Notes Towards a Catalogue of the
British Library’s
S.S. Collection

London & Santa Rosa
2013
Introduction

The Discovery:

The S.S. collection is an informally catalogued accumulation of books, periodicals and other material that has for a variety reasons, to be described below, been suppressed and is kept from public access.

The first open discussion of the S.S. of any significance appeared in Peter Fryer’s *Private Case, Public Scandal* (1966), a marvellous little polemic that grew out of research he was doing towards a history of contraception. Fryer found that a number of books he needed to refer to in the course of his work were kept in the British Library’s Private Case, their extensive erotica collection. Unlike most other national or academic libraries that have erotic or obscene material on their shelves, the British Library did not include it in their General Catalogue, but did maintain a separate and effectively secret catalogue of it, a copy of which was kept at the issuing desk in the Reading Room. A reader who was persistent enough could find out if a book he wanted was in the Private Case, and provided he could establish a good enough reason to see it would be given to him or her.

Below the level of the Private Case, though, Fryer found an even more closely guarded cache of books, which he became aware of when investigating Charles Bradlaugh M.P., a radical Victorian champion of woman’s suffrage and contraception, who was libelled in an 1888 biography of him by Charles R. Mackay which was kept at the time in the S.S. This discovery led Fryer to examine the collection as best as

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2 Strictly speaking, the British Library was not in existence when Fryer was working there; it was actually created on 1 July 1973 as a result of the British Library Act 1972. Prior to that date the Library was part of the British Museum. For convenience it will be referred to as the British Library throughout this paper.
3 Due in large part to Fryer’s work, the contents of the Private Case are now entered into the General Catalogue, and access to the collection has been much eased. My own catalogue of the collection was published by Jay Landesman in 1981.
could and devote a chapter to it in *Private Case, Public Scandal*.

The Sources:

The following catalogue is based on four separate short-title lists:

1945 List

A Xerox copy of the S.S. catalogue as it existed in 1945. This was given to me in 1991 by the late Gershon Legman who had himself received it in 1945 from Henry Thomas, Keeper, Department of Printed Books.

2005 List

A Word document supplied to me in July 2005 by Duncan G. Heyes, Curator, Modern British Collections.

2008 List

An 18-page Excel spreadsheet supplied to me in July 2008 under the 2000 UK Freedom of Information Act by Alison Bailey, Information Champion, British & Early Printed Collections.

2011 List

An Excel spreadsheet supplied to David Boothroyd by Catherine Atkinson, a Free-
dom of Information official at the British Library, in October 2011. This spreadsheet is identical to the preceding, save for an additional fifty-two titles which are without pressmarks because “they are in the process of being added to the Suppressed Safe Collection.” The entries for them appearing in the catalogue that follows are in their appropriate place, by author/title, with a note appended explaining the absence of an SS pressmark.

More than a few of the additional entries in the 2011 spreadsheet are for quite elderly titles, one published as early as 1906. In response to a request for information on these, an email from Ms. Alison Bailey, now Curator of Printed Historical Sources at the BL, informed me that the reason for the presence of the older titles was because they had been “deliberately damaged by readers in recent years” and replacements found for them.

A Readers’ Ticket to the BL is not easily acquired, and it’s disagreeable to think that people with the bona fides to secure one are capable of such disgusting behaviour. It is, however, interesting to ponder on the fact that so many of the vandalised books are for specific authors. There are, for example, are no less than six books by or about T. S. Eliot and five for Arthur Symons, and one might give some thought as to exactly what form this damage took. Simple physical damage – torn pages or bindings for example – could be repaired ‘in-house’ by the BL’s excellent preservation and restoration department unless the books were beyond repair, in which case why keep them at all if they could be replaced? And missing pages or illustrations could be replaced with clean Xerox or photographic facsimiles from sound copies. In a flight of fancy, perhaps the vandalism was of a more sinister character, consisting of libellous or obscene hand-written annotations which might open the BL to legal action for ‘publishing’ a libel by permitting readers to see them?

Whatever the situation, Ms Bailey, in a second email, confirmed that “the replacement copies have been assigned the [pressmarks] of the original volumes. A note in each item indicates that it is a replacement copy.”
In the course of adding the new titles from the 2011 spreadsheet to the catalogue, emails were written to the authors or publishers of three of the more recently published items requesting information as to why the books in questions should be in the SS. One was ignored, but the authors or publishers of the other two – Kevin Allen’s *Elgar in Love* (2000) and *Gentlemen’s Dress Accessories* (1987) by Eve Eckstein and J & G. Firkins – replied, saying that they had no idea why their publications should have been withdrawn by the British Library, and it was the first they’d heard of it. This led me to think, rashly, that perhaps all fifty-two new titles may have been suppressed because of reader’s vandalism, but a request to Ms. Alison Bailey for confirmation of this idea led to the following email:

“As I suggested in my e-mail of 7 August, material which has been added to the list of the contents of the Suppressed Safe Collection since Autumn 2008 falls into several categories. These categories include items which have been received by the Library but which, for example, have subsequently been withdrawn by the publisher, or contain personal information that falls within the scope of UK data protection legislation. Some material has been subject to legal action outside the Library.”

In addition, there are a number of titles whose presence in the S.S. collection is suspected, but which don’t appear in any of the four preceding documents, nor in the online Integrated Catalogue, and a handful which certainly were in the S.S. at one time, but for brief periods. The former were culled from the final chapter of Peter Fryer’s *Private Case, Public Scandal* (1966) and the latter from P.R. Harris’ *A History of the British Museum Library 1753-1973* (1998).

All four of these documents, as they stand, pose significant problems, and it is to be hoped that these notes, while not solving all of them, will perhaps throw some light on the subject and allow others to investigate further.

The biggest difficulty facing anyone attempting to deal with the S.S., is the fact that its contents are not included in the General Catalogue, hereinafter, following British Library practice, called G.K. According to Peter Fryer, a separate

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4 The ‘K’ in G.K. is the initial letter of the Greek word for ‘catalogue.’ The placers at the British Library would underline in pencil on the titlepage of
catalogue of the S.S. was kept at the inquiry desk in the Reading Room until the Spring of 1965, but following an exchange of correspondence with the Principal Keeper on the subject of his being allowed to examine it Fryer had to report that it was removed “for administrative reasons.” An attempt I made to see the catalogue fifteen years later were equally fruitless, but the Freedom of Information Act of 2000 has had the effect of weakening the library’s secrecy over its suppressed books.

The two most obvious puzzles arising from the collection were succinctly laid out in a note added by Legman to the 1945 catalogue, in which he queried the word ‘Extracts’ preceding the first entry, and, in view of the small number of titles in the list, the extraordinarily high numbering of some of the pressmarks. As to the significance of ‘Extracts,’ I was unable to come to any conclusions, any more than I could with the name of the collection of itself, which had been variously interpreted as being an acronym for ‘Secret Shelf’ or ‘State Secret.’ This last mystery was solved with the publication of The Library of the British Museum (London: British Library, 1991), a collection of excellent essays by various hands ably edited by P. R. Harris. In one of these essays, The Private Case: a History by Paul J. Cross, the S.S. is revealed to be an acronym for ‘Suppressed Safe’ although internally in the BL it is also known as the ‘Suppressed Cupboard.’

The meaning of ‘Extracts’ and the high pressmark numbers are more difficult nuts to crack. For a time, I believed that the British Library, as a policy, seemed not to use pressmarks more than once. If, I thought, a book was moved from one location to another its pressmark would be changed to meet the requirements of its new home, but the original pressmark would not be used again. New books may be added to that shelf in the collection, but the pressmarks allocated to them would merely be the next highest number available. This seemed to me to be a sound policy since it most obviously avoided the dangers of pressmark duplication.

I have since discovered that this is not in fact true, at least for the Private Case erotica collection, and for a period be-

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the book they were cataloguing the main word of the author or title and write ‘G.K.’ beside it. Even though the use of these initials was abandoned in 1960, I prefer to continue its use for the purpose of this document.

tween about 1900 and 1914, prompted perhaps by the arrival of the Ashbee bequest, there was considerable recycling of pressmarks. The practice was discontinued, but not before a great deal of damage was done, as I discovered when attempting to create a listing of the Private Case in pressmark order.

The highest numbered pressmark in the 1945 catalogue is S.S. A. 426, for *Parables from Stamps* (1939) by T. C. Innes. (I am assuming that ‘S.S. [B?] 993’ for Sheila Cousins' *To Beg I am Ashamed* is a typographical error.) It is difficult to imagine a single shelf containing so many books, even if they happened to be slim volumes of verse. The reason for this high pressmark seems to be that since the creation of the S.S. there has probably been a total of 426 volumes on that particular shelf, but not at the same time. This in turn suggests the contents are reviewed on a fairly regular basis, and that the turnover rate is high. I suspect books no longer seen as suffering from whatever condition it was that relegated them there in the first place are quickly removed elsewhere.

It is of course possible that ‘Extracts’ means precisely that, and the 1945 catalogue supplied to Legman was merely as list of titles whose existence it was felt safe to broadcast to a notoriously persistent scholar. Books, in other words, whose suppression was no longer felt to be necessary. If true, though, this suggests the collection is really as extensive as the numeration of the pressmarks would lead us to believe.

The poor quality of the cataloguing is another source of confusion. The holdings of the Private Case, for all the secrecy that at one time surrounded them, were always treated by the cataloguers with as much care as any other class of books. Even at a time when the ‘4th copy cards’ were hand-written on slips of thick cartridge paper in beautiful copper-plate, the books were carefully described, with full attention given to date and place of publication, pagination and any other relevant information. The cataloguing of the books in the S.S. by contrast is casual in the extreme, barely qualifying even as a ‘handlist,’ and certainly not reflecting the high standards one is accustomed to find at the British Library.

There are two reasons for these poor cataloguing methods. The first is the fact that books in the S.S. do not generally pass through the hands of British Library cataloguers at all, unless they are reprieved and released into the general collections. With a few possible exceptions, books are suppressed in the
British Library at the request of outside agencies, either the publishers, authors or in some cases one might imagine the courts. This leads directly to the second reason; since the public is not permitted access to suppressed books, there is no reason to expend time and money cataloguing them in the conventional way, and so all that is required, for internal administrative purposes, is a short-title list. I suspect that the S.S. catalogue mentioned by Fryer that was removed from the Reading Room for ‘administrative reasons’ was probably nothing more than a typed list in a folder.

The Collection:

The nature of the S.S. Collection was described by Mr. N. F. Sharp, in a letter to the *Times Literary Supplement* for 21 October 1965. “The ‘Suppressed Books’ [he wrote]... consist of the following: those which have been pronounced libellous by a court, those which have been found to infringe copyright, and those which are at the time of deposit confidential. There are also certain other books which were originally presented to the Museum on condition that their presence in its library should not for a period of time be revealed.”6 This is pretty good as far as it goes, but a closer examination shows some finer shadings.

One category of suppressed books not covered by Mr. Sharp’s repertoire are those which include blunders of some sort, either errors of fact or, if serious enough, problems with the printing or binding. Most frequently this occurs with advance copies of books, sent out before publication for review and copyright registration. A good example of this is Gregg Bear’s novel *Legacy* (1995), advance copies of which were distributed without the final page of text. Ironically, the omission escaped the attention of the critics since it received warm reviews.7

Another example is a 1930 monograph by Wilfred Buckley on the Dutch poet and glass engraver Frans Greenwood

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6 Quoted by Peter Fryer, *op. cit.* p. 158. Noel Farquharson Sharp, was a Keeper in the Dept. of Printed Books from 1959 to 1966.

7 See entry no. 49.
(1680-1763), which was withdrawn for numerous typograph-
ical errors including the misspelling of Greenwood’s first
name as ‘Franz’ on the titlepage.  

In view of the large number of entries in this catalogue that
lack documentation as to why they’re in the S.S. it seems like-
ly that printing or binding problems may account for the bulk
of the suppressions.

Other categories of publications that are kept in the S.S.
are those dealing with proprietary processes, trade secrets or
which include membership lists, with their addresses and tele-
phone numbers. Subscription only publications, such as those
issued by credit rating businesses, are also included, and there
are also a few military publications, together with a handful of
repellent fascist periodicals.

This latter class of material seems to be of relatively recent
origin, and its presence in the S.S. is puzzling since I am un-
sure whether it was the subject of court action and found to
have contravened the laws relating to incitement, or was
placed in the collection to forestall such legal action if a reader
complained to the authorities about it; a case could made, I
suspect, for a library making potentially illegal material avail-
able to its readers to be charged in a very broad sense with
publication. It seems likely that this possibility might have
been the reason that an Irish Republican pamphlet containing
an account of the Battle of Belfast was suppressed as well.

Peter Fryer had an experience relating to a similar set of
circumstances in the early 1960s, when he was approached by
a staff member at the British Library and asked if he could
provide them with a copy of the notorious “Spies for Peace”
pamphlet, which leaked detailed information concerning secret
bunkers known as ‘RSGs’ or Regional Seats of Government
which had been set up to run the country in the event of a nu-
clear war. The release of this pamphlet caused the Conserva-
tive Government of Harold Macmillan enormous embarrass-
ment, and strenuous efforts were made to seize all copies and
arrest those responsible. Fryer asked the official whether, if he
were provide a copy, it would be placed in the S.S. When he
was told that it would, he felt unable to be of help.

There is, so far as I am aware, no copy of the “Spies for
Peace” pamphlet in the S.S., but there is now one in the GK

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8 See entry no. 101.
9 Peter Fryer, op. cit. p. 159.
and, oddly, the Library even has a webpage devoted to it in its ‘Dreamers and Dissenters’ series. Ironically, the late Nicolas Walter (1934–2000), an anarchist who was one of the activists behind the pamphlet, was not only the first person through the doors of the British Library’s new Euston Road premises when it was opened in 1997, but also the first person to complain about it.\textsuperscript{10}

Because of the nature of the books contained in the S.S., and the secrecy surrounding them, a good number of rumours have sprung up over the years. Peter Fryer mentions some of them: “I have it on good authority that a number of books containing information on lock-picking and safebreaking are in the handlist of suppressed books, perhaps because Scotland Yard has asked for them to be withheld from readers... [they are] also forbidden to read up-to-date books on explosives, which have been suppressed since 1894.”\textsuperscript{11}

This rumour is partially true, as the note to the entry below for John Ponsonby Cundhill’s \textit{Dictionary of Explosives} will illustrate. In 1894 an anarchist was arrested in possession of a ‘book ticket’ indicating that he had consulted the British Library’s copy of Cundhill’s book. This caused some alarm in official circles, and the Library was asked by the Home Office to remove the book, and anything of a similar nature, from public availability. The Library did so, and thirty-eight books were locked away. With the disappearance of the anarchist threat by 1917, the books were reprieved. The titles of these thirty-eight books cannot now be determined for certain, and neither is there any evidence that they were formerly included in the S.S. collection.

The restriction of such publications seems to have lessened in later years. \textit{The Anarchist Cookbook} (1971), a notoriously dangerous collection of recipes for explosives and poisons whose connection to the anarchist movement is tenuous to say the least, seems not to be in the British Library at all. The book’s author, William Powell, has reportedly disowned it. But a similar and more reliable publication called \textit{The Poor Man’s James Bond} (c. 1972) is in the GK along with four other titles by its author, an eccentric survivalist named Kurt Saxon.

\textsuperscript{10} On a purely personal note, the present writer made an unguided tour of the RSG-12 facility at Dover, a remarkable structure built into the face of a cliff.

\textsuperscript{11} Peter Fryer, op. cit. pp. 153-4.
“Books saying unseemly things about the holy family, or making disloyal revelations about the royal one, are in the S.S.” An interesting brace of categories, this, but again only partially true. In the 1945 S.S. catalogue is included the Christmas 1882 issue of *The Freethinker*, which included a series of “Comic Bible Sketches” that were influenced by or copied from French works by Marie Joseph Gabriel Antoine Jogand-Pagès, who wrote under the pseudonym ‘Léo Taxil.’ *The Freethinker* was edited by George William Foote and William Ramsay, who were both prosecuted for blasphemy, and did gaol time for it. The publication does not appear in the two later S.S. catalogues, and has probably been removed to the Newspaper Library at Colindale.

Fryer believed that the S.S. might contain a copy of *Rib Ticklers, or Questions for Parsons* by John William Gott, which was suppressed in 1911. No copy appears to be in the Library at all, but an account of the trial by Ernest Pack, and published at Bradford about 1911 by the Freethought Socialist League, is. Gott, a trouser salesman by profession, has the distinction of being the last person in the United Kingdom to be imprisoned for blasphemy. The experience effectively cost him his life as well since he was in failing health when sentenced and died soon after he was released.

It is perhaps interesting to note that a large number of French atheistic publications by the already mentioned ‘Léo Taxil,’ together with intemperately anti-Catholic propaganda by Protestant zealots, were at one time in the Private Case, but have now been relocated to less restricted locations. None appear to have ever been in the S.S.

Speculation that the S.S. contains libels or attacks on the Royal Family has proved unfounded. None of the four S.S. catalogues appear to include anything of the sort, although *Maid of Honour. A Peep at our Cousins*, by a ‘Maid of Honour’ (1888) holds out some promise. Other copies are held at UC Davis, in California, the New York Historical Archives and Columbia University, all of which include ‘House of Windsor’ in their subject headings. Interestingly, the book is

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12 Peter Fryer, op. cit. p. 155.
13 A copy of *Rib Ticklers* is in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. It is a pamphlet of seven pages and is no. 1 of the “Truthseeker” series. The date of publication is tentatively given as 1900. The pressmark is M03.E00883.
14 See entry no. 431.
15 Pedantically, I believe this to be incorrect for a book published in 1888. The House of Windsor didn’t come into existence until July 1917; prior to that date the British Royal House was that of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.
now freely available for download from the internet, and on-demand printed editions may be purchased. Its original publisher, Minerva Publishing Company, seems to have been fairly eccentric. One book appearing under its imprint, and also published in 1888, was called *The American Jew*, and subtitled ‘An Exposé of his Career,’ is ‘profusely illustrated’ with caricatures that would not be out of place in the pages of *Der Stürmer*. ‘T. T. Timayenis’ [Thomas Telemachus], the author of *The American Jew*, delivered himself in the same year *The Original Mr. Jacobs* (based on Edward Drumont’s antisemitic ‘classic’ *La france juive*) and, the following year, a work called *Judas Iscariot: an old type in a new form*, which sounds like more of the same. On the other hand, they seem also to have published works by Tolstoy, Guy de Maupassant and Anatole France.

Conclusion:

Fryer again quotes from N. F. Sharp’s October 1965 letter to the Times Literary Supplement: “The list of suppressed books which Mr. Fryer complains has been unjustifiably removed from the Reading Room was available to the Reading Room Staff to help readers with their enquiries, but after a time it was found to lead to requests which could not, because of insufficient evidence about the reasons for a book’s ‘suppression’, be met.”

This paragraph makes a couple of quite damaging admissions that Fryer examines in some detail, but the important point for us here I think is that “…the officials admit they simply do not know why some, at least, of the suppressed books were ever suppressed in the first place…”.

Things don’t seem to have changed in the almost fifty years since that was written. I sent an email to the British Library requesting information as to why a set of printed *Articles Of Peace Between Charles II.... and several Indian Kings and Queens* (1677) was in the S.S. Although the *Articles* were of relatively recent entry in the S.S. – they appear only in the 2008 catalogue that I was given – the reply was interesting.

16 Peter Fryer, op. cit. p. 158.
“This is a set of sixteen copies of a work two copies of which are also found on the Library's integrated catalogue [i.e. the GK] (pressmark BL.29/2 and pressmark O.G.E.70). I’m afraid the provenance of the set in the suppressed cupboard is not clear.”17

There seems to be some mobility in the S.S. Many of the books included in the Legman/1945 catalogue do not appear in either of the later catalogues, and the evidence seems to suggest that over the years some effort has been made to review the contents of the S.S. and release books to the general library population that are no longer thought to be problematical.

For example *The Harp of Life* (1900) by ‘Elizabeth Godfrey’ [Jessie Bedford], which libeled Sir Dan Godfrey, the founder of the Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra, who died in 1939. It was included in the 1945 catalogue, but had disappeared from the S.S. by 2008. A copy is currently listed in the G.K. and one might reasonably suspect this to be the same one, relocated.18 This certainly happened in the case of a half-dozen titles by ‘Hank Janson’ suppressed in the early 1950s during the anti-vice drive of the Home Secretary, Sir David Maxwell Fyfe. They were later relegated to the Private Case.19

Nevertheless, in addition to the casual cataloguing referred to above, there are a large number of anomalies which suggest that the contents of the S.S. do not sit high on the Library’s maintenance schedule. Why a copy of what I take to be the 1902 first edition of William James’ *The Varieties of Religious Experience* should be in the 2008 catalogue, but not the one from 1945, is unclear.20 And there are similarly a collection of reports dealing with individual countries, such as Turkey and Albania, dating from the First World War and issued by the French and British Admiralties, which seem sensitive in 2008 but not in 1945. I am sure that historians of the period would find these of great interest.

The secrecy surrounding the S.S. seems to me to be a mistake, and I am unaware of any other national library who keeps such a collection. The problem with secrets such as this is that they lead to speculation that is often out of proportion

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17 See entry no. 30.
18 See entry no. 50.
19 See entries 352-357.
20 See entry no. 351.
to the truth of the matter, as the copy of *The Modern Characters of Shakespeare* (1778) will illustrate.21 This was purchased by the Library in 1847 for £70, a considerable sum for a single book at the time, and the equivalent of about £4,000 today. According to the minutes of the Trustees of 10 July 1947, the book was ordered to be sealed and placed in the care of Anthony Panizzi, the Keeper of Printed Books. This order was again enforced in October 1899. The reason for this was that the book – a slim 12mo of eighty-eight pages in a nineteenth century London gold-tooled red morocco binding, signed by Hayday – contained manuscript additions purporting to be in the handwriting of George III. At some point, probably in the 1920s, the book was examined by the Shakespearean scholar Sir Edmund Maunde Thompson who established that the additions were not in fact by the King, and the book was subsequently removed to the G.K. Something of an anticlimax, and yet the attractions of annotations by a Monarch known to be of unsound mind are not insignificant. They certainly appealed to my curiosity when I first read of it, and is one of the reasons I compiled this catalogue.

One final quote from Peter Fryer on this subject is not out of place here. “I am not demanding that libellous books should be freely available at the BM. It is not inconsistent with literary and scholarly freedom, but rather a condition of such freedom, that a libel be restricted during the lifetime of the person libelled. About official ‘secrets’ I am not so sure, partly because many of them are open secrets whose continued suppression is mere governmental face-saving.”22

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**Acknowledgements:**

Our main debt of gratitude for this catalogue goes of course to Peter Fryer, whose book *Private Case, Public Scandal* has done so much to encourage my own work in this field as a whole.

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21 See entry no. 638.
22 Peter Fryer, op. cit. p. 159.
We must also thank the officials at the British Library who have on many occasions taken time out of their busy schedules to check references for me, and even, in the case of particularly obscure entries, to verify the exact nature of the publication. Among them are Alison Bailey, Richard Price and John Goldfinch. Similarly, a number of individuals, associations, businesses and other libraries have been generous in checking their own records on my behalf. Their names are all recognized in the appropriate places in the catalogue. A few were less helpful, and ignored my requests for assistance and clarification. Their names are also present.

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   – Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. This may well be a publication of Atomic Energy Authority’s Industrial Group headquarters at Risley, Warrington, Cheshire.

   – David Boothroyd adds: “Fluorine plays a crucial role in nuclear power as it is used to produce Uranium Hexafluoride out of Uranium ore; once Uranium is in the form of the Hexafluoride it is easy to separate out the Uranium-235 which is used in nuclear power from the Uranium-238 which isn’t. However I think this paper is more concerned with Beryllium, which is also used in nuclear power as a ‘moderator’ which absorbs neutrons and stops the reaction escalating into a chain reaction and a nuclear explosion. Fluorine is frequently present as a contamination.”


   – Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

   – We are indebted to Mr. Richard Price at the British Library for his assistance with this entry and clarifying the acronym ‘ACCU.’ We are obliged to Mr. Mick Brooks, the Membership Secretary of the ACCU, for writing to tell us that the Handbook is an annual publication, and that the reason for its suppression is that it contains a list of ACCU members, together with their addresses.


   – Not included in the SS catalogue of August 2008 or in the 1945 catalogue either. That this title was ever suppressed is a guess; op. cit. Peter Fryer, p. 151, but the suppression was confirmed in P. R. Harris’s *A History of the British Museum Library 1753-1973* (London: British Library, 1998), p. 386. The original SS pressmark is unknown to us, but a copy of what Fryer describes as a ‘modified form’ of the book is presently shelved at 6056.tt.18. Hargrave Lee Adam was an early twentieth century crime reporter who wrote extensively on Scotland Yard, the C.I.D., Jack the Ripper and similar topics. Copies of what I take to be the ‘modified’
The author and publisher of *Woman and Crime* were charged with libel for resurrecting a celebrated French double murder case of 1908, and suggesting that the chief suspect, although having been found innocent by the courts in Paris, was in fact guilty.

The plaintiff in the libel case was Marguerite Jeanne Steinheil, (née Japy) (1869–1954), a woman with an outstandingly chequered past. In May 1890, she married the painter Adolphe Steinheil but was soon taking lovers from the highest levels of French society, including Félix Faure, the President of the Republic, who on 16 February 1899 is generally thought to have died whilst Marguerite was performing oral sex on him. In May 1908, Adolphe and Marguerite’s stepmother were found murdered in their residence in the impasse Ronsin, off the rue de Vaugirard, Paris, while Marguerite was discovered bound and gagged in a manner which the police felt to be unconvincing. However, the charges against her of murder could not be proved, and she was released. Shortly afterwards she moved to London, where she became known under the name Mme de Serignac, and it was the publication of Adam’s book, which essentially accused her of the murder, that prompted the case. Marguerite published a volume of memoirs in 1912, and on June 26, 1917 married Robert Brooke Campbell Scarlett, 6th Baron Abinger, who died in 1927. Marguerite herself died in a nursing home in Hove, Sussex, on July 17th 1954.


Not included in the SS catalogues of 2005 or August 2008, and for obvious reasons not in the 1945 catalogue either. No copy is listed in the General Catalogue. That this title was ever included in the SS is a guess; op. cit. Peter Fryer, p. 152. Copies of the book published also published in 1946, but with the imprint “New York ; London : Harper & Brothers” are in a number of UK libraries. The Vere Harmsworth Library at Oxford has one available for ‘standard loan’ while access to one at Oxford’s New College Library is ‘restricted.’
The publishers and author of *Dinner at the White House* were sued for libel in January 1948 by Winston Churchill. The book purports to be an account of a dinner party given at the White House by President Roosevelt at which were present both Winston Churchill, then Prime Minister, and Louis Adamic, the author of the book in question. With this dinner as a starting point, Adamic proceeds to engage in personal criticism of Churchill, and of his actions and policies in relation to WWII. This, however, was not what troubled Churchill and the real cause of concern was a footnote to pp. 151, 152, which read: “As Drew Pearson revealed in one of his columns early in 1945, the motives for the British policy in Greece were at least partly linked to the fact that Hambros Bank of London, the chief British creditors of Greece (getting up to 17 per cent. on their loans which the Leftist or E.A.M. Greeks wished to scale down to 5 per cent.), had bailed Winston Churchill out of bankruptcy in 1912.”

To exacerbate matters, several hundred copies of the book were circulated *gratis* to prominent people in England, including a large number of Members of Parliament, presumably by some group wishing to undermine Churchill’s political career.

The case went in Churchill’s favour, the author withdrawing the allegations in the offending footnote, and agreeing to its removal from the book.


Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. Another copy is shelved at 10360.k.37, which David Boothroyd examined. He writes: “It’s not in good condition with front boards detached and the spine hanging on by a few threads. The accession stamp is dated 6 September 1932. There is no indication of any removed SS pressmark. As this was a report to a public sector body and mostly consists of recommendations about future town planning decisions, I don’t know why it should be suppressed.”
   – Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

   – Included in the 2011 catalogue only, and it has not yet been allocated a pressmark. An account of the life of Ms Adinolfi’s younger brother Ralph Moscato who suffered from Cooley’s anaemia, also known as Thalassemia, a fatal hereditary disease. A reviewer added: “…in addition to a fatal disease, he had a family that was a dysfunctional mess of co-dependency, guilt, blame, and violence that held Ralph and his two sisters in its loveless grip.”
   – It would appear that the British Library copy has already disappeared down the SS rabbit-hole since it doesn’t appear in the online catalogue. However, there is one at the Bodleian, Oxford, at pressmark: M09.E08054 and in the National Library of Scotland at pressmark: HB2.209.1.766.

   – Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.
   – There are a number of companies called Crimson Communications, but the most likely candidate for this publication is one based in the UK “providing advance information on film and television production, providing information for people seeking film.” It is a subscription service, costing “£350 per year for monthly hard copy or £325 online access per year with weekly updates.”

   – Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. The pressmark ‘S Pen BS.2a/65’ is as given in the catalogue, and dissimilar to any other BL pressmarks We’ve seen but is presumably used for suppressed official publications.
The Air Warfare Centre, known as the AWC, is a Royal Air Force research and testing organization based at RAF Waddington in Lincolnshire in the United Kingdom. It has a training branch nearby as a lodger unit of RAF Cranwell and other branches elsewhere, including at High Wycombe and, at least until 2000, the Air Guided Weapons Operational Evaluation Unit (AGWOEU) at RAF Valley in Wales. Established in October 1993, the AWC serves RAF Air Command by developing and implementing operational-level and tactical-level air doctrine. Additionally, the Air Warfare Centre is co-located with the tri-service Defence Electronic Warfare Centre and contributes to the operational capability of the three British armed forces by providing Electronic Warfare support directly to the Permanent Joint Headquarters in Northwood and to various operational units. The Commander of the Air Warfare Centre is Air Commodore Julian Stinton.

David Boothroyd adds: Air Clues is an internal magazine for the Royal Air Force flying training department, which began monthly publication in May 1946. It was published by the Air Warfare Centre; the first editor was novelist Arthur Hailey. It is apparently under the same restriction against consultation until 30 years after publication. The catalogue however states that the general reference collection at shelfmark BS.2a/65 contains only editions from 1946 to 1962.

Since 2009, the latest editions of Air clues (now subtitled ‘The RAF flight safety magazine’) have been made freely available on the internet at http://www.raf.mod.uk/downloads/airclues.cfm.

In 1996, to raise money for the Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund, a collection of articles from Air Clues was published under the title I Learnt about Flying from That. It was compiled and edited by ‘Wing Commander Spry’, a pseudonym created by Sqn Ldr Christopher Horn MBE (6 April 1921 – 9 September 2010) to write a humorous column for the magazine, together with Lindsay Peacock. The British Library has a copy of this at pressmark YK.1998.b.4195.

10. AIX Update. Xephon, n.d. SS.Cup.20/68.

Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. Xephon, founded in Newbury, UK, in 1980 by Chris Bunyan, Jeff Hosier and Dave Bates, was a technical and market research organization focused on the computing needs of organizations with IBM mainframes. AIX Update was one of a series of booklets, with the word “UPDATE” printed vertically up the cover, and crammed with all sorts of Basic Assembler Language
snippets and screen shots. In addition to AIX, these Updates include CICS Update, VM Update, MVS Update, TCP/SNA Update, DB2 Update, RACF Update, and MQ Update. AIX (Advanced Interactive eXecutive) is the name given to a series of proprietary operating systems sold by IBM for several of its computer system platforms, based on UNIX System V with 4.3BSD-compatible command and programming interface extensions.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. A genealogical work on the author’s family. Another copy is shelved at 9918.k.4 which was examined by David Boothroyd. He writes: “For a book published in 1945 a few months after the liberation of the Netherlands, it is expensively printed on glossy paper. It is entirely in Dutch. The accession stamp is dated 14 February 1948.”


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. Printed in the upper left corner of the titlepage and front cover is: ‘Secret.’ The maps are signed: ‘Compiled by the Admiralty War Staff I.D. Drawn and printed at the Ordnance Survey, 1916.’ The book includes an index. There is a copy in Princeton University Library which is number 188 of an unspecified limitation, and has the stamps of the Ministère de la guerre. The pressmark is: Oversize DR910 .A418q.


– James Aldridge was born in White Hills, Victoria and lived (until recently at least) in Battersea, South West London. Some of his stories are based on the real living conditions of his hometown such as his 1995 Children's Book Council of Australia book of the year *The True Story of Lilli Stubeck*. He lived in Cairo for many years, writing several books about the Middle East, including a novel *The Diplomat* and a book tracing the history of Cairo.

– He won a Lenin Peace Prize in 1973 for ‘his outstanding struggle for the preservation of peace’. He has also won the John Llewellyn Rhys Prize, the World Peace Council Gold Medal, and the International Organization of Journalists Prize.


– Included in the 2011 catalogue only, and it has not yet been allocated an SS pressmark. The BL has two copies of this edition shelved at YC.1995.a.1230 and 94/26901. A reprint from the same publisher came out in 1997, and the BL would seem to have a copy of that too at: YC.1997.a.919.


15. **ALLAN, HENRY.** – Prize Essay on Kleptomania, with a view to determine whether kleptomaniacs should be held disqualified for employments of trust and authority under the Crown. [With a preface by David Wilson.] *London* [219 Regents Street]: *H. Baillièere*, 1869. In-8°. pp. vii. 75. SS.a.2. [now shelved at Cup.403.e.28.]

– Not included in any of the four lists described in the Introduction; the existence of this work in the SS was discovered by David Boothroyd, who quotes from a sheet pasted on the front endpaper:
— “Allan’s Prize Essay on Kleptomania, printed by the author, was entrusted for sale to Mrs. Bailrière who still retains the stock. Only two or three copies were sold before the publishers discovered its libellous character, & refused to sell or part with another copy, through fear of legal proceedings being instituted by Lord Stanley, now Lord Derby.” Below this, in pencil: “[John] W[inter] Jones showed this book to some of the trustees – It was directed that the book shd. be retained in library but not be catalogued &c.”


> « A few days since this odd paragraph appeared in *The Times*: “We are requested by Mr. Baillière to state that he is not the publisher of a prize essay on kleptomania, lately advertised under his name. He gave permission to the editor to place his name on the titlepage; but as soon as he became acquainted with the contents he asked him to withdraw it, and refused to sell the book.” The following day this card was published: “Sir: in your impression of to-day, you say that you have been requested by Mr. Baillière, bookseller, Regent Street, to state that he is not the publisher of the ‘Essay on Kleptomania,’ for which I offered a prize. I beg to Mr. Baillière saw the essay in proof and agreed to publish it, as he had done former publications of mine. I am, etc. D. Wilson, M.D.” »

— A copy of this ancient libel is in the Ian Fleming Collection of 19th-20th Century Source Material Concerning Western Civilization held at the Lilly Library (Indiana University, Bloomington). The catalogue entry includes the following: “The Essay was directed at some apparently well-known Minister of State as it concludes: ‘Only in a country of hereditary legislators could it be needful to inquire whether a kleptomaniac is fit for public offices of trust and authority yet as statistics attest, our hereditary legislators are particularly subject to mental derangement.’”


> — Included in the 2011 catalogue only, and it has not yet been allocated a pressmark.

A biographical work that explores the theory that at the age of 74, Edward Elgar was inspired to compose his third symphony by his passion for a Rabbi’s wife forty years his junior. The author, and publisher, who
kindly replied to an email requesting information on the suppression of his book, wrote: “[I have] no idea at all why this should have happened. It would cause some mild amusement in Elgar circles I imagine.”

– A copy is listed in the British Library’s online catalogue at pressmark YC.2001.a.6049 which David Boothroyd examined. He writes: the copy at YC.2001.a.6049 gives no indication of being a replacement copy but does appear to be a first printing. The accession stamp is 8 September 2001.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– Garry Allighan was a British journalist and Labour Party Member of Parliament. The controversial Four Bonnets to Golgotha offers an unorthodox and poorly researched portrait of four members of the Booth family: Catherine, Florence, Evangeline Booth and Catherine Bramwell-Booth.

– David Boothroyd adds: “A small background note is that Allighan was expelled from the House of Commons in 1947. A journalist before he became an MP, he had written an article which stated that some MPs had a regular contract from newspapers to leak confidential material; it also claimed MPs regularly got drunk and spilled secrets. When this article was brought to the attention of MPs, they ordered an inquiry. Allighan, rather unfortunately, at first denied that he had a contract with a newspaper to leak, but then had to admit it. This attempt to mislead seems to have tipped the balance for MPs to decide to expel him. Allighan seems to have had a breakdown at the time and emigrated to South Africa where he wrote several strange novels.”

ALP, TEKIN. – See: COHEN, MARCEL SAMUEL RAPHAEL.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. Siliconix is a company based on Easthampstead Road, Bracknell, Berkshire, U.K. It was incorporated Feb 14, 1969. There is a book published in 1976 by Siliconix called Analogue Switches and Their Applications. The authors are Michael Jenkins and Randal Thomas.

– Included in both the 1945 and 2008 catalogues. A copy is preserved in the restricted section of the National Library of Scotland at pressmark Phi.5 and one in the Bodleian Library at pressmark Res. e.46, the entry for which is marked ‘Not available for consultation.’ Another is at Cambridge at pressmark Arc.d.93.422.

– A reprint, published at London in 1989 by Fourth Estate, is in the General Catalogue at pressmark: H.89/497 and it was published under the author's true name. The blurb on the back wrapper of the reprint reads: ‘Just three weeks after *Rotten Borough* first hit the bookshops in 1937 it was withdrawn amidst a flurry of writs from assorted Grantham bigwigs… Oliver Anderson, the son of a local Rector, was working on a Grantham newspaper when *Rotten Borough* was first published. After serving in the artillery during the Second World War, he returned to Lincolnshire, where he still lives, and wrote a further dozen novels.” We are obliged to Mr. Neil Crawford for providing us with this information. He adds: “The jacket graphics [of the reprint] play on the scandal in Grantham plus [Margaret] Thatcher, since it was published in 1989. This seems to be the only reason for republication.” Copies of the original are preserved at Cambridge, Oxford and the National Library of Scotland.

– “Mr. Oswald Hickson, solicitor for Ivor Nicholson and Watson, Limited, publishers, announced last night that the firm had decided to withdraw from publication a novel, *Rotten Borough,* written by an author who uses the pen name ‘Julian Pine.’ The book was published about a month ago. Cambridge and Grantham have both been suggested by readers as the scene of the story. Lord Brownlow, Lord Lieutenant of Lincolnshire, is among those who have been informed of the decision in view of suggestions in the Grantham district that the “Lord and Lady Wycherly” of the book may be construed as Lord and Lady Brownlow. Mr. Hickson stated that the book had been withdrawn without any admission that it was connected with living persons. – The Times, October 20th 1937.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. The Anna Freud Centre is a children's charity with a longstanding and multifaceted commitment to the emotional well-being of children. The Centre was established in 1947 by Anna Freud, one of the founders of child psychoanalysis whose work has had a profound and enduring influence on theories of child development. The Centre is located at: 21 Maresfield Gardens - London NW3 5SD. Emails to the Centre for information on this entry were ignored.

– This issue of the Bulletin is also to be found in the National Library of Scotland at pressmark Phi. The catalogue entry is annotated: “RESTRICTED ACCESS PLEASE CONSULT STAFF”


– Included in both the 1945 and 2008 catalogues. “Withdrawn by the publisher.” “700 copies on hand-made paper of which 100 were bound in vellum, but 600 were surrendered to the Nonesuch Press to avoid a law-suit owing to its slavish imitation of that press’s edition.” Timothy d’Arch Smith, R. A. Caton and the Fortune Press (London: Bertram Rota, 1983), p. 38. There is a copy–no. 16 of 100 on vellum–in the British Library copy at Cup. 510. aa. 1.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There is another copy in the British Library at pressmark Cup.702.g.14.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.
– *Seesaw Sunday*, a first novel by an American author, was accepted for publication in the UK by Whit- ing & Wheaton in 1965, and the book issued in the Summer of 1966. Shortly afterwards, the publishers were brought out by Robert Maxwell, MP, who recalled the book from bookshops, libraries and reviewers all over the country because he considered it “not the type of book which should appear under the imprint of his group, the Pergamon Press.” Mr. Arden suffered a further disappointment in 1981 when he published a novel called *One Fine Day*, about a man who finds himself living the same day over and over again. The Walt Disney Company purchased the film rights, but while thinking about how best to market the property, Columbia Pictures made *Groundhog Day*, a very profitable film based on the identical idea. Arden sued, but lost his case because, according to the Judge, “ideas are not copyrightable.” A copy of what I take to be this edition—no imprint is given in the catalogue entry—is also to be found in the Bodleian at pressmark 25616 e.7927.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. ‘Aleides Arguedas’ may well be a misspelling in the SS catalogue of Alcides Arguedas (1879-1946), the Bolivian writer and historian who represented his country at several diplomatic missions in both Europe and America.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– “Srinivas Arka is a renowned philosopher known for his lectures and books that have inspired people to explore their consciousness. He has developed a unique and practical method of intuitive meditation called Arka Dhyana for people to tap into their unique inherent potential and abilities. He is also an accomplished music composer.” (From the *Centre for Conscious Awareness* website.)

– David Boothroyd adds: “The Cambridge University Library notes that there is a loose insert of an errata sheet in its copy.” The publishers were kind enough to explain that printing errors were discovered in advance
copies; these were withdrawn and the errors corrected for the trade issue.


- Included in both the 1945 and 2008 catalogues.

- “An electro photostat of one page of manuscript.” There is no copy of a book with this title by Mr. Armstrong in either the British Library, the Library of Congress or any other library that I know of. A book “Reproduced from manuscript” and entitled Higher Plane Curves by Frank Armstrong is listed in the General Catalogue at pressmark 8532.f.40. Like Geometrical Problem, it was published at Pittsburgh in the 1930s. We are indebted to Mr. Richard Price at the British Library for his assistance with this entry.


- Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

- Johnny Come Home was withdrawn from sale in the UK due to the presence in it of a villainous former bandleader named Tony Rocco; there is a real former bandleader of that name, who objected to the character's name. The book was reissued with the character's name changed to Timothy Royal.


- Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. Burt Arthur was a prolific author of popular Western novels with title like Blazing Guns and Empty Saddles. Thunder Valley was first published by Doubleday at Garden City, New York, in 1951.


- Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. Concerning this entry, Mr. Richard Price, Head of Content and Research Strategy at the British Library, writes: “This is a set of sixteen copies of a work two copies of which are also found on the Library's integrated cata-
logue (pressmark BL.29/2 and pressmark O.G.E.70). I'm afraid the provenance of the set in the suppressed cupboard is not clear.”

   – Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

   – Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.
   – This Association has its origins in the Report of the Curtis Committee on Children Deprived of a Normal Home Life (1946) and the Children Act of 1948, which, acting on the recommendations of the Curtis Committee, legislated for the establishment by local authorities of Children's Departments.

   – Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.
   – Jonathan Caven-Atack (born 5 June 1955) known as Jon Atack, is a British artist, published author and widely recognized as one of the most outspoken critics of the Church of Scientology. Before A Piece of Blue Sky had even been released, Scientology attorneys sought to have a stop put to it in court. Their efforts were unsuccessful, but in 1995, a British court found Atack guilty of libel against Margaret Ishobel Hodkin, the headmistress of Scientology's Greenfields School in the U.K. and issued an injunction against Atack forbidding him from publishing the offending paragraph on page 336 of the book. The paragraph, however, is available to be read in full on the court injunction itself and the text of the book is available on the Internet. Oddly, Atack was the only person sued in the case; neither his publishers, Carol Publishing Group, nor any British book dealers stocking the book appear to have been sued or enjoined, which is most unusual where UK libel cases are concerned.


– David Boothroyd adds: Auden personally supervised this collection of his work. The publication detail states “Harmondsworth: Penguin books in association with Faber and Faber, 1958”; this hints at the fact that his usual publisher was Faber but this particular edition was in paperback and published by Penguin Books. Bloomfield and Mendelson’s catalogue of Auden’s work lists it as work A40. The same edition appears to have been published in the USA by Modern Library; this edition is on open shelves at the Cambridge University Library.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A CHILD. See: SCOTT, CYRIL.

35. AUGUSTA CAROLINE SOPHIA, Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld. – [Privately printed diary.]

– The Duchess was the grandmother of Queen Victoria. The diary was presented to the Library by Victoria in 1893, and sealed up. Extracts from the diary, selected and translated by Princess Beatrice, were published at London in 1941 as In Napoleonic Days (London: J. Murray 1941). A copy is in the British Library at B.356.c.18.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

AYNSLEY, CYRIL. – See: HEDLEY, PETER.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– Baelder is a bi-monthly New Age publication containing articles on the occult, mythology, folklore, ethnography, pagan history, religion and spirituality. Covers the European traditions and heritage as they exist on the continent and worldwide. Includes a membership directory – perhaps the reason for its suppression – and reports of coming events. The periodical is pub-
lished from 60 Elmhurst Road, Reading, Berkshire, RG1 5HY, England. The ISSN of the periodical is: 1355-1876.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. A copy is in the restricted section of Cambridge University Library at pressmark Arc.c.94.404. The National Library of Scotland has no less than four editions of this work, all published at London and dated 1942, 1943 (described as a ‘revised edition’), 1948 and 1953. The catalogue entry for the edition of 1948 is marked “Restricted Access Please Consult Staff”, but there is no similar admonition on the edition dated 1942. George Bankoff also writes as George Sava. His true name is George Alexis Milkomanovich Milkomane.

