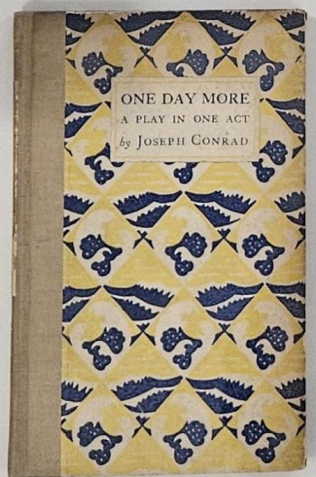
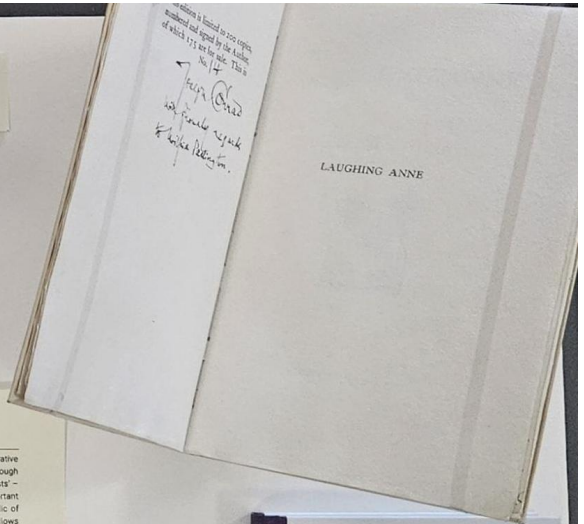


At Sea with Joseph Conrad
J.G. Sutherland
London: Grant Richards, 1922
[S.L.] || [Conrad - Sutherland]

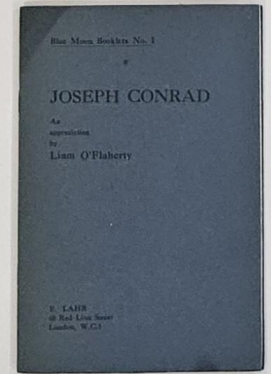


Suspense
Joseph Conrad
London: J. M. Dent, 1925
On loan from Robert Hampson's collection

Laughing Anne: A Play
Joseph Conrad
London: Morland Press, 1923
[S.L.] || [Conrad - 1923]



One Day More: A Play in One Act
Joseph Conrad
London: C. W. Beaumont, 1919
[S.L.] || [Conrad - 1919]



Joseph Conrad: An Appreciation
Liam O'Flaherty
London: E. Lahr, [1930]
[S.L.] || [Blue Moon Press - Booklets]

Later Conrad

Nostromo (1904) is probably Conrad's greatest novel. Its complex narrative method established it as a major modernist novel, while its subtle and thorough engagement with colonialism and the neo-colonialism of 'material interests' – what we might now call globalisation – makes it one of the most important British political novels. It is set in the imaginary South American republic of Costaguana (a composite of a number of South American countries). It follows events during the period 1880 to 1900, but it looks back to the liberation struggles of earlier in the century and further back to the Conquistadores. It focusses on the San Tomé silver mine (with its British owner and North American investor) and its impact on the political, social and personal lives of the inhabitants of Costaguana.

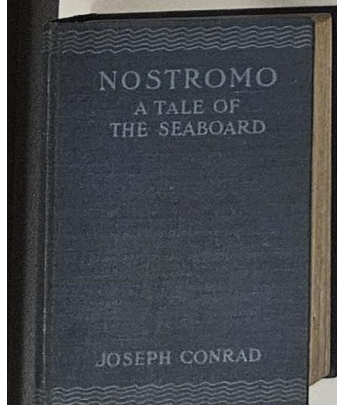
Suspense (1925) was Conrad's last novel. It is set in Genoa in 1815 just before Napoleon's return from Elba, and it follows the actions of a young English gentleman, Cosmo Latham, who has taken advantage of the end of hostilities to visit Genoa. It is a novel of political intrigue and various personal mysteries, and the title accurately indicates the novel's evocation of a moment of suspense before Napoleon's return.

At Sea with Joseph Conrad: In November 1916, as part of his contribution to the war effort, Conrad joined the Q-ship HMS *Ready*. HMS *Ready* was disguised as a merchant ship, but its role was to lure out German submarines and then attack them. Conrad took part in a ten-day mission in the North Sea under its captain, J. G. Sutherland, who published this account.

Laughing Anne: This is Conrad's two-act adaptation of his short story 'Because of the Dollars'. Conrad adapted it for the stage in the second half of 1920, but it was not performed in his lifetime. It had its premiere in 2000.

