The illustration depicts a scenic coastal landscape. On the left, a tall, slender tree with dense foliage stands prominently. In the foreground, a dirt path winds through a garden-like area with various plants, including aloe vera and colorful flowers. Three figures in period clothing are walking along the path. The middle ground shows a wide bay or inlet with several small islands and a few sailing ships. In the background, a range of mountains stretches across the horizon under a pale sky. The overall style is that of a classic travel brochure illustration.

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Cover illustration; item 43, Daniell.

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A
SHORT SKETCH
OF
TEMPORARY REGULATIONS
(UNTIL BETTER SHALL BE PROPOSED)
FOR THE
INTENDED SETTLEMENT
ON THE
GRAIN COAST OF AFRICA,
NEAR SIERRA LEONA.

THE SECOND EDITION.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY H. BALDWIN, FLEET-STREET.
MDCCLXXXVI.

AFRICA

The Blueprint for Sierra Leone

1 SHARP (Granville). **A Short Sketch of Temporary Regulations (Until Better shall be Proposed) for the Intended Settlement on the Grain Coast of Africa, Near Sierra Leona.**

Second edition. Two folding tables. 12mo in 4s. Contemporary sheep, expertly rebaked, spine gilt, some toning to pages. 184pp. London, H. Baldwin, 1786. £4,500

A very good copy of Granville Sharp's important outline for the government of this new colony. Printed in the same year as the first edition, this is nearly a hundred pages longer and has two folding tables.

Along with William Wilberforce and Thomas Clarkson, Granville Sharp was one of the most important English abolitionists and with the founding of Sierra Leone one of the most forward looking. Originally proposed by Henry Smeathman, "Sierra Leone was imagined as a counterpoint to the Caribbean colonies" (Lambert). Sharp, whose concerns about the impoverished Black population in London fed into this project, took a leading role, "he helped to sponsor the establishment of a colony for freed slaves at Sierra Leone and published a Short Sketch for its government in 1786. Sharp was also one of the first directors of the St George's Company, which managed the settlement until it was ceded to the crown in 1808, and he became one of the first directors of the African Institution in 1807" (ODNB).

The *Short Sketch* shows the structure and purposes of the colony and is divided as follows: Frankpledge (by which members of society were mutually responsible for the law enforcement and policing of their peers); Watch and Ward; Free Labour; Freedom and Protection to Strangers; Redemption from Slavery; Agrarian Law; Exception; Limitation of Landed Possessions; Publick Revenue and Paper Currency of Intrinsic Value; Tax on Pride and Indolence, and on Persons who have Superior Emoluments above the Ordinary Class of Labourers; Additional Regulations; Appendix I: Short Forms of Prayers; Appendix II: (Memorandums.)

Displacing Slavery with Commerce

3 SIERRA LEONE COMPANY. Substance of a Report of the Court of Directors of the Sierra Leone Company ...

First edition thus. 12mo. Stitched as issued, old fold, slightly toned but very good. [2], 34pp. London, James Phillips, 1792. £1,500

In the wake of the Revolutionary War, the Sierra Leone Company was established in 1791 with the aim of resettling Black Loyalists in Nova Scotia as well as people of African descent living in London (free as a result of the 1772 James Somerset case).

The settlement at Sierra Leone was the brainchild of Granville Sharp, who “obtained a grant from the British treasury which enabled him in 1787 to send over

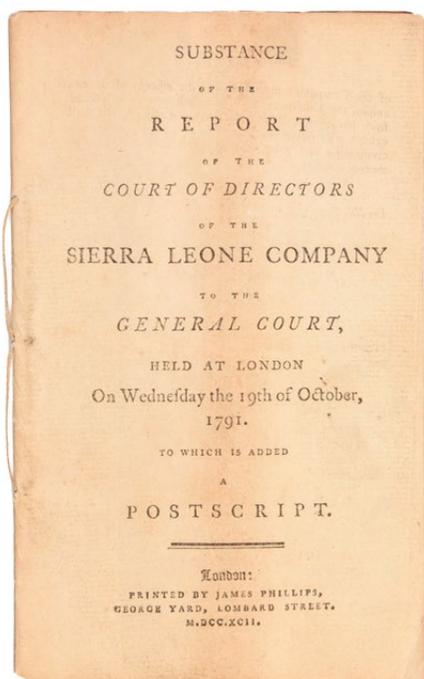
four hundred settlers, black and white, to a new colony in Sierra Leone which he called the Province of Freedom. True to Sharp’s principles, the new colony was to be entirely self-governing, a settlement of sturdy yeomen” (Kup, 203). Alas, the colony foundered but other people in England, notably evangelical Christians, were interested in this African project. Sharp was aided by other abolitionists such as William Wilberforce, Thomas Clarkson, John Clarkson, and the Tory MP and banker Henry Thornton, who was elected president of the Sierra Leone Company. **In a distinct break from Sharp’s Province of Freedom, the new colony would not be self-governing, instead — and much to Sharp’s chagrin — it was to be run from London.**

The report is divided into the following sections: climate; population and government; religion and morals; cultivation and trade; and the state of the slave trade. **The added post-**

script clarifies the purpose of the Sierra Leone Company: “to introduce a just and honourable commerce, with the extensive Continent of Africa ...; to substitute in the place of that savage and disgraceful traffick, which has too long subsisted, an intercourse of another sort, resting on the true foundation of trade ...”

It’s no surprise the publisher was the abolitionist, James Phillips who published so many of the key works in this field. This is different from another, identically-titled work published in the same year but of 76pp.

ESTC, T199006; Kup, A.P., “John Clarkson and the Sierra Leone Company” in *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*, Vol. 5, No. 2 (1972), pp.203–220.



The First Book on Succulents with Beautiful Hand-Coloured Plates

4 MASSON (Francis). *Stapeliae Novae: or, a collection of several new species of that genus discovered in the interior parts of Africa.*

First edition. 41 hand-coloured plates after drawings by the author. Folio. A very good copy bound in later half calf on marbled boards, spine in six compartments with red leather title-label, calf a little scuffed in places, extremities of the whole slightly rubbed. Some browning and foxing, and the occasional mild damp-stain, ink-stamp of the Birmingham and Midland Counties



Improvement Association to the title-page but no other stamps, one plate with a damp-stain very slightly affecting the edge of the image. 24pp. London, W. Bulmer and Co., 1796. £4,000

Aberdeen-born Francis Masson (1741-1805) was the first collector sent out from Kew on the advice of John Pringle and under the direction of Joseph Banks. He sailed on *Resolution*, one of the ships on Cook's second voyage, as far as Cape Town where he remained for the next three years, making three separate journeys into the interior and building collections for Kew. In 1776 he embarked on a tour of the Canaries, Azores, Madeira and St Kitts. He returned to Cape Town in 1786 and concentrated his collecting on the forty miles surrounding the city.

The years 1796-7 were spent seeing this work through the press. Banks arranged publication, it originally appeared in four parts, and used his favourite Bulmer as the printer. All but one of the plates are after Masson's own drawings. It is the "earliest colour-plate monograph of any group of succulents" (Rowley). An immediate success, its influence was such that Sir James E. Smith commented: "Now every garret and cottage-window is filled with numerous species of that beautiful tribe and every green house glows with the innumerable bulbous plants and heaths of the Cape. For all these we are principally indebted to Mr. Masson..." (Stafleu).

Nissen BBI, 1301; Rowley 208; Stafleu, 5663.

Freedom Offered in Exchange for Information

5 [SOUTH AFRICA.] Ordinance of His Excellency the Governor in Council, for the better Apprehending and bringing to Justice the Person or Persons concerned in the MURDER of JOEL, of Mosambique, Slave of the Widow Henry Alexander ...

Given at the Cape of Good Hope, this 5th Day of September, 1825 ... [caption title].

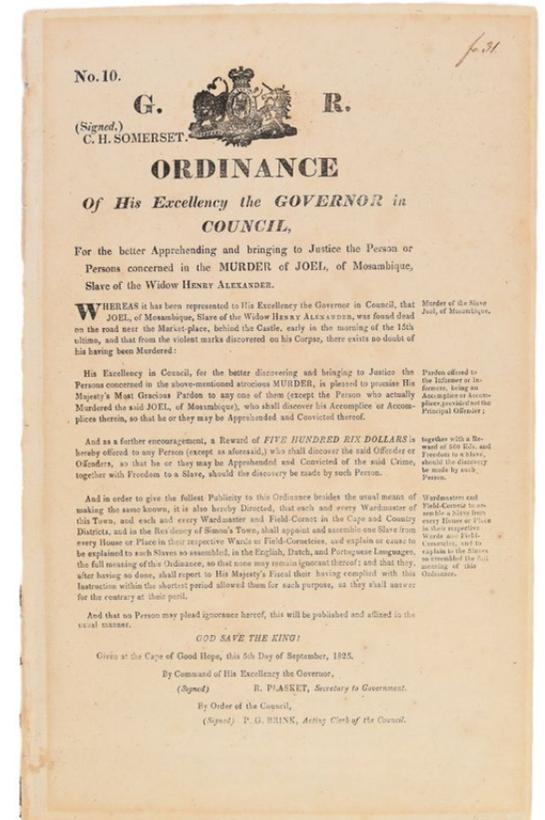
Letterpress broadside measuring 305 by 195mm. Woodcut of government crest. A little toned, some edgewear suggesting it was previously bound. [Cape Town, 1825]. £2,250

Very rare. This document is evidence of the legacy of slavery in the British Empire. Although abolished as a trade in 1807, those enslaved at the time remained so until 1833.

After enslaved Joel from Mozambique was found murdered on the road near the Market-place behind the Castle, the Governor of Cape Town, Lord Charles Henry Somerset and his Council, issued this ordinance seeking information on the person who committed the crime.

"His Excellency in Council, for the better discovery and bringing to Justice the Persons concerned in the above-mentioned atrocious MURDER, is pleased to promise His Majesty's most gracious Pardon to any one of them (except the Person who actually murdered the said JOEL, of Mozambique) ... And ... a Reward of FIVE HUNDRED RIX DOLLARS is hereby offered to any Person ... who shall discover the said Offender ... together with Freedom to a Slave, should the discovery be made by such Person."

The ordinance was in force for this single incident only and had no wider application to South African law. Indeed, it is listed as obsolete and "spent" in *Statutes of the Cape of Good Hope, 1652-1895*, edited by Hercules Tennant and Edgar Michael Jackson (Cape Town, 1895). Not in OCLC but probably in the collections of ordinances in the BL and Cambridge.



A Vital Abolitionist in West Africa

6 [CAMPBELL (Henry Dundas).] *Addresses, petitions, &c. from the Kings and Chiefs of Sudan (Africa) and the inhabitants of Sierra Leone, to his late Majesty King William the Fourth, and his excellency, H.D. Campbell, late Lieutenant-Governor of that colony.*

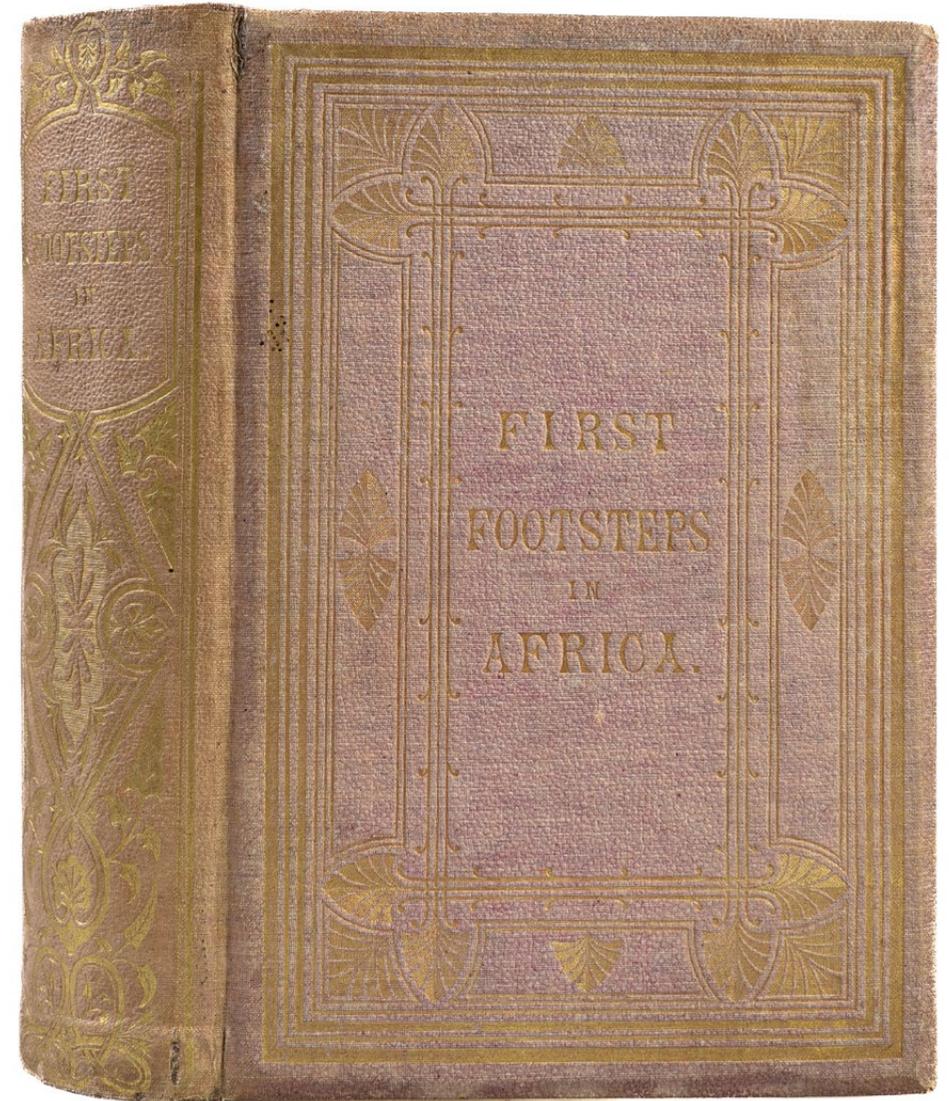
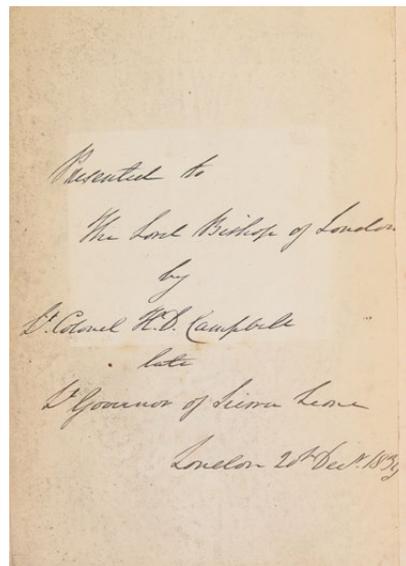
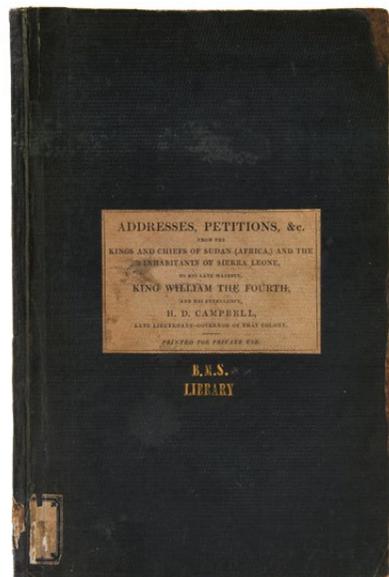
First edition. 8vo. Green buckram covered boards, rebaked, printed label to upper cover, ms. presentation inscription to front pastedown. 59, [1]pp. London [Golbert & Rivington], Printed for private use, 1838. £750

Presented to Charles James Blomfield (1786–1857), Bishop of London.

The preface reads in part: “These addresses manifest the friendship which [Campbell] established, and cemented between the native kings and chiefs, in Western Africa, and the representative of the British crown ... on object of the highest importance ... and most essential to the philanthropic views of the British nation ... Major Campbell’s best energies were devoted with success, not only to the welfare of the people over whom he was placed, and to the interest of his own country, but to the civilisation of the natives, and ultimate extinction of slavery, beyond the limits of our colony.”

Indeed, the wide ranging testimonials include not just royalty, such as the King of Timbo, but also the Resident Liberated Africans, West African Methodists, and Traders in the Rokelle Rover. Campbell’s efforts to encourage peace, trade, agriculture as well health care, education and apprenticeships for both men and women are all lauded. It also includes a deed making him Abbas (Sultan) and granting him territory in the Timmanee Country and another conferring the order of the Palm and Alligator.

OCLC locates copies at Yale, U Conn., Oxford, Cambridge, London, BL and Koninklijke Bibliotheek.



The Rare First Issue with Appendix IV

7 BURTON (Richard E.) *First Footsteps in East Africa; or an Exploration of Harar.*

First edition, first issue. 2 maps, 4 coloured lithographs and 7 illustrations in the text. 8vo. Original violet cloth, front cover and spine lettered in gilt, blind ornamental border to back cover; a few tiny stains to covers, cloth faded (as always), extremities of spine and hinges professionally repaired, small area of light dampstaining to rear endpapers, otherwise very good. Attractive prize inscription to ffep. xlii, 648pp. London, Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans, 1856. £8,500

“Exceedingly rare and practically unobtainable” (Penzer). The first edition, first issue of Burton’s account of his journey to the closed city of Harar.

Barely a year after returning from his pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina Burton set out once again in disguise, this time as an Arab merchant, with the intention of travelling to Harar (in modern-day Ethiopia). Despite achieving his primary objective, the expedition was overshadowed by the death of Lieut. Stroyan and the loss of stores and personal possessions in a skirmish whilst they were encamped on the beach at Berbera.

The present copy is one of the few examples to contain Appendix IV, which is omitted from most known copies, with a cancel in its place: “It has been found necessary to omit this Appendix”. Burton anticipated that the content — the subject of female infibulation in East Africa — would be problematic so eluded the censor by translating it into Latin. This trickery, however, did not bypass the publisher who decided to remove the appendix from all but a few copies.

It has been mooted that surviving copies with Appendix IV were retained “for Burton’s use” (*Catalogue of Valuable Books, ... of Sir Richard Francis Burton*, London, Spink & Son, 1976) but it is more likely some first issues were initially put aside then later bound in violet cloth as school prize copies; a hypothesis bolstered by the number of examples both in the violet binding and bearing prize inscriptions.

Every copy we have handled with Appendix IV features just the one leaf of text, pages 593–594, with a small slit for cancellation to the bottom margin. It is said there is a vanishingly rare second leaf with an additional page of text and a blank verso but we have not encountered an example thus far. (Though we are aware of a copy in the Crewe Collection at Trinity College Cambridge, presented by Burton, which includes the second leaf in manuscript.)

Penzer, p.60–61; Spink, 16.

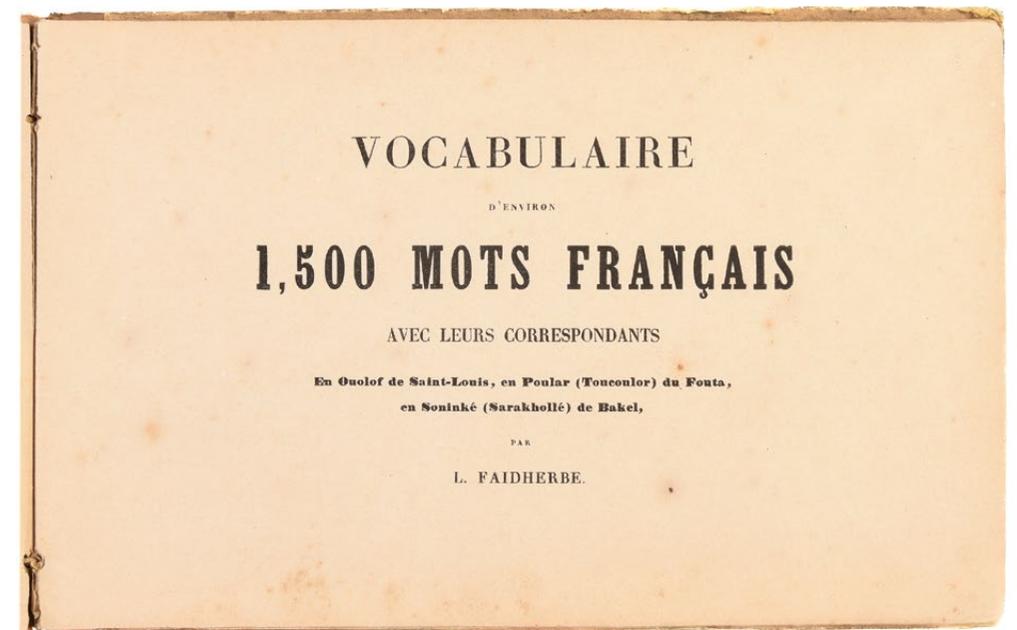
An Unusual Senegal Imprint

8 FAIDHERBE (Louis). Vocabulaire d’environ 1,500 mots Français avec leurs Correspondants ...

Second edition. Oblong 8vo. Publisher’s printed cloth-backed boards, extremities rubbed, some spotting and soiling, a little shaken, clumsy repair to p.13, ownership inscription “Lignier.” 70pp. Saint-Louis (Sénégal), Imprimerie du gouvernement, 1864. £3,000

A good copy of this Senegal imprint, following the first edition of 1859. Both editions are very rare.

In the introduction, Faidherbe states that he has restricted the words in this vocabulary to those most commonly used in an interaction with a native speaker. This means that while there are very few abstract terms, all of those concerning



trading or bartering are included. The dialects of Ouolof, Poular and Soninké are all represented.

Louis Léon César Faidherbe (1818–1889), was governor of Senegal between 1854–61 and 1863–65. Linguist, ethnologist, and geographer, he developed, among other things, the schools and a corps of native interpreters in Senegal. “Faïdherbe has been credited with drawing up the blueprint for the eventual French conquest of the Western Sudan in the 1880s and 1890s, and was the founder in the 1850s of the legendary West African fighting force, the *Tirailleurs sénégalais*” (Vandervort). OCLC locates copies at BL and BnF only. (For the first edition, copies are held at BnF Strasbourg and Berlin.)

Vandervort, B., “Lugard, and Africa” in *Proceedings of the Meeting of the French Colonial Historical Society*, Vol. 21 (1997), p.238.

An Important Journey into the Centre of Liberia

9 ANDERSON (Benjamin), [BLYDEN (Edward Wilmot).] Narrative of a Journey to Musardu, to the Capital of the Western Mandigos.

First edition. Folding frontispiece map, 2 lithographed plates. 8vo. Publisher’s purple cloth, title gilt to upper board, sunned, head and tail caps frayed, text a little spotted, but very good. 118pp. New York, S.W. Green, 1870. £3,000

A very good copy of Anderson’s travels in the Niger valley of West Africa. The Liberian government was determined to consolidate their economic and political



presence in the interior, not least due to reports of gold as well as the connections to interior trade routes to the Niger River.

The expedition was sponsored by founding father of pan-Africanism and vice-president of Liberia from 1856–1860, Edward W. Blyden (1832–1912). He persuaded “two New York bankers to finance it. Anderson’s expedition was of major significance in the exploration of West Africa ... Anderson made treaties of friendship and alliance with several Mandinka chiefs and with the King of Musardu himself.”

Anderson became one of the first westerners to explore the area around Musardu, in modern day Burkina Faso. What might have been a thirty-day expedition — “from the delays and inconveniences incident to interior travelling in Africa” — took thirteen months. Anderson made careful note of the peoples, their customs, and the natural resources of those areas he passed through and provided the first published observations on the Konyan people. On the basis of his reports the Liberian government proceeded to establish limited control over the area.

His route is illustrated on the map which stretches just north of Monrovia to Grand Bassa in the south and, indeed, Musardu to the east. The map notes “Here the Mandingo Plateau commences open country covered with tall grass, very few trees can be seen.” The plates show “The Elephants take possession of the Cotton fields of Ballatah” and “Mohammadu.”

Benjamin Anderson (1834–1910) was born to an African American in Maryland though relocated to Liberia in 1851 where he received his education. He would later become three-time Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of the Interior, mathematics professor, official surveyor, diplomat, military officer, and accomplished cartographer. For his second journey please see item 11. *Not in Howgego*; Geysbeek, T., “A Traditional History of the Konyan (15th–16th Century): Vase Camara’s Epic of Musardu” in *History in Africa*, Vol. 21, (1994), pp.49–85.

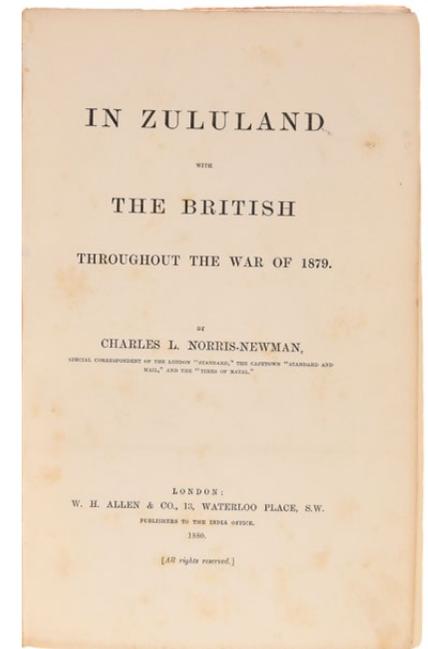
Thesiger’s Copy

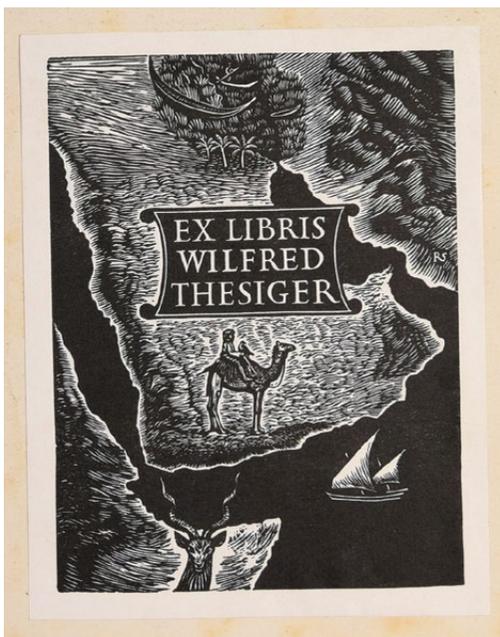
10 NORRIS-NEWMAN (C.L.) In Zululand With the British.

First edition. Original photographic & 3 other portraits, with 9 folding maps. 8vo. Fine original green cloth, gilt, slightly rubbed. xv, 343pp. London, 1880. £1,250

This copy has a distinguished provenance, having formerly belonged to Wilfred Thesiger (1910–2003), who was born in Addis Ababa, and whose decade-long exploration of the Empty Quarter (Rub’ al Khali) is recounted in his 1959 classic, *Arabian Sands*.

“A full account of the campaign by a war correspondent who was well acquainted with the country, and had a good knowledge of the natives and their language and customs. The author traverses the statement so often made that Sir Bartle Frere ‘caused the war’, and maintains



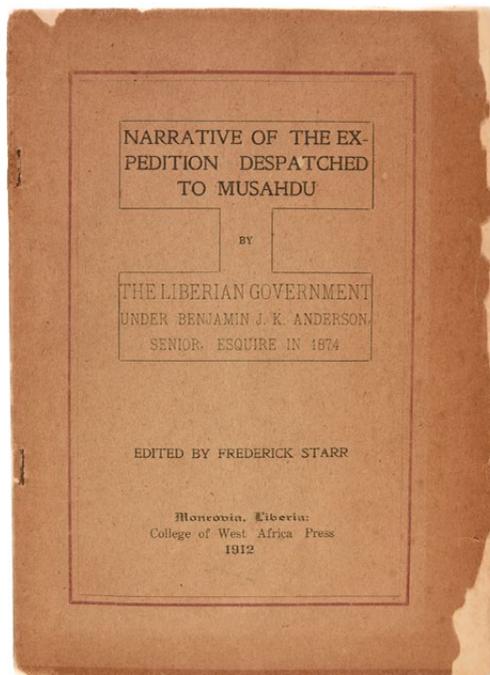


that the difficulty which culminated in the hostilities had existed a quarter of a century before the High Commissioner arrived in South Africa, and that later on it became abundantly evident that Cetywayo had been actively preparing for war” (Mendelssohn).

Mendelssohn 2, p98.

Anderson's Second Journey to Musardu

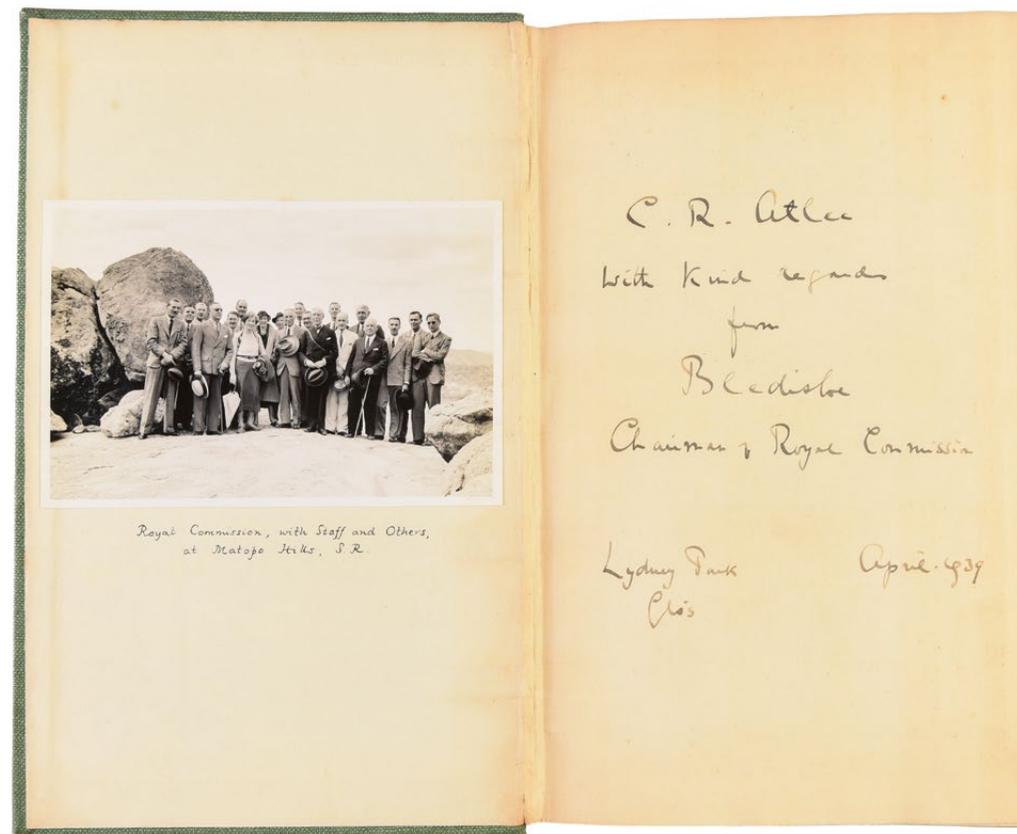
11 ANDERSON (Benjamin J. K.) **STARR** (Frederick), ed. **Narrative of the Expedition Despatched to Musahdu ...**



First edition. 8vo. Original printed wrappers, chipped, some pale dampstaining, stamped correction to title-page, very good. 43, [1]pp. Monrovia, College of West Africa Press, 1912. £750

Four years after Anderson's first expedition to Musardu, the West African capital of commerce and Islamic culture, reports of his second expedition appeared only in Liberia's *Observer* newspaper and, according to Frederick Starr's introduction were "as good as unpublished." The print run was limited to 500 copies.

Blockson, 1586.



Extra-Illustrated: Presented to Clement Attlee

12 RHODESIA-NYASALAND ROYAL COMMISSION. [BLEDISLOE (Charles Bathurst).] **Report of the Rhodesia-Nyasaland Royal Commission 1939 "Illustrated with the Chairman's Snapshot Photographs."**

First edition, first printing. 54 original photographs on 26 leaves & paste-downs captioned in ms. 5 folding maps (4 in rear pocket). Large 8vo. A near fine copy in original green buckram, spine and upper board gilt, presentation inscription to front free endpaper. x, 283, [1]pp. [London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1939]. £5,000

A highly uncommon record of British colonial activity in southern Africa, with distinguished provenance.

Inscribed on the front free endpaper to "C.R. Attlee with Kind regards from Bledisloe, Chairman of Royal Commission, Lydney Park, Glos. April 1939." At this time, Clement Attlee (1883-1967) was leader of the Labour Party. He would later become Prime Minister (1945-51).

Charles Bathurst, first Viscount Bledisloe (1867-1958) was a successful agriculturalist and politician, assigned to this Commission after a popular term as

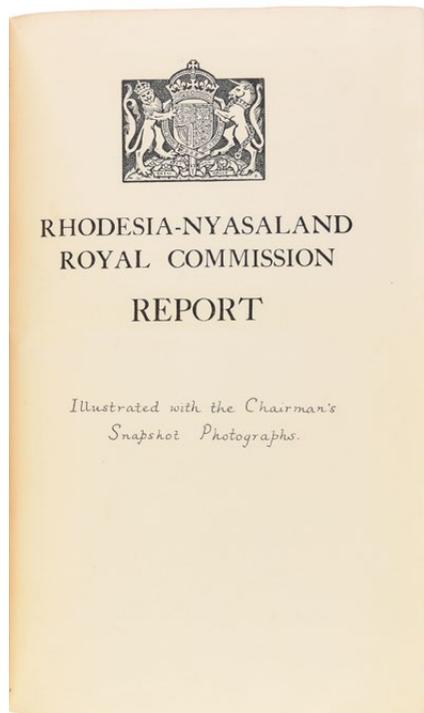
Governor-General of New Zealand. The Bledisloe Commission of 1937–39 sought to determine whether the three British territories known as Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland (now Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Malawi) should be amalgamated into one nation. The Commission's majority recommendation was against immediate unification (though Bledisloe did support immediate amalgamation). The Commission supported near-term cooperation between Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, but it noted that Southern Rhodesia's discriminatory racial policies should be moderated before total amalgamation. ODNB clarifies that "as the natives of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland had good reason to fear the application of the Southern Rhodesia pass laws, it was for the present impossible to contemplate 68,000 white people governing 4 million" Africans. The report also recommended that in a future unified territory, "Provision should be made for the adequate representation in the Legislature of native interests" — through European representatives (p.220). The Commission presented its findings in 1939. Due to the more pressing emergency of WWII, its recommendations were set aside until the 1950s. Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland were merged in 1953, against African opposition.

The photographs included here depict notable African sights like Great Zimbabwe, Victoria Falls, and locations associated with Cecil Rhodes and David Livingstone. However, most depict life in colonial Central Africa: farming and trade of coffee, tea, maize, and tobacco; cattle husbandry; gold mining; dams; missions; tax collection; African and European leaders; African children; and many African labourers.

It is unclear how many extra-illustrated copies were created, but the extra leaves are all bound in, rather than tipped-in. We know that Bledisloe presented one to the University of Bristol (of which he was Pro-Vice Chancellor), and a 1949 dealer catalogue records another copy without mentioning an inscription.

Provenance: Inscribed to Clement Attlee; Maggs 1961; J. Wayne Fredericks (1917–2004), distinguished Africanist, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State under the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, later Director of Africa programs for the Ford Foundation and Director of the Foreign Policy Association (1994–2004). Fredericks' work on behalf of Black South Africans was sufficiently well-known and significant that Desmond Tutu spoke at his memorial service in 2004.

AFRICA



*Coffee - Growing in N. E. R. (Abercorn).
("Thatelung" to prevent Evaporation).*



A Cotton Plantation in Nyasaland.

EGYPT, NEAR EAST & MIDDLE EAST

*An Indispensible Guide to the Indian Ocean Trade
covering Mocha, Jeddah, & Basrah*

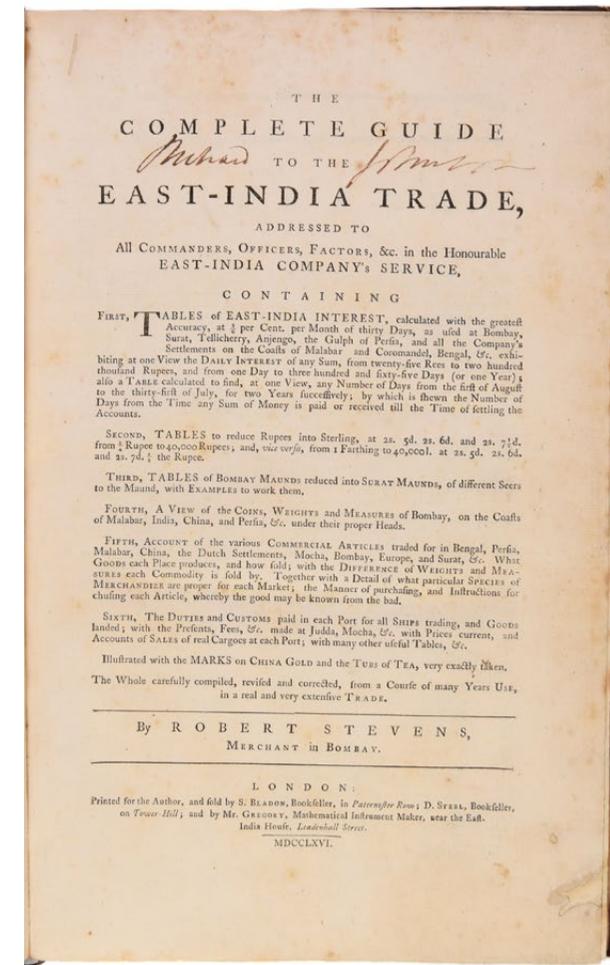
13 STEVENS (Robert). *The Complete Guide to the East-India Trade, Addressed to all Commanders, Officers, Factors, &c., in the Honourable Service of the East-India's Company Service.*

First edition. Small folio. Later half-calf and grey boards, five raised bands and gilt lettering to spine, marbled edges, silk page-marker; light wear to extremities, boards a little scuffed and spotted, otherwise near very good. Some light (defunct) worming (partially repaired in places) and a little foxing to the opening and closing leaves. Ink ownership inscription of Richard Johnson to title-page. viii, 157, [1]pp. London, Printed for the Author, 1766. £4,500

A remarkable digest of information on trade in the East-Indies (Indian Ocean region) with granular detail on the commerce of several important Arab ports, including Mocha, Jeddah, Muscat and Basra. This copy belonged to Richard Johnson (1753–1807), an East India Company servant and collector of Persian and Sanskrit manuscripts.

The author, styled on the title-page as a “Merchant in Bombay”, was active as a trader in Western India for at least twelve years. Upon preparing to leave, a host of acquaintances asked to draw on his long experience — specifically the tables of interest he had compiled and utilised — which spurred him toward the idea of publication. The work begins with the aforementioned table, showing the daily interest of any sum “lent or paid, from 25 Raes to 200,000 Rupees, from 1 Day to 365” at the rate of “ $\frac{3}{4}$ per Cent. per Month ... as used at Bombay, the Coasts of Malabar and Coromandel” (p.1).

The following sections cover subjects such as the conversion of Rupees into Sterling, a description of the coins, weights and measures in use from India to Persia and China, and detailed notes on the trade at specific ports. Those relating to Mocha, Jeddah and Basra advise on desired imports, goods procurable and the



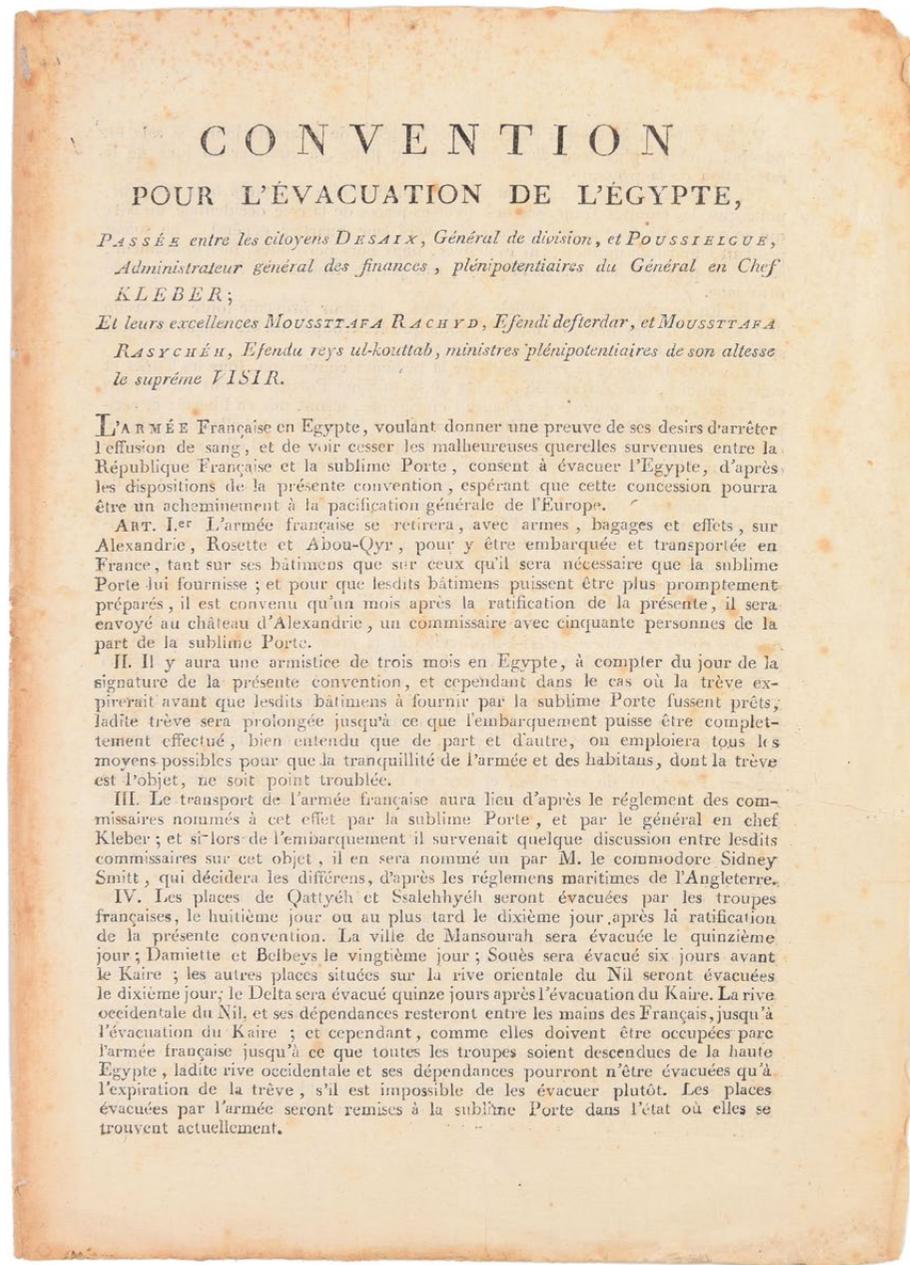
cost of presents and duties paid to local officials. Stevens even provides examples in the form of fascinating contemporary documents, such as an “Invoice of Twelve Hundred Bales of Coffee, Shipped at Mocha and bound to Bussorah” (p.77) showing a breakdown of the actual costs attached to the shipment.

A second edition was published in 1775, updating parts of the text and drawing on other sources, such as a manuscript *Memorandum on the Trade and Produce of several Parts of India*, lent to Stevens by the Auborne family (mentioned in the preface of this edition).

Rare in commerce with no copies in auction records.

Provenance: Richard Johnson (1753–1807), his signature to the title-page. The verso of the final leaf also bears a manuscript note, presumably in his hand, giving an abstract of the shares held by different groups (English, French, Dutch etc.) in the trade of raw silk produced in Bengal in 1789.

Not in Macro; Higgs, Bibliography of Economics, 3789.



*Evacuating Napoleon's Troops from Egypt:
The Treaty of El-Arish*

14 KLEBER (General Jean-Baptiste). **Convention pour l'Évacuation de l'Égypte**, passée entre les citoyens DESAIX, Général de division, et POUSSIELGUE, Administrateur général des finances, plénipotentiaires de Général en Chef KLEBER.

EGYPT, NEAR EAST & MIDDLE EAST

First edition. Folio. Single sheet folded to make 4pp. Lightly spotted and toned, tissue repairs to fold. Housed in a quarter calf slipcase & chemise. [Cairo, "Au Quartier- général de Ssalehhyéh, le 8 pluviôse an 8 de la République", J.-J. Marcel (?)], 1800. £17,500

A rare Cairo imprint: the Treaty of El-Arish, stipulating the evacuation of Napoleon's troops from Egypt.

Offering proof of his desire "d'arrêter l'effusion de sang", General Kleber signed the Treaty of El-Arish which marked the conclusion of the French occupation of Egypt. The convention was made between Kleber and Mustafa Rachid as at this time Egypt was still nominally part of the Ottoman Empire.

The twenty-two articles in this convention confirm that the French will withdraw "avec armes, baggages et effets" to Alexandria, Rosette and Abou-Qry before embarking on ships to take them back to France. A three-month armistice would be observed to allow for the evacuation to occur in peace, and a timetable is established for the withdrawal from Qattiyeh, Ssalehhyeh, Manourah, Belbeys, the delta and finally Cairo. The western bank of the Nile would remain in French hands until the evacuation, which would take no longer than forty-five days, was complete.