– We are greatly obliged to Mr. Keith Skakle of the National Library of Scotland for examining their restricted copy [Phi.123] on our behalf. He writes: “The reason our copy of the 3rd (1948) edition of The Practice of Local Anaesthesia is restricted is that there was a legal issue concerning copyright. There is a handwritten note inside the front cover of the book which reads: ‘Given to L.A. on condition of it being kept reserved. “Legal action in progress about technical breach of copyright” invoice of 11/3/49.’” He adds: “The L.A. is the London Agency or London Agent (or now more correctly the Agency for the Legal Deposit Libraries) who work on behalf of the copyright libraries and deal with publishers, writers etc.”


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– The reason for the suppression of this book is unknown, even to its author. In a letter to the compiler dated November 30th 2008, John Banville wrote: “I’m afraid I can’t help you in the matter of the suppression of the British Library’s edition of The Book of Evidence. I knew nothing of it until your letter arrived. It’s most likely for the reason you surmise, a printing or binding error.”
   – Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.
   – *Die Himmelsbarke, ein Schauspiel ... Dritte Fassung* ([London:] Barmerlea Book Sales, 1961) by Bardi is in the BL at pressmark: X.905/249. It is described as having 32 pages and is reproduced from typewriting.

41. BARDI, BENNO. – Orchestra Bass Clarinet in B Flat. String Quintet. 1943. SS.Cup.9.c.12.
   – Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

   – Included in 2005 catalogue only.

   – Included in both the 1945 and 2008 catalogues. There is a copy in the General Catalogue, at pressmark: 7920.de.20.
   – Mr. Barton was apparently the inventor of a bidding system in the game of Bridge, and the author of a number of books on the game. He also wrote a volume of memoirs, *We'll Go no More A-Roving* (London: Joiner & Steele, 1937).

44. BASACIK, D. & Alan Stevens. – Scoping study of driver distraction. *London: Dept. for Transport*, 2008. 30cm. pp. 72, with illustrations, some in colour. Road
safety research report, no. 95; Road safety research report, 1468-9138 ; no. 95.

– Included in the 2011 catalogue only, and it has not yet been allocated a pressmark. In the spreadsheet, the publisher is given as ‘Transport Research Laboratory.’ There is a copy in the General catalogue at the following pressmark: YK.2009.b.4613.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. “The Battle of Belfast is an A3 folded to A4 litho printed pamphlet, published... by Clann na h-Éireann and printed in London. It is 24 pages including covers, 20 numbered pages though the text runs on to the (unnumbered) inside back cover. There is no date of publication but many of the news reports quoted are from July and August 1971 and there are none later.”

– We are very grateful to Mike Weaver of the Working Class Movement Library, Salford, for providing us with the above description of their copy of this pamphlet. The reason for its suppression is doubtless that its account of the events of 1971 was at odds with those of the Governments of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the press.

– Clann na h-Éireann (‘Children [or Family] of Ireland’) is a social, cultural and political movement for the Irish in exile, both voluntary and otherwise.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.


– Ordered to be sealed up for libel in accordance with a Minute of the Standing Committee of 14 January 1893. (op. cit. Peter Fryer, p. 151.) The original SS pressmark is unknown to us. However, the General Library appears to now have a copy the first edition at 1609/1522 which is very probably the one that was formerly in the SS. David Boothroyd has examined this copy and notes: “Accession stamp 14 November 1892. The previous pressmark 10825.g.2 has been crossed out on the obverse of the author's portrait in the frontispiece, and the spine shows signs of previous pressmarks having been removed.”

– There appears to be no reference to a trial for libel in The Times, but there is a warm review of it in The Times for the issue of October 19th 1892.

– David Boothroyd adds: The earlier editions of the book were suppressed because of remarks on page 153 about James J. O’Kelly (former Irish Parliamentary Party MP for County Roscommon). Beach stated that he had procured his election with funds which had been given to him by revolutionaries to buy arms. It seems the remarks were removed by the publisher and against the wishes of the author. In a preface to the 16th edition, Beach says that “Mr. Heinemann, for business reasons, acting under the advice of Sir George Lewis, made certain alterations in the book. For whatever has happened in this regard he, not I, must be held responsible.” (Sir George Lewis was a leading libel solicitor of the time)


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– We are indebted to the author of Legacy for the information that an advance issue of his novel printed by Legend, and intended for critics and copyright regis-
tration, lacked the final page of text. “It was reviewed rather well despite the abrupt, avant garde conclusion!” Mr. Bear adds. The blunder was caught and corrected before it went on sale.

50. [BEDFORD, JESSIE.] – The Harp of Life [by] Eliza-

– Included in the 1945 catalogue, but not the 2008 catalogue.

– Suppressed for libel, op. cit. Peter Fryer, p. 151. The libelled person was Sir Dan Godfrey (1868-1939), the conductor of the Bournemouth Municipal Band. The copy listed in the General Catalogue [X909/19094] is probably the SS copy, desegregated. There is a copy in the National Library of Scotland (pressmark: U.46.a) which has no restrictions placed on it.


– Included in the 1945 catalogue, but not the 2008 catalogue. There is a copy of this book in the General Catalogue at pressmark Cup. 403. t. 2 which David Boothroyd examined. He writes: I found that previous pressmarks on the spine had been removed. On the inside front endpaper is the previous pressmark 4986.g.22 which has been struck through; there is an accession stamp dated 3 December 1888. On the title page is ‘SS. B. 22’ [sic] struck through. Page 513 of the book accuses Victoria Woodhull and her supporters of having attempted blackmail of Beecher and his wife by demanding money to suppress their version of the Tilton scandal. There is a pencil mark on the right hand side of this paragraph.

– In the highly publicized scandal known as the Beecher-Tilton Affair, Henry Ward Beecher, a prominent, theologically liberal American Congregationalist clergyman, was tried on charges that he had committed adultery with a friend’s wife, Elizabeth Tilton. In 1870, Elizabeth had confessed to her husband, Theodore Tilton, that she had had a relationship with Henry Ward Beecher. Tilton was then fired from his job at a newspaper because of his editor’s fears of adverse publicity. Theodore and Henry both pressured Elizabeth to recant her story, which she did, in writing, but subsequently retracted her recantation. The charges became public.
when Theodore Tilton told Elizabeth Cady Stanton that his wife, Elizabeth, had confessed to a “free love” relationship with Henry Ward Beecher. Stanton repeated the story to Victoria Woodhull and Isabella Beecher Hooker.

- Victoria became angry, as Henry Ward Beecher had publicly denounced her advocacy of free love. She published a story in her paper, *Woodhull and Claflin's Weekly*, on November 2, 1872, claiming that America's most renowned clergymen was secretly practicing the free-love doctrines which he denounced from the pulpit. The story created a national sensation. As a result, Victoria was arrested in New York City and imprisoned for sending obscene material through the mail. The Plymouth Church held a board of inquiry and exonerated Beecher, but excommunicated Mr. Tilton in 1873.

- Tilton then sued Beecher: the trial began in January 1875, and ended in July when the jurors deliberated for six days but were unable to reach a verdict. His wife loyally supported him throughout the ordeal.

- A second board of enquiry was held at Plymouth Church and this body also exonerated Beecher. Two years later, Elizabeth Tilton once again confessed to the affair and the church excommunicated her. Despite this Beecher continued to be a popular national figure. However, the debacle split his family. While most of his siblings supported him, one of his sisters, the nationally known women's rights leader Isabella Beecher Hooker, openly supported one of his accusers.


- Included in the 1945 catalogue, but not the 2008 catalogue. “Withdrawn by order of the Trustees.” There is a copy of this book in the General Catalogue (Cup. 403. t. 4) which seems likely to be the SS copy, desegregated.


- Included in the 2011 catalogue only, and it has not yet been allocated an SS pressmark. There is one copy in the BL catalogue, shelved at LC.37.a.463.

   – Two copies are shelved at: Cup.403.s.3 and W25/4764.

   – Suppressed for anti-war sentiments. David Boothroyd inspected the copy at Cup.403.s.3, and writes: On the front cover... is ‘SS.a.8’. The inside front cover has a pasted-in note on British Museum paper which says “Seized by the Police. This copy forwarded by the Public Prosecutor. July, 1916. E.B.” The accession stamp is dated 18 July 1916. This pamphlet is named in the ‘Books Received’ column of the Manchester Guardian of 14 July 1915 (p. 9). The content of the pamphlet, while pacifist, isn’t in any way seditious, but presumably the Police must have been very sensitive at the time. Clive Bell, the author, is the well known art critic from the Bloomsbury Group.

55. BELL, EDWARD. – The Times Book Club & The Publisher’s Association. Typewritten. 1906-08 [1910]. SS.b.58.

   – Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.


   – Following a complaint in 1900 by a nurse who felt libeled for a reference in Dr. Bell’s book to ‘fast women’ masquerading as nurses, the offending leaf was replaced by a new one in which the reference was removed. Whether the volume was at any time in the SS We are unable to say. Cf. Peter Fryer, p. 152.


   – Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. The origins of the William Thomson company started in 1839 with the completion of the sailing ship CARRARA for William and Alexander Thomson to import marble from Italy. In 1847 Alexander Thomson retired from the partnership and William Thomson & Company, Leith was founded. The main trade at this time was coal to Canada, returning with cargoes of timber. In 1859 the first voyage to Singapore, China and
Japan took place and eventually the Far East became the company's major trade route. Routes were extended to the Baltic and Mediterranean, and the Canadian timber trade ceased in the mid-1880s. In 1919 the company became Ben Line Steamers Ltd and in 1927 the last of the Baltic Sea ships was sold. In 1976 Sheaf Steam Shipping Company, Newcastle, was taken over, but by 1991 with the decline in British shipping, Ben Line combined with East Asiatic Company, Copenhagen to operate a weekly service to the Far East and the following year sold their remaining ships. By 1996 their only remaining maritime asset was an oil rig.


Included in the 1945 catalogue, but not the 2008 catalogue. There is a copy of this book in the General Catalogue at pressmark 010920.b.40. Its catalogue entry makes no reference to a Preface by Frank Swinnerton, but it was examined by David Boothroyd who writes: [it] does have the preface by Frank Swinnerton. The accession stamp is 28 February 1936 and there are no signs of any other pressmark which suggests that the SS copy is still in place.


– Included in both the 1945 and 2008 catalogues. There is a copy in the General Catalogue at pressmark: 010822.df.4. which David Boothroyd examined. He writes: [it] was rebound in 1981 with the current pressmark in gold lettering on the spine. The accession stamp is 19 June 1935; on the final page in pencil is ‘28/116’.

– Dorothy Cheston was an actress who met Bennett in 1922, shortly after his separation from his wife Marguerite Soulié. Dorothy and Arnold lived together until his death. She changed her last name to Bennett by deed poll, although they were never legally married. They had one child, Virginia, born in 1926.

- Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. A copy is preserved in the restricted section of the National Library of Scotland at pressmark Phi.8.

- A thinly-veiled exposé of the politics of the artistic community of St Ives in the early 50s. Four of the artists and writers portrayed in it began actions for libel, and the book was withdrawn.


- Included in both the 1945 and 2008 catalogues. There is a copy of Cock Sparrow in the General Catalogue at pressmark: 010822. df. 44.

- Oliver Percy Bernard and Dora Hodges (1896-1950), an opera singer, were the parents of the well-known journalist and alcoholic Jeffrey Bernard (1932-1997). Dora Hodges was apparently Bernard’s second wife. Muriel Theresa Bernard, (née Lightfoot), also a singer, divorced him for “statutory desertion and adultery” in May 1923. The adultery would seem to have taken place between Bernard and Fedora Roselli, a student of Muriel’s. cf. The Times, May 19, 1923, p. 4. It is perhaps details of this divorce in Bernard’s reminiscences that were the cause of the book’s suppression.

62. BERTRAM, AUSTIN & William Francis Lloyd. – American prosperity studied with particular reference to the engineering industry during a recent visit. London: Waterlow & Sons Ltd., 1926. Folio. 36 leaves. SS.c.56.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– Advance copies had the authorship credited to ‘John Bateman,’ a dedication “To Lord Berners In Memory of Happy Meals at Faringdon House” and 26 poems on 46 pages. The first edition offered for sale to the public had 33 poems on 45 numbered pages, and a dedication that reads: “To Gerald Berners”. We are indebted to Steve Phillips, a member of the John Betjeman Society, for his assistance with this entry.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– Dr David T. Bilton, the author of this work, generously replied to an email requesting information on the reason for its being restricted: “This was a report to *English Nature*, and I think the reason it was never made fully available publicly was to avoid too many people visiting the remaining sites where this species occurs, as they are quite small and potentially vulnerable to excessive disturbance. So confidentiality I guess, and nothing to do with libel, errors etc.”


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There is a copy in the General catalogue at the following pressmark: Nov.3811.

– *The Towers of Love*, the author’s third book, was first published at Boston by Little, Brown and Co. in 1961. Mr. Birmingham’s year of birth is given as 1929 by the British Library and 1932 by the Wikipedia article on him.


– Included in both the 1945 and 2008 catalogues. There is a copy in the General Catalogue at pressmark:
6059. ff. 3. A copy is in the restricted section of Cambridge University Library at pressmark Arc. c.93.403.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There is a copy in the General catalogue at the following pressmark: W61/6469. The Mightier Sword is a biographical work recounting Bloom’s journalistic experiences.


– Included in both the 1945 and 2008 catalogues. The British Library General Catalogue lists some 60 titles by this author, none of which are titled The Tyranny. There is, however, a copy in the Bodleian at pressmark 254399 e.120, one at the National Library of Scotland, at pressmark U.48.c. and a third at Cambridge at 1907.7.2375. Alexandra Fisher, Senior Library Assistant at Cambridge, kindly examined their copy on our behalf, but found “no letter or supplement with the volume to explain why it was withdrawn.”

– James Blyth lived for many years in the village of Fritton in Norfolk, about five miles South West of Great Yarmouth, which is well known for its lake and the nearby Somerleyton Hall. Blyth found inspiration from the local Broadland landscape for many of his works.

– He was educated at Norwich Grammar School and Cambridge University, and then worked as a solicitor in London until 1898, when he suddenly changed his name by deed poll (he was originally Henry Clabburn) and returned to rural Norfolk.

– He was apparently somewhat eccentric, but managed to earn a meagre living from his writing. His first novel was entitled Juicy Joe: A Romance of the Norfolk Marshlands (1903), and he went on to write some twenty-two more between 1906 and 1909.

Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There are copies in the General catalogue at the following pressmarks: 10494.b.5 and W59/1406.


– “In 1904, the Trustees ordered that a libel on p. 101 of volume 1… be obliterated; if this was done, no trace of the obliteration remains.” Cf. Peter Fryer, p. 152. There is another edition in the British Library, in five volumes, dated 1902.


– Not included in either the 1945 the 2008 catalogues. “…withdrawn from circulation by its publisher…; the trustees ordered that it be ‘removed from the Library shelves and kept under lock and key in the Department’.” Op. cit. Peter Fryer, p. 151. The original SS pressmark is unknown to us, but a copy is presently shelved at YA.1990.a.19372 which may well be the SS copy, desegregated sometime prior to 1945. There are restricted copies at Cambridge, at pressmark Arc.d.90.401, and at the Bodleian Library at pressmark Res. e.2.

– “AMONG the novels that have reached us lately we had set aside Charlotte Leyland for a special review on account of certain qualities which distinguished it. The review was in preparation when we received the following communication from Mr. Grant Richards, the publisher of the book: ‘I published on May 22 Charlotte Leyland, by M. Bowles, of which a copy was sent you on that day for review. Since its publication I have learnt that one of the characters is so drawn as to constitute a libel against a lady well-known in London society. Her solicitors threaten me with proceedings unless I withdraw the book from circulation, which I am now doing; they also ask me to warn you against reviewing the book in its present shape.’ As the three chief characters in Charlotte Leyland revolve in orbits very far removed from ‘London Society,’ and as the story is mainly concerned with them, we hope that the book will be republished after the excisions that ‘constitute a libel’ have been made. It would be a great pity if such excellent and promising work were to be denied the recognition that Miss Bowles deserves.” Extracted from: The Academy, A Weekly Review of Literature and Life, no. 1467, 16th June 1900.
72. BRADSTREET’S REGISTER. (18 volumes.) Bradstreet’s Register, 1953-1977.

73. BRADSTREET’S REGISTER. (31 volumes.) Bradstreet’s Register, 1953-1961.

74. BRADSTREET’S REGISTER. (32 volumes.) Bradstreet’s Register, 1956-1961.

75. BRADSTREET’S REGISTER. Cumulative Index (numerous parts). Bradstreet’s Register, Late 50s to early 60s?

– Included in the 2008 catalogue only and all four entries have the same pressmark: SS.CUP 9 c 19. A confidential, subscription-only source providing details of companies and their credit worthiness. That these works should be called Bradstreet’s Register, for the dates noted, is puzzling since Bradstreet hasn’t operated under that name alone since the early 1930s.

– In 1849, the John M. Bradstreet Company was founded in Cincinnati, Ohio. Two years later, the Bradstreet organization popularized the use of credit ratings with publication of the first book of commercial ratings. However, there was a rival. In 1841, an enterprising businessman named Lewis Tappan founded The Mercantile Agency, located in New York City and established a network of correspondents that would function as a source of reliable, consistent and objective credit information. It was one of the first organizations formed for the sole purpose of providing business information to customers. In 1849, Tappan turned the Agency over to Benjamin Douglass, a former clerk, who capitalized on the improved transportation and communication of the time by expanding his network of offices, essentially providing the Agency with both new customers and superb information. Ten years later, in 1859, Douglass turned over the Agency to his brother-in-law, Robert Graham Dun, and the company continued in business under the new name, R.G. Dun & Company.

– For almost half-a-century the two companies were in strong competition until the effects of rivalry and economic depression on both R.G. Dun and The Bradstreet Companies could no longer be ignored, and in 1933, the arch competitors merged to form Dun and Bradstreet.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. A copy is entered in the General Catalogue at pressmark X.908/24298. There is a ‘restricted’ copy of this work in the Bodleian (Res. e.115), and a freely available ‘abridged edition’ published the same year at press-mark: 28001 e.10921/11; this may be the same edition the British Library has in their General Catalogue. A copy is preserved in the restricted section of the National Library of Scotland at pressmark Phi.152 and another at Cambridge where it has the pressmark Arc.e.97.402.

– We are grateful to Ms. Sarah Wheale of the Rare Books Section of the Department of Special Collections at the Bodleian Library, for writing to tell us that the author of A Frenchman in London had withdrawn the book “on the advice of his solicitor.”


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There is a copy in the General catalogue at the following pressmark: q74/40578. Copies of this book are in a number of libraries in the British Isles, and none seem to be obviously restricted in any way, although the copy in the Guildhall Library is pressmarked: Closed Access B:M 489.

78. BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF SHIPPING AND FORWARD-ING AGENTS, The. SS.a.403.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. The British Association of Shipping and Forwarding Agents was Incorporated in 1930 and Dissolved in 1950.

80. [BRITISH CAST IRON RESEARCH ASSOCIATION] BCIRA Technology, (33 items). 
BCIRA, 1900 [sic]-1990. SS.Cup.5/1.


82. [BRITISH CAST IRON RESEARCH ASSOCIATION] (Six parts.) BCIRA, 1986. SS.Cup. 8.a.10.

Council at the Offices of BCIRA. October 1889. SS.Cup.8.a.9.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. The duplication of pressmarks occurs in the SS catalogue. 
The British Cast Iron Research Association was created in 1921 to promote the scientific and technical advan-
cement of the ironfounding industry. Most of its work is concerned with the improvement of methods of 
production of iron castings and their quality, but it also provides an advisory service for users of iron castings 
and acts as a centre for the collection and dissemination of information on cast iron, and this includes, among 
other things, advice on the corrosion characteristics of the metal. Its laboratories were originally sited in Bir-
mingham but in 1942 it moved into its present home at Bordesley Hall, some 13 miles south of the city. In 
1962, a new block of laboratories was completed in which the staff of the investigations department, includ-
ing the corrosion investigators, is now housed.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

85. BRITISH EXPORT GAZETTE, The. London: July 1922. SS.c.52.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.
   – Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

88. BRITISH FOOD MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES. Research Report. (2 parts) 1979-80. SS.Cup.13.c.7.
   – Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

89. BRITISH GLASS INDUSTRY RESEARCH ASSOCIATION. BGIRA, 1961-1973. SS.Cup. 15/1.
   – Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

90. BRITISH HYDROMECHANICS RESEARCH ASSOCIATION. (50 items.) 1949-69. SS.Cup. 6.b.21.
   – Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

   – Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

   – Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

   – Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

   – Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. The British Movement is a fascist organization founded originally in 1968 by Colin Jordan (1923-2009), a mathematics teacher at a Coventry grammar school, which grew out of the National Socialist Movement, that had been founded in 1962. Internal strife and breakaways led to the organization collapsing in September 1983. It re-emerged during the 1990s by becoming heavily involved in the distribution of white power music, but although it still exists, it has a tiny, largely inactive, membership.

– Colin Jordan was a major figure in the post-WWII fascist movement in England. He was briefly married to Marie Françoise Suzanne Dior, the niece of the fashion designer, who at the time was supposedly engaged to John Tyndall, a close friend and associate of Jordan’s, then in prison for paramilitary activities. Françoise, who famously aggravated a Jewish cab driver outside Victoria Station in London by ostentatiously flaunting a gold swastika necklace, abandoned the marriage and returned to France where she declared that Jordan was a ‘middle-class nobody.’


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– There is a copy in the General catalogue at the following pressmark: Nov.23690. First published by Hodder & Stoughton in 1958.


– David Boothroyd adds: The reason for the suppression of this book of light-hearted cartoons reprinted from the Times was given in the Times Diary on 23 December 1999 (p. 14 of that day's paper): “Our fine cartoonist Peter Brookes has been cheered by events in the High Court. Before meeting their nemesis, Neil and Christine Hamilton forced Brookes to withdraw his book of cartoons: Nature Notes The New Collection. The couple were touchy about a portrayal of Christine as a vixen, and her husband as Giant Toad (Hamiltonus corruptus) … Mrs H was so ratty, she made a show of ripping out the offending pages in the middle of a party.

– The books, which were stored pending the outcome of the trial, can now be released. Says Brookes: ‘I might get my own back and rip a couple of pages out of their books.’ ”

– The Neil Hamilton caricature is on page 7 and was printed in The Times of 5 July 1997; the Christine Hamilton cartoon is on page 23 and is from The Times of 8 November 1997. The High Court action referred to was Hamilton's failed action against Mohamed Al Fayed, which finally failed on 21 December 1999.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There is a copy of this edition at Cambridge University Library with the pressmark Arc.c.94.403. The catalogue entry includes the words: “Restricted. Contact Cambridge University Library staff.” A copy in the National Library of Scotland ([Phi]; Reference use in NLS) has a note dated 23 March 1948 which read “Withdrawn
from open shelves at publisher’s request.” There is no further clarification. We are indebted to Dr Anette I. Hagan, Senior Curator of Rare Books at the National Library of Scotland, for her help with this entry.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– One of the first edition, limited to 250 copies, that was withdrawn owing to a number of typographical and other errors, including the misspelling of the engraver’s name – ‘Franz’ rather than ‘Frans.’


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– The Food Manufacturer’s Federation was, in 1961, established at Wembley Park, Middlesex, but according to a Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations document of 1969 later moved to 4 Lygon Place, London S.W.1., an address which today houses such rare wonders as the Estonian Association of Appraisers. Their present whereabouts is unknown to us.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There are copies in the General catalogue at the following pressmarks: W73/4208 and 6327.n.5..


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– The novel was withdrawn from circulation following a libel action by Gwendoline Bustin, the secretary of Banbury Grammar School where Burgess taught in the early fifties. Several characters were recognisable as figures from the school, but only Miss Burstin, later
Lady Mayoress of Banbury, objected. Heinemann agreed to “amend all unsold copies of the book” (The Times, October 25, 1962) but actually pulped them. A revised version, omitting the offending references, was published in 1973.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There is a copy in the General catalogue at the following pressmark: X24/8388.


– Included in the 1945 catalogue, but not the 2008 catalogue. There is a copy of this book in the General Catalogue (Cup. 500. n. 10), which may be the SS copy, desegregated. One of twenty-five copies printed for private circulation. “The song is Poor Bodies do naething but m-w, p. 80 in the original ed. [of The Merry Muses of Caledonia] of c. 1800, here printed from the holograph MS. by Burns, with his letter of transmission to Cleghorn, 12 Dec. 1792.” – The Merry Muses of Caledonia, edited by G. Legman (New Hyde Park, New York: University Books, 1965, p. 293.


– Within hours, *Alms for Jihad* became one of the 100 most sought after titles on Amazon.Com and eBay in the United States. Cambridge University Press sent a letter to libraries asking them to remove copies from circulation. Cambridge University Press subsequently sent out copies of an “errata” sheet. The American Library Association issued a recommendation to libraries still holding *Alms for Jihad*: “Given the intense interest in the book, and the desire of readers to learn about the controversy first hand, we recommend that U.S. libraries keep the book available for their users.”

– As of writing – December 2008 – the book is still to be found listed in the British Library’s online catalogue, but will probably be eventually withdrawn and placed in the SS. The copy in Cambridge University Library is in their restricted section and has the pressmark Arc.c.200.417.


– Suppressed for libel, following a case in London on March 26 1904 in which Burrows was sued by Captain Henri de Keyser, an officer in the Congo Free State, for allegations of inhuman conduct towards the natives. Somewhat surprisingly in view of the celebrated brutality of colonial rule in Africa generally at the time, de Keyser won his case and Burrows was obliged to pay $500 in damages. Two other suits against Burrows were brought by Captains Chaltin and Duerlecuick, both Congo officials, which were settled in court, Burrows agreeing pay to each of the plaintiffs $50.

– That it was suppressed is confirmed by Peter Fryer, op. cit. p.155. The book does not appear in the Library’s online integrated catalogue, but according to the online Copac Academic & National Library Catalogue a copy of the book is presently in the British Museum’s Anthropology Collection, which is quite separate from the British Library, at the pressmark given above. It does not appear to be subject to any restrictions.
109. C18. SS.Cup.20.7.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. One of the most cryptic of all SS entries. ‘C18’ is a publication of Combat 18, frequently called C18, the “armed wing” of the British fascist organisation Blood & Honour. The number ‘18’ is commonly used by neo-Nazi groups, and is derived from the initials of Adolf Hitler; A and H being the first and eighth letters of the alphabet.

– David Boothroyd adds: Probably suppressed because the publication might have infringed the law on incitement to racial hatred. Michael Whine, in Nationalist Myths and Modern Media (ed. By Jan Herman Brinks, Stella Rock and Edward Timms, Tauris Academic Studies, 2006, p. 73), refers to the “glossy booklets entitled ‘Combat 18 Issue, No. 1’ and ‘Combat 18, Issue No. 3’ containing crude anti-Jewish themes, outright [holocaust] denial material and photographs of Combat 18 members visiting Auschwitz, where several had climbed into the crematorium ovens.”


– Included in 2005 catalogue only. A copy is in the General Catalogue at pressmark: (B) CE 82 with the pagination given as 239.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. A copy is preserved in the restricted section of the National Library of Scotland at pressmark Phi.96. There is a copy in the General catalogue at the following pressmark: W25/4448.


113. CAMPDEN FOOD & DRINK/PRESERVATION RESEARCH ASSOCIATION. (111 parts) Chipping

114. CAMPDEN FOOD PRESERVATION RESEARCH ASSOCIATION. Chipping Campden: Campden Food Preservation [sic], 1984-93.

– Included in the 2008 catalogue only, and all with the uniform pressmark: SS.11.b.3. “CCFRA [Campden Chorleywood Food Research Association] Group is the UK’s largest independent membership-based organisation carrying out research and development for the food and drinks industry worldwide. It is committed to providing industry with the research, technical and advisory services needed to ensure product safety and quality, process efficiency and product and process innovation.”


– Not included in any of the three catalogues.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. Withdrawn by the publisher for ‘inaccuracies.’ There is no copy of this work in the General Catalogue. The copy at Cambridge (236.c.96.112) was reported missing in December 1973, while the catalogue entry for the copy in the National Library of Scotland, pressmarked Phi.83, is annotated: “RESTRICTED ACCESS PLEASE CONSULT STAFF.” The copies in the Bodleian and Trinity College, Dublin, appear unrestricted.

– David Boothroyd writes: A copy previously owned by crime writer Jonathan Goodman on Abebooks notes that it contains a “Letter laid in loose from Heinemann to Goodman stating that the book was suppressed on publication as it was found to contain nu-
merous errors (which presumably might have led to litigation); also 1973 note from a bookseller to Goodman noting his interest ‘just in case’ – ‘As you know it is virtually unobtainable as all copies were withdrawn before publication.’, and note by Goodman to the same effect.”


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. “The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace is a private, nonprofit organization dedicated to advancing cooperation between nations and promoting active international engagement by the United States. Founded in 1910, its work is nonpartisan and dedicated to achieving practical result.” Emails to the Carnegie Endowment requesting information about this item were not answered.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There is a copy in the National Library of Scotland at pressmark GRH.11.(126). Their catalogue entry adds: “Please consult NLS staff concerning access to this material.”

– Edward Henry Carson, Baron Carson, PC, Kt., KC (often known as Sir Edward Carson or Lord Carson) was a leader of the Ulster Unionist Party. Lord Carson held numerous positions in the Cabinet of the United Kingdom and pursued a career as a senior barrister and a judge; he became one of seven “Law Lords.” Upon his death, in 1935, he was one of the few non-monarchs to receive a United Kingdom state funeral.


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– Included in the 1945 catalogue, but not the 2008 catalogue. There are two other copies in the General Catalogue (823.9 *3291* and X.989/4898) one of which might well be the SS copy, desegregated. There is a restricted copy in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, at pressmark Res.e.23 marked “Not for consultation” and another at Cambridge at pressmark Arc.d.93.402.

– The Chatto and Windus edition of this work was withdrawn following complaints by John Middleton Murry who objected to what was said about him in it. Carswell’s book was written to refute his own book Son of Woman, which included some unfavorable evaluations of Lawrence's character, particularly that he was the victim of an Oedipal complex and incapable of a healthy sexual relationship. Needless to say, Frieda Lawrence took exception to this; she burned a copy, and sent Murry the ashes. (We are obliged to Prof. Gertzman of Mansfield University, Pennsylvania, for information regarding this work.) Martin Secker issued a revised text of the book later in 1932 (British Library: 010827.ff.53), with the authorship credited to Catherine Roxburgh according to the online catalogue entry. The original edition was republished in 1981 by Cambridge University Press (British Library: X.950/8857).


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. A duplicate of the preceding?

123. CATALYST: FOR ENGLISH REVOLUTIONARY NATIONALISM. ENM, [English Nationalist Movement?] n.d. SS.Cup.20/85.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

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   Included in both the 1945 and 2008 catalogues.


   – Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.


   – Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

128. CICS Update. Xephon, n.d. SS.Cup.20/71.

   – Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. For details, see: AIX Update.


   – Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There are copies in the General catalogue at the following pressmarks: W8/3339 and 6429.f.36. These may be copies the second printing, appearing also in 1949, which has ‘The National Health Service’ printed at the head of p. 27 rather than ‘The National Health Service Act, 1946’ which heads the same page in the first printing. Copies are preserved in the restricted sections of the National Library of Scotland (Phi.111) and Cambridge University Library (Arc.c.94.405). This work is a companion volume to the author’s Introduction to Planning Law.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. A copy is preserved in the restricted section of the National Library of Scotland at pressmark Phi.34.

– David Boothroyd adds: Almost immediately after publication in May 1998, the solicitors acting for Knight Williams wrote to financial journalists to say that the contents of the book were defamatory and should not be repeated. Knight Williams, an investment advice company, had collapsed in 1995. Martin Waller (“Called back”, The Times, 1 August 1998, p 25) wrote: “The publisher faced with a lengthy battle with a top City law firm over a book of which only 300 copies were ever printed, has now thrown in the towel and has written to anyone who received Citizens’ Financial Futures asking them to send it back and not go around quoting the offending paragraph.”


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– We are grateful to Mr. Ed Potten, the Head of Rare Books at Cambridge University Library, for examining their copy of this work (Arc.c.91.403) on our behalf. He writes: “This book was the subject of an action at law brought by John Murray against the Cambridge University Press. It was pointed out that certain articles had been ‘lifted’ without acknowledgement from Smith’s Dictionary of Antiquities. Judgment was given for Murray & the Press was ordered to destroy all copies.”

CLONMORE, Lord. – See: HOWARD, WILLIAM CECIL JAMES PHILIP JOHN PAUL, Earl of Wicklow.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. The British Library General Catalogue lists two copies, both from the same publisher. One [pressmark:YC.1998.a.2695] was published in 1997, but
printed in 1998, and has pp. ix.230 and 16 pages of plates. The other [pressmark: 97/22092 DSC] was published in 1997 and has pp. ix.251 and 8 pages of plates.

– David Boothroyd adds: The reason for the suppression of this book lies in the essay “Not Waving, but Drowning: Urban Narratives of Dissent in the Wild Zone” by Chris Stanley which forms chapter 3 (pages 36-54). Mike Presdee, reader in criminology at Sunderland University, complained to the publisher that Stanley had drawn too heavily on his work without giving any attribution. According to Peter Wilby (“Carbon copies”, The Guardian, 5 May 1998, p IV), “Blackwell’s response was prompt. The publisher has taken the unprecedented step of agreeing to pulp all copies of the book remaining in its warehouse and to place advertisements in scholarly journals announcing that Stanley’s chapter will be removed if and when it is re-issued.” (The original, with the Stanley essay, is unrestricted in Cambridge)


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There are copies in the General catalogue at the following pressmarks: YC.1995.a.2924 and 94/15503.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There is a copy in the General catalogue at the following pressmark: 8026.1.16 and an undated copy or edition at f956 *14*. Other copies are held at Aberdeen (f9(42:43) Alp) and the National Library of Scotland (GAB.2/9). A reprint with a new Introduction was published about 1992 at London by Liberty Press. The British Library copy of this is shelved at YC.1994.a.647.

COLLINS, ROBERT O. – See: BURR, J. MILLARD.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. Part of the New Thinker’s Library. There is a copy in the General Catalogue at pressmark: X.0908/52.(22.). There are copies of this edition in all the other major libraries in the UK, but there is no evidence from their catalogue entries to suggest any problems with the work.


– Seyd & Company issued a number of these confidential and subscription-only credit index publications on a regional basis – The Irish Commercial List, The Bristol, South Wales and Gloucester commercial list &c. – at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th. That they were suppressed and kept from readers is confirmed by P. R. Harris in A History of the British Museum Library (London: British Library, 1998), p. 387. Many if not all are now returned to the General Catalogue.


– An email from Dr Anette Hagan of the National Library of Scotland concerning their copy states that: “According to a pencilled-in note in the book, it was withdrawn by the publishers following a libel action. There is also a reference to an article in the TLS of 26 July 1963, p. 583.”


– Included in the 1945 catalogue, but not the 2008 catalogue. There is a copy in the General Catalogue at Cup.805.de.13 which may be the SS copy, desegregated. A restricted copy is in the Bodleian Library at pressmark Res. e.34, and another at Cambridge at pressmark Arc.d.93.406.
– According to the catalogue entry for the copy in the Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru [National Library of Wales], this book seems to have been originally published about 1934 at New York by “W. Goodwin, Inc.” This may be a misprint for W. Godwin, Inc., a firm founded in New York in 1931 by Samuel Curl and Alex Hillman, some of whose publications enraged the Catholic Church. We are indebted to Professor Jay Gertzman for this information. A reprint, done in 1951 at Stoke-on-Trent by the Harborough Publishing Company, is in the General Catalogue at Cup. 367. b. 23. It is in-8° and has pp. 126. Other copies of the 1935 edition are preserved at Cambridge (Arc.d.93.406), Trinity College, Dublin (BAN 615), and the National Library of Scotland (Vts.235.b.3).

– “T. Werner Laurie, Limited, publishers, were at Bow Street Police Court yesterday ordered by Sir Rollo Graham-Campbell to pay a fine of £50 and 20 guineas costs for publishing an indecent book entitled The Indiscreet Confessions of a Nice Girl, by an anonymous author. Mr. G. B. McClure and Mr. R. L. Jackson appeared for the prosecution; Mr. J. A. Stooke-Vaughan defended. Mr. McClure said it would be surprising to hear any one making a claim that the book possessed any literary merit. From beginning to end there was no particular passage which, by itself, could be described as indecent, but the whole tenor of the book was suggestive. The author had remained anonymous. The book was imported from the United States, and Mr. Werner Laurie, a director of the defendant company, had stated that he had not read it. After reading some of the chapter headings and passages from the text, counsel said there were some wretched attempts at humour, but it was about the dullest sort of book that one could imagine. Mr. Stooke-Vaughan said that Werner Laurie regretted having published the book, and as soon as their attention was drawn to it they took immediate steps to withdraw every copy from circulation. They bought 998 copies of this book in sheet form from a New York firm. It was read by three of Werner Laurie’s readers, none of whom condemned it.” The Times, December 12th, 1935, p. 4.


– Neither edition included in the 2005 or 2008 catalogues.

– *September in Quinze* was suppressed in September 1954 during Sir David Maxwell-Fyfe's anti-vice crusade; op. cit. Peter Fryer, p. 147. Both the publishers and the printers, and Katherine Henrietta Webb a director of both companies, were fined £500 each; cf. *The Times*, September 18th 1954, p. 3. Fryer notes that both the English and American first editions were suppressed, and that the pressmarks were respectively S.S. Cup. 9.c.13 and S.S. Cup. 9.c.14. However, the online BL catalogue lists only the English edition, the pressmark of which is now Cup.1000.aa.18.

– Vivian Connell was a playwright and novelist, born in Cork and largely self-educated. He wrote the plays *Throng o' Scarlet* (1941) and *The Nineteenth Hole of Europe* (1943), before embarking on novels that include *The Chinese Room* (1943), a wartime best-seller dealing with sexual freedom, *The Golden Sleep* (1948) which has an autobiographical hero, and *The Hounds of Cloneen* (1951), an extra-marital romp set in the fox-hunting circles of Cobh, County Cork.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

COOKRIDGE, E. H. See: SPIRO, EDWARD H.


– *Une famille royale* is a translation of Marie Corelli’s novel *Temporal Power* (1902) – an abridged one might reasonably assume in view of the fact the English original ran to almost 600 pages – a fact I was only able to learn thanks to the kind assistance of Mr. Michel Snoeck, who has a page on his website dedicated to Corelli’s work, and Ms. Linda A. Hutchings of the Harold B. Lee Library at Brigham Young University who generously supplied us with scans of the first three chapters of the French text.

– The French edition is of considerable rarity. Excepting the copies at Brigham Young and the British Library, I was able to locate only three others on Worldcat: Bibliothèque nationale de France. – Bibliothèque Cantonale et Universitaire, Lausanne, Switzerland. – Bibliothèque de la Ville de la Chaux-de-Fonds, also in Switzerland. None, save the copy in the SS, appears to have any restrictions placed on them.

– The reason for the presence of the book in the SS seems obscure, and British Library have no idea either. An email addressed to them on the subject prompted a doubtless thorough investigation, and an email in response which read: “I regret that the British Library appears not to have any records of why the British Museum placed this item in the Suppressed Safe Collection.” Realizing how awkward this admission might be, our correspondent added: “…its storage may be reviewed in due course.”

– *Temporal Power* is an odd novel, a *roman à clef*, although Corelli denied it, in which members of the Monarchy and British Society of the day appeared, thinly disguised. So far as can be determined, the book did not run afoul of the authorities when first published, or subsequently, and so it seems probable that the reason for its suppression in this French version may have been that it was either unauthorized and/or abridged; as Michel Snoeck, an authority on Corelli, remarked in an email to us that “she would never allow shortened versions.”


– Included in both the 1945 and 2008 catalogues. There is a copy in the Bodleian Library (at pressmark Res. f.1) which has to be ‘applied to the staff’ for, and another is preserved at Cambridge at pressmark Arc.e.90.401.

– Alice Abigail Corkran was the daughter of the Irish author and journalist John Corkran. Writing in 1888 Wilde praised Corkran's work: “...I have been reading your charming and clever story, Meg's Friend, and have said a few words about it in my Christmas number... You have certainly a most sympathetic touch, and a very graceful style.” (Complete Letters, p.370). Later that year, Wilde repeated his praise: "...everything that you write is full of grace and delicacy of literary style..." (Complete Letters, p.376).


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. The catalogue entry for this at Cambridge (Arc.c.99.410) is marked ‘Restricted.’

– David Boothroyd adds: The book “investigates the role of accounting in the sudden collapse of companies which were apparently reaping healthy profits” (publisher's description) and concentrates on case studies which are primarily companies in Australia. A hardback published on 7 July 1997 was followed by a paperback on 14 August. Whatever caused the book to be suppressed was removed and the book was reprinted. I had a look at the 1998 printing at the Cambridge University Library (on open access at 425.c.99.4090) and found a disclaimer in the acknowledgments that two tables are based on information supplied by the Victorian Government and the Australian Stock Exchange, but that they cannot vouch for the accuracy of the information.

146. CORPORATE STRATEGY: Lecturer's Guide. SS.Cup.20/14.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. Another obscurity.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.
Frank Cousins was a member of the Council of the Evolution Protest Movement until 1966. EPM changed its name to the Creation Science Movement in 1980. Frank was the author of the book *Fossil Man*, as well as numerous CSM pamphlets. He died before *The Anatomy of Evolution*, his final book, could be published, which suggests that it may be the author’s manuscript preserved in the SS.


– Included in the 1945 catalogue, but not the 2008 catalogue.

– Written by Ronald Matthews, with the discreet assistance of Graham Greene. Hostile reactions to review copies by the *Daily Mail*, the *Daily Mirror* and the *Spectator* led to the Public Morality Council to complain to the Director of Public Prosecutions. The publishers were leaned on by the police, and in consequence the book was withdrawn. It was reprinted in 1954 without any problems. There is a copy in the General Catalogue at pressmark Cup. 802. ee. 8 which may be the SS copy, desegregated.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– David Boothroyd adds: A very bizarre book. Known on the back page as ‘the black paged book’, it is a book of magic in which all the text (apart from a few Latin words quoted) is in ornate italics. The first part (pages 1-24) is the life story of the author's alter ego 'Coward the Conqueror'; the second part (pages 25-209) is “an ancient tome of sorcery which contains many powerful spells and much mystic knowledge for use by only the most skilled practitioners of the mystic arts”. Performing some of the spells requires animal sacrifice. Note that the 2005 edition is attributed not just to Dwain Lincoln Coward but also to Dean Patrick D’Souza (1979 - ).

– The Black Ice Corporation was located at 71 Northwold Road, London, E5 8RN. It was incorporated 3 Aug 2000 (company registration no.: 04046673) but dissolved 18 Oct 2012.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There is a copy in the General catalogue at the following pressmark: W7/2397.


– Included in the 1945 catalogue (which gives the date as 1892), but not the 2008 catalogue. There is a copy in the General Catalogue at Cup.1259.c.11 which is very probably the SS copy, desegregated.

– “On the immunity from prosecution offered by the Government of Bombay to persons giving evidence on charges of corruption brought against A. T. Crawford.” Crawford has a number of works listed in the General Catalogue; their subject matter seems all related to India or British colonial dealings with India.

– “The most notorious case of corruption in Victorian India concerned Arthur Travers Crawford, a Bombay Civilian born in 1835 who behaved as if he were living in the India of Clive and nabobs. As a younger colleague reported, he had ‘run away with two women, been separated from his own wife, and during one Poo na season lived with two actresses whom he imported from America.’ … In 1874 he did not get the commissionership of Berar because of suggestions of impropriety… During the mid-1880s Crawford's debts—chiefly the result of women and a large number of children—encouraged him to accept a variety of bribes, loans and advances from certain rajahs in his division… Placed under house arrest by his own Government in the summer of 1888, Crawford escaped from Poona, bolted for the sea and was apprehended in Bombay wearing a false beard… The Secretary of State [was persuaded] to dismiss him without a pension.” David Gilmour, *The Ruling Caste: Imperial Lives in the Victorian Raj*, (London: John Murray, 2005.)

152. CRAWFORD, DONALD. – Notes on Crawford v. Crawford, Queen’s Proctor Intervening. [A defense of of the conduct of Sir Charles Dilke.] *Cinderford*,

– Included in the 1945 catalogue (which gives the date as ‘[1886?]’), but not the 2008 catalogue. The General Catalogue has two issues, both with the same date, at the following pressmarks: 1609/6250 and 1609/1551. One is presumably the SS copy, desegregated. J. Cooksey, the publisher of this pamphlet, was the pro-Dilke editor of the Dean Forest Mercury.

153. CRAWFORD vs. CRAWFORD. (The Queen’s Proctor intervening.) Evidence taken on the hearing, with notes. (With reference to the second trial in the suit for divorce brought by Donald Crawford against his wife Virginia, citing Sir Charles Dilke.) London: F. W. J. Henning, [1886] In-8°. pp. 336. SS.a.63(1)

– Included in the 1945 catalogue but not the 2008 catalogue. The General Catalogue has a copy (1609/1569) which may well be the SS copy, desegregated. Two others, described as belonging to Sir Charles Dilke, are shelved at B.P. 18/3 and B.P. 18/4. See also: MALOT, HECTOR.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There is a copy in the General catalogue at the following pressmark: 88/00907. One of the series ‘Studies in international political economy.’