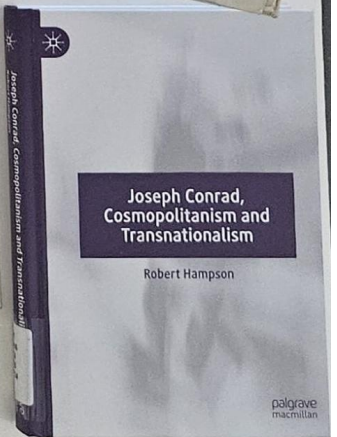
One Day More: This is Conrad's earliest stage-adaptation: a one-act version of his short story 'Tomorrow'. Conrad produced a first draft early in 1904; later drafts were sent to J.M. Barrie, Arnold Bennett, Beerbohm Tree and George Bernard Shaw for comment. It was put on by the Stage Society at the Royalty Theatre, London, for one matinee and two evening performances in June 1905. It was published in limited editions in London (1917 and 1919) and New York (1920).

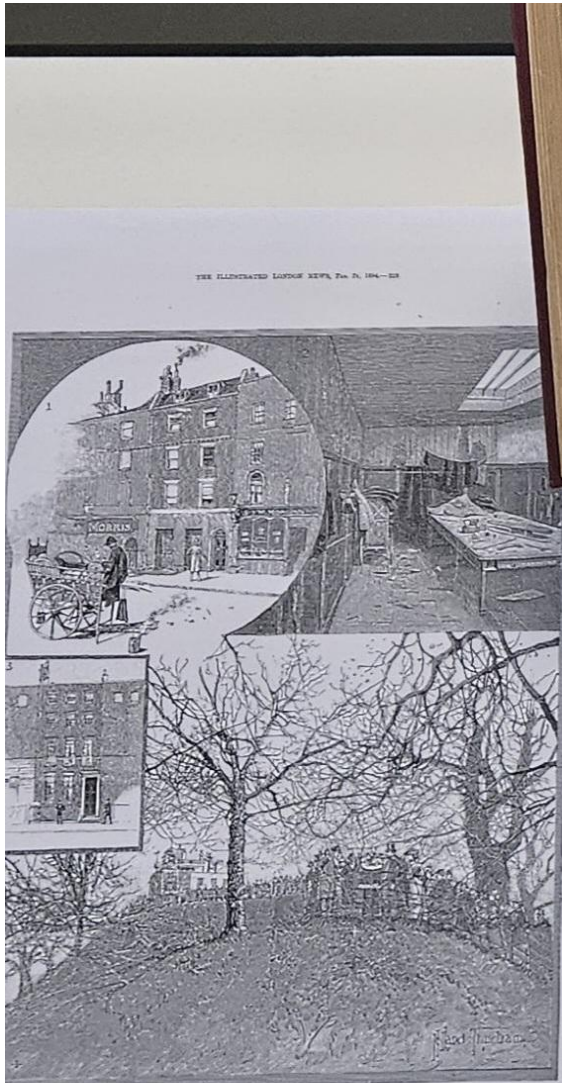
Joseph Conrad: An Appreciation: Liam O'Flaherty's 1930s monograph is a significant volume: it represents the most substantial Irish appreciation of Conrad in the early twentieth century.



Nostromo: A Tale of the Seaboard
Joseph Conrad
London: Harper, 1904
[S.L.] || [Conrad - 1904]

Joseph Conrad, Cosmopolitanism and Transnationalism
Robert Hampson
London: Palgrave Macmillan, 2024
PR6405 O4 Z65 2024





THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Feb. 4, 1894—23



1. The anarchist club, Warwick Street, Tottenham Court Road. 2. Shop in which Bourdieu died, 40, Piccadilly. 3. View of the explosion in Greenwich Park. 4. View of the explosion in Greenwich Park.

THE ANARCHIST CONSPIRATORS IN LONDON

The Anarchist Conspirators in London (Illustration)
London: Illustrated London News, Vol. 104, No. 2862, 24 February 1894

[198]

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when confronted with the telegram had not been impressive. He had opened his eyes widely and had exclaimed "Impossible!" exposing himself thereby to the unanswerable retort of a finger tip laid forcibly on the telegram which the Assistant Commissioner, after reading it at the desk, had flung on the dock. To be rebuffed as it were, under the eye of a frowning man as unpleasant as himself. Very damaging, too. Furthermore, Chief Inspector Heat was conscious of not having smoothed matters by allowing himself to express a conviction.