So as to expedite French withdrawal, Turkish troops were required to maintain a distance from the French and Kleber guaranteed that his troops would not create any disturbances in the process. Partly to safeguard this, he would receive stores of meat, rice, barley and straw. Importantly, the restitution of goods and properties of local Egyptians (or equivalent reimbursement) would begin as soon as the French were gone. To further expedite the withdrawal, French ships were to have free passage and, to prevent the spread of the plague to Europe, no one suffering any illness was permitted to embark.

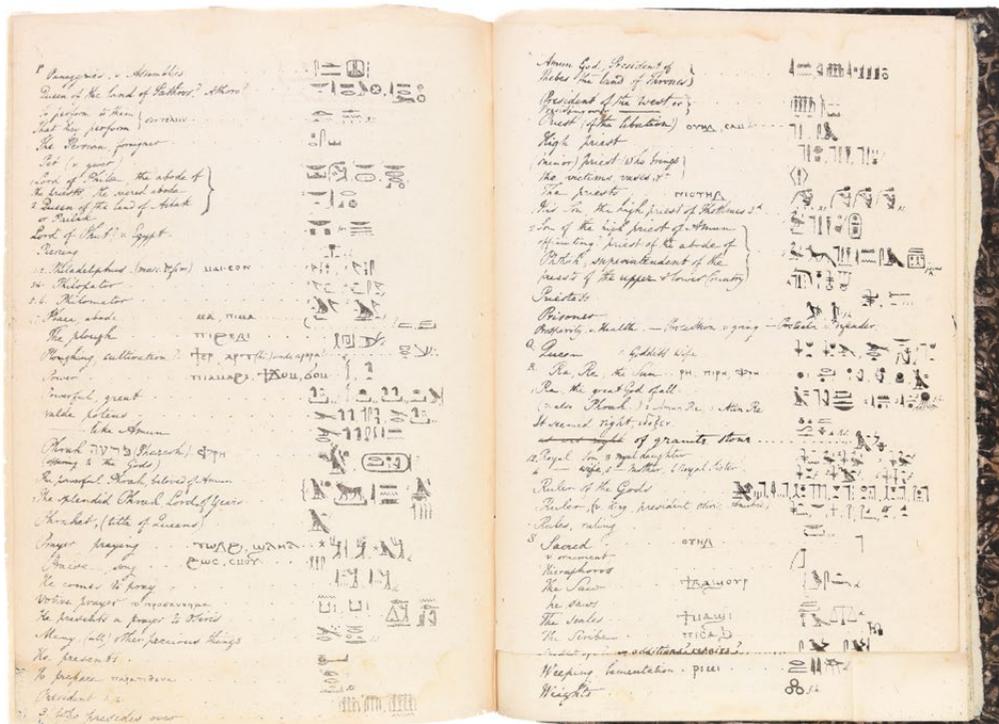
The evacuation did not proceed as planned as both Great Britain and Russia rejected the treaty. Another two years would pass before the Treaty of Paris would be signed. However, when the French did evacuate they essentially adhered to the terms of this treaty. Of additional interest, the Treaty of Paris was not printed in Egypt.

"The French occupation of Egypt in 1798 is a turning point in the history of modern Egypt. It was the first direct contact of Egypt with the West after the Crusades" (Haq). Among the many innovations the French brought with them — and Egyptian scientists learned much from observing French chemistry experiments — was the printing press, which marked the introduction of a sophisticated movable type plus Arabic script.

However, just as Napoleon brought this method of printing into Cairo, so too with the evacuation of the French did he take it away. It wasn't until 1822, by the order of viceroy Mehemet Ali that a press was re-established in Egypt.

OCLC locates copies at BnF and Genva.

Haq, M., "Impact of the West on Modern Egyptian Thought: Early Impressions" in *Proceedings of the Indian History Congress*, Vol. 40 (1979), p.979.



With the Author's MS. Corrections

15 WILKINSON (John Gardner). Extracts from several Hieroglyphical Subjects, found at Thebes, and other parts of Egypt ...

First edition. 4 folding lithographed plates (numbered I, IV, VI, V). 28pp. Malta, Printed at the government Press, 1830.

[Bound with:] WILKINSON (J.G.) *Materia Hieroglyphica*. Containing the Egyptian Pantheon, and the Succession of the Pharaohs, from the Earliest Times, to the Conquest of Alexander and Other Hieroglyphical Subjects.

First edition. 18 un-numbered lithograph pages & 2 addenda slips. Small 4to. Contemporary quarter calf over marbled boards, red morocco label to spine, gilt, discreet ex-lib blindstamp & pencil numbers, but very good indeed. vi, 65, [3], [69]–134, [2], iii, [1], 4, 4, 7, [1]pp. Malta, the author, 1828. £5,000

A very good copy in a Maltese binding. These are Sir John Wilkinson's (1797–1875) first published works. Both draw on his excavations at Thebes in 1824 and 1827–8. His ms. corrections appear throughout the text, and he has presented it to "Hudson Gurney, Esq with the author's kind respects" making this an especially desirable copy.

Educated at Harrow and Exeter College, Oxford (though he did not take a degree), Wilkinson met Sir William Gell in Italy en route to what was supposed

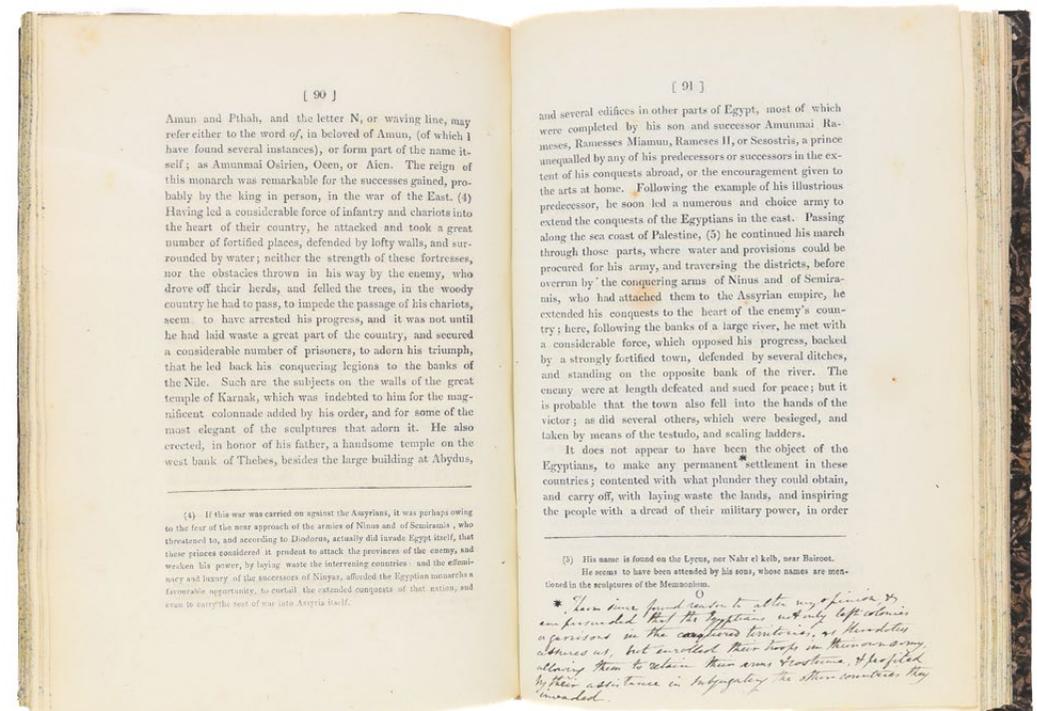
to be a relaxed trip to Egypt. Gell was impressed with Wilkinson's knowledge, encouraged him to pursue Egyptology and gave him some preparatory lessons on the subject. Wilkinson quickly became fascinated with the subject and spent twelve years in Egypt. He dedicated *Extracts ...* to Gell.

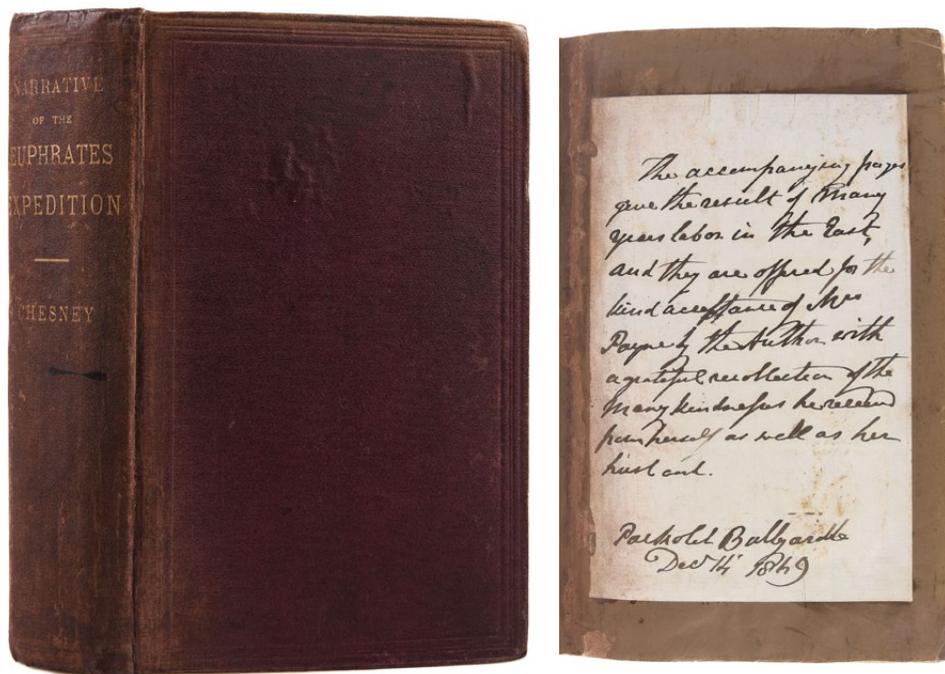
"The primary focus of Wilkinson's work in Egypt was at ancient Thebes. It was he who initiated the numbering system for the tombs in the Valley of the Kings: some of the numbers that he painted over their entrances may still be seen. He was especially interested in the Tombs of the Nobles on the hill of Shaykh 'Abd al-Gurna, recognizing that their naturalistic mode of representation made them evidence for daily life in ancient Egypt. He remodelled one of the tombs (TT 83) into a comfortable habitation that became a well-known landmark for the rest of the century" (ODNB).

Both titles "were published while Wilkinson was still in Egypt, where he established himself in 1821 and where he remained for 12 years. He arranged for their publication in Malta ... He says that very few copies were printed" (Blackmer). There were many errors in the printing which Wilkinson's marginalia make evident.

Upon returning to England, he published *Topography of Thebes and General View of Egypt* (1835) and two years later his *magnum opus*, *Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians*. His lifelong interest in the subject resulted in a knighthood and his role of the founder of Egyptology in England is hard to dispute. The two books are in a handful of institutions but rare in the trade.

Blackmer, 1800, 1801; Hilmy II, 330.





Author's Presentation Copy

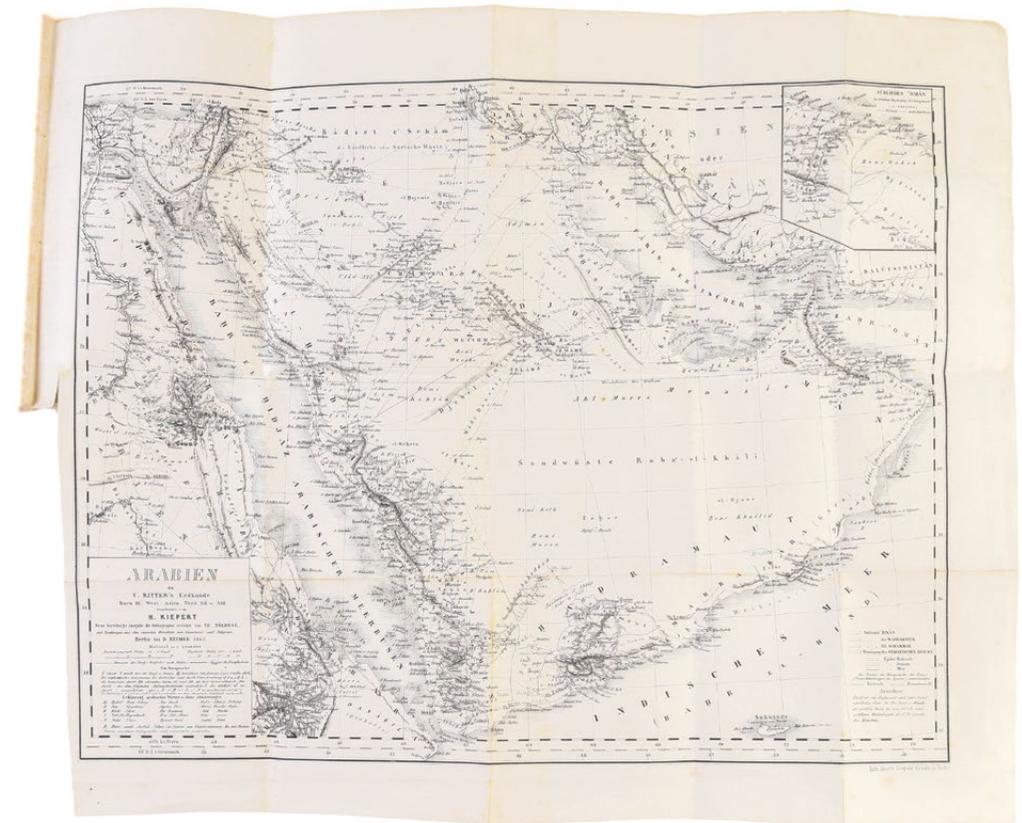
16 CHESNEY (General Francis Rawdon). Narrative of the Euphrates Expedition ... During the Years 1835, 1836, and 1837.

First edition. Folding map (coloured in outline) in rear pocket, folding tinted lithograph frontispiece & 41 further tinted lithographs (incl. one folding), a coloured plan, 3 natural history plates, & numerous illustrations in the text. 8vo. Original purple cloth, recased, spine faded, with discreet blind library stamp to title & plates, lightly foxed. xviii, 564, 24ads.pp. London, Longmans, Green & Co., 1868. £2,750

With a manuscript note pasted to the front free endpaper "The accompanying pages give the result of many years labour in the East, and they are offered for the kind acceptance of Mrs. Payne by the Author with a grateful recollection of the many kindnesses he received from herself as well as her husband. Passhotel Ballyardle Dec 14th 1869". Ballyardle was close to Chesney's home in Co. Down.

"This is the concluding portion of Chesney's account of the Euphrates Expedition, not a later edition of the first part. In addition to the reconstructed section of Chesney's original manuscript which had been lost in the 1830's, it contains the journals of Captain Charlewood and of General J.B.B. Estcourt, an account of Helfer's visit to the Arabian desert, and Ainsworth's account of Constantinople" (Atabey).

Atabey 236; Wilson p.41.



With the Handsome Map

17 D'AVRIL (Adolphe). L'Arabie Contemporaine avec la Description du Pèlerinage de la Meque.

First edition. Large folding lithographed map by Kiepert. 8vo. Publisher's printed wrappers, a little spotty but very good. 313, [1], table, [1]pp. Paris, E. Maillet, Challamel aîné, 1868. £2,500

An excellent, crisp copy of a work that's now scarce in the trade.

Adolphe d'Avril (1822–1904) studied law and entered the diplomatic corps in 1847, rising through the ranks via postings to Bucharest and Chile. He published other travel accounts, such as *Voyage sentimental dans les pays slaves ...* (Paris, 1876), under the pseudonym "Cyrille."

In addition to descriptions of Najd, Hejaz and Yemen, he includes notes on the Wahhabis, the lives of Arab women and the minority religious and ethnic groups of the Arabian Peninsula. Other aspects of special interest include his account of a trip to Mecca (different routes are described), the cholera epidemic of 1865.

Kiepert's finely engraved map shows the entire Arabian Peninsula, the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf, plus a small inset map of southern Oman. *Gay, 3605.*



Fine Late Qajar Copy of the Divan of Hafez

18 HAFEZ (Khwaja Shams al-Din Mohammad Shirazi). **Divan.**

Illuminated manuscript on polished paper, in Farsi, complete (with catchwords throughout). Single and double column, 14 lines black *nasta'liq*, text panels within black, gold and blue rules, opening bifolio with gold and polychrome illuminated headpiece, attractive fore-edge title in black ink. Small 4to (235 by 150mm). Contemporary black goatskin, polychrome floral medallions to covers, doublers mirroring cover medallions but with gold flowers against a black background, spine a little worn and dust-soiled, otherwise very good. Persian export stamp (dated 1340) to verso of final leaf. 232ff. [Qajar Iran], 1291 AH [1874–75 CE]. £5,000

A luxurious and finely illuminated late Qajar manuscript of the *Divan* of Hafez Shirazi (1315–1390 CE). Hafez was a celebrated poet in his lifetime and endures to the present day as a giant of Persian literature, with his ghazals beloved to the Iranian people and a vast international readership.

An apocryphal story suggests he edited his *Divan* in 770/1368 but early manuscript survivals show his work was instead included in anthologies until the first serious revisions of his collected poems moved toward a more standard compilation. (Such as when the Timurid prince Faridun b. Hosayn Mirza Bayqara brought together over five hundred copies of the *Divan* in 907/1501–02 and compared their texts with poems and anthologies from the poet's lifetime.)

The colophon of this manuscript was signed by the scribe Muhammad Isma'il al-Nujumi al-Shirazi in 1291 AH, in the midst of the long reign of Naser al-Din Shah Qajar. Despite the introduction of the printing press in the early nineteenth century a busy manuscript culture persisted in Iranian cities, with a strong market for fine copies of famous works continuing throughout the late Qajar period. The finery of this example attests to that enduring investment in the arts of the handwritten book.

Cf. Julie Scott Meisami, '[Hafez] Manuscripts' in *Encyclopaedia Iranica*, Vol. XI, Fasc. 5, pp. 476–479.

Provenance: From the library of Sir Donald Hawley (1921–2008), with a letter from the British Museum confirming the text and scribe. Hawley was a distinguished diplomat who fulfilled several notable postings in the Middle East, including Political Agent, Trucial States and (the first) British Ambassador to the Sultanate of Oman.



“One of the Most Extraordinary Narratives in
the Literature of Travel” (Hogarth).

19 DOUGHTY (Charles M.) Travels in Arabia Deserta.

First edition. 2 volumes. Large coloured, linen-backed, folding map (in rear pocket) & 8 plates (including 1 heliograph), some folding, with illustrations in the text. 8vo. Original green cloth with gilt vignettes on upper boards; professionally recased and rebacked (with the original spines laid down), corners bumped, otherwise near very good. Interior pages clean and fresh. xx, 623, [1], 32ads; xiv, 690pp. Cambridge, at the University Press, 1888. £5,750

A nice copy of this seminal work. Doughty describes just under two years of exploration in Western and Central Arabia (now Saudi Arabia), providing brilliant and unfading descriptions of Mada'in Saleh, Tayma, Ha'il, Kheybar, Unaizah and Taif.

It is difficult to overstate the importance of Doughty's effort. To grasp the full meaning of his travels, one would have to go beyond the praise of Western admirers — William Morris and T.S. Eliot both lauded *Arabia Deserta* — to T.E. Lawrence hearing of Doughty from Arabs during WWI: “... I found that he had become history in the desert. ... Doughty's visit was to their fathers or grandfathers, and yet they have all learned of him.” (Lawrence's introduction the 2nd edition).

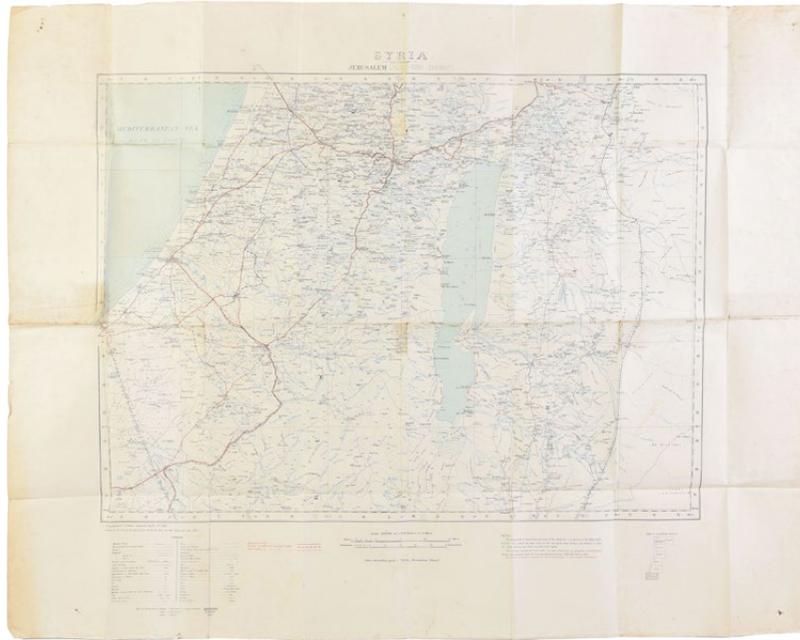
Having been rejected by the Navy on medical grounds, Charles Montagu Doughty (1843–1926) pursued an academic career at Cambridge, before travelling extensively throughout Europe and the Mediterranean. Whilst exploring the ruins at Petra in 1875, he learned of similar archaeological sites at Mada'in Saleh, and resolving to reach these he approached both the Turkish authorities and the Royal Geographical Society. Neither would give their permission or support, so Doughty, taking matters into his own hands, spent a year in Damascus in the garb of an Arab Christian learning Arabic before joining the Syrian pilgrim caravan, which led him to the remarkable Nabatean tombs.

Instead of curtailing his travels there, he set out on an epic journey throughout North, Western and Central Arabia, relying on the hospitality of the Arab people (both settled and nomadic) he met along his wandering route. Everything he gleaned from those people and their terrain went into *Arabia Deserta* — **topographical and anthropological information of such accuracy that “British intelligence mined it for information during the First and Second World wars” (ODNB).**

Despite his remarkable achievement, rejection by the armed forces was soon accompanied by that of the publishing world. *Arabia Deserta* was overlooked by four different houses before being published in 1888 some ten years after Doughty's return to England. This work however went largely unnoticed by the general public until the abridged edition of 1908, and more importantly the reissue of the full text with T.E. Lawrence's introduction in 1921.

D.G. Hogarth, who wrote a biography of Doughty, comments at length on the successes of *Arabia Deserta*: “No one has looked so narrowly at the Arab and the life of Arabia as Doughty, and no one has painted them in literature with a touch so sensitive and sure. And not only Bedawin life of whose hardships he suffered to the last wandering as one poorer than the poorest, but also the life of the oasis towns of the Nejd... One can do Doughty's pages no justice by quotation... His book belongs to that rare and supreme class in which the author speaks not for himself, but for all who might find themselves in like case” (Hogarth, *The Penetration of Arabia*, p.274–277).

Macro, 859.



Important Map of the Southern Palestine Theatre of WWI

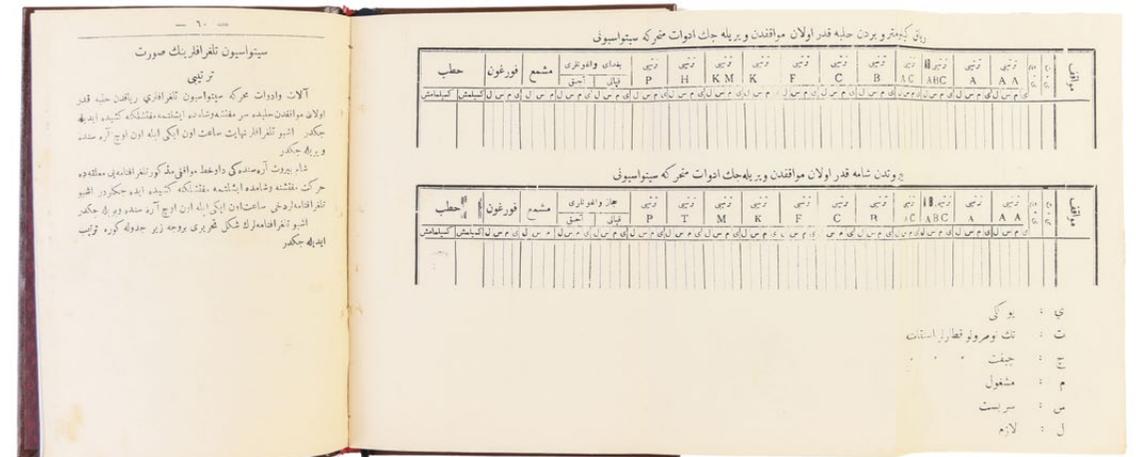
20 [EGYPTIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE] SURVEY OF EGYPT Syria. Jerusalem (Kuds-Esh-Sherif).

First edition. Lithographed map in colour, measuring 815 by 1040mm. Scale 1:250,000. Mounted on original linen, folded, pinholes at corners, slightly worn and creased from use, otherwise good. [Cairo], Survey of Egypt, 1917. £950

The extremely rare first edition of this highly significant map of Palestine. Compiled by the engineers of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force (EEF) and printed by the Survey of Egypt, it was the most detailed general map of Southern Palestine produced by allied forces at the time.

Issued in Cairo on January 22, 1917 the map was prepared from a 1915 base map updated with field manuscripts produced by EEF engineers. That recent intelligence, including details from the front, would have proved invaluable as British forces continued their offensive into Palestine in January 1917. The map would have been available just a few weeks after victory at the Battle of Rafah (January 9, 1917) and before the EEF became bogged down by the robust Ottoman-German defensive lines that ran from Gaza to Beersheba. A second edition was published in December 1917, updated and issued at a slightly smaller size.

All Cairo editions of the map are rare. We can locate only one example of the first edition in LibraryHub and OCLC, at Durham University.



A Guide to the Hejaz Railway

21 [HEJAZ RAILWAY] [LAWRENCE (T.E.)] [An Official User Manual for Employees on the Syrian Section of the Hejaz Railway.]

Folding chart. 8vo. Recent brown leatherette, gilt purple endpapers (small holes and loss of paper in white margins, but without paper loss, a contemporary correction on p. 8. 70pp. [Office for the Syrian and Hejaz Railway, signature on the last document], c. late 1917 or early 1918. £2,500

This rare survival provides a missing piece of the story of the Hejaz railway during the Arab Revolt led by Lawrence of Arabia.

The Hejaz railway ran from Damascus to Medina with a branch line to Haifa. This is an official Ottoman guidebook, issued for railway officials and includes regulations on the wagons, food supply, changes on the lines, especially for important crossings, descriptions of types of trains and also instructions for the use of telephone and telegraph lines with various codes. It covers the northern section which passes through today's Syria, Lebanon and Jordan. The last printed documents inside the pamphlet are dated September 1917, suggesting a publication date in very late 1917 or early the next year.

By March 1917 the Arab Revolt was in full flow and the railway was subject to more sustained and sophisticated attacks, many of which were plotted by T.E. Lawrence. Recognising that it was most important to stop the Ottomans from reinforcing their frontline in Palestine, Lawrence deterred the Arab rebels from trying to take Medina and "proposed a series of pin-prick attacks along the length of the railway" (Nicholson, *The Hejaz Railway*, p.104). He wanted to keep the line running, "but only just" (Lawrence, *Seven Pillars of Wisdom*; quoted in Nicholson, *The Hejaz Railway*, p.104) — drawing in Ottoman reinforcements and sapping the Empire's resources. The ensuing raids and bombings accomplished his aim,

making the line almost inoperable. Nevertheless, the Ottomans showed remarkable defensive resolve to keep the line running right up to the collapse of their Northern armies in 1918 (they also managed to hold onto Medina until January 1919). From then on, the possibility of maintaining and extending the southern half of the main line was lost, and it was unofficially shut down in 1920.

Seemingly unrecorded and likely issued in very small numbers for restricted circulation during the war. Not on OCLC.

Bertram Thomas's First Publication

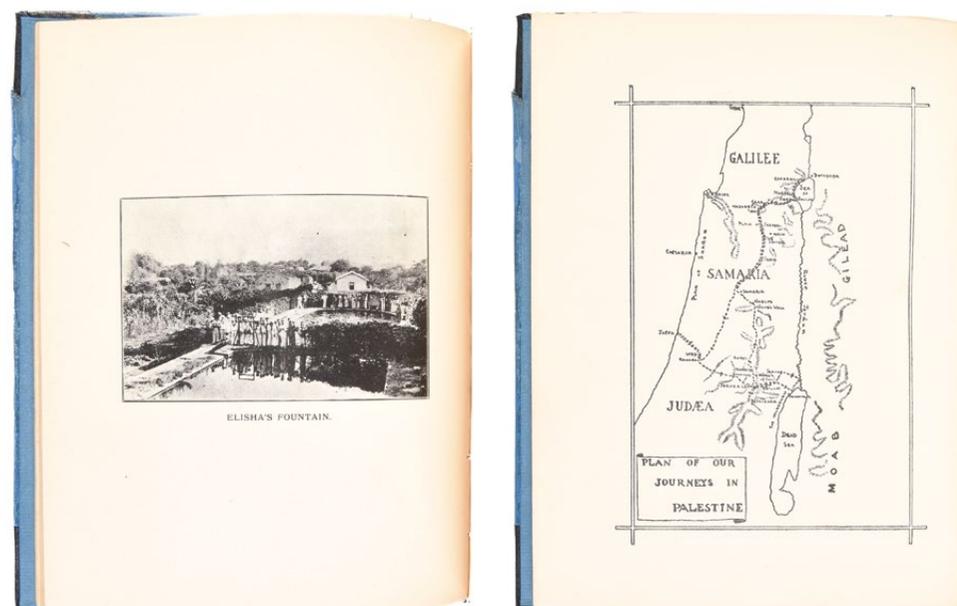
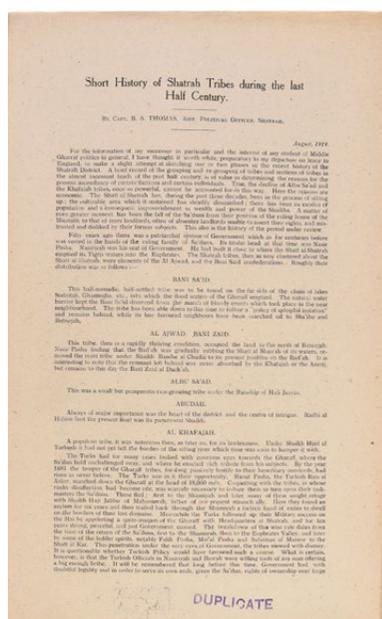
22 THOMAS (Capt. B. S.) Short History of Shatrah Tribes during the last Half Century.

First edition, one of 250 copies. Small folio. Single sheet, folded once to make two leaves; light vertical crease, faded stamp and duplicate stamp to front page, otherwise very good. 3, [1]pp. [Baghdad, Superintendent Government Printing], 25-8-[19]19. £950

A fascinating sketch of the political history of Shatrah from 1880 to 1919, written while the author was Assistant Political Officer in the Iraqi district. We have not located an earlier printed text by Thomas, making this almost certainly his first published work. Bertram Sidney Thomas (1892-1950) is best remembered as the first European to cross the Rub' Al Khali (Empty Quarter), a remarkable feat accomplished in 1930-31 while serving as Finance Minister and Wazir to the Sultan of Muscat and Oman.

The present work was conceived during his first spell in the Middle East, when he spent seven years in Mesopotamia (Iraq), initially with the Somerset Light Infantry and then as an Assistant Political Officer. In addition to outlining the principal tribes, it deftly records the various struggles for control of the Shatrah district, played out in intertribal conflicts and movements against the imperial control of the Ottomans, and later the British. Several important figures feature, such as Sheikh Sa'dun al-Mansur — brusquely described as a “highwayman” (p.2) — who led a famous Muntafiq uprising against Ottoman rule from 1891 to 1911.

Rare. No copies in OCLC. LibraryHub locates one in the UK, at the University of Manchester. We have located two further examples: one in the Bertram Thomas Archive at the Faculty of Asian and Middle Eastern Studies Library, University of Cambridge (Ref. BT A/1), and another in the India Office records at the British Library (IOR/L/PS/10/621).



Rare Holy Land Travelogue Printed in Malta

23 H.M.S. ROYAL OAK. Joppa to Jericho.

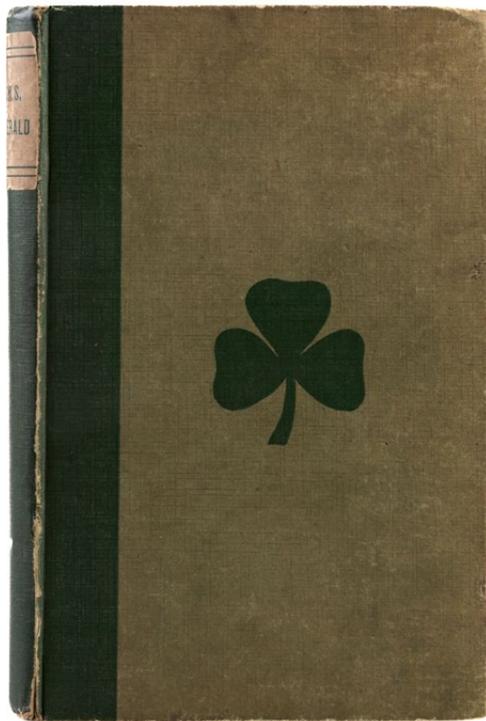
First edition. 17 leaves of half-tone photographic illustrations and a full-page sketch map. 8vo. Original half navy morocco and light blue cloth-covered boards, black lettering to front board; spine worn with a little loss to foot, faint stain to upper cover, front hinge beginning to split but holding, otherwise good. 68pp. Valletta, Critien's, Printers, [1928]. £1,500

A rare and attractive account of a Holy Land tour undertaken by the crew of HMS Royal Oak whilst serving with the Mediterranean Fleet of the Royal Navy. Printed in Malta it was surely issued in a small run as keepsakes for the crew and their families.

The 330-person crew was split into four groups for the tour and each followed the same itinerary, moving inland from Jaffa to Jerusalem, further East to the Dead Sea then back to the Holy City before heading North to the Sea of Galilee. The book combines their experiences into one narrative.

Written in short bursts it describes every location and stop-off, mixing historical notices with the leisure activities of the men. Though somewhat breezy in tone several descriptions have the unmistakable freshness of first experience. We hear of melancholy at passing the British cemetery at Ramla, laughter at divers receiving “the bitterest drinks of their lives” in the Dead Sea, and wonder at the “supremely good” architecture of the Dome of the Rock.

Rare. We cannot locate any copies in LibraryHub and only one in OCLC, at the National Library of Israel.



Rare Account of Kuwait in 1928

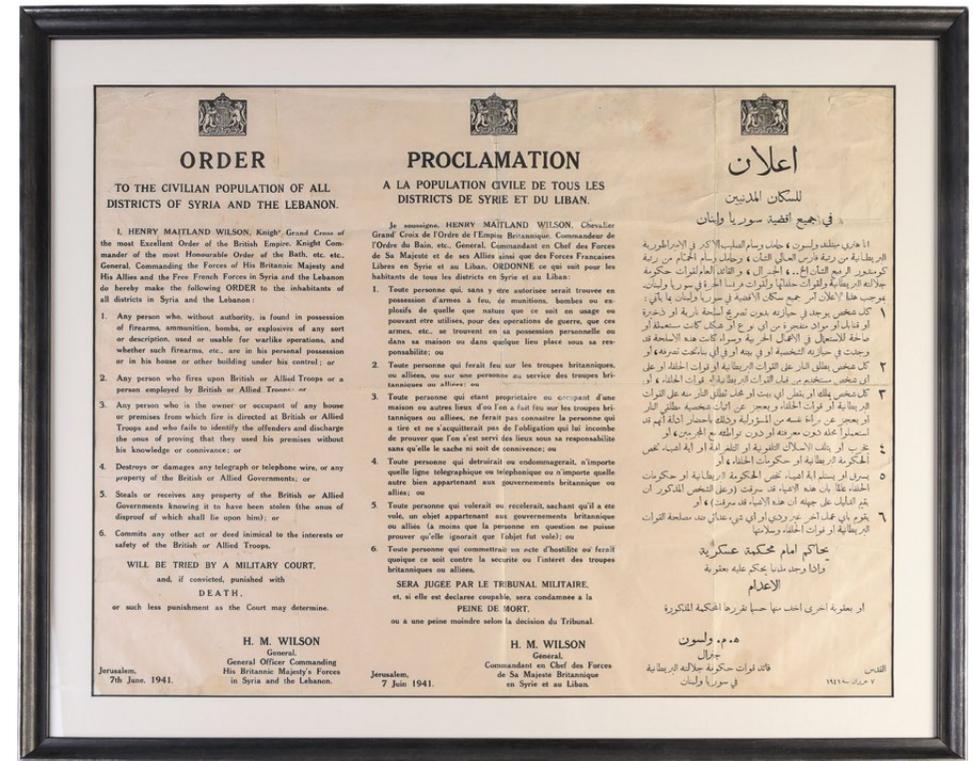
24 [KUWAIT] [SURTEES (Lt. V.N.)] H.M.S. Emerald — Gibraltar, India, Ceylon, China, Dutch East Indies, Persian Gulf, 1926–1928.

First edition. Decorative title page, twenty-three full-page illustrations from photographs, folding track-chart map. 8vo. Original green cloth-backed boards, shamrock device to the upper board, paper label to spine; extremities a little rubbed, spine label browned and chipped at corners, otherwise very good. 238, [2]pp. Devonport, Hiorns and Miller, n.d. but [1928]. £1,250

A rare account of the maiden voyage of HMS *Emerald*, which was called in to assist in the defence of Kuwait whilst the town was under threat from Ikhwan raiders.

It provides an excellent account of the *Emerald's* two-month stay at Kuwait, giving a good physical description of the town and the preparations for its defence. The photographic illustrations include 'The Naval Camp at Kuwait', 'Arab Cavalry, Kuwait', 'Naval Landing Party and Arab Army manning the Walls of Kuwait' and an image of the British Political Resident with Sheikh Ahmad al-Jaber Al-Sabah (1885–1950).

Rare. LibraryHub locates two copies, at the British Library and the National Maritime Museum. OCLC adds just one more, at Plymouth Library.



Exceedingly Rare Order to Counter Insurgents

25 WILSON (General H[enry].M[aitland].) Order to the Civilian Population of all Districts of Syria and the Lebanon.

Printed broadside text in English, French, and Arabic. Frame size 610 by 760mm. Old folds, creases. Jerusalem, 7 June, 1941. £4,500

Virtually unknown. It's not just that this broadside is unrecorded on OCLC but we could only find a single published reference to this announcement. That article dates the announcement 22 July, 1941, nearly six weeks after that printed here.

In May, 1941, Henry Maitland Wilson (1881–1964) was placed in command of British Forces in Palestine and Trans-Jordan, including overseeing the Syria-Lebanon campaign which overthrew the occupying Vichy regime. Wary of German (and other) insurgents, Maitland issued this order — which would've been posted on walls in Beirut and Damascus and likely accounts for the low survival rate.

The six articles here prohibit the carrying of firearms and other weapons; firing on British troops or people employed by them; the destruction of telegraph or telephone wires; stealing or receiving goods stolen from the British or Allied governments; or "commit[ting] any other act of deed inimical to the interests or safety of the British or Allied Troops."

Not in OCLC, not in Libraryhub, not in KVK. Kehoe, T.J. & Greenhalgh, E.M., "Living Propaganda and Self-Serving Recruitment: The Nazi Rationale for the German-Arab Training Unit, May 1941 to May 1943" in *War in History* Vol. 24, No. 4 (November 2017), p.530.

EUROPE, RUSSIA, TURKEY

A Seventeenth-Century Card Game

26 DUVAL (Pierre). *Les tables de geographie reduites en un ieu de cartes*
P. du-Val geographe du roy.

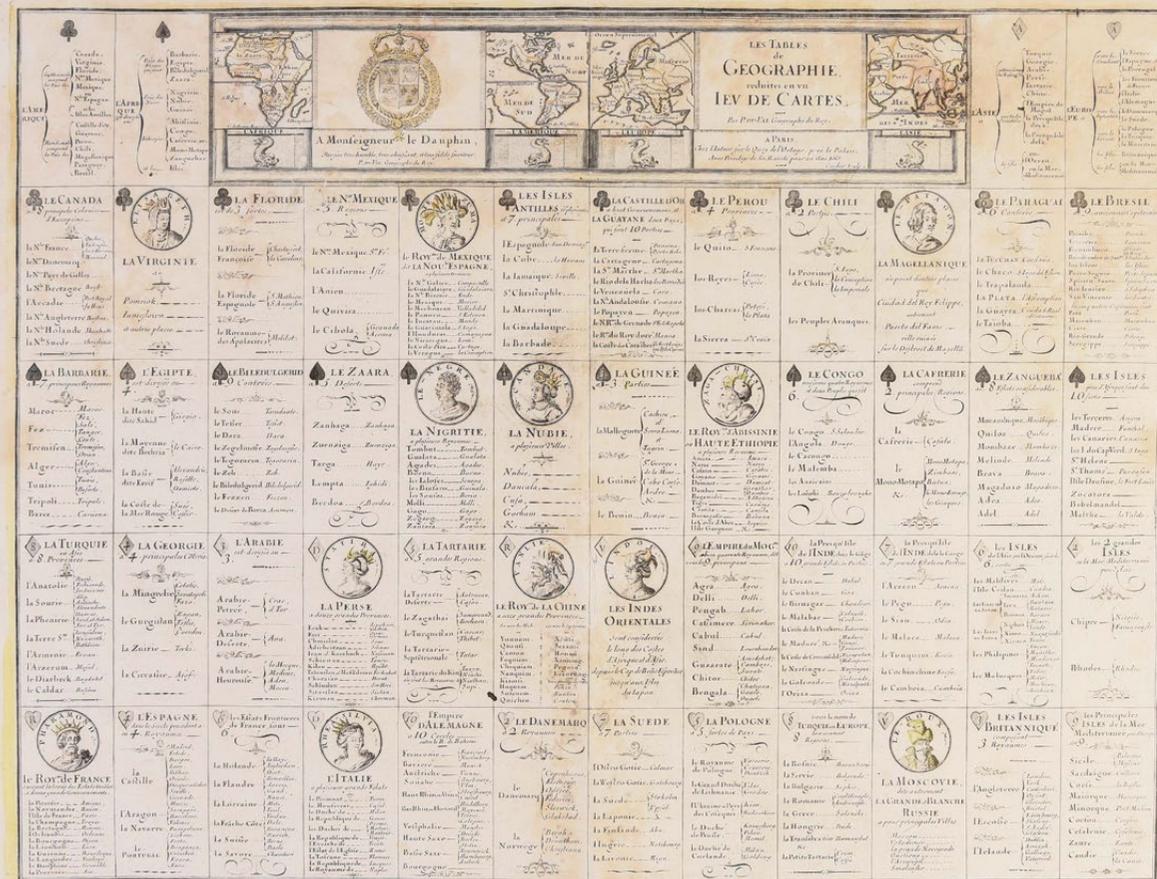
Single sheet engraving measuring 482 by 634mm (plate size: 410 by 548mm). Includes dedication to the Dauphin (with his arms), and small maps of Africa, America, Europe, and Asia at head, and 52 playing cards, 12 incorporating medallion portraits; a little subtle hand colouring; one very small hole to the valet of diamonds, some rubbing to the 5 of clubs, central fold neatly reinforced to blank verso, some light browning, overall very good. Paris, chez l'auteur, 1669. £3,750*

A lovely, uncut copy.

This card game was designed by the geographer, Pierre Duval (1619–1683), who was the nephew of Nicolas Sanson and *géographe ordinaire* to Louis XIV. The sheet was engraved by Louis Cordier.

It provides an overview of what was known of the New World at that time and also gives a real insight into late seventeenth-century education and leisure. The upper part of the sheet features four small, detailed maps showing Africa, North and South America, Europe, and Asia. The map of the Americas is notable for showing California as an island and for depicting part of the Antarctic *terra incognita*.

Each of these continents is given a suite: clubs to America, spades to Africa, diamonds to Asia, and hearts to Europe. The face cards bear appropriate medallion portraits: the Aztec emperor Moctezuma for Mexico, Queen Elizabeth I for Virginia, and a Patagonian for southern South America; King Zaga Christ of Ethiopia, Queen Candace of Nubia, and an inhabitant of Nigritia; the Chinese emperor Wanli, Queen Statira of Persia, and a Hindu of the East Indies; and Pharamond king of the Franks, Rhea Silvia (mother of Romulus and Remus) for Italy, and a Muscovite. The card for the British Isles (the three of hearts) lists various cities in



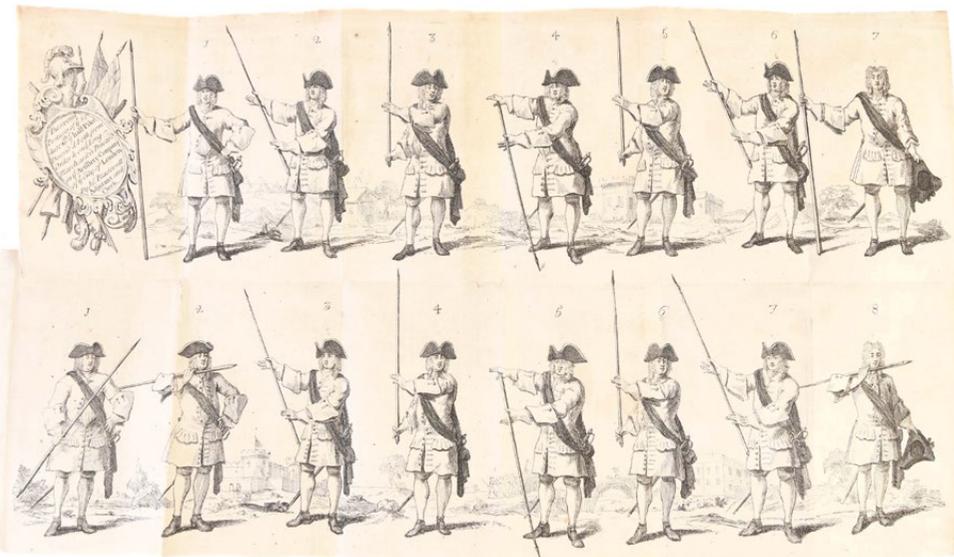
England, Scotland, and Ireland, including “Oxford”, “Glaskou”, and “Vaterford.” This is augmented with educational information for each country or region. OCLC records a handful of copies in institutions, but just two copies at auction in 1981 and 2017.