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– David Boothroyd adds: This is a collection of articles and papers about approaches to preventing sexual abuse of children, but one of the main subjects is the Cleveland Child Abuse crisis of 1987 which is still a highly disputed subject. Frank Cook, author of the foreword, is the former MP for Stockton North. Editor
Sue Richardson was a child abuse consultant for the social services department of Cleveland County Council, and supported the doctors who reported seeing the signs of abuse in many local children.

156. CREDIT INDEX. London: Julius Seyd, Bishop, Johnson & Co., 1892-1909. W.906/10

— Original SS pressmark not known, but that this confidential, subscription-only publication was suppressed and kept from readers is confirmed by P. R. Harris in A History of the British Museum Library (London: British Library, 1998), p. 387. From 1895/96 published by the Credit Index Co. — From 1904 to 1909 also published by the Credit Reform Association.


— Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. Unusually, this SS entry is to be found in the British Library’s Periodical Catalogue.


— I do not know the original SS pressmark if this work, which is currently shelved at 8903.g.12, or indeed whether it was the edition complained of, but in 1894 the Home Office asked if this book could be removed from public access because “an anarchist who had been arrested had a book ticket showing that he had used the Museum copy of the book.” The Trustees complied. “Twelve years later the Director was concerned to discover that books on explosives were being issued to readers without restriction. He had all such works received in the library since 1880 locked up and instructed [George Knottesford] Fortescue [the Assistant Keeper] only to issue them to readers who gave satisfactory reasons. A total of thirty-eight such works were removed to a cupboard… in July 1906.” See: P. R. Harris, A History of the British Museum Library (London: British Library, 1998), pp. 387,8. In 1917, the “…Trustees decided to make available the works on explosives withdrawn in 1906… since there no longer seemed to be any danger that they would be used by Nihilists. They added, however, that the names of persons using these book should be noted.” [P. R. Harris, op. cit. p. 482.]
159. CURZON, GEORGE, 1st Marquess Curzon of Kedleston. – [Curzon papers.] SS.Cup.7.a.1.

– “Seven volumes of the Curzon papers—the weekly reports written by Lord Curzon of Kedleston (1859-1925) while viceroy of India from 1898 to 1905—are in the handlist of suppressed books (pressmark SS.Cup.7.a.1), together with about twenty-five volumes of additional correspondence by Curzon relating to India.” Cf. Peter Fryer, p. 155.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. The Bodleian Library, Oxford, has a copy of this work with each volume possessing its own pressmark: Cary C 1222 and Cary C 1223. Each is marked “Restricted - use another copy” without elaboration, referring to two other copies that appear to have no restrictions placed on them.


– Included in the 2011 catalogue only, and it has not yet been allocated a pressmark. There are two copies in the General Catalogue at YD.2006.a.6659 and YK.2007.a.12416. Emails to the publisher for clarification on the book’s suppression were ignored.


– Included in the 2005 catalogue only.

– There appears to be a copyright conflict here; however the situation is murky. According to the information supplied to us by Mr. Heyes, the suppressed
edition is indeed the one published by Kelley in New York. However, no such edition appears to be in British Library. David & Charles are (or were) a reprint house in England who may well have been planning an edition of the book, and requested that the imported American edition be suppressed to protect their investment. But oddly, no David and Charles edition appears extant and the only one dated 1969 in the BL was published by the Oxford University Press. Pressmark: X.809/7358.

163. D’AUVERGNE, EDMUND BASIL FRANCIS. – “This Sloppy Sentimentality about Animals,” &c. Clipping [1944?] SS.Cup.11.b.25.

    – Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. Presumably a cutting from some unidentified newspaper or periodical.
    
    – Edmund Basil Francis D’Auvergne was a prolific author of historical biographies and travel works during the approximate period 1905-1935. His works include biographies of Lola Montez and Pierre Loti, a travel book on Switzerland and, which sounds interesting, Some Left-handed Marriages, Misalliances, Irregular and Secret Unions of Royalty (London: Hutchinson & Co., [1927]).

DAVIES, TONY. – See: ELIOT, THOMAS STEARNS.


    – There is no Accession date stamp. The British Library catalogue entry for this work includes the following note: On the summing-up in the libel action “Dawkins versus Williamson” brought by W. G. Dawkins against the “Examiner” newspaper. With “Notes on an appeal to law against the Travellers' Club”.
    
    – David Boothroyd kindly provided this additional information: Lt-Col. W. G. Dawkins had been stripped of his commission in the Coldstream Guards by a Court of Inquiry, and afterwards published a pamphlet alleging that the Duke of Cambridge and other senior officers who made up the Court had corruptly conspired against him. He sent a copy of this pamphlet to The Examiner, which had given it a review whose contents can be summarised by its title “Dawkins’s Diatribe”. W. G. Dawkins then sued The Examiner newspaper for libel.
Lord Coleridge, the Lord Chief Justice, presided over the libel trial and gave a summing-up which was not favourable to his case. The libel jury found the article was not libellous without even retiring to consider their verdict.

– Dawkins seems to have taken the view that if hostile reviews were not libellous, then two could play at that game. The separate case against the Travellers’ Club arose when Dawkins was excluded from the club for his earlier pamphlet (one of those accused was a fellow member of the club) and sued for a declaration that the resolution purporting to expel him was invalid. He lost that case too, but it is of interest because it became a leading case on the powers of the Courts over purely private clubs: Dawkins v Antrobus (1881) 17 Ch D 615.

165. DAWSON, RICHARD, M.D.– An Essay on Spermatorræa and Urinary Deposits, with observations on the nature, causes, and treatments of the various disorders of the generative system... The Fourth Edition. London: Hugh Hughes, 1848. In-12°. pp. xv. 150. SS.a.64.

– Included in the 1945 catalogue, but not the 2008 catalogue. “A quack book.” A copy is in the General Catalogue (W12/9420) which is probably the SS copy, desegregated.


167. DAYS’ DOINGS, The: An illustrated and amusing record of passing events.. Vol. 1, no. 1. SS. -?-.  


168. DEBUS, ALLEN George. – Science and education in the seventeenth century. The Webster-Ward debate. [With facsimiles of Academiarum Examen by John Webster, Vindiciae Academiarum by John Wilkins and Seth Ward and Whip for Webster by Thomas

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There is a copy in the General catalogue at the following pressmark W39/7425 but without a mention of ‘American Elsevier’ being present in the imprint in the catalogue entry. The copy at Cambridge (240.c.97.53) does.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. The Deciduous Fruit Board would appear to be South African organization founded in 1910, and currently (2008) located at: 16 Mill Street, Cape Town, Cape Province South Africa.


171. DEFENCE RECOGNITION JOURNAL. HQ STC.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There is a copy at the University of Southampton: D 743 GAU v.2 3-WK-LOAN.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. Both copies of *Len Deighton’s London Dossier* share the same pressmark: SS.Cup.13.b.11. There are copies in the General catalogue at the following pressmarks: X.708/7724 and W46/4699.

– *Len Deighton’s London Dossier*, issued simultaneously in both cloth and paperbacks editions, was the subject of a case brought against the author, publishers and printers of the book by William Barclay Harris and others, who ran and owned the small Rowton Hotel chain. The plaintiffs claimed that a passage in Deighton’s book libeled them because it “suggested that Rowton Houses were doss-houses for down-and-out and defeated men, that the accommodation, now in the form of cubicles, had consisted at one time of dormitories and that Mount Pleasant Hotel was no more than a converted hostel and did not give fair value for money.” The case went in favour of the plaintiffs, who were awarded a “substantial sum in damages and indemnified in respect of their legal costs.” The defendants also “agreed to make suitable amendments to all unsold copies in their possession, and in all future editions.” (See: *The Times*, 13 July 1967.)

– We are very much obliged to Mr. Robert Mallow and Mr. Timothy d’Arch Smith for their generous assistance with this entry.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. Copies may be found at Cambridge University Library (CCC.49.200 and 1946.8.215) and a number of other UK libraries with no apparent restriction placed on them.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There are four copies in the General catalogue at the following pressmarks: YD.2010.a.1154. – 10110.bb.26. – W14/1712. – W18/3924. A copy was preserved in the restricted section of the National Library of Scotland at pressmark Phi.88, but is now shelved NF.1282.c.18.
We are grateful to Ms Emma Horrell, a Reference Services Assistant at the National Library of Scotland, for looking into the reasons for *Ride a Rhino* being suppressed. She writes: “The book might have previously been held at the restricted shelfmark you mention for legal reasons until such time as the legal matter has been resolved, so this may be a possible explanation as to why the book was previously held at the Phi.88 shelfmark.” Ms Horrell volunteered no specific explanation of the ‘legal reasons’ and it may be that any inserted documentation in the book—a publisher’s letter for example—was removed when the legal problems were resolved and the book was placed in the general population.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There is a copy in the General catalogue at the following pressmark: 82/13584.

– In *What Next in the Law* Lord Denning, prompted perhaps by the trial resulting from the St. Pauls Riot in Bristol in 1980, appeared to imply that some members of the black community were unsuitable for jury service, and that and that certain immigrant groups may have different moral standards to native Englishmen. Two jurors on the St. Pauls case threatened to sue him and the Society of Black Lawyers wrote to the Lord Chancellor requesting that Denning be “politely and firmly” made to retire. Denning apologised for his remarks and resigned. Whether Denning’s racist insinuations were the reason for his book’s suppression, and amended copies issued to replace it, is impossible to say.


– Included in neither the 1945 nor the 2008 catalogues. The presence of *Coronation Commentary* in the SS collection is inferred; op. cit. Peter Fryer, p. 152. But there is certainly one in the restricted section of the National Library of Scotland, where it is shelved at Phi.113, and in the Bodleian Library at the restricted pressmark Res. e.42. Another is restricted at Cambridge with the pressmark Arc.c.93.412. There are three copies in the British Library’s General Catalogue (W2/7115 and W57/0674 and YC.1988.a.14192). Assuming Fryer
to be correct, one of these may be the SS copy, desegregated. An account of the libel action will be found in *The Times*, November 23rd, 1937, p. 5.

— Anti-Semitic, but of course suppressed for libelling the Duke of Windsor. In a chapter called ‘Abdication,’ which seems more hastily written than the rest of the book and which may have been a last-minute addition, it is claimed that Wallace Simpson was the Duke’s mistress prior to their marriage and that the real reason for the abdication, rather than his marriage to an American divorcee, was that the Duke was incompetent at his official duties: “Until this marriage was mooted, they had no notion how to get rid of him. She [Wallace Simpson], whom they pretended was a disaster, was in fact a Godsend.” The book also implied that the Duke had a drinking problem.


— Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. Ove Arup & Partners are “…a global firm of designers, engineers, planners and business consultants. Outstanding solutions, innovation and value characterise our work… [they] have a vast pool of technical expertise across the world, enabling [them] to achieve the best possible results for our clients.” The company has an office on 13 Fitzroy Street, London, W1T 4BQ but has other premises throughout the UK, Europe and the USA. Cica Publications remain unidentified.


— Included in neither the 1945 nor the 2008 catalogues, and there is no copy listed in the General Catalogue. The presence of this work in the SS at any time is purely speculative; op. cit. Peter Fryer, pp. 154. It is listed in the *Registrum Librorum Eroticorum* (London; Privately Printed, 1936) by ‘Rolf S. Reade’ [Alfred Rose] at entry 3358 with the note stating that “[t]his paper treats of the unnatural vice of Sodomy in the Navy.” A copy was at one time shelved in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, at Phi.e.166 but has been removed and placed at an uncatalogued location. There is, however, a collection of ‘[Navy] : [pamphlets and offprints]’ by
'A.C. Dewar [et al.].' which is kept in New College Library, Oxford, with 'Restricted Access'. The pressmark is: NC/DEW


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There are copies in the General catalogue at the following pressmarks: 2710.aa.10 and OIA 096.1.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There is a copy in the Joule Library of Manchester University at pressmark U:677.2152 DOD.

– The Doubling and Manufacture of Cotton Threads was deposited in the Copyright Office on May 15 1903, and shortly afterwards the publishers requested that it be returned to them because it contained confidential trade information. The Trustees refused to do so, but agreed that it should be “locked up in the special cupboard and used to hold libelous books, and withheld from readers.” See: P. R. Harris, A History of the British Museum Library (London: British Library, 1998), p. 387.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.


– Included in the 1945 catalogue, but not the 2008 catalogue.

– An attack on Colonel Frederic Hambleton Custance for engaging George Lewis, a solicitor, as Lewis was using Custance “as a catspaw” in the interests of Robert Ross “the notorious Sodomite” and Ross's secretary, Christopher Millard. Signed: Alfred Bruce Doug-
las. Drop-head title. The letter is headed: 19, Royal Avenue: Sloane Square, S.W, March 20 1914, and begins: “Colonel Custance: your advertisement to all England of the kind of people the Custances are ...” There is now a copy in the General Catalogue (C.194.a.235) which is probably the SS copy, desegregated.

185. DOUGLAS, ALFRED BRUCE, Lord (1870-1945).

– There is no evidence that this pamphlet, the printed text of a speech given by Alfred Douglas at the Memorial Hall, London, was ever in the SS, but it would certainly be a good candidate for being placed there. The pamphlet alleges that Sir Ernest Cassel gave Winston Churchill a large sum of money for issuing a false report on the Battle of Jutland, thereby assisting him to bring off a financial coup. He also claimed that Kitchener, who died on a diplomatic mission to Russia when his ship struck a German mine, was the victim of a Jewish plot. Alfred Douglas was found guilty of libel and sentenced to six months hard labour. Oddly, in 1941 he wrote a sonnet in praise of Churchill, cf. Douglass Murray, *Bosie: A Biography of Lord Alfred Douglas* (London, 2000), p. 317.


– Included in the 1945 catalogue, but not the 2008 catalogue. A copy of the second edition (*Galashiels: Robert Dawson & Son*, [1916]. In-8°. pp. 15) is in the General Catalogue (X.909/20162) which may be the SS copy, desegregated. There is a copy of the second edition in the restricted collection of Cambridge University Library at pressmark: Arc.c.91.401.

– An attack on Robert Ross, Oscar Wilde’s friend and executor.


– Included in the 2011 catalogue only, and it has not yet been allocated a pressmark.
– A book telling the story of the disappearance on the evening of Thursday, 3 May 2007, shortly before her fourth birthday, of a British child named Madeleine McCann who went missing from a holiday apartment in Praia da Luz in the Algarve in Portugal, in which she was staying with her parents. Madeleine’s parents took out actions for libel against a number of individuals and newspapers including the Daily Express and its sister newspaper, the Daily Star, as well as their Sunday equivalents, following the newspapers’ coverage of the case. It is interesting to note that the only library in the UK covered by the COPAC search engine to acknowledge having a copy is the National Library of Wales at Cardiff, where it is shelved at HV6762.P6.D6.

– BBC News on its website for Wednesday, 19 March 2008 reported that: “A newspaper group is paying £550,000 to the parents of Madeleine McCann after it settled a libel case over reports of her disappearance.

– “Express Newspapers’ titles, including the Daily Express, Daily Star and Sunday Express, are also printing front-page apologies.

– “They say they were wrong to suggest the couple, of Rothley, Leicestershire, were responsible for Madeleine's death.”


– Suppressed for reproducing matter ascribed to Victoria Claflin Woodhull (1838-1927), the wife of John Biddulph Martin, but disclaimed by her. This is one of six books which John Martin requested that the Library suppress because they libeled his wife, or contained obscenities about her, cf. Fryer, pp. 148-150. The book has subsequently been desuppressed, and is currently shelved at: 6617.aa.1.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. The SS catalogue gives Drake-Knight’s name as sole author, but a copy of the book in the General Catalogue (YK.2006.a.2686) indicates Osman-Newbury as co-
author. Whether the suppressed copy was solely the work of Drake-Knight is unclear.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There is a copy in the General catalogue at the following pressmark: L65/1593.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– The Ballad of a Ferrous Female was privately printed by the author in an edition of 50 copies, comprising a card folded in half. Terence Duquesne is the author of a number of texts on the subject of Ancient Egypt and related matters. As Terence Deakin, he is the author of the useful Catalogi librorum eroticorum - A Critical Bibliography of Erotic Bibliographies and Book Catalogues (London: Woolf, 1964) and Testament of a roach-eating saint : poems and translations (London: Woolf, 1973). We’ve been unable to find any reference to The Ballad of a Ferrous Female anywhere other than that in the SS. We are indebted to Mr. Richard Price at the British Library for his assistance with this entry.

192. DU MAURIER, GEORGE LOUIS PALMELLA BUSSON.

– Suppressed because of a libel against James Ab- bott McNeill Whistler in the third instalment of the original magazine publication of Du Maurier’s famous novel. The original SS pressmark is not known to us, but the existence of the libel is mentioned by P. R. Harris is A History of the British Museum Library (London: British Library, 1998), p. 386.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. Part 8 of the series ‘The story of civilization.’ There is a copy in the General catalogue at the following pressmark: X22/3520.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. “Consensus Economics, founded in 1989, is the world's leading international economic survey organization and polls more than 700 economists each month to obtain their forecasts and views. These surveys cover estimates for the principal macroeconomic indicators (including growth, inflation, interest rates and exchange rates) in over 70 countries. The forecasts are compiled into a series of publications, devoted to the world's major Industrialized Countries (G-7 & Western Europe), the emerging economies of Asia Pacific, Latin America and Eastern Europe, and International Currencies. Each shows consensus forecasts as well as individual forecaster predictions, and is distributed to our subscribers in hard copy format and via e-mail as PDF and Excel spreadsheet files.”


– Included in the 2011 catalogue only, and it has not yet been allocated an SS pressmark. The BL has three copies of this work, shelved at X.0972/143(205) and X.0972/143(205a) and 8266.55 205. A new edition with amendments, was published in 1994.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.
198. EDMONTON BOROUGH COUNCIL. Housing and Building Committee. Minutes. 23rd, April 1963. SS.CUP 12.c.46.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.


– Included in the 2011 catalogue only, and it has not yet been allocated an SS pressmark. There seems to be two copies of this in the GK at pressmarks: 11867.h.14 and 821.9 *4295*. In the spreadsheet column usually set aside for publisher is written: ‘PL 1948’.


– Included in the 2011 catalogue only, and it has not yet been allocated an SS pressmark. There are two copies of this work in the BL which are shelved at YC.1993.b.4512 and 91/02577.


– Included in the 2011 catalogue only, and it has not yet been allocated an SS pressmark. There seems to be two copies of this in the GK at pressmarks: 11876.i.7. and L60/1832.


– Included in the 2011 catalogue only, and it has not yet been allocated an SS pressmark. Two editions of this work were published in 1960; the one described above [BL pressmarks W81/7408 and 012212.b.1/11.], and the other, described as the ‘7th ed.’ by Methuen
alone. This latter doesn’t seem to be in the BL, but there are copies at Imperial College and Sheffield.


   – Included in the 2011 catalogue only, and it has not yet been allocated an SS pressmark. Contains the Clark lectures delivered at Trinity College, Cambridge, 1926 & entitled *On the metaphysical Poetry of the Seventeenth Century*, with special reference to Donne, Crashaw and Cowley, and the Turnbull lectures delivered at the Johns Hopkins University, 1933 which examined Donne, Crashaw, Laforgue and Corbière. Eliot himself was reluctant to publish the lectures as he considered many of his remarks in need of qualification, clarification and the checking of details of fact and authority. The British Library has two copies: YC.1994.b.4009 and 98/24779.


   – Included in the 2011 catalogue only, and it has not yet been allocated an SS pressmark. There are two copies in the BL: YK.1994.a.10727 and 98/15204.


   – Included in the 2011 catalogue only, and it has not yet been allocated an SS pressmark. This work proposes an innovative theory explaining the possible methods used by the Ancient Egyptians when building the Great Pyramid. There is one copy in the BL, shelved at YK.2010.a.35489.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. Copies of Tests nos. 1 & 2 together with the Teacher’s Handbooks for both tests are preserved at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, pressmark: SSHEL Tests.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. EnCase is a series of proprietary forensic software products produced by Guidance Software. It is used by many law enforcement agencies around the world. EnCase is capable of making forensic quality recordings of data stored on PCs, and of recovering some insecurely deleted data. Special training is usually required to operate the software in a law enforcement capacity. Emails to the company requesting the release date of version 4 of the software, and the reasons for its presence in the SS collection, were ignored.

– David Boothroyd adds: There have been attempts by computer hackers, employed by major criminal enterprises, to look at the way EnCASE operates in order
that they can hide their data and stop the law enforcement authorities recovering it.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. Editions of this work are in the Bodleian Library and elsewhere dated between 1928 and 1948, but only the one in the SS catalogue is dated 1927. All are from the same publisher.

– Esther Ethelind Enock is the author or co-author of a number of work on Christian matters, including Cannibalism Conquered (London & Glasgow: Pickering & Inglis, 1930). Frances Ridley Havergal (1836-1879), the subject of Ms. Enock’s book, was an English poet and the author of a number of hymns.

212. ESQUIRE. The Magazine for Men (3 issues). New York, Feb-April 1941. SS.Cup.6.b.2.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– This is presumably a publication of HSBC Holdings plc, a public limited company incorporated in England and Wales, and headquartered in London. It is the world's largest company and the world's largest banking group, as calculated based on different metrics by the annual Forbes list of the world's largest firms published
on April 2, 2008. In February 2008, HSBC was named the world's most valuable banking brand by *The Banker* magazine.

– David Boothroyd clarifies: ‘James Chapel’ is a mistyping of ‘James Capel’, an international securities company who were bought by HSBC in 1986; the brand name was kept separate from the parent company until 1995. Possibly suppressed for commercial confidentiality although the Cambridge University Library claims to hold a continuous run from 1997 at classmark L220.b.1385.8592.


– Included in the 2011 catalogue only, and it has not yet been allocated an SS pressmark. There are two copies in the BL: 20017.c.1 and W5/7864.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There are three copies in the General catalogue at the following pressmarks: X.0700/155 and X16/9664 and W60/3206.


– Included in the 1945 catalogue, but not the 2008 catalogue. Listed separately in the 1945 catalogue, with the pressmarks: SS. A 341(1-3). The new pressmark is YK.1995.b.13963. *Judge made law* was described in the 1945 catalogue as ‘libelous.’ A presumably non-libelous Election address by Everett, printed at his own expense, was issued during a subsequent election: *Election Address* [for the Islington Guardians Election, 1928]. (London: H. G. Everett, [1928] s. sh. In-4°.) The pressmark is: 1865.c.19.(52.)
Sentence of six months' imprisonment in the second division was passed at London Sessions yesterday on Henry Gordon Everett, 39, a public speaker, for attempting to commit suicide by taking 110 aspirins.” The Times, September 13, 1935, p. 7.

Mr. Everett was in difficulties earlier, in 1920: “By a majority the Court of Appeal yesterday dismissed the appeal by Henry Gordon Everett from a judgment of the Lord Chief Justice dismissing his action against Mr. Humphrey John Griffiths, chairman of the Islington Board of Guardians, and Dr. A.K. Anklesarin, the medical officer of the board.

“Mr. Everett, who described himself as a self-taught law student, conducted the appeal himself. He claimed damages for his wrongful certification as a lunatic, and alleged that, without taking proper care to ascertain the facts, they had caused his incarceration in Colney Hatch Lunatic Asylum for about 13 days. He escaped by climbing a wall.

“At the first hearing the jury disagreed and were discharged. The Lord Chief Justice held that on the evidence the defendants were entitled to judgment.

“Lord Justice Bankes, deciding for the dismissal of the appeal, said a medical man called on to give an opinion on a matter of opinion, and giving that opinion honestly, was not responsible for the soundness of it, nor for the consequences, or for any proceedings the authorities might take.

“Lord Justice Scrutton agreed to the dismissal of the appeal.

“Lord Justice Atkin dissented. The judgment, he said, should be set aside, and there should be a new trial. There was a duty on those who administered the lunacy laws to take every reasonable care to ascertain the true mental condition of a person before ordering his detention. They had no right to subject anybody to the unspeakable torment of having his sanity condemned and his liberty restricted.

“Mr. Everett said he should appeal to the House of Lords.” – The Daily Mail, Wednesday March 31, 1920, Page 4

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. The Faculty of Advocates is an independent body of lawyers who have been admitted to practise as advocates before the courts of Scotland, especially the Court of Session and the High Court of Justiciary. The Faculty of Advocates is a constituent part of the College of Justice and is based in Edinburgh.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. The copy in the library of Napier University (at pressmark 371.30281 FAL) is available without restriction. We are obliged to Ms. Jane McDowel of Napier University for assistance on this entry.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

R. G. W. Farnell was a research chemist for the British Empire Sugar Research Association. He was the author of The Pectic Substance of Sugar Cane Fibre (issue 25 of the ‘Sugar Cane Journal’ published in 1925). The Suchar Process was a method of refining sugars and syrups using activated carbon, research on which was initiated in 1925.


222. FASHION FOLIO, nos. 58 and 62 ITBD 1986/7 and 1988/9. SS.Cup.20/42.
223. FASHION FOLIO, no. [?] ITBD, 1987. SS.Cup.20/43.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. These may be publications of International Textile Benjamin Dent Ltd., of Bloomsbury Square, London, publishers of fashion periodicals, or publications of the Institute of Technology and Business Development.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There are copies in the General catalogue at the following pressmarks: Cup.408.1.16 and 79/15441.

– In reply to an email requesting information on this book, Trader Faulkner wrote: “I am amazed to hear that my book is suppressed and cannot imagine why, as it was sold from the bookshops on publication.” This would seem to imply that early copies of the book, sent out for copyright registration, were found to be in some way imperfect by the publisher who requested they be withdrawn and replaced by corrected ones.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There is a copy in the General catalogue at the following pressmark: 11880.bb.2/9. The catalogue entry includes ‘(Current printing … 8.)’ which may indicate a later edition.

226. FINANCIAL ON-LINE INFORMATION REPORT, The. (Numerous parts) 1998. SS. Cup.15/38.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There is a publication called Financial Online Information Report: The Definitive Guide to Online Services, by Stephen Tillman, Sally Bett, and published by First Market Intelligence, which may or may not be connected to this entry.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.


– Included in the 2008 catalogue.

– According to Peter Fryer, this novel treating of an imagined Russian takeover of England was suppressed for libeling a night club proprietor. Op. cit. Peter Fryer, p. 152. However, the more precise reason was that the proprietor of the club objected to his club’s name being used in the book. A second issue was printed with a cancel leaf inserted very near the beginning of the first chapter. Later, presumably corrected, reprints dated 1962 and 1978 are in the General Catalogue. We are obliged to Mr. Timothy d’Arch Smith for the information on this entry.


– Included in the 1945 catalogue, but not the 2008 catalogue. A novel suppressed under the Defence of the Realm Act (1914) because of its anti-recruiting sentiments and its sympathetic treatment of its gay and lesbian characters. The publisher was fined £160 for his trouble. There is a copy in the General Catalogue (Cup.403.c.26) which is probably the SS copy, desegregated.

– “At the Mansion House yesterday, before Alderman Sir Charles Wakefield, fines and costs amounting together to £460 were imposed in the case of C. W Daniel (Limited), Tudor-street, and Charles William Daniel, a director of the company, who were summoned, for making statements in a book entitled Despised and Rejected likely to prejudice the recruiting, training, and discipline of persons in his Majesty's forces, and for having 234 copies of the book in their possession. The summonses—eight in number—were issued under Regulation 27(c) of the Defence of the Realm Regulations. The defendants pleaded “Not Guilty.” It was stated at the previous hearing that the book was written by Miss Rose Allatini, whose nom de plume was ‘A. T. Fitzroy.’
– “Sir Richard Muir prosecuted; Mr. Cecil Whiteley appeared for the defence; Sir Charles Mathews, Director of Public Prosecutions, was present during the hearing.

– “Mr. Whiteley, for the defence, submitted that in fact no offence had been committed. The book was a novel, not a tract or a pamphlet. Practically every one of the speeches which the prosecution complained of were made by the hero Dennis. It was only fair that attention should be called to the arguments which were put forward by other characters in the book in opposition to Dennis's pacifist views. The reader had the anti-pacifist side as well as the pacifist placed before him all through. The title Despised and Rejected referred to the abnormal sexual [sic; i.e. ‘sexual’?] tendencies of the hero, and not to his pacifist views.

– “Sir R. Muir said that in 1917 the defendant was fined £40 at Bow-street Police Court in respect of a pamphlet called A Knock-out Blow which was of a frankly pacifist nature. The defendant was a person who assisted those who desired to propagate the pacifist idea by printing for them these pamphlets. This was a pacifist pamphlet in the disguise of a novel.

– “Alderman Sir Charles Wakefield said that the question whether the book was obscene was not before him, but he did not hesitate to describe it as morally unhealthy and most pernicious. He held all the offences fully proved. He had had considerable hesitation whether he ought not to send the defendant Daniel to prison. On summonses one and two, and three and four he fined each defendant the maximum penalty of £100 with £10 costs. If Mr. Daniel did not pay his personal penalties he ordered in each case 90 days imprisonment in default of distress, the terms to be concurrent. In each of the summonses five, six, seven, and eight he imposed a penalty of £5, with, in Mr. Daniel's case, 20 days imprisonment in default. He also ordered all copies of the book in the possession of the defendants to be forfeited. He allowed defendants until November 7 in which to pay the money.” The Times, October 11th 1918, p. 5.

– The ‘frankly pacifist’ pamphlet referred to was doubtless A KNOCK-OUT Blow (London: New Order Press [1916]), a work of fifteen pages. Copies are to be found at the London School of Economics, and the Universities of Liverpool, Birmingham and Manchester. There are no copies in the British Library’s online catalogue that we’ve been able to locate, but there may be one buried in the SS.

– Included in the 2005 catalogue only. We are obliged to Ms. Alison Bailey, Curator, Printed Historical Sources at the BL, for investigating this entry: “This shelfmark is no longer in use. A replacement copy was purchased and placed at shelfmark: 010056.aa.3.”

– Cape reprinted News from Tartary together with the same author’s One’s Company in a single volume in 1948 as Travels in Tartary. Peter Fleming was the older brother of Ian Fleming, author of the James Bond espionage novels, and Special Correspondent of The Times. He was accompanied on his Asian travels by Ella Maillart, a French-speaking Swiss adventurer, travel writer and photographer.

231. FLIGHT DECK: JOURNAL OF NAVAL AVIATION. Flag Officer Naval Aviation, Yeovilton, n.d. S.Pen BS.88/76.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. Issues for the years 1990-2009 are included in the General Catalogue at the pressmark above.

232. FLUGGE, EVA VON, Doctor. – Photostatic Publication on Turkey (8 parts). [ c. 1938.] SS. Cup.11.a.8.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.


– Included in the 2011 catalogue only, and it has not yet been allocated an SS pressmark. The British Library seems to have just one copy of this title in their Document Supply Services at pressmark 973 *1604*.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. The catalogue entry for this in the Bodleian Library (Res. c.93) is marked ‘Restricted: ask Duke Humfrey staff.’ There seem to be no restrictions on the copy at Trinity College, Dublin (184.d.89), but the copy in the National Library of Scotland is in their restricted section at pressmark Phi.119, as is one at Cambridge (Arc.c.96.401).

– We are obliged to Dr Francesca Galligan of the Bodleian Library for looking into this work on our behalf. She writes: “Our note in the handlist to the Res. books states that Chemical Magic “Contravenes Explosives Act”, and was restricted for that reason.”

236. FORD, RICHARD. – Anna Craft. London: Peter Davies, 1936. SS.a.421

– Included in the 2008, but not the 1945 catalogue, which suggests the book’s suppression occurred some considerable time after publication.

– A first novel, well received by the likes of the Times Literary Supplement, but suppressed because it allegedly libelled a prominent woman journalist. Op. cit. Peter Fryer, p. 152. There are copies preserved at Oxford, the National Library of Scotland and Trinity College, Dublin. See The Times, October 27th, 1936.


lications [no relation to the famous Paris publishing house of the 50s & 60s], is in the British Library at pressmark YK.2010.a.31729. With 123 pages, the new edition would seem to have been expanded.

– A curious pamphlet, by the British Vice-Consul, outlining an attempt by Lafayette Ron Hubbard to set up a University of [Hubbard's] Philosophy on the island of Corfu. Largesse by the Church of Scientology was treated with grave suspicion by the islanders, but welcomed by the cash-strapped fascist regime of “the Colonels.” The effectiveness of the suppression of this pamphlet is somewhat weakened by the fact that the full text is freely available on the Internet, although the site carrying it has “May not be archived in the UK” prominently displayed on the opening page, suggesting it may be under an injunction.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There are two copies in the General Catalogue, at X.441/578 and X23/6531.

– William Anthony Foulkes (born 5 January 1932) is a former English footballer who played for Manchester United in the ‘Busby Babes’ teams of the 1950s and 1960s.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There is a copy in the General catalogue at the following pressmark: W24/8573. First published in 1963 by Simon & Schuster. A copy is preserved in the restricted section of the National Library of Scotland at pressmark Ph.6 and one in the Bodleian Library at pressmark Res. e.104, the entry for which is marked ‘Not available for consultation.’ A copy is also restricted at Cambridge, with the pressmark Arc.d.96.406.

– Walter Edward Guinness, 1st Baron Moyne DSO and Bar Queen’s South Africa Medal MID PC (1880 – 1944) was a British politician and businessman. He served as the British minister of state in the Middle East until November 1944, when, in part because of his perceived anti-Semitism, he was assassinated by a militant
Zionist group Lohamei Herut Israel, also known by the British as The Stern Gang.

– We are grateful to Ms. Sarah Wheale of the Rare Books Section of the Department of Special Collections at the Bodleian Library for informing us that the publisher withdrew the book following a libel action. It was presumably re-issued in an emended form since copies are freely available in the internet.


– Included in the 1945 catalogue, but not the 2008 catalogue. A weekly newspaper edited by George William Foote and William Ramsay, under the aegis of the Freethought Publishing Company. A series of “Comic Bible Sketches” in the periodical caused problems and it was prosecuted for blasphemy. Foote got a year in prison and Ramsay nine months. Foote, a militant and prolific atheist, wrote an account of his troubles with the law in Prisoner for Blasphemy (London: Progressive Publishing Company, 1886), the text of which is available online from Project Gutenberg. For further details, see Donald Thomas, A Long Time Burning (London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1969), pp. 233,4. David Boothroyd notes that this ‘Christmas Number’ is missing from the bound set of the Freethinker in the BL’s Newspaper Library.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. ‘The artist's library’, vol. 2. There is a copy in the General catalogue at the following pressmark: 7858.q.39/2.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.
A bit of a mystery, this. Alois Führer, an archaeological surveyor for the Government of the North-West Provinces and Oudh, wrote extensively on India, but not, so far as I can tell, as early as 1878. The SS catalogue entry has ‘Vol.’ following the title, but no number, suggesting perhaps that ‘Archaeological Survey of... India’ is a series title, and the suppressed volume is called something else. However, We’ve found nothing like this published by W. H. Allen in 1878 or in 1887 either which I looked into thinking that the date might have been reversed.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.


– Included in the 1945 catalogue, but not the 2008 catalogue. We are obliged to Ms. Alison Bailey, Curator, Printed Historical Sources at the BL, for investigating this entry: “I have not been able to trace this work on the finding list of the contents of the Suppressed Safe Collection.” There are, however, two copies in the General Catalogue (11655. c. 24 and X.989/5341). There are two copies in the Bodleian, one of which is restricted at pressmark Res. e.40 and is “not available for consultation.” The Bodleian copies are described as being “Bound in light green cloth; stamped in gold. In dust jacket.”


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. Copies are held at Trinity College, Dublin, the Bodleian Library, Oxford, and the National Libraries of Scotland and Wales. None appear to be restricted in any way.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.
– Suppressed following legal action for publishing an allegedly ‘obscene and blasphemous’ poem by Professor James Kirkup called The Love that Dares Not Speak its Name.

248. GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL. List of Erasures from Medical Register. 1900-1934. SS.a.405.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. This would appear to be a list of medical practitioners ‘struck off’ during the years indicated.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There are copies in the General catalogue at the following pressmarks: X.615/1969 and 78/5835. A restricted copy is in Cambridge University Library (Arc.b.97.402).

GODFFREY, ELIZABETH. – See: BEDFORD, JESSE.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There is a copy in the General catalogue at the following pressmark: 10353.a.25.

– Douglas Goldring was born in Greenwich, England, and died in Deal, Kent. He left Oxford University without a degree in 1906 and subsequently served on the editorial staff of Country Life, The English Review, and his own literary magazine, Tramp. He enlisted in 1914, but was invalided out and from 1916 onwards he was a conscientious objector. He started to develop anti-American/pro-Soviet attitudes prior to World War II. He was a lecturer in English at Gothenburg, Sweden, 1925-1927, visited New York and Boston, lived on the Riviera, and returned to the United Kingdom in 1930. He founded the Georgian Group, a branch of The Society for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings in 1937. He contributed to journals, wrote letters to editors, and wrote 25 books, including poetry, novels, literary criticism, travel and two autobiographies.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. Although listed separately, both the preceding have the same pressmark: SS.CUP 21.a.1. Glass’s Guide is the leading British motor trades guide to used car prices, often referred to in the trade as “The Bible.” The company was founded by William Glass who was born in Scotland in 1881 and was an engineer by trade. As well as publishing the first Guide to Used Vehicle Values, Glass had an innovative and enquiring mind and made a number of inventions including the portable hydraulic jack, the electric switch-off kettle, the self-filling fountain pen and the through-the-propeller machine gun firing mechanism. Hicks, Muse, Tate & Furst, a private equity group, acquired Glass’s Information Systems Ltd in 1998 and Eurotax AG in 2000, and the companies are merged to form EurotaxGlass’s AG, registered in Freienbach, Switzerland.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

257. GLASS’S GUIDE TO COMMERCIAL VEHICLE VALUES. Glass’s Guides, 1993. SS. Cup.12.b.5.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

258. GLASS’S GUIDE TO COMMERCIAL VEHICLE VALUES. EurotaxGlass, April 2007. SS.Cup b 5.
259. GLASS'S GUIDE TO MOTORCYCLE VALUES.  
– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

260. GLASS'S GUIDE TO MOTORCYCLE VALUES.  
EurotaxGlass, April 2007. SS.Cup b 3.  
– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

261. GLASS'S GUIDE TO MOTORCYCLES CHECKBOOK. (4 parts.)  
– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– Included in the 1945 catalogue, but not the 2008 catalogue. “On the treatment by David Jones of Pantglâs of his wife Margaret Charlotte [née Campbell].” There is a copy in General Catalogue (1609/1531) which is presumably the SS copy, desegregated. There is also a copy in the National Library of Wales (Dyb2005B44) with no indicated restrictions, and available for inter-library loan.

– David Jones was born on 1 November 1810 at Llwynberllan, near Llandovery, into a banking family, and was Conservative member of Parliament for the County of Carmarthenshire from 1852 to 1868, shortly before his death on 1 July 1869. He married Margaret Charlotte Campbell, eldest daughter of Sir George Campbell of Edenwood in the county of Fife, on July 29 1845. The pair settled in Glanebrane Park, Llandovery, where they had four children, two daughters and two sons.

– Mr. D. L. Baker-Jones, M.A., J.P., of the County Record Office, Carmarthen, wrote a most interesting essay on the Jones families of Pantglâs, in which Margaret Charlotte Jones is described as “a very colourful and original personality, to say the least.” He continues: “It appears that she circulated privately a book which she had written describing the landed gentry of Carmarthenshire in most scurrilous terms; and there were many tales current years ago of her somewhat daring and un-
conventional behaviour. Indeed within six months [of David Jones’ death] she married Sir George Augustus Levinge, Bart., of Knockdrin Castle in the county of Westmeath. But any marital bliss with her second husband was brief, as she died on 5 November 1871.” Whether the book referred to by Mr. Baker-Jones is Glimpses is uncertain; she was, however, the author of a short novel titled Lott-ery (London & New York: G. Routledge & Co., 1858). Curiously, the first-person narrator of Lott-ery is named Augustus Levinge.

263. GLOBAL DISASTER SCENARIO III. The Merchant International Group Ltd. SS.Cup.20/62.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. “Merchant International Group (MIG) is a strategic research and corporate intelligence company dedicated to providing a unique range of support services to corporate and private clients in both established and emerging markets. MIG has supported and advised some of the world’s largest companies in the discreet identification, evaluation and management of all manner of risks, weaknesses and threats.” MIG’s head offices are at 1 Grosvenor Crescent, London, SW1X 7EF.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. Copies are preserved in the restricted sections of the National Library of Scotland (Phi.82) and Cambridge (Arc.c.99.407).

– David Boothroyd adds: Lester Coleman, the co-author, claimed to have been an agent of the Defense Intelligence Agency. His book claims that bombing of Pan Am flight 103 over Lockerbie was achieved when a covert US anti-drugs operation let Iranian-backed terrorists through airport security. The book led to a libel action from Michael Hurley, head of operations for the Drug Enforcement Administration in Nicosia, whom Coleman had implicated in the plot. In early 1996 Bloomsbury and Penguin Books, publishers of the paperback edition, accepted there was no truth in the allegations against him and paid damages and costs.

265. GOUGH, HUBERT, General Sir. – Note of Lectures given at the Home Guard Training School, Hurling-

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– General Sir Hubert Gough is presumably Sir Hubert de la Poer Gough (1870-1963), best known perhaps for relieving Ladysmith against orders in the Boer War. He served as a cavalry officer during the First World War, leading a division of the British Expeditionary Force (BEF) on the Western Front during 1914-15. He became a corps commander in 1916, taking part in the Somme offensive later that year, and subsequently at Arras and Ypres. Gough retired as a full general in 1922, penning a self-vindication of Fifth Army in 1931. He was knighted in 1937.

266. GOWER, MARY CAROLINE SUTHERLAND LEVESON, Duchess of Sutherland. – Pamphlet printed and issued by the Duchess Dowager of Sutherland. [1892.] 22cm. pp. 12. Original SS pressmark unknown, but now shelved at 1609/1478. Accession date stamp: 10 October 1892.

– According to the BL catalogue entry, this plaquette treats of “the relations between the 3rd Duke and Duchess of Sutherland and the Marquess of Stafford, afterwards 4th Duke, the Earl of Cromartie, and Lady Alexandra Sutherland-Leveson-Gower, the Duke’s children by his first marriage.” On page 2 there is a manuscript addition reading: “The Duchess (Countess Cromartie) died 25 Novr. 1888. The Duke married on the following March 4th 1889 the writer of this pamphlet. Lady Alex died 16 April 1891.”

– David Boothroyd provides the following precisions: After he was widowed in November 1888, the 3rd Duke of Sutherland met Mary Blair (née Michell) in Florida and they became engaged. He wrote to his son and daughter (Lady Alex) to tell them and hope that they would receive the Duchess kindly. Their replies were very hostile and unkind. As a result the date of the marriage was brought forward and the Duke and Duchess returned quickly to his London home at Stafford House. On arriving they found the entire contents of the house had been removed to a warehouse by Lady Alex. The 3rd Duke died on 22 September 1892; his will leaving £150,000 to his widow was contested. During the course of the case she was allowed to remove papers from Stafford House, but while doing so threw one document on the fire; for this contempt of court she
served six weeks' imprisonment. The will was eventually held valid.

267. GREAT BRITAIN'S SHIPPING INDUSTRY. (8 items.) *The Union-Castle Line*, 1902-1914. SS.a.7.

- Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. The Union-Castle Line was a prominent shipping line that operated a fleet of passenger liners and freighters between Europe and Africa from 1900 to 1977.


- Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. The British Library has another copy, with no mention of Eric Ambler in the online catalogue entry, at pressmark: 79/25637 Vol I DSC. There is a copy in the restricted section of Cambridge University Library at pressmark Arc.e.97.407 where it is said to have been 'withdrawn by the publisher.'


- Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. The British Library has issues nos. 1-5, 7, 9 & [the suppressed issue] 10 in the general catalogue at pressmark P.805/227. Whether the openly catalogued copy of issue 10 has had the offending article removed it is impossible to say.

- The 'British Cop' referred to in this entry is almost certainly Ian Henderson, who served in the British Colonial Police in Kenya in the 1950s and later became head of the General Directorate for State Security Investigations in Bahrain, a position he held for some 30 years, retiring in February 1998.

- Mr. Henderson enjoyed a most unenviable reputation as 'torturer-in-chief' during his service Kenya during the Mau-Mau insurgency. His activities in Bahrain were no less enthusiastic, and the subject of an investigation by the British Government. At a parliamentary session on 3 June 1997, MP George Galloway described Ian Henderson as "Britain's Klaus Barbie." For his services to law and order, Queen Elizabeth II awarded Mr. Henderson a CBE (Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire).

– Included in the 1945, 2008 and 2011 catalogues. WorldCat – an online search engine that accesses library catalogues around the Globe – indicates that a copy of this book is held also in the National Library of Wales, but attempts by the staff there to locate it on our behalf were unsuccessful. In WorldCat, the author’s name is given as: ‘A” ”Grandmother, pseud.’