"One thing, I can tell you at once: none of our lot had anything to do with this."

He was strong in his integrity of a good detective, but he saw now that an impostor would have served his reputation better. On the other hand, he admitted to himself that it was difficult to reserve one's reputation if rank outsiders were going to take a hand in the business. Outsiders are the bane of the police as of other professions. The tone of the Assistant Commissioner's remark had been sour enough to set one's teeth on edge.

And now breakfast Chief Inspector Heat had set managed to get anything to eat. Starting immediately to begin his investigation

THE SECRET AGENT 121

one on the spot, he had swallowed a good deal of raw mackerel lying in the park. Then he was taken to the hospital, and when the but he had lost his inclination for food. Not accounted, in the doctor's eye, for instance, as the result of a cold, but as the result of a brain ailment.

Another noteworthy point was that the woman named up over a box of matches—a heap of matches which had been found in the rooming house—had been seen in the rooming house of a certain street. It required effort, but Chief Inspector Heat, as a detective, had a habit of making his own investigations. It had enabled him to find out that the woman named up over a box of matches was a "joke."

He had been the first man on the spot after the explosion. He examined the last again, but he had been surprised to find a heavy block of dynamite lying. He was not to be surprised.

The Secret Agent: A Simple Tale
Joseph Conrad
London: Methuen, 1907
[S.L.] || [Conrad - 1907]

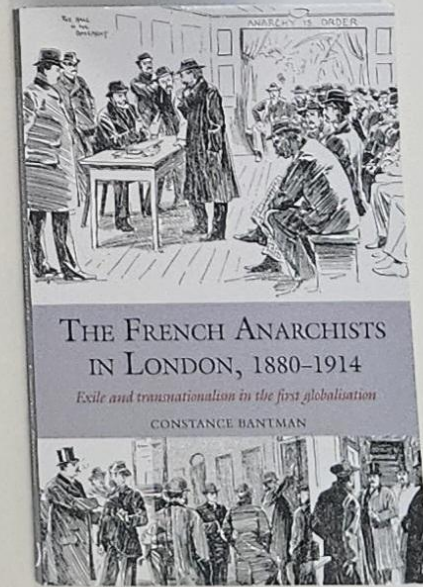
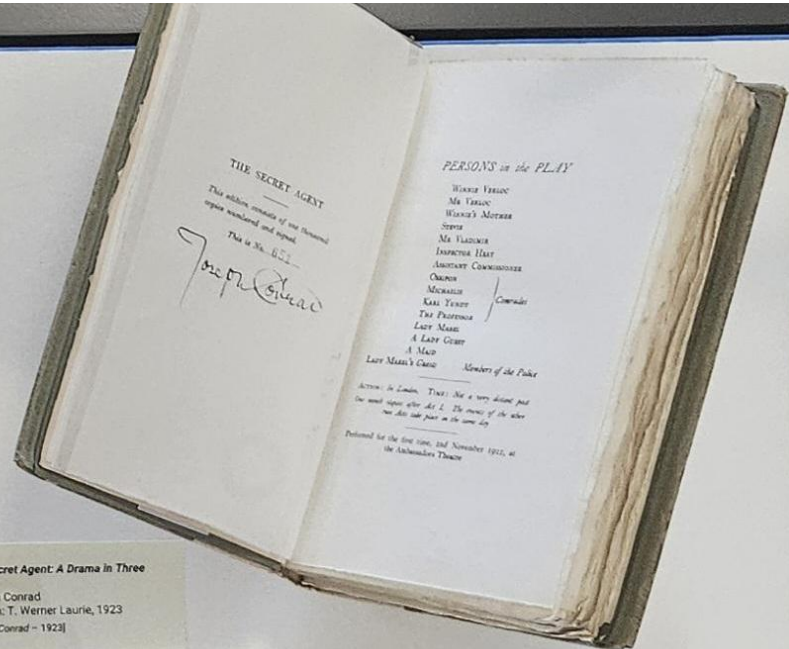
The Secret Agent: A Drama in Three Acts
Joseph Conrad
London: T. Werner Laurie, 1923
[S.L.] || [Conrad - 1923]

Conrad, The Secret Agent, and The Greenwich Bombing

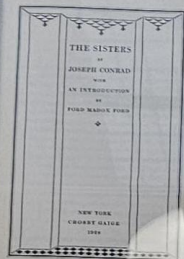
On 15 February 1894, a young French anarchist, Martial Bourdin, killed himself when the bomb he was carrying went off in Greenwich Park. The official version was that this was an attempted terrorist attack on the Greenwich Observatory and that the bomb had gone off prematurely. This incident was followed by a police raid on the Autonomie Club (an anarchist meeting-place off Tottenham Court Road) and widespread newspaper reports about the anarchist threat. See, for example, the report in the *Illustrated London News* which presents images of the bombing and the raid. The anarchists themselves argued that an agent provocateur was behind the explosion. This is the version that Conrad follows in his novel *The Secret Agent* (1907).