With Plates by William Hogarth

27 BLACKWELL (John). *A Compendium of Military Discipline, As it is practised by the Honourable the Artillery Company of the City of London for the Initiating and Instructing the Officers of the Trained-Bands of the said City ...*

First edition. Three folding plates (two by William Hogarth). 8vo. Recent full red morocco by Zaehnsdorf, spine and upper board lettered in gilt, a.e.g., bookplate to front pastedown, some minor spotting but very good. [16], xlvii, 72pp. London, Printed for the Author; and are to be Sold at his House, 1726.

£3,250



John Blackwell was adjutant and clerk in the Artillery Company of the City of London. He was appointed second adjutant in 1724 and made a trustee of the Company in 1728.

The work commences with a historical overview of the Honourable Artillery Company of the City of London, and reprints the 1537 Royal Charter establishing it. It states that the Company's purpose was "for military exercise and training and for the better defence of the realm" and gives directions for completing a battalion or company, plus exercise of the firelock and bayonet, et al. The work documents how the capital was to be defended in the early eighteenth century. It is considerably enhanced by the two folding plates by William Hogarth.

ESTC N4675 lists copies at Guildhall, the Honourable Artillery Company, Auckland, Folger, NYPL, Society of the Cincinnati, Michigan, and the David M. Stewart Museum.

Index to British Military Prints 1500-1914, no. 113.

A Snapshot of the Royal Navy

28 ADMIRALTY. [A Complete set of Five Engraved Sheets detailing the Pay, Subsistence and number of Officers, Men, and Ships in the Royal Navy.]

Five engraved broadsides measuring 385 by 300mm (plate mark) each. Removed from a volume, previously stitched along top margin. London, Printed for J. Millan near the Admiralty Office, 1740-1741. £3,000

A handsome crisp set of these engraved broadsides, which provide a valuable snapshot of the Royal Navy at the outset of the War of Jenkin's Ear (1739-44). The most famous incident in the war was the expedition led by George Anson, whose entire complement of ships are included here.

EUROPE, RUSSIA, TURKEY

The scope of the British Empire is also recorded. Statistics are listed at Fort William (India), Gibraltar, Minorca, as well as the Leeward Islands, Jamaica, Bermuda, Georgia, South Carolina, New York, Providence, and Newfoundland (Placentia and Canso).

The five broadsides are as follows:

The Pay of the Officers & Men in ye Royal Navy together with the Number in each Rate and their Daily Allowance of Provisions and ye Number of Ships.

In this issue, the table in the lower right-hand corner headed "Number of Ships ... Anno 1740" has the total 260. There are two other recorded in ESTC, one with the total unspecified, the other showing 275.

ESTC T96131 showing a single copy at the BL. There is also a copy at the Society of the Cincinnati.

The Pay of the Several Officers and Men in his Majesty's Garrisons in Great Britain.

ESTC T96128 showing copies at BL and Huntington. There is also a copy at the Society of the Cincinnati.

General List of his Majesty's Land Forces & Marines, Shewing the Number of Regiments, and Men in Each ... in the Army 1740.

ESTC T96130 showing copies at BL and Huntington. There is also a copy at the Society of the Cincinnati.

The Pay of the Garrisons in Ireland, Gibraltar, Minorca, & ye Plantations ...

ESTC N490068 showing a copy at NYPL only, but there is another at the Society of the Cincinnati.

The Pay & Subsistence of his Majesty's Land Forces on the British & Irish Establishment.

ESTC T96129 showing copies at BL, Huntington and Göttingen. There is also a copy at the Society of the Cincinnati.

Individual sheets are sometimes found on the market, this is a rare complete set.

General List of his Majesty's Land Forces & Marines, Shewing the Number of Regiments, and Men in Each, The Number of Half-Bay Officers on y^e British Establishment, & Amount of their Pay, The Names and Rank of the Several Corps in the Army 1740.

General List of his Majesty's Land Forces & Marines.

IN GREAT BRITAIN.				IN IRELAND.			
Regiment	Men	Half-Bay Officers	Total	Regiment	Men	Half-Bay Officers	Total
1. Regiment of Foot Guards	1000	100	1100	1. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110
2. Regiment of Grenadier Guards	1000	100	1100	2. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110
3. Regiment of Horse Guards	1000	100	1100	3. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110
4. Regiment of Grenadier Guards	1000	100	1100	4. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110
5. Regiment of Grenadier Guards	1000	100	1100	5. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110
6. Regiment of Grenadier Guards	1000	100	1100	6. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110
7. Regiment of Grenadier Guards	1000	100	1100	7. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110
8. Regiment of Grenadier Guards	1000	100	1100	8. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110
9. Regiment of Grenadier Guards	1000	100	1100	9. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110
10. Regiment of Grenadier Guards	1000	100	1100	10. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110
11. Regiment of Grenadier Guards	1000	100	1100	11. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110
12. Regiment of Grenadier Guards	1000	100	1100	12. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110
13. Regiment of Grenadier Guards	1000	100	1100	13. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110
14. Regiment of Grenadier Guards	1000	100	1100	14. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110
15. Regiment of Grenadier Guards	1000	100	1100	15. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110
16. Regiment of Grenadier Guards	1000	100	1100	16. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110
17. Regiment of Grenadier Guards	1000	100	1100	17. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110
18. Regiment of Grenadier Guards	1000	100	1100	18. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110
19. Regiment of Grenadier Guards	1000	100	1100	19. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110
20. Regiment of Grenadier Guards	1000	100	1100	20. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110
21. Regiment of Grenadier Guards	1000	100	1100	21. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110
22. Regiment of Grenadier Guards	1000	100	1100	22. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110
23. Regiment of Grenadier Guards	1000	100	1100	23. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110
24. Regiment of Grenadier Guards	1000	100	1100	24. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110
25. Regiment of Grenadier Guards	1000	100	1100	25. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110
26. Regiment of Grenadier Guards	1000	100	1100	26. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110
27. Regiment of Grenadier Guards	1000	100	1100	27. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110
28. Regiment of Grenadier Guards	1000	100	1100	28. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110
29. Regiment of Grenadier Guards	1000	100	1100	29. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110
30. Regiment of Grenadier Guards	1000	100	1100	30. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110
31. Regiment of Grenadier Guards	1000	100	1100	31. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110
32. Regiment of Grenadier Guards	1000	100	1100	32. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110
33. Regiment of Grenadier Guards	1000	100	1100	33. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110
34. Regiment of Grenadier Guards	1000	100	1100	34. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110
35. Regiment of Grenadier Guards	1000	100	1100	35. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110
36. Regiment of Grenadier Guards	1000	100	1100	36. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110
37. Regiment of Grenadier Guards	1000	100	1100	37. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110
38. Regiment of Grenadier Guards	1000	100	1100	38. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110
39. Regiment of Grenadier Guards	1000	100	1100	39. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110
40. Regiment of Grenadier Guards	1000	100	1100	40. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110
41. Regiment of Grenadier Guards	1000	100	1100	41. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110
42. Regiment of Grenadier Guards	1000	100	1100	42. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110
43. Regiment of Grenadier Guards	1000	100	1100	43. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110
44. Regiment of Grenadier Guards	1000	100	1100	44. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110
45. Regiment of Grenadier Guards	1000	100	1100	45. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110
46. Regiment of Grenadier Guards	1000	100	1100	46. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110
47. Regiment of Grenadier Guards	1000	100	1100	47. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110
48. Regiment of Grenadier Guards	1000	100	1100	48. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110
49. Regiment of Grenadier Guards	1000	100	1100	49. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110
50. Regiment of Grenadier Guards	1000	100	1100	50. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110
51. Regiment of Grenadier Guards	1000	100	1100	51. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110
52. Regiment of Grenadier Guards	1000	100	1100	52. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110
53. Regiment of Grenadier Guards	1000	100	1100	53. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110
54. Regiment of Grenadier Guards	1000	100	1100	54. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110
55. Regiment of Grenadier Guards	1000	100	1100	55. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110
56. Regiment of Grenadier Guards	1000	100	1100	56. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110
57. Regiment of Grenadier Guards	1000	100	1100	57. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110
58. Regiment of Grenadier Guards	1000	100	1100	58. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110
59. Regiment of Grenadier Guards	1000	100	1100	59. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110
60. Regiment of Grenadier Guards	1000	100	1100	60. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110
61. Regiment of Grenadier Guards	1000	100	1100	61. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110
62. Regiment of Grenadier Guards	1000	100	1100	62. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110
63. Regiment of Grenadier Guards	1000	100	1100	63. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110
64. Regiment of Grenadier Guards	1000	100	1100	64. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110
65. Regiment of Grenadier Guards	1000	100	1100	65. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110
66. Regiment of Grenadier Guards	1000	100	1100	66. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110
67. Regiment of Grenadier Guards	1000	100	1100	67. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110
68. Regiment of Grenadier Guards	1000	100	1100	68. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110
69. Regiment of Grenadier Guards	1000	100	1100	69. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110
70. Regiment of Grenadier Guards	1000	100	1100	70. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110
71. Regiment of Grenadier Guards	1000	100	1100	71. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110
72. Regiment of Grenadier Guards	1000	100	1100	72. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110
73. Regiment of Grenadier Guards	1000	100	1100	73. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110
74. Regiment of Grenadier Guards	1000	100	1100	74. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110
75. Regiment of Grenadier Guards	1000	100	1100	75. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110
76. Regiment of Grenadier Guards	1000	100	1100	76. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110
77. Regiment of Grenadier Guards	1000	100	1100	77. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110
78. Regiment of Grenadier Guards	1000	100	1100	78. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110
79. Regiment of Grenadier Guards	1000	100	1100	79. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110
80. Regiment of Grenadier Guards	1000	100	1100	80. Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands	100	10	110



The Dawn of Caricature

29 DARLY (M[ary].) *A Book of Caricaturas, on 59 Copper-Plates, with ye Principles of Designing, in that Droll & pleasing manner by M. Darly. With sundry ancient, & Modern Examples, & several well known Caricatures.*

First edition. Engraved throughout. Square 8vo. Very good in nineteenth-century cloth-backed boards. 31 engraved leaves. London, Printed for R. Wilkinson No. 58 in Cornhill, c. 1762. £12,500

A very good copy of this important work by Mary Darly (1736–1791) who is considered by many to be the first professional female cartoonist.

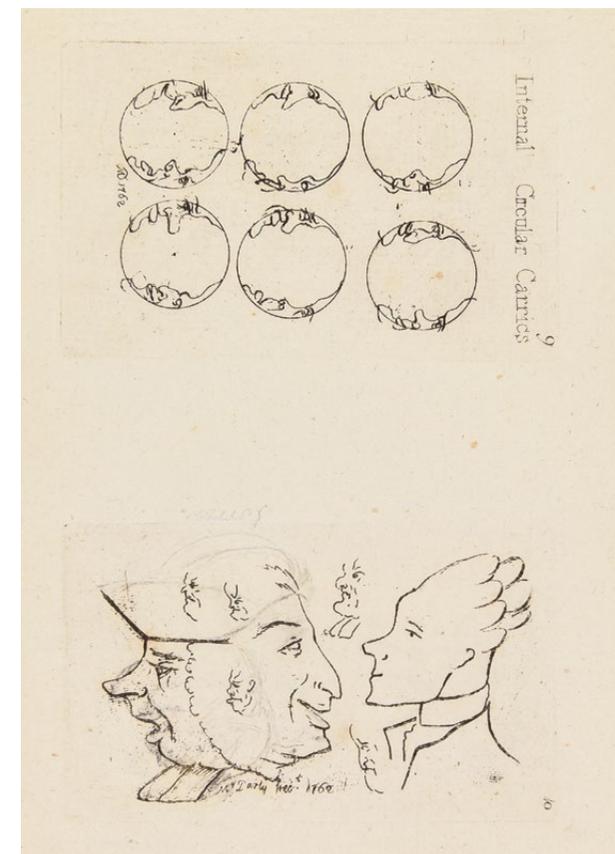
Comparatively little is known about her early life but she married the print-seller and designer Mathias Darly (c.1720–1780) in 1757. Nonetheless, her confident signature in the marriage register suggests she received at least a basic education, which acquires added significance as this “signature allows her hand to be identified plausibly on prints that she was to publish over the next two decades” (O’Connell).

Matthew Darly’s design work made him “a central figure at a time when English craftsmen were struggling for a distinct identity and for preference over foreign rivals” (ODNB). He was at the forefront of the first age in caricatures which

commenced around 1757, publishing several by the politician George Townshend. The business was jointly run by husband and wife, and Mary, who had been publishing caricatures under her own name from at least 1757, assumed responsibility for that side of the business in 1762. To make the distinction clear, per the advertisement in the *Public Advertiser*, prints were “To be had of Mary Darly, Fun Merchant, in Ryder’s Court, Fleet-Street, and at all the Print and Ballad Merchants in London and Edinburgh. Itinerant Merchants may be served wholesale by the above Caricature Merchant at reasonable Rates.” Perhaps printing this book was one way of confirming this.

ODNB continues, “When, in early 1762, a new shop at the Acorn in Ryder’s Court near Leicester Fields began to advertise caricatures, it was Mary Darly who was named as publisher. Her principal targets were the dowager princess of Wales, her alleged paramour the earl of Bute, and his allegedly locust-like Scottish friends and relations, of whom the Darlys promised prints ‘as fast as their Needles will move, and Aqua fortis Bite’ (*Public Advertiser*, 28 Sept 1762). To this end Mary welcomed contributions from the general public: ‘Gentlemen and Ladies may have any Sketch or Fancy of their own, engraved, etched &c. with the utmost Despatch and Secrecy’. That she herself was the etcher of these designs was established by her offer to ‘have them either Engrav’d, etched, or Dry-Needled, by their humble Servant’. In October she published the first part of *Principles of Caricatura* (1762) which according to the title-page provided guidance in drawing caricatures and which reinforced her offer to give exposure in the capital to the ideas of provincial amateurs: ‘any carrick will be etched and published that the Authoress shall be favoured with, Post paid’. Styling herself ‘fun merchant’, Mary Darly fostered enthusiasm for graphic satire, cultivated a polite audience, and increased sensitivity to caricature as an artistic convention.”

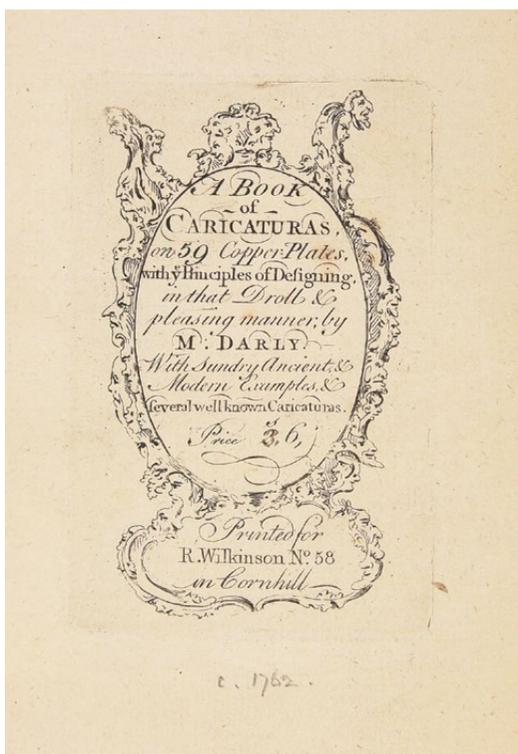
The short text commences with a definition of caricature: “Caricature is the burlesque of Character, or an exaggeration



of nature, especially those forms & features which have a striking peculiarity in them. It is a species of drawing destitute of those delicacies which embellish the imitations of fine nature.” This is followed by a set of rules for drawing them and fifty-nine examples. The etchings are signed variously MD, M Darley, My Darly and Mary Darly. Almost all are dated 1761 or 1762.

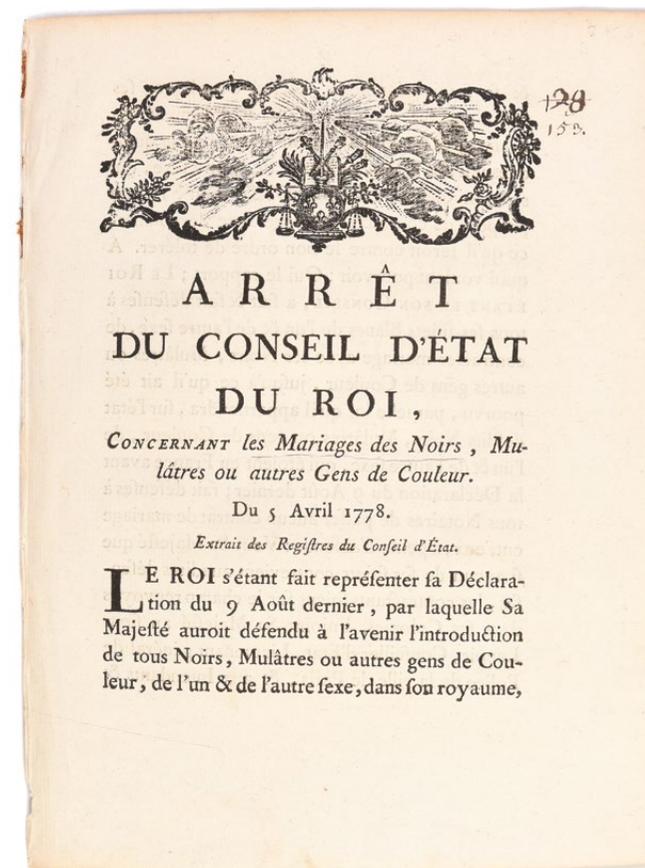
She probably used *England’s Remembrancer: or, a Humorous, Sarcastical, and Political Collection of Characters and Caricaturas* (London, c.1759) as a model. “Like Townshend’s prints, the book was small in scale, and the published examples employ a similar aesthetic of expressive outline, derived from drawing. Along with reproduced copies of a few grotesques and caricatures by other masters, including Leonardo da Vinci, Darly also included copies of some of Townshend’s figures as examples. Yet the tone of the brief instructions at the beginning of the volume are pointedly anti-political. Clearly aiming at leisured, aristocratic women, Mary Darly counseled that caricature was a charming amateur pastime ...” (Rausser).

The great age of eighteenth-century caricature soon followed, during which James Gillray, Isaac Cruikshank, and Thomas Rowlandson became the most famous practitioners. Dorothy George acknowledged such when she wrote that the “transition that outmoded the emblematic print and prepared the way for Gillray and Rowlandson was due chiefly to Matthew Darly and his wife. From 1770 to 1777 or 1778 they dominated the print-selling world with caricatures in the newer manner.”



Extremely rare: not in ESTC, not in OCLC, not in BL. Yale appear to have a copy which is catalogued as individual leaves over 27 records in OCLC.

Darly, M., “Advertisement” in *Public Advertiser* (London) 20 May 1763; George, D., *English Political Caricature*, (Clarendon Press, 1959) p.147; O’Connell, S., “Mary Darly, Fun Merchant and Caricaturist” in Martiniz, C. & Roman, C., eds., *Female Printmakers, Printsellers and Publishers in the Eighteenth Century: The Imprint of Women* forthcoming in 2024, p.1; Rausser, A.F., *Caricature Unmasked: Irony, Authenticity, and Individualism in Eighteenth-century English Prints* (Del-aware, 2008) p.47.



Forbidding Inter-Racial Marriage in 18th-Century France

30 LOUIS XVI. Arrêt du Conseil d'État du Roi Concernant les Mariages des Noirs, Mulâtres ou autres Gens de Couleur.

First edition. Woodcut device. 4to. Removed from a volume, ms. ink number to top right corner. 3, [1]pp. Lyon, Imprimerie du Roi, 1778. £2,250

The increasing Black population in France, and particularly in Paris, became such a matter of concern for King Louis XVI that in 1777 he attempted to ban any future immigration with the *Déclaration pour la police des noirs* which forbade “Noirs, Mulâtres ou autres gens de Couleur” from entering France.

At the time the Black population in France was about 4000–5000, and so the King sought to prevent so-called blood degeneration and, presciently, revolution in the colonies (the spirit of liberty was infectious and liable to be carried back to Saint-Domingue, Martinique, Guadeloupe etc).

However, the measure didn’t cover the population already in the country and so the King issued this decree which forbade any white French person from

inter-racial marriage: “défenses à tous sujets Blancs de l’un de l’autre sexe, de contracter mariage avec les Noirs, Mulâtres ou autres gens de Couleur ...” Curiously, while it clearly forbade marriage, it didn’t go so far as to forbid sex between races.

An administrative act rather than a law, it was repealed by the French Revolutionary government in 1791, though hypocritically re-instated by Napoleon in 1803.

OCLC locates copies at BnF, Poitiers, Strasbourg, JCB, Penn, NY Historical, Temple and the Menil Collection.

Wroth & Amman, 1905.

Ridiculing Keppel’s Misfortune

31 [KEPPEL (Admiral Augustus).] The Surrey Contest freely stated: With curious Anecdotes related.

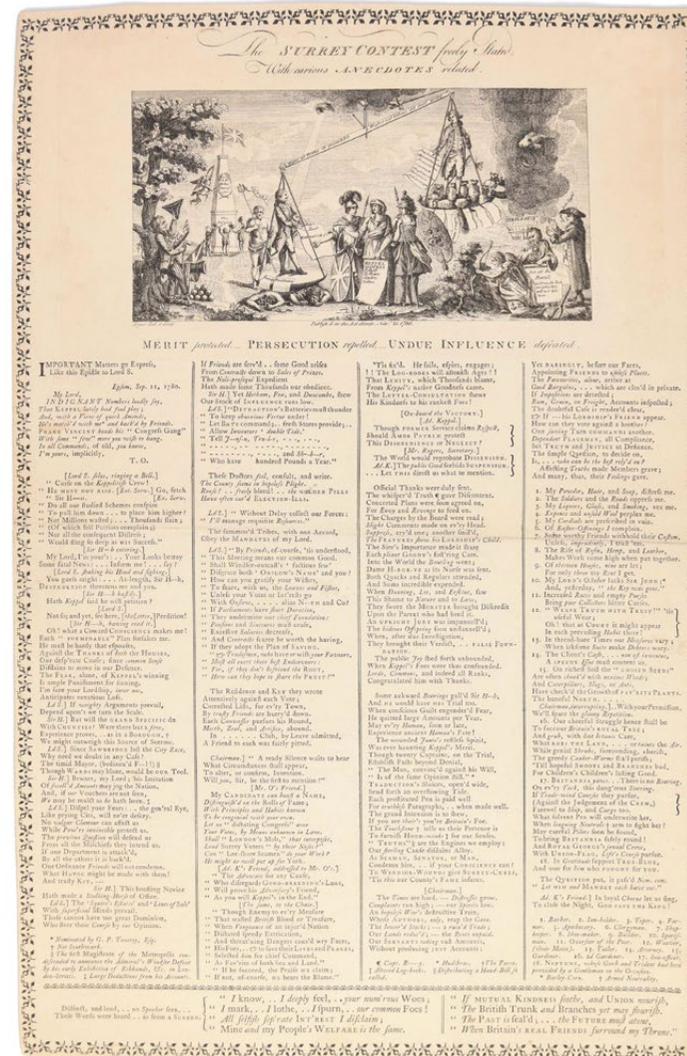
Letterpress broadside measuring 475 by 305mm. Engraved illustration to top measuring 100 by 205mm, Publish’d as the Act directs, Novr 25, 1780. Text in four columns. A crisp copy with a single old fold. [London, John Stockdale, 1780]. £2,500

A rare satire of Admiral Augustus Keppel (1725–1786), navy officer and politician and his unfortunate campaign for the seat of Surrey in 1780. The broadside is considerably augmented by the engraved illustration featuring Keppel, his ship HMS *Formidable* ablaze, and fourteen other figures, all in service of “Merit protected. Persecution repelled. Undue Influence defeated.”

This lengthy satirical poem was prompted by the 1780 election for the commons in Surrey. It references his previous courts-martial for his conduct during the Battle of Ushant, and comments on the state of the nation, war, and the economy. A sample verse:

*Oh! what a coward CONSCIENCE makes me!
Each “FORMIDABLE” Plan forsakes me.
He must be hardy that espouses
Against the THANKS of both the HOUSES,
Our desp’rate Cause; since common Sense
Disdains to move in our Defence.
The FEAR, alone of KEPPEL’S winning
Is ample punishment for sinning.”*

Augustus Keppel was MP for Windsor from 1761–1780. After his election defeat, he was nominated for Surrey without his knowledge. “A deputation, however, waited on him, with a list of respectable names who would support him. In consequence of which, he met his friends, five days afterwards and actually became



a candidate. A very spirited, though short, canvass followed, and the Admiral was elected with Sir Joseph Mawbey; but it is said to have cost him £9000” (Urban).

Keppel’s early years at sea included three years off the coast of Guinea, plus a spot on George Anson’s circumnavigation. Keppel acted with distinction on that voyage (including the capture of the Manila galleon), was made acting lieutenant, and enjoyed Anson’s patronage.

Rare: Not on OCLC. ESTC locates a single copy at BL: “Stockdale advertised the sheet in the *General Advertiser*, Nov. 27, 1780.” We find another at the NMM. Burke, E., *The correspondence of Edmund Burke: January 1792–August 1794*, vol. 7 (Cambridge, 1968), p.303; Urban, S., “Historical Account of the Elections for Surrey” in *The Gentleman’s Magazine: and Historical Chronicle* Vol. LVIII (London, 1788), p.1053.

32 [PINION (Raphael).] *Limomachia*. By His Majesty's Royal Letters Patent, the new-invented Machine for taking Likenesses ... by which the usual Objections to the Art, viz. Time, Trouble, and Expence, are entirely removed, by Raphael Pinion, Portrait-Grinder, at his Manufactory, in Liecester [sic] Square ...

Letterpress broadside measuring 405 by 258mm, with an etched vignette by Pinion at head. Untrimmed, some browning to verso, an old fold with some restoration along it, minor loss to a couple of letters, a few minor chips to edges, dust-soiling to the margins. London, c. 1780–1788. £4,500

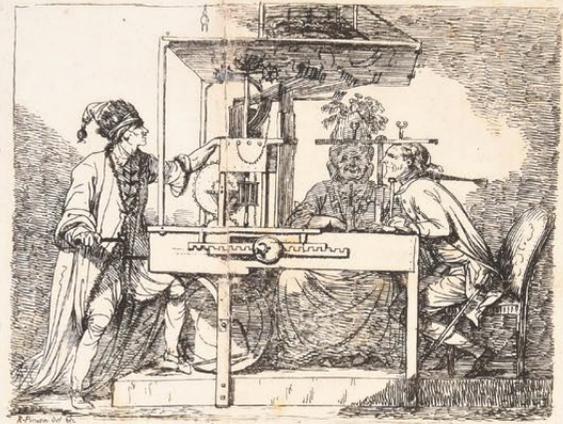
A very rare survival. Raphael Pinion's limomachia machine was one of the earliest examples of machines replacing the eighteenth-century tradition of silhouette portraits. At the time of printing, a portrait silhouette might cost as much as ten shillings, Pinion's machine would produce a likeness of an entire family for 1s 2d.

More commonly known as physiognotrace, the method was first invented by Gilles-Louis Chrétien (1754–1811). There “were other names for the various inventions, including the Ediography, Limomachia, Pasigraph, Prosopoagrophus, Profilograph, Charles Schmalcalder's Delinator, Copier, Proportionometer, and William King's ‘patent delineating pencil’” (Knife). “They dressed in flowing robes and the machines worked by concealed operators. They functioned by means of a rod and wire attached to a pencil, which passed over the sitters profile and reproduced the outline on a sheet of paper” (NPG).

This handsome broadside includes a lengthy, rather breathless description:

“Mr Pinon, animated with an enthusiastic desire to remove every impediment to the progress of his Art ... hath united Mechanics with the Art of Painting. Notwithstanding the greatness of his design, with unwearied diligence, and a constancy not to be shaken by difficulties; although at the expense of health, pleasure and fortune, he hath produced to the world his LIMOMACHIA or MACHINE FOR GRINDING LIKENESSES. ... Trusting therefore to the intrinsic merit of his Machine, and the modesty of his pretensions, he will only add, that by his method, and his alone, any Lady or Gentleman may have their Portraits taken in one minute with the most scrupulous exactitude; and, as his Machine admits of more than one sitter, the Lady and her Spouse, the Lover and his Mistress may be drawn at the same time, in the most engaging attitudes and tender situations ...”

ESTC, locates a single copy at Harvard and dates it c.1750. We find another at the British Museum (whose catalogue gives a date of ‘1780–1788’). Knipe, P., “Paper Profiles: American Silhouettes” in *Journal of the American Institute for Conservation*, Vol. 41, No. 3 (Autumn–Winter, 2002), p.216; “The Spread of the Silhouette” — <https://www.npg.org.uk/whatson/display/2004/silhouettes/the-spread-of-the-silhouette>.



L I M O M A C H I A.

By His MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT,
The new-invented MACHINE for taking LIKENESSES,

By which the usual Objections to the Art, viz. TIME, TROUBLE, and EXPENCE, are entirely removed,

By R A P H A E L P I N I O N,
P O R T R A I T - G R I N D E R,

At his Manufactory, in LIECESTER SQUARE, Opposite the Equestrian Statue of the King.

To the P U B L I C.

IT has been long a subject of real regret that the divine art of Portrait-Painting, has laboured under great and almost insuperable difficulties, with respect to the expence and process of its execution; and every effort to make it of more extensive utility, or to raise it to that state of perfection of which it is capable, has been hitherto ineffectual. Being convinced, therefore, that those obstacles have arisen from the vague and uncertain mode of copying nature with the eyes, Mr. Pinion, animated with an enthusiastic desire to remove every impediment to the progress of his Art, and to place its frame upon the firm basis of true excellence, has boldly dared to tread a path untraced by his predecessors, and, for the first time, hath united Mechanics with the Art of Painting. Notwithstanding the greatness of his design, with unwearied diligence, and a constancy not to be shaken by difficulties; although at the expence of health, pleasure and fortune, he hath produced to the world his LIMOMACHIA or MACHINE FOR GRINDING LIKENESSES. He will forbear in this place to congratulate himself on the success of his labours, or to expatiate on the importance of his discovery. It affords him, however, great comfort when he reflects that the smiles of incredulity and the envy of contemporary artists, are inseparable: and although he has much to apprehend from where genius and talents were never known to want a patron. Trusting therefore to the intrinsic merit of his Machine, and the modesty of his pretensions, he will only add, that by his method, and his alone, any Lady or Gentleman may have their Portraits taken in one minute with the most scrupulous exactitude; and, as his Machine admits of more than one sitter, the Lady and her Spouse, the Lover and his Mistress may be drawn at the same time, in the most engaging attitudes and tender situations. But what he flatters himself must recommend him in the strongest manner to the Nobility and Gentry is the exceeding low price for which his Machine enables him to execute their commands, which it must be acknowledged is superior to every other consideration. They are as follows:

Families, treated historically, each person	L. S. D.	Half lengths	L. S. D.
Single whole lengths	0 1 2	Kneats	0 0 7
Do, historically	0 0 11 1/2	Three quarters	0 0 4
Profiles in all colours proportionably low.	0 1 1 1/2		0 0 2 1/2

Considerable allowance will be made to Captains of Ships, or to those who shall take a large quantity for the purpose of gratifying their friends.

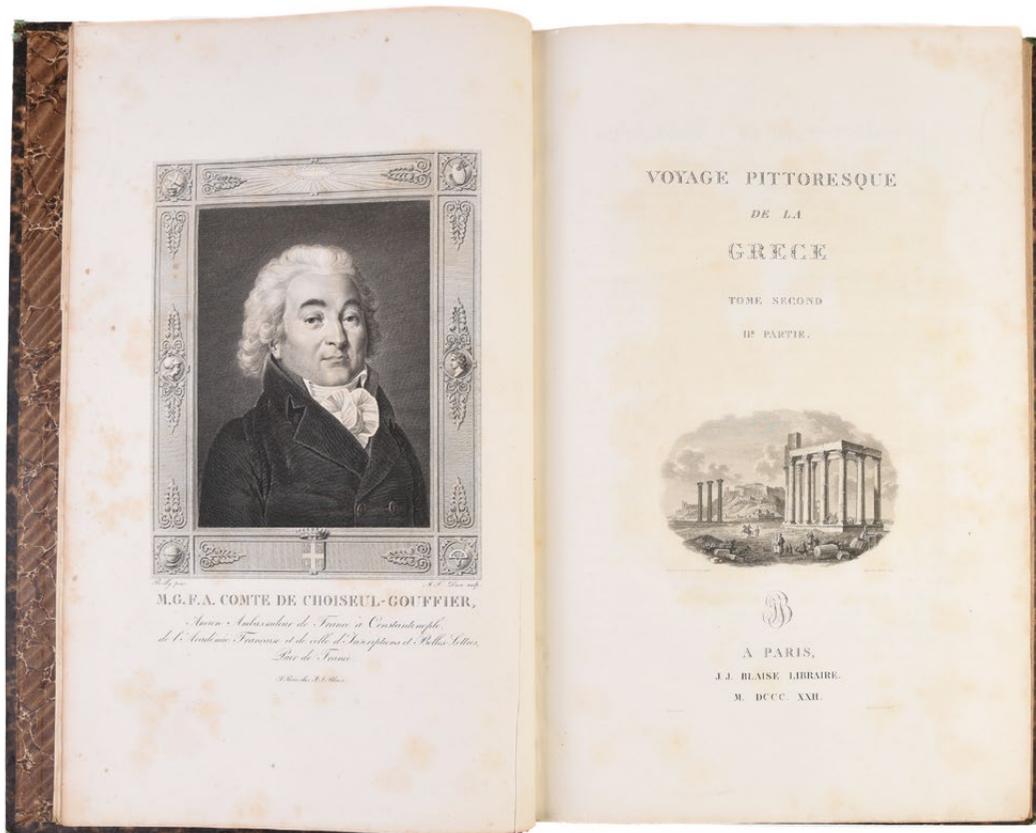
At a time when the country is pestered with innumerable quacks, who, under the specious denomination of Artists, disgrace the honourable appellation, by their absolute ignorance of every requisite of the Art, the Patente thinks it his duty, in justice to his own invention, to inform the public that his method is totally divested of every little disingenuous artifice practised by consequently executed with unerring and mathematical precision.

To such as remain doubtful of the surprizing powers of the LIMOMACHIA, notwithstanding what has been here advanced, he begs they will favour him with a single experiment, after which, if the performance be found in the least defective, he promises never again to solicit their encouragement.

As the excellence and celebrity of his Machine will doubtless occasion such a conflux of business as to deprive many worthy fellow Artists of the means of subsistence, he intends to practice from nine till eleven, each morning, the profits of which will be appropriated solely to the relief of those Gentlemen who shall appear to have suffered by the introduction of the LIMOMACHIA.

N.B. The most astonishing likenesses taken from description. Also Portraits in Worsted, Human-hair, and Hot-poker; finished with inconceivable delicacy.

Mr. Pinion has at this time in his Gallery, several Mechanical Trifles, the amusements of his leisure hours. Among the rest is a Machine to ascertain, with infallible certainty, what is Beautiful and Grand in nature; likewise a Trap for catching the Aurora Borealis, to be ground in water for the use of Miniature Painters.



A Beautiful Copy

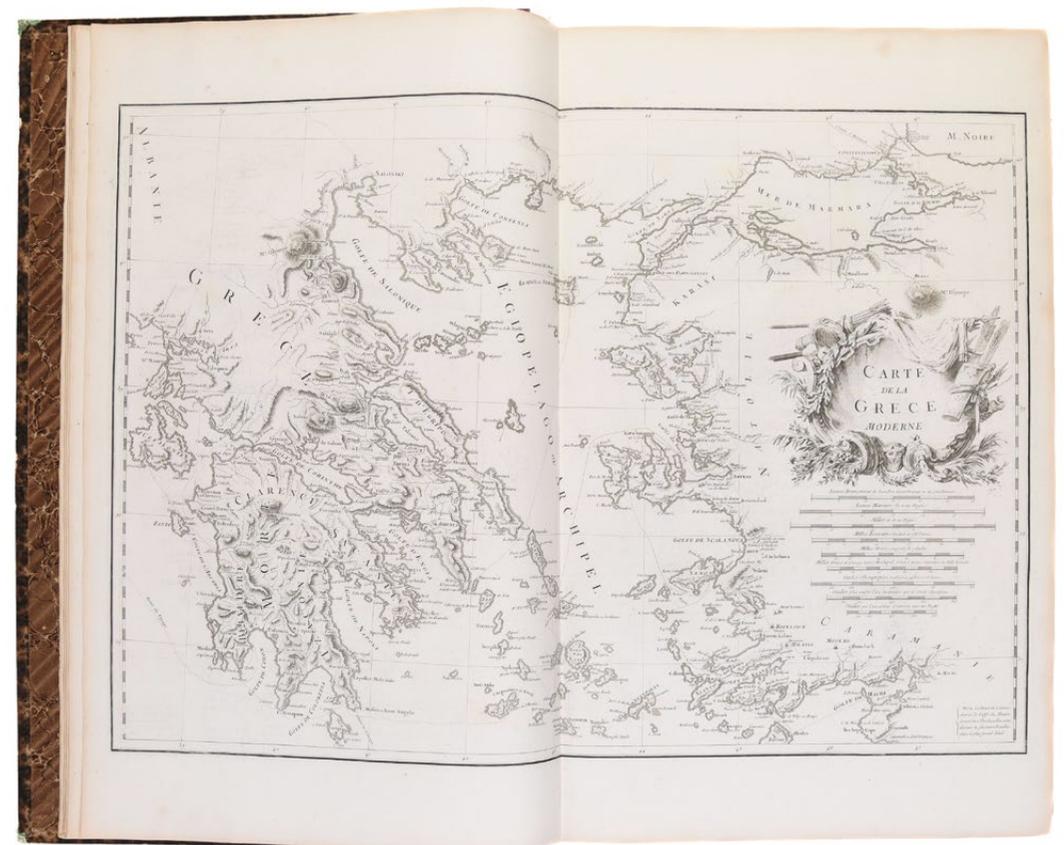
33 CHOISEUL-GOUFFIER (Marie Gabriel, Comte de). Voyage Pittoresque De la Grèce.

First edition, third issue. 3 vols. 2 folding maps & 126 plates on 98 sheets (2 folding); portrait & 157 plates on 65 sheets (including 4 splendid double page views & 5 double page-maps). Folio. Smart mid-nineteenth century half red morocco. Paris, 1782, 1809 & 1822. **£13,000**

A particularly fine copy of this important work. The third issue can be identified, according to Leonora Navari, by the final line of the preliminary discourse which ends: "O utinam ..." By contrast the first two issues finish with the words: "exoriare aliquis..."

The author made his first visit to Greece in 1776, cruising through the islands and along the coastline of Asia Minor, before coasting around the Morea and travelling from Athens to Salonika. In 1784 he was appointed ambassador to the Ottoman court, a post he held until the French Revolution, after which, it not being safe for him to return to France, he spent the next ten years in Russia, before

EUROPE, RUSSIA, TURKEY



returning home in 1802. The second volume was much delayed, only the first part appearing before the author's death in 1817, the final section not being completed until 1822.

The most important work on Greece and Turkey of the period, the book is beautifully printed on thick paper with fine engraved vignettes and, given that it took forty years to produce, it exhibits a remarkable typographical uniformity.

Blackmer, 342.

A Settlement for the Criminal Poor

34 [YOUNG (Robert).] British Settlement for the Reformation of the Criminal Poor, Adults and Children. Now about to be founded by voluntary contributions ...

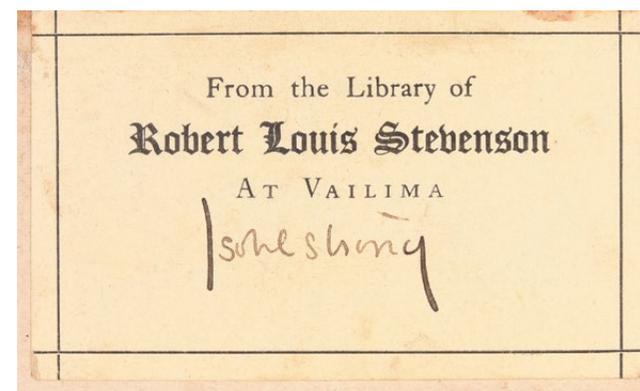
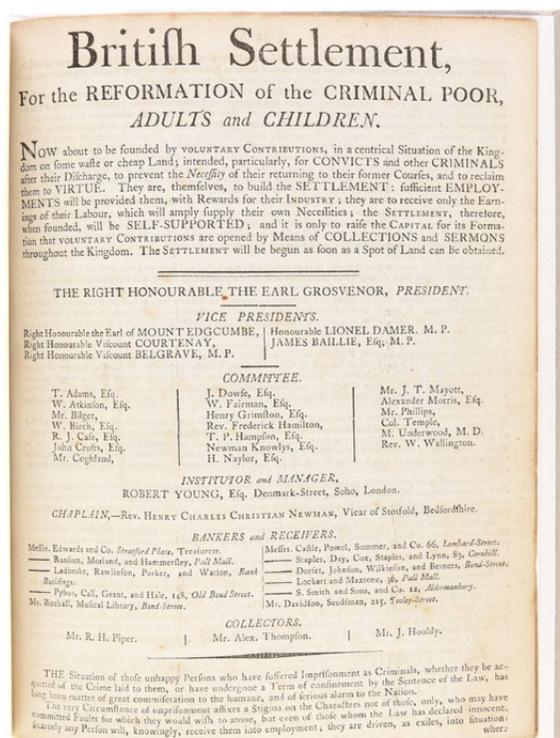
First edition. 4to. Modern paper-backed boards, a little toned but very good. 4pp. [London, c. 1790]. £750

Citing the stigma of incarceration and trial, for those guilty or those proved innocent, the near impossibility of finding work thereafter and thus the likelihood of re-offending, this scarce proposal solicits contributions toward a settlement in Derbyshire for the reformation of the criminal poor, adults and children.

The settlement, consisting of cottages, workshops and work-houses, was to be built by the residents themselves. Moreover, "sufficient employments will be provided them, with rewards for their industry; they are to receive only the earnings of their labour, which will amply supply their own necessities; the settlement, therefore, when founded, will be self-supported." The document references similar projects in Hackney in 1788 and Walworth as comparative examples.

OCLC locates a single copy at the University of London.

Kress, 14474.



Stevenson's Copy

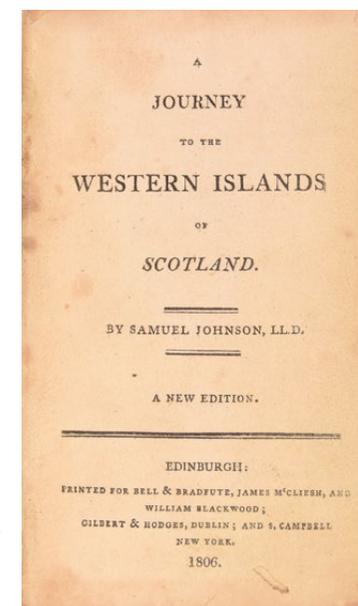
35 [STEVENSON (Robert Louis).] JOHNSON (Samuel). A Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland.

New edition. 12mo. Contemporary calf, extremities rubbed, bookplate to front pastedown, a couple of pencil annotations. 207, [1]pp. Edinburgh, Bell & Bradfute, 1806. £2,000

Robert Louis Stevenson's copy with the Vailima bookplate signed by Isobel Strong, Stevenson's step-daughter. Stevenson was born in Edinburgh in 1850, and raised and educated there. His father was a lighthouse engineer, who would tour Scotland inspecting lighthouses. Stevenson's summer of 1869 was spent touring Orkney and the Shetland islands, and the family spent three weeks at Erraid Island in 1870.

Stevenson had clearly read Johnson's rather patronising account. In the posthumously published *AES Triplex*, Stevenson quipped: "No one surely could have recoiled with more heartache and terror from the thought of death than our respected lexicographer; and yet we know how little it affected his conduct, how wisely and boldly he walked, and in what a fresh and lively vein he spoke of life. Already an old man, he ventured on his Highland tour; and his heart, bound with triple brass, did not recoil before twenty-seven individual cups of tea."