– Included in the 1945 catalogue, but not the 2008 catalogue. *Granta* (as it is known today) was founded in 1889 by students at Cambridge University as *The Granta*, and edited by R. C. Lehmann who later became a major contributor to *Punch*. In this form the magazine had a long and distinguished history and published the juvenilia of several writers who later became well known, including: Michael Frayn, Ted Hughes, John Simpson, A. A. Milne, Sylvia Plath and Stevie Smith. During the 1970s the publication encountered financial difficulties and increasing levels of student apathy, and as a result had to be rescued by a group of interested postgraduates. It was re-launched in 1979 as a magazine of “new writing” aimed both at writers and at a wider audience than its original one in Cambridge.

– The reason for the suppression of the March 10th 1933 issue seems almost certainly connected to a perceived libel in the review of a play by a critic signing himself “The Moke.” The play in question was *The King’s Messenger* by Frederick Jackson, a playwright who seems to have written almost exclusively for its leading player, Sir John Martin-Harvey (1863-1944), who has been described as “one of last great romantic actors of the English theatre.” What part of the review was found to be offensive is not clear, but two passages are likely candidates:

– “…this acting consisted solely in the exploitation of the personal contact made by such manoeuvres as a romantic first entrance and the manner of a male prostitute.”

And:

– “In particular the whore with the heart of gold was over-acted excellently by Miss N. de Silva [Lady Martin-Harvey] – the only way to deal with such a ludicrous part.”
– Mr. Christopher Goddard, Sir John Martin-Harvey’s cousin, suggested to us plausibly in an email that ‘male prostitute’ may, in a 1930s context, have referred to the state of being a gigolo rather than a gay hustler, in which case the weight of the offense might reasonably lie with the second quotation instead.

– Whichever remark it was that caused the problem, The Granta published an apology in the following issue, for April 19th, reading in part: “We greatly regret that these comments and the unhappy language of “The Moke” (who is young and inexperienced) have caused annoyance and distress to Sir John Martin-Harvey.” This apology evidently proved insufficient for in the next issue (April 26) on p. 380 there is a longer and more fulsome one, obviously drawn up with legal assistance, and referring to a sum of £25 paid by the paper to Martin-Harvey to be passed on to a theatrical charity.

– We are greatly indebted to Mr. William Hale of Cambridge University Library for generously checking their copy of The Granta for us, and to Mr. Christopher Goddard for providing details of the play and the additional quotation from “The Moke’s” review, and also for drawing our attention to a life of Martin-Harvey of which we was unaware: Nicholas Butler, John Martin Harvey: the biography of an actor-manager (Wivenhoe, Essex: The author, 1997).


– Included in the 1945 catalogue, but not the 2008 catalogue.

– “Withdrawn by the publishers.” According to F. C. Higginson, A Bibliography of the Works of Robert Graves (Hamden, Conn: Archon Books, 1966), later states of this book were expurgated to remove a brief passage from p. 290 and a poem by Siegfried Sassoon occupying the last four lines of p. 341 and all of pp. 342.3. The SS copy is now placed at either Cup.410.d.77 or Cup.410.d.78; both are for first editions of Graves’ book, but it’s unclear which was removed from the SS.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.
- *All Dressed Up* was published October 1998. Within a few days the publishers, Cape, had received letters from lawyers alleging libel against Caroline Coon, the founder of the drug help line 'Release' and George Harrison, of the Beatles. From recent newspaper interviews with Ms. Coon that have been republished on the Internet, it appears that the author of the book repeated a rumour, widely disseminated in the late 1960s, that Ms. Coon provided oral sex to well-heeled rock stars in return for cash from them which she used to subsidize the drug help line she’d help create. George Harrison was one of the musicians alleged to have enjoyed her favours, and Mick Jagger another, although Jagger is supposed to have refused payment because the services provided failed to meet his expectations. A bowdlerized version of the book was issued later.


- Included in both the 1945 and 2008 catalogues. A copy is in the restricted section of Cambridge University Library at pressmark Arc.d.93.420.

- There appears to be no copy of this book in the General Catalogue, although a number of other works by the same author are, including *Degenerate Oxford?* (London, 1930). *Brass and Paint*, together with Greenidge's novel *The Magnificent* (1933), were among several books published by the Fortune Press to be seized by the police in 1934 and successfully prosecuted for obscene libel. According to Timothy d’Arch Smith, *R. A. Caton and the Fortune Press* (London: Bertram Rota, 1983), p. 56, the publisher failed to comply with the destruction order in the case of *The Magnificent*, and as late as 1971 copies were still in stock and available for sale.

We are grateful to Mr. Andrew Parry for the following precisions concerning this novel: “Terence Greenidge’s *Brass and Paint: a Patriotic Story* … is actually a rather entertaining novel of exploits in the British film industry, a field in which Greenidge (a friend of Evelyn Waugh) had himself worked. As far as the publishing history is concerned, after the prosecution the book was thoroughly revised and re-written by Greenidge and re-issued by The Fortune Press under the title *Tinpot Country: A Story of England in the Dark Ages* in 1937. I haven’t got my copy to hand but I think I’m right in saying *Brass and Paint* is missing from Greenidge’s bibliography on the dustjacket of *Tinpot Country* whereas *The Magnificent* is credited.”
Mr. Parry kindly provided the dustjacket ‘blurb’ for *Tinpot Country*:

“This story contains a remarkable account of life in an English film studio. But the film industry is treated merely as a typical institution of post-war England, which - far from being a land fit for heroes - with its false values and its speeding-up of everything threatens to destroy those who may have learnt true values and felt the slow march of real progress, perhaps even at an ancient seat of learning. The New Morality certainly enters into the hero's managing of love-affairs, but he was with the ages when he concentrated on Beauty and forgot everything else. The concluding chapters in which the hero, who has violently adapted himself to his surroundings, begins to crack under his own violence at the same time that England too is cracking under the strain of her self-imposed vulgarity, and all this in cross-cutting - if the phrase may be pardoned - these chapters are marvellous alike in their structure and their content.”

There is an author’s note:

“This is a work of fiction ; all the characters are fictitious ; Albion Pictures is an imaginary firm ; Celluloid is an imaginary paper.

“As internal evidence will show, this book was written a few years back, but owing to certain circumstances its publication had to be delayed. The author has in the meantime re-written and - he hopes - improved considerable passages Anyhow, he feels that in many parts of England the clouds still return after the rain and that the film industry remains the film industry.”


– Included in the 1945 catalogue, but not the 2008 catalogue. “Although on the list, the item has not been traced in the suppressed cupboard nor on the Integrated Catalogue or COPAC. It may be a possible cataloguing error for Bibliotheca Grenvilliana.” We are indebted to Mr. Richard Price at the British Library for his assistance with this entry.

– A number of works by Grenville are listed in the General Catalogue, mostly of a bibliographical or historical nature, but none appear to relate directly to this title. Assuming this be the same individual as the author of the work in question, Thomas Grenville (1755–1846)
was a British politician and bibliophile. He was the son of George Grenville, a British prime minister. His younger brother, William, also became prime minister. Both brothers were educated at Eton.

– In 1778, he was commissioned ensign in the Coldstream Guards and in 1779 promoted a lieutenant in the 80th Regiment of Foot, but resigned his commission in 1780. He was, with one interval, a member of parliament from 1780 to 1810, and for a few months during 1806 and 1807 President of the Board of Control and First Lord of the Admiralty, but is perhaps more famous as a book-collector than as a statesman; he bequeathed his large and valuable library to the British Museum. In 1798, he was sworn of the Privy Council. He died at Piccadilly.


– Included in the 2011 catalogue only, and it has not yet been allocated an SS pressmark. There are two copies of this in the BL shelved at 012357.m.73. and 820.94 *5366*.

GROSCHOFF, VERA ILONA. – See: ROEDELBERGER, FRANZ ADAM.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There are copies in the General catalogue at the following pressmarks: X20/7183 and W11/9135 and W18/6208.

– Loelia Mary Grosvenor (née Ponsonby) was the third wife of Hugh Grosvenor, 2nd Duke of Westminster (1879–1953). The pair were married in 1930 and divorced in 1947, after several years of separation.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.
– The book is freely available online, and at a number of American universities. This is a work of great eccentricity by a man claiming to be the son of King Edward VII. In 1909, he was thrown out of the St. Regis Hotel in New York after failing to pay his bill. During his stay at the St. Regis, he was visited by a "number of well-dressed women." An account of his attempt to sue the hotel for $500,000 as a result of his eviction will be found in *The New York Times*, April 20th, 1909.

279. HAIG, DOUGLAS, 1st Earl Haig. – The Haig Memorandum. Add MS 52460.

A Memorandum of operations on the Western Front during the command of Field Marshal Douglas Haig, 1st Earl Haig, 1916-1918. One of six typewritten copies, comprising ff. x+78. Compiled by Haig’s successive Chiefs of Staff, Lt.-Gen. Sir Launcelot Edward Kiggell and Gen. Sir Herbert Alexander Lawrence. It was revised by Haig and deposited in the British Museum in 1920 by Reginald Balfour Brett, 2nd Viscount Esher, on the instructions of Earl Haig. Because of its criticisms of the French High Command and the British Government, it was reserved from public use on Haig’s instructions until 1940, and then for further periods until 1964. (see R. Blake, *The Private Papers of Douglas Haig* (London: Eyre & Spottiswoode, 1952), pp. 365-9, where short extracts are published. There is no evidence that this Memorandum was ever in the SS, but it was certainly suppressed.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. Volume 58 of the Symposium series. There is a copy in the General catalogue at the following pressmark: 8585.771000 vol 58.

– David Boothroyd adds: Book News, Inc. noted that “This book has been withdrawn from publication because of many errors in its production”. I have had a look at the copy in the BL Document Supply Centre and I couldn’t really say they were obvious.

– Included in the 1945 catalogue, but not the 2008 catalogue. “Withdrawn from Publication by publishers at request of Home Office, August 22, 1928.” There are two copies in the General Catalogue (Cup.804.bb.21 and W32/3401), one of which is probably the SS copy, desegregated.

282. HAN, SUYIN, pseud. – See: COMBER, ELIZABETH.


– We are obliged to Ms. Hannah Jeffery of the Surrey Archaeological Society Library for letting us know that the Hanworth book on the Rapsley Roman Villa was for some unspecified reason found to be unsatisfactory and withdrawn from publication. A pre-publication copy sent to the British Library was, at the Society’s request, sealed up and put in the SS.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– David Boothroyd adds: Restricted in both Cambridge University Library (Arc.c.200.407) and the Bodleian (Res. e.155). A review in Bibliothèque d’Humanisme et Renaissance (Travaux et documents, Volume 67, No. 2, 2005) by Leonard R.N. Ashley says, possibly cryptically, “let us have more scholars self publishing. Many have much to say and traditional publishers are growing too wary, or too greedy, these days”. Attempts to contact the author for clarification on why his book was suppressed were ignored.


– Included in the 1945 catalogue, but not the 2008 catalogue. Limited to 50 copies. There are two in the General Catalogue (Cup. 500. h. 4. and Cup. 503 a. 30.)
one of which is probably the SS copy, desegregated. The latter includes a letter from Symons to T. J. Wise.


– Included in the 1945 catalogue, but not the 2008 catalogue. The new pressmark is Cup. 503. n. 12. A reprint done in 1918 by Florence Emily Hardy, also in an edition of twenty-five copies, is shelved at Ashley 3344. The latter has a MS. dedication from Thomas Hardy to T. J. Wise.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. Suppressed for libel in 1924. Copies are held at the National Library of Scotland, Trinity College, Dublin, and the Bodleian Library, Oxford, with no apparent restrictions placed upon them.


– Included in both the 1945 and 2008 catalogues.


– Included in both the 1945 and 2008 catalogues. “Withdrawn by order of High Court. See note in book.” There is a copy of this book in the British Library General Catalogue (X20/3854) with the imprint limited, apparently, to J. M. Dent only. But there are a great many in American University libraries with both Dent and
Dutton in the imprint, and a facsimile text is available for free download from the internet.

– Catherine Gasquoine Hartley (1866[69?]-1928), author, journalist, headmistress and feminist; also known as Mrs. Walter M. Gallichan and Mrs. Arthur D. Lewis. Born in Antananarivo, Madagascar, Hartley was the second daughter of Reverend Richard Griffiths Hartley and Catherine Gasquoine. She was schooled privately and had no formal education until she was 16. Her first job was teaching, and in 1894 she became headmistress at Babington House School in Kent, England—a position she held until about 1903, when she left Kent and her job to begin a career as a writer in London. After composing an unsuccessful novel, Hartley went on to become a prolific journalist and author of non-fiction. She published books on art, Spanish culture and society, feminist issues, human sexuality, and children. She also wrote articles for the New Age, Art Journal, Connoisseur, the English Review, and the Daily Express. Her first marriage was to Walter M. Gallichan; her second, to Arthur D. Lewis.

– Hartley contributed several art reviews in the first two volumes (1907-8) of the New Age. Her pieces discussed recent exhibits by British artists—like Charles Shannon, Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema, and John Collier—who had established their reputation in the late 19th century and sometimes indulged a taste for classical antiquarianism in their work. In a review titled “The Confusion of Art,” Hartley criticized the artistic outlook of a number of Fabians as being too doctrinaire and missionary; here she may have offered New Age readers an alternative to the socialist, guild-minded outlook that A. J. Penty and A. Romney Green brought to their New Age art reviews in other weeks.


– There is no evidence that this is in the SS, but it is a good candidate for membership.

– “This was an enraged response to a ‘joke’ Wilson cracked at the retirement ceremony of Charles Fenwick, Liberal MP for Wansbeck and a DMA official. Lord Joicey, a mine owner, had awarded Fenwick a gift of £260. At the presentation, Wilson remarked that he, on his retirement, would like a similar ‘bribe’. Harvey’s answer to his pamphlet’s title was very firmly in the
negative: Wilson’s ‘aim has always been to bolster up capitalism, and he, more than any other leader perhaps, has swayed the miners to take that particular action which is either harmless or beneficial to the capitalist class ... If £260 is the price, then miners’ leaders are cheap and worth getting at’. Wilson, who had written a lengthy and sycophantic paean to Joicey on his death in late 1911, demanded a withdrawal of the accusation, which Harvey refused. The libel case went to trial in November 1912. Harvey maintained in court that Wilson was an ‘enemy of the working class and servant of capitalism’ and provided examples such as Wilson’s agreement to a 5% reduction in miners’ wages which even an Umpire had deemed unwarranted. The judge found in favour of Wilson, who was awarded £200 damages and £100 costs.” – Lewis H. Mates, *The Syndicalist Challenge in the Durham Coalfield before 1914*.

– This pamphlet is not listed in any of the SS catalogues we’ve had access to, nor does it appear in the British Library’s General Catalogue, and the only copy we’ve found is in the Library of the University of Wisconsin, Madison.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There is a copy in the General catalogue at the following pressmark: 87/21201.

– A collection of papers presented at a conference held at Versailles in May 1985. The copy in the British Library General catalogue is dated 1987. Jean-Paul Haton has been a professor at Université Henri-Poincaré, Nancy, since 1974. He teaches various aspects of Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence, and heads the department of “Reconnaissance des Formes et Intelligence Artificielle” (Pattern Recognition and Artificial Intelligence) at LORIA/INRIA which has about 50 members.


– Included in the 1945 catalogue, but not the 2008 catalogue. There are a number of works in the General Catalogue which fit this general description. Knowing
which one was formerly in the SS is clearly impossible without examining them all in situ. However, Report of the Headmasters’ Conference, held on ... December 22nd and ... 23rd, 1914 (-January 1st. and ... 2nd 1919). &c. at pressmark P.521/447 might be a place to start looking.


– Included in the 2011 catalogue only, and it has not yet been allocated an SS pressmark. There are three copies in the BL of this work, shelved at 11868.p.14 and W5/0684 and W7/5790.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There are copies in the General catalogue at the following pressmarks: X.709/6022 and W32/7452 and W22/9586.

– A D-Notice – they have been called DA-Notices since 1993 – is an official request by the British Government to news editors not to publish or broadcast items on specified subjects, for reasons of national security. D-Notices and DA-notices are merely a request and therefore not legally enforceable and consequently news editors can choose to ignore them without (in theory) official repercussions, although they are generally accepted by the media. The D-Notice Affair, the subject of this book, was prompted by a journalist named Chapman Pincher who in February 1967 revealed in the Daily Express that the British Government routinely monitored overseas cable traffic. The Government of Harold Wilson was not amused. Peter Hedley and Cyril Aynsley, the authors of the book, were sub-editors on the Daily Express.

– Included in the 1945 catalogue, but not the 2008 catalogue. Received by the British Library on March 27th 1935. Moved at some point to pressmark Cup.364.f.8 but presently (August 2008) at P.C.20.b.26.


– Included in both the 1945 and 2008 catalogues.

– Prosecuted successfully in September 1933 for slavishly plagiarizing Dashiell Hammett’s novel *The Maltese Falcon* which had been published three years before by Cassell. For an account of the case, see *The Times* for September 28, 1933, p. 4.


– Included in the 2011 catalogue only, and it has not yet been allocated an SS pressmark. There is one copy in the BL catalogue, at pressmark YK.2011.b.10260.

– We are greatly obliged to Mr. Ian Henderson for providing the following reason for the suppression of this work: “The report was withdrawn solely because it was an interim document for an ongoing project with potential issues of confidentiality still to negotiate. A final report, superseding this one, will be published in due course (expected in 2013) with any issues of confidentiality resolved in advance.”

HERON, PETER A. – *See: FALCHIKOV, NANCY.*


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– Philip Arnold Heseltine was an Anglo-Welsh composer and music critic, apparently of some eccentricity, whose death from gas poisoning remains somewhat mysterious. He was partial to alcohol and hashish, interested in the occult and had a marked taste for flagellation. He also, as evidenced here, had a gift for composing obscene limericks. He composed under the name
‘Peter Warlock,’ but his criticism appeared under his true name.


– Whether this book is in the SS is uncertain, but it seems likely that it soon will be. More than 900 copies of the Galway poet’s book were pulped by her publisher following objections from her millionaire brother Joe Higgins who’d taken exception to references in the collection to him and the pair’s mother which he and other members of the family characterised as ‘offensive’ and ‘untrue’. The publisher’s are reportedly planning to reprint the work with the offensive passages expunged. For details see: The Connacht Tribune, September 23, 2010.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There is also a copy kept at Cambridge, at pressmark Arc.d.90.403.

301. HISTORICAL METALLURGY SOCIETY LTD., The. Listed Members. The Historical Metallurgy Society, October 1995. SS.Cup.20/5.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. “The Historical Metallurgy Society provides a forum for exchange of information and research in historical metallurgy. It aims to gain recognition for the subject from the community at large and to be consulted when issues of preservation and recording arise.” From their website, the Society is evidently based in England, but no address is in evidence.


– Included in the 1945 catalogue, but not the 2008 catalogue.
– The British Library purchased this work at a public sale, but Richard Garnett, the superintendent of the Reading Room and later Keeper of Printed Books, felt that it should be kept from the public until 1900. He approached the Trustees on this matter, and they concurred with his opinion. When the matter was raised again by the Principal Librarian in 1900, the Trustees ordered that it “should still be kept in the suppressed collection.” (P. R. Harris, A History of the British Museum Library 1753-1973, p. 387.)

– The description of this work in the original typewritten 1945 catalogue is confusing, giving the date 1816 and the authorship jointly credited to both Hobhouse and a Viscount R. A. Cross. Who the latter is in connection with Byron I have no idea, although he held the post of President of the Board of Control for the years 1886-92, a position held earlier (1846-52) by John Cam Hobhouse. A Viscount Richard Assheton Cross appears in the General Catalogue, but neither this name nor anything like it occurs in the works on Byron that We’ve consulted on this matter, but in truth our researches have not been too thorough. We assume that the book referred to, as described above, is the one deposited in the SS; it is certainly mentioned by Peter Fryer in his chapter on the subject in Private Case, Public Scandal. The text is extracted from Hobhouse’s then unpublished Recollections of a Long Life (London, 1909-1911, 6 vols). See G. Wilson Knight, Lord Byron’s Marriage (London: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1959), p. 233. The British Library has two copies in the General Catalogue, at pressmarks: Ashley 2742 (part of the Wise Collection) and 1560/162. We have no idea which, if either, was formerly in the SS collection. A third copy is currently (September 2002) being offered for sale on the Internet by Alex Alec-Smith Books of Hull, United Kingdom, for the princely sum of £3,600.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. A British edition of a book that seems first to have been published by Grove Press at New York in 1968. An Andre Deutsch edition in the Bodleian Library is dated ‘[1968]’. Whether the edition in the SS collection that is dated 1969 is in any way different We are unable to say.
304. HODSON, HENRIETTA. – A letter from Miss Henrietta Hodson, an actress, to the members of the dramatic profession, being a relation of the persecutions which she has suffered from Mr. William Schwenck Gilbert, a dramatic author. [London, 1877.] 22cm. pp. 22.

– A title of which we were unaware until David Boothroyd discovered it and notes: “I think the original is now 1609/1540; there is another copy at C.132.g.43(1) which is bound together with Gilbert’s reply and bears an accession stamp from 11 May 1935.” The original SS pressmark is not known.


– Included in the 2005 catalogue only. A copy is in the General Catalogue at pressmark: X.809/48919.

HOLLAND, JULIAN. – See: CARGILL, DAVID.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. The title as reproduced above is as it appears in the SS catalogue. There are, however, copies of a work called Mothers’ Guide to Children in Hospital by Holman in a number of libraries in the UK, including the British Library. It was also published in 1973 by Arthur H. Stockwell.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– In the Fiery Continent is a memoir by the celebrated editor of “Picture Post” and treats mostly of his somewhat stormy years (1958-1961) as editor-in-chief of the African picture paper “Drum.”

308. HORAIN, CZESLAW MICHAEL. [pseudonym of Emil Novak-Slake, died 1966.] – The Enigma of the
Robbed Manuscript… (2 parts.) First part of an unpublished manuscript. 1951. SS.Cup.9.a.6.

— Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

— There seems to be little information available on this author, under either his pseudonym or his true name, save that he was a Polish historian living in Palestine and that his archives, which are subject to restrictions, are preserved in the Bibliothèque de Genève.


— Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. We’ve been unable to discover anything about this thesis, but speculate that it might deal with the currencies of the Ottoman Empire.


— Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

— The following review of this posthumously published memoir appeared in the Times for January 18th 1929: “Few autobiographies are so frank or revealing as that of Sir Edmund Hornby, so long ‘the Supreme Judge’ in Turkey, China and Japan. If he delighted in an occasional ‘sledge-hammer dispatch’ to the Department which stood in such awe of him, he delighted even more in recording precisely what he thought, and often said, about persons, people and things. Although the world has had to wait a generation for his memoirs it will find that they have improved with age and that the lapse of time has justified several of his prophecies, shown the adoption of some of the reforms which he advocated, and made it possible for Mr. Murray to preserve a number of references which, had they appeared in the last Victorian decade, would have infuriated the worshippers at the shrines of certain idols then still fashionable. As it is, we can look back and see what fun our fathers and grandfathers could have for all their supposed Victorian stiffness, how picturesque could be the scandals in the remoter branches of the public service, and how the most formidable officials could be faced and floored by the redoubtable Hornby, who may
be said to have invented his own job drafted his own
governing Orders in Council, and to have played the
despot almost at his own sweet will to the vast benefit
of innumerable British subjects and foreigners, and the
great enhancement of British prestige in the East both
Near and Far. He would berate a Secretary of State, re-
buke an Ambassador, and bluff or bully for their own
ultimate benefit any number of high foreign officials.
Single-handed he used the Japanese Cabinet as a weap-
son to crush the trade in Chinese slaves between Portu-
guese Macao and Peru, he declined to be brow-beaten
by Exeter Hall in its most powerful and meddlesome
days, overcame the inertia or ill-will of the Chinese
Mandarins, and, as a quite unknown man, would not
even allow the ruling class in Turkey to steal its own
Government’s money, although there is every reason to
suppose that it had been borrowed expressly for that
very purpose. There is a sardonic humour about the fate
in this, the only loan to have been honestly applied for
the benefit of the Turkish people. It was the very first to
be repudiated by the Turkish Government. Hornby
knew Turkey in the spacious days of the Great Elchi,
for whom he had immense admiration, and of diplo-
matic splendour when his Excellency rode in an imposing
cavalcade to impose his will upon the Sublime Porte, of
dictatorial and rapacious Consuls of almost any race
than British who augustly created British subjects with
full right to profit by the Capitulations by a mere stroke
of their speculative pen. Hornby’s first bailiwick ex-
tended from where the frontiers of Poland now are to
beyond Khartoum, and throughout that area, or a good
deal of it, he was the English Law, though sometimes
the Turks insisted on his giving them the benefit of his
judicial decisions. In Turkey he travelled comfortably
enough, but his experiences of road work in China were
positively shattering, and the book does not last long
enough for his opinion of moving through up-country
Japan. In his autobiography Sir Edmund, authoritative,
jealous of the prestige and independence of his ermine,
ever hesitates to express an opinion, however uncom-
plimentary. He provides interesting estimates of the
characters of the various Foreign Secretaries and Amb-
bassadors who were nominally his chiefs; he attacks
missionaries in China and Turkey, giving instances of
malpractices or dangerous bigotry to support his dia-
tribes.”

311. HORNMAN, Wim. – [De rebel.] The Rebel Priest.
Translated by J. Maxwell Brownjohn. London: Col-
Camilo Torres.] SS.Cup.13.b.12.
– Included in the 2005 catalogue only. Suppressed for having a “print error,” and noted as having been “replaced.” A presumably corrected copy is in the General Catalogue at pressmark: X.989/10258.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. A copy is preserved in the restricted section of the National Library of Scotland at pressmark Phi.84 and one in the Bodleian Library at pressmark Res. e.151, the entry for which is marked ‘Not available for consultation.’ A third is kept at Cambridge, at pressmark Arc.c.98.404.

– We are grateful to Ms. Sarah Wheale of the Rare Books Section of the Department of Special Collections at the Bodleian Library for writing to us with the information that the restricted copy of Ring of Fire in the Bodleian contains a note pasted in from Library Association Record, (April 1988, p.200) indicating that the book had been withdrawn following a libel action.


– Included in both the 1945 and 2008 catalogues. “Publication ‘unavoidably postponed’. Apparently withdrawn by the publisher owing to errors. Cf. Copyright Agent's letter dated 5 Oct. 1937. On 22 Dec. 1937 Copyright Agent reported further ‘Longmans Green & Co. have just said ‘Will not be published’”. A copy is preserved in the restricted section of the National Library of Scotland at pressmark Phi.56 and one in the Bodleian Library at pressmark Res. e.47, the entry for which is marked ‘Not available for consultation.’

– The dust wrapper ‘blurb’ for this book includes the following: “To put it quite bluntly this family's failing consisted in having illegitimate offspring and the wheel turned full circle when the younger generation followed the older in the matter. But there is plenty of humour as well as pathos in this story and nothing sordid.”
– We are greatly indebted to Mr. William Hale of Cambridge University Library for providing us with information on their copy of this book.

– William Cecil James Philip John Paul Howard, the 8th Earl of Wicklow, was known as Viscount Clonmore until he succeeded to the Earldom in 1946. He was educated at Eton College, Magdalen College, Oxford and St Stephen's House, Oxford and ordained deacon and priest in the Anglican Communion. He worked for the Magdalen Mission in Somers Town, North London. Having been a zealous Anglo-Catholic, he converted to Roman Catholicism in 1932 and thereafter lived as a layman. He was disinherited by his father and banished from the family home on Sundays because he was thought to be an embarrassment on account of his attending Mass with the servants, who were Catholics. During the Second World War he served as a Captain in the Royal Fusiliers. He published in 1937 a biography of Pope Pius XI and two years later edited an anthology of pieces by Catholic writers on the subject of Christmas. Clonmore was a close friend of John Betjeman—the two were at Oxford together—and the author of the Shell Guide to Kent (Architectural Press, April 1935). Copies of Family Failing are preserved at Oxford, Cambridge and the National Library of Scotland. There seems to be no copy in the General Catalogue of the British Library. Interestingly, the MARC display of the copy in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, includes the following admonition: “(Not available for consultation) Restricted: ask Duke Humphrey staff.”


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There are a number of editions of this book. The Bodleian, Oxford, has three copies of what is described their catalogue as the 7th impression, one of which (at pressmark Res. e. 24) is marked ‘Not Available for Consultation’ and a status of ‘Embargoed.’ A restricted copy at Cambridge has the pressmark Arc.e.93.405.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.
   – Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

317. HOZIER, H. M., Sir. – Hozier's Triplex Code (3 parts). October 1904. SS.b.43.
   – Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

318. HOZIER, H. M., Sir. – Hozier's Triplex Code. 1904. SS.b.44.
   – Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

   – Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.


   – Whether this work is in the SS in speculative. Peter Fryer (op. cit. p. 156) mentions it as a possibility. There seems to be no repository copies.
   – ‘Roger Hunter’ is also credited as the author of A peep into the cottage at Windsor, or, “Love among the roses” : a poem, founded on facts ... Dedicated, with deep humility and profound respect, to all the noble and illustrious c-ck-lds in the House of Peers (London: Printed and published by W. Benbow, 1820), a satire directed against King George IV. The BL have two copies of this scurrilous pamphlet published in 1820, one shelved at 8135.f.36.(19.) and the other, the second edition, at C.131.d.14.(10.) A copy of the third edition, published in 1821, is shelved at 1509/791. ‘Roger
Hunter’ may be the pseudonym of Jack Mitford (1782-1831), a British naval officer, poet and journalist.

   – Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

   – Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. Restricted copies are preserved in the National Library of Scotland (Phi.49) and at Cambridge (Arc.c.99.405).
   – David Boothroyd adds: “Athina Onassis (b. 28 January 1985) is the only child of Christina Onassis and the heir of the Onassis shipping fortune; she was said to be the richest child in the world. The biography tells of a number of family rifts. It was published in March 1996; a revised edition was published by Blake in 1999. The Cambridge UL catalogue describes the 1996 edition as 'withdrawn issue' and has it restricted, but bizarrely holds a second copy at 9004.c.1654 which bears an accession stamp dated 31 October 1996.”

324. HUTCHINSON, Walter. – Hutchinson’s History of the Nations. A popular, concise, pictorial, and authoritative account of each nation from the earliest times to the present day. vol. [?] London: Hutchinson & Co., 1915. SS.b.66
   – Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. Published in four volumes between about 1913-1916. Which volume or volumes were suppressed is impossible to tell from the SS catalogue.

The Accession Stamp is dated 28 January 1878. A rare verse satire; the only other copy that can be located is in the State Library of Victoria.


- Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. "Ilford" could possibly refer to the English photographic company manufacturing primarily b&w film and processing materials since 1879.


- Vol. 5. no. 9-vol. 10. no. 2. were issued in Paris and vol. 10. no. 8/12 was issued in Geneva. Wanting vol. 5. no. 10, 11; vol. 6. no. 3; vol. 7. no. 7, 10, 11; vol. 8. no. 4, 5; vol. 10. no. 3-7.

- The Indian Sociologist was an Indian nationalist newspaper edited by Shyamji Krishnavarma. When Krishnavarma left London for Paris, fearing repression by the authorities, the printing of the newspaper was first taken over by Arthur Fletcher Horsley. However, he was arrested and tried for printing the issues for May, June and July 1907. At Horseley's prominent trial the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Alverstone, indicated that anyone printing that sort of material would be liable for prosecution. Nevertheless, Guy Aldred, an Anarchist and advocate of the free press, published it, bearing his own name. The police obtained a warrant and seized 396 copies of the issue. Aldred received a sentence of twelve months hard labour. Subsequently publication was undertaken in Paris and Geneva.

328. INDUSTRY AND THE BRITISH ECONOMY. Cambridge Econometrics, n.d. SS.Cup.20/23.

- Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

- Cambridge Econometrics “…was established in 1978 to provide commercial access to research in the University of Cambridge, in particular to the work carried out in developing the Cambridge Multisectoral Dynamic Model of the British economy (MDM). Its first honorary president was Prof Sir Richard Stone, Nobel Laureate in Economics for his pioneering work in the development of the international system of na-
tional accounts, which remains fundamental to our large-scale economic models. Cambridge Econometrics has always been supported by the commercial success of its forecasting and analysis services. In 1985, there was a management buy-out in which it became a private limited company. It took over responsibility for MDM, which represents a distinctive and independent alternative to the official models. In 2006, control of the company passed to the charitable trust referred to above [i.e. the Cambridge Econometrics Trust for the Promotion of New Thinking in Economics].”


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– “CHI Publishing produce Information Security Bulletin, which is an international technical/scientific IT security magazine, which is published in English and German. They have a circulation of approximately 9000 in each edition. They also publish Professional Web Master which is a technical magazine for people in large organizations who commission, build or maintain websites.”

INGALLS, JOHN C. – See: LEE, WITNESS.


– Included in the 1945 catalogue, but not the 2008 catalogue. There is a copy in the General Catalogue at Cup.410.f.617 and a re-issue the same year with black and white plates at pressmark: 20034. aa. 3. A copy is in the restricted section of Cambridge University Library at pressmark Arc.d.93.417.

– We are greatly indebted to Mr. Alfred Armstrong for providing us with the reason for the suppression of this work. In an email of Nov. 12th 2009, he writes: “…it was removed from general circulation because it breached the law on the reproduction of postage stamps, as they are shown at approximately 1:1 scale and without any overprinting to render them unusable as counterfeits.”

“During the 20th century, British Timken was [England’s] principal manufacturer of tapered roller bearings. Until the Second World War production took place at Aston in the West Midlands but, in an effort to avoid bomb damage, a new factory was built on a green field site at Duston. The new factory was opened in 1942 under the direction of Mr (later Sir) John Pascoe. The factory expanded considerably during the later 20th century as production expanded and new production techniques were introduced. At its peak, over 4000 people were employed in the factory, making it one of the largest employers in the area. Production ceased in 2002 and the factory is currently being demolished.”

332. INSTITUTE OF SOUND AND VIBRATION RESEARCH. University of Southampton. (67 parts.) University of Southampton, 1974-87. SS.Cup.15/3.

– Included in the 2005 catalogue only.
– Suppressed August 6th 2003, for being “Commercial – in confidence.” We are indebted to Ms. Sarah Brooks, a Library Assistant at the University of Southampton’s Institute of Sound & Vibration Research, for suggesting a reason for the restrictions placed on this item: “I’m afraid I don’t know for certain what they are as I didn’t start working here until 2005 but I strongly suspect that they are a series of contract reports. That is, research that was done under contract (i.e. paid for) by commercial companies so they would hold the copyright. We still produce contract reports but don’t supply a copy to the British Library. Our Technical Reports & Technical Memoranda series are all public domain and can be found on our website or on the BL Catalogue.”

333. INSTITUTE OF SOUND AND VIBRATION RESEARCH. University of Southampton. (60 parts.) University of Southampton, 1981-90. Suppressed August 6th 2003, for being “Commercial - in confidence.” SS.Cup.15/3.

– Included in the 2005 catalogue only.

334. INSTRUCTIONS FOR EXIDE-IRONCLAD SUBMARINE BATTERIES. The Chloride Electrical Storage Company Ltd., 1925. SS.a.361.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.
– The Chloride Electrical Storage Company Ltd. seems to have begun life under a slightly different name in 1891, apparently for the purpose of making and distributing batteries in Europe and the British Empire under license from American designs.

335. INTERNATIONAL CONSTRUCTION MONITOR. 5 editions or issues. *Chichester: SLI Publications*, n.d. SS.Cup.20/40.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– S.L.I. Publications Limited was founded on 05 Nov 1975 and has its registered office in West Sussex. The organisation’s status is dissolved, and they have 6 associated directors – all of which are current. The company has no known group companies. The company’s Final Dissolution Notice was posted 15 Dec 1992, and so the five issues of *International Construction Monitor* under notice must have been published before that date.

– The periodical was issued throughout the 1980s and early 90s in regional editions, in the Far East, Europe, Africa, Middle East & ‘Other Countries.’


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– A copy of the volume for 1978-1979 was offered on the Internet in 2008 by Reedmore Books whose advertisement for it gives the authorship as “International Police Association.” The publisher is M & W Publications of Liverpool, and it is described as a “Pocket size paperback.” There is an admonition quoted: “Contains confidential information … for the use of officers of the International Police Association only.” The International Police Association is described on their website as “an independent body made up of members of the police service, whether on active duty or retired, and without distinction as to rank, sex, race, colour, language or religion. Its purpose is to create bonds of friendship and to promote international co-operation.” M & W Publications are located at: 42 Stanley Street, Liverpool, L1 6AW.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– “The British Plastics Federation (BPF) is the leading trade association of the UK Plastics Industry (representing approximately 80% of turnover), a springboard for industry action, existing to exploit common opportunities and resolve shared problems.” They are located at: 6 Bath Place, Rivington Street, London EC2A 3JE. Requests to the BPF for clarification of why this report may have been restricted were ignored.

338. INTERNATIONALER VERBAND VON MUSEUM BEAM-TEN (7 packages). [1898-1938?]


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– Although catalogued separately, the two preceding entries share a common pressmark: SS.Cup.6.b.1. The Bibliothèque Nationale de France, at pressmark Ya2-148-4, has a work called Abbildungen aus dem Archiv des Verbandes Von Museum beamten. ([Hamburg], 1907-1910-1911-1913) which may or may not have any bearing on this entry. The BNF have added ‘[Reproductions d’objets faux étudiés par une société de 150 conservateurs de Musées.]’ to the entry, by way of explanation.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– Various issues with dates ranging from June 1957 to November 1968 are preserved in the National Library of Australia at pressmark S 335.405 INT. A note to their catalogue entry indicates that The Interpreter was “published by an unknown agency of the British government.” Further issues, from April 1963 through December 1971, are kept by the Open Society Archives at the Central European University, Budapest. Their catalogue entry indicates that The Interpreter was a monthly publication, “with special issues and indexes.” We are indebted to Mr. Richard Price at the British Library for his assistance with this entry.

– A copy of the issue for March 1957, offered for sale on the Internet site of ZVAB [Zentrales Verzeich-
nis Antiquarischer Bücher] indicates a work of 37 pages with the following list of contents: “I. Introduction; II. Soviet foreign police; III. The Soviet Union and Eastern Europe; IV. Internal developments in the Soviet Union; V. Communism outside the Soviet bloc.” No publisher or place of publication is provided.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. A copy is preserved in the restricted section of the National Library of Scotland at pressmark Phi.99 and one in the Bodleian Library at pressmark Res. e.116.

– Captain J E Broome, DSO, RN, the escort commander in this 1942 North Russian convoy disaster, sued David Irving for libel after the publication by Cassell and Co. Ltd. of this book in October 1968. The case came to trial in February 1970, and after seventeen days the jury awarded Broome what was then one of the largest sums of damages, including punitive damages, in history.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. Since ‘jaarboek’ and ‘yearbook’ mean the same thing, it is difficult to know to what this entry might refer, lacking further information. Something jointly in Dutch and English one might reasonably assume, and there are a good many references on the Internet to architectural “Jaarboek Yearbooks” which might be the culprits.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.


– Included in the 2011 catalogue only, and it has not yet been allocated an SS pressmark. The BL appear to have three copies of this edition shelved at: W53/1620 and W47/7627 and 012354.ff.39.


– Included in the 1945, 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There appears to be no work of this description in the General Catalogue, the Library of Congress or any other library that we’ve checked.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

349. JACOBSTHAL, PAUL. – [An account of his experiences in connection with his internment during the War.] Typed manuscript, 1941. SS.Cup.11.a.3.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– Paul Jacobsthal was Professor of Archeology at Marburg University from 1912 until his dismissal in 1935. An expert on Greek vase painting, Jacobsthal was appointed to a post at Christ Church in 1937. His studies on the influence of Mediterranean civilisations on early North Alpine cultures led to his also becoming University Reader in Celtic Archeology. Dean Williams had enlisted the support of Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden (himself a former student at Christ Church) to obtain permission from the German authorities for Jacobsthal to leave Germany. Despite Jacobsthal’s credentials in his field of study, his well-known anti-fascist sympathies and the fact he was Jewish, the British authorities in their wisdom arrested him in July 1940 as an
‘enemy alien’ and placed him in the Hutchinson Internment Camp on the Isle of Wight.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There is another copy in the British Library at pressmark 95/07440 DSC and restricted copies are kept in the National Library of Scotland (Phi.124) and at Cambridge (Arc.c.99.402).

– Annamarie Jagose is a writer of academic and fictional works. She gained her PhD (Victoria University of Wellington) in 1992, and worked as a lecturer in English at Melbourne University before returning to New Zealand in 2003, where she is currently Associate Professor in the Department of Film, Television and Media Studies at the University of Auckland. We are very much obliged to Ms Jagose for the following information:

– “I was unaware that my first book was held in the BL Suppressed Safe. Although I cleared copyright permissions with the estate of Tessa Boffin regarding the cover image, I understand that the photographed subject made a complaint to Routledge about the circulation of her image in this context. Perhaps that is related somehow?”

– Tessa Boffin’s cover photo seems not to have been changed, and it may be that the objections of the model appearing in it were in some way overcome, and the copy of the book deposited in the SS when the objections were first raised may have been simply left there due to an oversight. Ms. Boffin died by her own hand in 1993.


– Included in the 1945 catalogue, but not the 2008 catalogue. “Seized by police before publication and ordered to be destroyed. NOT TO BE AVAILABLE TO READERS.” There is Copy in the General Catalogue at Cup. 802. a. 43, which is presumably the SS copy, desegregated. Two copies are preserved in the restricted section of the National Library of Scotland at pressmarks Phi.9 and Phi.10.

   – Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

   – *The Varieties of Religious Experience* was first published in June 1902 and reprinted, with unexplained revisions, in August of the same year. All subsequent editions have been taken from the August 1902 printing. One might reasonably imagine that the edition in the SS is a copy of the June 1902 printing.


– Abū Ḥusayn ibn ʿAbd Allāh ibn Sīnā (Persian: ابوبکر بن عبدالrahمن ابن سنن); (born c. 980 in Bukhara Khorasan, died 1037 in Hamedan), also known as Ibn Seena and commonly known in English by his Latinized name Avicenna (Greek Αβίτζιανός), was a Persian polymath and the foremost physician and Islamic philosopher of his time. He was also an astronomer, chemist, geologist, Hafiz, logician, palaeontologist, mathematician, physicist, poet, psychologist, scientist, Sheikh, soldier, statesman and Islamic theologian.

– We are obliged to the author of this work for his email explaining why his work was placed in the SS: “the reason is that it was a common policy at the time to keep away unpublished theses from the public (I think for a period of fifty years, but I am not absolutely sure about this). Only with explicit permission of the author access was (and is) possible. As an author, I agreed with that policy (since the thesis remains accessible albeit in a limited way). I imagine that when a thesis is not published, the author has reasons not to do so. In my case, it was because I had to write it in difficult circumstances and that I was aware that some of its parts were not fully elaborated in the way I wanted them.”


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– “The Jewish Lads’ Brigade, the oldest surviving Jewish youth organisation, was formed in 1895 under the aegis of Colonel Albert Edward Williamson Goldsmed. In inspiration, the Brigade had much in common with contemporary uniformed Christian youth organisations, such as the Boys' Brigade, with an emphasis on national defence, morality and physical fitness. Its connection with Judaism was, however, more closely aligned with codes for behaviour and social responsibility than the Christian organisations, for which religious practice was frequently prominent. The Brigade was and continues to be linked with Orthodox Jewry, although it has had an inclusive approach to membership. Since 1963, girls have been admitted. The Brigade was initially based in London, although the first company outside the capital was set up in Liverpool as early as 1898. Thereafter further companies were established across Great Britain and in British colonies. In 1913 the purpose-built centre named Camperdown House was
opened, which served as the headquarters of the Jewish Lads’ Brigade until 1939.” The organization is currently situated on Beechcroft Road, South Woodford, London E18 1LA.

The archives of the Jewish Lads’ Brigade are maintained by the Hartley Library at the University of Southampton, and K. Robson, kindly favoured us with the following note on the Reports in general: “The annual reports for 1959-60 and 1960-1 are glossy A5 landscape publications of 32 pages each, published in London. They follow what appears to be an established format in common with the other annual reports, the only difference being the 1959 one is the first in the landscape format.” However, there are no obvious clues as to why the 1960 report was suppressed. Emails to The Jewish Lads’ and Girls’ Brigade requesting information on the subject were ignored.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There is a copy in the General catalogue at the following pressmark: W2/0104.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– The autobiography of a young, bi-polar woman. David Boothroyd adds: “I had a look at the Cambridge UL copy, which is unrestricted. It contains some criticism of a psychologist who treated the author on pages 118-121, which may explain the suppression.”

– Letters to the publishers of this work requesting clarification of the reasons for its suppression were ignored.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– Joint European Torus (JET) is a programme to develop nuclear fusion as an efficient energy source, headquartered at Culham, UK. JET became operational in 1983. Today, its work is governed by the European Fusion Development Agreement (EFDA) and involves
some of the most sophisticated research in the fusion field. JET’s programs include the largest experimental facility in the world for magnetic fusion containment. The purpose of this facility is to confirm the scientific theory behind fusion and test the scientific feasibility of using fusion to generate electric power. The name of the programme is misspelled ‘Joint European Tours’ in the SS catalogue.


– This book was suppressed for the duration of WWI because of its hostile attitude toward the Allies, op. cit. Peter Fryer, pp. 139,40. The original SS pressmark is unknown to us, but it is presently shelved at 9084.df.19.