The Secret Agent is the story of Adolf Verloc, a Soho shop-owner and leading figure in London revolutionary circles, and his wife Winnie. It is a deeply ironic story at the expense of both revolutionaries and the police. At its centre is the explosion in the grounds of Greenwich Park and the subsequent investigation, but also the question of political refugees. Conrad was writing in the aftermath of the anti-immigrant campaign that led to the Aliens Act of 1905. This ended Britain's previous openness to political refugees and, for the first time, imposed immigration controls.

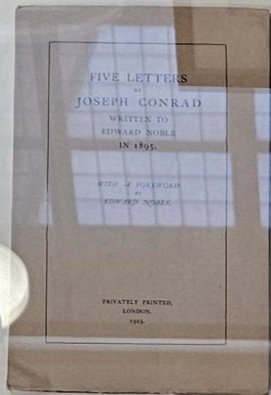
The Secret Agent: A Drama. In late 1919, following the success of MacDonald Hastings's stage adaptation of Conrad's novel *Victory*, Conrad began work on his own adaptation of *The Secret Agent*. In November 1922, the play ran for ten performances at the Ambassadors Theatre, London, in a three-act version. Conrad's four-act version was cut down to three acts for practical reasons, but both the three-act and four-act versions were published subsequently. Fifty-two copies of the four-act version were published privately for Conrad by H. J. Goulden in Canterbury in 1921; a subscription edition of 1,000 copies of the three-act version was printed by T. Werner Laurie in London in 1923.



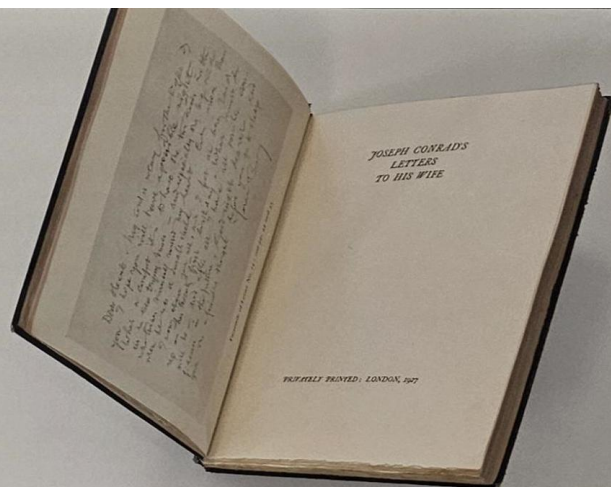
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The Sisters
Joseph Conrad
New York: Crosby Gale, 1928



Five Letters by Joseph Conrad Written to Edward Noble in 1895
Joseph Conrad
London: Privately Printed, 1925
[S.L.] II [Conrad - 1925]



Joseph Conrad's Letters to His Wife
Joseph Conrad
London: Privately Printed, 1927
[S.L.] II [Conrad - 1927]



MS1169/3/5 William Lingard and Family (1880-1884)
Conrad's first two novels, *Almayer's Folly* (1895) and *An Outcast of the Islands* were the first volumes of what is sometimes referred to as the 'Lingard Trilogy'. The trilogy sprang from Conrad's experiences as mate in the *Vidar* (August 1887 - January 1888). The final volume, *The Rescue* was started in March 1896 (after Conrad abandoned *The Sisters*), but it wasn't completed until 1919. It was published in 1920. Each volume is a sequel to the one before, and Captain Tom Lingard emerges as the central character. Tom Lingard was based on captain William Lingard, a trader and merchant adventurer in the Malay archipelago. The trading post he established on the Berau river in East Borneo is the setting for Conrad's first 3 novels. He married Johanna Carolina Lejer in Singapore in November 1884.



MS1169/3/28 Tanjung Redeb, Borneo (c.1922)
Tanjung Redeb is a Malay settlement situated on the river Berau. Conrad made four visits there as mate in the *Vidar*. In *Almayer's Folly* and *An Outcast of the Islands*, Conrad calls the river by its other name, the *Plantak*, and renames the settlement *Sambel*. In *Lord Jim*, the settlement is renamed *Patusan*. He gives the following description of the settlement in *An Outcast of the Islands*: "The houses crowded the bank, and, as if to get away from the unhealthy shore, stepped boldly into the river, shooting over it in a close row of bamboo platforms elevated on high piles."