Indeed, there are a couple of pencil markings to the text, notably this passage on page 174: "All travel has its advantages. If the passenger visits better countries, he may learn to improve his own, and if fortune carries him to worse, he may learn to enjoy it." Stevenson, R.L., *AES Triplex* (New York, 1901), p.18.





Science in the Water

36 HEATH (William). **Monster Soup commonly called Thames Water, being a correct representation [sic] of that precious stuff doled out to us!!!**

Hand-coloured etching measuring 265 by 380mm. Laid down on cream card, old fold but very good. London, T. McLean 26 Haymarket, c. 1828. £3,500*

This wonderful survival feels as pertinent today as at the time of publication. An alternate title, running across the top margin, reads: Microcosm, dedicated to the London Water Companies, Brought Forth All Monstrous, All Prodigious Things [sic], Hydras, and Gorgons, and Chimeras Dire. Vide Milton. [‘Paradise Lost’, ii.]

Concerns over the quality of the London water supply were such that in 1827 the Metropolitan Water Supply appointed a commission to investigate the lamentable state of the Thames. Their report, published in 1828, provided no answers to the problem and the issue was the subject of much correspondence in the *Times*.

Heath’s was the first of many satires on the subject that followed, notably George Cruikshank’s “Salus populi suprema lex” in 1832, then two cartoons that appeared in *Punch*, the first in 1850, “A Drop of London Water” — the next in 1858, “Father Thames Introducing His Offspring to the Fair City of London.” “However, what is so significant about this image is that, three years before cholera arrived in Britain, before the sanitation reforms further polluted the Thames, and

before John Snow identified water as the vector of cholera, popular illustrations anticipate the central role that water, and especially waterborne microorganisms, will play in transforming London and scientific medicine ... Depicting water rather than air as a threat to the health of British citizens anticipates an ideological shift in line with the mid-century investigations of water purity that changed the perceptions of disease threats” (Smeele).

OCLC locates copies at Yale and Wellcome only. We find another at the BM. *BM Satires*, 15568; Smeele, W., “Grounding Miasma, or Anticipating the Germ Theory of Disease in Victorian Cholera Satire” in *The Journal of the Midwest Modern Language Association*, Vol. 49, No. 2 (Fall, 2016), pp. 17–18.

The African Roscius Plays Shylock

37 [SHAKESPEARE (William)] [ALDRIDGE (Ira).] **Royal Adelphi Theatre ... An Actor of Colour Known throughout America by the Appellation of the African Roscius.**

Letterpress broadside. Folio measuring 370 by 245mm. Small loss to bottom left corner affecting a couple of lines of text, a couple of spots. Hull, Peck & Smith, 1831. £5,000

Very rare: a playbill from Ira Aldridge’s time in England. This one advertises his appearance at the Royal Adelphi Theatre in Hull. Under the stage name of Mr Keene, he played the role of Shylock in an adaption of *The Merchant of Venice* here called *The Jew; or, the Bond of Blood!* In the second play, the “Grand Romantic Drama”, *Massaroni* he played the titular Brigand Chief.

The playbill includes a long hyperbolic biographical piece on Aldridge, emphasising his African heritage and supposedly copied from the *New-York Courier*: “The Ancestors of the African Roscius, down to the Grandfather of the subject of this memoir, where Princes of the Foulah Tribe, whose dominions were Senegal on the banks of the river Gambia. The father of the present individual was sent for his education to Schenectady College, near New-York, in the United States — Three days after his departure from his native shore, an insurrection broke out among the Tribe, and the King, the Grandfather of the African Roscius, fell a victim to his mutinous subjects. Deprived of the means of asserting his birth-right, and to a certain degree cast on the world a cosmopolite, his father became a minister of the Presbyterian persuasion, and now officiates in Zion Church, New-York. The subject of this memoir, born, July 24th, 1807, was destined for the same profession, but preferring the sock and buskin, he departed from his father’s roof, and wended his way to the shores of England.” The Royal Adelphi adds: “The singular and unprecedented novelty of a NATIVE AFRICAN personating Dramatic Characters, has induced the managers, at considerable expense, to form an engagement with him.”

ROYAL ADELPHI THEATRE.

Messrs. INGLETON & CLIFTON have the honour of announcing the most SINGULAR NOVELTY in the Theatrical World—
AN ACTOR OF COLOUR,
KNOWN THROUGHOUT AMERICA BY THE APPELLATION OF THE

African Roscius.

His success in New-York and the principal Theatres of the United States, has induced him to visit England professionally. He is engaged by the proprietors of the Theatre-Royal, Covent-Garden, on which stage he will make his first appearance early in the next season; previous to which he has been acting at the principal Theatres in Great-Britain, viz. Bath, Bristol, Brighton, Liverpool, Manchester, Edinburgh, Glasgow, &c. In each place his extraordinary abilities have been witnessed with astonishment by brilliant and crowded audiences.

As he is the only Actor of Colour that was ever known, and probably the only instance that may ever again occur, the following brief sketch may be acceptable. —“The Ancestors of the African Roscius, down to the Grandfather of the subject of this memoir, were Princes of the Foulah Tribe, whose dominions were Senegal, on the banks of the river Gambia. The father of the present individual was sent for his education to Schenectady College, near New-York, in the United States.— Three days after his departure from his native shore, an insurrection broke out among the Tribe, and the King, the Grandfather of the African Roscius, fell a victim to his malicious subjects. Deprived of the means of asserting his birth-right, and to a certain degree cast on the world a cosmopolite, his father became a minister of the Presbyterian persuasion, and now officiates in Zion Church, New-York. The subject of this memoir, born July 24th, 1807, was destined for the same profession, but preferring the sock and buskin, he departed from his father's roof, and wended his way to the shores of England.”—*Copied from the New-York Courier.*

The singular and unprecedented novelty of a NATIVE AFRICAN personating Dramatic Characters, has induced the managers, at a considerable expense, to form an engagement with him

FOR FOUR NIGHTS.

MISS TUNSTALL,

Whose powerful Vocal abilities have elicited such distinguished marks of approbation, and added so materially to the attractions of the Theatre, is Re-Engaged for a limited period.

This present THURSDAY, September 1st, 1831,

Will be represented, a Drama, founded on Shakespear's “Merchant of Venice,” called

The Jew; OR, THE BOND OF BLOOD!

The Character of Shylock by Mr. KEENE.

Antonio, the Merchant. . . Mr. BANKS—Bassanio, his friend. . . Mr. THOMPSON—Salanio. . . Mr. KING—Salarino. . . Mr. J. SAUNDERS
Old Gobbo . . . Mr. TURNBULL—Laurelotti Gobbo, his son. . . Mr. G. TAYLOR—Gratiano. . . Mr. STEVENS from the Theatre Royal Bath, his first appearance.
Tubal, a Jew. . . Mr. JONES— Duke of Venice. . . Mr. T. W. VINING—Lorenzo. . . Mr. C. INGLETON
Nerissa. Mrs. BANKS—Portia. Miss HILLIARD—Jessica. Miss TUNSTALL in which character she will sing

“Even as the Sun,” “By the simplicity of Venus,” & “Lo here the gentle lark.”

A SAILOR'S HORNPIPE, in Character, by Mr. STEVENS.

After which, the Grand Romantic Drama of

Massaroni.

Massaroni, the Brigand Chief - - - - - Mr. KEENE.

Prince Bianchi Mr. THOMPSON—Nicolo, Steward of the College of St. Arnolph. Mr. BANKS—Count Caraffa. Mr. SMITH
Albert Mr. MUIR
Theodore Mr. J. SAUNDERS
Secretary Mr. MAULEY—Paulo. Mr. VIRTUE—Officer. Mr. JONES
Ottavia, Niece to the Prince. Mrs. BANKS—Italian Peasant Girls. Mesdames JOHNSON & CLIFTON

BRIGANDS,

Rubaldo. Mr. C. INGLETON—Spoleto. Mr. T. W. VINING—Santolo. Mr. G. TAYLOR—Staino. Mr. KING
Marie Grazie, the Brigand's Wife. Miss HILLIARD

Stage-Manager. Mr. CLIFTON—Conductor of the Orchestra. Mr. POTCHETT.

Evening, the Musical Play of *The Slave*,—Gambia by Mr. Keene, being the last night but one of his engagement.
Performances on Saturday Evening.—*The Gentle Shepherd* will be produced on Tuesday, the 7th instant.

Boxes 2s.—Pit 1s.—Gallery 6d.—Second Price (at a quarter before Nine o'clock) to the Boxes 1s.

Doors will open at half-past Six o'clock, performances to commence precisely at Seven.

PECK & SMITH, Printers, 38 Lowgate, and 10 Queen-Street, HULL.

Born in New York City, Ira Aldridge (1807–1867) attended the African Free School and opted for a career on the stage rather than the clergy as his father preferred. While he got his start in the Brown's Theatre (known as the African Theatre), New York, his prospects were brighter in England and he emigrated in 1824. Aldridge's debut came the next year in a production of *The Revolt of Suriname* in which he played the enslaved prince Oroonoko. Other roles followed quickly, such as *The Ethiopian*, *The Libertine Defeated*, and *The Negro's Curse*, which was written for him. For the next seven years he performed under the stage name the “African Roscius.” Importantly, his first performance as Othello was in 1826, making him the first known actor of African descent to perform the role.

While the novelty of seeing an African-American on English stages was healthy for the box-office, Aldridge was subject to much racist criticism and the occasional, unexplained, cancellation of performances. He persevered nonetheless, and performed throughout the United Kingdom. In an interesting twist, from 1830 he began to play white roles, powdering his face and wearing blond wigs when required. Meanwhile, he continued to play Othello, with the Royal Theatre at Bath and, in 1833, in Theatre Royal Covent Garden. The survival rate of these playbills is very low. OCLC locates just six dated between 1827 and 1849, each in a single holding at the V&A, U Penn, Dartmouth, Folger, Williams, and Emory.

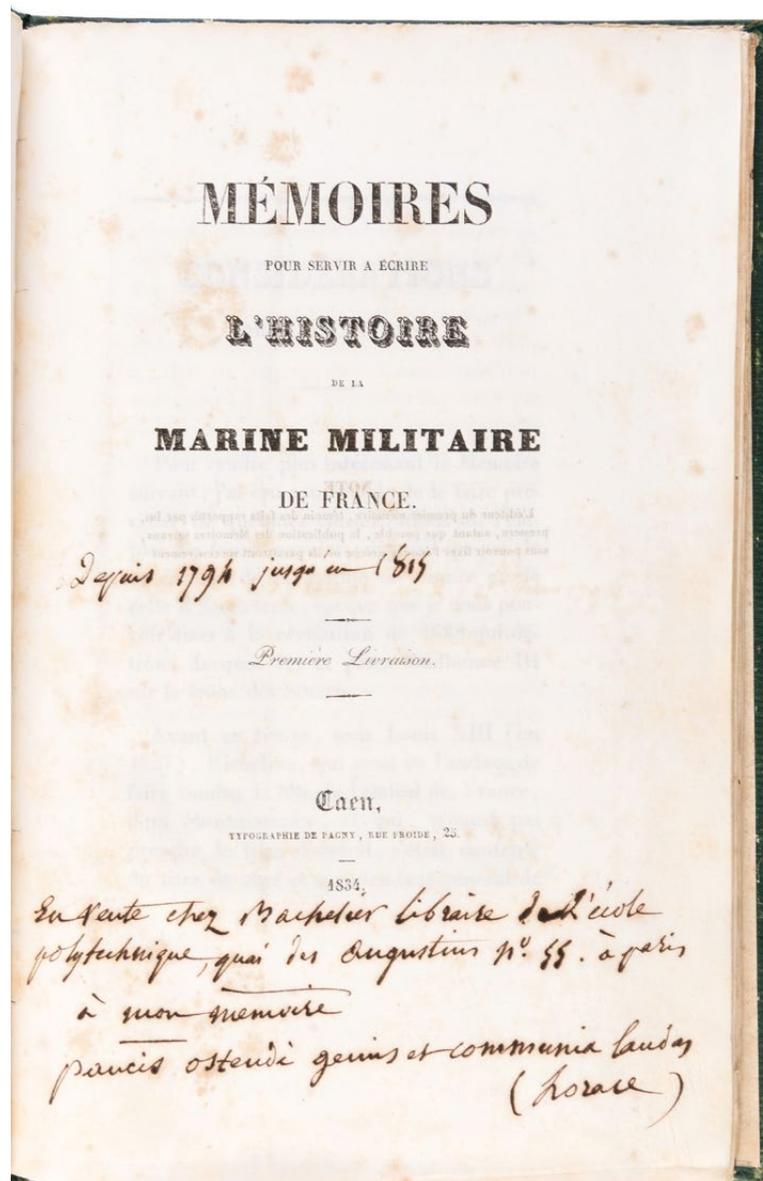
The Glorious 1st of June: from the French Side

38 ANON. *Memoires pour servir a écrire l'histoire de la marine militaire de France.*

Première livraison (all published). Two folding frontispiece plans, plus 4 folding tables (lines of battle). 8vo. Later green cloth, recased, heavily annotated in ink throughout. ix, [i], 78, [errata]pp. Caen, Typography de Pagny, 1834.
£3,250

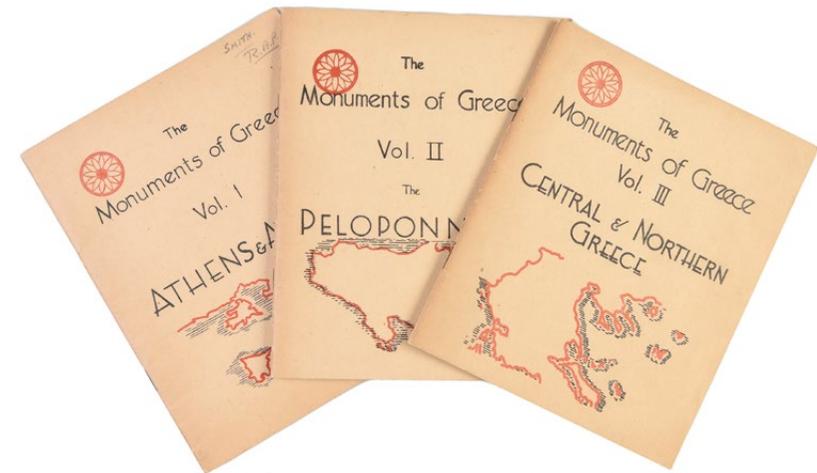
A rare account of naval actions on the Glorious First of June. This is the author's copy, who has contributed one hundred and forty lines of manuscript annotations, mostly on the front endpapers, as well as several corrections to the text.

The Fourth Battle of Ushant took place on 1 June 1794. In France, as here, it is referred to as *Bataille du 13 prairial an 2*. It was part of a series of engagements trying to prevent the return of French ships (laden with grain) from America. The English fleet, under the command of Lord Howe, were numerically superior against Rear Admiral Villaret-Joyeuse's larger, and more heavily-armed ships. While both sides claimed victory — tactically for Howe, although the convoy still reached France — both fleets were heavily damaged. It was the first and largest naval battle fought in the French Revolutionary Wars.



This work commences with a historical overview and discusses both the English and French fleets, complemented by the folding tables listing every vessel and its crew, manpower, class and armament. Drawing on other accounts, such as Charles Pancaucke's *Victoires, conquêtes, désastres, revers, et guerres civiles des Français, de 1789 à 1815* (1822), the annotations comment on Pancaucke, and support the general thesis of the French needing not just a larger fleet but also avoiding such actions altogether. OCLC locates copies at BnF and University of Manchester.

EUROPE, RUSSIA, TURKEY



Greece at the End of WW2

39 CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN FORCES. The Monuments of Greece. First edition. Maps, plans & illustrations. Mimeographed text. Square 8vo. Very good in publishers cartographic wrappers, pencil ownership mark to wrapper of vol. I. [iv], 51; [iv], 41, [1]; [iv], 52, [1]pp. Issued by the Department of Fine Arts & Antiquities, HQ, Land Forces, Greece, CME, [September 1945–April 1946]. £850

A handsome, complete set of this work on Greek monuments, published at the close of the Second World War.

The text presents a straightforward historical overview of Athens and Attica, the Peloponnese, and Central and Northern Greece. However, within the text is an embedded critique of the Axis powers. Volume one notes on Sounion that “Unfortunately, many people, including Mussolini’s Fascist Legionnaires and some who should’ve known better, have defaced the columns by scratching their names on them.” The section on Thermopylai recalls that in 1941 New Zealand troops held up German forces for three days, and that Stephanos was seriously damaged by German shell-fire in 1944, and that the last vestiges of the Jewish presence in Selonika were recently exiled.

Less overt but nonetheless unmistakable is the passage in volume two on the Peloponnese: “A number of small communities struggle in the oppressive grip of a minority of birth. The struggle for the rights of the people passes through this phase into tyranny — we should call it dictatorship — when one man appears championing the rights of the people against the minority ...”

It’s hardly surprising that such work would be published at a time when nations were taking stock of the toll of the Second World War. This critique of political power by way of propaganda was a feature of the second half of the twentieth century: the Cold War began in earnest in 1947.

Rare: we locate copies at Imperial War Museum (vol. 1 only), and Leeds and Duquesne University (vols. 1 & 2 only).

INDIA, CENTRAL ASIA & THE FAR EAST

With Lovely Hand-Coloured Plates

40 HALLE (Matthias), editor. *Historisch-Genealogischer Calender oder Jahrbuch der merkwürdigsten neuen Weltbegebenheiten für 1786.*

First edition. Engraved title-page, folding hand-coloured map, 18 engraved plates (4 hand-coloured). 12mo (105 by 71mm). Contemporary marbled card wrappers, a.e.g., text a little toned. [38], 61, 272pp. Leipzig zur Messe, Haude und Spener von Berlin, [1785]. £750

A lovely copy of this almanac dedicated to the history and culture of India. It not only includes a history of the East India Company, and a reading list of predominantly English works, but also reports recent developments in trade between Europe and the sub-continent.

It is greatly enhanced by the hand-coloured plates depicting a chudar (master of ceremonies) at Hyder Ali's court, Hindustani elder, a sepoy, and a Mughal body-guard, plus twelve uncoloured plates illustrating Indian customs, all of which are by Daniel Chodowiecki. Added to these are Daniel Berger's portraits of Robert Clive and Warren Hastings. Similarly,

the lovely map is a revision of that of Major James Rennell (1782), drawn and engraved by Daniel Friedrich Sotzmann (1785).

This copy doesn't include the additional engraved title page, but is an otherwise excellent example.

Rare: OCLC locates copies at UC Berkeley and the Morgan only.



INDIA, CENTRAL ASIA, FAR EAST



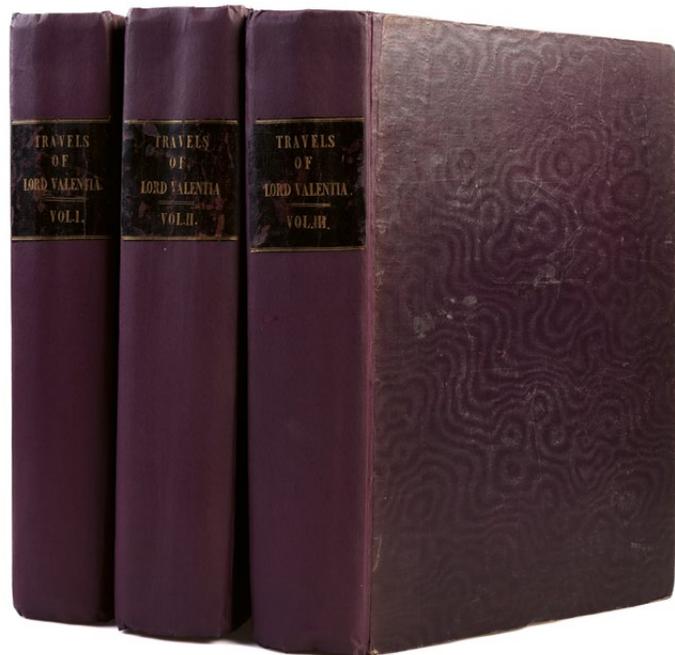
One of 25 Copies (?) with Plates in 2 States

41 VALENTIA (George, Viscount). *Voyages and Travels to India, Ceylon, The Red Sea, Abyssinia, and Egypt in the years 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, and 1806.*

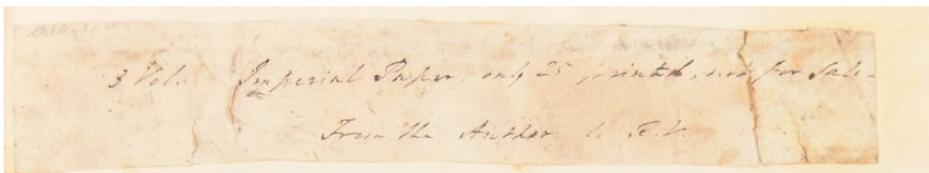
First edition, special issue. 3 vols. 9 folding charts & plans, 60 engraved plates, mainly after drawings by Henry Salt. Large 4to. Moire cloth, rebacked, a little scattered foxing within, else very good. vi, [viii], 496; iv, 520; iv, 506pp. London, William Miller, 1809. £15,000

George Annesley, 2nd Earl Mountnorris and 9th Viscount Valentia, was an aristocrat and adventurer, and member of parliament for Yarmouth between 1808–1810. Fearing that France would acquire Egypt, in 1802, Valentia led the first British mission to Abyssinia in order to establish a defensive port in the Red Sea.

Accompanied by his secretary and draftsman Henry Salt, they embarked on the East India Company ship *Minerva* (which had previously been employed transporting convicts from Ireland to Australia). Valentia visited Massawa and the Dahlak islands and studied trading practices, before arranging for Salt to penetrate further into the Ethiopian interior. Salt went on to become a noted Egyptologist in his own right, making extensive sales and donations of artefacts to the British Museum. The expedition took them through India, Ceylon, Abyssinia and Egypt



and Annesley utilised the paintings and drawings made by Salt as the basis for the illustrations in this three volume narrative of the expedition.



According to Lowndes, there were 50 large paper copies printed with proof plates and “a few copies India proofs and etchings for gifts.” This is clearly one of the latter presentation copies, a contemporary ms. note informs us that 25 were printed. *Abbey Travel*, 515; *Lowndes* 2747; *Pankhurst*, 11.

An Early Printing from the College for Fort St George

42 CAMPBELL (Alexander Duncan). **A Dictionary of the Teloogoo Language, Commonly Termed the Gentoo.** Peculiar to the Hindoos Inhabiting the North Eastern Provinces of the Indian Peninsula.

First edition with the half-title. 4to. Recent red half-morocco, green morocco label to spine, gilt, new endpapers, some occasional toning, ms. ownership inscription “Arthur Parris” & discreet library stamp to title-page, very good. [12], 601, [1], v, [1]pp. Madras, Printed at the College Press, 1821. £4,000

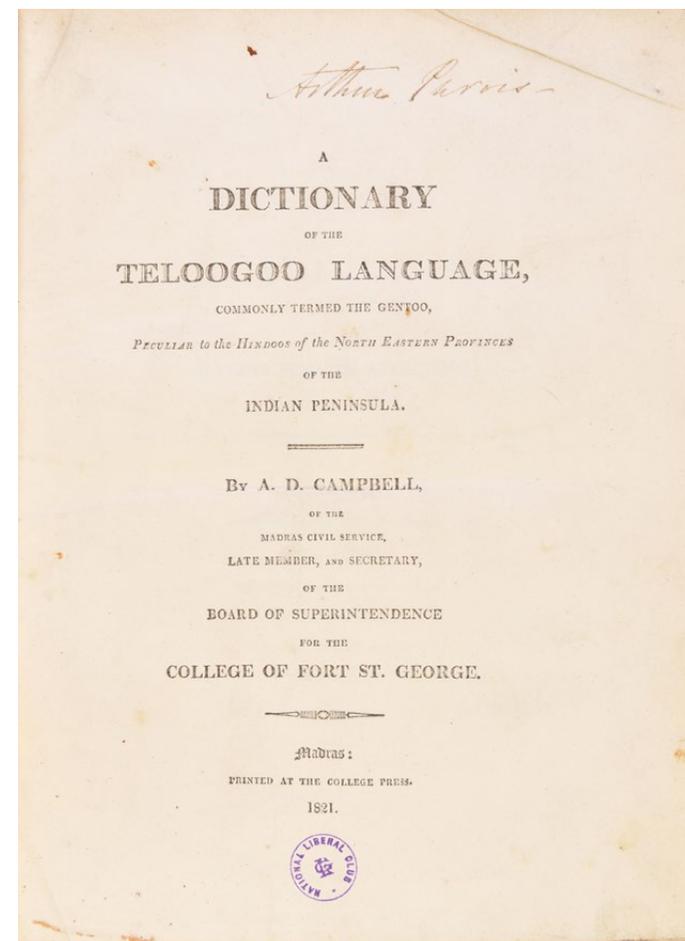
Alexander Duncan Campbell (1786–1857) was a Scottish civil servant for the East India Company, serving at Madras. He was later a member and secretary of the Board of Superintendence for the College of Fort St. George.

The College of Fort St. George was founded in 1812 and its press enjoyed active patronage from the Madras government. It “represented a new institutional patron of Indian literature and played an important role in the publication of Tamil and Telugu classics. Described as a ‘marshalling yard’, the College brought together the British Orientalists, native scholars and civil servants in the study of the languages and literatures of south India. It appointed head masters to teach the indigenous languages to the junior civil servants. Apart from the instruction of languages of south India, the College also taught Hindu and Muhammadan law. The College is said to have spearheaded the revival of letters by actively promoting the learning and teaching of languages of south India and printing the grammatical and literary works” (Rajesh). Indeed, Campbell acknowledges the value and use of a manuscript Teloogoo dictionary by Maumadi Vancaya who lived at Masulipata. Both the grammar and the dictionary were intended for the use of young Indian Civil Service recruits.

This dictionary came after his Teloogoo grammar (1816) and, per the advertisement, was “compiled on the same principles, respecting the formation and derivation of the Teloogoo language”.

Scarce: OCLC locates 2 copies in Denmark, 2 in Berlin, BL, NLS, St Andrews, BnF, Indiana University, and SLVIC. Just two copies listed at auction in 1972 and 2013.

Rajesh, V., “Patrons and Networks of Patronage in the Publication of Tamil Classics, c.1800–1920” in *Social Scientist*, Vol. 39, No. 3/4 (March–April 2011), p.67.





A Fine Copy of William Daniell's Masterpiece

43 DANIELL (William) after SMITH (Capt. Robert). Panoramic sketch of Prince of Wales's Island and the opposite Malayan Shore from Mid-Channel.

Ten exceptional hand coloured aquatint views, plus the exceedingly rare hand coloured etched diagrammatic key map incorporating the title. Elephant folio. Contained within a recent, purpose built half morocco box with decorative label. London, W. Daniell, 1821. £110,000

An exceptionally fresh unfaded copy of this great rarity.

William Daniell (1769–1837) only signed plates in this way when working for friends. Reference has been made to the series bearing the notation “Engraved and Coloured by William Daniell ...” this is likely to have been information gleaned from an original label or wrapper. Certainly the colouring is of the very highest quality, and the series might well be considered William’s masterpiece. Our example of this work is in the finest possible condition, and clearly has been a set throughout its existence rather than being an assemblage of plates found piecemeal and united at a later date. The dispersal of these particular plates was widespread, for no other reason but that their massive size and extreme decorative qualities led them to be enjoyed on the walls of those who could afford the twelve guinea purchase price.





The etched map, Panoramic Sketch of Prince of Wales Island and the Opposite Malay Shore, viewed from Mid-Channel is accompanied by the following aquatints:

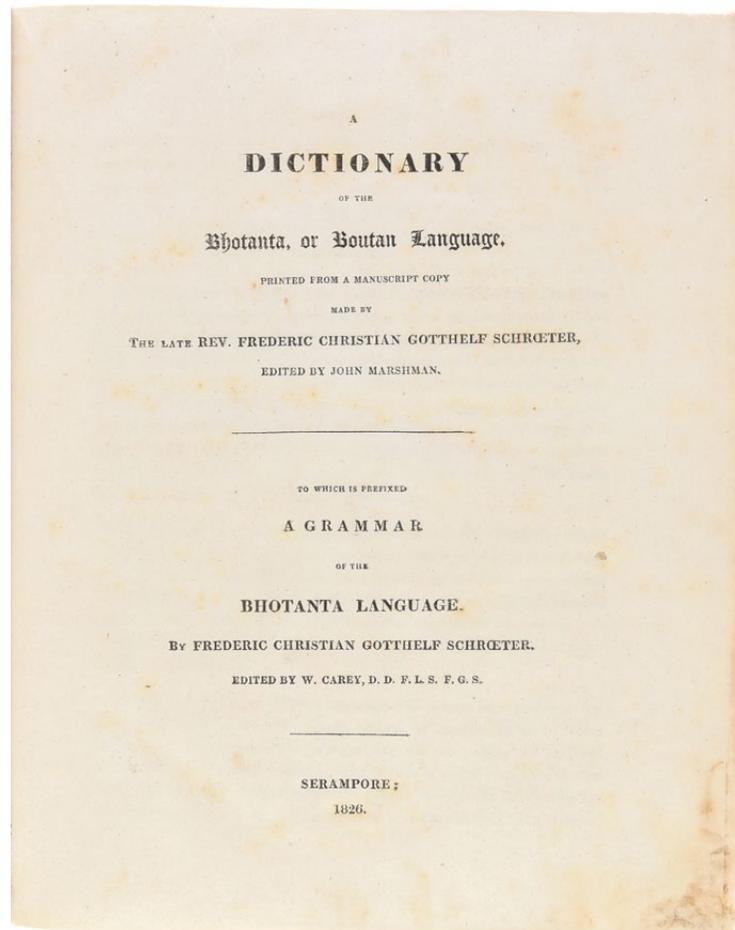
- 1 View of the Cascade, Prince of Wales Island. Inscribed to George Cinnery Esqr.
- 2 View of the Great Tree, Prince of Wales Island. Inscribed to Captn Thomas Maddock.
- 3 View of Strawberry Hill, Prince of Wales Island. Inscribed to Sir Charles D'Oyly.
- 4 View of Suffolk House, Prince of Wales Island. Inscribed to the Honble the Governor, W.E. Phillips Esqr.
- 5 View of Glugor House and Spice Plantations, Prince of Wales Island. Inscribed to Proprietor David Browne Esqr.
- 6 View of the North Beach from the Council House, Prince of Wales Island. Inscribed to Lieut General Alexr. Kyd.
- 7 View from Halliburton's Hill, Prince of Wales Island. Inscribed to Sir Ralph Rice.
- 8 View from the Convalescent Bungalow, Prince of Wales Island. Inscribed to Major McInnes.
- 9 View of Mount Erskine and Pulo Tiscoose Bay, Prince of Wales Island. Inscribed to the Proprietor, John Jas. Erskine Esqr.
- 10 View of the Chinese Mills, Penang. Painted by Capt. R. Smith; Engraved by Wm. Daniell.

ODNB lists some of Daniell's achievements: "William Daniell was an extremely accomplished aquatinter and etcher and at times experimented with the latest printmaking techniques as adopted by J. M. W. Turner, for instance wiping out highlights in his watercolours. ... He was a prolific printmaker, producing a series of high-quality productions that included *A Brief History of Ancient and Modern India* (1802–5); *Interesting Selections from Animated Nature* (1807–12); *A Familiar Treatise on Perspective* (1807); *View of London* (1812); *Illustrations of the Island of Staffa* (1818); *Sketches of South Africa* (1820); *Views of Windsor, Eton and Virginia Water* (1827–30), and the *Oriental Annual* (1835)."

The plates are signed "Painted by Capt. Robt. Smith of Engineers, and Wm. Daniell sculpt." Smith (1787–1873) was a noted soldier-artist and during a convalescent break from his many years' residence in India, served as Superintending Engineer and Executive Officer at Prince of Wales Island (Penang). "Smith completed many watercolours of the main places of interest, before leaving on furlough to England from July 1819 until October 1822. While in London he visited William Daniell who agreed to engrave his paintings, making 10 aquatints, which were privately published in 1821 as *Views of Prince of Wales Island*, the only public display of Smith's art" (Finn). This isn't quite true, as an image after Captain Robert Smith's panorama of Calcutta was exhibited at Robert Burford's Leicester Square Panorama in 1830.

Abbey Travel 525; *Prideaux* 333, 352; *Tooley*, 458; Finn, M & Smith, K. (eds) *East India Company at Home, 1757–1857* (UCL, 2018), p.281.





The First Tibetan-English Dictionary

44 SCHROETER (Friedrich C.G.) A Dictionary of the Bhotanta or Boutan language ... Printed from a manuscript copy made by ...

First edition. 4to. Contemporary calf, a little worn, bookplate to front pastedown, endpapers and title with light foxing, first and last few leaves with some damp staining to bottom corners; a very good copy. [2], iii, [1], 35, [1], 6, 268, 267-475, [1]pp. Serampore, [Mission Press,] 1826. £8,750

A handsome copy of this rare and important dictionary: the first published Tibetan-English dictionary, “the publication of [which] represented a landmark in Western studies of Tibetan” (Bray, 33).

Born in Saxony, the missionary Frederic Christian Gotthelf Schroeter (1786-1820) joined the Church Missionary Society in London in 1813 and was soon posted to India, where he arrived in 1815. After several months in Calcutta spent acquiring proficiency in the Bengali language, Schroeter’s linguistic talents were

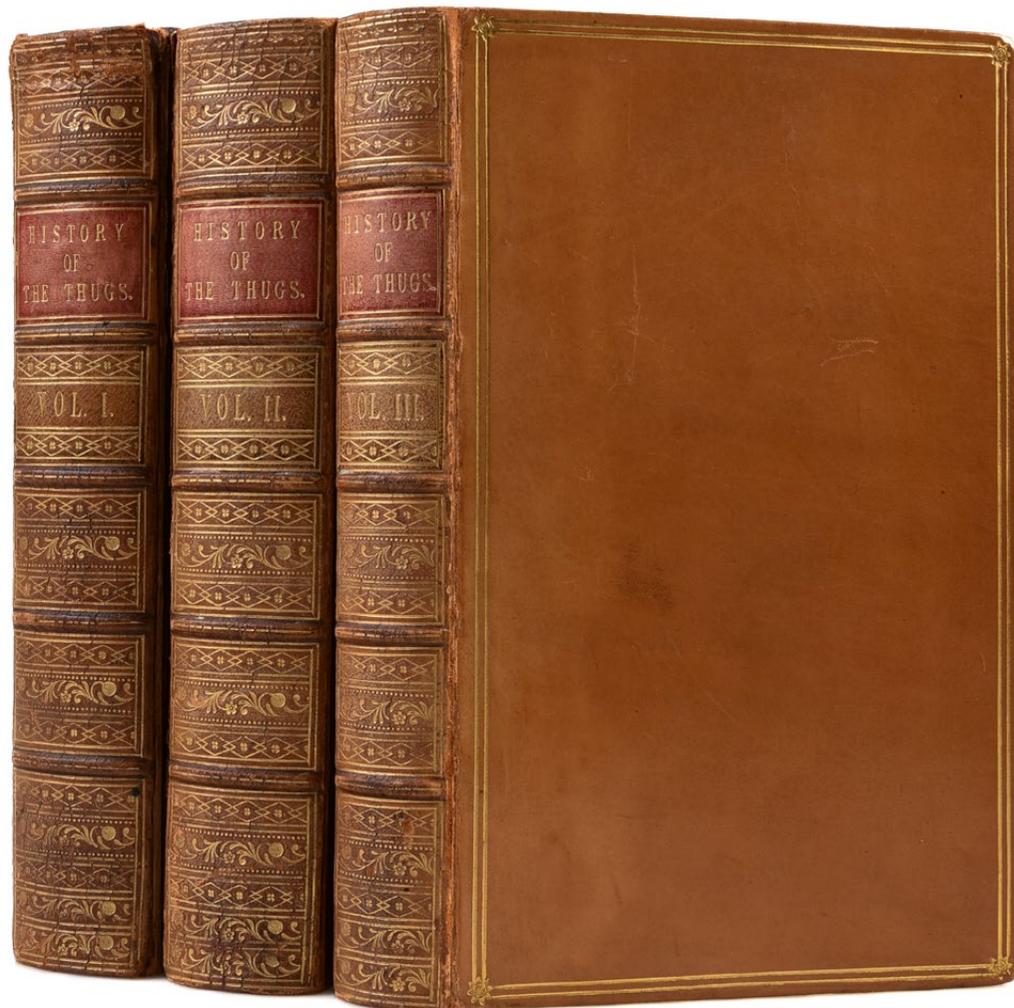
recognised and he was appointed to the British military post at Titaliya in the Purnea district near Nepal and Sikkim, where, in receipt of a Government salary, his brief was to facilitate the translation of the scriptures into the Tibetan language by producing a grammar and Tibetan-English dictionary.

He was assisted by Thomas Latter — officer in the 67th Bengal Native Infantry and deputy commissioner at Prome (now Pyay), Burma — “who went out of his way to acquire the best possible collection of literary texts for Schroeter’s use ... The British authorities made available the ‘grammar and vocabulary of the Bootan language’ which ... was compiled by Kishen Kant Bose in Bhutan in 1815-1816. Meanwhile, Latter sought further documents direct from Sikkim and Tibet” (*ibid*, 51).

Schroeter commenced his work at Titaliya in September 1816. On March 20 1819, he wrote to the Secretary of the Church Missionary Society, and reported: “Here I am ... in full pursuit of the first rudiments of a language with which Europeans have been hitherto very little acquainted; and I trust that, with the blessing of God, I may be enabled to furnish some materials, to facilitate to others the acquisition of this language; so that finally the Word of Life go forth in this tongue also” (Hough). Schroeter relied heavily on the *Alphabetum Tibetanum* of Agostino Antonio Giorgi (1711-1797), and his dictionary was essentially to be a translation of the Tibetan-Italian dictionary of Francesco Orazio Della Penna (1680-1745). Schroeter’s death in July 1820, at the age of thirty-four, left both his dictionary and grammar unfinished. Through the editorship of fellow missionaries John Clark Marshman and William Carey, however, Schroeter’s manuscripts were largely completed and finally published in 1826 at the Baptist mission press in Serampore, near Calcutta.

In his preface, William Carey writes: “It is highly probable that the following Dictionary was written by some of the Roman Catholic missionaries who formerly laboured in Thibet. A copy of it was in the possession of the late Major Latter, which was copied by the late Rev. Mr. Schroeter, a missionary belonging to the Church Missionary Society. Mr. Schroeter was placed at Tentaliya, a military post in Poornea, and received a salary from the Government. On his demise his Manuscripts were submitted to the inspection of the editor, and at his recommendation, the printing of the whole was sanctioned by Government, and the expense supported by a generous subscription. The Dictionary was originally written in Italian, and has been partly translated into English by Mr. Marshman [...]. The Grammar is very short, and deficient in some important points; but it is all that Mr. Schroeter had written.”

Bray, J., “Missionaries, officials and the making of the 1826 Dictionary of the Bhotanta, or Boutan Language” in *Zentralasiatische Studien* Vol. 37 (2008) pp. 33-75; Cordier, *Bibliotheca Sinica*, 4, col. 2929; Hough, J., *The History of Christianity in India*, Vol. 5., (London, 1860) p.302; Löwendahl, *China illustrata nova*, Supplement, 1715.



A Handsome Set

45 SLEEMAN (Col. W.H.) *Ramaseeana, or a Vocabulary of the Peculiar Language used by the Thugs, with an Introduction and Appendix, descriptive of the System pursued by that Fraternity and of the Measures Adopted ... for its Suppression.*

[*With:*] SLEEMAN (Col. W.H.) *Report on the Depredations of the Thug Gangs of Upper and Central India, from the cold season of 1836–37 down to their gradual suppression, under the operation of the measures adopted by the Supreme Government in 1839...*

[*And:*] THORNTON (Edward). *Illustrations of the History and Practices of the Thugs. And notices of some of the proceedings of the Government of India for the suppression of the crime of Thuggee ...*

First editions. 3 vols. Large folding map, folding table, 3 folding genealogical plates & a double page inserted table. Missing a further folding table, sometimes found at the start of Appendix B, evidently not included in all copies. 8vo. The three works uniformly bound in polished calf, backs richly gilt bearing the engraved bookplate of Thomas Macpherson Grant of Craigo. The first volume with the upper joint repaired and with other minor restoration. Calcutta & London, 1836–1851. £9,500

The vocabulary of the Thugs (Ramaseeana) occupies only a small section of the work which is, for the most part, devoted to a thorough analysis of Thuggee, devotees of which criminal sect engaged in ritual murder. Sleeman outlines its dynasties, grisly rituals and secret language and appends numerous interviews with those who gave evidence for the crown. These “approvers” were held in a special gaol to protect them from their vengeful associates.

In 1829 Sleeman was appointed assistant to the officer in charge of the suppression of Thuggee, and in 1835 he took control of these operations. During the period 1825 to 1835 fourteen hundred Thugs were either hung or transported for life. Mark Twain devotes two chapters of *Following the Equator* to Sleeman and his official report on the suppression of Thuggee published by the Indian Government in 1840.

Used by Three Separate Officers

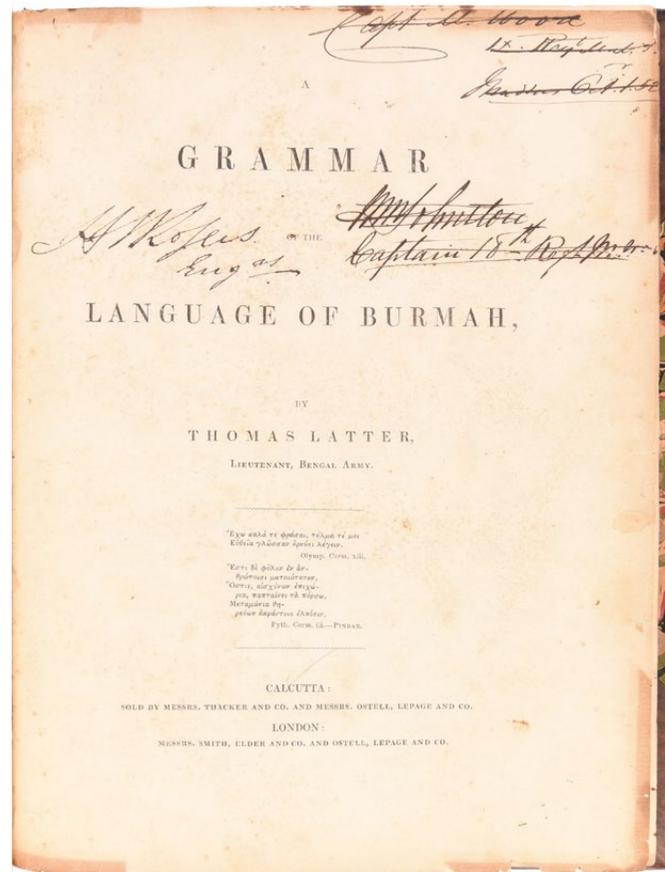
46 LATTER (Thomas). *A Grammar of the Language of Burmah.*

First edition. 4to. Recent half calf over marbled boards, pencil and ink ms. annotations in different hands. lvi, 203, [1]pp. Calcutta, [the Baptist Press], 1845. £3,250

A very good example of this rare Burmese grammar — and pre-mutiny imprint — replete with evidence of readership.

Thomas Latter (1816–1853), born in India, officer in the 67th Bengal Native Infantry and deputy commissioner at Prome (now Pyay), Burma: “He devoted his leisure to the study of the Burmese language, and in 1845 published a Burmese grammar, which although subsequent to the primers of Adoniram Judson, the American missionary, was the first scholarly treatise on the subject” (ODNB). It is considered the first “learned” grammar of Burmese printed after the work of missionaries William Carey and Adoniram Judson. The Baptist Press was an offshoot of the Serampore Mission.

Printed between the first and second Anglo-Burmese wars, this copy is particularly desirable having been owned by several soldiers stationed in Madras in India shortly after the publication of the book. One of the owners, Captain Matthew



Wood, who had the work in Madras in October 1852, was registered in 1860 to be promoted to Major, while still in Madras (*The London Gazette*, April 27, 1860, p. 1598). Captain Johnston (perhaps William Montague Johnston) died in 1859. The work was extensively annotated by one of these soldiers who left in the margins many linguistic remarks in pencil, notes on conjugation, pronouns, conjunctions, the subjunctive, etc. The annotator has also corrected Thomas Latter's text in some places — for example on p. 23, in the translation “a constable” of the word looleng, he proposes instead “a young man”. A few notes in ink, from a second hand, on the same themes. Interesting testimony on the learning of Burmese by a British officer in India

While the work is reasonably well-held in institutions, just a single copy is recorded at auction — Bloomsbury 2009.

Cordier, Bibliotheca indo-sinica, 347.

Provenance: 1) Captain Matthew Wood, IX Regt, Madras, Oct. 1 [18]52 (ex-libris manuscript crossed out); 2) W M (William Montague ?) Johnston (†1859), Captain 18th Regt, N.I. (ex-libris manuscript crossed out); 3) W. Kofers (?) (ex-libris manuscript).