– Included in the 1945 catalogue, but not the 2008 catalogue. There are two copies in the General Catalogue, at pressmarks: 10026.t.6 and X.989/5349. A copy is preserved in the restricted section of the National Library of Scotland at Phi.108 and one in the Bodleian Library at pressmark Res. e.50, the entry for which is marked ‘Not available for consultation’; a “corrected issue” is shelved at 24336 e.95.

– Withdrawn by the publisher for unspecified reasons. The presence of unrestricted copies in some libraries suggests the book was re-issued with the problems resolved.

– From the Kirkus Book Review: “This is not a routine journalist’s book, either in context or style. It is written in vivid, rhythmic prose, with an aesthetic quality one would not expect from a diplomatic and war correspondent. An Englishman, he took journeys near and far, ranging from days of the past, with the Sacco & Vanzetti case and his early journalistic experiences to German munitioneering in Africa, the revolt against Franco at Tetuan, the Spanish Basque country today, the peasant and the man in the street and so on. Interviews – essays – random reminiscences – sheer description. None of the daredevil and scoop school of journalism, but an interpretative, impressionistic account of varied things.” Philip Jordan was a correspondent for
the News Chronicle, a left-leaning newspaper that folded in 1960.


- Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

- Journal of Financial Crime seems no longer to be published by Henry Stewart; at least, it doesn’t figure on their website. However, a periodical of that name is currently published by Emerald Group Publishing of Wagon Lane, Bingley BD16 1WA, United Kingdom.

- David Boothroyd adds: “Given that the Suppressed Safe pressmark appears to have been granted around 1995, it is notable that around this time an article in the Journal by Lord Renfrew of Kaimsthorn attracted press attention for criticising the London auction houses for their willingness to sell objects which had been looted from foreign museums.” See Norman Hammond, “Looted artefacts ‘sold openly in London’”, The Times, 9 October 1995.

- David notes further: “By chance I came across a complete run of this Journal in the London School of Economics Library. That title was only adopted from vol 2 no 4 (March 1995). The Colin Renfrew article is Art Fraud: Raiders of the Lost Past in vol 3 no 1, pages 7-9. It does single out some institutions for particular criticism, particularly the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.”


- Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

- A periodical published at Bath by The Admiralty, at least originally. Publication began in 1947. The front wrappers are headed: “RESTRICTED | (not to be communicated to anyone outside HM Naval Service)”.


- Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

- The Journal of Naval Science was published at Orpington, Kent, by The Defence Research Information Centre. In January 1996 the name was changed to The


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. The SS catalogue entry gives publication details as in the entry above, but all online library catalogues indicate that the Grafton edition was published in 1989, and that the 1985 edition was published by Verso. A copy is preserved in the restricted section of the National Library of Scotland at pressmark Phi.26.

– David Boothroyd adds: “Note that the Cambridge UL also includes a restricted copy published by Grafton. The Bodleian Library does likewise with a routine pressmark but then says that this is a “previous shelfmark” because the copy is now in “JR’s cupboard”. Faber and Faber published what appears to be the same edition, possibly minus the epilogue by Jan Kavan, in 2008 (BL H.2010/5956); I wonder if this indicates that Grafton accidentally published something they did not have the rights to?”


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There is a copy in Cambridge University Library at SS40.c.99.16 and at the Bodleian, Oxford, where it has the provocative pressmark “JR’s cupboard.” A 2010 reprint, done at New York by Grand Central Publishing, is in the British Library at YD.2011.a.8006.
The Royals was published in September 1997, but not in the United Kingdom due to threat of libel action. In the book, Kelley stated that the Windsors obscured their German ancestry and described scandals surrounding the members of the Royal Family.

KENNER, Hugh. – See: ELIOT, Thomas Stearns.


– Included in the 2011 catalogue only, and it has not yet been allocated an SS pressmark. There are several copies in the BL: 11872.tt.31. – X27/7157. – W77/6897. – 821 *1*.


– Included in the 2011 catalogue only, and it has not yet been allocated an SS pressmark. Fontana Books were a paperback division of Collins, the publisher credited with this edition by the 2011 spreadsheet. There is one copy of this in edition in the BL shelved at X.900/7814.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– David Boothroyd adds: “I ordered up the copy in the general reference collection (shelfmark YK.2008.a.8332) and found it had a letter in with it from the author stating that the pre-release copies were withdrawn shortly before the book was published due to a ‘problem … with permissions’. She then says ‘I notified Legal Deposit and was told the version I had already sent would be put in the Suppressed Cupboard’ but goes on to ask for its return of ‘assurance of destruction’.”

Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There are copies in the General catalogue at the following pressmarks: X.989/50563 and 76/26823.

Cecil Harmsworth King was chairman of International Publishing Corporation, and later a part-time Director at the Bank of England (1965-68). Fuelled by a paranoid fear of hyperinflation and social unrest because of it, in 1968 he became involved, together with Peter Wright of MI5, Hugh Cudlipp, Lords Cromer & Robens, and Sir Basil Smallpeice in an absurd plot to bring down the Labour Government of Harold Wilson and replace it with a coalition led by Lord Mountbatten. The plot failed, and after publishing a virulently anti-Wilson article in the Daily Mirror under his own name, King was dismissed by the directors of International Publishing Corporation. In retirement he wrote articles for The Times, and published autobiographies and diaries. The latter further damaged an already tattered reputation because it was felt that he had betrayed confidences.


Included in the 2005 catalogue only. There are two copies in the General Catalogue, at pressmarks: X.611/7337 & YK.1989. b. 1825.


The King’s Fund Catering Advisory Service was established in 1943. By 1944 it was running its first training courses for hospital cooks and catering officers. As a result of the success of these courses, it was decided to set up a permanent School of Hospital Catering. This opened in 1951 and was housed in the old laundry block of St Pancras Hospital. It offered training both in practical cooking and in catering administration.

In 1963 the Fund decided to discontinue the cookery courses as training in cookery was now available at technical colleges. Instead it would concentrate on administrative training for hospital caterers. As St Pancras Hospital required the School building for the expansion of hospital facilities, the School moved in
1965 to 27 Palace Court, Bayswater, London W2, where it reopened as the Staff College for Hospital Caterers.

– In 1968 the King's Fund College of Hospital Management was formed by amalgamating the four staff colleges, namely the Hospital Administrative Staff College, the Staff College for Matrons, the Staff College for Ward Sisters and the Staff College for Hospital Caterers. The Catering Branch remained at 27 Palace Court until February 1971 when it moved to 22 Holland Park. It closed in July 1973.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. The first series of these ballads were published in 1892, and went through at least four editions in that year. Which was suppressed is uncertain, but the first, for a printing error [?], is a possibility.


– Formerly shelved upon receipt by the Library at Cup. 367.c.109. Following legal action it was removed to the S.S but has subsequently been moved again to the Private Case where it is shelved at P.C. 28.a.50.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– Mr. Kirton’s Chronological Record of the Yorkist Dynasty was apparently self published by the author who, anticipating for some reason the imprimatur of the Richard III Society, added their name to its titlepage. However, when the work was reviewed by the Society’s Committee it was found to contain “…errors which were unacceptable to us. The secretary, on behalf of the committee, was instructed to tell [the author] that the Society's name could not be used in conjunction with his work and apparently a second version was produced with a sticker over the statement that it was published
by the Society.” We are greatly obliged to Ms Wendy Moorhen, the Research Officer for the Richard III Society, for her assistance on this entry.


– Included in neither the 1945 nor the 2008 catalogues, but see Peter Fryer, Private Case, Public Scandal, (London: Secker & Warburg, 1966, pp. 153.) There are now three copies of this work in the General Catalogue, at 1609/1861, T10872 and 010855.b.15. One contains press cuttings “relating to the action for libel brought by the Rev. T. W. Belcher against the author,” but from the online catalogue entries it’s not entirely clear which one.

– “The Rev. T. W. Belcher, who was formerly a censor of the Dublin College of Physicians, but left the profession for the Church, sued Colonel Knollys for a libel contained in his life of Sir Hope Grant. The colonel gave currency in the book to a scandal which he seems to have heard, that the reverend doctor on one occasion preached an “immodest” sermon. The colonel was let off with an humble apology and the costs incurred.” – George Frederick Shrady, Thomas Lathrop Stedman, Medical Record. A Weekly Journal of Medicine and Surgery (New York: William Wood & Company, May 8th 1897, p. 680.)

– The offending passage appears on page 322 of the second volume: “A certain Rev. Thomas Belcher, incumbent of St. Faith’s, London, had been asked by the principal Episcopalian chaplain, Mr. Wheeler, to officiate during the absence of the regular chaplain. Officers indignantly declared that the sermon was one that should not have delivered in the presence of a congregation which included young single as well as married women; that it was not fit for ladies to listen to; that one officer took his wife out of the church during the service; and that, in fact, the whole discourse was unnecessarily offensive.”

– The author adds: “The subject was that of Bathsheba, and the suggested amplification of the Bible record was extremely realistic.”

– Peter Fryer, in his reference to this book, refers to a somewhat different ‘libel’: “The SS has a copy of Colonel Sir Henry Knollys’ Life of Sir General Hope
Grant (1904), in which the double crime of having borrowed £100 from a bank manager in his youth and having, later in life, saved the same bank by depositing £30,000 is wrongly attributed to a Mr. Levi or Levy of the Daily Telegraph.” This is indeed the case. The offending passage appears on p. 270 of the second volume, and apologetic erratum slips were inserted into the book after the mistake was discovered.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There are copies in the General catalogue at the following pressmarks: YC.1999.b.8762 and 99/15173. The copy at Cambridge is restricted at pressmark Arc.c. 99.416, but copies in other UK libraries don’t seem to have restrictions placed on them which suggests that revised copies were issued. A request to Cambridge for information on their copy prompted a challenging reply from Mr. Ed Potten, which I slightly paraphrase: “your request [about Stasi] raises an interesting question, a question which as the curator of the collection I have felt the need to pass on to our legal team. The problem is that the book contains information relating to its suppression, but by dint of its nature that information is deemed by us to be confidential – its disclosure may constitute a breach of a duty of confidence… Under the circumstances (and I am sure this isn’t what you are hoping to hear…) the advice I have been given is that in this case we cannot release the information without consent from either the author or publisher.”

– The Ministerium für Staatssicherheit (Ministry for State Security), commonly known as the Stasi (abbreviation German: Staatssicherheit, literally State Security), was the secret police of East Germany. The hardback edition of the book was withdrawn by the publisher, but letters to them for clarification were ignored.

– John Koehler was a journalist, served in the United States Army and United States Army Reserve and in 1987 became assistant to the President and Director of Communications under Ronald Reagan. He was a controversial figure, especially when, one day after being appointed to the White House post, it was revealed that as a ten-year-old in Germany he’d been a member of the fascist Jungvolk. Mr. Koehler, who seemed much preoccupied by the Bolshevik threat, was
also the author of *Spies in the Vatican: the Soviet Union’s War Against the Catholic Church* (2009).


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

384. LADIES’ DIRECTORY. no. 7-10 [i.e. 1-4]. [London:] Shaw Publishing Co. [1959,60]. In-8°. SS. Cup.12.c.2.

– *The Ladies Directory* was a sort of mimeographed trade paper for prostitutes in which they could pay to advertise with descriptions—highly detailed in some instances—of their services and specialties. The Directory was published at 7s. 6d. a copy by an entrepreneurial Soho man named Frederick Charles Shaw, and became the subject of a celebrated court case with appeals that went as far as the House of Lords. The copies are shelved at Cup.1001.d.5. Another issue, a revised version of no. 7 [i.e. no. 1] with a supplement, is at Cup.1001.d.5a.F.

LADWICK, MARTY. – See: KIRBY, DEREK AMOS.


– Included in both the 1945 and 2008 catalogues. A novel of the author's experiences in the trenches of WWI. There is a copy of the tenth edition in the General Catalogue at pressmark: 010821.f.46. It was published in 1936. A reprint was published at London in 1951 by Cassell. Copies of the original edition of 1931 are preserved at Trinity College, Dublin, Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru [National Library of Wales] and Oxford. A copy is also kept in the restricted section of the National Library of Scotland at pressmark Phi.112.

– Mr. Ed Potten, of Cambridge University, kindly inspected their copy of this title and wrote: “…this has two press cuttings pasted within, both of which are clearly in the public domain, although I have thus far failed to identify which newspapers they appeared in. The first, dated 29/4/31 is bluntly factual: ‘War Book Withdrawn. Every copy of *War, Women and Wine*, a war novel, by Wilfred Saint-Mande, which Messrs Cas-
sell were to have issued to-morrow, has now been re-
called by the publishers."

– “The second, dated May 1932, gives some con-
text...: ‘Pretoria, Monday. Professor H.P. Lamont, a
member of the Senate of the University of Pretoria, and
Lecturer in French, was to-day tarred and feathered and
thrown out of a motor car in the main square of the
town. He was clad only in a pair of bathing slips, and a
placard had been slung on his neck, inscribed, War,
Wine, and Women. Later four young men called upon
the police and confessed to the outrage. The incident
marks the climax of a wave of indignation which has
lasted several weeks over a war book entitled War,
Wine, and Women, which contained passages deemed
to be derogatory to the Dutch community in South Af-
rica. ... It is stated that two of the men concerned are
grandsons of the late President Kruger.’”

– Articles published in the London Times provide
further information:

– FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT PRETORIA,
May 23. Professor H. P. Lamont, of the University of
Pretoria, the author of the book War, Wine, and Wom-
en, was tarred and feathered to-day by four men as a
protest against the anti-Afrikaans sentiments which, it
was said, he expressed in the book. He was roughly
handled and released almost naked in the middle of the
city. The public conscience has been stirred and the po-
lice are taking action. The incident is the culmination of a
“heresy hunt” lasting several weeks. Professor La-
mont wrote the book under the pen-name of Wilfred
Saint-Mandé. War, Wine, and Women was published
last year and at once aroused vehement protests from
Afrikaans-speaking people, who demanded the with-
drawal of the book from circulation and the dismissal of
the author from his appointment. Professor Lamont
stated in defence that it was absurd to attribute to him
sentiments which he had put in the mouths of some of
his characters, but that as certain references in the book
had given offence, he would unreservedly withdraw
them and delete them from any future editions. The

– FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT PRETORIA,
June 20. Four men were to-day sentenced to a fine of
£50 or six months' imprisonment for tarring and feather-
ing Mr. H. P. Lamont, author of a book called War,
Wine, and Women, which was considered a reflection
on Afrikaans-speaking people. The Chief Magistrate,
Mr. A. B. Herold, severely censured the accused. A
“more contemptuous disregard of the law of the land,”
he said, “and a more deliberate taking into private
hands of the right to punish it is difficult to conceive. The assault is of a gross and aggravated nature and justifies imprisonment without the option of a fine. The assault was a deliberate revenge and conduct of a reprehensible nature.” In the courtyard the son of General Hertzog, the Union Prime Minister, shook hands with the four sentenced men. *The Times*, June 21, 1932, p. 13.

– FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT PRETORIA, October 20. The Transvaal Division of the Supreme Court gave judgment to-day in favour of Professor H. P. Lamont for £750 and costs against three of the four men who tarred and feathered him in May as a protest against his book, *War, Wine and Women*. The fourth man was not included in the action as he had become insolvent. “The action of the defendants,” said the Judge President, “was gross and wanton in the extreme, deliberate in its conception and diabolical in its execution. They showed the plaintiff no mercy.” The Court felt, however, that Professor Lamont should have anticipated that the offending passages in the book would cause strong feeling, and could not see the necessity for publication of the book at all since *All Quiet on the Western Front* had revealed the horrors of the War. *The Times*, October 21, 1932, p. 13.


– Included in the 2011 catalogue only, and it has not yet been allocated an SS pressmark. There are two copies in the BL which are shelved at YC.2000.a.3178 and 99/14873.

– Letters to Professor Lamos requesting clarification of the reasons for the suppression of her work were ignored. However, David Boothroyd examined the copy at Cambridge and speculates: “Although it [i.e. *Deviant Modernism*] doesn't mention her, I wonder if it may have drawn the ire of Valerie Eliot, the widow of T.S. Eliot who was known to be fiercely protective of his reputation. As his literary executor she also refused most requests to quote from his work; Lamos does quote occasionally but not excessively, in keeping with the fair comment exception to copyright. Valerie Eliot died on 9 November 2012.”

   – Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There is a copy in the General Catalogue (012641.n.95), dated ‘[1944]’. The copy in the Bodleian, Oxford, is similarly dated. An earlier edition, dated 1941, is in Trinity College, Dublin, at pressmark: ZN 29.7. Two copies are preserved in the restricted section of the National Library of Scotland at pressmarks Phi.147 and Phi.148.


   – Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. Two copies are in the SS, both with the same pressmark. There is a copy in the General catalogue at the following pressmark: 96/28489.


   – Included in both the 1945 and 2008 catalogues. There is a copy in the General Catalogue at pressmark: 11655.bbb.51. A copy is preserved in the restricted section of the National Library of Scotland at pressmark Phi.62 and one in the Bodleian Library at pressmark Res. e.37, the entry for which is marked ‘Not available for consultation’; a ‘revised copy’ is shelved at 2805 e.998.

   – Withdrawn by the publisher for unspecified reasons. The presence of unrestricted copies in some libraries suggests the book was re-issued with the problems corrected.

   – “Miss Rhona Arbuthnot Lane, formerly the headmistress of Wycombe Abbey School, died on Thursday after a long illness. She was the daughter of Sir William Arbuthnot Lane, and was educated at Francis Holland Church of England High School in Baker Street and at St. Hugh’s College, Oxford. During her 16 years as an English specialist at Clifton High School for Girls at Bristol she was also head of the senior boarding house. There followed six years as second mistress of Wycombe Abbey School and in 1925 she was appointed headmistress, a post she held for two years. She earned herself a name, not only—or even primarily—for
her teaching (of which many pupils can report the benefit they had), but as a woman who understood the other factors which make a girl’s education successful. She published two anthologies—*An Anthology of the Seasons* and *Poems of Praise*—whose usefulness in schools has been widely acknowledged.” The Times, Sept. 5th, 1953.


– David Boothroyd adds: An advertisement for this book stated “This report is intended for the small minority of well-to-do individuals who are no longer willing to tolerate increasingly unfair tax systems and are prepared to vote with their feet.” During a televised hearing in the United States Senate on 11 July 1995, Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan held up a copy and described it as “a pretty good book. It tells you how to avoid all this [taxation]”. The first edition was subtitled “how to escape confiscatory taxes in the US and other high tax countries”; later editions have the subtitle “citizenship, second passports and escaping confiscatory taxes”. As no date is given it is impossible to say with certainty which edition is suppressed. There are copies of the third (237p), fourth (279p), and fifth (233p) in the general reference collection. I consulted the Cambridge University Library’s copy of the First Edition (S222.b.99.27) and found that there is a rubber stamp mark on the title page stating that each edition of the book is a “CONFIDENTIAL REGISTERED COPY No. ____”; below it is stated that the book “MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED OR COPIED IN ANY WAY” and is “FOR USE OF ORIGINAL BUYER ONLY”.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There is a copy in the General catalogue at the following pressmark: 010368.w.66. The title of this work appears as *Guide to Bedfordshire* on the cover.

392. LAWRENCE, DAVID HERBERT RICHARDS (1885-1930). – Phoenix. The posthumous papers of D. H.

– Included in the 2011 catalogue only, and it has not yet been allocated an SS pressmark. There is a copy in the BL at pressmark 012272.dd.11.

– The third edition of Poplawski and Roberts’ *A Bibliography of D. H. Lawrence* (2001) states that the book contains a “number of previously unpublished MS, but also many rather obscurely published items.” Something included in the book may have led to problems of copyright infringement, but why it didn’t arrive in the SS before 2011 is unclear.


– Included in the 1945 catalogue, but not the 2008 catalogue. “Obscene; all copies seized.” Copies of this and a “Methuen's Colonial Library” edition were in the Private Case, but later removed to the General Library, at C. 124. dd. 16 and C. 124. dd. 17.

LAWRENCE, THOMAS EDWARD (1888-1935), Lieutenant-Colonel. – *See: ROSS A/C.*

394. LEAGUE SENTINEL. Newsletter from the League of St George. *Friends of the league of St George*, Nov. 1994. SS.Cup.18/22.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– The *League Sentinel* is the quarterly organ of the League of St. George, a Fascist organization whose headquarters are at 27 Old Gloucester Street, London, WC1N 3XX. “Every issue carries news of the struggle from home and abroad. Articles on Mosley, National Socialism, History and the Holocaust have been featured in the past along with dozens of other subjects of interest to the European Racial Nationalist.”

– 27 Old Gloucester Street, London, WC1N 3XX is also the headquarters of British Monomarks who have a business supplying suitably impressive central London addresses to companies and organisations who have no headquarters or do not wish to disclose where they are. A lot of fringe political organisations use their services.

- Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

- Leatherhead Food RA (Randalls Road, Leatherhead, Surrey KT22 7RY, UK) is an independent food research facility. “Founded in 1919, the Leatherhead Food RA was based on partnerships among food companies interested in R&D. The initiative attracted government support. The partnership lives on today, with some of the original partners still being in membership, but government no longer plays a leading role in its operation.”


- Included in the 2011 catalogue only, and it has not yet been allocated a pressmark. A copy is restricted in Cambridge University Library at pressmark Arc.e.200.419.

- The publishers of this book were sued by Klaus Heymann, founder of Naxos Records, who claimed that Lebrecht had accused him in *Maestros, Masterpieces & Madness* of “serious business malpractices.” The case was settled out of court, as a result of which the publisher was obliged to issue a statement apologizing to Heymann and pay his legal fees, make a donation to a charity and withdraw all unsold copies of the offending book. A copy of the Allen Lane edition is in the BL at HUS 780.26609. Copies of a [revised?] 2008 reprint by Penguin Books are in the Bodleian and Trinity College, Dublin.

LE CARON, HENRI, pseud. See: BEACH, THOMAS MILLER.


- Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. “1 close score (1080 hymns)” The British Library copy is wanting the titlepage. There is a copy–ex-libris A. Ross Wards–in the Dunedin Public Library, New Zealand, at pressmark RH. There is another copy at Ambrose University College, Calgary, Canada (pressmark: M2131
Witness Lee (李常受, pinyin Lǐ Chángshòu) (1905–June 9, 1997) was a Chinese Christian preacher and church leader associated with the Local churches movement and Living Stream Ministry. He was born in Chefoo, Shandong Province, China, in 1905, to a Southern Baptist family. He was born again in 1925 after hearing the preaching of Peace Wang, and almost immediately came under the influence of Watchman Nee. He became a full-time co-worker of Nee in 1933, and moved to Shanghai to be with Nee in 1934. In the late 1940s as the Communists were advancing in China, Witness Lee was sent by Watchman Nee to Taiwan in order to continue their ministry there. During the 1950s, Lee worked with T. Austin-Sparks who held conferences with him in Taiwan in 1955 and 1957. However, although they were united in their views on Christ as life to the believers, they differed sharply on their views of the church, with Witness Lee teaching and emphasizing the “ground of the Church” (i.e. one-city, one-church), and Austin-Sparks emphasizing the “independence of individual congregations.”

Witness Lee’s ministry emphasized the experience of “Christ as life” and the practical oneness of the believers as the Body of Christ. Stressing the importance of attending to both these matters, he led churches to be founded and grow under this guidance. He was unbending in his teachings that God's goal is not narrow sectarianism but the Body of Christ. In time, believers began to respond to this conviction, establishing Christian churches that were inclusive in nature and associated with local communities. These “local churches” were soon established throughout all the Western hemisphere and South-East Asia. In recent years a number of new churches have been founded in Russia and in many eastern European countries. The movement is now slowly spreading in the Arabic speaking world, Africa, India, and South Asia.


Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There are copies at the Bodleian Law Library (Crim 570 L.488a1 (sec coll)), Cambridge (236.c.95.97) and The London Library (S. Crime).
– Molly Lefebure was born in London and was educated at the North London Collegiate School. She went on to study at King's College London at the University of London where she met her husband. During World War II she worked as a newspaper reporter for a London newspaper. During the war she met Dr Keith Simpson, the celebrated pathologist, and became his secretary, gaining information for *Evidence for the Crown*, her first book.

– David Boothroyd writes: “I examined the copy in Cambridge, and while it's not clear what led to suppression, I suspect it may be inclusion of copyrighted photographs.”


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.


– Included in both the 1945 and 2008 catalogues. There is a copy in the General Catalogue at pressmark: YA.1987.a.14875. A copy of the revised second edition, also published in 1926 by Chatto and Windus, is at pressmark: NN.12088. A restricted copy is in the Bodleian Library at pressmark: Res. e.12, and the catalogue entry marked ‘Not available for consultation.’

– “The *Cantab*, a book written by Mr. Shane Leslie, was the subject of an application to Sir Chartres Biron at Bow-street Police Court yesterday. Mr. Percival Clarke, who was accompanied by Sir Archibald Bodkin, Director of Public Prosecutions, said that the application arose out of a book recently published entitled *The Cantab*, which had been attracting a certain amount of public attention, and into the propriety of which the Home Secretary had been inquiring. On March 4 the Home Secretary sent his instructions to the Director of Public Prosecutions to make the necessary inquiries to justify proceedings being taken to put a stop to the publication. On the following day Detective-Inspector Cooper, of Scotland Yard; was requested to make the inquiries, and steps were taken for the purpose of justifying the present application for a search warrant under the Obscene Publications Act, 1857. As soon as these inquiries had been completed and the necessary
material obtained the result was communicated to the
Director of Public Prosecutions, and on the same day,
March 8, an ‘information’ was prepared. This was sent
to that Court, together with a copy of the book, on the
following day. The Magistrate then said that he would
consider the book and give his decision yesterday.
Since then statements had appeared in the public Press
to the effect that Mr. Shane Leslie the author, intended
to withdraw the book altogether from circulation. If that
was a genuine intention on his part it might render un-
necessary the proceedings which had been contemplat-
ed. Counsel therefore suggested that the Magistrate
should reserve his decision in order that the Director of
Public Prosecutions might satisfy himself that the book
had been withdrawn. If the book had in fact been with-
drawn, a great deal more advantage would have been
gained than by proceeding with this application. If the
statement of Mr. Shane Leslie in the Press was correct,
he admitted that the publication was improper and
ought not to have been published, and the Magistrate
would see how well-founded that admission was if he
had read the passages indicated to him… Sir Chartres
Biron said that since the ‘information’ was presented to
him last Tuesday he had had an opportunity of reading
the book in order to assist him in coming to a decision
as to whether or not proceedings could be taken in re-
spect of it. He was careful to read the book, because
these were not easy questions to decide. In fact, such
cases were some of the most difficult that a magistrate
might have before him, and it would be unfair to give a
decision until he had carefully considered the book
from every aspect. Undoubtedly the view taken nowa-
days was that the less the law interfered with letters the
better. Authors nowadays were given a latitude in sub-
ject and in treatment which was denied to them not
many years ago. We thought the general view was that
that liberty, had certainly been in the better interests of
literature. But authors at the same time must realize that
there were certain canons of public decency which they
could reasonably be expected to adhere to. He was
clearly of opinion that the book in question contravened
those canons. It purported to be a study of undergradu-
ate life at Cambridge, and he thought it right to say that
with regard to a great deal of the book although one
might possibly detect in it errors of taste, and a certain
undergraduate aggressiveness which was not altogether
unsuitable to the subject there was no cause of offence
which could bring it within the terms of this statute. But
there were two or three passages of so gross a kind that
he should have had no hesitation—had it been necessary—in issuing process. He had no knowledge as to whether
the reported statement of the author’s was authoritative
or not. If it was authoritative and the book was with-
drawn from circulation, it would obviously be superflu-
ous to proceed by a Court of law to achieve a result
which had already been arrived at by a possibly more
desirable process, because he could not help feeling that
it was much more desirable, from every point of view,
that the book should be withdrawn under the pressure
of public opinion rather than by the coercion of legal
proceedings. He adjourned the proceedings for a week,
in order to see whether the book had been suppressed or
not. _The Times_, March 16th, 1926.

401. LETTERS FROM HENRY JAMES AND
WILLIAM JAMES TO HENDRIK CHRISTIAN
ANDERSEN. From July 19th 1899 to 1915. [Type-
scripts, c.1955.] SS.Cup.12.c.42.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.
– The bracketed date ‘1955’ is the library’s own.
These are copies of typewritten letters; whether they are
copies of original letters, as typed by James himself, or
typed transcriptions of handwritten letters has been im-
possible to discover. A collection of letters written by
James to Andersen was auctioned at Sotheby about
1954 or 1955 by Lucia Lice, Andersen’s adopted sister
and heir, and it may be that some arrangement was
made for these to be copied for the British Library on
the condition that they be restricted for some period of
time.
– The full text of the James/Andersen correspond-
ence was first published in Italian as _Amato Ragazzo :
Lettere a Hendrik C. Andersen, 1891-1915_ (Venezia:
Marsilio, 2000) under the editorship of Rosella Mamoli
Zorzi. An English edition was published in 2004 by the
University of Virginia Press.

402. LETTERS, TELEGRAMS AND CORRESPOND-
ENCE TO INDIA. (19 vols.) 1880-1905.

403. LETTERS, TELEGRAMS AND CORRESPOND-
ENCE TO INDIA. (31 vols.) 1880-1905

404. LETTERS, TELEGRAMS AND CORRESPOND-
ENCE TO INDIA. (5 vols.) 1883-1904

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. Al-
though catalogued separately, the preceding three items
share the common pressmark: SS.7 a 1. These volumes
are almost certainly those referred to by Peter Fryer, op.
cit. p. 155, but the pressmark he gives is SS.Cup.7.a.1.
405. LEVY, AMY (1861-1889). – A Ballad of Religion and Marriage. [London, c.1915.] In-4°. “...12 copies only have been printed for private circulation.” SS.b.15(3).

– Included in the 1945 catalogue, but not the 2008 catalogue. There are two copies in the General Catalogue at pressmarks: Cup. 503. n. 9 and Ashley 3583.

– Although Levy designated Clementina Black to be her executor, many of her papers were destroyed by her family. However Black managed to save two pieces which she published posthumously: The unhappy Princess, a play for children, and the poem under notice here. Its radical anticipation of the day when both God and the institution of marriage are dead was doubtless instrumental in its suppression when first published. It’s a brief piece of just four stanzas, and the text is now available freely on the internet.

– Levy, who was born in Clapham, South London, was educated at Brighton High School, Brighton, and Newnham College, Cambridge. She wrote stories, essays and poems, some of the latter appearing in Oscar Wilde’s periodical Women’s World. Her novels included Reuben Sachs (1888) which was controversial due to its treatment of Jewish identity and mores in England. There is some speculation that Levy had an emotional relationship with Vernon Lee [Violet Paget], who she met at Florence. Levy suffered from serious depression, and committed suicide on September 10, 1889, at the age of twenty-seven, by inhaling carbon monoxide. Oscar Wilde wrote an obituary for her in Women's World.

LHOMBREAUD, ROGER. – See: SYMONS, ARTHUR.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. Copies of what seems to be the uncut first English edition are in the National Libraries of Wales and Scotland, the London School of Economics, Durham University and
the Institute of Education Library at the University of London.

– A British translation of Den lille røde bog for skoleelever. Not exactly a school book in the accepted sense of the thing, but more a Maoist-inspired polemic directed at schoolchildren and urging them to rebel against the ‘paper tigers’ of the adult world. Some unorthodox sex education was also provided. The book was banned outright in some countries, and subjected to cuts in others.


– An anti-vivisection work, alleging that William Bayliss had performed illegal dissection before an audience of 60 medical students on a brown terrier dog at University College, London. Bayliss, stung particularly by a chapter in the work titled ‘Fun’ in which students were described as finding the unanaesthetized dissection amusing, sued for libel and won, but the controversy of what became known as the ‘Brown Dog Affair’ led to the setting up of a Royal Commission to investigate the use of animals in experiments. So great was the controversy that there were riots between Bayliss supporters, known as ‘anti-doggers,’ and suffragettes, trade unionists and the police. The first edition was published in July 1903 and reprinted the following month. That the book was suppressed is confirmed by P.R. Harris in A History of the British Museum Library 1753-1973 (London: British Library, 1998), p. 386. A reprint, published at London in 1913 by the Animal Defence & Anti-Vivisection Society, is in the General Catalogue. In the 1913 edition, the chapter ‘Fun’, which had caused such offence, was replaced with one called “The Vivisections of the Brown Dog”, describing the experiment and the trial. A copy of the original edition is in the restricted collection of Cambridge University Library at pressmark Arc.e.90.402. Apparently unrestricted copies of the same edition are available in the National Library of Scotland and the London School of Economics.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– We are greatly indebted to Mr. Geddes, the translator of this work, for taking the time to email us with an account of why Bethsheba was placed in the SS. He writes:

– “This novel was in fact first issued by mistake from unrevised proofs, and Harvill withdrew it and printed a new edition from the corrected proofs. But some copies had already been distributed, including obviously the one to the BL.

– “I have one copy myself of the faulty edition (and no doubt there will be a copy in Harvill’s archive). I see I had marked up my copy with all the errors. For instance, on the tp verso the diacritics are missing from the Swedish publisher name; on p. 1 the word ‘and’ appears twice in succession (after ‘fragrance’); on p. 3 ‘Shaphan stopped’ should have been ‘Shaphan stayed’; on p. 7 capitals are lower-cased in the ‘song’; on p. 9 ‘not loose control’ should have been ‘lose’; there are commas missing and intrusive commas all over the place; and I see another indented ‘song’ on p. 22 where ‘Thou hast’ came out as ‘Thou has’. And so it goes on. The edition was riddled with errors – these were the days when a whole book would be retyped for printing, so all sorts of oddities crept in, not just translator’s errors!

“The mistake was due in part to the handover of files from Faber & Faber, who had originally commissioned the translation but sold it on to Harvill before publication.”


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– Members of Cressida Lindsay’s family were contacted on our behalf by Mr. John Bennett in regard to the presence of No Wonderland in the SS, but none of them were aware of any circumstances which might account for it. It is however interesting to note that Lindsay had a son, Aaron, by her publisher, Anthony Blond in 1963.

411. LISTER, ROMA, folklorist. – Further Reminiscences: occult and social. With 16 illustrations. London:

– Included in the 2005 catalogue only. A copy is in the General Catalogue at pressmark: 010856.cc.19. Roma Lister was an Italian folklorist, a contemporary and friend of the American folklorist and author Charles Godfrey Leland (1824-1903).

– “(Before Mr. Justice Horridge.) A settlement was announced of an action in which Sir George Compton Archibald Arthur, of 23, The Boltons, S.W., claimed from Hutchinson and Co. (Publishers), Limited, of 31, Paternoster-row, E.C.; the Camelot Press, Limited, of 34, Strand, W.C., printers; and Miss Roma Lister damages for a libel which appeared in a book written by Miss Lister and entitled Further Reminiscences: Occult and Social.

– “Mr. Roland Burrows appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. F. Appleby Holt for Messrs. Hutchinson and Co. and Miss Lister; and Mr. J. V. Morris for the Camelot Press, Limited.

– “Mr. Burrows said that early in 1927 Messrs. Hutchinson and Co. published the book Further Reminiscences: Occult and Social, in which Miss Lister saw fit to collect a number of wild anecdotes about German spies in England during the war. She included among them a story that Lord Kitchener’s private secretary was a German, and she told how an officer’s invention which Lord Kitchener had improved and which he had ordered to be adopted by the Forces had been held up by the negligence or worse of that private secretary, whom Kitchener said ought to have been interned, only he was so useful. As a wide circle of the public knew, Sir George Arthur was the personal private secretary of Lord Kitchener up to the date of his death. Immediately Miss Lister’s hook was published an avalanche of inquiries descended on Sir George Arthur, and he was subjected to a great deal of annoyance both in this country and on the Continent, where he was well known.

– “Sir George Arthur was a British subject by birth and descent in every sense of the term. Proceedings were taken and, of course, it turned out that the story had no truth in it. Sir George Arthur had suffered not only because of the reflection made on himself but also because of that made on Lord Kitchener who was made the subject of a number of anecdotes which reflected the insignificance of those who told them rather than the greatness of that great man. Stories about dead peo-
ple were so rife nowadays and there was no remedy unless some living person was also attacked.

— “In these circumstances the defendants had approached Sir George Arthur and had agreed to settle the action on the terms endorsed on counsel’s briefs, terms which included a public and complete apology to Sir George Arthur for the attack which had been made on him and Lord Kitchener.

— “Mr. Holt said that he took the opportunity of saying in the frankest and most open manner that the statements complained of were entirely without foundation. Messrs Hutchinson and Co. wished to express their deepest regret that those statements should have been made and they appreciated that Sir George Arthur must have suffered pain and annoyance. As soon as Sir George Arthur brought the matter to their notice they published in the Press a statement that there was no foundation for the story and an expression of regret, and they immediately withdrew all copies of the book. When the book first came in manuscript to Messrs. Hutchinson and Co. it was perfectly innocent, but the proofs were returned to them with that canard attached to it. They should of course, have read every amendment. Miss Lister associated herself with Messrs. Hutchinson and Co.’s apology and expression of regret.

— “Mr. Morris, for the printers of the book, associated himself to the full with the words and sentiments which had fallen from Mr. Holt. his clients hoped that by the publicity which had been given to the matter the entirely unfounded statements which had been made about Sir George Arthur would be prevented from passing into the currency of historical gossip.” The Times, July 27, 1927, p. 5.


— Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. A copy is preserved in the restricted section of the National Library of Scotland at pressmark Phi.93 and one in the Bodleian Library at pressmark Res. e.68, the entry for which is marked ‘Not available for consultation.’ A third restricted copy is at Cambridge with the pressmark Arc.c.94.401. There are copies at Cambridge (121.1.c.90.4) and at Bristol (BX5101 LLO). The second volume was published in 1950.
413. LLOYD’S AVIATION RECORD – AIRCRAFT. (5 parts.) Lloyd’s, 1923-28. SS.a.343.
   – Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

414. LLOYD’S AVIATION RECORD – PILOTS. (2 parts.) Lloyd’s, 1921-24. SS.a.344.
   – Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

415. LLOYD’S UNDERWRITING SYNDICATES. Corporation of Lloyd’s, 2002. SS.Cup.20/36.
   – Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.
   – David Boothroyd adds: This annual publication is known within Lloyd’s as the ‘Blue Book’ or the ‘Syndicates Book’ and appears each year in late March. According to a notice issued with the order form, “this publication is restricted to Members of Lloyd’s, Recognised Auditors, Lloyd’s brokers and Underwriting Agents, Subscribers and Associates”. No other copies appear in libraries. A news story in The Independent (20 October 2003) under the headline “Lloyd’s of London investigates names leak” said:

   – “Lloyd’s of London launched an investigation yesterday to determine how a confidential list of the “names” that finance the insurance market was made public. … Yesterday, Lloyd’s of London said that the disclosure of the list of names, which features in an annual Blue Book available to all members, would prompt an immediate investigation. ‘Any breach of trust will be investigated by Lloyd’s,’ said a spokesman. ‘The Blue Book is made available to names on an annual basis for their own use. It does not contain personal or financial details on names.’ ”

   – Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. No copies of this book appear to be catalogued by libraries in the UK, but many libraries in the United States have copies, and it’s widely offered for sale on the internet.
   – We are obliged to Mr. Jay Gertzman for the information that this volume has illustrations by Mahlon Blaine. “In London, in 1920, the most bizarre rumors
were being whispered about the then Prince of Wales, both in and out of the famous Strand Palace Hotel—nightly rendezvous of English prizefighters, Spanish Ladies of the evening and American newspapermen. As London representatives of one of the great New York dailies, the author of this book heard all the rumors. As a trained journalist, he discounted most of them. Then one morning he walked slap-bang into a little adventure which brought the rumors to life. And Mr. Lockridge, almost against his will, began to investigate them. His researches carried him to the home of a psychiatrist who firmly believed that the unhappy prince was a sexual ‘case’, and to the library of Edmund Gosse, official educational advisor to the Royal Family, who firmly stated that he was not. In those days it was not seemly to discuss such matters in print, though they were widely enough talked about in drawing rooms and pubs. And Mr. Lockridge kept the fruits of his inquiry to himself. However, times have changed. The Prince of Wales became, first, His Majesty, King Edward VIII and then His Royal Highness, the Duke of Windsor. Even Mr. Lockridge has changed, in some minor and more in- scrutable ways. With the passage of time, the Windsors were permitted to sink into obscurity until recently, when rumors about them both were revived with an intensity of brashness and vulgarity. Remembering Mr. Lockridge’s experiences, we persuaded him to set them down. And he now regales us with some very astonishing commentaries, not only about the Windsors, but on English royalty in general.” – From the dustjacket of Lese Majesty.


– This remarkable work gives details of marriages from the following sources: Bishop of London's Office 1521 to 1828, Dean and Chapter of Westminster's Office 1599 to 1699, Faculty Office of the Archbishop of Canterbury 1543 to 1869, Vicar-General's Office of the Archbishop of Canterbury 1660 to 1679. It is based on the transcriptions of Colonel Chester who saved these entries from obscurity when he discovered a huge num-
ber of unindexed marriage records in Latin. The work is now freely available from online sources.


–Sharing the pressmark, and from the same publisher, is Employee benefits report (1993/1994-1995/1996). Neither are listed in any of the four SS catalogues, but are included in the Library’s on-line Integrated catalogue.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

420. LOOMIS, WILLIAM ANDREW (1892–1959). – Figure Drawing for all it’s Worth. [Drawings, with explanatory text.]. London: Chapman & Hall, 1947. 12 x 9 inches. Illustrations. SS.Cup.6.b. 17.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There is a copy at the Bodleian Library, Oxford, at pressmark 17016 c.17, and one at the Victoria and Albert Museum at 38.HH.15.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There is a copy in the General Catalogue at pressmark 9904.r.4 [previously 9902.e.1] which has MS notes by George Grey Butler, the author of Colonel St. Paul of Ewart, soldier and diplomat (London: St. Catherine Press, 1911) and A Journal of the first two Campaigns of the Seven Years' War. Written in French by H. St. Paul ... Edited by George Grey Butler (Cambridge: University Press, 1914). There is a copy of The Counts of St. Paul at Cambridge (S540.c.90.31) which would appear to be the only other copy in captivity. A prefatory note has “the present volume … taken up with the diplomatic career of the first count.”

– We are most obliged to Mr. Christian Algar, a Reference Specialist on the BL’s Rare Books & Music
Reference Team, for checking the non-SS copy for us. He writes:

— “There is a handwritten note on the prelim page facing the title page: ‘Note: The manuscript corrections in this book have been made by me in the course of a careful comparison of the print with the manuscript letters and despatches. George Grey Butler’.

— “The leaf following the title page contains a Prefatory Note by the author, signed off as ‘W.F.L.’, he states, ‘The short notice of the family history after the termination of the diplomatic career of Count Horace the First has been compiled under the careful supervision of Mr. George Grey Butler.’ …, ‘I take no credit for the Index to this book, which is the work of Miss Teresa Merz…’…, ‘I must decline, at the same time, to assume any responsibility for the eccentric spelling and construction of both French and English words and sentences which have been reproduced with scrupulous fidelity except in the cases where their uncorrected eccentricity would have left them unintelligible to modern readers.’

— “The contents of the book is largely comprised of letters, correspondence and despatches.”

— Horace St. Paul (1729-1812), the subject of this work, was an Englishman who fled his native Northumberland for self-imposed exile after fighting a duel in which he killed his opponent. He later served as a volunteer with the Austrian General Staff during the operations in Bohemia in the Seven Years War, and after returning to England with an Austrian title and a Royal Pardon distinguished himself with a career in diplomacy. Several volumes of his journals of the period have been edited by Mr. Neil Cogswell and published at Guisborough, North Yorkshire, by Gralene Books. Mr. Cogswell, an authority on Horace St. Paul, was kind enough to review the information collected for this entry and wrote to say that was quite unaware of the existence of the publication under notice. Without actually examining it of course he was unable to offer a firm opinion of it or why it may have been restricted. He did, however, offer an interesting suggestion: “The most likely thing that I can imagine is that the book contained some exasperated note from St. Paul about David Murray, Lord Stormont, who was the British Ambassador (nominally) in Paris at that time. Although they seemed outwardly to get on well there is some evidence that St Paul considered Murray to be ‘soft’ on the French at the time when they were interfering in American affairs.”
– To illustrate this Mr. Cogswell drew attention to a passage from the work of Leopold George Wickham Legg. Concerning David Murray’s shortcomings and St. Paul’s opinion of them, Legg notes: “It was not until April 1773 that he [Murray] was able to take over, and he was absent from Paris from the end of June of the same year till December, and in the summer of 1775 and again in 1776. Before his arrival and during his absences he had as chargé d’affaires Colonel Horace St Paul … who generally took a more pessimistic view of the designs of the French than did his chief. … St Paul left Paris early in 1777 on being nominated to Stockholm, a post which for financial reasons he was unable to take up. His place in Paris was taken by William Fullarton.” See: L.G.W. Legg, British Diplomatic Instructions 1689-1789 (Volume VII: France, Part iv, 1745-1789) [London:] Royal Historical Society, 1934, p. 34.


– Wilsons Printers at Leicester started life in the 1860s and grew, by the 1950s, to become the main UK printers of cinema posters and billboards. The company went out of business in March 1995. Their publication (or printing) of a thirty-one page pamphlet on tort law seems out of character.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There are two copies in the General catalogue at the following pressmarks: 7948.aa.75 and X26/6449.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. Copies from the same publisher, but dated 1971 and called Satan wants you. The cult of devil worship, are in many libraries. Originally published as The Second Coming: Satanism in America (New York: Dodd, Mead, 1970.)