MS1169/3/6 James William Lingard (c.1882)
James Lingard (known locally as Tuan Jim) was William Lingard's nephew and was stationed at the trading post on the Berau river with Charles Omeier, where Conrad would have met him in 1887 when he was mate on the *Vidar*. Jim Lingard, who spent his entire adult life on this trading post, influenced the presentation of Jim in the second part of *Lord Jim*.



MS1169/3/43 Bessborough Gardens, London (1908)

In May 1889, after his return from Australia, Conrad took lodgings in Bessborough Gardens, Primrose. One autumn morning he sat down to write a story that grew, over the next five years, into his first novel, *Almayer's Folly*. In his volume of reminiscences, *A Personal Record*, he describes the moment his writing career started: "I had been treating myself to a long stay on shore, and in the necessity of occupying my mornings, Almayer (that old acquaintance) came nobly to the rescue. Before long as was only proper, his wife and daughter joined me round my table, and then the rest of that *Plantak* band came full of words and gestures. ... I did not receive my visitors with boisterous raptures as the bearers of any gifts of profit or fame. There was no vision of a printed book before me as I sat writing at that table ... it is a sentiment: akin to poetry that which prompted me to render in words assembled with conscientious care the memory of things far distant and of men who had lived."

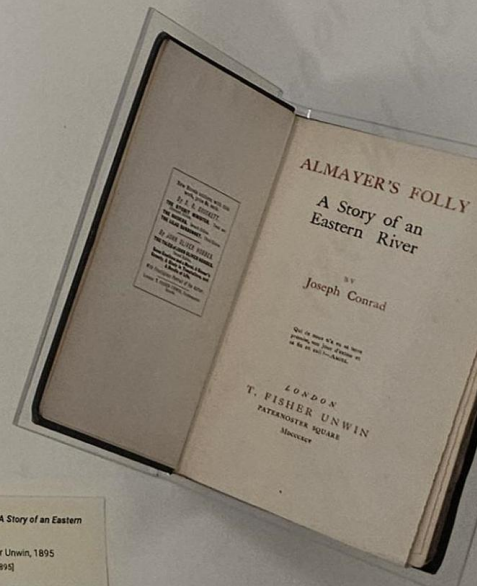
Early Conrad

Almayer's Folly, published in April 1895, was Conrad's first novel. It is the story of Kaspar Almayer, a failing trader of Dutch extraction, living on a trading post up a Borneo river, and his dreams of success. It is also the story of his daughter, Nina, and her very different dreams. In *A Personal Record* (1912), Conrad gives an account of how he started writing the novel while ashore in London in 1889 and how the manuscript travelled with him to France, Ukraine, Australia and up the Congo.

The Sisters was started late in 1895. It was intended to be his third novel (after *An Outcast of the Islands* - his second novel about Almayer and the Borneo trading post). The seven completed chapters tell the story of a young Ruthenian painter, Stephen, who leaves home to travel through western Europe on his artistic quest. His settling in Paris and setting up his studio in the courtyard of the house of José Ortega introduces the second narrative strand, that of Rita Ortega who has been sent with her sister from the Basque countryside to stay with their uncle in Paris. In March 1896, on the advice of his friend Edward Garnett, he set it aside and began a new project (finally published as *The Rescue* in 1920), the third of his Malay novels. A limited edition of *The Sisters* was published posthumously in 1928 by Crosby Gale (New York).

In March 1896, Conrad married a young Englishwoman, Jessie George, who worked for the American Writing Machines Company, the manufacturer of the Caligraph typewriter. She lived with her mother and siblings in Camberwell. Her father, a publishers' warehouseman, had died four years before. They had two sons, Boris (born 1898) and John (born 1906). On the rare occasions when they were separated, Conrad wrote extremely affectionate letters to his wife.

Edward Noble was an ex-sailor just starting out as a writer. He contacted Conrad in 1895. Conrad offered advice on his writing and also asked his friend, Edward Garnett, to consider Noble's work for publication. Noble's *Shadows from the Thames* (1900), a collection of short stories, was the first of his numerous works of fiction. These letters constitute an early expression of Conrad's artistic method.



Almayer's Folly: A Story of an Eastern River
Joseph Conrad
London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1895
[S.L.] II [Conrad - 1895]