INDIA, CENTRAL ASIA, FAR EAST

Life in Mid-19th Century India

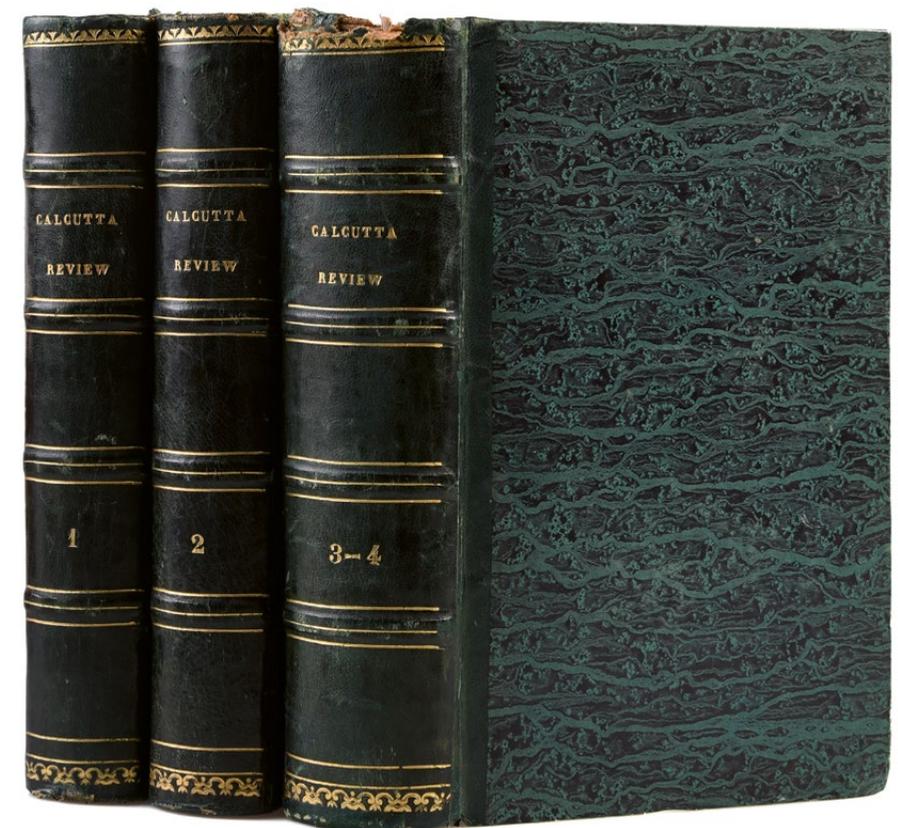
47 [KAY (Sir John William) & DUFF (Rev. Alexander).] **The Calcutta Review.**

Four vols in three. 8vo. A very good set in contemporary quarter sheep over marbled boards, spine gilt, extremities a little worn, ms. annotations in pencil to front free endpapers. [viii], 584, iii, [errata], 7, [1], ii, ii, 608; [iv], [211]–462, [xxxiii]–lxxii; iv, iv, 520, lxxiv, [2]pp. Calcutta, Printed for the Proprietor, by Sanders and Cones, at the Loll Bazar Press, 1844–1845. £5,750

A substantial, in-depth digest of life in pre-Mutiny India. This set includes the issues for May–August 1844 (I), October–December 1844 (II), January–June 1845 (III) and July–December 1845 (IV).

The opening advertisement states that “the object of this work is simply to bring together such useful information, and propagate such sound opinions, relating to Indian affairs, as will, it is hoped, conduce, in some small measure, directly or indirectly, to the amelioration of the condition of the people.” Diverse matters such as the rural population of Bengal, the Ameers of Sindh, and the massacre at Benares, indigenous education, the Sikhs, Kasmir, and Hindu algebra are all covered.

The periodical was bought by the Calcutta University Press in 1921 and continues to this day.



25 Beautiful Lithographs

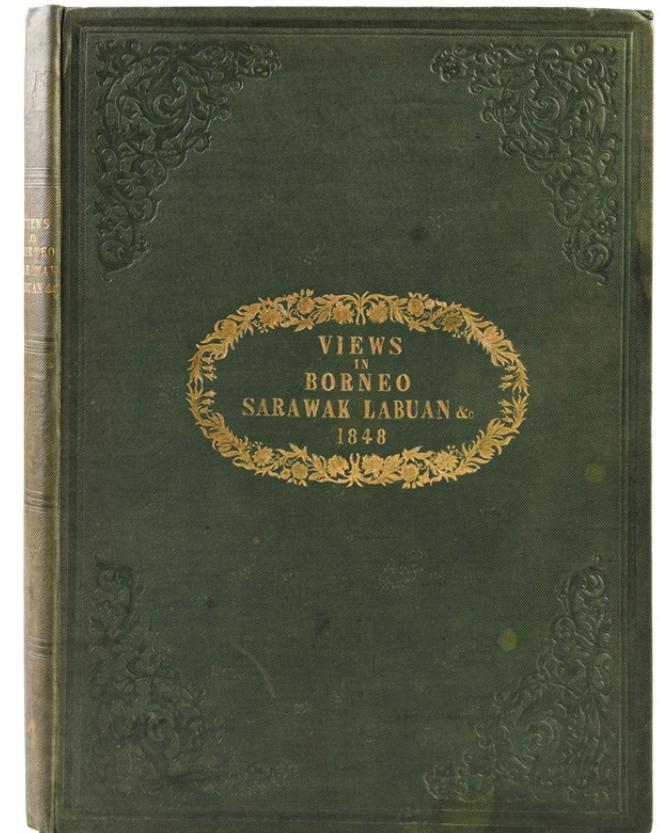
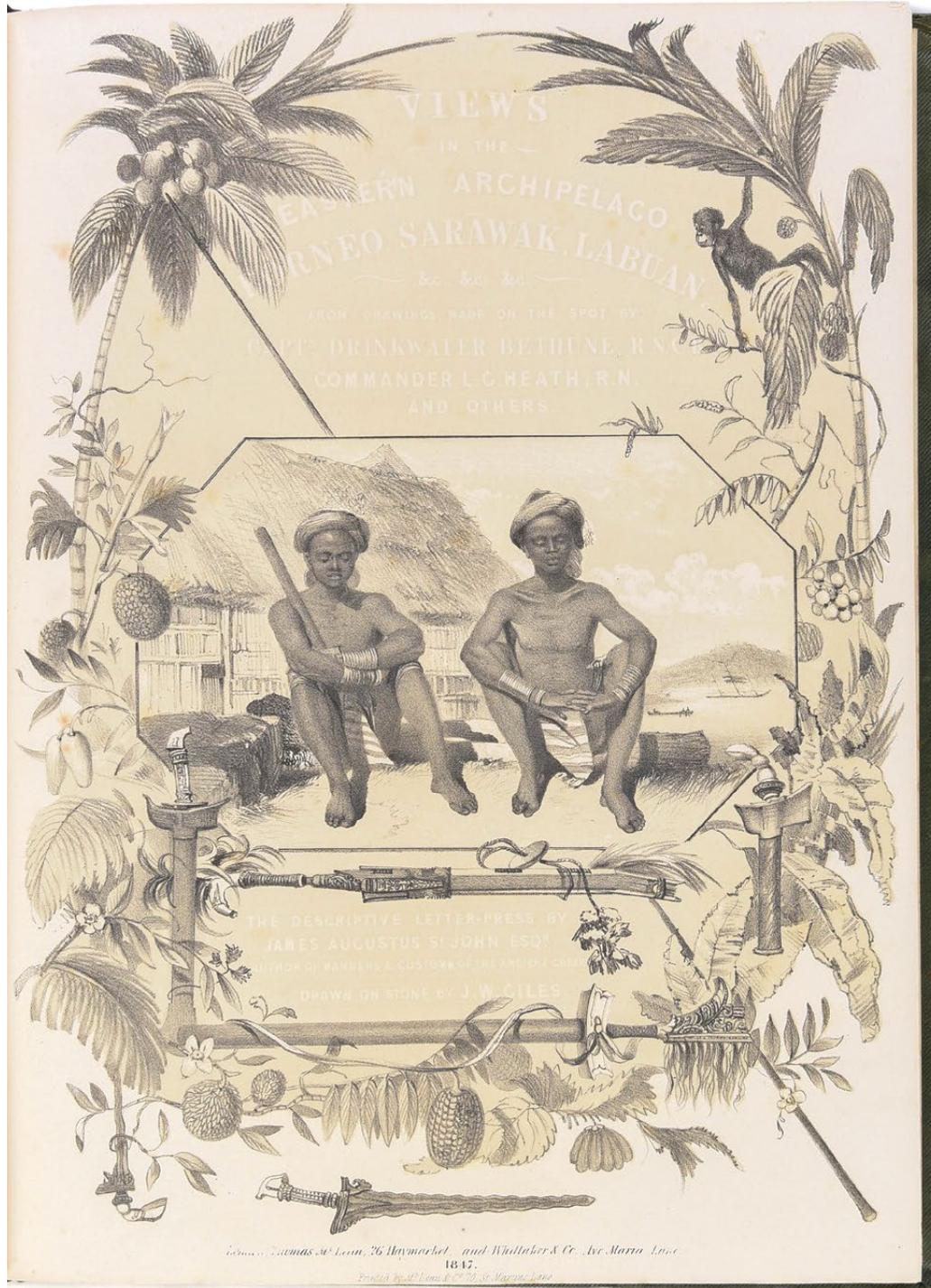
48 ST. JOHN (James Augustus). Views in the Eastern Archipelago, Borneo, Sarawak, Labuan ...

First edition in book form. 25 tinted lithographed plates by J.W. Giles after Drinkwater Bethune and others (including pictorial title, 3 folding). Folio. Publisher's green decorative cloth, gilt lettered on upper cover and spine. Plates interleaved with letterpress explanatory text. London, Thomas McLean, 1847. £12,500

Originally published in parts, this is an excellent copy of the book.

The text records British activities in the Eastern Archipelago, especially those of Sir James Brooke (who's depicted in one of the images) in Singapore, Borneo, Labuan and Sarawak. Brooke was appointed the first governor of the latter in 1841. Brooke was eager to counter the Dutch influence in the archipelago in areas not governed by the 1824 Anglo-Dutch treaty, and he modelled himself on the likes of Alexander Dalrymple and Sir Stamford Raffles.

The illustrations were made on the spot by Drinkwater, Bethune, L.C. Heath and others. There are copies in a handful of institutions, but this book, especially in such good condition, is scarce on the market. *Abbey Travel*, 548 (original parts).



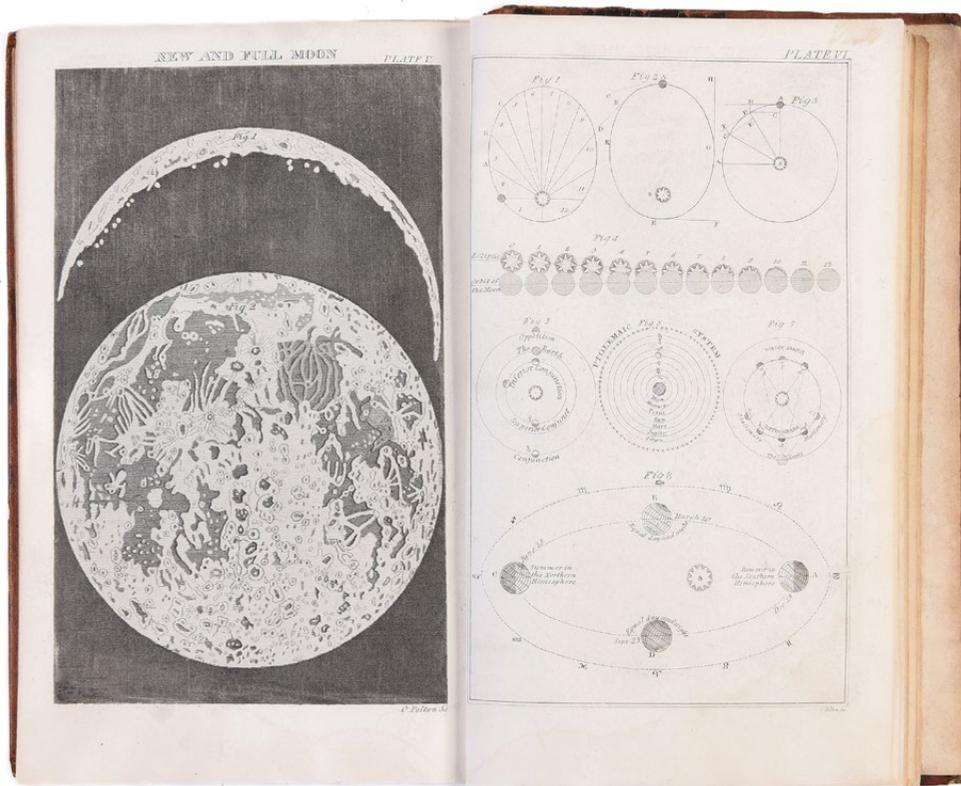
Extra-Illustrated from the Karen Mission Press

49 [KAREN PRINTING] CROSS (Rev. E. B.) **An introduction to the science of astronomy, designed for the use of the Higher Karen Schools.**

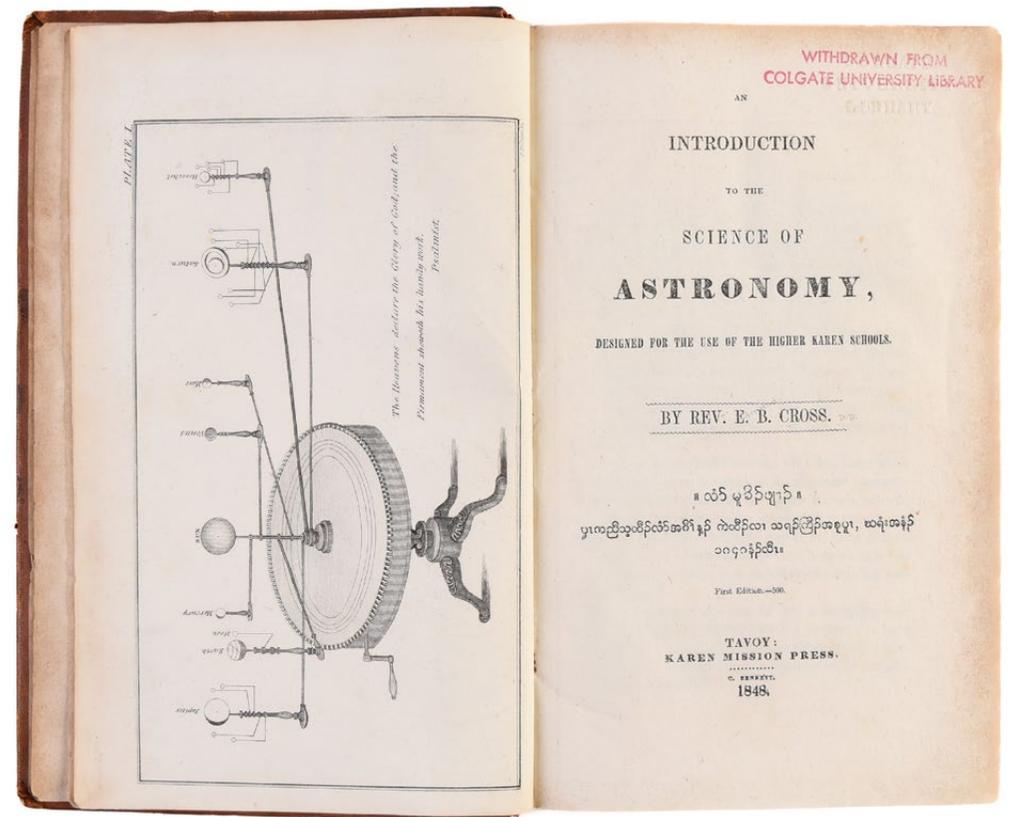
First edition. 11 plates & 1 folding table. Text set in Karen type. 8vo. Contemporary sheep, spine gilt, a little worn, foot of upper joint starting, lower board skilfully reattached. Bookplates to front pastedown, cancelled library stamp to title-page. xv, [i], 318pp. Tavoy [Myanmar], Karen Mission Press, C. Bennet, 1848. £5,000

A rare, possibly extra-illustrated copy of this introduction to astronomy for students in Myanmar.

Produced by the American Baptist missionary, Rev. E.B. Cross, most such mid-nineteenth-century educational guides are either primers in mathematics or reading/spelling. This is an altogether more advanced work clearly aimed at older students and a testament to the ambition of its author. It covers the laws of gravitation, the solar system, comets, several planets (Mercury, Venus, Earth, Saturn, Uranus) and the asteroid Vesta, the moon and sun, astronomical and calendar months, leap years, eclipses, tides, twilights, stars, constellations, measurements of the distances of heavenly bodies and much more.



INDIA, CENTRAL ASIA, FAR EAST



The book is written in the Karen language (in the sino-Tibetan language family) and set in a specially adapted type adapted from Burmese. Karen type was invented in the 1830s at the American Baptist Mission in Rangoon, and uses more tonal markers than traditional Burmese. The plates add much to the work, the last of which is unnumbered and may have been added later. It was printed in an edition of 500 copies. The following year Cross published *An arithmetic for the use of Karen schools* (1849).

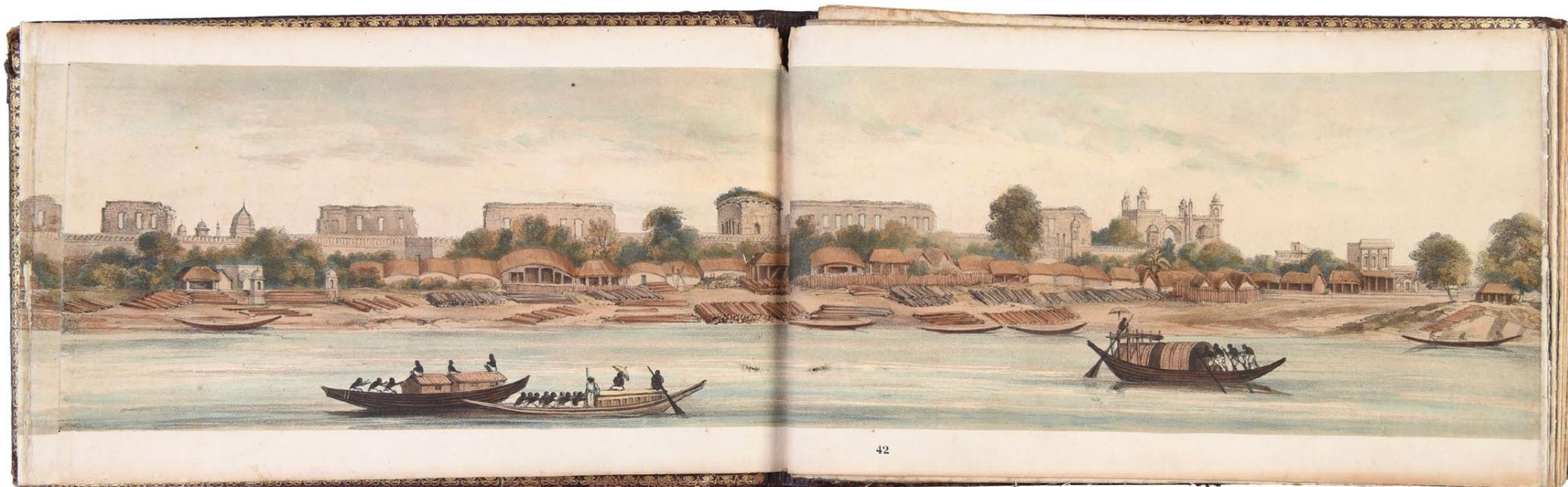
OCLC locates copies at Yale, Boston Public Library and NYPL.

With a Key Detailing Individual Residences

50 DICKINSON (Messrs) publisher. **Panorama of the City of Dacca.**

Hand-coloured, linen-backed lithographed panorama in 22 sections measuring 145 by 5760mm. Folded into 8vo (155 by 255mm) straightgrain plumb morocco, rebacked, gilt lettering & rolled border to upper cover, a little rubbed, some marks and chips along the folds. London, Dickinson, [n.d. but 1850].

£5,000



A scarce and beautifully hand-coloured lithographed panorama of Dacca (Dhaka) in Bangladesh.

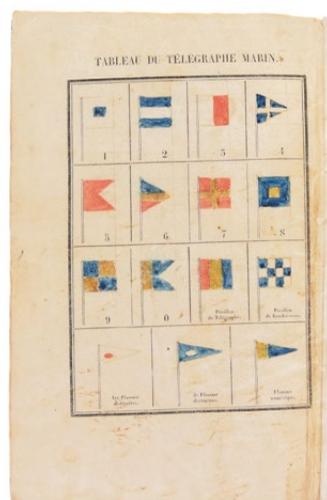
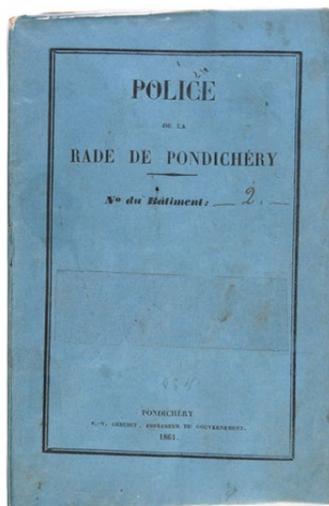
The view is taken from Buriganga River, and a numbered key on the rear pastedown identifies forty three notable landmarks, mostly the residences of named individuals. These include “F. McCamerin, Esq., formerly Manager of the Bowal Zemeendarry”; “J. Reilly, Esq., Principal Sudder Ameen”; “Lieutenant Hungerford, of the Bengal Artillery, Post Master of Dacca”; “Dr. Lamb, Superintending Surgeon”; “E.K. Hume Esq., Indigo Planter and Zeemandar”; “Rev. Mr. Robinson, Baptist Missionary”; “Mr. Manook, Armenian” and “Capt. Swatman, Commissariat Officer”. Other types of buildings described include the Dacca Sugar Company’s Works, the Dacca Billiard Rooms, the Mausoleum of Ameeradeen Darogah, and the Ruins of the Fort and Palace of the Nawabs of Dacca, called Lâll Bâg.

The final location in the key warrants a more fulsome description: “The site of the Dacca Branch Banking House of Jugget Seth, a rich banker of Moorshedabad, who lived in the time of the Nawabs. After his death a rumour having arisen, that a large amount of treasure was buried under his house, an extensive excavation was made. Only two measures of oil, however, were found, to repay the trouble and expense of the search.” On the river itself, in front of this impressive array of architectural variety, we see many different boats using the waterway for transportation, commerce and recreation. One ship prominently bears the Union flag, further emphasising the colonial presence in the region.

OCLC finds one copy in the UK, at the British Library, and others at The Smithsonian, UCLA, Northwestern, Yale, Boston Athenaeum and the University of Southern California.

Abbey, Life, 585.





Printed in Pondicherry

51 D'URBROYE *Police de la rade de Pondichéry.*

First edition. Title-page vignette, hand-coloured plate. 8vo. Loose in publisher's printed blue wrappers, ink stamp to title-page, some spotting, pale marginal dampstain, a few contemporary annotations in ink. 20pp. Pondichéry, F.-V. Géruzet, Imprimeur du Gouvernement, 1861. £650

The French had a presence at Pondicherry as early as 1674 and, until its surrender with the advent of Indian independence, it became their main settlement on the sub-continent.

Published shortly after the Indian Mutiny, these regulations for harbour police govern ship arrivals and departures, signals (illustrated on a hand-coloured plate) and include a list of tariffs for chelingues, which were local vessels shipping goods to Pondicherry. Curiously the first article on page 17 has been censored with a piece of paper glued over it.

Rare: no copies on OCLC.

A Grisly Image

52 ROBLEY (Mag.-Gen Horatio). *A Vampire.*

Watercolour, mounted on board, signed and inscribed by the artist on the reverse. Image measuring 280 by 205 mm. Np, c.1860. £1,500*

A printed description presumably by Robeley is pasted to the reverse: "The reader of the *Arabian Nights* will remember the horrible stories of ghouls which occur there, and which illustrate a belief prevalent and still existing throughout the East.



To the natives of Bengal they are known as Vampires, and are dreaded as creatures whose religion it is to undergo degrading rites and impurities of food in order to debase themselves for the exaltation of the praise of their deity ..."

Robley has added a second signature and added the ms. note "Very Rare" followed by the manuscript addition: "He was when discovered, gnawing on the arm of a girl who had recently died of small pox."

Robley was a soldier who served in Burma, New Zealand, Ceylon and elsewhere. While in Burma he became interested in tattooing and as a result of his experiences in New Zealand wrote extensively on Maori culture, and Mokomokai in particular. He was a prolific artist and a passionate collector of the arcane both in artifact and image. The cult of Vetala is strongly associated with Konkan region in India.

Published in Sri Lanka

53 CAVE (Henry). *Pictures of Ceylon Scenery.*

Unrecorded edition. 40 photogravure plates in blue and sepia, plus printed title-page, guard leaves between plates. Folio. Full green morocco, tooled and titled in gilt, rebaked with original spine laid down, slightly rubbed. All edges gilt. Colombo [Sri Lanka], Cave & Co. c. 1895. £2,500

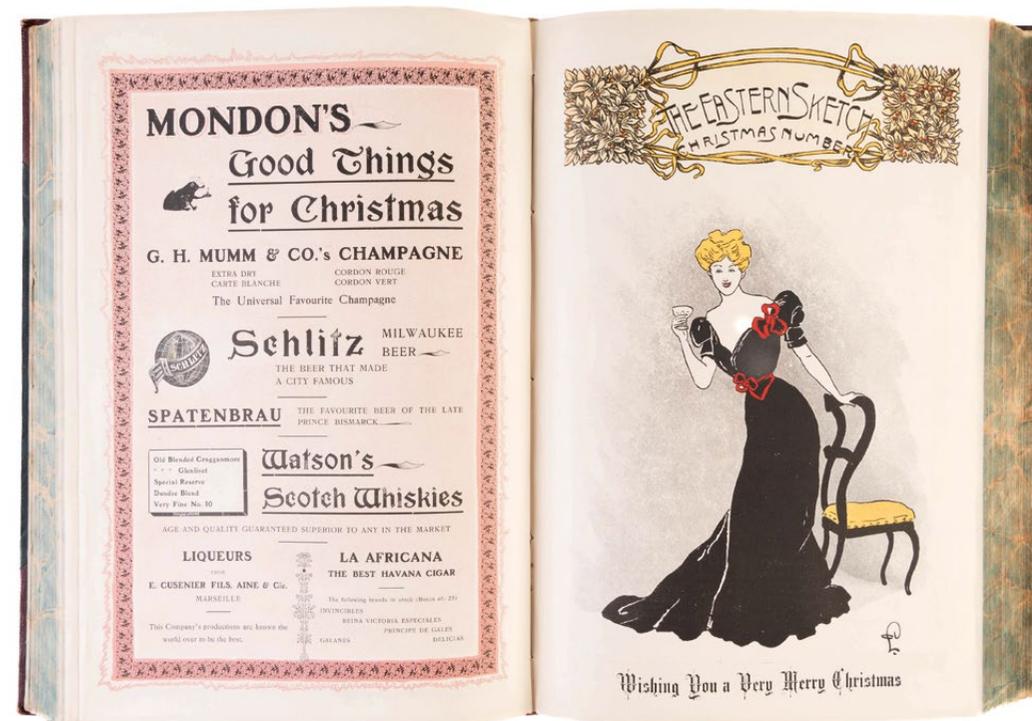
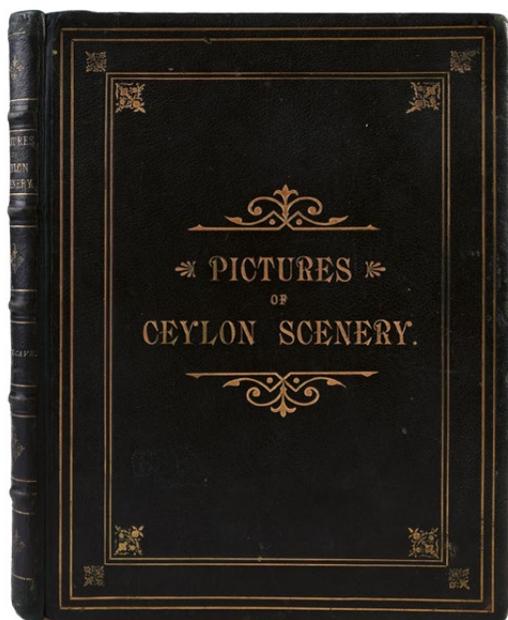


An unrecorded compilation of Henry Cave's handsome photographs of Sri Lanka.

Henry Cave (1854–1913) travelled from Britain to Ceylon at the tender age of eighteen, initially in the capacity of private secretary to the Anglican Bishop of Colombo. His duties included editing and publishing the diocesan magazine, giving him an introduction to the world of printing and photography. He opened his first bookshop in Colombo in 1876, which by 1884 had matured into a high quality printer and publisher operating under the name Cave & Co. A passionate

explorer of the island, Cave wrote several important books on Ceylon, addressing topics of architecture and infrastructure, as well as showcasing his considerable talent as a photographer. The present set is an unrecorded variant containing plates which were also included in the three volume series *Picturesque Ceylon*, published in London between 1893–1895. This is the only edition of Cave's photogravures we have located to have been published in Sri Lanka.

No copies located on OCLC.



Extremely Rare

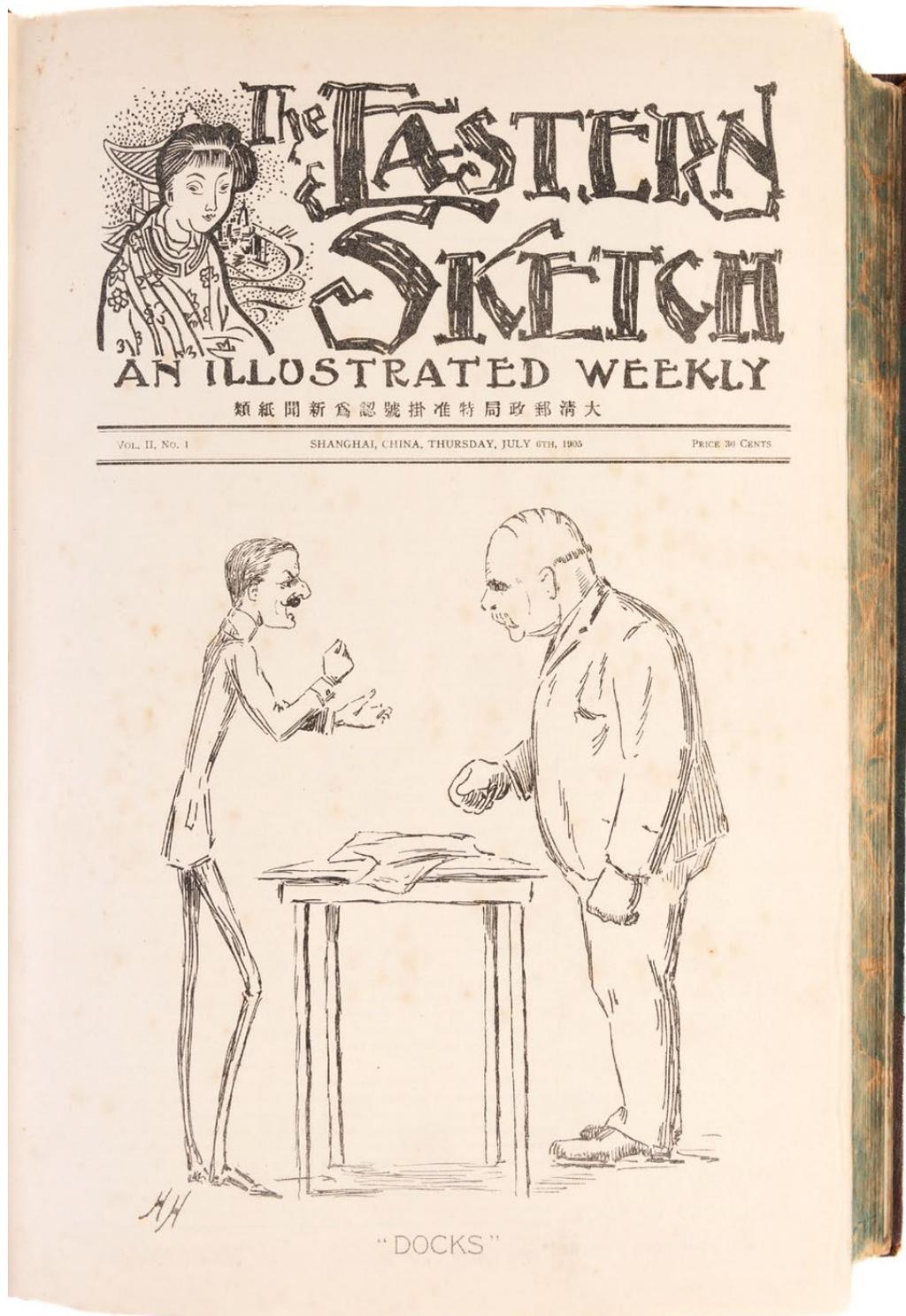
54 HAYTER (Henry William Goodenough) editor & illustrator. **The Eastern Sketch — An Illustrated Weekly.**

First and only edition. Vol. 2, issues 1–51, & 4 musical supplements, complete. Illustrated throughout, parts of Christmas issue printed in colour. Folio, measuring ca. 360 by 240mm. Original publisher's half cloth binding, front hinge cracking, but overall a very good copy. [730]pp. Shanghai, The China Printing Company, July 6th, 1905–June 24th, 1906. **£18,500**

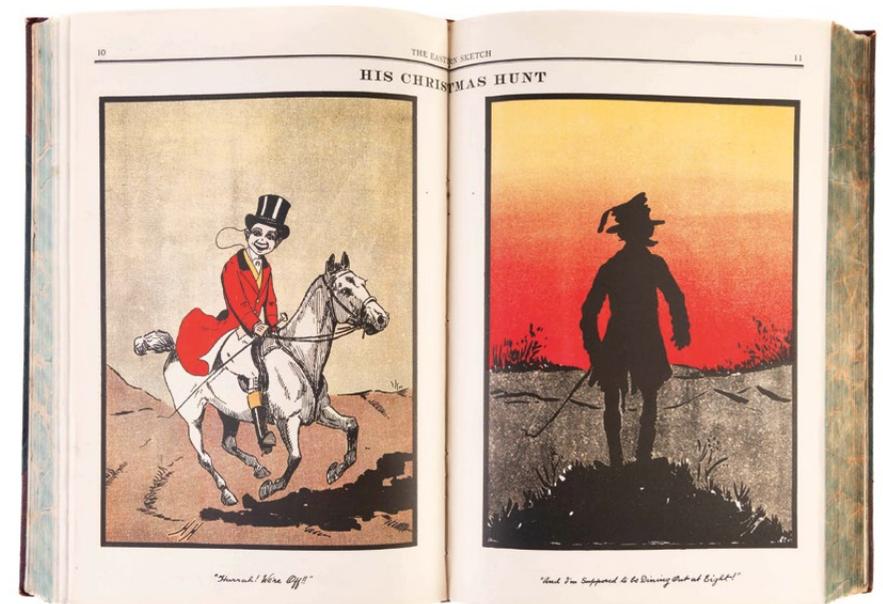
Henry William Goodenough Hayter (1862–1915) was born in London. He emigrated to Shanghai in 1882 and in 1905 acquired *The Eastern Sketch* from Roddis & Prior who had founded it in the previous year.

Hayter had previously worked for the *Rattle* and when it folded *The Eastern Sketch* became its successor publication. He was its editor and was the main contributor of caricatures. Other contributors included Mary Elizabeth Leveson (1866–1957), Vittorio Rappini (1877–1939), and Luigi de Luca (dates unknown), who also worked as an accountant for the Maritime Customs.

This richly illustrated weekly was initially published every Thursday morning (it cost 30 cents) catering largely to Shanghai's international community. The periodical is remarkable for both its size, the quality of the paper as well as the printing.



INDIA, CENTRAL ASIA, FAR EAST



Full of colonial/expatriate humour it is a valuable historical document of attitudes that were prevalent at the time. Much of it relates to local characters, their business and politics, but there are also some references to Korea and Japan.

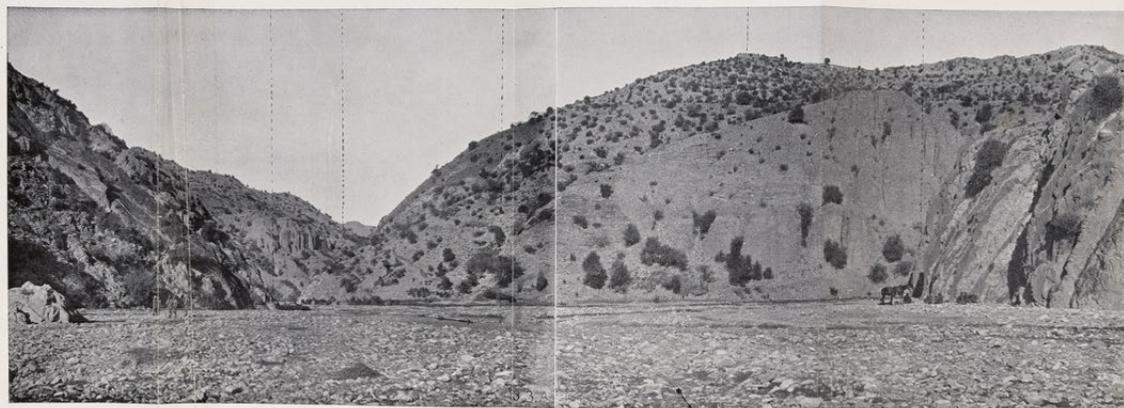
Initially, it focused on cultural, social, and sporting events (theatre performances, exhibitions, concerts & dances, cricket & horse-racing) and contained regular essays such as "Our Hongkong Letter," "Club Conversations," "Echoes," "Musical Notes," and "The Weekly Whirligig" etc. However, the attention shifted to political issues, such as relations with the Qing government. There is also a regular update on legal matters in the open port, entitled "In his Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court for China and Corea at Shanghai." It ceased publication in December 1909.

Extremely scarce. Only one set in OCLC (Royal Danish Library).

A Confidential Report Illustrated Throughout

55 GENERAL STAFF ARMY HEADQUARTERS, INDIA. Operations in Waziristan 1919-1920.

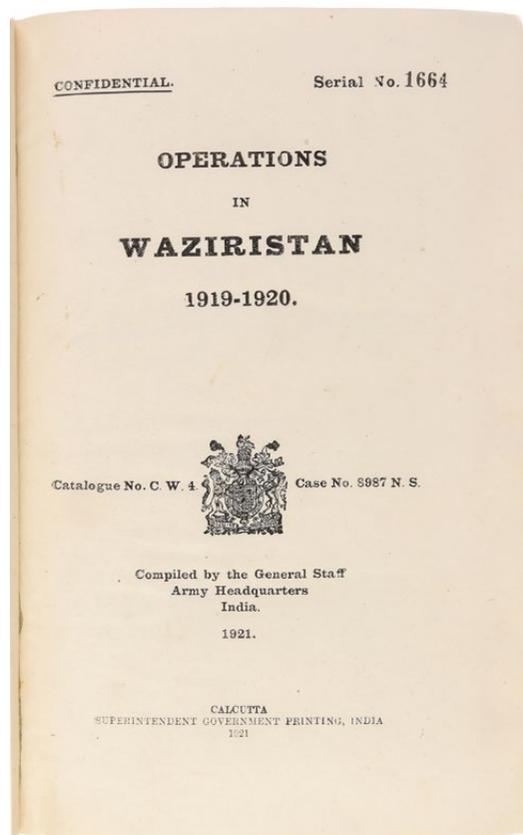
First edition. Frontispiece and thirty-one other photographic plates, seven folding maps and sketches (three loose in the rear pocket), eight folding panoramas. Large 8vo. Original half calf over green cloth, double lettering pieces to spine, extremities a little rubbed. A very good copy. A few instances of underlining and annotation to text and three sheets of manuscript notes loosely inserted. x, 187, [1]pp. Calcutta, Superintendent Government Printing, 1921. £5,000



SOUTHERN ENTRANCE TO BARARI TANGI

At least sixteen of the photographs in the album were taken by Randolph Bezzant Holmes (1888–1973), a commercial photographer based in Peshawar, who lived in the province for over fifty years. Employed as an official photographer of the Third Anglo-Afghan War, Holmes travelled with the British Colonial Army throughout the North-West Frontier, creating striking images of the landscapes, military encampments and tribespeople of that volatile region.

The album also contains four photographic views of Nainital, a picturesque hill station in the Indian state of Uttarakhand.



An Important Work on Gandhi

56 [GANDHI (Mahatma)] GREGG (Richard B[artlett]). **The Psychology and Strategy of Gandhi's Non-Violent Resistance.**

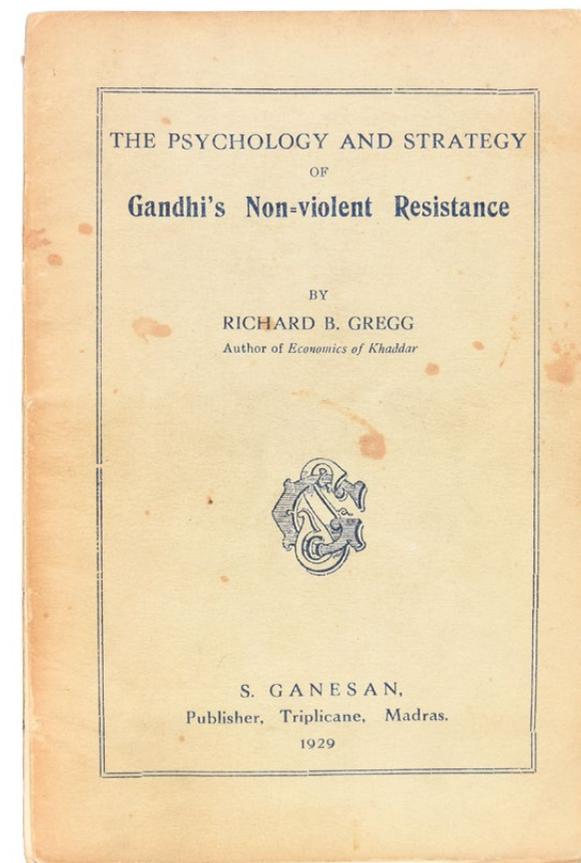
First edition, first impression. 8vo. Publisher's printed card wrappers, a little rubbed, text toned, some soiling. [x], 169, [3]pp. Triplicane, Madras, S. Ganesan, 1929. £1,250

Rare. An early work on Gandhi written by Richard Gregg (1885–1974), a disaffected lawyer who emigrated to India in 1925 and lived at Gandhi's ashram with his family and followers. He spent years studying under Gandhi, wrote on his teachings and became the first American philosopher to develop a cohesive theory of non-violent resistance.

This book is a precursor to Gregg's influential *The Power of Non-Violence* (1934). The first three chapters concern the Psychology of Non-Violent Resistance. The fourth is Non-Violent Resistance as a Method of War and the work concludes with The Efficiency of Non-Violent Resistance as a Weapon of War.

Gregg returned to the United States and became an important influence on Martin Luther King Jr. He corresponded with him during the Montgomery bus boycott, gave workshops on nonviolence for Black civil rights workers, contributed background information on Gandhi for King's *Stride Toward Freedom* (1958), and provided contacts for the Kings for their trip to India the following year.

OCLC locates copies at BL, UC Santa Barbara, Swarthmore, and Southern Methodist.



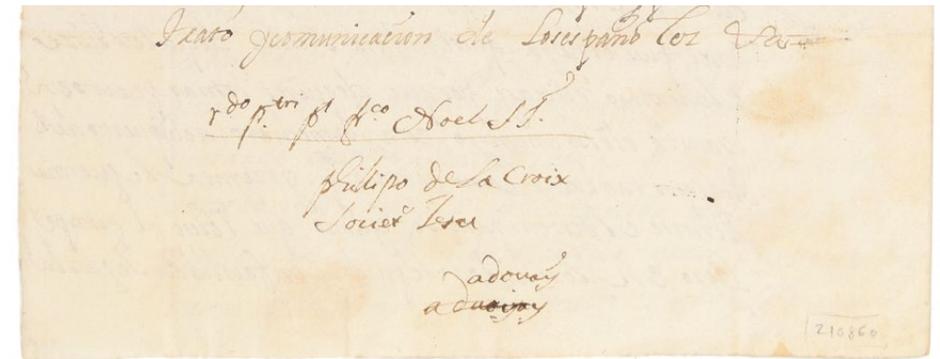
galleons were essentially an extension of Spain's Atlantic fleets with strict instructions as to how they were to be constructed, manned and provisioned. Preceding the triangle trade by more than fifty years, the Manila, galleon was the one of the very first examples of inter-continental trade.

Acapulco wasn't necessarily an ideal port for the galleon. As William Schurz notes in his important article on the subject, "[f]requent proposals were made during the history of the galleon trade to change the terminal from Acapulco, for which there were claimed greater accessibility to Mexico, a superior climate of other advantages. The most serious schemes of this sort were for the transfer to San Blas or to Val de Banderas on the Guadelajara coast." Very little is known of Captain Alonso Sanchez Verrego beyond what he has included in this memorial, but his report is consistent with this. After honouring Charles II, and noting that he'd spent the past twenty-two years, and five consecutive voyages, crossing the Pacific, Sanchez Verrego reports the following information [in translation]:

"On the Pacific coast of New Spain there is the port of Acapulco at 17 degrees latitude where the vessels and fleets from the Philippines arrive every year to fetch the Royal allowance for the maintenance and development of the Holy Faith there. These voyages are accomplished with the utmost difficulty by those who navigate that course, for the way is long and tortuous, and as a rule the voyage lasts some eight months with a few days more or less, and some have even taken nine months. During these long voyages, many are the people who have died from sudden and grave maladies, to the common danger of the Islands, the ruin of the serfs, and to your Majesty's cost. And although this loss cannot altogether be averted, it might yet be possible to mitigate it, for at 22 degrees latitude, at the Cape of Corrientes, and at the mouth of the Bay of California, there is a port which is called El Valle de Banderas, where the first warships were built, which figured in the conquest of the said Islands [i.e. the Philippines] under General Legazpi whom your Majesty favoured." Indeed, the galleon route was established by Andres de Urdaneta and Alonso de Arellano on the *San Pedro* as part of the return of Legazpi's expedition.