– Included in the 2005 catalogue only. A copy is in the General Catalogue at pressmark: Cup.26.j.40.


The Irish-born Brendan Bracken, 1st Viscount Bracken (1901-1958), was a director of the publishing firm Eyre & Spottiswoode, later being elected member of Parliament for North Paddington and during WWII serving as Minister of Information.


The story of Rosina Doyle Wheeler’s 1827 marriage to the novelist Edward Bulwer-Lytton is sadly the stuff of soap opera. There is evidence of Rosina’s derangement, but it is balanced with Edward’s womanizing and violent mistreatment of her. A Blighted Life details Rosina’s incarceration in a lunatic asylum following her attempts, largely successful it would seem, to disrupt her husband’s appearances at the hustings during his 1857 bid for the parliamentary seat of Hertfordshire. She was released after three weeks following a public outcry, but continued to pursue her vendetta against her husband until his death in 1873. The text of A Blighted Life is freely available on the internet.

An interesting account of the marriage will be found in Virginia Blain’s essay Rosina Bulwer Lytton
and the Rage of the Unheard (Huntington Library Quarterly, vol. 53, no. 3 Summer 1990, pp. 210-236).


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. Copies are preserved in the restricted sections of the National Library of Scotland (Phi.73) and at Cambridge (Arc.c.99.412).

– Treats of Peter Benjamin Mandelson (born 21 October 1953), a British Labour politician who in October 2008 was appointed Secretary of State for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform. Mandelson is regarded as one of the main players, along with Tony Blair and Gordon Brown, of the modern Labour Party and its rebranding as “New Labour” or, as some might say, the selling out of the Labour Party’s socialist traditions.

– David Boothroyd adds: This book was suppressed for libel over two paragraphs about John Booth, a former Labour Party press officer. Booth was recruited by Mandelson in 1986 but dismissed after ten months. A press report by Amelia Gentleman under the headline ‘Mandelson biographies pulped in libel award’ (*The Guardian*, 21 July 1999) said:

– “Copies of a recent biography of Peter Mandelson were sent to be pulped last night after a former Labour party press officer won his libel action against the book’s author, Donald Macintyre, and its publishers, HarperCollins. John Booth was yesterday awarded what he and HarperCollins described as ‘substantial’ damages – understood to be about £10,000. His lawyers were presented with a pulping certificate from the publishers, guaranteeing that the 2,500 unsold hardback copies of Mandelson: the Biography would be destroyed…

– “Mr Booth, a freelance journalist who has worked for the *Guardian*, said he felt he had no option but to take legal action after being alerted to the offending section of the book. ‘These were highly damaging lies. This was a rewriting of history and made damaging allegations about my work which had seriously defamatory consequences for me – particularly because I work partly as a political consultant. This was compounded by the fact the author did not consult me at any point.’ ”

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– Included in neither the 1945 nor the 2008 catalogues. Suppressed for being libellous (op. cit. Peter Fryer, pp. 140,41) and sealed by order of the Standing Committee on April 9th 1892. The ex-SS copy has manuscript additions by William Harral Johnson and an Accession stamp 26 July 1932. The BL has a second copy listed in the General Catalogue at 10826.f.18 which is in much poorer condition and having an accession stamp of 18 February 1888.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There are copies in the General catalogue at the following pressmarks: X.200/20031. –X.200/20109. – X27/5502. – 75/35238.


– Included in both the 1945 and 2008 catalogues. There is nothing in the General Catalogue of this description. However, Cambridge University, the Bodleian (which spells the author’s name as ‘McKeogh’) and the National Library of Scotland all have restricted copies.

– We are grateful to Mr. Ed Potten, the Head of Rare Books at Cambridge University Library, for examining their copy of *The Magnetism of Health* (Arc.d.93.411) on our behalf. He writes: “C.W. Daniel Co, Ltd, asked for this work to be returned, as ‘it has been withdrawn and never published.’ It was agreed that the copyright libraries should retain the work on condition that it is not made available to the public. cf. letter from the Copyright Agent, 18 June 1936.”

– Ms. Mackeogh [or McKeogh] seems to have been a devout member of the Catholic church, and was
a frequent contributor to the letter columns of the Catholic Herald in the 1950s.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– There is a copy of what seems to be this edition in the London Library at pressmark: Biog. Magee. It contains the bookplate of Pauline Holden. Two copies are preserved in the restricted section of the Scottish national Library at pressmarks Phi.45 and Phi.46, and one at Cambridge at pressmark Arc.c.99.411.

– Confessions of a Philosopher was the subject of suit for libel as a result of Mr. Magee repeating the rumour that Ralph Schoenman, a controversial associate of Bertrand Russell during the philosopher's last years, had been planted by the CIA in an effort to discredit Russell. Schoenman successfully sued Magee for libel in the UK, with the result that the first printing of the British edition of the book was pulped.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.


– Included in both the 1945 and 2008 catalogues.

– This work seems to be a piece of rare ephemera. The National Union Catalogue (Pre-1956 Imprints, vol. 447, p. 301) lists a solitary copy of an edition of this work, preserved at Columbia University, New York. A request for a Xerox copy was rejected, politely, on the grounds of its fragile condition. It was published at New York by the Minerva Publishing Company, with the date tentatively given as 1888, and has seventy-five pages. There appears to be no copy in the British Library's General Catalogue. There is also a copy at UC Davis: Shields Special Collections DA688.M24 1888 an another at the New York Historical Society Archives. The work is now freely available from online sources.
435. MAID OF HONOUR. A Peep at our Cousins… Second ed. Stamped 1900. SS.a.98.

– Included in both the 1945 and 2008 catalogues.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– Frederick Paul Mainprice joined the Indian Civil Service in 1937 and was posted to the Central Provinces as an Assistant Commissioner. Appointed to I.P.S. [Imperial Police Service?] in April 1942 and serving in the Eastern States Agency. He was British trade agent at Gyantse (Tibet) in October 1942 and later appointed Assistant Political Agent at Gilgit (Pakistan) until August 1947. After Indian independence, he worked for the Government of Pakistan in Karachi, 1948-49, specialising on the Kashmir problem. There are two collections of material by Mainspring in the British Library Manuscript Collection at pressmarks Mss Eur D1191/3 (Nov 1943-May 1945) and Mss Eur D1191/4 (Jul 1945-Jan 1946), and in view of the similarity in dates these may be SS material, desegregated and relocated. Eight boxes of Mainprice documents are archived at Cambridge.


– Included in both the 1945 and 2008 catalogues. The General Catalogue has an edition of this published at London in 1941 by Victor Gollancz at pressmark: NN.32191. Copies of the original 1940 edition are preserved at the Bodleian Library, Oxford, the National Library of Scotland and Trinity College, Dublin. The pressmark of the copy at the latter–BAN 1404–suggests it might be suppressed there, but emails to them requesting clarification were ignored.

– Never Came Back, a thriller in the tradition of John Buchan, was made into a television mini-series by the BBC in 1990. The author was killed in April 1942 whilst on an RAF training mission.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There copies of what appears to be this edition in the National Library of Scotland at pressmarks: R.46.b and, in their restricted section, at Phi.118. Another restricted copy is at Cambridge at pressmark Arc.c.95.402.

– “An armchair wanderer’s handbook on the counties of Somerset, Devon and Cornwall.”


– Included in both the 1945 and 2005 catalogues, but not the 2008 catalogue. “Withdrawn by publisher.” There is a copy in the General Catalogue at pressmark: 7383.b.5. A copy is preserved in the restricted section of the National Library of Scotland at pressmark Phi.55 and one in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, at pressmark Res. e.20 which is marked “Not for consultation.”

– We are grateful to Ms. Sarah Wheale of the Rare Books Section of the Department of Special Collections at the Bodleian Library, for writing to tell us that their copy of Book of Health contains a letter, dated 26 October 1931, which says that certain statements on page 194 of the book contravene the Venereal Diseases Act (1917) and are to be replaced with “innocuous matter”. The British Social Hygiene Council and the Ministry for Health were concerned about erroneous and harmful statements relating to the self-treatment of syphilis prevalent among young people which had been traced back to this book.

Bentley, 1895) is preserved in the Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru [National Library of Wales].


   – Included in the 1945 catalogue, but not the 2008 catalogue. There is a copy in the General Catalogue at Cup.403 tt. 7. which may be the SS copy, desegregated.

   – A pirated translation of Hector Malot’s pro-Dilke Vices Français, an ironically titled roman-à-clef which sought to expose English debauchery. See also entries above for CRAWFORD, DONALD.


   – Included in the 1945 catalogue, but not the 2008 catalogue. There is a copy in the General Catalogue at pressmark: 8416.de.52 and a copy of the second edition, also published in 1894, is shelved at X.527/112.

   – Paolo Mantegazza was a prominent Italian neurologist, physiologist and anthropologist, noted for the isolation of cocaine from coca leaves and his experimental investigation into its effects on the human psyche. He was also a writer of fiction.


   – Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There is a copy in the General catalogue at the following pressmark: W69/3418.


   – Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

   – This novel is something of a mystery; we’ve been unable to trace references to it in any library catalogue,
and its sole online presence appears to be on the internet where it occasionally offered for sale. One copy, offered by Savery Books of Brighton, Sussex, for £250 has an inscription on the front past-down endpaper reading “To Baylis and Pearce & Co, Please retain for author’s further use,” followed by the author’s signature. From advertisements in The Publisher, it was published in November 1958 by Michael Joseph and retailed at 15 shillings. If it weren’t for its presence in the SS, and a few fleeting online references, the very existence of the book would be in doubt.

– Alastair Mars was a Lt.-Commander in the Royal Navy and submarine commander during WWII, receiving the DSO, DSC and Bar. In 1952 he was court martialled for what the present authors feel to be fully justified insubordination given the circumstances and dismissed the service.


– Included in the 2008 catalogue only

446. MARTIN, A. J. – Control of Natural Ventilation. (Two items.) [Bracknell, Berkshire:] The Building Services Research and Information Association, 1995. SS.Cup.11.b.14.

– Included in the 2008 catalogue only


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. A copy of what appears to be the same work is in the BL at pressmark YK.2010.a.696.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– Included in the 2005 catalogue only. What must presumably be the replacement copy is in the General Catalogue at pressmark: X.990/4139.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– A biography of Salvatore Giuliano, a post-WWII Sicilian ‘bandit’ who campaigned against the Mafia and actively pursued efforts into gaining independence for the island from the Italian government. He was assassi-ninated on July 5th 1950 at Castelvetrano.


– Included in the 2011 catalogue only, and it has not yet been allocated a pressmark.

– A reprint, with revisions, of a work formerly pub-lished by Oxford University Press in 1994. The revi-sions were apparently not proofed with sufficient dili-gence since serious errors on page 38 concerning the correct dosage of the drug phenylephrine obliged the publishers to withdraw the book from circulation.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. We’ve been unable to locate any book of this description, de-pite the celebrity of its editor, a leading scholar of Irish literature, and of Yeats in particular. The possibility that ‘John Maynard’ may have been a misprint for John Maynard Keynes in the SS catalogue was explored also, but without success.

– Included in both the 1945 and 2008 catalogues. There is a copy in the General Catalogue at pressmark: 010825.de.31. Whether this is the same one suppressed in 1934 We are unable to say. The Bodleian Library at Oxford has the pressmark Res. e.27 and the catalogue entry is annotated “Not available for consultation”; an unrestricted copy is shelved at 2033 e.242. Cambridge has two copies, pressmarked 459.d.93.22 and Arc.d.93.404; the latter is restricted. A copy is preserved in the restricted section of the National Library of Scotland at pressmark Phi.57.

– David Boothroyd looked closely into the history of Nomad, and found that it was suppressed for a libel on J. W. Nixon, an MP in the Stormont Parliament in Northern Ireland and former District Inspector in the Royal Ulster Constabulary. Nixon objected to his name being linked to the massacre of the McMahon family in Belfast in 1922. See “Libel Damages for Ulster M.P.: Passages in a Book”, Manchester Guardian, 20 February 1935, p. 10: “Counsel emphasised that there was not a shadow of malice on the part of the defendants [Methuen and Co.] in publishing the book, and immediately their attention was called to the passage it was withdrawn from circulation.” It must be said that almost everyone who has looked into this case believes that Nixon was indeed responsible for the murders.

– The copy in Cambridge University Library has a pencil note on the front endpaper, which reads: “Edition with certain alterations to text” and below says “(Note by Copyright Agent)”. There is a pencil inscription on the title page which has been erased and cannot be read. The accession stamp is 24 January 1935, indicating the replacement must have been very quick.


– Included in the 2011 catalogue only, and it has not yet been allocated a pressmark.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There are copies of a 1951 reprint done at Hadleigh by Tower Bridge Publications in the General Catalogue at 12361.a.9 and X7/9837.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There are copies at the Wellcome Medical Library (XQV) and the University of Birmingham Library (RA 1211) with no apparent restrictions having been placed on them.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.


– Amy Charlotte Bewicke married Stuart Alexander Menzies in 1876, but the pair divorced in 1887. A son of this union, Hugh Stuart Menzies (1886-1959), became an Intelligence Officer based in Dublin Castle in Ireland during ‘The Troubles’ and it seems likely that information he provided to his mother coloured remarks she made in her book concerning Brigadier-General Frank Percy Crozier, the commander of the Auxiliary Division of the Royal Irish Constabulary, who successfully sued Amy Menzies and her publisher for libel.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There are two copies in the General Catalogue at pressmarks 7943.ft.11 and W51/4673, one of which may be the SS copy desegregated.

– A book about goalkeeping in soccer. Mr. Merrick is considered one of the best goalkeepers in the UK during the mid-1950s, and was one in a long line of great Birmingham City keepers which included Johnny Schofield and Harry Hibbs. Merrick played more than 700 times for the Blues, making 170 appearances during the Second World War and 485 in the Football League.


– Included in both the 1945 and 2008 catalogues. There is a copy in the General Catalogue at pressmark 010825.k.12. We are deeply indebted to Mr. Clive Vaisey of London for drawing our attention to a serious blunder in the original entry for this book. Formerly, I had the work credited to Florence Elizabeth Chandler Maybrick, as Gershon Legman had given it in his type-written copy of the SS catalogue. Mr. Vaisey points out that “Florence E. MAYBRICK was an American woman married to a British man; in the late 19th century; she was accused of murdering him by poison. She was tried and acquitted, but the verdict was very controversial. There are at least 12 books in the British Library OPAC on the internet dealing with Mrs Maybrick.” Kate Meyrick, who was born Kate Nason at Dun Laoghaire [Kingstown] in 1875, on the other hand, “was Irish and came to London just after the First World War to run nightclubs. She was frequently fined for breaches of the alcohol licensing laws and in 1929 was successfully prosecuted for bribing policemen to ignore these breaches. This didn't damage her career; she went back to running nightclubs and died in 1933. Her most famous venue was called ‘The 43’, after its address, 43 Gerrard Street. ‘The 43’ was popular with the more raffish end of the smart set at the time. It is this Mrs Meyrick who wrote the book called Secrets of the 43. Although it was probably quite innocuous by today's standards, no doubt it could have shown some prominent people in a poor light, which may account for its suppression. She appears in a lightly disguised form in Evelyn Waugh's Brideshead Revisited.” A “revised edition” called Secrets of the 43 Club was pub-
lished in England in November 1994 by Parkgate Publications Ltd.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There is a copy in the General Catalogue at pressmark H.96/2431.

– A novel which tells the story of a terrorist group hired by Saddam Hussein in the hope of implicating Iran. It appears to be Mr. Michael’s sole literary endeavour, at least under that name.

462. MIDLETON PAPERS [Add. MSS. 50072-7].

– The Midleton Papers contain the correspondence between Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India, and William St. John Brodrick, Secretary of State for India, 1903-1905. In 1907 he succeeded his father as Viscount Midleton, and in 1920 he was created Earl of Midleton. Suppressed under the Library’s 50-year rule, but which are now, presumably, freely available to readers. See P.R. Harris, A History of the British Museum Library 1735-1973, (London: British Library, 1998), pp.629,30, for further information on this subject.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There is a copy of this work published in the same year and with the same editor and pagination, but with the imprint ‘Toronto, London: Macmillan; New York; St. Martin's Press’, in the General catalogue at X.529/6871.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. One of the ‘Useful Red’ series. There is a copy in the British Library with the imprint “London & Newcastle-on-Tyne: Walter Scott Publishing Co., 1904” shelved at 08228.de.9. This may be the SS copy, desegregated.

– George G. Millar is thought to have been the name behind the pseudonymous Nathaniel P. McCoy.
who wrote The Gold Makers (London: F. V. White & Co, 1911), a fictionalized account of an early 20th-century scandal in which a company named Kosmoid Limited, based in Glasgow, bilked investors with claims that it had developed a technology permitting the transmutation of base metals to gold. Millar was himself a director of Kosmoid. Efforts by ‘McCoy’ to conceal the truth behind his fiction by changing the names of characters and relocating the action of The Gold Makers to Boston, Massachusetts, were evidently insufficient for it’s believed that Millar’s fellow directors bought up all the copies they could find and destroyed them, making the book uncommon. It is, however, freely available for download, online.

– George G. Millar also ran a company in Glasgow with Alexander Campbell Lang–operating as Millar & Lang–which was largely engaged in the manufacture and sale of Christmas cards. Around 1906, Millar was obliged to sue a man named Polak for infringement of copyright over Christmas card designs by Millar which had been pirated by Hubner, the German company for which Polak was acting.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There are copies in the General catalogue at the following pressmarks: X.809/61137 and 77/21830.

– Eddie Milne was a British Labour politician, who was elected as independent candidate after deselection by his party. During his Parliamentary career, Milne became increasingly concerned about problems of the endemic corruption within local government in the north east of England. This was eventually revealed in the Poulson Affair involving corruption by leading Labour movement figures Andrew Cunningham and T. Dan Smith. No Shining Armour detailed Milne’s problems with the Labour Party, and was the subject of no
less than 36 writs, the costs and damages of which almost bankrupted his publisher.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There is a copy in the British Library at 342.42 *1055*.

– According to the book’s Preface, this is “Compiled largely from the rough notes made for a series of lectures for students taking ‘Constitutional laws of the British Empire’ at the University of London.” According to entry no. 231 in Jerry DuPont’s The common law abroad: constitutional and legal legacy of the British empire (Littleton, Colorado: F.B. Rothman Publications, 2001) – “an annotated bibliography of titles relating to the colonial dependencies of Great Britain held by twelve great law libraries” – Minty’s book is described as “a theoretical treatise, not focused on any specific jurisdiction. It does, however, provide some particularly good material on constitutional developments in British Indian, Malta, and both Northern & Southern Rhodesia.”

468. MISC. DOCUMENTS. (Listing German name changes by deed poll.) Three packages. Around 1961. SS.Cup.15/14.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There is a copy in the General catalogue at pressmark 85/08475, which is presumably a copy of the revised version.

– A short biography of Dario Fo, the Italian satirist, playwright, theatre director, actor, composer, and the closest the Nobel Committee came to awarding the prize for literature (in 1997) to an Anarchist. The author of this little study generously provided the following account of why the original edition of his book was withdrawn and replaced by a corrected version:

– “If I remember rightly, Gavin Richards, director and lead actor of the Belt & Braces London West End production of Fo’s Accidental Death of an Anarchist
threatened to sue for libel because I quoted him--from a left-wing publication at the time [The Leveller, now defunct]--saying to his cast and crew "this is capitalism, get in an make your own deal" about the West End production which had moved from the Half Moon Theatre, in... Tower Hamlets. I also implied, apparently, that he had muscled in on the role of The Maniac and wrested it from Alfred Molina, which was not the case--Molina had a prior engagement (pp.102-3). I had to add the sentence on p. 103 'Massive concessions on ticket prices ... West End Theatre.'"


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. The General Catalogue includes nos. 1-3, 5 & 7 all at pressmark: 012208.dd.2.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There are two copies in the General catalogue at the following pressmarks: X.0909/196 and 77/5989. A copy is preserved in the restricted section of the National Library of Scotland at pressmark Phi.157.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. A copy with a manuscript correction on page 65 is in the British Library general population at pressmark 07705.n.5.

– Not much is known of Mr. Montbell, who appears to have been of French origins. In 1953 he was living at 98 Lansdowne Place, in Hove. His book, which is extremely rare, is dedicated to the 'memory of Jane,' perhaps his wife.

473. MOORE, GEORGE. – Unauthorized publication stated to have been printed from the stolen manuscript of a passage in George Moore’s Memoirs of My Dead Life which had been rejected by the author. SS.b.98.

– A title unearthed by David Boothroyd, who discovered it included in an early list of books suppressed at the British Library. No trace of it exists in the BL today, or anywhere else in the UK that we’ve been able to discover. However, copies are preserved at Harvard at pressmark: Widener Br 364.29, and at the University of Wisconsin-Madison at pressmark: FE45 DE no.1.

David adds: …this is the only entry on the list of suppressed books in National Archives file TS 18/602 which cannot be found in the British Library in 2012. I allowed myself briefly to think John De Morgan, a rabble-rousing orator, may actually have stumbled on a real Royal scandal. However it seems he was taken in by the impostor Olivia Serres, ‘Princess Olive of Cumberland’, who wrote a scandalous memoir in the name of Lady Anne Hamilton called *The Secret History of the Court of England* in about 1834.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There is a copy in the General catalogue at the following pressmark: VOC/1970/ PICKLES.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There are copies in the General catalogue at the following pressmarks: 10866.g.9 and T 18122. There are also copies in the BL and other libraries where the date is given as ‘[1960]’.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There is a copy in the General catalogue at the following pressmark: W1/6792.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.


– Included in the 2011 catalogue only, and it has not yet been allocated an SS pressmark. There is a copy in the BL at pressmark 011853.t.42.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There is a copy in the General catalogue at the following pressmark: YK.1993.a.4088.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There are unrestricted copies at Trinity College, Dublin (SHB-46-860), the National Library of Scotland (NF.1674.j.11) and the Bodleian, Oxford (25615 e.10941). An edition “revised by the author” was published in 1962.

– Cinderella Nightingale was withdrawn by its publisher following legal action taken by ‘Sabrina’ [Norma Ann Sykes], a famously endowed 1950s English glamour model, who felt the novel followed her own life a little too closely. Carole Lesley and Diana Dors, two similarly Junoesque English models or actresses, were also thought to have been the inspiration for the character of Cinderella, but didn’t seem inclined to complain of it; in fact Lesley was earmarked to play...
the role in a film based on the book scheduled to have been directed by Jack Lee Thompson (who made the original version of Cape Fear) but which was never made.


– Included in the 2011 catalogue only, and it has not yet been allocated an SS pressmark. The BL’s one catalogued copy of this edition is shelved at 011852.f.27.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There are apparently unrestricted copies at Trinity College, Dublin, the Bodleian Library, Oxford, and the National Library of Scotland.

484. MUTUA CONFIDENTIA. Wys Muller & Co. No. 4, Apr. 1889; No. 8, Aug. No. 12, Dec, 1890; and Nos. 2-5, Feb.-May 1891. (Strictly Private and Confidential.) SS.c.1.

– Included in both the 1945 and 2008 catalogues.

– “Discontinued. Printed for private circulation. A list of debtors.” Apparently issues of a subscription-only credit rating periodical founded in Holland in the 1850s by W.J.J. Gompertz. The company is today called Wys Muller Commercial Information.

485. MVS Update. Xophon, n.d. SS.Cup.20/66.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. For details, see: AIX Update.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There is a copy in the General catalogue at the following pressmark: LT.2006.x.292.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There are copies in the General catalogue at the following pressmarks: X12/2415 and 9101.bb.5.

– According to the London Gazette (12 September 1939, p. 6195), Arthur Henson Narracott (service number 73778) was granted a commission as Pilot Officer on 2 September 1939.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.


– Included in the 2011 catalogue only, and it has not yet been allocated an SS pressmark. Nothing of this description found in the BL or any other catalogue. One might reasonably assume that the reason for this publication being in the SS is that includes the names and contact information of NMBVA members.

490. NAVAL REVIEW, The. (Proofs.) Contains letters and notes dated 1919. SS.b.55.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. The Naval Review is the Royal Navy's independent professional journal, published quarterly since 1913, and it is, primarily, written for Naval Officers, by Naval Officers. It has no connection with the Ministry of Defence. Also listed under the same pressmark in the 2008 catalogue, but catalogued under ‘The Naval Review,’ is an edition of the periodical dated January 1984. The Bodleian Library Oxford has an extensive run of this periodical from 1995-2011 at pressmark Res. d.21.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.


– Without seeing the issues it is impossible to know the reason for their suppression. The April 1st issue, however, has an article called ‘Songs of Sixpence,’ which included some testimony from the Senate hearings into payola. It may be there were references therein to some English connection.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There is a ‘restricted’ copy of this in the Bodleian Library at pressmark Res. d.67, and one at Cambridge (Arc.c.95.401).


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.
There is in the British Library (at pressmark X.709/943) a work called *Some Essential Features of Nkrumism. A compilation of articles from “The Spark”* published jointly in 1964 by The Spark Publications in Accra and Lawrence & Wishart, in London which may have some relevance to the work in the SS. Kwame Nkrumah was an influential 20th century advocate of Pan-Africanism, and the leader of Ghana and its predecessor state, the Gold Coast, from 1952 to 1966. He was removed from power during a state visit he made to Vietnam by a military coup engineered, it is thought, by the CIA. He lived in exile for the rest of his life.


   – Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

   – Mr. Henry was a late Victorian writer who interested himself in matters of gold, currency and exchange and wrote a number of works on the subject. The present accumulation of tracts and other ephemera were probably gathered for research purposes.

499. NOTEBOOK. List of Books. No author, title, place or date. SS.a.338.

   – Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.


   – Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. For details, see: AIX Update.


   – Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

503. OGGI. In Italian. SS.Cup.11.b.26.

   – Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.
Oggi (“Today”) is an Italian weekly news and gossip magazine with a circulation of around three million, making it the best-selling weekly magazine in Italy. It was established in 1945. Without a date of issue, it is difficult to know what the problem with this entry might be, although the July 30th 1949 issue of The Canberra Times makes reference to an undated issue of Oggi that was suppressed for including a photograph of Winston Churchill in a bathing suit.


- Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. John Curry (1949–1994) was a British figure skater and the 1976 Olympic and World Champion. He was famous for combining ballet and modern dance influences into his skating. In 1987 he was diagnosed with HIV, and in 1991 with AIDS. Prior to his death, he spoke openly to the press about both his disease and his sexual orientation. A recent biography of actor Alan Bates by Donald Spoto claimed that Curry and Bates had a two-year affair, and that Curry died in Bates’ arms.

- David Boothroyd adds: “Elva Oglanby’s biography of John Curry was written without the cooperation of its subject’s family, who disputed the description of the John Curry’s early life and the characterisation of John Curry’s father. The contentious material is in chapters 3 – 6, especially pages 16-20; it is mostly recounted in John Curry’s voice in the context of quoted interview replies. The Curry family warned of legal action prior to its planned publication date of 30 March 1995 (The Times, 21 March 1995). Gollancz withdrew all review copies on 22 March and announced on 27 March that they had delayed publication. No other copy is in the British Library. There is a non-restricted copy in the Cambridge University Library at 9003.c.4003 and in the Bodleian Library at call number M95.E12881.” A copy is also preserved in the restricted section of the National Library of Scotland at pressmark Phi.48.

505. ORACLE Update. Xephon, n.d. SS.Cup.20/70.

- Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. For details, see: AIX Update.


- Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There is a copy at Trinity College, Dublin, at pressmark: STACK 891.62108 G81;1. We are indebted to Mr. Richard Price at the British Library for his assistance with this entry.

- A Middle Irish story relating Niall Frosach’s true judgement concerning a young woman and her fatherless child is told as an apologue in a late-sixteenth- or early-seventeenth-century Bardic poem attributed to Tuileagna (mac Torna) Ó Maoil Chonaire, and addressed to Sir Nicholas Walsh, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and Speaker of the third parliament convened in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Perrott’s parliament of 1585–6. The poem, Labhram ar iongaibh Éireann, was included in the volume here under notice, but the apologue was censored from it. Whether this was the cause for the book’s suppression we are unable to say.

507. OSBORNE, afterwards TEMPLE, DOROTHY, Lady.

- Included in the 1945 catalogue, but not the 2008 catalogue. There are three copies in the General Catalogue (012209.h.1/61 and W26/6360 and 826.4 *868*) one of which is probably the SS copy, desegregated. One of the three copies in the Bodleian (Cary C 513) is marked ‘Restricted – use another copy.’

- “Injunction obtained by Judge Parry.” The injunction was probably sought because Judge Edward Abbott Parry (1863-1943) was himself the first editor of the letters of Dorothy Osborne to Sir William Temple, which were published at London by Griffith, Farran & Company in 1888; the 1903 edition by Israel Gollancz may have been seen as a piracy or plagiarism.

- Dorothy Osborne, Lady Temple (1627–1695) is chiefly remembered for her letters, which were first published in 1888, but also for her decision to marry William Temple over her family’s objections. The two met when they were about nineteen.
508. OVERSEAS MECHANICAL TRANSPORT DIRECTING COMMITTEE. (Confidential Reports) 1931-33. SS.c.62.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

509. OVERSEAS REGISTRATION SERVICE. Various dates, 1950-1960. SS.Cup.7.a.2.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

510. OVERSEAS REGISTRATION SERVICE. Undated. SS.Cup.7.b.2.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

511. OVERSEAS REGISTRATION SERVICE. Jan-Dec. 1961-62. SS.Cup [?].

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. It’s not clear from the SS catalogue whether this is the correct title. The catalogue gives the title as merely “Oxford Guide to Contemporary…” but there are in fact two books edited by Sturrock, one titled “…Contemporary Writing,” as above, and the other “…Contemporary World Literature.” Both are published by Oxford University Press, and dated 1996 and 1997 respectively. Unfortunately, the SS catalogue doesn’t provide a date either and so which of the books was suppressed is uncertain.

– David Boothroyd adds: It seems that Sturrock's The Oxford Guide to Contemporary World Literature was a revised, paperback, edition of The Oxford Guide to Contemporary Writing published a year later in 1997. The SS. pressmark fits better with a date of 1996. The obvious suspicion is accidental inclusion of copyrighted material, but the hardback under the original title is still in the publisher's catalogue.


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Milton K. Ozaki, born in Wisconsin from a Japanese father (Jingaro Ozaki, who later changed his name to Frank) and an American mother, was a journalist, a reporter and a beauty parlor operator (the Monsieur Meltoine beauty salon, in the Gold Coast section of Chicago). He is the author of approximately two dozen popular mid-20th Century detective novels under both his given name and the pseudonym Robert O. Saber, and is considered one of the first American mystery writers of Japanese descent.

514. PAN. *Spartacus*, 1979-82. Six issues, nos. 1,8,10,11,12,13. SS.Cup.15/31.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There are restricted copies of this work in the Bodleian Library at pressmarks: Res. c.15 and Res. c.17; one at Cambridge (Arc.a.96.402); the copies in the library of Leeds University and University College London are missing, which fact may or may not be significant.

– Our request to Cambridge for information on their copy prompted an challenging reply from Mr. Ed Potten, which I slightly paraphrase: “your request [about *Soils of the World*] raises an interesting question, a questions which as the curator of the collection I have felt the need to pass on to our legal team. The problem is that the book contains information relating to its suppression, but by dint of its nature that information is deemed by us to be confidential – its disclosure may constitute a breach of a duty of confidence… Under the circumstances (and I am sure this isn't what you are hoping to hear…) the advice I have been given is that in this case we cannot release the information without consent from either the author or publisher.” Mr. Potten’s words suggest a more serious reason for suppression than typographical errors, and the following notes indicate legal complications.
– Ms. Sarah Wheale at the Bodleian kindly checked their two copies of Soils of the World for us and reported that they were merely “withdrawn from publication for legal reasons” with no further explanation present in the books.

– Ms. Jane Rose of the National Library of Scotland, when contacted on the reasons behind the suppression of Soils of the World, generously took the trouble to search out the relevant correspondence of the subject. While the precise reason for the suppression is not revealed, these letters do throw a fitful light on the way these matters are conducted. There are two letters and both are addressed from the publishers who, in 1969 and despite having ‘Amsterdam’ in the imprint, were at 22 Rippleside Commercial Estate, Barking, Essex, to a Mr. G. W. Copp, a ‘Copyright Agent’ of 7 & 9 Rathbone Street, London, WC1. The functions of a copyright agent seem many and varied, but one of them involves acting as an intermediary between publishers and the copyright libraries. The first letter is dated 14 July 1969:

“Dear Sir: … We regret to inform you that the title referred to above [viz. Soils of the World] has now been WITHDRAWN FROM PUBLICATION.

“It would therefore be most appreciated if you would return to us immediately the four copies of this title which were sent to you on 9th. May 1969.”

– The second letter is dated 28 July 1969 and like its predecessor signed by Robert Young:

“Dear Sir: … Further to my letter of 14th July 1969 and our telephone conversation of todays [sic] date this book has been withdrawn for legal reasons and I would therefore be grateful if you would communicate with the libraries which you supply in accordance of the Copyright Act requesting them to either to return their copy to us or if this is not possible to withdraw the book from public view.

“It would be appreciated if you would confirm to me in writing that this has been done.”

– Ms Rose also sent us a copy of the second page of a covering letter from Copp to the National Library of Scotland sent to accompany some enclosures, which are described and numerically listed. No. 19 relates to the work under notice:
– “Copy of 14th. And 28th. July letters from Elsevier Pub. Co. asking and dealing with the return of Papadakis, *Soils of the World*. I have informed publisher by telephone that as the work had in fact been published it was not likely Libraries would return. I said I would ask if you could put on reserved shelves. Would you please le me know your decision on this?”

– A handwritten note is appended which says “This has been withdrawn.”

– On an unrelated matter, the 21st. note takes a somewhat censorious tone:

– “In Box P.22 Set dated 6th August, you will also find a small package labelled for your attention. This contains your copy of Hendrickson, *Variations on a Sexual Theme* (Julian Press) which I think you will wish to keep off your shelves.”

– This presumably refers to Terence Hendrickson’s book published at London in 1969, a copy of which is shelved without restriction in the National Library of Scotland at XH1.201.19.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. A copy is in the restricted section of Cambridge University Library at pressmark Arc.c.200.405.

– David Boothroyd adds: This very well-received work of modern history was suppressed because of a libel action. *The Newsletter* (Belfast), 27 April 2004, explained:

– "Former Northern Ireland MP Gerry Fitt, now Lord Fitt of Bellshill, won substantial damages in the High Court in Belfast yesterday over allegations made against him in a book published by Oxford University Press.

– “Ireland since 1939, by University of Ulster lecturer Henry Patterson, was removed from bookshops after Lord Fitt complained about references to a meeting he allegedly had with Dublin politicians in 1969.

– “In a statement read out in court yesterday, lawyers for OUP and Mr Patterson spoke of their regret about these references.
— “The defendants unreservedly recognise that the plaintiff was a foremost advocate of civil rights demands which were aimed at reforming the Northern Ireland state and that the plaintiff had played a central role in the establishment of the SDLP in the 1970s as a non-violent alternative to the growing activities of the Provisional IRA,” they said.


— Included in the 1945 catalogue, but not the 2008 catalogue. There is a copy in the General Catalogue (10861.ff.18), which is probably the SS copy, desegregated.


— Not included in any of the catalogues. The work has been desegregated and is currently shelved at YA.1990.b.8322. Treats of the Spanish Civil War. We are greatly obliged to Ms. Katya Rogat-chevskaia of the British Library for drawing our attention to this item.


— Included in both the 1945 and 2008 catalogues. The 2008 catalogue indicates two volumes, but the second volume may comprise the newspaper clippings. There is a restricted copy at Cambridge at pressmark Arc.c.92.404 which, like the British Library copy, has newspaper clippings, inserted. Books at Cambridge with pressmarks similar to this, with the last three digits above 400, are “among the highest level of restricted books which are not allowed to be produced for readers at all.” We are grateful to Mr. Liam Sims of the Rare
The Whispering Gallery was written by Hesketh Pearson, an English actor, theatre director and writer. He was known chiefly as the author of popular biographies, and is rumoured to have had an affair with Kitty Muggeridge, the wife of Malcolm Muggeridge (1903–1990), a British journalist, author, satirist, media personality, soldier-spy and Christian scholar. The Whispering Gallery, one of the biggest literary hoaxes of the day, was published anonymously in 1926 and purported to be extracts from the diaries of a British diplomat. Alleged conversations between the diplomat and famous political and literary figures of the day were recorded, some of which revealed unflattering personal details of the subjects, which may or may not have been true. Brisk sales ensued. The publishers grew alarmed when The Daily Mail began to bring pressure on them—one of the conversations was with Lord Northcliffe, the paper’s founder—and they sued Pearson for fraud. However, sensing trouble he returned his advance before the charges were laid, and so could only be charged with attempted fraud. In the event, his honesty and charm in the dock won over the jury and he was acquitted. The book was reprinted—apparently in facsimile of the original edition—by The Phoenix Press, London, in 2000, with a useful Introduction by Michael Holroyd.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. A restricted copy is held by Cambridge University Library at pressmark Arc.b.93.401.

521. PENSION SCHEMES MANUAL. Robson Rhodes, 1987. SS.Cup.20/34.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– RSM Robson Rhodes LLP was a partnership of chartered accountants in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland. It was the UK member firm of RSM International, the 6th largest network of professional service firms in the world. With offices throughout the UK and Ireland, the firm offered auditing, consultancy and tax services to a wide variety of organisations in the private and public sectors. On April 29, 2007, the partners of RSM Robson Rhodes announced
they were to merge with Grant Thornton UK LLP, the UK firm of Grant Thornton International and 6th largest accountancy firm in the UK. The merged entity will use the Grant Thornton brand and Robson Rhodes will no longer exist as a separate name. The deal was completed on July 1, 2007

522. PENTAGRAM SHIPPING CASUALTY CODE. 1906. SS.b.41.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– Pentagram Shipping seems no longer to exist, and has no Internet presence.


– Included in the 1945 catalogue, but not the 2008 catalogue. There are two copies in the General Catalogue, at pressmarks: 12557.t.13 and X.989/5596. This would appear to be a reprint of a work originally published in the United States by Harcourt Brace & Co. in 1931. We are obliged to the late Karl-Ludwig Leonhardt for writing to tell us that the original German text was published by Insel Verlag in 1928.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– Alfred Perlès was an Austrian writer (in later life a British citizen), who was most famous for his associations with Henry Miller, Lawrence Durrell, and Anaïs Nin. Later in life, Perlès lived in a modest house on a redbrick housing estate in the town of Wells, and changed his name to Alfred Barret.

525. PERSONALITIES. Abyssinia. [?Admiralty War Staff, Intelligence Division], Jan 1918. SS. c.32.

526. PERSONALITIES. Albania. [?Admiralty, War Staff Intelligence Division], July, 1916. SS.c.33

528. PERSONALITIES. Greece. *Admiralty, War Staff Intelligence Division*, November, 1916. SS.c.38.

529. PERSONALITIES. Libya. *Naval Staff, Intelligence Division*, August 1917. SS.c.39.

530. PERSONALITIES. Montenegro. *Admiralty, War Staff Intelligence Division*, September, 1917. SS.c.40

531. PERSONALITIES. Persia. *Naval Staff, Intelligence Division*, September 1917. SS.c.41

532. PERSONALITIES. Serbia. *Naval Staff, Intelligence Division*, September, 1917. SS.c.42

533. PERSONALITIES. Syria. *Naval Staff, Intelligence Division*, August, 1917. SS.c.44


  – All the preceding ‘Personalities’ entries appear in the 2008 catalogue only. One might reasonably assume that these publications list the political and military figures of their respective countries, together with some estimation of their usefulness or otherwise to the British War effort.

PETERSON, WILLIAM. – *See*: BARKER, TERRY.

535. PFIZERAMA. *Pfizerama*, May 1964. SS.Cup.12.c.64.

  – Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

  – *Pfizerama* is one of several in-house organs of the pharmaceutical company Pfizer, this issue presumably from the British subsidiary based on Ramsgate Road, Sandwich, Kent, although the Canadian subsidiary (at least) publishes a magazine with the same title. The company was founded in Brooklyn, New York, in 1849 by Charles Pfizer and Charles Erhart to manufacture chemicals such as camphor, borax and acids.

The Photographic Collectors Club of Great Britain, 1996. SS.Cup.20/2.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– “The Photographic Collectors Club of Great Britain is the world's leading organization for collectors and enthusiasts interested in the collection and study of photographic equipment and images. Formed in 1977, the Club has over 1000 members worldwide with diverse interests ranging from sub-miniature cameras to daguerreotypes, through to photographic books and using vintage equipment and processes.” We are obliged to Ms. Diana Balfour, the Membership Secretary of The Photographic Collectors Club of Great Britain, for clarifying the reasons for the suppression of this item: “Our Members Handbook, which we circulate every one or two years to our members, contains nothing more exciting that a list of members' names, collecting interests and contact details, and is designed to enable them to identify other members with similar interests to their own and contact them. Bearing in mind that many of our members have extensive and valuable collections, this information (and the 1996 issue included addresses, a practice we have now discontinued) is, for obvious security reasons, strictly confidential. In order to safeguard our members we do not allow its use for any commercial purpose, even by a member, so no-one outside the Club has any legitimate reason to have access to it.”


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

PICKLES, ARTHUR. – See: MOSDELL, JACK.

538. PIE (PÆDOPHILE INFORMATION EXCHANGE). (Three parts.) March & September, 1983. SS.Cup.15/32.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– The Pædophile Information Exchange (PIE) was a UK pro-pædophile activist group, founded in the UK October 1974. It officially disbanded in 1984 though it was not until many years later that the Pædophile Unit, part of the Metropolitan Police Service's Child Abuse Investigation Command, based at Scotland Yard, finally arrested the last of its members on child pornography.
charges, with activist David Joy warned by his sentencing judge that his beliefs may preclude his release ever from jail.


– Included in the 1945 catalogue, but not the 2008 catalogue.

– Found to be “libelous and obscene” and suppressed. A novel in which a mother seduces her own son in order to protect him from the attentions of an undesirable female. Transferred to the Private Case, P.C. 14. d. 2, and later to the General Library at Cup. 701. h. 25. Another copy is shelved at: NOV.1993/593.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There is a copy in the General Catalogue at 2238.b.12 which may be the SS copy, desegregated.

PINE, JULIAN, pseud. – See: ANDERSON, Oliver.

542. PLAN YOUR GREATER BRITAIN. Royal Institute of British Architects, 1948. SS.b.34.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– The Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA) is a professional body for architects in the United Kingdom. Originally named the Institute of British Architects in London, it was formed in 1834 by several prominent architects, including Philip Hardwick, Thomas Allom, William Donthorne, Thomas Leverton Donaldson and John Buonarroti Papworth. It was awarded a Royal Charter in 1837, becoming the Royal
Institute of British Architects in London, eventually dropping the reference to London in 1892.

PLEDGER, PHILIP J. – See: EVANS, LLOYD.


- Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

- Neither Tom Pocock’s widow, nor his agent, were aware of any problems with this book when they were approached on the matter, which strongly suggests that a print error was detected by the publisher in the advance copies that were sent out to critics and copyright registration, and silently corrected.

544. POLICE GAZETTE, or Hue and Cry. London: Published by Authority. June 2–July 26, 1858; Jan. 1, 1877, etc. (Released 17.5.24) (Withdrawn O.T. Mar. 8, 1913.) ‘O.T.’ is yet another of the British Library’s cabalistic acronyms, this one probably meaning something like “By Order of the Trustees.”

- Included in the 1945 catalogue, but not the 2008 catalogue. The original SS pressmark is unknown. Now housed at Colindale, the British Library’s newspaper and periodical repository. Published from January 18 1828 until 29 October 2003, at which point it was discontinued as a hard copy publication. “Closed for 75 years: readers wishing to see issues published during the last 75 years should obtain written permission from the Metropolitan Police, New Scotland Yard. Ask at the enquiry desk for details.”


- Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There is another copy, or issue, in the British Library at pressmark: 4572.dd.12.


– Included in the 1945 catalogue, but not the 2008 catalogue. The General Catalogue lists an edition of this slim volume of verses in the Private Case at P.C. 24. a. 34. It is stated to have been published in 1932 at London, but falsely imprinted Paris, and to have ms. notes by the author. Peter Fryer, in Private Case, Public Scandal, writes that the copy of Here Lies John Penis in the SS is of a pirated edition.

548. PRÉCIS OF INFORMATION concerning the Straits Settlements and the Native States of the Malay Peninsula, with maps, &c. London: War Office, Intelligence Division, 1883. In-8°. pp. 186. SS.a.73. [Now shelved at B.S. 45(242).]

– A title discovered by David Boothroyd, who writes: “it is said in the paper catalogue ‘requires permission’ but it was produced for me without any interrogation. On the title page ‘SS.a. 73’ is crossed through. Accession stamp 10 November 1883. This is a printed report from the War Office but several sections are noted in the printing as ‘Confidential’; presumably there is an original manuscript in the Department.”


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. This work appears to have no existence outside the SS.

– In response to an email to the Wild Life Trust, Ms. Caroline Robinson wrote: “We do not have a copy of the report in our library so I have asked colleagues whether they can remember it at all. Unfortunately, it is not a publication they can recall due to the date of publication. We do not know why the publication would have been suppressed by the British Library and are sorry we are unable to help you further with your enquiry.”

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.


– Included in the 2011 catalogue only, and it has not yet been allocated a pressmark. It is uncertain which edition of this work is earmarked for the SS. Three editions were published between 1997 and 2008, all of which have BL pressmarks: 98/04494. – m02/41624. – Vm08/.50131.

– Letters to the publisher requesting clarification of the reasons for the suppression of this work were ignored.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

553. PRIVATE DETECTIVE SCANDAL, The. SS.Cup.11.b.12.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– “This has not been traced in the suppressed cupboard nor on the Integrated Catalogue or COPAC. As the suppressed cupboard is gradually overhauled it may be located later.” We are indebted to Mr. Richard Price at the British Library for looking into this entry on our behalf.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– Issue no. 13 carried an attack on Lord Russell of Liverpool –’Lord Liver of Cess Pool’ – who sued. Issue no.606 carried a story about Cecil Parkinson, a minister in the Thatcher regime. The Issue was injunction and reprinted as 606A with almost a column of text of the
‘Grovel’ feature left blank. The reasons for the suppression of issue no. 319 are unclear. We are greatly indebted to *Private Eye*’s Mr. Tony Rushton for taking the time to find this information for us.

555. PRIVATE TELEGRAPHIC CODE. The Marconi International Code Company Limited, 1923. SS.b.64.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

556. PRIVATE TELEGRAPHIC CODE. [*No further information.*] SS.c.54.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– PCR (Production and Casting Report) is a subscription-based weekly publication and website which reports on film, television and theatre productions. *Who’s Where* is an A-Z listing of all contacts, updated weekly in PCR. PCR’s editorial offices are currently located in the cramped confines of a Post Office Box in North London. ‘PCR Issue 1974 2007’ appears in the ‘publisher/date’ column of the SS catalogue.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– This entry is too vaguely described to identify with certainty. However, there is in the Serials/Periodicals catalogue a publication called *Profile*, issued at Bruxelles by the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, and in the entry is a ‘General Note’ reading: ‘Holdings: no. 3, etc. Spring 1975, etc.’ The pressmark is P.623/604. This is a fairly close match to the entry in the SS catalogue.

559. PROFIT RELATED PAY. *Robson Rhodes*, 1988. SS.Cup.20/32.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. See the entry for *PENSION SCHEMES MANUAL*, above, for details of Robson Rhodes.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. This entry is too vaguely described to further identify.

561. PROPERTY MARKET QUARTERLY REVIEW. June 1996. SS.Cup.20/3.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– David Boothroyd adds: The main contents of this research journal were commercial reports provided by Hillier Parker, a commercial property consultancy. June 1996 seems to have been its first publication. It was probably suppressed for commercial confidentiality; some of the commentary articles are available for academic users through the University of Westminster's Project Support Centre. The Bodleian Library holds December 1997 to June 2003 at call number P.C12775.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– Issues marked “Confidential.” “The Philatelic Traders' Society was formed in 1929 by a group of established stamp dealers who wished to found a society which would act for, and on behalf of its members, for the greater good of philately.”

563. PUBLISHERS’ ASSOCIATION & THE ASSOCIATED BOOKSELLERS… Interim Report, 1929. SS.a.369(1).

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

564. PUBLISHERS’ ASSOCIATION & THE ASSOCIATED BOOKSELLERS… Further Report, 1929. SS.a.369(2).

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– These two documents may be related to the 1929 decision of a joint committee of the Publisher’s Association and Associated Booksellers to sign the Library Agreement, which governed the discounts given by
publishers and bookshops when selling to Public Libraries.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. Neither of the two preceding entries are dated in the SS catalogue.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. A copy is preserved in the restricted section of the National Library of Scotland at pressmark Phi.129.

568. PULMOZYME. DH Department of Toxicology, Saint Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College, 1994. SS.Cup.20/41.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. Pulmozyme is medication used in the treatment of cystic fibrosis. St Bartholomew's Hospital, popularly known as St. Barts or simply Barts, is a hospital in Smithfield in the City of London, England. It is one of the oldest hospitals in Europe, having been founded in 1123 by Raherus or Rahere, a favourite courtier of King Henry I.

– David Boothroyd adds: The author is from Genentech, Inc., who developed a genetically engineered version of a human enzyme to stop lung infections and improve lung function of people with cystic fibrosis. The main body of this report was published as supplement 1 to volume 13 of Human and Experimental Toxicology. It is included in a full set of Human and Experimental Toxicology, in the Science Technol-
ogy and Industry collection at shelfmark (P) HD 92 - E(26), and also in the Lending Collection at 4335.973000. I requested it and noted that the foreword of the supplement, written by the then editor of Human and Experimental Toxicology, notes that the compilation of a detailed toxicological report by the manufacturers of a new pharmaceutical is “an example of the care and thoughtfulness required to make the case for a novel substance, particularly one produced by recombinant DNA technology” but then goes on to describe the supplement as “the bulk of the Expert Report”. On the final page (S42), the author writes that “the length of the complete Expert Report and its attached tables and references make it too large a document to be published here. It has been deposited for reference at: The British Library, Science Reference and Information Service, 25 Southampton Buildings, London WC2A 1AX”. (This was before the BL had moved to St Pancras.) It seems that it is the complete Expert Report which has found its way into the Suppressed Safe.

569. PUTSCH. SS.Cup.20/86.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– A British fascist publication edited by John Cato and published under the aegis of Combat 18, a shadowy and armed terrorist group, founded in late 1991 from elements of the British National Socialist Movement, Blood and Honour, skinhead groups and racist riff-raff from the supporters of professional soccer teams such as Millwall, West Ham and Leeds. Sixteen issues were published by September 1994. The publisher’s address is given as: BM Box 1933, London WC1N 3XX. Other publications by these gentry include Redwatch, The Order, Thorwould, and a more recent magazine named Combat 18. See also: C18.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. The Local Government Management Board are situated at Layden House, London, London, EC1N 5QU, but there are also regional Boards elsewhere in the United Kingdom, in Wales, West Yorkshire, &c., &c.

– David Boothroyd adds: The original printing contained a ‘compilation error’ and was replaced; the second printing was issued with a cover letter dated 10 January 1992 requesting that the original incorrect version be destroyed. The BL helpfully kept the cover letter with the replacement copy (CUP.937/510).
571. QUEEN, The. [A periodical] [Includes an annotated list of Debutantes and Escorts, 1948-1965.]
SS.Cup.12.c.76.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– In November 1970 the Hearst Corporation’s Harper’s Bazaar UK (founded in 1929) and Queen magazine (which dated from 1862) amalgamated to form Harpers & Queen. The magazine focused on British “high society” and the lives of socialites and the British aristocracy.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

573. RACF Update. Xephon, n.d. SS.Cup.20/67.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. For details, see: AIX Update.


– There is no evidence that this pamphlet is in the SS, but copies were seized and twelve members of the British National Party arrested for distributing copies of it in Liverpool in November 2008. According to an emailed press release from Wikileaks, an online ‘whistleblower’ site, the pamphlet “is a relatively sober account of immigrant violence towards UK residents. While clearly being designed to support the BNP’s anti-immigration policy platform and occasionally rhetorically overstating its case, it is typical of campaign material and cannot be said to be any sort of incitement.”

– The pagination of this pamphlet seems to be an issue. The British National Party have a version of it on the internet which has just 6 pages; Searchlight, an anti-fascist watchdog organization, has a page on its own webpage making reference to a “12-page glossy magazine” of the same title which, from the description it provides, sounds very much as though the content of the both versions overlap.


– Included in the 2005 catalogue only. There is a copy in the General Catalogue (pressmark: V95/29849 DSC) together with two copies of a “rev. and reprinted” edition at pressmarks: Cup 938/111 & YC.1994.b.4261.

– We are obliged to Mr. Ramage for informing us that the reason for the withdrawal of the 1993 16th edition of Kelly’s Draftsman was a number of errors, which were corrected in the 1994 edition.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– The Rubber and Plastics Research Association was founded in 1919. It is now a wholly owned subsidiary of The Smithers Group, and Europe’s leading independent plastics and rubber consultancy. RAPRA provides comprehensive consultancy, technology and information services for the polymer industry and industries using plastics and rubber in any component, product or production process. The Association is headquartered in Shrewsbury.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– Includes UK discography of Buddy Holly, plus pieces on The Rolling Stones, Cream, King Crimson, Bananarama, Anthrax, Brian Eno and The Monkees.

578. RECUEIL DES ACTES DE LA CONFERENCE… EXECUTION DES TRAITES. (6 parts.) Paris: Imprimerie Nationale, 1932. SS.c.50.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.
– There is a company called Red Machinery Guide Ltd. located at Addlestone, Kent, but with a registered office at Weybridge, Surrey.


– Included in the 2005 catalogue only. There is a copy in the General Catalogue at pressmark X.709/10682.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– The National Institute of Economic and Social Research, abbreviated to NIESR, is an independent research organisation located in the City of Westminster, London, England. It was established in 1938 with funding from the Rockefeller Foundation, the Pilgrim Trust, the Leverhulme Trust and the Halley Stewart Trust. The most important output of NIESR has been a macroeconomic model of the UK economy which is used to produce forecasts of the UK economy, published quarterly in the *National Institute Economic Review*.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There is a copy in the General catalogue at the following pressmark: D-7858.n. Copies of another edition, published about the same time at Edinburgh & London by George Stewart & Co., are in the National Library of Scotland, the Bodleian at Oxford and Cambridge. These latter three have ‘No. 1’ printed on the front wrapper.

– Charles Reid was a well-known Scottish animal photographer, a native of Turriff, Aberdeenshire, who later, in 1875, settled in Wishaw. He was for many years the official photographer of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland.

– David Boothroyd examined the George Stewart & Co. edition at Cambridge and reports that it has an accession stamp of 28 August 1901. The introduction states: “THE THIRTY PICTURES herein reproduced
are a fairly representative selection from the well-known and unique collection of COPYRIGHT PHOTOGRAFHS OF ANIMALS taken from life by CHARLES REID, OF WISHAW.” However, a note in The Times at the time of publication (30 July 1901, p. 12) links the Edinburgh publishers Geo. Stewart & Co. with the London publishers Letts.


– Included in the 2005 catalogue only. The documents have been relocated to pressmark RF.2004.b.47. A further 12 volumes or parts, catalogued "Washington, 1946-48," are shelved at: 4506.k.4. There is no evidence that these were ever in the SS.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. A copy is preserved in the restricted section of the National Library of Scotland at pressmark Phi.14.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.
587. REWARD GROUP. Miscellaneous reports. 1984-97. SS.Cup.18/13.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.


– Included in both the 1945 and 2008 catalogues. There is nothing in the General Catalogue matching these details, although a later version of the novel, retitled The Day Will Come (London: Longmans, 1938), is at pressmark NN.29258. Copies of That Man Markham are restricted in the Bodleian (Res. e.49) and the National Library of Scotland in their ‘Phi’ collection. The copy at Cambridge is in the Rare Book Room and “not borrowable.” The copy in Trinity College, Dublin, appears to have no restrictions placed on it.

– A thumbnail review of this novel in Sherbrooke Telegram for April 20, 1939, reveals a work of sensational content for the day: “Markham, a bookseller’s assistant, comes to Manchester to make a fresh start, having got a girl into trouble in his home town. Here he meets Mrs. Burrows, whose husband’s bookshop Markham has taken over. Falling madly in love with Mrs. Burrows, he determines to marry here, but Burrows refuses to give them a divorce. Markham murders Burrows, cleverly contriving to make his death appear an accident, and the way is clear for his marriage to Mrs. Burrows. Sometime later his former sweetheart in Bournemouth begs him to help her, and in order to ensure his own safety, Markham commits a second murder. A gripping version of the crime passionnel and a powerful character study of a natural crook.”

– We are obliged to Mr. Andrew Parry for the following information on this title: “The publication of That Man Markham the novel by John Randolph Richards … was postponed after concern was raised that there was “a possibility that one of the characters in the book might be recognizable, by coincidences, as an actual person, and precautions had to be taken even when fears were really groundless”. This was briefly reported in The Times [Monday, February 7 1938 p.16] when the publishers had requested the return of review copies. The book is erroneously mis-titled ‘That Man Markman’ in the Times’ article. ‘The Day Will Come’, is essentially a revised version of the book that appeared later that year with presumably all troubling content removed or altered.”
RIQUELME, JOHN PAUL. – See: ELIOT, THOMAS STEANS.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– Included in the 2008 catalogue only, and oddly is included in the British Library’s online catalogue.
– We are grateful to Mr. Simon Robbins for writing to tell us of his book that issues of “copyright and … plagiarism … caused it to be withdrawn.”

591. ROBERTON, HUGH STEVENSON, Sir. (1874-1952), composer and conductor. – Songs of the Isles. A Collection of Island and Highland Tunes from various sources, set to English, or to Anglo-Scottish, words and arranged by H. S. Roberton, etc. no. 8. London: J. Curwen & Sons, 1938. SS.c.64.
– Included in both the 1945 and 2008 catalogues.
“Copyright USA, 1938.” Issued in twenty-five numbered parts between 1937-1950. Issue number 8, published in 1938, was withdrawn after publication. Issues no. 1-7, 9-25 are shelved at G.981.u.

– I can find no evidence that a copy of this pamphlet was ever in the SS, or anywhere else in the British Library, and even though its author was never apparently charged with libel, it is certainly libelous in every sense of the word. The only repository copy We are aware of is in the Library of the University of Pennsylvania at pressmark PV 879 no.23.
– According to Tom Cullen, Alexander Robertson, a militant Republican, became greatly agitated about a toll bridge operated by the Dukes of Atholl across the River Tay, and campaigned vigorously to have the toll
repealed. Queen Victoria’s name was dragged into the dispute because the Duchess of Atholl (1814–1897) was one of her ladies-in-waiting. If one is to believe Robertson, Victoria entered into a secret, morganatic marriage with John Brown, an event allegedly witnessed by Anne Emily Innes-Ker, Duchess of Roxburghe (1854–1923). Robertson compounded this preposterous story by claiming that following the marriage, Victoria travelled secretly to Lausanne, Switzerland, to give birth to a child conceived as a result of this union. She actually travelled to Lucerne, but certainly not in secret. See: Tom Cullen, The Empress Brown (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1969, p. 220.) An expanded account of this story will be found in an essay by Raymond Lamont-Brown in the Contemporary Review for December 2003.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food was a United Kingdom government department created by the Board of Agriculture Act 1889 and at that time called the Board of Agriculture. It was merged with the part of the Department for Environment, Transport and the Regions that dealt with the environment (and with a small part of the Home Office) to create a new government department, the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) in 2001. However, MAFF was not formally dissolved until 27 March 2002, when the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (Dissolution) Order 2002 (S.I. 2002/794) came into force.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– The “Channel Dash” was a major naval engagement during World War II in which a German Kriegsmarine squadron consisting of Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Prinz Eugen, supported by a number of smaller ships, ran a British blockade and successfully sailed from Brest in Brittany to their home bases in Germany via the English Channel.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– Roby was the author of many Latin text books and related volumes, but a volume with anything resembling this title and date does not seem to exists outside the confines of the SS collection.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.


– Included in the 2011 catalogue only, and it has not yet been allocated an SS pressmark. According to the BL’s catalogue entry, this description is based on ‘Vol. 15, no. 1 (Dec. 2000)’. The BL copy is press-marked P.P.7617.cz.


– There is no evidence that this work was ever in the SS collection – it’s not included in either the 1945 or the 2008 catalogues – but it was suppressed in London as a consequence of a copyright suit brought by the

   – Included in the 1945 catalogue only, but the SS pressmark was not given. Now kept in the British Library’s newspaper collection at Colindale, at the new pressmark: 1888 LON MISC18 NPL.

   
   – Adolphus Rosenberg was successfully prosecuted in October 1879 in London at the Old Bailey for a libel against Lilly Langtry and Patsy Cornwallis-West in the periodical *Town Talk*, which does not seem to be in the SS. In the case of Langtry, Rosenberg alleged that her husband was suing for divorce and citing the Prince of Wales and Lords Lonsdale and Londesborough as corespondents. He was found guilty and sentenced to 18 months’ imprisonment. See also the entry for *Town Topics*, below. Rosenberg moved to New York, and changed his name to Adolphus R. Ross; cf. *New York Times*, July 27th 1917.

   –At the time of the 1879 prosecution, Rosenberg was twenty-seven years old, with two addresses: 4, Ludgate Circus Buildings and 107, Brixton Road, the
latter presumably being his residence. The pressmark of *Town talk*, which is house at the Colindale Newspaper Library, is: 1878-1888 LON LD2A NPL.

--Articles on the libel case in *The Times* for Oct. 13, 18, 21, 22, 27 & 28, 1879. The offending issue of *Town Talk* were for August 30th, and Sept. 6, 13, 20 & 27. The printers were William Wilfred Head and Henry Robert Mark of Fleet Street.

603. [ROSENBERG, Adolphus. *Editor & Publisher*] 
*TOWN TOPICS*. Edited by Adolphus Rosenberg. 
*London*: 1894 - Folio. Nos. 1-6, 12 May to 16 June, 1894. SS. -?-

-- Included in the 1945 catalogue only but the SS pressmark was not given. Now kept in the British Library’s newspaper collection at Colindale, at the new pressmark: 1894 LON MISC18 NPL.

604. ROSKILL’S LETTER FROM JAPAN. *Roskill Information Services Ltd.*, 1994. SS.Cup.20/89.

-- Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

-- Roskill Information Services is one of the world's leading providers of information on international metals and minerals markets. They are located on Leopold Road, London.


-- Included in the 1945 catalogue, but not the 2008 catalogue.

-- An edition published in fifty copies for copyright purposes. “Not to be opened for twenty-five years from October 9th [19]36.” Another copy of this edition is in the Library of Congress, Delta Collection. Reprinted in 1955 by Doubleday, at London and New York, in both trade and limited editions, the limited edition only giving the complete text and including all the ‘coarse’ language. There is a copy in the General Catalogue at pressmark: C.133.ee.1. The text of the expurgated and unexpurgated editions are both freely available on the Internet.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– Mr. Roth is the author of a number of publications with this title which appear annually or semi-annually. All are included in the General Catalogue, save this one. Copies are available without any apparent restriction in a number of other UK libraries, in the National Library of Scotland, for example, where it is shelved at: NF.1360.b.2. At Roth’s death, his publication developed into Parliamentary Profiles.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– The Artist's library, no. 4. The online catalogue entry for this in the library of the Victoria & Albert Museum spells the imprint “Minicorn” rather than “Unicorn” as in all others that We’ve checked.

608. ROYAL ACADEMY AND OTHER EXHIBITIONS. The Graphic Office, 1912-1913. Two items. SS.b.80.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

609. ROYAL/GLOBE SERVICE DEPARTMENT. Service Pointers. Royal Insurance Company Ltd. 1958. SS.Cup.11.b.5.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

610. ROYAL TOXOPHILITE SOCIETY, The. An account... to resist the unwarrantable eviction..., 1922. SS.a.345.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– The Royal Toxophilite Society was founded in 1781 by Sir Ashton Lever, and represents the two ancient bodies, “The Finsbury Archers” and “The Archers’ Company of the honourable Artillery Company.” In 1902 (if not today) the Society was based at Archers'
Hall, Inner Circle, Regent's Park, London, premises it had occupied since 1832.


– Prosecuted for allegedly libelling John Bryce, Minister of Native Affairs in New Zealand. That the work was suppressed is confirmed by P. R. Harris in A History of the British Museum Library 1753-1973 (London: British Library, 1998), p. 386. The original SS pressmark is not known to us, and it may be that the copy presently shelved at 2398.f.12 is the SS copy de-segregated.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– The imprint in the SS catalogue gives only ‘Penguin Books’ but We’ve been unable to locate a reference to any edition with solely this name as publisher. In all editions the publication appears to be shared jointly with Penguin and Viking.


– Included in the 1945 catalogue, but not the 2008 catalogue. Limited to 25 copies, privately printed. There are two copies in the General Catalogue, at Cup. 503. n. 11 and at Ashley 3922.


– Included in the 1945 catalogue, but not the 2008 catalogue. There is a copy in the General Catalogue at pressmark: C.131. de. 22. The divorce of John Ruskin and Euphemia Gray was the cause of much speculation, especially after she was discovered to be a virgin by her second husband, Pre-Raphaelite painter John Everett
Millais. The most common theories concerning the divorce was that Ruskin either had an aversion to pubic hair or else Euphemia was having her period at the time of the marriage, a condition that was perhaps new to him and may have been distasteful. A third suggestion, and a more probable one, is that Ruskin was impotent.

– David Boothroyd was able to locate the current location of this work, and adds the following precisons: “The frontpaper notes ‘30 Copies printed. British Museum Copy.’ Accession stamp 13 December 1890; a pencil pressmark on the front cover has been erased and is unreadable.”

615. RUSSELL, DUNCAN KENNETH CAMPBELL (1853 - ).
– Go up and Possess the Land: or The Edinburgh Murder Trade. Typewritten. 8th Jan. 1984 [i.e. 1894?]. SS.c.3(1).

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– In both the 2008 and 2011 SS catalogues, the author of this and the following three works is given as ‘RUSSEL [sic], D.K.C.’ This name is expanded in a copy of The Navy and Army: Letters to the First Lord of the Admiralty (see entry below) in the National Library of Scotland, where it is apparently unrestricted.

– Duncan K. C. Russell was born January 8th 1853 in Kilmadan, Argyllshire, and features in the Scottish census returns for 1871, 1891 and 1901. In 1871 he was a lodger at 12 Salisbury Street, Edinburgh, and a ‘Student Art Edinr Univ.’ In 1891, he was living with his father Alexander F. Russell and mother Madeleine Munro at 67 Morningside Road, Edinburgh, and employed as a ‘Kate Tea Agent Calcutta.’ In 1901, he was an engineer and living with ‘Eskine N Scrcombe,’ a ‘Nurse (domestic),’ at 22 Bruntsfield Gardens, Edinburgh.

– Mr. Russell was also the author of a six-page typewritten essay on the ecclesiastically controversial Alexander Burnet (1615–1684), Archbishop of Glasgow, a copy of which is in the British Library at pressmark 1765.a.28. It does not seem to be restricted in any way. There is also, in the National Library of Scotland at pressmark 6.213, a presumably typewritten document dated 1936 titled: Petitions from D.K.C. Russell for recognition of his supposed public services.

– An individual with the identical name took out a Canadian patent (CA 209048) for a chambre d’air de cycle or cycle inner tube in 1921. The inventor’s country of origin is ‘unknown’ although the drawings at-
tached to the patent, which are dated 14 September 1915, have the address 21 Leamington Terrace, Edin-
burgh.

616. RUSSELL, DUNCAN KENNETH CAMPBELL (1853 - ).
– The Military Assistance Bill. (19 items) 1 folder. 1899-1902. SS.c.4.
  – Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

617. RUSSELL, DUNCAN KENNETH CAMPBELL (1853 - ).
– The Navy and Army: Letters to the First Lord of the Admiral ty. Typewritten. 1912. SS.c.3(2).
  – Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

618. RUSSELL, DUNCAN KENNETH CAMPBELL (1853 - ).
– The Rotation of the Earth and the Relief of Lady-
smith. Typewritten. 1911. SS.c.4(3).
  – Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.
  – What the Relief of Ladysmith, an event which took place on 1st March 1900 during the Second Boer War in South Africa, has to do with the Rotation of the Earth, is difficult to imagine.

  – Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. A copy is preserved in the restricted section of Cambridge University Library at pressmark Arc.c.99.404.
  – David Boothroyd adds: Published as a tie-in with a five-part Channel 4 Television series (29 October - 26 November 1995), the book tells the story of the develop-
ment of the latest airliner by the Boeing Corporation. A news story in the Independent newspaper (17 No-
vember 1995) said:
  – “Airbus Industrie has hit back in decisive fashion over the loss of the £8bn Singapore Airline order to Boeing. The European consortium has finally succeed-
ed in suppressing further publication of Karl Sabbagh’s 21st Century Jet, which chronicles the development of the Boeing 777. You will recall that Singaporeans or-
dered 77 of the offending planes this week.
– “‘We are required to recall all copies of the book,’ says Macmillan, co-publishers of the book with Channel Four. ‘Airbus Industrie has complained.’”


– Included in the 1945 catalogue, but not the 2008 catalogue. There is a copy in the General Catalogue at pressmark: Cup.1000.aaa.1. Copies of 1933 editions of *Guido and the Girls* are in the Bodleian Library at Res. e.29 and Res. f.3, and the entries marked “Not available for consultation.”


– Included in the 1945 catalogue, but not the 2008 catalogue. There is a copy in the General Catalogue at pressmark: Cup.1000.aaa.2. It may previously have been shelved at pressmark: P.C.15.de.29.


– Included in the 1945 catalogue, but not the 2008 catalogue. There is a copy in the General Catalogue at pressmark: Cup.1000.aaa.3.


– Included in the 1945 catalogue, but not the 2008 catalogue. There are two copies in the General Catalogue, at pressmarks: P.C.15.df.5. and Cup.1000.c.5. A 1934 edition of *Guido and the Girls* is in the Bodleian Library at Res. e.30.
“During the year following Montalk’s [see entry above for “Potocki”] case a young man who had written a long poem in Spenserian stanzas, entitled *Guido and the Girls*, had it privately printed and advertised by postal circulars. Besides recounting his love struggles, the poem aimed a good deal of Chaucerian abuse at priests and lawyers. It received kindly treatment from the Press though *The Times Literary Supplement* administered a gentle rebuke for coarseness. A third and extended edition issued in 1934 satirized the late Lord Halifax (in very thin disguise) as a religious maniac. The authorities then decided to suppress the book. The author was charged with publishing an obscene libel and fined £500 at Leeds Assizes.” – Alec Craig, *The Banned Books of England* (London: George Allen & Unwin Ltd., 1962), p. [92].

William Henry Waldo Sabine was born in England, educated at private schools and with tutors, and taught at the Middlesex County Council Institute before coming to the United States in 1947. His publications had begun with poetry in England in 1929. In America he developed an interest in early American history, publishing titles about the Revolutionary era, of which the most popular, *The Historical Memoirs of William Smith, 1763-1783*, was first published in 1956. He later became interested in the American flag and its history, followed by a rededication to a long-term interest in parapsychology. The bulk of his papers are preserved in fifteen boxes in the Rare Book and Manuscript Library of Columbia University, New York, from whose website this biographical note was taken.

A further box of Sabine’s papers containing “Leaflets, posters, form letters, pamphlets, and memorabilia, relating to British war aims and propaganda efforts during World War I, civilian defense, the British Union of Fascists, and Oswald Mosley” is preserved at the Hoover Institute, Stanford University, California.

SAINT-MANDÉ, (Wilfred) *pseud.* – See: LAMONT, H. P


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– Anthony Sampson was a British writer and journalist, and a founding member of the Social Democratic Party, now defunct. During the 1950s he edited the magazine *Drum* in Johannesburg, South Africa. On returning to the United Kingdom he joined the editorial
staff of The Observer, where he worked from 1955–66. *Anatomy of Britain* was Sampson’s first book. The reason for the suppression of the first edition was a libel action by Lord Strabolgi over passages on page 16. Strabolgi objected to remarks which suggested he used his title in his professional life in the publishing industry. Sampson and his publishers accepted his assurance and undertook to correct the reference in future editions, and so the libel action was settled. *The Times* of 1 August 1962 has a brief report on page 4, but the incident is not mentioned in Sampson’s autobiography, *The Anatomist* (Methuen, 2008).


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. The copies in both the Bodleian (Res. d.157 ‘Not available for consultation’) and Cambridge (Arc.d.200.406) are restricted, and in both the subject classification is divided, perhaps ominously, between ‘Juvenile Fiction’ and ‘Cucumbers.’ A copy is preserved in the restricted section of the National Library of Scotland at pressmark Phi.18.

– We are grateful to Ms. Sarah Wheale of the Rare Books Section of the Department of Special Collections at the Bodleian Library, for writing to tell us that *The Hamisha’s Adventures* was withdraw because of legal issues regarding the artwork and “not to be used without author’s permission.”


A journalist’s reflections on his experiences with all strata of Indian life. Copies of the book are freely available in facsimile online. ‘Robert Bernays M.P.’ is presumably Robert Hamilton Bernays (1902-1945) a Liberal Party, and later Liberal National, politician in the United Kingdom who served as a Member of Parliament from 1931 to 1945.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. “Revised and expanded text of six lectures … delivered at Yale University … 1965.”


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– David Boothroyd adds: The Guidelines for Review and Internal Development in Schools project was an attempt to set down standards for training teachers during their careers. It was named after the original GRIDS handbook published in 1984, and was part of the School Curriculum Development Committee, which was set up by the Department of Education and Science to write the National Curriculum. When the GRIDS Project completed in 1988, it published the second edition of the handbooks for primary and secondary school teachers. The revised version published in 1986 must be an internal publication, albeit one given wide circulation.


– A leaf containing a libel on a New York Herald journalist named Vizetelly was removed and not replaced. Whether the book was ever in the SS We are unable to say. Cf. Peter Fryer, p. 152.

– A leaf in volume one, containing a libel on a New York Herald journalist named Vizetelly, was removed and replaced by one with the libel expunged. Whether the book was ever in the SS We are unable to say. Cf. Peter Fryer, p. 152. The libel case was Vizetelly v Mudie's Select Library [1900] 2 QB 170, in which the court was asked about the liability in defamation of a circulating library who provided books to subscribers, in this case about a book on Stanley's search for Emir Pasha in Africa in which appears a passage purporting to have come from Emir Pasha’s diary (for Nov. 30 1889) claiming that Vizetelly was a drunkard, among other things. The offending passage is as follows:

– “Vizetelly sent off three messengers to-day to the coast, each with a bulky letter. However, as he is not yet sober he cannot surely have written them himself, and the solution of the problem is, as Dr Parke tells us, simply that Stanley had the correspondence ready, and knocked it down to the highest bidder, Vizetelly, i.e., Gordon Bennett [Vizetelly’s employer on the New York Herald], and quite right too.”


– Included in the 1945 catalogue, but not the 2008 catalogue. “Subject to prosecution; Copies destroyed.” Two copies are in the General Catalogue, at press-marks: Cup. 1001. c. 6. and Cup. 1001. c. 7. One is probably the SS copy, desegregated. The reason for the book’s suppression appears to have been the revelation that its author, Cyril Scott, the English composer, writer, and poet, had in his youth an irregular relationship with an older man, rumoured to have been Frank Podmore (1856-1910), a founding member of the Fabian Society, the author of a study of the Socialist pioneer Robert Owen and a number of works on psychical research and spiritualism. Podmore was drowned in August 1910 at Malvern. Cyril Scott was married to Rose Laure Allatini, herself the author of suppressed book
called *Despised and Rejected* (1918) published under the pseudonym A. T. Fitzroy, q.v.

— “THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A CHILD.” Owing to objections having been raised to the form in which the psychoanalytical information contained in "The Autobiography of a Child" is conveyed, the publishers (Messrs. Kegan Paul and Co., Limited) have, in the absence of the author in America, withdrawn the book from circulation.” *The Times*, March 14, 1921, p. 10.

— “At the Mansion House on Thursday, before the Lord Mayor, Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner, & Co. Ltd., publishers, Broadway House, Carter Lane, were summoned to show cause why copies of a book entitled *The Autobiography of a Child*, alleged to be obscene, should not be destroyed.

— “Mr. [Arthur Strettell] Comyns Carr said that the complainant, Lord Alfred Douglas, as editor of *Plain English*, received the book for review, and wrote to the publishers describing it as ‘a disgusting and diabolical work’ and stating that unless he had their assurance that it would be withdrawn from circulation he should apply for process against them and the author.

— “The defendants replied that they did not consider a layman a competent judge of a book on medical psychology. They said that the book was intended for the use of doctors, teachers, and students of psycho-analysis, and was not to be sold to any other person. It was written by a well-known professional man, who wished to remain anonymous, for the purpose of adding a quota to the science of psycho-analysis.

— “Sir Alfred [Downing] Fripp, surgeon, giving evidence, said that, having read extracts from the book, he considered that its scientific value was absolutely nil. The only people who would read it to the end would be dirty-minded boys. The Lord Mayor said he was of opinion that the book was obscene, but the real question was whether it was a genuine scientific work or a book got up for sale to filthy-minded people. The hearing was adjourned until April 11.” *The Times*, March 26, 1921, p. 5.


— Included in the 2011 catalogue only, and it has not yet been allocated an SS pressmark. There is no specific trace of these two reports in either the BL or
OPAC catalogues, although in the former is an entry for an unnumbered ‘Commissioned Report’ dated ‘200?’. The pressmark for this is: Document Supply 3337.820250.

– Requests to the Scottish National Heritage for clarification as to why these two reports are restricted were ignored.

SCOVILLE, SAMUEL. – See: BEECHER, WILLIAM CONSTANTINE.


– Included in both the 1945 and 2008 catalogues.

– Withdrawn by the publisher. “700 copies on handmade paper; 100 were to have been bound in vellum. Most copies of this edition were surrendered to the Nonesuch Press at its request, owing to its being a typographical piracy, and were destroyed.” Timothy d’Arch Smith, R. A. Caton and the Fortune Press (London: Bertram Rota, 1983), p. 81. There is a copy in the General Catalogue at pressmark: Cup.510.as.19.

635. SEGELL, GLEN. – Striggio-Monteverdi’s L’Orfeo - An Excursion into its Neoplatonic Layers. The Author, 1996. SS.Cup.20/56.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. A copy is preserved in the restricted section of the National Library of Scotland at pressmark Phi.7.

– A piracy, with an identical title, of a University of London, King’s College M.Mus. thesis in Historical Musicology submitted in 1995 by Ilias Chrissochoidis. We are greatly indebted to Mr. Chrissochoidis for the following account of the events.

– “Striggio-Monteverdi’s L’Orfeo - An Excursion into its Neoplatonic Layers is my MMus study at King’s College London, Department of Music. It was submitted, accepted, and stored at the University of London library in 1995. In 1997, and by means unknown to me, Glen Segell, a King’s College graduate student at the War Studies department … got access to its electronic version and published it under his own name (that is, he produced bound photocopies, added a new title page, sent it to various libraries in the UK and the USA, and sold it on amazon.com and other online bookstores). I
was informed of this astonishing theft in 2000 from Répertoire International de Littérature Musique (RILM) in New York. My own research revealed that Segell has ‘published’ probably a few dozen works by similar means. I forwarded my findings to King’s College authorities and also informed some libraries in the UK about the incident.”


- Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. Suppressed due to legal action following a private prosecution brought against the publishers by Sir Cyril Black, a Conservative Member of Parliament. In a piece of poetic justice, Sir Cyril later found himself the title character of a pornographic novel by ‘Benjamin Grimm’ [Spencer Lambert] published in the United States by the Olympia Press.

- David Boothroyd adds: The story of the attempted suppression of this book in Britain is well known. But why is the SS. pressmark in SS. Cup. 20? This would indicate it was suppressed in the late 1990s.


- Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. The Boss of the Lazy Y was first published in 1915 at New York by Grosset & Dunlap, and shortly afterwards turned into a film by Clifford Smith. An English edition of the novel was published in 1920 by Hodder and Stoughton. An edition published by Four Square paperbacks of this novel seems not to exist outside the SS collection, suggesting that the reason for its suppression may be connected to some irregularity with copyright clearances.

- With backing from Godfrey Phillips, the tobacco company, Four Square paperbacks were started in 1957, by Gordon Holmes Landsborough, (1913–1983), an entrepreneurial and highly successful post-war English publisher and novelist.

– Included in the 1945 catalogue, but not the 2008 catalogue. “With Ms. additions supposed to be by George III, but according to a memo by Sir Edward Thompson, not by George III.) Sealed. Only to be opened by permission of the Trustees. Minutes 10 July 1847 and 14 October 1899.” This would seem to be the first book that the British Library locked up. It was purchased at the direction of the Trustees in 1847 for £70 from Mr. [afterwards Sir Thomas] Baylis, after which it was placed in the care of Anthony Panizzi, the Keeper of Printed Books, who was directed “not to allow any extract to be made from it without the special permission of the Trustees.” Op. cit. Peter Fryer, pp. 156,7). The book is no longer in the S.S. and has been transferred to C.109.bb.17. The catalogue entry indicates that the MS. additions were erroneously ascribed to George III.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There is a copy in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, at pressmark M91.F06480 and another at Trinity College, Dublin, is shelved at HL-134-794.

– We are obliged to Mr. Ernest Hecht, managing director of Souvenir Press, for kindly providing the reason for the suppression of This Scepter’d Isle : “The book was withdrawn for legal reasons at the request of the photographer. The reasons are bound by a confidentiality agreement at the time.”


– Included in the 2011 catalogue only, and it has not yet been allocated a pressmark. There is a copy in the Science, Technology and Business, St Pancras Reading Rooms at (B) 620.31.

– Emails to the author requesting clarification of the reason for his book being restricted were ignored.

641. SHONE, ARTHUR BRIAN (1912-1996). – The Finchamstead Heritage / The Devil In Finchamstead (5


– In part, apparently, successively expanded versions of the same book. Mr. Shone is also the author of A century and a half of amateur driving (London, 1955) and several versions of a work called Christianity, justice & democracy in a changing world (Finchamstead: Bear Wood Press, 1993, &c.), dealing with Freemasonry in relation to politics.

– David Boothroyd adds: I got out of Cambridge University Library one of the editions of The Devil in Finchamstead – the ‘Spring 1987 edition’ with an added chapter 7. It seems that each successive edition amounted to the contents of the previous one with another part added, and was privately printed. Major Shone (born 7 April 1912) was a retired BBC Engineer who lived in Finchamstead, Berkshire, from 1953 and believed that the closure of a public footpath called the Devils’ Highway in the parish was a political conspiracy involving Freemasonry. His accusations developed into accusing senior local officials of criminal conspiracies. The County Secretary of Berkshire County Council had it removed from County Libraries, and also started trying to suppress his book by writing to “all booksellers in Berkshire”. A copy of his letter found its way to Major Shone who included it as the Fourth Appendix to the 1987 edition:

– “The work contains, as an appendix, a copy of the enclosed letter which Major Shone circulated to a large number of Finchamstead parishioners last August. The final paragraph of that letter contains a number of statements which are not true and which are highly defamatory of myself in my official capacity. At my request a firm of city solicitors, Coward Chance and Co, wrote to Major Shone and a copy of their letter is enclosed, but in spite of their advice, which is couched in the clearest terms, Major Shone has persisted in publishing these libels with a view to giving them as wide a circulation in the County as possible.”
– He went on to threaten libel proceedings against both Major Shone and the bookseller if the book went on general sale. Major Shone was well aware of the importance of the legal deposit system (page 121 of the Spring 1987 edition refers to it). His last books were published in 1994.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There is a copy in the General Catalogue at X21/3759 which may be the SS copy, desegregated. A copy is preserved in the restricted section of the National Library of Scotland at pressmark Phi.97 and another at Cambridge at pressmark Arc.c.96.405. A copy at Trinity College, Dublin, may, with a pressmark BAN 3171, also be restricted, but emails to them requesting clarification on the matter were ignored.


– Included in the 1945 catalogue (in which the pressmark is given as SS. a. 24 and the issue nos. as 5 and 11) and the 2008 catalogue. Published and edited by Robert Standish Sievier. Copies are also press-marked P.P.6018.tae.

– Robert Sievier, apparently quite an important figure in horse racing circles, published a volume of autobiography in 1906 under the Winning Post imprint from an address on Essex Street off the Strand. Sievier is perhaps best known for a libel suit he brought in 1904 against Sir James Duke, claiming that Duke had called him a “card sharper, thief and murderer” and claiming that he arranged to have his nag Sceptre pulled in the Derby.

– Sir James pleaded privilege, as the statements were made within the Raleigh Club, but he endeavoured to show that Sievier’s character was such that he could not be libelled. The jury seemed inclined to believe Sir James, for Sievier lost the case and burst into tears upon hearing the decision. The judge in the case, Justice Grantham, waxed curiously indignant in his summing up, saying that “the late Queen Victoria would almost rather have given up her throne than have had such a man [as Sievier] presented to her.”
644. SIGRUN. Northern Area British Movement. Sigrun, n.d. Three parts. SS.Cup.18/23.

   – Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. Sigrun, or Sigrún, is one of the valkyries of Norse mythology. A publication put out by a dissident offshoot of The British National Socialist Movement, a fascist organisation founded in the UK by Colin Jordon in 1968.


   – Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There is a copy in the General Catalogue at W18/0808 which may be the SS copy, desegregated.

646. SKIRA, ALBERT. – Painting; Colour; History. [?London:] A. Zwemmer, 1950. Fol. SS.Cup. 9.c.2.

   – Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

   – Painting; Colour; History appears to be a work in several parts, each dealing with a different artist or school, under the editorial direction of Skira. The only one We’ve found to have been published by Zwemmer is the fourth part or volume, treating of Italian painting and comprising critical studies by Lionello Venturi, historical surveys by Rosabianca Skira-Venturi. The translations are by Stuart Gilbert.


   – Presented to the Library in 1923 on the understanding that it was not to be made public until the Earl Ypres (Sir John French) was dead. The existence of this work and its suppression is mentioned by P. R. Harris, A History of The British Museum Library 1753-1973 (London: British Library, 1998), p. 482. It’s original SS pressmark, assuming it ever had one, is unknown but it was certainly suppressed.

- Included in both the 1945 and 2008 catalogues. There is a copy in the General Catalogue at pressmark: NN.21409.
- Eleanor Furneaux Smith was an English author, journalist and film critic.


- Included in the 2005 catalogue only. There is a copy in the General Catalogue of a presumably corrected copy at pressmark X.629/20.


- Included in the 1945 catalogue, but not the 2008 catalogue. There is a copy in the General Catalogue at pressmark: P.C.14.d.3. There is a copy in the Bodleian Library at pressmark Res. e.31, the catalogue entry for which states that it is “Not available for consultation”.
- A novel dealing in realistic terms with prostitution in Chicago. The publishers pleaded guilty to publishing an obscene work, and were fined £100.


- Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.
- This entry is problematic. The SS catalogue gives the title as A First Italian Course and the sole date 1880; the publisher and author are the same as for an unrestricted copy listed in the General Catalogue at pressmark 12924.n.38. The book appears to be a work in four parts, under the editorship of Sir William Smith, LL.D. One of the four parts is called The Italian Principia. Part I. A First Italian Course, &c. and appears to have been written by Luigi Ricci “of the Dante Societ-
ty.” Whether the work as a whole, or one or more of its parts, were suppressed we are unable to say.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– We are greatly indebted to Mr. Paul Slade, who has investigated this particular entry, for providing us with the information he received from Ms. Alison Bailey, Curator of Printed Historical Sources at the British Library. Laugh Again with Andy Capp is described as being ‘damaged’ on the SS finding list, and appears to have been withdrawn from use in 1984. Although there was an intention to acquire a replacement copy, this seems not to have been done.

653. SOCIETY OF MOTOR MANUFACTURERS AND TRADERS. Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, 1949. SS.Cup.7.b.2.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– There are numerous online references to a Law Society of the Cape of Good Hope, and also to a Life Assurance company incorporating those words, but nothing so far as I can find relating simply to a Society.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– Charles Emil Sorensen was a Danish-American principal of the Ford Motor Company during its first four decades.

656. SORENSEN, CHARLES EMIL, (1881 -1968). – Forty Years with Ford by Charles E. Sorensen with Samuel T. Williamson. [With plates, including portraits and

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There is a copy in the General Catalogue at W22/7920 which may be the SS copy, desegregated. A copy of this edition in the National Library of Scotland, at pressmark HB1.210.6.67, has the instruction “Please consult NLS staff concerning access to this material” in the online catalogue entry.

657. SOVIET PROPAGANDA.

– “Sir Basil Thomson, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, offered a collection of Soviet propaganda in May 1921. He said that he expected the Communists to be ‘down and out’ by Christmas, and that if this was the case, there would be no objections to making this material available to the public. The material was locked away, but in July 1922 [Alfred William] Pollard [Keeper] recommended that it should be derestricted because it represented no real danger, and the Trustees had always tried to keep censorship at a minimum. The Trustees decided to consult the police, and Scotland Yard replied that some of the material should still be reserved from use for a year or so. The Director was told to write to the Home Office saying that the Trustees were unwilling to withhold books from the public except at the request of a responsible minister, and the Home Office replied that the Russian material need no longer be kept from the public.” – P. R. Harris, *A History of the British Museum Library 1753-1973* (London: British Library, 1998), pp. 481-2.

– The titles of these items, and their SS pressmarks if they ever had them, are unknown to us. Books sympathetic to the Soviet Union in the early 1920s and received by the British Museum Library were divided into three general categories: 1. Education (apart from politics) and 2. Novels, children's books, the domestic economy, agriculture and statistics for different industries. These two categories were not considered dangerous. The third category, “Works directly advocating revolution,” were “set aside as undesirable for immediate use.” This information was found in a letter preserved in “DH4/92 Department of Printed Books: In Letters, 1921-1923 at folio 349”. One title that may have been suppressed was Nikolai Ivanovich Bukharin’s, *ABC of Communism* but the only copy in the British Library published in 1921 or earlier seems to be the one translated by Patrick Lavin and Evgeny Alekseevich Preobrazhensky and published in 1921 by the Socialist Labour Press, Glasgow. We are greatly in-
debted to Ms Katya Rogatchevskaia of the British Library for her generous assistance with this entry.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There is a copy in the General Catalogue at X.808/8436 which may be the SS copy, desegregated.