Sanchez Verrego continues to describe the port and lists some of its dangers: "This port is some hundred and twenty-five leagues north of Acapulco, and is where the vessels which sail that course reconnoitre, whence they coast as far as the port of Acapulco, and it is there that they lose by death the greater part of their crew, on account of the intense heat they encounter at that time along that coast, coming from a latitude of forty-two and forty-four degrees, which they usually pass on that journey." For reference, the BnF holds a contemporary Spanish ms. map of the bay: <https://catalogue.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/cb443218048>

He then suggests a possible remedy, listing its benefits in some detail: "Consequently they experience many changes of climate, in recognition of which the inhabitants of Mexico, endeavouring to alleviate the lot of these poor creatures and to serve both Majesties, in the year 'seventy-three, placed the matter before your Majesty, so that a port and harbour should be made at the Valle de



Banderas, since it possesses all the necessary requirements for a good port, which are -- a sandy depth of fifteen fathoms, sounded by my own hand; sheltered from the winds; the shore favoured by alternate land and sea breezes, which facilitate the entry into harbour, and there is a promontory on which to build a castle which is eminently desirable for the security of the said port. There is, too, a lovely river for the provision of water; the temperature is mild; supplies are abundant ... it is level land; and the reverse of all that is to be found here is at Acapulco, although the route to Mexico is forty leagues less, but the conditions are so bitter, what with the unbearable heat, mosquitos and poisonous animals, that it is a real penalty for those who pass that way ..."

Importantly, the document concludes with a recommendation of Valle de Banderas and an offer to explore the Bay of California and notes the presence of Indigenous Americans. "The port of Valle de Banderas also has the advantage of mud-banks and rivers, plenty of timber in the event of any ship requiring repairs, which Acapulco lacks ... Also the warden of the castle at VALLE DE BANDERAS, being zealous in the service of both Majesties, could, in the course of the year, go in a small vessel and explore THE BAY OF CALIFORNIA, where there are seventy leagues of Indian encampments, the natives living on peaceful terms, and this place has yielded samples of much wealth which I have seen." The memorial is countersigned by two Jesuits, Fr. Francisco Noel and Fr. de la Croix.

As a result of its 250 year operation (1565-1815), the Manila galleon still occupies a mythic place in the history of piracy and exploration. Of more than one hundred galleons sailed, about twenty were wrecked and four were captured: the *Santa Anna* by Thomas Cavendish in 1587, the *Encarnacion* in 1709; the *Nuestra Senora* by Geoge Anson in 1743; and the *Nuestra Senora de la Santissima Trinidad* in 1762.

The manuscript which last appeared in our 1923 Bibliotheca Americana catalogue, represents an important digest of late seventeenth-century concerns for the galleon trade, new information on Mexico's Indigenous population, and offers insight into the Spanish hopes and imagination.

Guzmán-Rivas, P., "Geographic Influences of the Galleon Trade on New Spain" in *Revista Geográfica*, Vol. 27, No. 53 (1960), pp.5-81; Schurz, W.L., "Acapulco and the Manila Galleon" in *The Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 22, No. 1 (Jul, 1918), p.18.



Reynolds' Stunning Portrait of Mai

58 REYNOLDS (Joshua). JACOBÉ (Johann), engraver. **Omai, A Native of the Island of Utietea.**

Mezzotint measuring 620 by 385mm. Trimmed to plate mark. Very good indeed. London, John Boydell, 1 September, 1780. £15,000*

A superb impression of the larger of the two Jacobé versions of this subject, the original of which was recently purchased by the National portrait Gallery and the Getty Museum after a much protracted export licence application. In a letter to the *Financial Times* underscoring the importance of the work to the nation, a group of academics, stated that it is “perhaps the greatest work of Britain’s greatest portraitist and the first-ever grand portrait of a non-white subject.” Reynolds has depicted Mai in an idealized exotic landscape, his flowing robes, bare feet and classic gesture all suggesting strong links with antiquity: “a thoroughly neo-classical version of the noble savage” (Smith).

Able seaman Tetuby Homy, otherwise known as Mai was entered on HMS *Adventure's* books as a supernumerary on 9th September, 1773; he was later (19th December) added to the list of able seamen. A native of Utietea, his father was dispossessed during a civil war and the young Mai fled to Tahiti. He was on this island when Wallis and later Cook, in the *Endeavour*, visited, and he bore a scar from a musket ball shot by one of Wallis’s men. After Cook departed he moved to Huahine and from here embarked with Furneaux, when the *Adventure* called in on Cook’s second mission, for the return voyage to England.

On his arrival in July 1774 Mai was much feted by fashionable society in London, who drew him into their own circle (he was the guest of both Sir Joseph Banks and the Earl of Sandwich) holding him up to be the exemplar of the Enlightenment ideal of the ‘noble savage’. However, not everyone was delighted with Mai’s reception, indeed Thomas Haweis, a founder of the London Missionary Society, wrote that “He was led away to stare, and be stared at, at our public places, and be abandoned as those who frequent them”. Travelling on Cook’s third voyage Mai left England with many presents, including a sword from Banks and a suit of armour fashioned for him by the Tower of London armourers from Lord Sandwich. On his arrival in Tahiti he made, according to Rickman, a spectacular impression on his fellows: “dressed cap-a-pie in a suit of armour... mounted and caparisoned, with his sword and pike, like St. George going to kill the dragon.”

Rickman, J., *Journal of Captain Cook's Last Voyage to the Pacific Ocean ...* (London, 1781) pp.133–34; Smith, B., & Joppien, R., *The Art of Captain Cook's Voyages ...* (Yale, 1988).

*The First Chapbook Account with
the First Illustration of the Actual Mutiny*

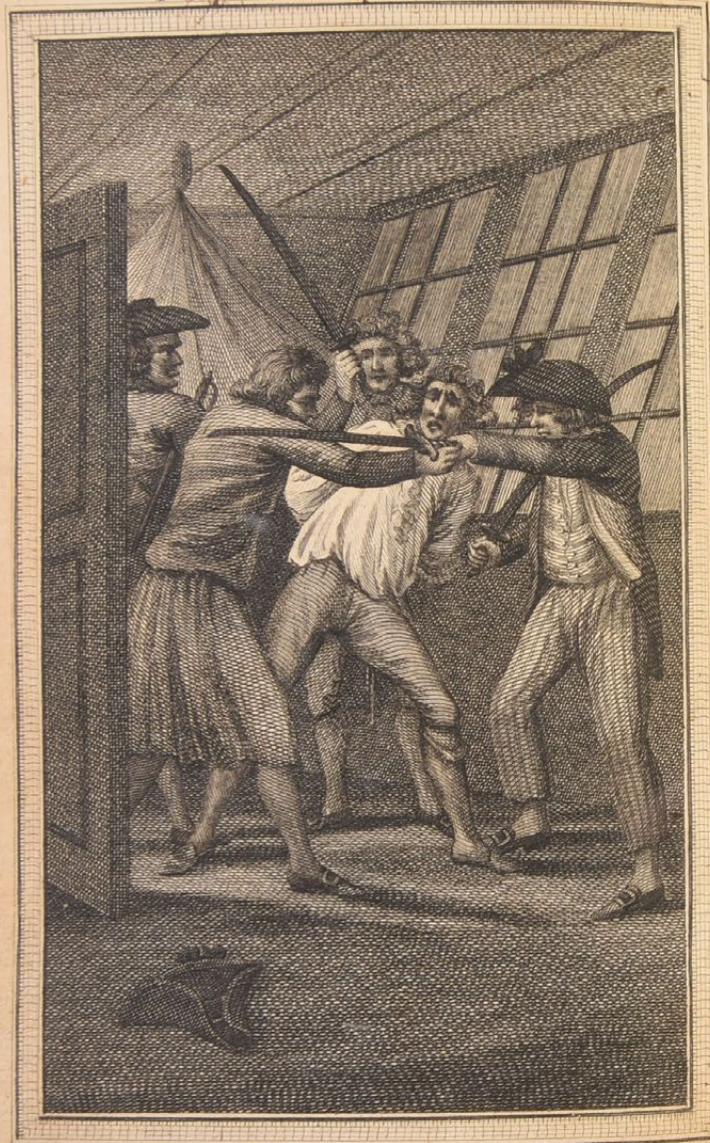
59 [BLIGH (William).] *An Account of the Mutinous Seizure of the Bounty. With the succeeding hardships of the crew. To which are added, Secret Anecdotes of the Otaheitean Females.*

First edition. Engraved frontispiece. 8vo. Early twentieth-century half calf over marbled boards, black label with gilt lettering to spine. Armorial bookplate to front pastedown of Francis Stanton Blake. Frontispiece with repaired crack at outer platemark margin, not touching image, edges browned, scattered spots within, manuscript marginalia to final section in a nineteenth-century hand. Very good. [9]–76pp. London, Printed for Bentley and Co. No. 22, Fetter Lane; and sold by H.D. Symonds, Paternoster Row, [n.d., but 1790]. £15,000

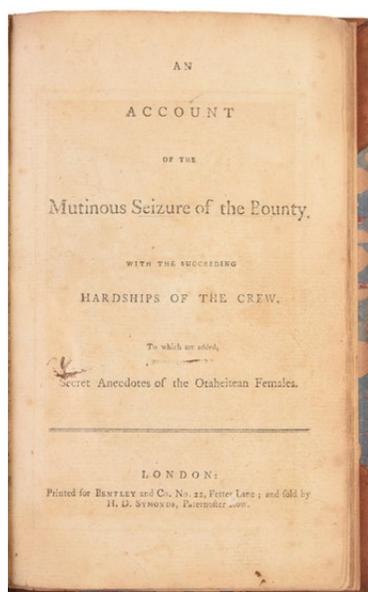
Rare and important: published within a week of Bligh's *Narrative* ... this is the first unofficial account of the mutiny and includes the first illustration of the most notorious incident in the eighteenth-century Pacific.

Bligh's own account, *A Narrative of the Mutiny on board his majesty's ship Bounty* ... was published by George Nicol on 31 May, 1790. This chapbook version is undated, but despite early bibliographers like Ferguson speculating it may not have appeared until as late as late as 1792, in a triumph of commercial expediency, this pamphlet was actually published just four days after Bligh's official book. In fact, this "first" issue, clearly stating the printer as Bentley and that it would be sold by H.D. Symonds, is the subject of an advertisement dated June 4th 1790 in *The World*, noting that it is "embellished with an elegant Copper-Plate, representing the Seizure of Lieutenant BLIGH in his Cabin." Another issue, but with the title-page reading sold by Bell & Taylor rather than Symonds, appears to have been issued simultaneously.

While Bligh's *Narrative* ... includes a diagram of the open boat and three charts, it does not illustrate the mutiny itself. The 1792 official account, *Voyage to the South Sea* added a stately portrait and an illustration of a breadfruit but similarly opted not to illustrate the action. Just as John Webber's "Death of the Captain Cook" was separately issued after the publication of the official account of the third voyage, Robert Dodd's print "The Mutineers turning Lieut. Bligh and part of the officers and crew adrift from HMS *The Bounty*" didn't appear until October, 1790. This left a gap in the market and the popular press, as ever, was happy to fill it. Bligh returned to England on 16 March, 1790. A mere seven weeks later, on 3 May, the first theatrical performance of the mutiny (*The Pirates or, The Calamities of Capt. Bligh* ...) was staged with Ralph Wewitzer (1748–1825) in the role of Bligh. Of the frontispiece, one wonders if the anonymous artist had access to the portrait of Bligh attributed to John Webber and painted in about 1776, perhaps drew the likeness after Wewitzer, or if the depiction was entirely imaginary.



The Pirates seizing Capt.ⁿ Bligh.



The “Secret Anecdotes of the Otaheitean Females” are extracted from Hawkesworth and were appended partly to satisfy those who, like Bligh, blamed the idyllic months on Tahiti for the mutiny, and partly to boost sales: at least one reviewer complained that this content made the book unsuitable for children. The ms. annotations are all confined to this section and are religious in nature.

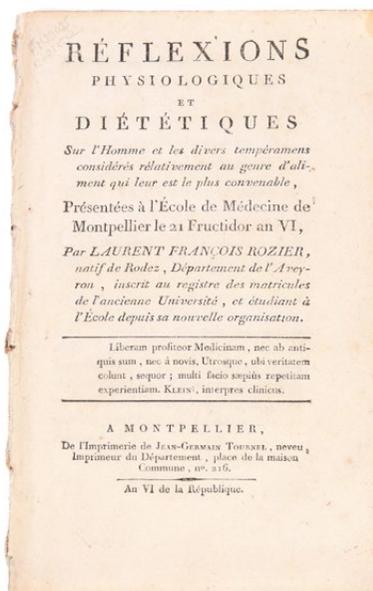
Provenance: bookplate of Francis Stanton Blake; pencil note saying bought from Maggs for £14 in 1936.

ESTC, T149210 correctly dates this issue 1790, as does the Kroepelien catalogue; “Mutiny Otaheitean Females This Day is Published ...” in *The World* 4 June 1790, London, p.4; Dening, G., *Mr Bligh’s Bad Language* (Cambridge, 1992), pp.287–288.

Notes on the Polynesian Diet

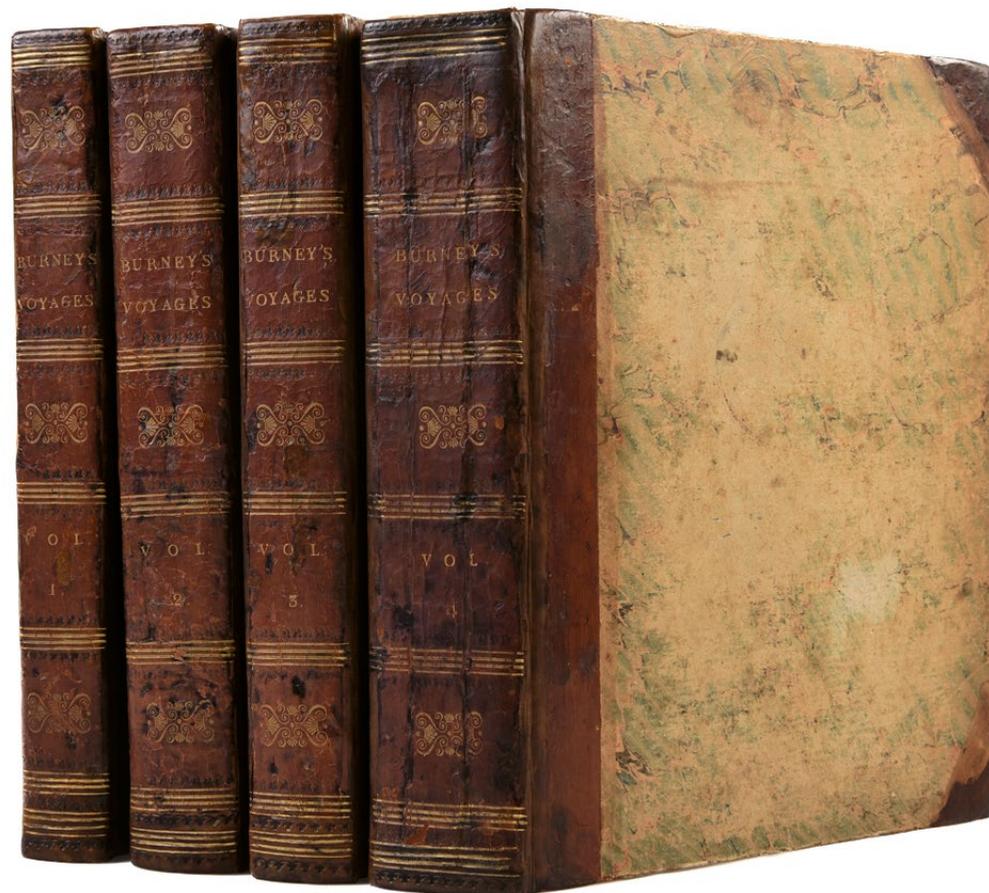
60 ROZIER (Laurent-François). *Reflexions Physiologiques et Dietetiques sur l’Homme ...*

First edition. 8vo. Publisher’s printed self-wrappers, marbled edges. 45, [1]pp. Montpellier, Imprimerie de Jean-Germain Tournel neveu, [1798]. £1,250



A crisp copy of this scarce medical dissertation.

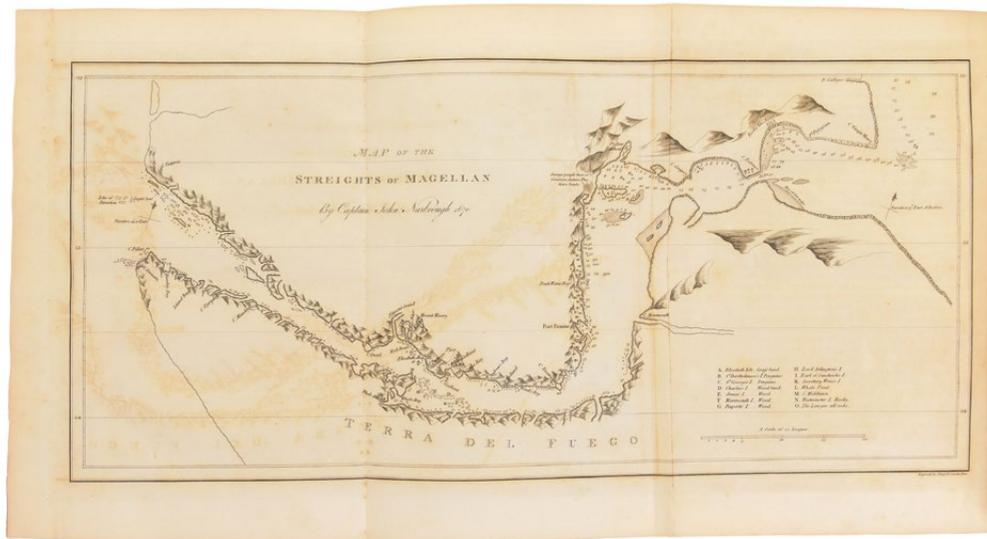
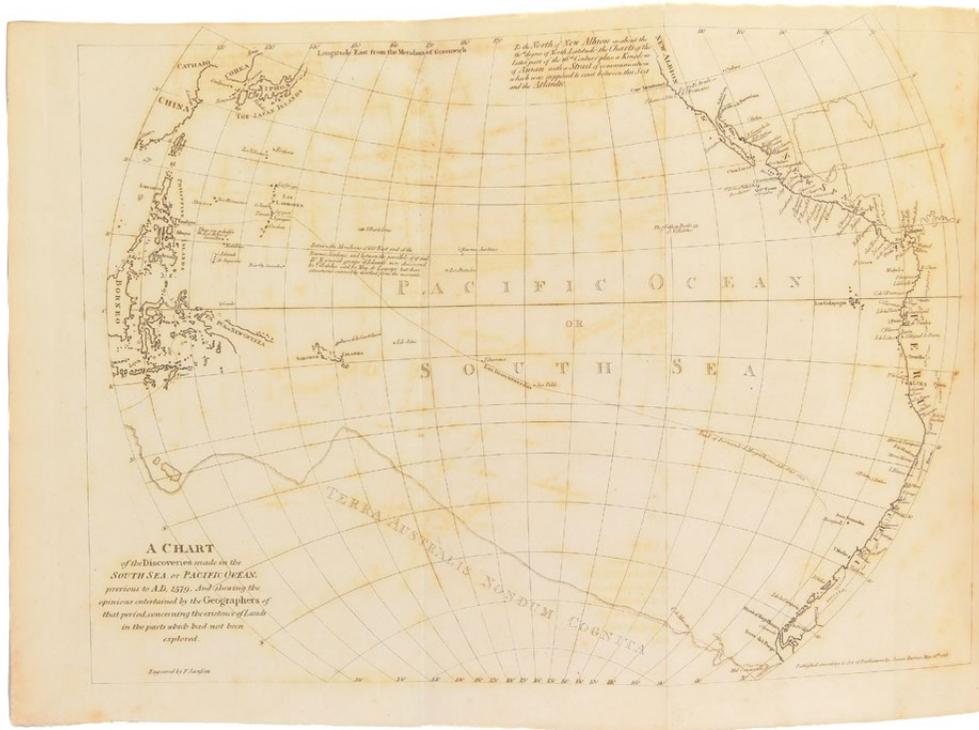
Rozier’s valuable contribution to tropical medicine appeared in the early days of the *grands voyages* era. It is one of the first works to consider the diets of Pacific Islanders and includes references to Cook, Banks, and Solander. He notes from the variety of diets examined that there are few foods to which we cannot become accustomed (“*qu’il est peu de sortes d’alimens auxquels l’Homme ne puisse s’accoutumer*”), citing Tahitians’ consumption of lice as well as Tartars drinking sour milk. There is also information on the use of wine which is considered very beneficial as well as coffee “decoctions.” OCLC locates copies at BL, BnF, and Paris.



History Of Early Pacific Exploration By A Veteran Of Cook’s Voyages

61 BURNEY (James). *A Chronological History of the Discoveries in the South Sea or Pacific Ocean*. Part I. Commencing with an Account of the earliest Discoveries of that Sea by Europeans, And terminating with the Voyage of Sir Francis Drake, in 1579. [Part II. From the Year 1597, to the Year 1620; Part III. From the Year 1620, to the Year 1688; Part IV. To the Year 1723, including a History of the Buccaneers of America; Part V. To the Year 1764].

First edition. 5 vols (bound in 4). 28 engraved maps, 15 of which are folding (some with the usual offsetting), with 13 engraved plates, 5 further illustrations in text. 4to. Half calf over marbled paper covered boards, recased with original spines laid down, some corners renewed. Discreet Ex Libris label to front pastedown of “Volkmann”. Spines tooled, titled and ruled in gilt. xii, [8], 391, [1]; vi, [10], 482; [10], 437, [1]; xviii, 580; viii, 178, [2], 179–337, [1]pp. London, Hansard et al, 1803–1817. £15,000



A handsome set of this important collection which was compiled to complement Hawkesworth and the two other Cook voyages, the whole to comprise a complete account of Pacific exploration.

James Burney (1750–1821) was born in London and his career at sea commenced when he was ten, first as captain’s servant on *Princess Amelia*, then

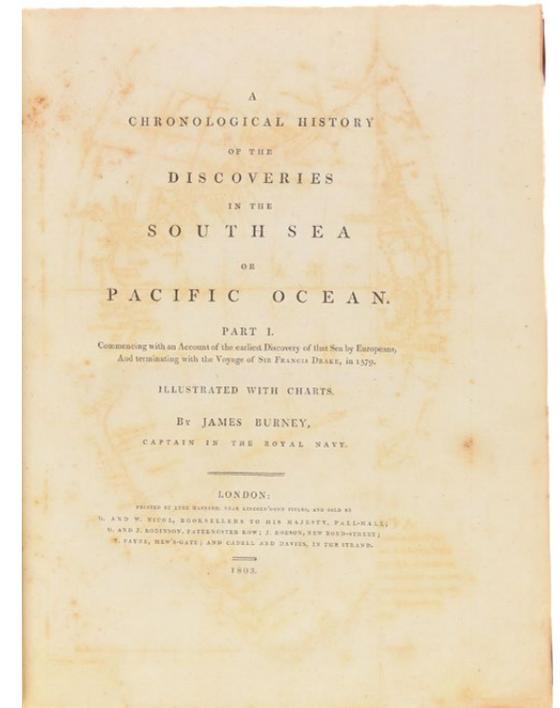
midshipman on the frigate *Aquilon*. “In 1772 Burney’s father used his influence with his friend John Montagu, fourth earl of Sandwich, first lord of the Admiralty, to procure James a berth as able seaman in Captain James Cook’s ship, the *Resolution*, on Cook’s second voyage of discovery to the south seas. Cook’s expedition departed in June, and in November Burney was transferred to the *Resolution*’s sister-ship, the *Adventure*, as second lieutenant, his first commission ... From 1776 to 1780 he sailed on Cook’s third voyage of discovery, and witnessed Cook’s killing by Hawaiians in 1779. During the voyage he was several times passed over for promotion because of an early altercation with his immediate superior, Captain Charles Clerke, commander of the *Discovery*. Only at the very end of the voyage was he promoted from first lieutenant to command of the *Discovery*, after Clerke’s death” (ODNB).

James Burney remained active between commissions. In 1774, he was Omai’s interpreter during his time in England, and while waiting for his next commission in 1789 commenced writing. Literature was strong in the Burney family, both of his sisters Frances (1752–1840) and Sara (1772–1844) were novelists. James Burney’s first publication was the official account of William Bligh’s *A Voyage to the South Sea in HMS Bounty* (London 1792). Bligh too had sailed on Cook’s third voyage and also had something of a temper. They were natural allies.

Published over nearly fifteen years, this work is his greatest achievement with the pen. Among the voyages included are those of Ferdinand Magellan, Garcia Jofre de Loaisa, Simon de Alcazova, Francisco Ulloa, Francis Drake, George Anson, and Louis Bougainville. Two years later, he published a complimentary title, *A Chronological History of North-Eastern Voyages of Discovery* (London, 1819).

Hill states that “many of the voyages to California would be inaccessible were they not... [here] collected” calling the work the “most important general history of early South Sea discoveries, containing practically everything of importance on the subject ...”

Hill, 221; Sabin, 9387; Ferguson, 372.



A Botany Bay Slip-Song

62 [TRANSPORTATION] JENNINGS (John), publisher. *The Convict's Farewell.*

Letterpress slip-song. Woodcut vignette. Measuring 250 by 90mm. London, Printed and sold by Jennings, Water-lane, Fleet Street, n.d. but before 1819.

£2,250

From its inception in 1787, the dramatic potential of transportation was readily exploited by British writers, featuring in popular songs, chapbooks, and even theatrical productions. This attractive slip-song laments the fate of “some poor lads that was sent to Botany Bay.”

The verse has eight stanzas with a simple rhyming scheme. The text is straightforward detailing the protagonist's journey from Birmingham to London where he would board one of the hulks. It also reports the parting sentiments and gifts of two different women.

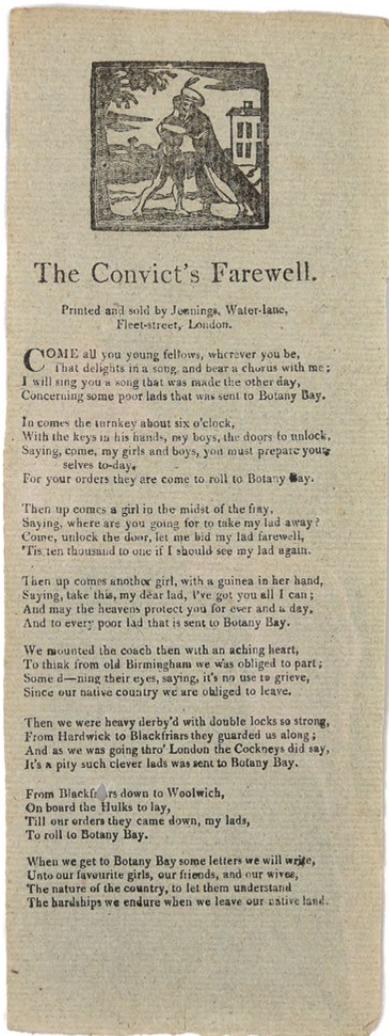
*“We mounted the coach then with an aching heart
To think from old Birmingham we was obliged to part
Some d-ning their eyes, saying it's no use to grieve
Since our native country we are obliged to leave.”*

*“From Blackfriars down to Woolwich,
On board the Hulks to lay,
Till our orders they came down, my lads,
To roll to Botany Bay.”*

This poem was also printed under different guises, with variant text, different woodcuts, and sometimes under the title of *Botany Bay*. Another variant can be seen on Broadside Ballads Online: <http://ballads.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/static/images/sheets/10000/09456.gif>

John Jennings of Water Lane, Fleet St was active between 1782 and 1819. During that time he printed a vast amount of popular song sheets such as this one which was available for half a penny. They were read and enjoyed by an increasingly literate population, though the very nature of them plus the cheap paper on which they were printed ensured survival rates were very low.

Not on OCLC or Libraryhub.



Satirising the French in the Pacific

63 BEAUMONT (Edouard de). *La Civilisation aux Iles Marquises.*

Twenty-two engraved plates. 4to. A very good copy in twentieth-century pebblegrain cloth. Paris, Chez Pannier, c. 1843. £3,000

A complete set of these twenty-two plates satirising the French annexation of the Marquesas, which was undertaken by Abel Aubert Dupetit-Thouars (1793–1864) in 1842. He annexed Tahiti the same year.

The first plate, “Une Instruction Diplomatique”, sets the tone as the commander is instructed to tame the men but make the women wilder (“rendre les femmes plus sauvages”). The plates make great fun of the French trying to impose their culture on the Marquesans, here represented by the unkindly-drawn Ta-toué. He suffers for the imposition of their politics, their fashion (“une victime de la

mode”), their decadence (“un mari vexé”), table manners, alcohol, the military, taxation, and more. The last plate encapsulates the whole colonial project as Ta-toué plays cards with the French and wonders how they’re being dealt.

Scarce: OCLC locates copies at Paris, NLA, SLNSW and Brown. Auctions records list just two copies in 1952 and 1954.

Presented to John Macgillivray

64 [MACGILLIVRAY (John).] NOTT (Henry) et al, trans. *Te Bibilia moa ra, ... [Bible in Tahitian].*

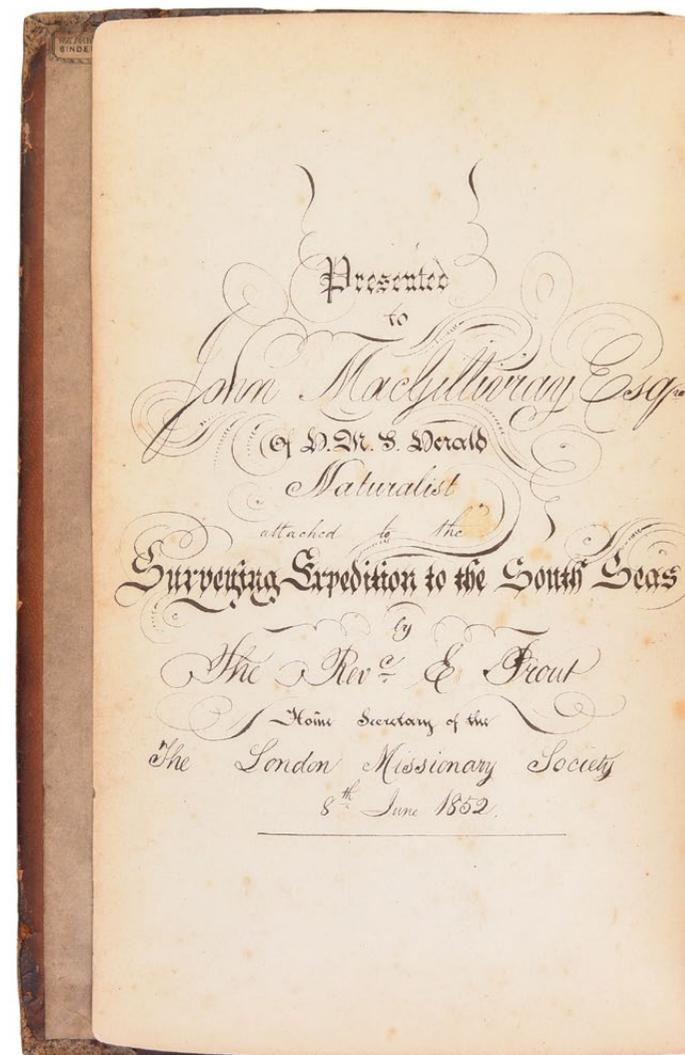
Second edition. 8vo. Contemporary blindstamped calf, rebaked with original spine laid down, gilt, extremities rubbed, bookplate to ffep, elaborate ms. presentation inscription to verso, repair to rear free endpaper, some spotting. [2], 983, [1]pp. [London, William Watts, for The British and Foreign Bible Society], 1847. £5,000

The lavish inscription reads: “Presented to John MacGillivray Esq. of H.M.S. *Herald* Naturalist attached to the Surveying Mission to the South Seas by the Revd E. Prout Home Secretary of The London Missionary Society 8th June 1852.”

John MacGillivray (1821–1867) was born in Aberdeen. His father was the ornithologist William MacGillivray and John James Audubon was a family friend and visitor to the home. It’s hardly a surprise that he followed in their footsteps. He served as the naturalist on three important Pacific surveying voyages — the HMS *Fly*, on HMS *Rattlesnake* (of which he wrote the official account), and finally the HMS *Herald*.

No less than Joseph Dalton Hooker and John Gould recommended MacGillivray for the position of naturalist on the *Herald* voyage. He had made important collections on his first two voyages, which now reside at the Liverpool Museum and Natural History Museum, and “also showed a considerable talent for communicating with the native peoples he encountered on his voyages; his notebooks contain several vocabularies and grammars of native languages” (ODNB). This gift would’ve been a valuable addition to his travelling library as he continued to study the languages of the South Pacific. It’s also worth noting that on Aneityum (the southernmost island of Vanuata) MacGillivray found that about two thirds of the population were Christians.

The *Herald* expedition was essentially a continuation of the *Rattlesnake*’s, this time focused on the Fiji Islands and parts of the Australian coastline. Alas, it proved less successful for MacGillivray. “For the first three years of the *Herald*’s voyage MacGillivray does at least appear to have been a reliable collector, sending back a steady supply of specimens. However, in the last few months of the ship’s stay in Australian waters he began drinking, fell foul of the captain, Captain



Denham, and was dismissed from the ship in Sydney in 1855. MacGillivray had spent an unparalleled twelve years living almost continuously in the cramped conditions of the Royal Navy ships of the day, and in the last few months on the *Herald* there had been long tedious spells of routine surveying work with few opportunities for shore collecting. It is perhaps understandable that he had had enough.”

Provenance: presentation inscription to John MacGillivray; bookplate of Lieut Commander Andrew David, who published an account of the voyage in 1995: *The Voyage of HMS Herald to Australia and the South-west Pacific 1852–1861 under the command of Captain Henry Mangles Denham.*

David, A., *The Voyage of HMS Herald to Australia and the South-west Pacific 1852–1861 under the command of Captain Henry Mangles Denham.* (Melbourne, 1995).



Exceptionally Rare: Convicts to New Caledonia

65 LECONTE (François). *Mémoires Pittoresques d'un Officier de Marine.*

First edition. 2 vols. 8vo. Untrimmed in the publisher's yellow printed wrappers, a little wear to spines but an excellent copy with the half-titles. Housed in a custom cloth box. 600; 625, [errata]pp. Brest, Le Pontois, 1851. £7,250

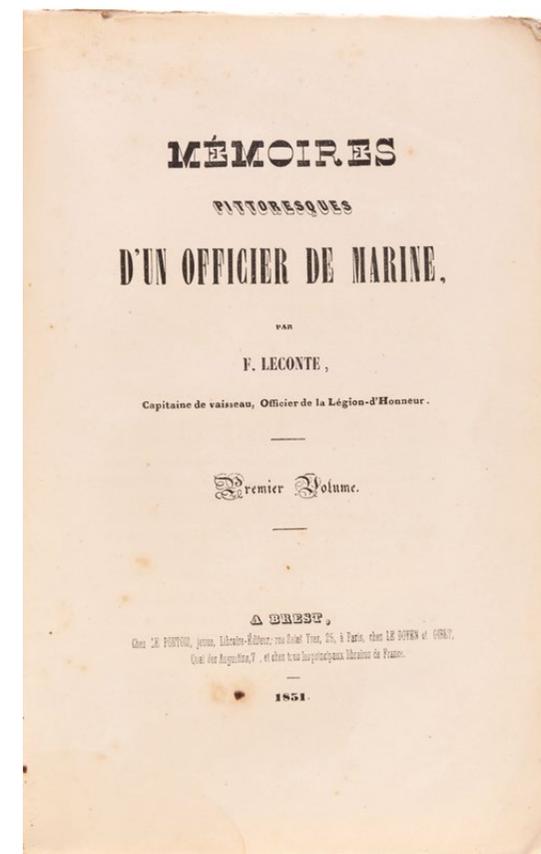
Shortly after the publication of this work, the publisher went into liquidation and "the unsold copies were burned. Surviving copies are of exceptional rarity" (Howgego).

In addition to the transportation of two hundred French soldiers to Tahiti, Leconte was charged with completing hydrographical and scientific work en route. Commanding *La Seine*, he stopped at the French settlement at Akaroa, New Zealand, then in 1846 sailed to Tonga and New Caledonia where, off Port Balade on the north coast — and relying on one of Bruni D'Entrecasteaux's charts — the ship was wrecked. Leconte and crew escaped without loss and were eventually rescued by an Australian ship, *The Arabian*, and brought to New South Wales, where they enjoyed the hospitality of Governor FitzRoy. A chapter is devoted to their month-long stay in Sydney, and there are considerable notes on Tahiti, Tonga and New Caledonia.

French attitude to their presence in the South Pacific was in a state of flux at the time of Leconte's mission. Presumably following orders, he was decidedly unhelpful to the missionaries both in Tongatabu and in his insisting the French flag not be flown over the mission in New Caledonia.

Recently the French navy led a successful archaeological expedition to uncover the wreck of the *La Seine*. Of the artefacts discovered was a unique copper cauldron designed to use the heat of the ship's stoves to purify seawater. This among other remains were displayed in a special exhibit in the New Caledonia Museum.

Not in Ferguson; Not in Hill; Howgego 2, L23; O'Reilly-Reitman 1097. See also Brookes, J.I., International Rivalry in the Pacific Islands 1800–75, Uni. California Press, 1941.



A First-Hand Report From The New Zealand Wars

66 [TITOKOWARU'S WAR] TUNNICLIFF (George). *ALS concerning grave threats to the European colony.*

Manuscript in ink, cross-written in a legible hand. 4pp on a 12mo bifolium. Old folds but very good. Taranaki, 4 January, 1869. £2,500*

The 1860s saw the peak of hostilities in the New Zealand Wars which were already fifteen years old. While the First Taranaki Conflict lasted just a year (March 1860 – March 1861), the second spanned 1863–1866, and was soon followed by Titokowaru's War, fought between June, 1868 and March, 1869. The cause of the war was primarily over the confiscation of land by European settlers and this letter is a rare, content-rich first-hand account.

Written to his mother, Tunnicliff's letter is unsparing: "Since I last wrote to you as you are already aware the Maori disturbances have commenced more outrageous than ever Burning Houses Massacreing — Killing — Roasting & Easting

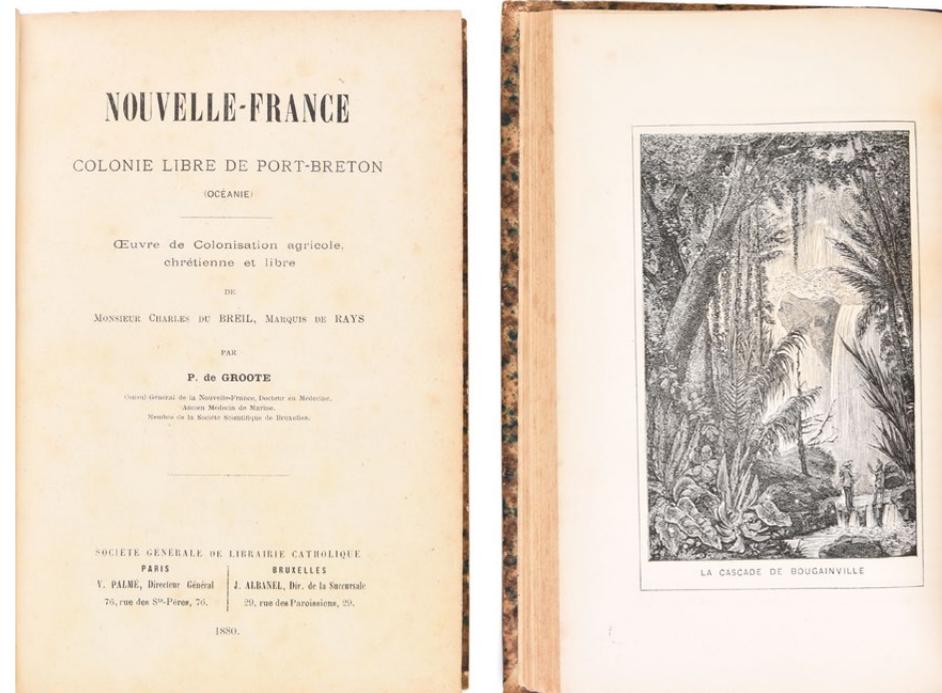
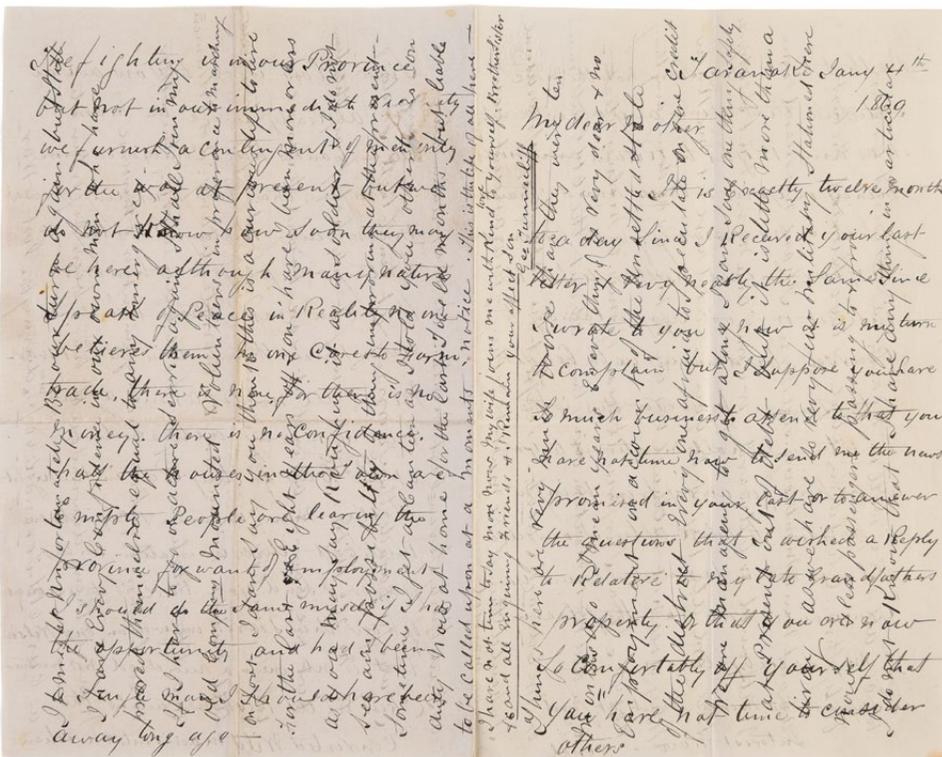
our people whenever they can catch them which one never knew them to do in the last war.”

Chief Riwha Titokowaru proved to be a highly successful strategist, with well-planned attacks on colonial troops and settlers. He adds that while “many natives speak of Peace in Reality no one believes them.”

The wars had economic consequences too. “Half the houses in the Town are Empty People are leaving the province for want of Employment I should do the same myself if I had the opportunity ... Things here are very much worse than they were ... ten years ago ...”

A member of the No. 26 Rifles, Tunnicliff is clearly fed-up with the ongoing war. There are several references to financial matters he'd prefer to pursue, but for his mother's sake and perhaps his own too, rallies toward to the end: “Now we get only half pay this time but we cannot avoid it & are bound to Serve whether we like it or not. There are no Soldiers fighting now All Military Volunteers or Constabulary — not Policemen and the Natives so far have been mostly the better men Either by bad Management or otherwise Most of them down South have been so fortunate as Our Old Taranaki Corps was during the last war It might unfortunately Be our turn again but still I have Every Confidence in our men who have proved themselves equal to any Emergency.”

A full transcription is supplied with the letter.



A Utopian Colony In New Guinea

67 GROOTE (P. de). *Nouvelle France, Colonie Libre de Port-Breton (Océanie). Oeuvre de Colonisation agricole, chrétienne et libre de Monsieur Charles de Breil, Marquis de Rays ...*

First edition. 3 folding maps, 16 steel-engraved plates & a folding tract for emigrants. 8vo. Contemporary quarter morocco. 368pp. Paris & Bruxelles, Société général de Librairie Catholique, 1880. £3,000

A handsome copy of the best primary account of this remarkable story.

“La Nouvelle-France is arguably the biggest fraudulent utopian scheme ever perpetrated” (Metcalf, 105).

Everything about this project is extraordinary: the young Marquis de Rays was told by a fortune-teller that he would rule a utopia and he chose to believe it. Despite the omens along the way, continued to do so. First he travelled to America where he briefly, unsuccessfully, managed a ranch, then to Senegal where he proved ill-suited to life as a peanut trader. Undaunted, he tried his luck in Madagascar, then Indo-China. However, he never lost sight of his utopian kingdom.