– A general review of Soviet intelligence activities. From information gleaned on the internet, Edward Spiro–or ‘Spire’ as it’s sometimes spelled–wrote under a variety of pseudonyms, including Peter Leighton, Peter Morland, Ronald Reckitt, Edward H Spire and, best known of all, E. H. Cookridge. He wrote extensively, and somewhat unreliably by all accounts, on espionage and related matters. In one of his earliest books, Secrets of the British Secret Service (1948), he includes reprinted extracts from the infamous Sonderfahndungsliste G.B., which listed all those in the UK who were earmarked for ‘special treatment’ in the event that Germany managed a successful invasion of Great Britain. Mr. Spiro’s name was supposedly included in the extracts, but didn’t appear in the actual document.

– In addition to his service to espionage, Mr. Spiro found time to establish The Helvetia Philatelic Society of Great Britain in 1946 and publish a number of books on Swiss postage stamps.


– Included in both the 1945 and 2008 catalogues. Presumably the periodical otherwise known as The Pink ‘un – ‘A chronicle of racing, literature, art and the drama.’


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– “Stanfords is the UK’s leading specialist retailer of maps, travel books and other travel accessories, having been established in 1853 by Edward Stanford. Our flagship store in Covent Garden, London, first opened its doors in January 1901 and can justly claim to offer
the world's largest stock of maps and travel books under one roof.”


– Included in the 2005 catalogue only.

– Suppressed for having a “print error.” There is an edition of this work published by Burns and Oats in 1966 in the General Catalogue at pressmark X.108/7011. Attempts to contact the publishers for details of the error were ignored.


– Included in the 2011 catalogue only, and it has not yet been allocated an SS pressmark. There are two copies in the BL: 11876.ee.37 and W51/3905.

663. STATEMENT RESPECTING the prevalence of certain immoral practices in His Majesty's Navy, &c. London: Ellerton & Henderson, 1821; [reprinted, 1914?] In-8°. pp. 42. 8805.dd.16.

– Included in neither the 1945 nor the 2008 catalogues. The presence of this reprint in the SS at any time is purely speculative; op. cit. Peter Fryer, p. 154. Limited to just “150 copies for private circulation” and printed in facsimile of the original edition. The ‘immoral practices’ relate to prostitutes brought on board ships or visited on shore leave with some reference also to venereal disease.

A copy of this work is in the New York Public Library (Pforz (Political tracts) 003), which is bound in “Original gray printed paper wrappers” and also limited to 150 copies.
A second edition, published in 1822 at London by J. Hatchard & Sons, is listed in *A Selected List of Works in the Library relating to Naval History, Naval Administration, &c.* (New York: New York Public Library, 1904, p. 31.) If it was there in 1904, it does not seem to be so today, but the edition was for some reason reviewed in *The Christian Guardian and Church of England Magazine*, issue of Sept. 1st 1822), the opening sentence of which sums up the tenor of review as a whole: “We know not when we have been so completely shocked and disgusted by any circumstance whatever, as by the perusal of this pamphlet.”


– Included in the 1945 catalogue, but not the 2008 catalogue.

– Mervyn Tuchet (or Audley), 2nd Earl of Castlehaven (1593 – 14 May 1631) was beheaded on Tower Hill for a number of sexual crimes, specifically, sodomy committed with his page, Laurence FitzPatrick, who confessed to the crime and was executed, and for assisting Giles Browning, who was also executed, in the rape of the Countess of Castlehaven (née Anne Stanley), in which Lord Castlehaven participated by restraining his wife. There is reason to believe, however, that the Countess was the equal of her husband in debauchery, and may have concocted the whole scheme in order to dispose of him. The leaves were doubtless removed from the bound volume of State Trials on account of the frankness of the language given in evidence.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. Part of the Fontana Library.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.
– One of a series of educational retellings of famous novels by Ms. Ternar designed for the assistance of non-English speaking students. The reason for the suppression of this one is unknown, but there is a superficially identical copy in the British Library shelved at: X.908/41837.


– Included in the 1945 catalogue, but not the 2008 catalogue. There is a copy in the General Catalogue at pressmark: 8176.ff.9, and one in the Imperial War Museum. There is no pressmark given for the latter, but the catalogue entry ominously includes “This item may be available to view by appointment.”

– *What Shall we do with Wilson?* is an anti-American publication directed specifically against President Wilson and issued under the auspices of the so-called League of Truth. Permanently connected with the League was an American dentist who had been in jail in America and who had been expelled from Dresden by the police authorities there. The secretary was a German woman who posed as an American, and had been on the stage as a snake dancer. The principal organizer was a German named Marten who had won the favour of the German authorities by writing a book on Belgium denying that any atrocities had taken place there. Marten secured subscriptions from many Germans and Americans resident in Germany, opened headquarters in rooms on the Potsdamerstraße and engaged in the business of sending out pamphlets and leaflets attacking America. One of his principal supporters was a man named Stoddard who had made a fortune by giving travel lectures in America and who had retired to his handsome villa, in Meran, in Austria. Stoddard issued a pamphlet entitled, “What shall we do with Wilson?” and some atrocious attempts at verse, all of which were sent broadcast by the League of Truth. - Adapted from James W. Gerard, *My Four Years in Germany* (London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1917), chapter XVI.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. The SS catalogue gives the title of this book as *The Bank of England* only, with no mention of ‘1934.’ However, a
copy of The Bank of England in 1934 is in the National Library of Scotland, and is noted to have been “Withdrawn from publication” and it’s availability to readers ‘Restricted.’ It’s pressmark is Phi.128.

– The volume contains a letter from the author, written in 1972. A work by the same author, called The Bank of England in 1974 is in the Staatsbibliothek, Berlin. It has the same date and pagination as the volume under notice, but since no other copy appears to exist with the date ‘1974’ in the title it is probably a misprint.

– Sir Edmund Stockdale wrote the book, with the full knowledge of the bank of England, whilst working at the bank in the 1930s. Both parties agreed that the book contained such sensitive material concerning the workings of the bank that publication should be withheld. Thirty years was then considered a reasonable time to suppress publication. To quote from the author’s letter of 1972 inserted in the copy held by the National Library of Scotland: “… I decided to print the book privately in 1966 exactly as it was written years ago; and to withhold it from distribution until now”. It appears from this that at the author’s request, any suppression of his work was lifted in the early 1970’s which implies that one of the two copies openly catalogued by the British Library may well be the old SS copy. We are deeply indebted to Mr. Keith Skakle of the Rare Book Collections, National Library of Scotland, for examining their copy of the book at our request and providing us the information contained in this paragraph.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– Publications of the University of Manchester ; no. 1. “This book is the outcome of the courses of lectures on Welsh grammar and literature given by the late Professor Strachan at the University of Manchester during the sessions 1905-6 and 1906-7.” – p. [v]. After Professor Strachan's death, Professor Kuno Meyer, assisted by Mr. Timothy Lewis, undertook the task of reading final proofs of the grammar and reader and of adding a glossary, and index, and a list of contents. cf. p. vi.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– Edward Fairbrother Strange was Assistant Keeper, Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.


– Wanting Jahr 18. nr. 23-37,41,49-52; Jahr 19. nr.1, 3-6,45; Jahr 20. nr. 22,23; Jahr 21. nr. 11; Jahr 22. nr. 30-39,41,50; Jahr 23. nr. 5-7.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There is a copy in General Catalogue: 2785.ct.21.

674. SURIYA, SENAKA K. – Music Browser : a database application for a music collection. [With illustrations.]
-- Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. The SS catalogue entry gives ‘Draft’ in the publisher/date column. WorldCat notes copies in only two locations, one in the New York Public Library, where it is duly catalogued, and the other in the British Library, where it isn’t.


-- Included in the 2005 catalogue only. There is a copy in the General Catalogue at pressmark: W.P.3450/6.


-- Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There is a copy of this edition in the National Library of Scotland (5.1079). An edition, described as the third and dated 1941, was published by El Grupo Shell de Compañías Petrolíferas. A copy is preserved in the Wellcome Medical Library. It is an octavo of viii.77 pages and sixteen pages of plates, illustrations and maps. A treatise on the control of Malaria.


-- Included in the 2011 catalogue only, and it has not yet been allocated an SS pressmark. There is one copy of this edition in the BL at 011851.cc.59.
679. SYMONS, ARTHUR. – Dramatis Personæ. [Essays.] 
London: Faver & Gwyer, 1925. 22cm. pp. ix. 358.

   – Included in the 2011 catalogue only, and it has not yet been allocated an SS pressmark. There is one copy of this edition in the BL at 011850.cc.32.


   – Included in the 2011 catalogue only, and it has not yet been allocated an SS pressmark. There is a copy of this edition in the BL at pressmark 11640.ee.32 and another with the date of publication given is square brackets at X23/9880.


   – Included in the 2011 catalogue only, and it has not yet been allocated an SS pressmark. There are two copies in the BL at pressmarks 012355.ff.30 and Eccles 1055.


   – Included in the 2011 catalogue only, and it has not yet been allocated an SS pressmark. There are two copies in the BL: W20/9630 and 011881.e.61.


   – Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There is a business consultancy firm called Solon Consultants currently situated in Covent Garden, London, who may or may not be connected with this entry.

– Included in the 2005 catalogue only. Suppressed for having a “print error,” and noted as having a “Replacement copy sent 27 March 1975.” What must presumably be the replacement copy (dated 1975) is in the General Catalogue at pressmark: X.809/21066.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. A book of this title and by the same author was published in 1998 at London by Allen & Unwin. As an imprint, ‘BPS’ is used on book published by the British Psychological Society and also by a publish-on-demand subsidiary of Bastian Publishing Services, which distributes books in Canada, the United States, and the United Kingdom.

– I’m obliged to Mr. Peter Dillon-Hooper, assistant editor of *The Psychologist*, for pointing out the odd fact that while Worldcat claims that Dr. Talay-Ongan’s book was published by the British Psychological Society, it directs one to an edition published by somebody else entirely, specifically Teachers College Press in New York. However, restricted copies with a BPS imprint exist in the Bodleian, Oxford (pressmarked severely “JR’s Cupboard”), Cambridge (Arc.c.98.414), and in the National Library of Wales where it’s kept in “Ysta-fell y Ceidwad” (the Keeper’s Room). Emails to Ms. Talay-Ongan for clarification were ignored.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. Target and New Target are British fascist publications. Copies were offered for sale (in September 2008) on the website of the British People’s Party.

TAYLOR, Eric Openshore. – See: SAY, Maurice George.

687. TCP/SNA Update. *Xephon*, n.d. SS.Cup.20/69.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. For details, see: AIX Update.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. The copy at Cambridge (Arc.c.98.405) is marked ‘Restricted.’ A copy is preserved in the restricted section of the National Library of Scotland at pressmark Phi.69.

– We are greatly obliged to Lord Tebbit for taking the time to write to us with information on this book: “The problem which arose with the first edition of my book *Upwardly Mobile* was that the publishers and I were sued for libel. In the circumstances we judged it best to settle out of court and withdraw the pre-publication copies rather than go through the risks and disruptions of defending our case.”

– Norman Tebbit is a British Conservative politician and former Member of Parliament for Chingford, who was born in Southgate in Enfield. His wife was permanently disabled and wheelchair-bound for life after the Provisional Irish Republican Army bombing of the 1984 Conservative Party conference in Brighton.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– I have assumed that the SS copy of *Demeter* is a faulty specimen of the First Edition. However, in 1889 Macmillan printed a trial issue of the work, a small quarto printed on 121 pages in buff wraps and without a title, and it may be that this is the version preserved in the SS. The contents of the trial issue are as follows: Carmen seculare; the title as printed in *Demeter* is “On the Jubilee of Queen Victoria.” – Demeter. – Owd Roa. – Vastness. – The Ring. – Forlorn. – Happy. – Ode on the Progress to Spring, afterwards changed to *The Progress of Spring*. – Politics. – Fame. – The Snowdrop. – The Oak. – Far-Far-Away. – The Play. – To Ulysses. – The Throstle.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

691. TEXT BOOK ON TELEGRAPH CABLE ENGINEERING … Edited by J. H. Stephens. *Lon-
don: Eastern Associated Telegraph Companies, 1925-1928. In-8°. 3 volumes. SS.a.351.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

Contents:


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– One of the main works on the subject in English, and the winner of the Somerset Maugham Award for 1962. A significantly revised and enlarged third edition was published in 1977. Withdrawn following receipt of a letter dated May 19th 1961 from Gustavo Durán (1906–1969), a musician and composer, and the commanding officer of the 69th Division of the Republican forces in the Battle of Brunete (6 July – 25 July 1937), which sought to break the fascist stranglehold around Madrid. The letter complained of references to the so-called ‘crímenes del túnel de la muerte’ that are supposed to occurred in 1937 in Usera, a suburb of Madrid. After the Civil War, Durán escaped to England and from there to the United States, where he married an American woman. Durán was much admired by Hemingway, John Dos Passos and Robert Capa, but ran afoul of Senator Joseph McCarthy and others during the anti-Communist hysteria in the United States during the 1950s. We are much obliged to Lord Thomas for providing us with the information to more fully research this entry.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.
Privately published by the author. Includes “A sequence of poems for Sylvia Plath.” The author was sued for libel by Ted Hughes, Plath’s husband, for the assertion that he—Hughes—attended a “high-spirited and boisterous party” after his wife's funeral. The suit was withdrawn after Thomas apologized and, presumably, the work was withdrawn.


Included in the 2011 catalogue only, and it has not yet been allocated an SS pressmark. Contents: v. 1. Editions no. 1 (July 1992) to no. 20 (March 1997) – v. 2. Editions no. 21 (June 1997) to no. 32 (March 2000). There is one copy of this work in the BL catalogue, which are shelved at: YK.2011.b.15403 vol. 1 and YK.2011.b.15404 vol. 2.

Whether the work described here is the one referred to in the 2011 spreadsheet is uncertain. The two entries in the spreadsheet, one for each volume, are marked ‘Editor’s Desk Copy’ and may perhaps be the original issues of the periodical used by Mr. Thompson in the preparation of his two-volume reprint of the periodical.

We are indebted to Lt Col Colin Bulleid, the secretary of The Royal Hampshire Regiment Trust, for clarification of this entry. He writes: “Tiger Rag was an informal, irregular and often irreverent publication produced mainly in the 1960s and 70s by one of the Regimental Clerks in the 1st Battalion of the Royal Hampshire Regiment.

“When in 1992 the Regiment was amalgamated, an unofficial group of former soldiers who had served in that period formed their own comrades branch (not affiliated to the Regimental Comrades Association) called the 60/70 Club. The Out Tiger Rag was a revival of the original, sent to members of the Club who wanted to reminisce about their times in the Army and the Regiment.

“The author and editor (same person) of both publications died this year, I am not certain why it should be restricted in distribution, I certainly have copies in the Archive here.”
THOMPSON, Peter. See: HUTCHINS, CHRIS.

695. TIME. The Weekly News Magazine [New York], 10th and 24th August, 1931; 7th December 1931; 18th April, 4th and 18th July 1932; 9th January 1933. SS.b.77.

– Included in both the 1945 and 2008 catalogues. The precise reasons for these issue of Time being suppressed seem no longer to be known, and a letter to them, although answered, threw no light on the matter. Browsing the issues online, however, provided some possible reasons, which are listed below.

– Issue of August 10th 1931. Includes a story headlined ‘Unmitigated Gloom’ about a run on the the Bank of England, and repeats rumours that it might “close its doors.”

– Issue of August 24th 1931. Includes a piece on a conference in London on the subject of India, in which Gandhi is described variously as ‘St. Gandhi’ and “strange [and] quibblesome.”

– Issue of December 7th 1931. Contains a piece on Prime Minister James Ramsay MacDonald which includes the information that he was illegitimate.

– Issue of April 18th 1932. Includes a piece on the Rev. Harold F. Davidson, referred to in the article as “The Lustful Rector of Stiffkey,” a clergyman “accused of lusting for ten years after London daughters of joy whose souls it was his mission to save.” Davidson was found guilty of the charges and defrocked at Norwich Cathedral. He died in July 1937 from complications arising from being mauled by a lion at Thompsons’ Amusement Park in Skegness. A further and shorter piece on the same subject is one of the three scandals covered in the July 18th issue of Time, see below.

– Issue of July 4th 1932. Includes a short piece dealing with a secret report issued by a committee formed by the Lower House of the Convocation of Canterbury to discuss the attitudes of the Church of England to contraception.

– Issue of July 18th 1932. Contains an article of perhaps unseemly levity treating of three society scandals of the day. The first, and most likely to have caused the issue’s suppression, concerned an allegation by the weekly tabloid People that Edwina Cynthia Annette Ashley, the wife of Lord Louis Mountbatten, had been “consorting with a Negro.” The identity of her lover is not disclosed in the Time article, but is general-
ly thought to have been either Paul Robeson or Leslie ‘Hutch’ Hutchinson.

– Issue of January 9th 1933. Contains an article on a feud between Viscount Rothermere and William Ewert Berry, Lord Camrose of Long Cross, two British ‘press barons.’


– Included in the 1945 catalogue only. What came to be known as the ‘Harcourt Interpolation’ was a minor scandal of Victorian London. The issue of The Times for 23 January 1882 included a report of a speech made at Burton upon Trent by Sir William Harcourt, then Attorney General. Into this speech (on p. 7, column 4) an unknown prankster, somewhere in the printing office, inserted the parenthetical observation that “The speaker then said that he felt inclined for a bit of fucking.” The interpolation was not noticed until after the newspaper had been circulated. A revised copy was printed for subscribers, and an apology appeared in the issue for 27 January 1882.

– The incident was reported by the Portuguese writer, journalist and diplomat Eça de Queiroz in an article which now forms part of his book Cartas de Inglaterra. The culprit was perhaps not immediately identified, because a similar addition was made to an advertisement for the book Everyday Life in Our Public Schools in the issue of The Times for 12 June 1882. This book was said to include “a glossary of some words used by Henry Irving in his disquisitions upon fucking, which is in common use in these schools.”

– The issue of "The Times" for Jan 23, 1882, if it ever was in the SS, was at some point moved to the Private Case and pressmarked P.C. 24.a.16; it is now with the Colindale set of The Times. This issue is bound in a separate volume. The front page of the issue is annotated with the "P.C. 24. a. 16" at the top right hand corner in pencil. There is no evidence of an earlier pressmark. The Colindale set of "The Times" now has the pressmark LD1.

– The issue of The Times for June 12, 1882 is bound in with the rest of the June 1882 issues of "The Times" in one bound volume in its correct chronological sequence within the volume. There is no indication that this issue was previously excluded from the volume. Unlike the issue for Jan 23, it carries no annotations.
– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. An email to the TLS for information on this issue and why it should have been suppressed was ignored.

– 1945 catalogue only. There is a copy in the General Catalogue at pressmark 010825.de.68.

TITTLE TATTLE. See: ROSENBERG, Adolphus.

– Included in the 2005 catalogue only. There is a copy in the General Catalogue at pressmark: YC.1987.a.10223

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There is a copy in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, at pressmark Res. d.153 the entry for which is marked “Not available to be read.” There is also a restricted copy at Cambridge, at pressmark Arc.c.98.406.
– A book highly critical of the Post-War British Government who sent many thousands of anti-Communist Cossacks and others to certain death at the hands of Soviet and Yugoslav authorities. Harold Macmillan (1894-1986), later Prime Minister, was singled out for particular opprobrium.
– David Boothroyd adds: This book is intimately connected with a very high-profile libel trial. Essentially, after completing this work, Nikolai Tolstoy wrote a short and very targeted essay identifying criticisms of Brigadier Toby Low (who had an important role in or-
dering the repatriation of the Cossacks and Yugoslavs, which led to the massacres). His text was published as a pamphlet by Nigel Watts, who had a dispute with the Sun Alliance insurance company of which Lord Aldington (as Toby Low had since become) was chairman. The pamphlet was titled War Crimes and the Wardenship of Winchester College and led Aldington to begin a libel action against Watts; Tolstoy then applied to become a second defendant.

– Aldington also sued Century Hutchinson as publishers of The Minister and the Massacres (he was reasonably obliged to, since the pamphlet said no more than was in the book); Century Hutchinson settled confidentially before the trial over the pamphlet, agreeing to withdraw the book. Aldington went on to win the case over the pamphlet in December 1989, and got an award of £1.5m in damages, but did not see a penny of it before his death in 2000.

TOWN TOPICS. See: ROSENBERG, Adolphus.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There is a copy of this at Cornell University at pressmark: HD6732 .T73 1974.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– “All the criminal cases described in this book have formed the subject of entries in the registers of one of the three different police forces I have served in during the years 1901 to 1929. Those forces were: The South African constabulary, 1901 to 1908; the Transvaal police, 1908 to 1912; and the South African police, 1912 to 1929.” - Pref. One of the two copies in the Bodleian is marked “Restricted: ask Duke Humfrey staff.”

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There is no obvious address available on the Association’s website, but the Membership Secretary resides in Peebles, Scotland.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.


– The original SS pressmark of this work is unknown to us, but the book’s suppression (in 1904) is confirmed by P.R. Harris in A History of the British Museum Library 1753-1973 (London: British Library, 1998), p. 386. The book was supposedly written to refute the criticism of Belgian colonial rule in the Congo appearing in Civilization in Congoland. A story of international wrong-doing (London : P. S. King, 1903) by Henry Richard Fox Bourne. Whether the copy of The Truth about Civilization in Congoland shelved at X.700/4582 is the original SS copy desegregated, or new copy acquired later we are unable to say.


– Included in the 2011 catalogue only, and it has not yet been allocated an SS pressmark. This volume is a bit of a mystery since it’s not clear from the 2011 spreadsheet which edition is being suppressed. The edition of 1960 described above is marked as ‘missing’ in the BL online catalogue as accessed via COPAC. There are copies in a number of other libraries, including the National Library of Scotland, the Wellcome Library, the universities of Birmingham and Manchester and the National Library of Wales.

– The BL has two copies of the second edition, published in 1965 at pressmarks X.329/925 and
708. TUNISIA [Tunisian?] TRIBES. [?London:] Admiralty War Staff, Intelligence Division, August, 1916. SS.a.45.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. A copy is preserved in the restricted section of the National Library of Scotland at pressmark Phi.27.

“A former public schoolboy who served in the Middlesex Regiment during the first year of the [Korean] war, Tunstall emphasises ROK atrocities and the casual destruction British and American troops alike visited on the population. Tunstall’s heroes are ordinary peasants, and although sometimes polemical, it is one of the few soldiers’ accounts that shows any real attempt to understand the experience of ordinary Koreans.” – Lester H. Brune, The Korean War : handbook of the Literature and Research (Westport, Conn: Greenwood Press, 1996), p. 109.

“Private Julian Tunstall of the British Middlesex Regiment was shocked to see the Americans take over the few remaining buildings and houses [of Pyongyang], ejecting civilians and seizing their property. GI troops were smashing things they didn’t want. They blasted open safes, grabbed pictures, chairs, clocks and embroidery, loading up trucks and trailers with assorted booty. Americans in jeeps stopped to round up male civilians on the excuse they were soldiers, communists or thieves. The victims were stripped of watches and other valuables. Most officers, Tunstall noticed, managed to close their eyes to the looting by their men.” John Toland, In Mortal Combat : Korea 1950-1953 (New York: William Morrow & Co., 1991), p. 248.

710. UNITS AND STANDARDS OF MEASUREMENT EMPLOYED AT THE NATIONAL PHYSICAL LABORATORY, The. [?London:] The National Physical Laboratory, 1930. SS.c. 61.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. “The National Physical Laboratory (NPL) is the UK’s Na-
tional Measurement Institute and is a world-leading centre of excellence in developing and applying the most accurate measurement standards, science and technology available to man. For more than a century NPL has developed and maintained the nation’s primary measurement standards. These standards underpin an infrastructure of traceability throughout the UK and the world that ensures accuracy and consistency of measurement.” The Laboratory is located at Teddington, Middlesex, while the Business Office is at Hook, Hampshire.

711. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL MAGAZINE, The. [London:] University College Hospital, Summer 1950. SS.Cup.6.b.3.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– Began publication in October 1910 and is currently published bi-monthly. The first issues at least were published at London by John Bale, Sons & Danielsson,


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

713. UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON. Department of Aeronautics and Astronautics. (12 parts.) University of Southampton, n.d. SS.Cup.14.a.9.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. Restricted copies are preserved in the National Library of Scotland (Phi.78) and at Cambridge (Arc.d.98.401). Withdrawn and reissued with the title ‘On the spot’.

715. VALK, JAAP. – MRI of the brain, head, neck and spine: a teaching atlas of clinical applications. Dor-

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. We’ve been unable to trace a copy of this book anywhere.

– In the 2008 catalogue of the SS, the title is spelled Agt Stories Deur Tant Sanne and the authorship credited to J. C. Van Hunnik, but there seems no book of that spelling. There is, however, an Afrikaans book called Agt stories deur Tant Sannie (Kaapstad, &c.: Nasionale Boekhandel, [1961]), a solitary copy of which the BL has at pressmark X.990/5604, which fits the bill closely, although it is an anonymous work and Van Hunnik’s name is not associated with it.


Not included in any of the catalogues, but an issue of Vanity Fair containing an alleged libel against the film director Roman Polanski may be present in the SS. On 22 July 2005, Polanski was awarded £50,000 libel damages from the magazine, which had claimed in a piece on him that on the way to the funeral of his wife Sharon Tate, Polanski had tried to seduce Beate Telle, described as a ‘Swedish beauty,’ in a New York restaurant.

718. VINTNER’S COMPANY. Calendar of Documents belonging to the Vintner’s Company. (4 parts.) Typed Documents, 1970-71. SS.Cup.13.b.8.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.


720. VSAM update. Xephon, n.d. SS.Cup20/64.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. For details, see: AIX Update.


– Included in both the 1945 and 2008 catalogues. There is a restricted copy in the Bodleian Library at pressmark Res. e.21, and another Cambridge at pressmark Arc.d.93.401.

– “Children, be Happy!” is a roman à clef concerning a girl’s boarding school. A woman named Joyce Butterworth saw herself portrayed therein as a “thinly disguised” character of “grave immorality” and successfully sued the author and publishers for libel. Gollancz agreed to withdraw the book from circulation and to take steps to recover existing copies. They believed that no more than 1300 copies had been sold, of which 400 had been sent overseas. They had also requested that the 500 copies sent to circulating libraries should be withdrawn. An account of the case will be found in The Times for Wednesday, December 2nd 1931, page 4. Copies of “Children, be Happy!” are also available at Trinity College, Dublin, the libraries of Oxford and Cambridge Universities and The National Library of Scotland (Vts.149.g.19). In the catalogue entry for the Oxford copy is the admonition “Not available for consultation.” Rosalind Herschel Wade is the true name of the pseudonymous author ‘Catherine Carr.’ We are indebted to Dr. Graham Hogg, Senior Curator, Rare Book Collections, National Library of Scotland, for information concerning this work.

– We are greatly obliged to Ms. Sophia Lambert for writing to us concerning “Children, be Happy” and quoting from a letter written by her grandmother on December 28 1931:

– “Which reminds me, a perfectly dreadful book has just been written about Glendower called Children be Happy by a child called Wade who is now only 21 and I am told was expelled from Glendower and on leaving threatened the headmistress that she would ruin the School. Anyhow, she won’t do that because directly it was published eight libel actions were started against the publishers, though only one so far was fought by a schoolfellow who is grossly libelled under the thinnest disguise. In fact the authoress was so anxious that everyone should recognize the school that she put in a
preface to say it was all founded on fact, and called everyone by almost their correct names. The publishers have withdrawn all the copies they can get hold of, and say there are only about 100 copies left at large. Of course, it is bound to do almost as much harm to the school as everyone seems to know what school it is about; and even if people haven’t read it, they know that a book was written that had to be withdrawn at once. Personally, I expect the book is greatly exaggerated, because you wouldn’t expect the unbiased truth from an expelled girl thirsting for vengeance.”


– Included in the 1945 catalogue, but not the 2008 catalogue. There is a copy in the General Catalogue at pressmark: Cup.365.b.16.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There are two copies in the General Catalogue, shelved at YD.2010.a.1202 and NNN.11936, but no other UK research library seems to carry copies of this edition.

724. WALTER, MARTIN. – British Institute of Fiction-Writing Science. (22 Parts.) British Institute of Fiction-Writing Science Ltd., no date. SS.Cup.9.c.11.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– Walter Martin, the ‘Controller’ of the British Institute of Fiction-Writing Science, claimed to have distilled the art of writing fiction down to a more-or-less scientific discipline.

WARLOCK, PETER. – See: HESELTINE, PHILIP ARNOLD.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– This work would seem to be the eighth of the Artist’s Library Series edited by Laurence Binyon and
published at the Sign of the Unicorn, Cecil Court, St. Martin's Lane London. An advertisement for the Series, at the end of T. Sturge Moore’s *Absalom: a chronicle play in three acts* (London: At the Sign of the Unicorn, 1903), states that the work was based on research done by W. H. James Weale.

726. WEC INTERNATIONAL. Communications Directory, 1997 to 1998. SS.Cup.20/11.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– WEC International is an evangelical Christian organization dedicated to bringing enlightenment to the heathen. It was founded in 1913 by Charles Studd, the cricketer. The organization began as the Heart of Africa mission, changing its name to Worldwide Evangelisation Crusade. Studd's son-in-law Norman Grubb took over the leadership in 1930, expanding the organisation and establishing recruitment bases in Toronto, Pittsburgh, Seattle, Charlotte, New Zealand, Australia, Japan, Uruguay and France. Grubb continued to lead the movement until retiring from the position of International Secretary at the end of 1965. Later, recognizing the unfortunate connotations of the word “crusade”, especially in countries with predominantly Muslim populations, the mission was re-named as Worldwide Evangelisation for Christ (WEC International).

727. WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE REPORT : (W.I.R.) / issued by the Naval Intelligence Division, Naval Staff, Admiralty. [London:] Admiralty. (147 parts) 1939-45; (177 parts) 1939-43. SS.Cup.5.a.1.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– A journal or newspaper. According to the catalogue entry for the run held by the National Library of Australia (pressmark S 359.0942 WIR), the first issue appeared in March 1940 and the last (no. 302) was published in December 1945. Issued were classified ‘Secret’ and/or ‘Confidential.’

728. WELSH JOINT EDUCATION COMMITTEE. General Certificate of Education… *Welsh Joint Committee*, 1980. SS.Cup.16/7.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– David Westheimer was an American novelist best known for Von Ryan’s Express, based in part on his own experiences as a prisoner of war in WWII, and which was turned into a successful film by director Mark Robson.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– The Sugar House is one of trilogy of novels, and deals in a fictionalized way with the author’s first and supposedly unconsummated marriage to Reginald H. Green-Wilkinson in 1921.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There are no copies of this work included in the General Catalogue, but Cambridge, the Bodleian, the National Library of Scotland and Trinity College Dublin all have copies with no apparent restrictions.

– The acknowledgements mention that Don White wrote chapters 13-20 “in collaboration with Danny Haviland.”

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There are two copies in the General catalogue at the following pressmarks: 10863.de.32. and W21/8821.

– The Hargreaves Story is the autobiography of an extraordinary confidence trickster whose most celebrated project was the development of Cotswold Cider, which never actually existed before he invented it in Wandsworth Prison.

– Beneath a headline reading “Former Barrow Boy’s Frauds”, an interesting story concerning Frank White appeared in the Glasgow Herald for March 19 1953:

– “After a career which brought him from selling flowers from a barrow in London to launching a cider company in which, he said, £500,000 passed through his hands in eight years, Frank James White (47), alias Eustace Hamilton Ian Stewart Hargreaves, was at Gloucester Assizes yesterday sentenced to eight years preventive detention.

– “Scotland Yard became interested in the activities of Hargreaves and a warrant was issued for his arrest. He fled to France, and there he was sentenced to a month’s imprisonment and fined 8000 francs. On being freed he went to Tangier where he was arrested and given a three months’ sentence. When he had served his sentence the British Consul applied for his expulsion. He was brought back to Britain and 17 charges were made against him of fraudulently inducing people to enter into agreements with a view to acquiring shares in a company called the Cotswold Products and Industries, Ltd.

– “Yesterday the jury found him guilty on 16 of the charges and acquitted him on the seventeenth.

– “Chief Inspector Vanstone, of Scotland Yard’s company frauds department, said that Hargreaves had 12 previous convictions and, since the age of 21, had served prison sentences under various names for such offences as theft, obtaining cheques by false pretences and fraudulent conversion. He was married, with three young children.”

WHITFIELD, RICHARD CHARLES. See: GERRISH, John R.

734. WILSON, JOSEPH HAVELock (1859-1929), M.P. – J. “Havelock” Wilson, M.P. Daylight on his career. Exposure and challenge. Astounding revelations. London: W. Collison, on behalf of the National Free La-
bour Association, [1894]. 25cm. pp. 15, with illustrations. X.700/4495.

– The original SS pressmark, if it ever had one, is unknown. That this anonymous work was suppressed is confirmed by P. R. Harris in his History of the British Library 1753-1973 (London: British Library, 1998), p. 386. Mr. Harris does not identify the pamphlet by name, but writes: “Garnett wrote to the Principal Librarian in 1895 about three more works in the library which he feared might result in libel actions against the Trustees. These were… a pamphlet dealing with the conduct of J. H. Wilson, M.P. …” It seems very likely that the pamphlet described above is the one referred to. The fact that the catalogue entry describes the size of the book by its vertical height (25cm) rather than the more traditional ‘In-8°’ or ‘8vo’ suggests that it was entered into the GK fairly recently, which in turns suggests that it is either the original SS copy, desegregated, or else a newly acquired copy.

– Joseph Havelock Wilson was M.P. for Middlesbrough 1892-1900 and from 1906-1910. He was also very active in the trade union movement and was General Secretary of the National Amalgamated Sailor’s and Fireman’s Union. Appearances to the contrary, however, he was politically moderate and reportedly one of the fiercest champions of Britain’s entry into the First World War.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– Written by “the Research Staff of National Vanguard Magazine,” this repellent little number is an ill-written exposé of the “Alien [i.e. Jewish] Grip on Our News and Entertainment Media.” The text is available freely online. National Vanguard Books currently operate from the cramped quarters of a post office box in Hillsboro, West Virginia.

736. WHO’S WHO IN THE WAR TRADE (7 packages in all). SS.11.b.7.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– There are two entries for Who’s Who in the War Trade, one comprising ‘3 packages’ and the other ‘4 packages.’ This material was compiled by the War Trade Intelligence Department and published at London between 1915-1918. The War Trade Intelligence De-
partment grew out of Trade Clearing House, a body sponsored by the Admiralty and Board of Trade to pool intelligence on commercial trade gathered from the postal censorship. We are indebted to Mr. Richard Price at the British Library for his assistance with this entry.


    – Both the preceding are included in the 1945 catalogue, but not the 2008 catalogue. Both are mimeographed pamphlets put out by Wildman who ran at least two organisations dedicated to the retention of corporal punishment in schools, especially for girls. They have been subsequently removed from the SS and put in the Private Case together with a many of Wildman publications under the pressmark P.C. 15.i.3-119.


    – Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.


    – Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

    – Apparently a refutation of the alleged clairvoyant methods employed by Frederick Bligh Bond to discover Edgar Chapel at Glastonbury Abbey, Somerset.


    – Included in the 2011 catalogue only, and it has not yet been allocated an SS pressmark. There are two copies in the BL shelved at YC.2006.a.20756 and m06/.34734.

   – Included in both the 1945 (with publication credited to Faber & Gwyer, and the date 1926) and 2008 catalogues (with imprint and date as above).

   – There is nothing in the General Catalogue of this description, but a number of copies, all with the Faber & Gwyer impress and date 1926, are listed in American library catalogues.


   – Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

   – An account of the particularly brutal murder of Lynette White by Jeffrey Gafoor in Cardiff on February 14th 1988. The book was apparently suppressed following a libel case brought by the police against the author, although the success of the case is somewhat surprising in view of the amount of police misconduct reportedly involved.


   – Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There is a copy is preserved in the restricted section of the National Library of Scotland at pressmark Phi.13, but so far as can be determined, no other edition of this work published by W.H. Allen in 1950 seem to be preserved in any English research libraries. Copies that are all carry the imprint of a publisher named Watts & Co., and the date 1954.

WILSON, DOUGLAS. – See: ROBERTSON, JAMIE.

745. WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL MEMORIALS, 1937. [Typewritten?] SS.c.65.

   – Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. A 1952 typewritten revision of the 1937 document is kept in Winchester Cathedral Library.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. The copy at Cambridge is restricted at pressmark Arc.c.93.411, similarly with the copy in the Guildhall Library at Closed Access S 941.

– Not published; proofs of a volume of memoirs written by the 16th Marquis of Winchester, prepared and ed. by Shane Leslie. Includes an account of the Clarence Hatry crash of 1929 (p. [249]-275).


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. A copy is preserved in the restricted section of the National Library of Scotland at pressmark Phi.71.

– The following information about this book was kindly supplied by the author, via an intermediary: “The suppressed version is presumably the one that had to be withdrawn following a successful libel action by a Scottish Earl who objected to my description of his father and which, because I omitted to describe his father as “The Sixth Earl of—” could (he argued) be construed as applying to him as Seventh Earl once his father died and he succeeded to the title. I thought it all most unfair, and it proved very expensive for me; but once the book was rid of references to the Earl it was recast and republished, and gained some brief notoriety. First editions, with the libel, were much sought-after, even though it was illegal to sell them.” The copy at Cambridge must be one of the original issue since the catalogue entry is marked ‘Restricted.’

– A somewhat hostile review of the book appearing in the Times, for January 28th 1982, by Hugh Montgomery-Massingberd, of Burke’s Peerage, includes the following passage: “Apart from the cuts imposed by the lawyers, one wonders how much real revision has been undertaken by the author; the book is frequently out of date. The learned Sir Iain Moncreiffe of that Ilk has clearly had a hand in the overhaul; many of the pithy footnotes can be confidently attributed to this colourful scholar… To be fair to Mr Winchester this second at-
tempt is an improvement on his first – as far as I can recall the “suppressed” version contained about one mistake a page, this time the average is nearer one to every two-and-a-half pages. As he has regaled us with so many meaningless statistics I offer these by way of exchange: from a total of some 259 pages of actual text (as opposed to absurd maps, corny or pointless epigraphs etc) I counted very nearly 100 errors ranging from really whopping howlers to mere misspellings of names. This is surely unacceptable for any book with even half a claim to be taken seriously.”

748. [WINGATE, ORDE CHARLES, Major-General, DSO.] – Major General O.C. Wingate, D.S.O., an appreciation of the planner and leader of the two Chindit campaigns in 1943 and 1944 behind the Japanese lines in Burma during World War II compiled by members of the Chindits Old Comrades’ Association, United Kingdom, 1982. [England?] Chindits Old Comrades’ Association, 1982. In-4°. 84, iv, ii leaves.

– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. We are much obliged to Mr. Frank Young of the Chindits Information website for assistance with this entry.

– David Boothroyd adds: The front cover states “For Private Circulation Only”. The introduction by Brig. W.P. Scott DSO MC (National President of the Chindits Old Comrades’ Association) refers to “a number of incorrect, adverse, and contemptuous statements made in the Official History” and also “a number of letters, which appeared in the National Press, expressing unsubstantiated opinions”. A foreword by Brig. P.W. Mead CBE refers to “the smearing of Wingate in an Official History”. The bulk of the book consists of the personal reminiscences of soldiers. There is a list of the major libraries it was sent to, which significantly does not include the British Library. (It does include the Cambridge University Library, which is where I read it.)


– Included in the 2011 catalogue only, and it has not yet been allocated a pressmark. This is, apparently,
an ‘electronic resource’ and available for both a download in PDF format, or a paper copy. In the BL it is located in Document Supply Services at pressmark: m06/ 37133.

– In an email dated Feb. 27 2013, Dr. Witcher indicated that she had no ideas why her Report may have been suppressed. She writes: “I can't imagine why if would be suppressed for any of the reasons given. It was all in the public domain and, having just done a Google search, everything to do with it is still available…”

WOERMANN, KARL. See: WOLTMANN, ALFRED.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There is a copy of this book in the British Library General Catalogue at pressmark 7860.b.6. It is dated 1880, but the second volume, which was translated by Clara Bell, wasn’t published until 1887, which is the date cited in the SS catalogue.

751. WOOD, JOSEPH, operatic singer. – Authentic memoirs of Mr. and Mrs. Wood: containing Miss Paton's marriage with Lord W. Lennox. Her continuation on the stage, for the support of his extravagance. Her amorous epistles, and intrigues with Wood, … : the means used by Lord Lennox, to obtain a divorce … also, her ladyship’s marriage with her paramour [i.e. J. Wood], &c. Printed and published by H. Smith [?William Dugdale], 37, Holywell St., Strand, London, 1843. In-8°. pp. 105. SS.a.99.

– Included in the 1945 catalogue, but not the 2008 catalogue. There is a copy in the General Catalogue (Cup.403.tt.5) which may be the SS copy, desegregated.

– Lord William Pitt Lennox (1799-1881) married Mary Anne Paton (1802-1864), the Scottish soprano opera singer, in 1824. The marriage was dissolved by the Scottish Court of Session in 1831. He subsequently married Ellen Smith in 1854 and Maria Jane Molyneux
in 1863. Paton married Joseph Wood shortly after her divorce and the pair was extremely successful on the London stage, and from 1834 to 1840 undertook three tours to America which further increased their celebrity. They retired early from professional life and spent much time at Woolley Moor, Crigglestone, West Yorkshire, where Joseph had bought a farm of 120 acres.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. A copy is preserved in the restricted section of the National Library of Scotland at pressmark Phi.20, and another at Cambridge at pressmark Arc.d.97.402.

– We are greatly obliged to Mr. Woods for writing to tell us that the print run of A romantic's guide to the country inns of Britain and Ireland was pulped by Thames & Hudson because of the threat of a libel suit by one of the inns.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues.

– Described on the dustjacket as “A modern rake’s progress,” the plot concerns a woman who married a man she doesn’t love in order to give her illegitimate son a name, and then marries another man to give him a gentleman's education, and manages to produce a parasite who is ready to accept all favours from men and women alike. It is the author’s first book, and there is evidence that it ran into censorship problems in Ireland. The following notice of the book appeared in the Kirkus Reviews shortly after its 1950 publication in the United States by Creative Age Press:

– “A collection of dear little horrors who in their unspeakable actions compose a picture of complete unpleasantness. Henry Malling, whose mother Rose, married for her baby's legitimacy, is pushed, urged, pled with and unreasonably persuaded to become a little gentleman, and soon learned how far deceit, slyness, hypocrisy and lies would go. Through his invidious hatred he caused the death of the unborn child of Rose’ second marriage, wrecked and ended the life of his friend, Derek, whose titled family were impotent
against their son's homosexuality, and was the means of killing Rose too. The dissolution of these ties delivered Henry into the hands of sadistic, Jewish, vengeful Ada so that even his hope—in his love for Derek's sister, Penelope, weakens when Ada turns the screws on his freedom after his vile behaviour in World War II. A detailed portrayal of despicable monstrosities—each transcending the worst of the others—that makes an issue of decency for decency's sake. When the British do it—even a heel—they sometimes do it more so.”


– Included in the 2011 catalogue only, and it has not yet been allocated an SS pressmark. There are two copies of this in the BL at pressmarks W.P.B.306/4 and W10/8600. The BL also has a reduced photographic facsimile published in 1962 at 11880.k.33.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There are two other copies in the General Catalogue, at: B.344.e.23 and B.32.d.19. A restricted copy is in Cambridge University Library at pressmark Arc. c.92.402.


– Included in the 2011 catalogue only, and it has not yet been allocated an SS pressmark. There are apparently three copies in the BL shelve at X.950/33769 and W63/9532 and 10864.d.6.

– Included in the 1945 catalogue, but not the 2008 catalogue. (“For Private Circulation” – note in book.) There is a copy in the General Catalogue at pressmark: X.100/1296, presumably the SS copy, desegregated. An 1893 reprint is shelved at Cup.403.t.8.(1.)

– The Rev. F. Barham Zincke was vicar and historian of Wherstead, Suffolk. His ministry at Wherstead covered fifty-two years, 1841-93, six years as curate, and forty-six as vicar. He was also chaplain to Queen Victoria.


– Included in the 2008 and 2011 catalogues. There is a copy at Cambridge University Library (Arc.c.98.409) which is described as being ‘restricted’ in its catalogue entry. A copy is preserved in the restricted section of the National Library of Scotland at pressmark Phi.70. Copies at Oxford (D803.ZUR), the National Library of Wales (YST Y CEIDWAD LLYFRAU) and Trinity College, Dublin (B 680) seem not to be restricted. What appears to be an expanded reprint was published in 1994 at Hoboken, New Jersey, by KTAV in association with the Simon Wiesenthal Center. A copy is in the British Library at pressmark 95/01259.

– Occupation : Nazi-Hunter was suppressed for the alleged defamation of a Lithuanian Nazi war criminal named Anton Gecas who was living in Edinburgh until his death in September, 2001. Gecas—whose wartime name was Antanas Gecevicius—was the commander of the 3rd platoon of the 2nd company of the notorious 12th Lithuanian Police Auxiliary Battalion, responsible for the murder of tens of thousands of Jews, partisans and Communist Party members in Lithuania and Belarus in the last three months of 1941.

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