His hopes to establish the colony at Shark Bay in Western Australia and then New Caledonia were disappointed. The Marquis de Rays settled on Port-Breton (New Ireland) having read Duperrey's voyage. Duperrey had visited Port Breton during an unlikely nine-day stretch of good weather and described it as idyllic.

In 1877, he announced it to the world. Two years later, he released a formal prospectus a reproduction of which is included here as a folding plate. Despite not having visited Port Breton, he enlarged considerably on Duperrey's account. This coincided with the aftermath of the Franco-Prussian war, when the prospect of escaping to a utopia was tempting to many French and thus hundreds signed up — both investors and peasants — all of whom lost their money, and some of whom their lives.

The governments of France, Belgium, Spain, and Britain, and several Australian colonies, also became involved.

Not in Ferguson; not in Hill; Metcalf, B., "The Marquis de Rays and La Nouvelle France" in Utopian Studies Vol. 22, No.1 (2011), pp.104-124.

With Photographs of Robert Louis Stevenson

68 [STEVENSON (Robert Louis)] ANDREW (Thomas) & PITKIN (George P.), photographers. [A Pacific cruise on U.S.S. *Philadelphia*.]

String-tied oblong 4to. album. Pebbled roan, gilt, a little worn and rubbed. 27 photographs measuring 178 by 228mm & smaller on 18pp. Samoa & Fiji, c. 1899-1900. £3,500

A desirable record of the Pacific tour of U.S.S. *Philadelphia* in 1899 that included an important stop at Samoa during the Second Samoan War, 1898-99. Many of the images here were taken by Thomas Andrew (1855-1939) and George P. Pitkin (d.1937).



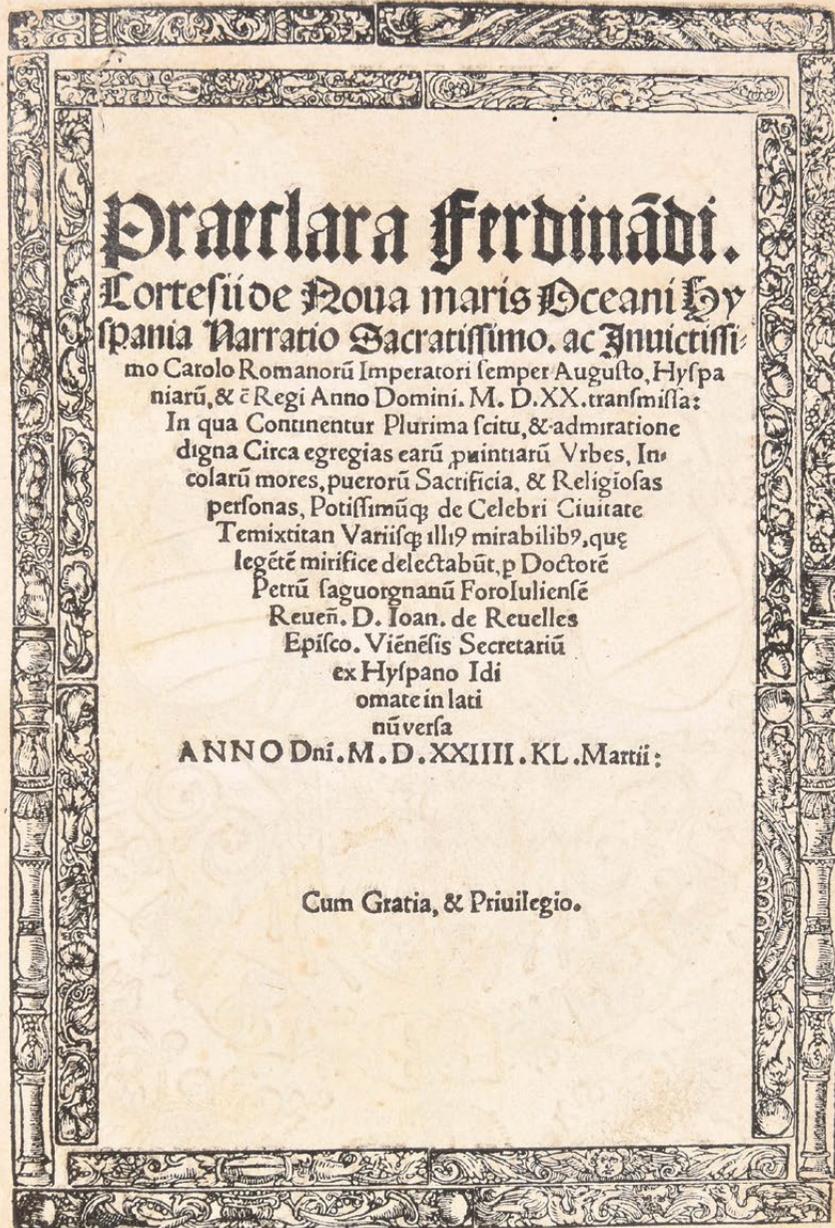
The photographs show diplomatic relations between the visiting crew and the Samoan royalty. The first image captures the “scene on Mulinuu Point, near Apia Samoa at seating of Malietao Tanu, the last king of Samoa — Lieut. P.U. Lansdale IUSN, Commanding Battalion.” There are further images showing Samoans discussing the order of Admiral Kautz prohibiting mutilation, and a poignant image of the graves of British and American naval officers killed at the Siege of Apia and Pagalii.

Of added interest are the two photographs of Robert Louis Stevenson (1850-94), who settled on Samoa in 1890 and spent his final years there. He appears in the shots captioned “King Malietoa & the Princess at home ...” and, more obviously, “The last photo of Robert Louis Stevenson, showing his family, native servants and friends at Vailima, 3 miles from Apia.”

There are two dramatic images, almost certainly staged, but extraordinary nonetheless. The first is captioned “The only photograph of a Cannibal Feast ever made. The original snapshot was made by a missionary on the island of M’bau Fiji.” And the second: “Beheading enemies killed in Battle. Near Apia Samoa - 1899.” There are further, much gentler studio shots of Samoan women and one of the rebel Chief Mataafa, Princess Fa-a-mu, King Malietoa.

There are also images taken at other parts of the *Philadelphia's* tour, namely at Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Mexico.

This is a rare record of the United States and United Kingdom vying with Germany for influence over the island. The war ended with the signing of the Tripartite Convention in 1899 which saw the island divided into American Samoa and German Samoa.



Praelara Ferdinadi.

**Cortesii de Noua maris Oceani Hy
spania Narratio Sacratissimo. ac Inuictissi**

mo Catolo Romanorū Imperatori semper Augusto, Hyspa
niarū, & Regi Anno Domini. M. D. XX. transmissa:

In qua Continentur Plurima scitu, & admiratione
digna Circa egregias earū p̄intiarū Vrbes, In
colarū mores, puerorū Sacrificia, & Religiosas
personas, Potissimūq; de Celebrī Ciuitate
Temixtitan Variisq; illis mirabilib⁹, que
legētē mirifice delectabūt, p̄ Doctore

Petrū Saguorghanū Forolulienſē
Reuen. D. Ioan. de Reuelles
Ep̄sco. Viēnēſis Secretariū

ex Hyspano Idi
omate in lati
nū versa

ANNO Dni. M. D. XXIII. KL. Martii:

Cum Gratia, & Priuilegio.

CENTRAL & SOUTH AMERICA

*Cortés' Second Letter: John Murray's Copy with his Bookplate,
Presented to him by Martius*

69 CORTÉS (Hernando) & MARTYR (Peter). Praelara Ferdinadi
Cortesii de noua Maris Oceani Hyspania Narratio ... [With:] De Rebus, et
Insulis Noviter Repertis.

First Latin edition. Full-page armorial to verso of title, the folding plan of
Mexico City (supplied in facsimile) with 4 initial letters & one tailpiece.
Contemporary blind stamped calf over oak boards, with the remains of clasps,
lower board very slightly defective at corner, but a lovely copy overall in its first
binding, with some unobtrusive light worming. [4], 49, [1], 12 ll. [Nuremberg,
Fridericus Peypus, 1524]. £30,000

One of the most important early descriptions of Mexico, and a key factor in main-
taining Spain's interest in the New World.

The first Latin edition of Cortés' second letter, after its original publication
in Seville in 1522. The work was translated by Petrus Savorgnanus. This copy does
not bear the portrait of Pope Clement VII on the verso of the fourth preliminary
leaf which is not found with all copies.

Cortés' second letter, dated Oct. 30, 1520, provides a vivid account of the
people he encountered and fought en route to Tenochtitlan, painting a picture of
an impressive empire centred around a great city. He relates his scrape with rival
Velazquez and gives a wonderful description of the buildings, institutions, and court
at Tenochtitlan. It is here that Cortés provides a definitive name for the country,
calling it "New Spain of the Ocean Sea". This letter is also important for making
reference to Cortés' "lost" first letter, supposedly composed at Vera Cruz on July
10, 1521. Whether that letter was actually lost or suppressed by the Council of the
Indies is unknown, but there is little doubt it once existed. As usual, the second let-
ter is here bound with Peter Martyr's *De Rebus, et Insulis Noviter Repertis*, which



item 69, Cortés

provides an account of the recently discovered West Indies and their inhabitants. It is often considered a substitute for the lost first Cortés letter.

Provenance: Johann Albrecht Von und Zu Haimhausen c 1660, engraved armorial bookplate; Carl Friedrich Philipp Von Martius, signature, John Murray 1833 pencil note declares “Letters of Cortez given me by Dr Martius May 1833”, pictorial bookplate, partly printed in gold.

European Americana, 524/5; *Sabin*, 16947; *Harris*, 125. *Medina (BHA)* 70; *Church*, 53.

An Early, Unrecorded Saint-Domingue Imprint

70 SAINT-VAST (M. de). *Extrait des Régistres du Conseil du Port-au-Prince.*

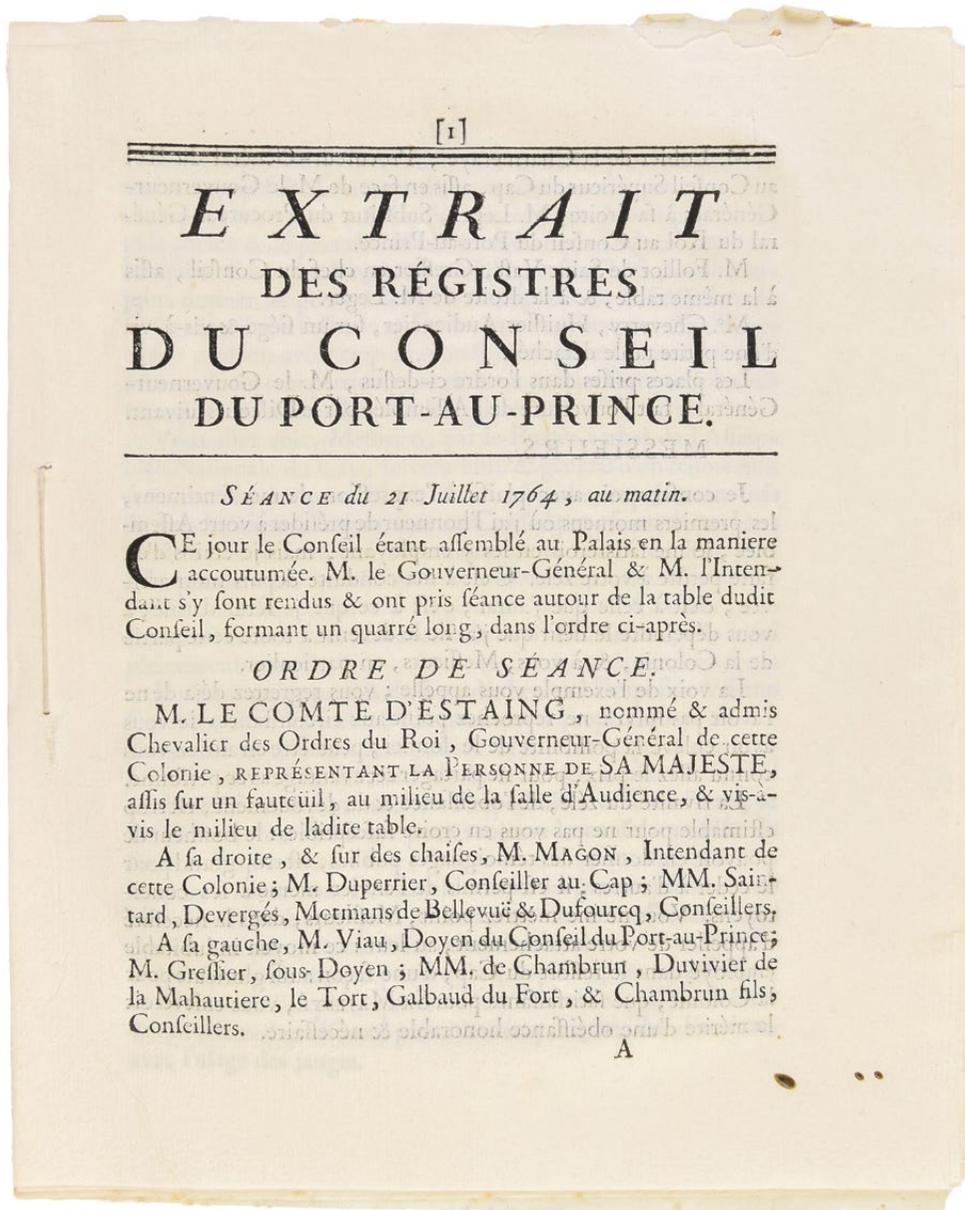
First edition. 4to. Stitched as issued (new string), tiny brown spots on the first page, otherwise fine. 17, [3]pp. [Cap Français, Antoine Marie, 1764]. £7,500

A crisp copy of this very early, substantial, and apparently unrecorded, Saint-Domingue imprint.

After an abortive attempt by Metz bookseller, Joseph Payen, to establish a press on Saint-Domingue in 1723, printing didn't truly get under way until the arrival of Antoine Marie from Nantes in late 1763. As official printer to the colony, his first ephemeral publications appeared in January 1764, though more substantial works appeared once he took over printing the *Gazette de Saint-Domingue* in February the same year. In September, the *Gazette* was renamed *Avis divers et petites affiches américaines*. Marie started printing other newspapers and official documents and opened a second shop in Port-au-Prince in September, 1767. Alas, he died two months later, and the position of printer to the colony was transferred to Guillot on 28 September, 1768.

The present record of the meetings held on July 21 and 27, 1764, concern — just as the aforementioned books — administrative matters, trade and taxation related to a tax of four million *livres* which the French administration imposed on the colony of Saint-Domingue. The tax was partly to support the costs of the colonial administration, and partly in exchange for ending the military government and dissolving the colonial militia, which was both a request of the “patriotic” colonists and, more seriously, a fact of the devastated French economy after the end of the Seven Years' War.

Only a handful of titles are recorded by Antoine Marie. Just a single title is recorded in the same year, a related publication *Imposition de quatre millions sur la Colonie de S. Domingue*. That was printed in March, this pamphlet appeared in late July.



Exceedingly rare: not in OCLC, not in KVK.

Cabon, A., "Un siècle et demi de journalisme en Haïti" (1919) in *Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society*, April 1939, p. 123-124; Cave, R., "Early Printing and the Book Trade in the West Indies" in *The Library Quarterly* ... Vol. 48, No. 2 (April, 1978), p. 168; Geggus, D. P., & Fiering, N., *The World of the Haitian Revolution*. (Bloomington, Indiana University Press, 2009) p. 55; Ghachem, M. W., *The Old Regime and the Haitian Revolution* (Cambridge University Press, 2012) p. 94.

Free People of Colour and the Haitian Revolution

71 CARADEUX DE LA CAYE (Jean-Baptiste). Convocation de l'Assemblée Coloniale.

First edition. Recent morocco backed boards, dated on first leaf in ink by a contemporary hand on "27. Fév. 1790", underlined in red pencil. Wide margins, untrimmed. 4pp. Port-au-Prince, chez Bourdon, 1790. £8,500

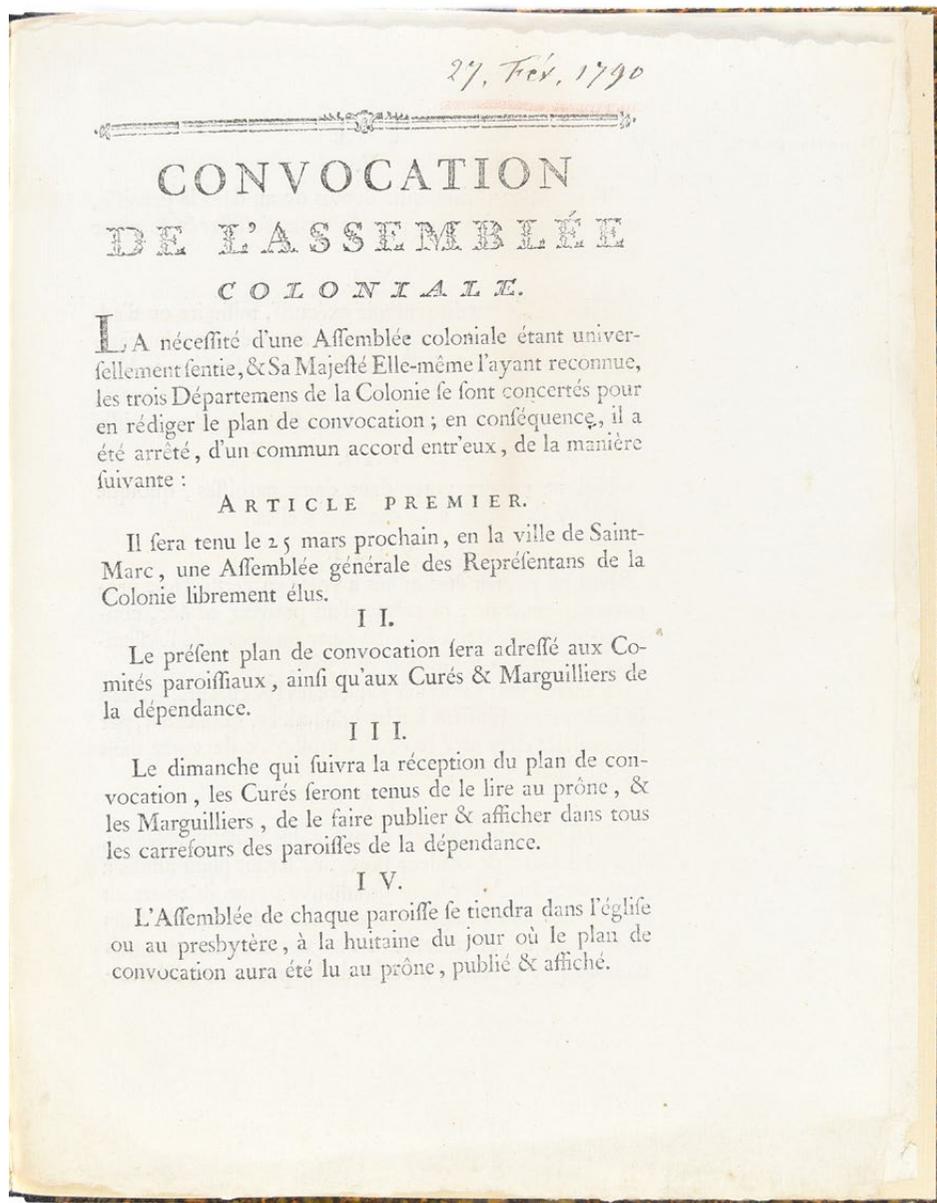
Rare and important: a fine copy of this pre-revolutionary Haitian imprint. The Haitian Revolution was the product of several forces: the enslaved population, the plantation owners, but also Saint-Domingue's free people of colour who demanded both citizenship and enfranchisement. This document ignited that third front of the Haitian Revolution.

Saint-Domingue's free coloured population was typically conservative. "The colony's free colored planters and merchants, 100 to 200 individuals out of Saint-Domingue's roughly 25,000 free people of color in 1789, had much to lose by taking an aggressive stance against the colonial establishment, which they hoped would later permit them to rejoin its ranks. Until the end of the Seven Years' War in 1763, white officials in many parts of the colony had treated the richest of the free colored planters as members of the colonial ruling class. It was only in the 1770s that authorities began to systematically label even free-born people of color as *affranchis* (freedmen) a term that meant 'ex-slave'" (Garrigus).

This document, dated 27 February, announces the now infamous convocation to be held at Saint-Marc on 25 March when a General Assembly of the French part of Saint-Domingue would be created.

Unfolding over seventeen articles, the most important (incendiary) is article nine, which clarifies that "free people of color were not welcome as equals. Just as has always been the case, Mulattos, Negroes, and other free people of color, will not be eligible to vote in the parish assemblies; but they can submit their questions to the selected deputies in each parish, and thus presenting them to the Colonial Assembly; they may, alternatively, apply to the same assembly through a single representative or patron whom they will choose from among white citizens" (Ghachem; Danforth).

Indeed, the assembly, which was exclusively composed of whites, convened in Saint-Marc on March 25th, 1790, and led to a second Colonial Assembly on April 14th, which began "issuing radical decrees and reforms, pushing the colony further toward autonomy from France and creating conflict between the colony's royalists and patriots. Saint Marc planters also vowed that they will never grant political rights to mulattoes ... and expressly exclude them from the primary assemblies. Mulattoes continue to be frustrated in their attempts to secure their rights and a new Colonial Assembly is elected without a single mulatto or free black vote" (Shen).



All of this took place in the earliest days of the French Revolution. Back in Paris, it was evident that slavery was incompatible with the slogan of *liberté, fraternité, égalité*. The National Assembly announced on 15 May, 1790 that equal political rights would be extended to Saint-Domingue's free people of colour. **In response these same white planters in Saint-Marc, were so outraged that they published their own constitution for the colony, declaring the port open to international trade, and demanded secession.** It created havoc among all levels of government in Saint-Domingue. Governor Blanchelande who also refused to implement the Assembly's

decrees that applied to Saint-Domingue, later arrested the revolutionary committee at Saint-Marc and dissolved the local assembly.

This document, printed on 27 February 1790, sets in motion the events that resulted in the May 15 decree of the National Assembly and galvanised Saint-Domingue's free coloured population into revolt.

Garrigus, J.D., "Vincent Ogé 'jeune' (1757-91): Social Class and Free Colored Mobilization on the Eve of the Haitian Revolution" in *The Americas* Vol.86, No.1 (July, 2011) p.33; Ghachem, M. W.; Danforth, S.: *The Other Revolution: Haiti 1789-1804*. Retrieved from https://www.brown.edu/Facilities/John_Carter_Brown_Library/exhibitions/haitian/pages/part2.html; Shen, K.: *History of Haiti — Slave Resistance Gains Momentum 1790-1791*. Retrieved from <https://library.brown.edu/haitihistory/3.html>.

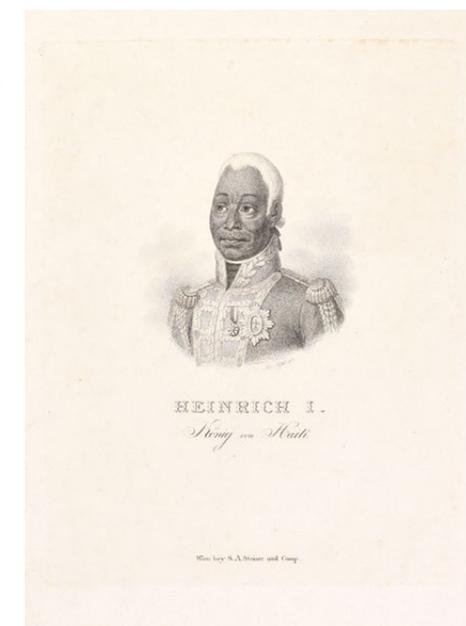
The Only King of Haiti

72 [CHRISTOPHE (Henri), King of Haiti] HÖFEL (Blasius). **Heinrich I. König von Haiti.**

First edition. Stipple engraving measuring 320 by 234mm. Minor abrasions and edgewear, a little toned but very good. Vienna, S.A. Steiner und Comp., c. 1815. £3,750

A rare and desirable copy of this separately issued portrait of Henri Christophe (1767-1820). Christophe was a vital figure in the Haitian Revolution and later became the first and only monarch of the Kingdom of Haiti. This bust-length portrait depicts him in full military regalia, sporting the Grand Cross of the Ordre Royal et Militaire de Saint Henry. While undated, the print almost certainly appeared during Henri Christophe's reign, 1811-1820.

He served with distinction during the Haitian Revolution, fighting alongside both Toussaint L'ouverture and Jean-Jacques Dessalines. In 1820, "Christophe declared himself 'King Henry I of Haiti, Sovereign of Ile de la Tortue, Ile de la Gonâve and other adjacent Islands, Destroyer of Tyranny, Regenerator and Benefactor of the Haitian Nation, First Monarch of the New World. And within the space of a day, he created a hereditary nobility with four princes, eight



dukes, twenty-two counts, thirty-seven barons, and fourteen knights. They lived in splendor in a series of French-style palaces, the greatest of which was Sans Souci, which was designed by the king himself as a Versailles of the New World” (Pezzullo). It’s little wonder Haiti’s population, not to mention its military, grew tired of this after a few years and mutinied.

This portrait by Blasius Höfel, has become the standard image of him. We locate copies at Yale and Österreichische Nationalbibliothek only.

Pezzullo, R., *Plunging into Haiti: Clinton, Aristide, and the Defeat of Diplomacy* (University of Mississippi Press, 2006) p.55.

An Extraordinary Unrecorded Martinique Imprint

73 DONZELOT (François-Xavier). Ordonnance portant création d’une cour prévôtale, pour juger les prévenus du crime d’empoisonnement.

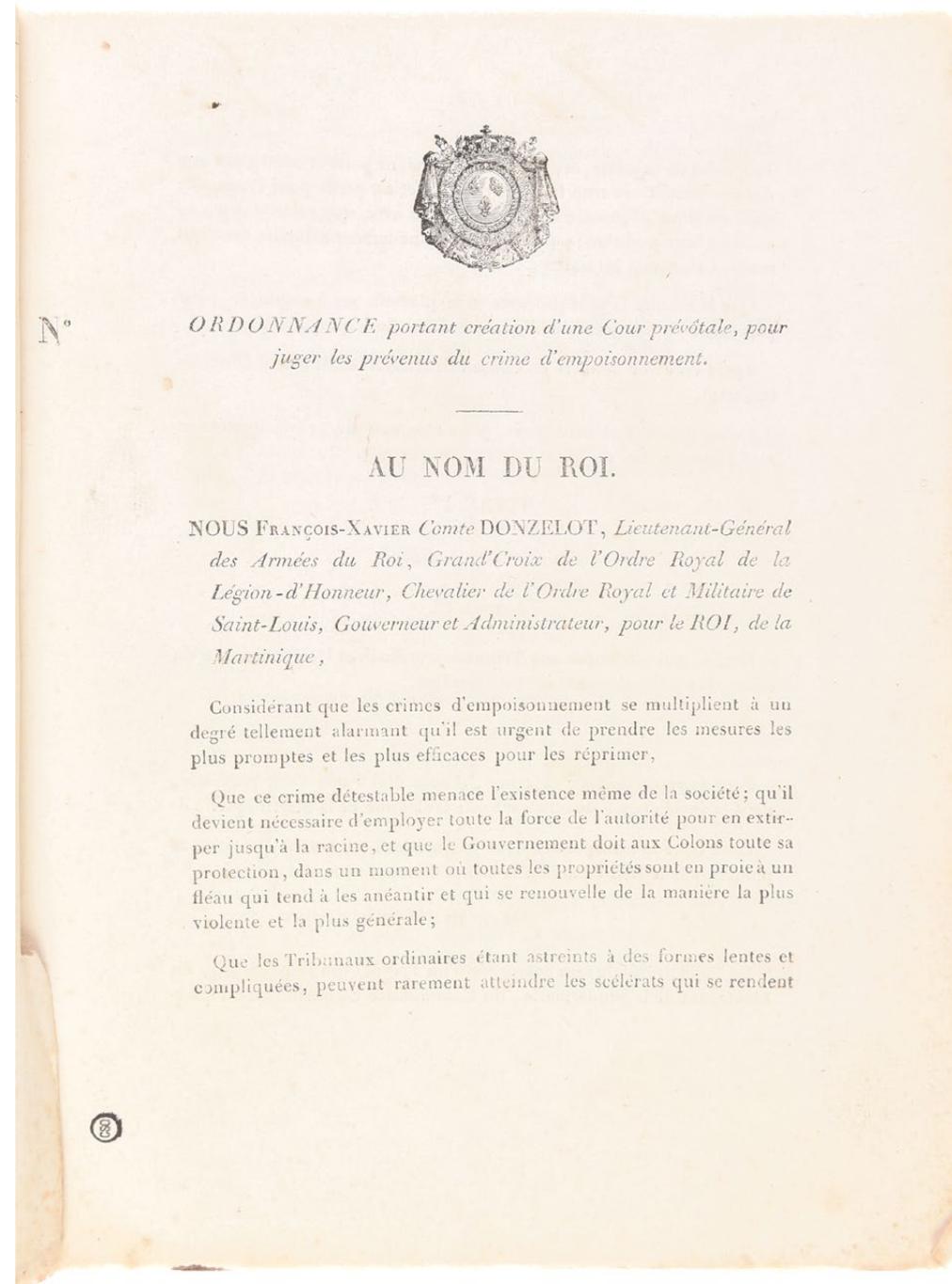
First edition. 4to. A lovely, unsophisticated copy in publisher’s plain wrappers, discreet collector’s stamp. 34pp. St. Pierre, Martinique, l’Imprimerie de Fleurot & Cie, 1822. £9,500

Alternately shocking and intriguing, this apparently unrecorded imprint lists a raft of governmental measures that sought to deal with the poisoning epidemic in Martinique during the first decades of the nineteenth century.

At the time of publication, slavery was broadly in its final phase in the French Empire. It had previously been outlawed from 1794–1802 (though Martinique was at that time held by the British and so abolition was not enforced), had been successfully overthrown in Haiti, and the trade itself had been abolished by its European neighbours England and Spain. These factors already raised tensions in the French Caribbean.

While armed rebellion is the most discussed form of dissent by enslaved workers, poisoning was frequently used as a way of extracting revenge either directly on the planters themselves, or more commonly on their livestock and even fellow workers. Indeed, the great French abolitionist Victor Schloecher remarked that “poison is to the slave” what “the whip is to the master.” Moreover, the poisonings were often related to the enslaved’s supposed practices of sorcery (“*vénefice*” poisoning by witchcraft), or voodoo, mystical forces that deeply troubled and perplexed the superstitious planters. Generally believed to be on the decline elsewhere in the Caribbean, John Savage notes of Martinique in the 1820s that “planters became obsessed with slave poisoning as a threat to the very ‘survival of the island.’”

Issued by Martinique Governor François-Xavier Donzelot (1764–1843), this *Ordonnance* established the *cour prévôtale*, a special emergency court that exclusively tried crimes of poisoning. Government figures suggest that 73 whites, 5,000 Blacks and 8,000 cattle were murdered during this time, but those numbers are



almost certainly inflated. Nonetheless between 1822 to 1827, the court dispensed summary and rapid justice upon hundreds of suspects, and these were the largest series of slave-poison trials in Caribbean history. The document also includes the

texts of established legislation making poisoning a capital crime as well regulating autopsies, and prints instructions to Martinique's magistrates for teasing "confessions" from suspects.

General Donzelot, formerly a senior Napoleonic army battle commander, had previously served as Governor of Corfu (1807–14) and so had experience managing an island in crisis. In his first years in Martinique, he attempted to reign in the poison plots by conventional means. However, he found the established court system to be too slow and bureaucratic to properly investigate such crimes, let alone get convictions. Importantly, the new wave of poisonings was far more serious and widespread than any that occurred before, and which for the first time targeted many plantation owners for death. Moreover, the new poison plots tended to be carried out by enslaved workers in privileged, trusted positions on their estates, so heightening the planters' anxiety. As Donzelot wrote, the poisoners "are found principally on the plantations that are run with the most gentleness and humanity, among the slaves who live in the best conditions and who enjoy the greatest level of their master's trust: the overseers, sugar refiners, livestock herders, chambermaids and children's nurses." Donzelot soon found himself under extreme pressure from the plantocracy to stop the poisonings by any means necessary.

As such, he established this new court which pursued these cases aggressively and with an often loose sense of what constituted firm evidence. This extraordinary document is one of the very few contemporary records of these events.

Donzelet, F-X., *Rapport du Général Donzelot ...* September 28, 1822 at *Archives Nationales*, Centre d'Archives, FM, SG Martinique 52/430; Savage, J., "Black Magic' and White Terror: Slave Poisoning and Colonial Society in Early 19th Century Martinique" in *Journal of Social History*, Vol. 40, No. 3 spring, 2007), p.636.

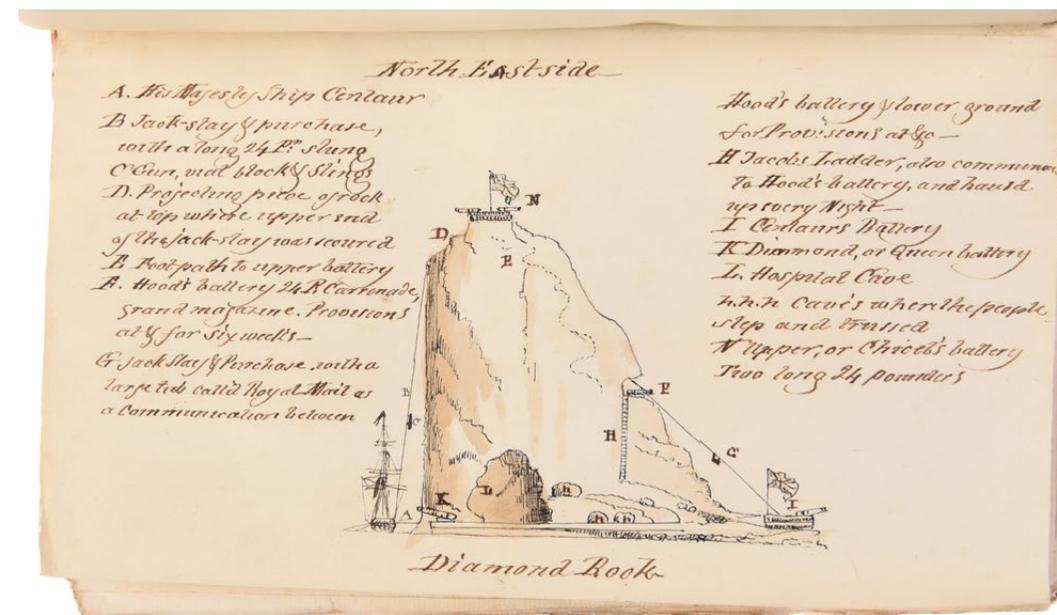
With 5 Original Watercolours

74 [COLERIDGE (Henry Nelson).] LAWRENCE (G.B.), artist. **Six Months in the West Indies, in 1825.**

Second edition, with additions. Engraved map & five watercolours tipped in. 8vo. An untrimmed copy in original paper-backed boards, spine worn and torn, corners bumped, interior very good. 12ads, [ii], 328pp. London, John Murray, 1826. £3,000

A crisp copy, considerably augmented by the five original sepia drawings from sketches by Mr G.B. Lawrence Midshipman on H.M.S. *Thunder* S.V. 1833. The map was printed specially for this work.

- 1 "Chapel at Funchall in Madeira ... Taken on the spot ... 1807."
- 2 "Part of the Corral (sic) Island of Madeira from a sketch of Mr G.B. Lawrence ... 1833."



- 3 "The Diamond Rock Martinique fortified by Commodore Samuel Hood ..."
- 4 "North Westside. Diamond Rock."
- 5 "North Eastside. Diamond Rock."

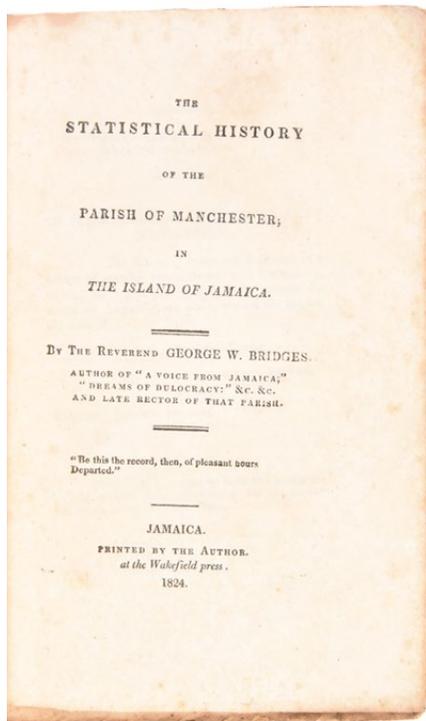
Henry Coleridge (1798–1843) was the nephew (and editor) of Samuel Taylor Coleridge. His other uncle, William Hart Coleridge was the bishop of Barbados, whom he accompanied to the Caribbean in 1825, a trip that formed the basis of this work. There are chapters concerning twelve different Caribbean islands, including Barbados, Antigua, Trinidad, Grenada, St. Vincent's, St. Lucia, and Martinique. It was published anonymously in 1825 as here. His name appears on the title-pages of the third and fourth editions. *Sabin*, 14318.

A Very Rare Jamaican Imprint

75 BRIDGES (Rev. George Wilson). **Statistical History of the Parish of Manchester in the Island of Jamaica.**

First edition. 8vo. A very good copy in contemporary marbled wrappers, text a little toned. [6], 22, [2]pp. Jamaica, Wakefield Press for the Author, 1824. £2,750

An unsophisticated copy of this rare Jamaican imprint. It's likely that only a few copies of such a work would've been printed and that the Caribbean climate ensured the survival rate of this publication was low.



George Wilson Bridges (1788–1863) was an Anglican priest, photographer and anti-abolitionist. He printed this nigh on nostalgic account of the parish which he oversaw for seven years when appointed rector of Mandeville. He left the parish in 1823 to take up the position of rector of St. Ann on the north coast, where he also established a printing press.

Bridges takes pains to comment on the quality of the soil, the region's topography ("here every valley has its rivulet, and every hill its cascade, consecrated by the plump of foliage which abounds"), rivers ("the largest of these streams is Hector's river, which runs in a westerly direction, and repeatedly losing itself in caves, issues again near the sugar works of Oxford"), and flora ("the orange blossoms breathe upon the dewy air, and send forth all their spicy fragrance.")

He then turns to more mundane matters, noting that Mandeville contains only a church, a court house, a jail, a work house, and a tavern. He details the rectory's finances, notes that there are 246 properties on the "tax-roll" almost all of which grow coffee. He adds that "Manchester contains, probably the best organized body of Slaves in Jamaica; to which, no doubt, the abundance of vegetable provision there, greatly conduces." The parish's population reveals the staggering resources of the plantation economy and is broken down into white (300), enslaved (17,631) and free coloured (280). He ends the work by noting that subscriptions are being raised to found a school "for the reception of all colours, and descriptions" adding that "such a laudable undertaking merits better support, than the present cramped resources of the Colony will admit of."

Being sandwiched between the combative *A Voice from Jamaica in Reply to William Wilberforce Esq. M.P.* (1823) and his apocalyptic, *The Annals of Jamaica* (1828), this must have felt like a breath of fresh air to write.

Very rare: OCLC locates a single copy at the National Library of Jamaica.

Printed in Rio Grande

76 DOMINGUES (Antonio José). **Discurso composto e recitado por Antonio José Domingues no asylo das orfans desvalidas, depois do acto de sua inauguração no dia sete de setembro.**

First edition with the half-title. Ornate border to title-page, historiated initial. 8vo. Contemporary marbled wrappers. 20pp. Rio Grande do Sul, Candido Augusto de Mello, 1855. **£1,500**

Despite the varied history of printing in Brazil, an official press wasn't established until 1808 thanks to Napoleon's invasion of Portugal the year prior. The first press in Rio Grande do Sul didn't appear until June 1827.

Very rare, this speech was given as part of the inauguration ceremony for the Asylum for Underprivileged Orphans on 7 September 1855. Rio Grande do Sul is Brazil's southernmost state, bordering with Uruguay. It's come as no small surprise that such an institution would be founded at this time as, during the mid-nineteenth century, the state was in a near constant state of war.

Antonio José Domingues was an excellent choice to give the speech, being a knight in the order of Christ and a poet. Born in Lisbon in 1791, he arrived in Rio de Janeiro at the age of 16. He studied pharmacology, became a professor of Latin grammar in Porto Alegre and then in Pelotas (in the south-east of the state of Rio Grande do Sul), where he died in 1860.

Rare: not on OCLC.

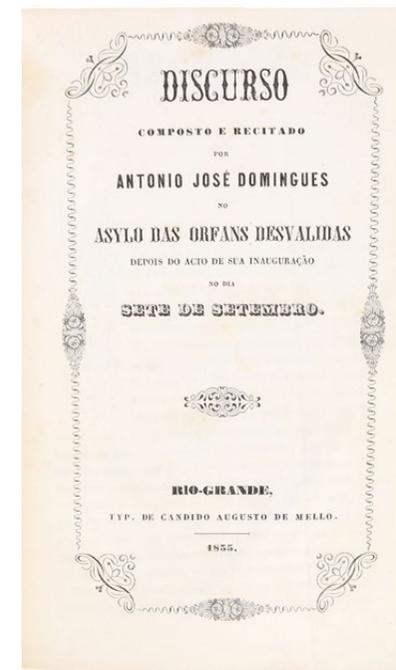
The Emigrant's Edition

77 REDPATH (James). **A Guide to Hayti.**

First edition. Folding colour frontispiece map. 8vo. A very good copy in period-style half-calf over marbled boards. 180pp. Boston, Thayer & Eldridge, 1860. **£2,750**

A very good copy of the emigrant's edition. Scottish social reformer and journalist, James Redpath (1833–91), states early in this work that "there is only one country in the Western World where the Black and the man of color are indisputed lords; ... where neither laws, nor prejudice, nor historical memories press cruelly on persons of African descent; where the people whom America degrades and drives from her are rulers, judges, and generals ... authors, artists, and legislators."

Published in the year before the American Civil War, this publication was part of a campaign by the Haitian government to promote African American emigration to Haiti.

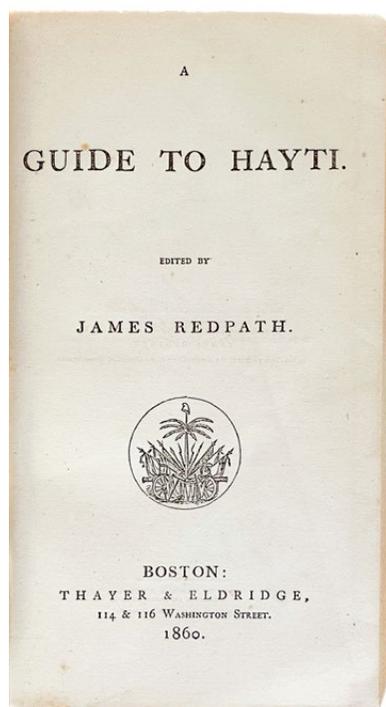


Of the many schemes for African American repatriation, or establishment of a separate territory — suggestions included the Louisiana Purchase, Florida, Texas, Canada, Mexico and, of course, Liberia — Haiti figured prominently. “Its proximity to the United States, the warm tropical climate, a fertile soil and lush vegetation, and its strategic Caribbean position were all major arguments in its favor when comparisons were made with the Liberian venture” (Boyd).

James Redpath (1833–1891) was just seventeen when he emigrated to the United States. He worked for Horace Greely’s *New York Tribune* and produced two books on John Brown — *The Public Life of Captain John Brown* (1860) and *Echoes of Harper’s Ferry* (1860) — in the same year as this work. His advocacy of African American emigration was at distinct odds with the positions of William Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips, who believed that African Americans had every right to live freely in the United States. He was employed by the Haitian government to establish an emigrant’s bureau in Boston and even produced a newspaper — *The Pine and Palm* — as a mouthpiece for the cause.

The Haitian government offered the following incentives: long-term credit for land purchases; they would advance \$15 per adult and \$7.50 per child toward relocation; emigrants would be allowed to form their own communities; exemption from military service (which was a gruelling nine-years); Haitian citizenship after one year; and freedom of religion for non-Catholics.

While focused on Haiti the guide also includes some material on the Dominican Republic. The map identifies the Western part of the island as Republic of Hayti; the Eastern Part is identified as The Eastern Part rather than as a separate country because of the political and military instability in Santo Domingo at that time.



Two editions were published: (1) this Emigrant’s edition published by Thayer & Eldridge in softcover for fifty cents with its folding outline map; and (2) the Geffard edition, a hardcover edition published by the Haytian Bureau of Emigration for one dollar and bound in muslin, printed on the “finest” paper, and containing a large map of Hayti (and probably also of the whole island), and a steel engraved portrait of the current President of Hayti. This Emigrant’s Edition, dated 1860, predates the Geffard edition, dated 1861 but it seems likely that the two editions were issued more or less simultaneously.

The plan was derailed by the ongoing American Civil War during which it became clear that African Americans were more interested in remaining in the United States.

Boyd, W.D. “James Redpath and American Negro Colonization in Haiti, 1860–1862” in *The Americas*, Vol.12, No.2 (Oct., 1955), p.169.



A Beautiful Image Celebrating a Uruguayan Saladero

78 HEQUET (Joseph Adolphe). Saladero en Punta de Lobos. Propiedad del S.r D.r Jaime Cibils. Montevideo.

Two-toned lithograph measuring 395 by 465mm. Montevideo, A. Hequet y Cohas hermanos, c. 1865. £3,000*

A crisp copy of this lithograph celebrating Jamie Cibils y Puig’s saladero in Punta de Lobos (Montevideo Bay, Uruguay). A saladero is essentially an abattoir where cattle are killed and processed — the meat is salted to make *charqui* (jerky) and the hides are tanned for leather. This print was drawn and lithographed by Joseph Adolphe Hequet, of the company A. Hequet y Cohas hermanos.

At the centre of this elaborate image is a general view of the saladero overlooking the Rio de la Plata. Surrounding that are vignettes illustrating all the stages from butchering to the final salting.

Jaime Cibils y Puig (1831–1888) was born in Catalonia and educated in Marseille. In 1851, he travelled with his brother to Montevideo. He found work at fellow Catalan, Félix Buxareo’s, import-export business. He learned the business quickly and established his own saladero, which is said to have been the first to be equipped with iron digesters for the extraction of fat. In order to grow the business,

he not only bought several ships to ship his products abroad, he financed a dam to facilitate the docking of deep-draught ships. The dock was later bought by the Uruguayan government and is now called the Arsenal de Marina y Dique Nacional. Furthermore, he founded the Banco Comercial and built a theatre (on Ituzaingó St., Montevideo) which was destroyed in a fire in 1912.

Not on OCLC, Libraryhub, or KVK. We locate a single copy at the Zumalakarregi Museum.

Daireaux, Émile, "Les Saladeros de l'Amérique du Sud" in *Revue des Deux Mondes*, Vol. 13, 1876, pp. 331-335.

The British In Bermuda

79 [BERMUDA.] [Album documenting the 4th Battalion Worcester Regiment in Bermuda.]

150 silver gelatine photographs (1 platinum print by Weiss) measuring approx. 175 by 230mm and smaller (most 75 by 100mm), most with ms. ink captions. Oblong 4to. Half sheep over buckram, recased, a little scuffed but very good. 26ll. Bermuda, 1901-1903. £3,750

A fascinating group of photographs documenting a little-known period of early twentieth-century history.

"The 4th. Battalion was formed in Aldershot in February 1900 ... After some eighteen months of preliminary work and training, the 4th Worcestershire were selected to go overseas to the Bermudas, commanded by Colonel A.G. Chesney, where the Battalion was employed in guarding Boer prisoners. It was there that the 4th Battalion received their Colours from the hand of the Governor, Lieut-General Sir Henry Le Guay Geary (Governor of Bermuda from 1902-1904). Later the Battalion moved to the West Indies ..." (worcesterregiment.com).

These images all concern the 4th Battalion's deployment in Bermuda. Many include formal ceremonies and even show General Barker saluting troops from the West India regiment. There is the presentation of the Colours, then the 4th Battalion marching, several shots of Government House. The 4th Battalion band features prominently as do portraits of Boer POW's in groups, augmented by a large portrait of Boer prisoners (men and women). There are several portraits of officers from the 4th Battalion each identified, plus plenty showing the Coronation sports at Hamilton Harbour, a donkey race, cricket matches between the "the Brits and the Boers." In deference to the climate, there's an image of swimming at Goot Pool, and an open-air church service.



NORTH AMERICA

Promissory Note For America's First Hospital, From Benjamin Franklin's Press

80 [FRANKLIN (Benjamin) & HALL (David), printers]. I do promise to pay ... Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Hospital, or his Successor in the said Trust, the Sum of ... currency of Pennsylvania

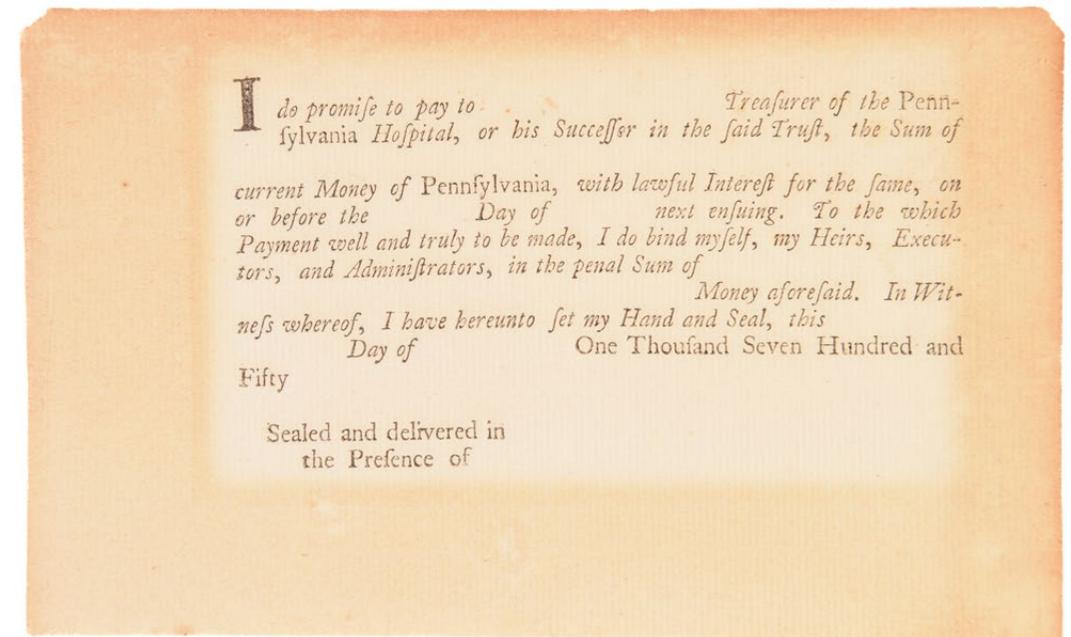
Letterpress printed blank form measuring 98 by 161mm. Marginal browning from a previous mount or frame, minor chips to corners, partial watermark visible (crown heading the arms of Britain), on laid paper. N.p. [Philadelphia, Benjamin Franklin & David Hall], 175[4?]. £3,500

A rare promissory note raising subscriptions for America's first hospital, from the press of Benjamin Franklin.

Benjamin Franklin's manifold talents as statesman, writer, inventor and more, somewhat eclipse the fact that he was also considered to be Colonial America's most accomplished printer. Here we see Franklin's press in the service of one of his own endeavours — a fundraising effort for the Pennsylvania Hospital.

"In 1751 Franklin's friend Dr. Thomas Bond decided to establish a hospital in Philadelphia and enlisted Franklin. He wrote two essays on the subject in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* (8 and 15 Aug. 1751) and helped raise subscriptions for the hospital. When they began to flag, he petitioned the legislature for additional funds. The county legislators objected that it would only benefit the city and claimed that even the Philadelphians were not really supporting the plan. Franklin then devised the first matching grant. He proposed a bill making the grant conditional: when the hospital's subscribers had raised £2,000, then the legislature would add 2,000 more. The Pennsylvania Hospital, America's first, opened 6 February 1752" (ANB).

These printed blank promissory notes would have been a vital tool for keeping track of subscriptions raised, with other known examples demonstrating how the signatures were clipped away upon collection of promised funds by the hospital's treasurer. This particular copy has not been completed, nor clipped upon collection, and as such is a bright and clear example of Franklin's presswork.



Such pieces were, within the Franklin and Hall Philadelphia print shop, referred to as "little jobs." These short order imprints were often single-page affairs, catering to the needs of all manner of trades. Franklin's compositors and journeymen would set the forms, tickets, indentures etc, knowing that the job could be completed quickly without tying up too much of the printshop's type and bringing in much needed revenue. In this particular case, we see his press employed to fulfil a little job in service to a cause with which he was deeply invested.

Though the slip does not bear an imprint it is "[a]scribed to the Franklin and Hall press on the assumption that DH was doing all the printing for the Hospital managers" (Miller). A later run of these promissory notes from the 1760s, which do not include the word 'fifty' in the date line, are recorded in the BF and DF workbooks. Of course, Franklin and Hall also printed *Some Accounts of the Pennsylvania Hospital* in 1754, a 40pp pamphlet describing the efforts and achievements of the hospital scheme to that date, also with the intention of soliciting further funds.

The survival rate for these ephemeral Franklin imprints is extremely low: "In the twenty years during which Franklin was sole proprietor of his printing business, he printed at least 228 such small jobs, of which 201 are lost and known only from his records" (Green & Stallybrass, p.49).

None located through OCLC as of June 2023, though Miller records multiple copies bound together in the Pennsylvania Hospital Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

Miller, C. William, *Benjamin Franklin's Philadelphia Printing: 1728-1766*, 598, (cf. 724); not in Campbell, *Franklin Imprints at the Curtis Publishing Company*. Green, James N & Peter Stallybrass, *Benjamin Franklin Writer and Printer* (Oak Knoll Press, 2006), pp.49-52.

The Streeter Copy

81 [REVOLUTIONARY WAR] [GAGE (Thomas)], attrib. Boston 26th June 1775.

Letterpress broadside measuring 360 by 220mm. A fine copy, ex-lib label to verso. [Boston, John Howe, 1775]. £19,500

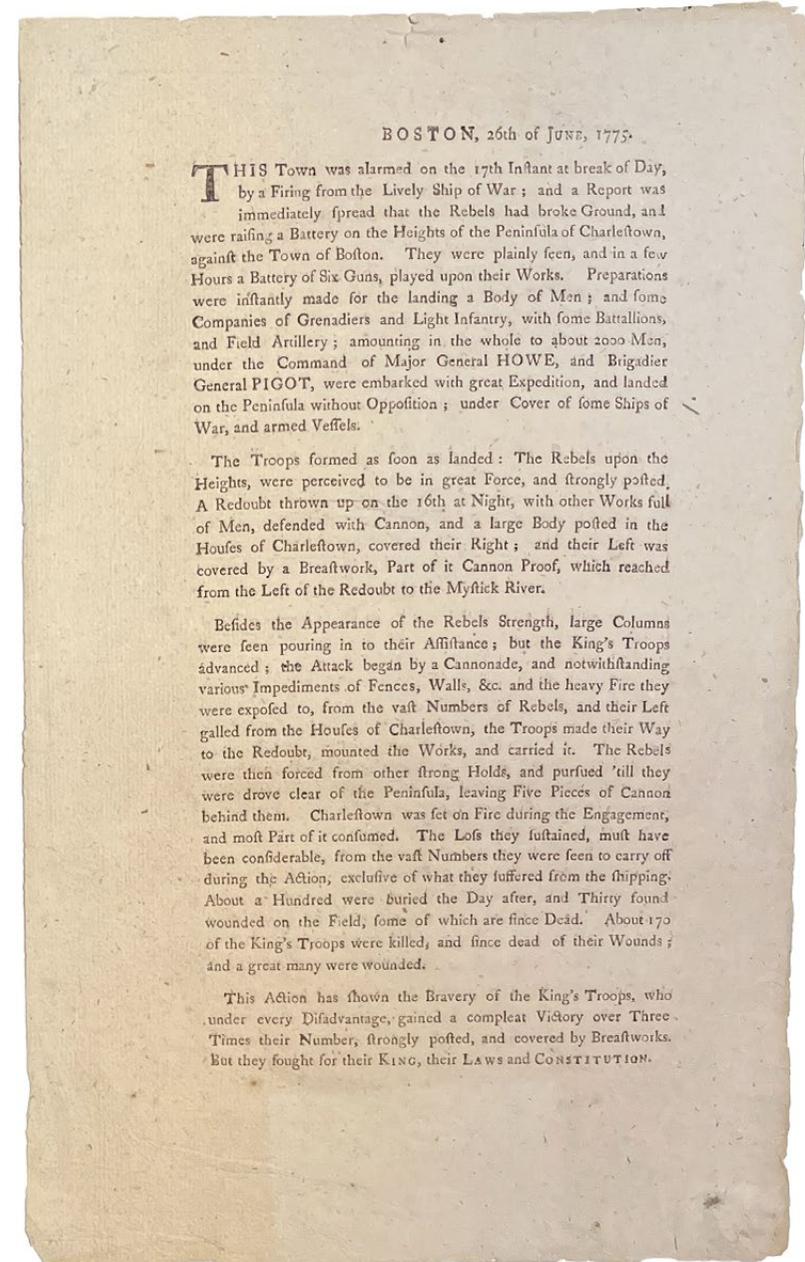
A fine copy with distinguished provenance. This copy belonged to Thomas W. Streeter and bears his discreet bookplate on the verso.



This rare account of the Battle of Bunker Hill is attributed to General Thomas Gage (c.1719–1787) as John Howe similarly printed his narrative of Lexington and Concord, *A Circumstantial Account of an Attack that happened on the 19th of April 1775, on his Majesty's Troops*. (Boston, 21 April, 1775). Having served as commander-in-chief for North America, in 1774 Gage was appointed Governor of Massachusetts and thus was both participant in, and recorder of, the rising tensions between England and America.

The opening skirmishes of the Revolutionary War were terrible for the British and while the King granted Gage's request for additional troops, along with them sailed generals William Howe, Henry Clinton, and John Burgoyne. Gage understood "his days were numbered. But he saw a chance in June to teach the rebels a lesson when they fortified a hill on Charlestown peninsula, opposite Boston. Instead of using the navy to cut off his enemy at Charlestown neck, he ordered Major-General Howe to attack frontally. Meeting ferocious resistance, Howe carried the rebel works at the cost of well over 1000 casualties in an attacking force of about 2500. Gage reported privately to Barrington that "These People Shew a Spirit and Conduct against us, they never shewed against the French" (ODNB).

Printed just nine days after the Battle of Bunker Hill, the broadside describes the action under Generals Howe and Pigot, emphasising the bravery of British troops throughout: "notwithstanding various Impediments of Fences, Walls, &c. and the heavy Fire they were exposed to, from the vast Numbers of Rebels, and their Left galled from the Houses of Charlestown, the Troops made their Way to the Redoubt, mounted the Works, and carried it. The Rebels were then forced from other strong Holds, and pursued 'till they were drove clear of the Peninsula, leaving Five Pieces of Cannon behind them."



While the action is reported accurately, troop numbers and casualties are somewhat distorted: "The Loss they [the Americans] sustained, must have been considerable, from the vast Numbers they were seen to carry off during the Action. ... About a Hundred were buried the Day after, and Thirty found wounded on the Field, some of which are since Dead. About 170 of the King's Troops were killed, and since dead of their Wounds; and a great many were wounded." The British casualties were about six times the figure listed here.

The text continues: “This Action has shown the Bravery of the King’s Troops, who under every Disadvantage, gained a compleat Victory over Three Times their Number, strongly posted, and covered by Breastworks.” While American troops did outnumber the British, they were far more evenly matched than the “Three Times” listed here.

As with the best wartime propaganda, it concludes with a rallying cry: “But they fought for their KING, their LAWS and CONSTITUTION.”

Evans 13842; Reese, The Revolutionary Hundred 32; Streeter sale 760.

*An Epic Depiction of One
of the Bloodiest Battles in the Revolutionary War*

82 [REVOLUTIONARY WAR] TRUMBULL (John), after, MÜLLER (Johann Gotthard von), engraver. The Battle of Bunker’s Hill, June 17, 1775.

Engraving measuring 555 by 759mm. Laid onto cream card, tear restored in the lower margin, some very lightly browned areas in the right part of the print. London, A.C. de Poggi, March, 1798. £5,750*

A magnificent print depicting the death of General Warren at the Battle of Bunker Hill. It was engraved in 1794 by the German engraver Johann Gotthard von Müller (1747–1830) and published by Antonio Cesare de Poggi (1744–1836) in London in March 1798. The print is after a 1786 painting by the American artist John Trumbull (1756–1843), whose original title is “The Death of General Warren at the Battle of Bunker’s Hill, June 17, 1775.”

This was the first of several Revolutionary War paintings completed by Trumbull, believing this battle was its first important event. Indeed, it took place just two months after the outbreak and is considered one of the bloodiest battles of the entire war. John Trumbull, adjutant of the first regiment of Connecticut troops, was stationed that day at the colonial military camp at Roxbury, not far from the battlefield. He observed the unfolding of the battle through binoculars, then decided to represent one of its central events, the death of General Warren. A Massachusetts politician and member of the colony’s committee of safety, Joseph Warren had volunteered to serve under Colonel William Prescott in the defence of the redoubt the colonists had built atop Breed’s Hill. This redoubt was the target of three British attacks. The first two were repulsed, but the third was fatal.

Of the painting itself, the Yale Center for British Art notes, Trumbull’s “focus here is not on the outcome of the encounter at Bunker’s Hill but on the noble behavior of the participants. Set under a blackening smoke-filled sky and against a chaotic background of dead and dying men, he depicts the climactic moment when American Major General Joseph Warren is mortally wounded by a musket ball just as the British successfully press beyond American lines. Seizing the bayonet of a



grenadier who means to avenge a fallen officer, British Major John Small saves the expiring Warren from being stabbed. The expressions on the faces of the surrounding American soldiers and the two departing figures at right, Lieutenant Thomas Grosvenor and his black servant, combine concern for the dying Warren and astonishment at the magnanimity of Small. By emphasizing this act of humanity by the enemy, Trumbull honors morality that transcends national boundaries.”

Trumbull’s other images from the war are The Death of General Montgomery in the Attack on Quebec, December 31, 1775, or La Mort du général Montgomery à la Battle of Quebec, December 31, 1775; the death of General Mercer at the Battle of Princeton on January 3, 1777; the surrender of General Burgoyne at Saratoga on October 17, 1777; the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown on October 19, 1781; and the resignation of General Washington as Chief of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to Congress on December 23, 1783.

Rare: OCLC locates a single copy at the University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee. *American Battle Art*, 16 “An impressive work, most carefully and elaborately engraved”; *Catalog of paintings, by Colonel Trumbull; including eight subjects of the American Revolution, with near two hundred and fifty portraits of persons distinguished in that important period. Painted by him from life. Now exhibiting in the Gallery of Yale College, New Haven, 1835*, pp. 7–11; Regnault-Delalande, *Catalog raisonné of prints from the cabinet of M. le Comte Rigal*, 1817, p. 247; Yale Center for British Art: <https://artgallery.yale.edu/collections/objects/41> accessed 31 May 2023.

A Heroine of the Revolutionary War

83 [REVOLUTIONARY WAR] POLLARD (Robert). Lady Harriet Ackland [sic] ...

Aquatint and line engraving measuring 447 by 560mm on a sheet measuring 482 by 610mm. A very good copy with a couple of expertly repaired tears. London, R. Pollard, November 15th, 1794. £5,500*

The long caption to this dramatic print tells the story: "This amiable Lady accompanied her Husband to Canada in the Year 1776, & during two Campaigns, underwent such fatigue & distress as female fortitude was thought incapable of supporting; and once She narrowly escaped with life from her Tent which was set on fire in the Night. The Event here commemorated deserves to be recorded in History. In the unfortunate Action between G. Burgoyne & G. Gates Oct., 7, 1777, Major Ackland was wounded & made Prisoner, when his Lady received the news She formed the heroic Resolution of delivering herself into the hands of the Enemy that she might attend him during the Captivity For this purpose, with a Letter from G. Burgoyne to G. Gates, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Brudinell who carried a Flag of Truce, one female servant, & her husband's Valet, she rowed down Hudsons



River in an open boat towards the America Camp, but Night coming on before she reached their outposts the Guards on duty refused to receive her & threatened to fire upon her if she moved till morning. In this dreadful situation for 7 or 8 dark & cold hours, she was compelled to wait on the Water half dead with anxiety & terror. The morning put an end to her distress, she was receiv'd by Gen. Gates & restored to her husband with that politeness & humanity her sex, quality, & Virtue so justly merited."

Lady Harriet Caroline Fox-Strangways Acland (1749–1815) was the wife of John Dyke Acland, 7th Baronet (1746–1778), then major in the 20th Regiment of Foot. Unwilling to be a stay-at-home, she accompanied her husband to Canada and down the Hudson River corridor during the campaigns of 1776 and 1777. During the latter, Major Acland was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Bemis Heights, 7 October 1777. The now-pregnant Lady Harriet, accompanied by a chaplain, her maid and the major's servant, bravely crossed the Hudson and made her way to the camp of the American army. The following morning, she entered the camp and so impressed General Horatio Gates that she was allowed to care for him and after his health returned, he was paroled and they were allowed to return to England.

OCLC locates copies at LOC and the Clements.

Cresswell, 276.

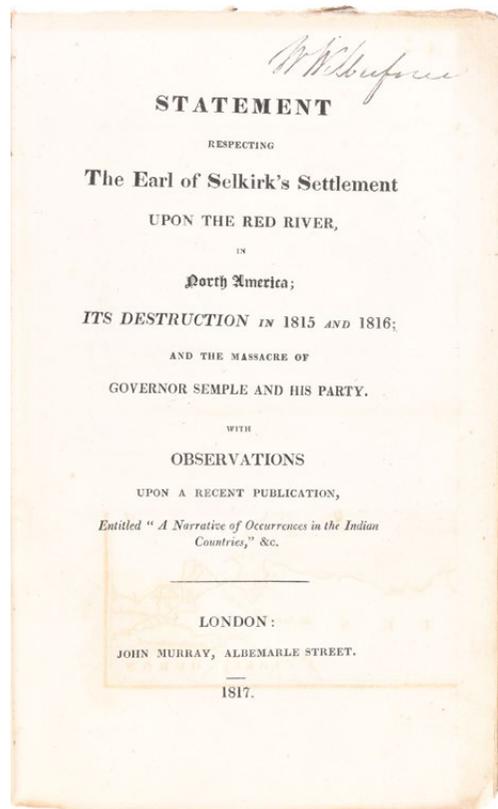
William Wilberforce's Copy

84 [HALKETT (John).] Statement Respecting the Earl of Selkirk's Settlement upon the Red River, in North America; its Destruction in 1815 and 1816; and the massacre of Governor Semple and his party... With observations upon a recent publication, entitled "A Narrative of Occurrences in the Indian Countries," &c.

Second expanded edition (after the privately published true first). Folding map. 8vo. Original brown paper covered boards with printed label to spine, a few chips to spine and bumps to corners, a little offsetting to map, else a near fine copy. Largely unopened, ink ownership inscriptions to ffep and title. Housed in a protective box. viii, 194, [ii], c.pp. London, John Murray, 1817. £1,750

From the library of abolitionist William Wilberforce, a fine copy of Halkett's defence of Lord Selkirk's Red River settlement against the aggressions of the North West Company.

This is the first published edition of the text, though it was preceded by a privately issued edition of the same year, which is without imprint. This edition also included a vindication of the North West Company's *A Narrative of Occurrences in Indian Countries*.



The author, John Halkett (1768–1852) was a shareholder in the Hudson's Bay Company and the cousin of Lord Selkirk's wife. The Red River Settlement was a Scottish colonisation project, granting land in what is now Manitoba and North Dakota to establish a foothold for Scots who had been displaced by the Highland clearances. The grant, made by the HBC to Selkirk, was for 300,000 square kilometres of land in the Winnipeg basin, around the Red and Assiniboine Rivers.

From the very start there was friction with the local North West Company traders, who feared that the settlement would jeopardise their ability to subsist and trade freely in the region. This culminated in several violent incidents, including in 1815 the murder of Robert Semple, the colony's governor.

Selkirk was elected to the House of Lords in late 1806, and when Wilberforce's bill for the abolition of the slave trade was debated the following year, he spoke articulately in its favour. Though the causes of abolition and of colonisation may not seem easy allies, Selkirk saw Wilberforce as an inspiration in his philanthropic efforts. Equally, Selkirk appealed to Wilberforce's evangelical sympathies when seeking support for his own bills in the Houses of Parliament, as they pertained to the Red River Settlement. It is therefore natural that Wilberforce would have kept an interest in the situation of the settlement as it developed.

Sabin, 20704; TPL, 1093.

NORTH AMERICA

Rare Account Of A Revolutionary War Privateer

85 [REVOLUTIONARY WAR] PLUCKET (Pierre-Edouard). *Memoires de Plucket ...*

First edition. 8vo. Nineteenth-century quarter calf over marbled boards, morocco label to spine, gilt, extremities a little rubbed, original wrappers bound in. viii, 419, [1ad]pp. Paris, Bureau central de la France maritime, Librairie encyclopédique de Roret, [printed in Dunkerque], 1843. £6,500

Very rare. Considered the last of the Dunkerque corsairs, Pierre-Edouard Plucket (1759–1845) led an action-packed life in several theatres of war and was compared to fellow naval officer and privateer, Jean Bart (1650–1702).

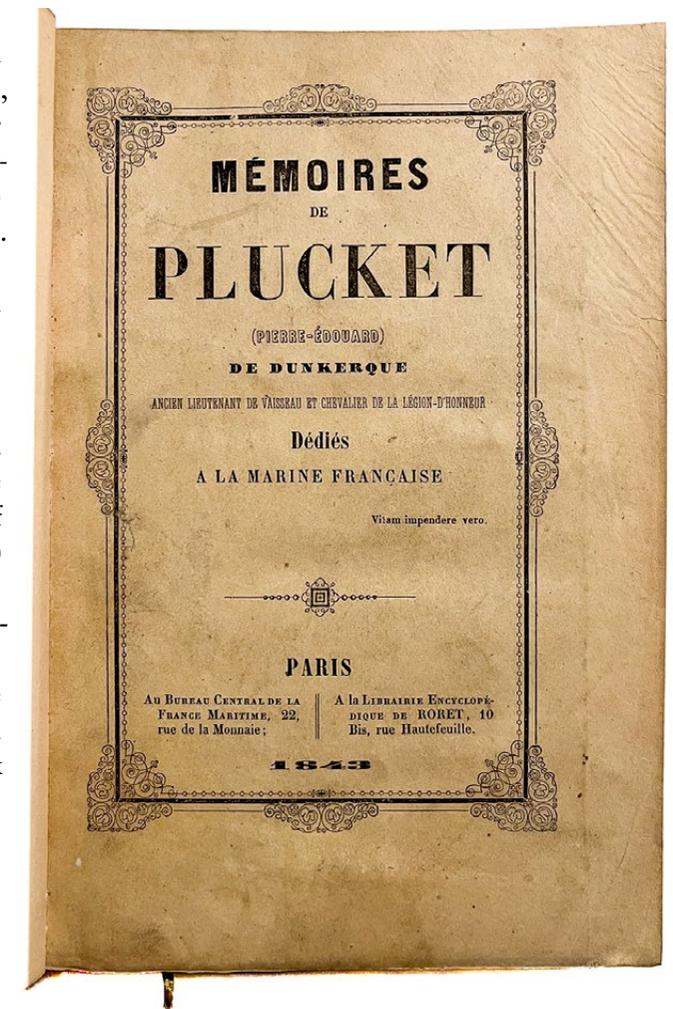
Plucket's *Memoire ...* includes important details on the Revolutionary War. His involvement commenced in 1778 on the six-gun cutter *l'Agneau* under the command of Jacques Perret, which was later captured by the British *Amphitrite* in the North Sea. His account includes his interactions with the Comte d'Estaing, the Comte de Grasse, as well as a description of his time at Hampton, York Town, in Virginia, and the Caribbean.

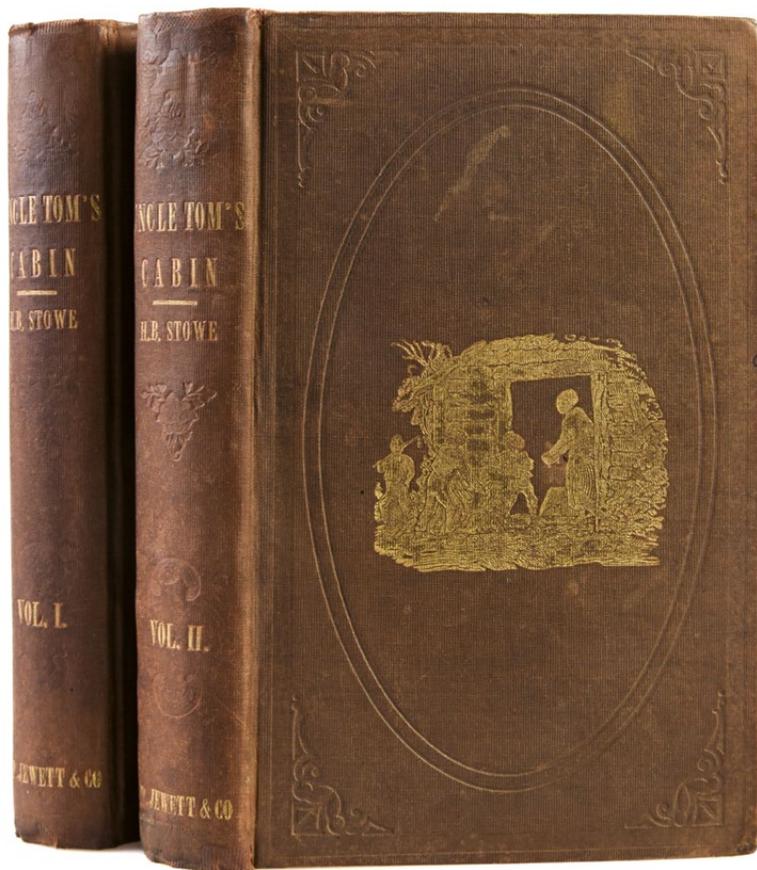
He later saw action in the War of the First Coalition, commanding the *Sans-Culotte nantais*, where he distinguished himself capturing two Dutch and six British ships. The text includes descriptions of the ship's armament and details of the prizes.

Considered "une des meilleures sources de l'histoire de la course sous la Révolution et l'Empire" (Fierro), Mabillet de Poncheville (publisher of the 1956 second edition) believed this first edition was printed in a run of 200 copies only.

OCLC locates copies at the Newberry, BL, BnF, and Vlaamse Erfgoedbibliotheek (Belgium).

Fierro, 1174; Polak, 7639.





First Edition Of The Abolitionist Literary Phenomenon

86 STOWE (Harriet Beecher). *Uncle Tom's Cabin; Or Life Among the Lowly.*

First edition, first printing. 2 vols. Title-page vignettes and 6 plates by Hammatt Billings. 8vo. Publisher's brown cloth, spines gilt, joints & headcaps repaired, some occasional soiling to text. x, 13–312; iv, 5–322pp. Boston, John P. Jewett & Cleveland, Jewett, Proctor & Worthington, 1852. £7,500

A very good copy of the first edition of Harriet Beecher Stowe's epic with all the issue points of the first printing.

Stowe was educated first at Litchfield Female Academy and later the Hartford Female Seminary. Proof of her talents were immediately evident in her written work and she found employment at Hartford upon graduation, teaching composition from 1829–32. A handful of things led to the creation of her master work: the suicide of her brother in 1842 led to a Christian re-awakening, which was followed seven years later by the death of her infant son and the passing of the 1850 Fugitive Slave Act.

“In the emotion-charged atmosphere of mid-nineteenth-century America *Uncle Tom's Cabin* exploded like a bombshell. To those engaged in fighting slavery it appeared as an indictment of all the evils inherent in the system they opposed; to the pro-slavery forces it was a slanderous attack on ‘the Southern way of life.’ Whatever its weakness as a literary work — structural looseness and excess of sentiment among them — the social impact of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* on the United States was greater than of any book before or since” (PMM).

The novel was initially serialized in the *National Era* between 5 June 1851 and 1 April 1852. It was printed in book form with an initial print run of 5000, though had “sold more than 300,000 copies in the United States during the first year after it was published” (ADB).

BAL, 19343; PMM, 332; Sabin, 92457.

One Of The Earliest Performances In London

87 [STOWE (Harriet Beecher).] **FIRST TIME — A new drama. Uncle Tom's Cabin.**

Letterpress broadside on thin paper measuring 500 by 455mm. A little creased but very good. London, September, 1852. £3,750

Very rare: this handsome double-width playbill advertises one of the earliest English theatrical performances of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

The first theatrical production of Harriet Beecher Stowe's novel debuted in August, 1852 — barely five months' after the publication of the first edition. It was an hour-long performance written by C.W. Taylor and ran for about ten performances. George Aiken's adaptation of the novel debuted on 27 September in Troy, New York, and proved the main competition for Henry J. Conway's. “Tom shows”, as they came to be called, became a central feature of American culture in the second half of the nineteenth century and many more people saw the various productions than read the novel. **As this broadside demonstrates, the appetite in England was hardly less as this performance precedes Aiken's by five days, and Henry Conway's adaptation of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* didn't appear until November.**

The left-hand side of the playbill notes that the play is a two act performance and lists the cast. The right-hand side breaks down each act, the first being: Outside of Uncle Tom's Cabin; Mr. Shelby's Parlour; Interior of Uncle Tom's Cabin; The Ferry House of the Ohio With Snowy Descent and the Ohio Frozen. And the second: Mr Bird's Breakfast Room; Negro Cabin & Plantation; Near Haley's Dwelling; Haley's House Surrounded by Plantations; The Old Cabin Again. Furthermore, act two featured “Characteristic Negro Dance.”

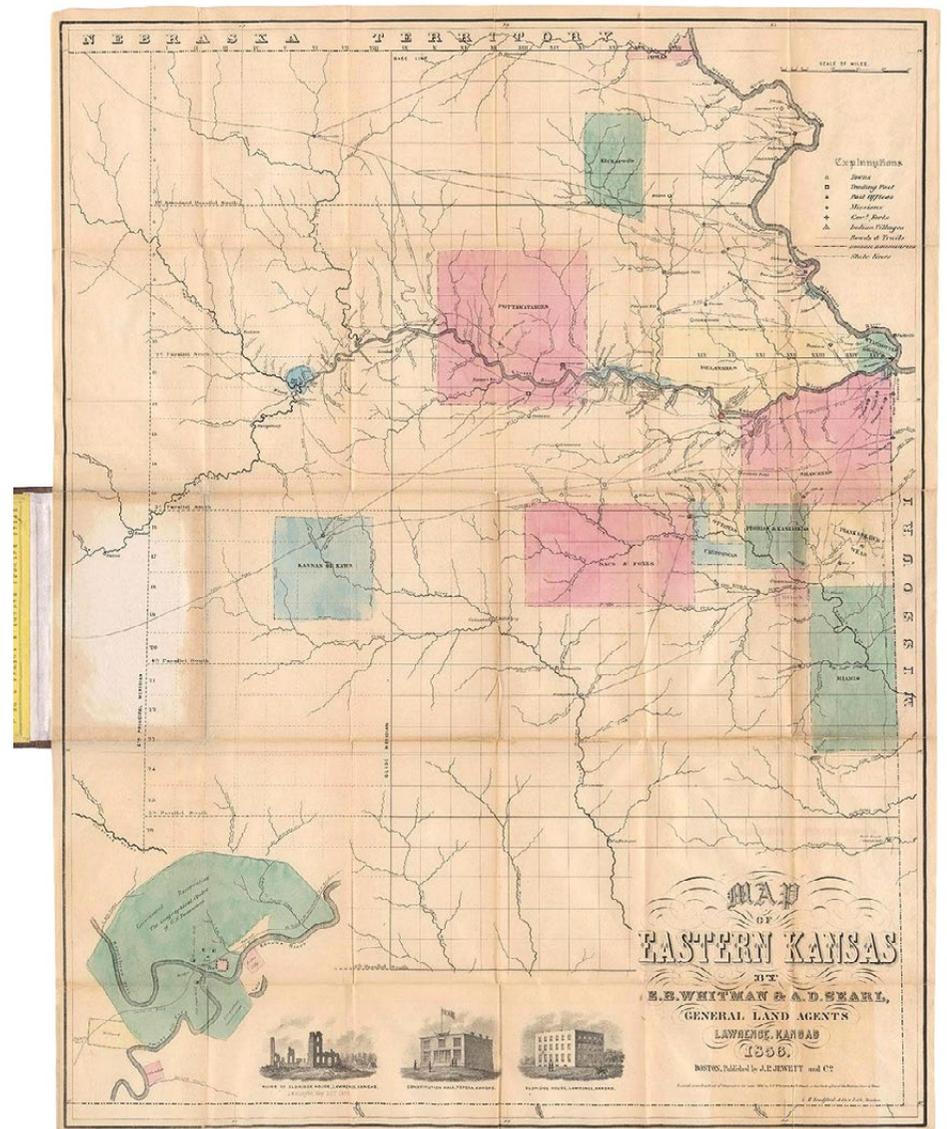
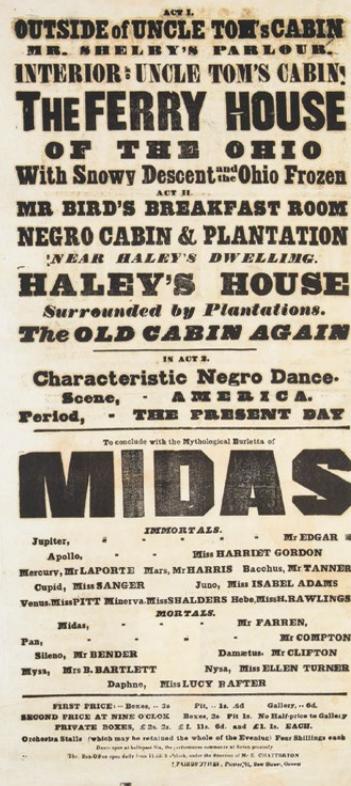
This adaptation was performed sporadically at the Royal Olympic Theatre in September from 20–29, as well as on October 19 and December 16. George



Boughey Cooke (1807–63), who enjoyed a long residency at the Olympic Theatre, portrayed Uncle Tom in black-face. It's likely that the rest of the cast were white too, which had the unintended effect of somewhat diluting Stowe's abolitionist message and veering closely to minstrel shows.

While the author of this dramatisation remains anonymous, further evidence of the interest and popularity of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* with English audiences is recorded in the collection of Lord Chamberlain's Plays. A licence was granted for an anonymous two act adaptation of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* for a performance at the Standard on 13 September, 1852. Other 1852 versions were written by J. Courtney, Edward Fitzball, H Young, G.D. Pitt, Tom Taylor and Mark Lemon, with two other anonymous versions.

Stowe was delighted to see the success of these adaptations, she "never associated herself with any of the dramatizations, nor did she ever complain of never having received a single cent from any of the stage versions" (Drummond, 318). There are no copies of this listed on OCLC or Libraryhub. Drummond, A.M & Moody, R., "The Hit of the Century: Uncle Tom's Cabin: 1852–1952: in *Educational Theatre Journal* Vol. 4, No. 4 (Dec., 1952), pp. 315–322; for Lord Chamberlain's Plays, see: <https://intranet.royalholloway.ac.uk/dramaandtheatre/documents/pdf/lcp/playslicensedin1852.pdf>



Abolition Via Emigration

88 WHITMAN (E.B.) & SEARLE (A.D.) compilers. Map of Eastern Kansas by E.B. Whitman & A. D. Searl General Land Agents Lawrence, Kansas. Hand-coloured lithographed map measuring 690 by 535mm with three vignettes. Folded into publisher's burgundy blindstamped covers, "Township Map of Eastern Kansas" gilt to upper cover, lightly sunned, a little rubbed, some expert reinforcement to folds on the verso. Boston, J. P. Jewett and Co.; lithographed by L. H. Bradford & Co., 1856. £7,500

An excellent copy of this rare map, which confirms the breadth and ambition of abolitionist activities in the antebellum period. It's one thing to write pamphlets, petition government, and raise funds, but trying to effect immigration patterns is quite another.

The 1854 Kansas-Nebraska Act allowed settlers to decide whether these new territories would be slave-holding or not. There was much dissension between the pro- and anti-slavery factions (the latter called both Free State or Free Soil) in Kansas which erupted into such violence it became known as Bleeding or Bloody Kansas. Indeed, Lawrence — a key anti-slavery seat in the 30 March, 1855 elections — was inundated by pro-slavery forces trying to effect the outcome and whom eventually ransacked the town a year later. This map was published shortly thereafter in a bid to encourage anti-slavery settlers to move to Kansas and redress the balance between factions.

Of real interest, these tensions are recorded on the map itself — specifically, the three encampments of divisions of Shannon's Posse along the Kansas River (dated 10 Dec. 1855) with one opposite Lawrence. These pro-slavery forces were organized by Governor William Shannon in order to suppress what were deemed illegal activities by anti-slavery factions.

Migration is very much a theme in this map. It spans from a sliver of Nebraska Territory in the north to the abandoned Fort Scott in the south, and from Wyandotte, Kansas in the east to a portion of the Arkansas River in the west. Importantly, thirteen Native American reservations are highlighted in either blue or pink and occupy about twenty percent of the area. These belong to the Pottawatomies, Kickapoos, Shawnees and others. Kansas was one of several sites for the Kickapoo. Prior to European contact they were in Ohio and southern Michigan, then migrated to Wisconsin, Illinois, and Missouri, before settling in Kansas in 1832. Similarly, the Shawnee lived in Pennsylvania before moving to Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and arrived in Kansas in 1821. As a result of the 1833 Treaty of Chicago, the Illinois Pottawatomie were removed to Nebraska and the Indiana Pottawatomie to Kansas. The notorious Pottawatomie Massacre occurred on 24–25 May, 1856. (The printed note on the inside cover of this map is dated 15 June.) The influx of settlers advocated by this map would only jeopardise these reservations.

Also featured on the map are numerous creeks and rivers, roads (including the Santa Fe trail, and trails to California, Oregon, etc.), post offices, forts (both abandoned and in use), newly-established post offices, Native American villages, and towns including Lawrence (marked by a red circle and an American flag) and Topeka (both towns established in 1854), the latter identified as the "Temporary State Capitol." In the lower-left corner is a large, detailed inset of the Government Reservation at Fort Riley and its vicinity, identified as "The Geographical Centre of U.S. Possessions." Three vignettes are located in the lower margin: two depict Eldridge House (also known as the Free State Hotel) before and after it was razed by pro-slavery forces during the sacking of Lawrence, and Constitution Hall in

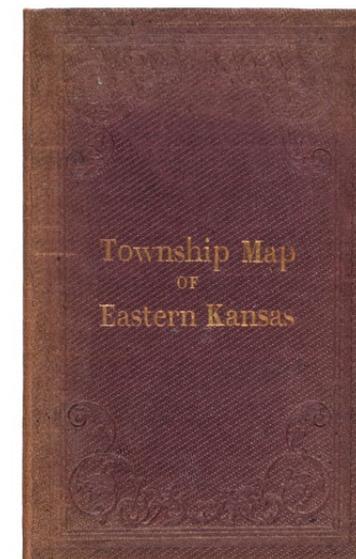
Topeka, Kansas. A key in the upper right corner identifies symbols for towns, trading posts, post offices, missions, forts, Indian villages, etc.

On the inside cover is a printed note by E.B. Whitman (a known abolitionist and agent of the National Kansas Committee) and Searle. It promotes their services as complete emigration agents, offering to find plots, supply information to interested parties, and complete surveys. Whitman was also active after the Civil War in discovering the remains of Union soldiers and having them properly interred.

The map has added resonance for the involvement of John P. Jewett (1814–1884) who published the first edition of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* in 1852 plus a number of other anti-slavery works, including *A North-side View of Slavery: The Refugee* (1856), *Anthony Burns: A History* (1856) and *History of the Oberlin-Wellington Rescue* (1859).

We locate copies at Stanford and Missouri only.

Baughman, *Kansas in Maps*, pp.52–53; Eberstadt 107:214, 137:24; Graff, 4640; Heaston *Kansas Pocket Maps*, 4; Phillips, p.346; Pierce, S. & Slautterback, C., *Boston Lithography, 1825–1880* (Boston, 1991), pp.128–130, 155; Siebert Sale 717; Streeter Sale, 3903. (The Streeter copy can be viewed on David Rumsey's website).



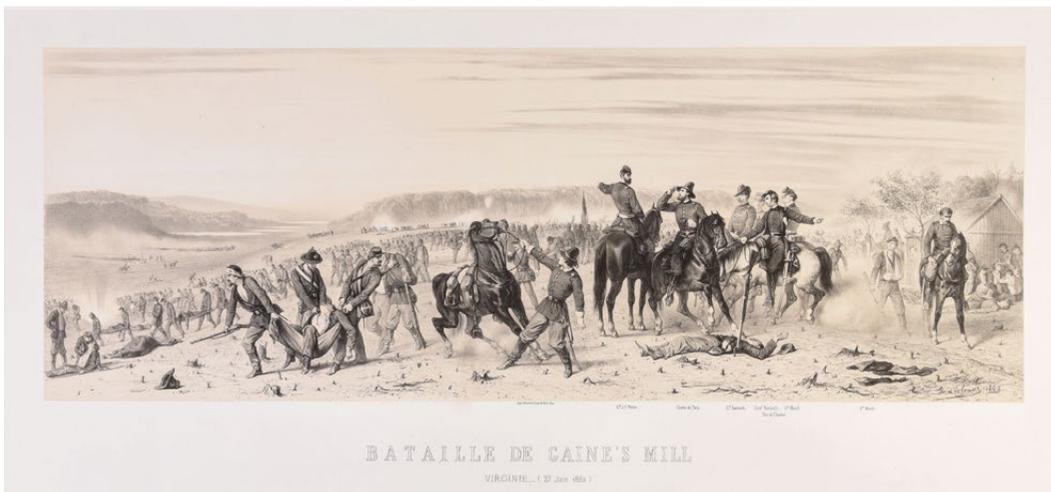
A Rare Civil War Lithograph

89 D'ORLEANS (François). Bataille de Gaine's Mill. Virginie (27 juin 1862).

Two-toned lithograph measuring 366 by 740mm. A very good copy with generous margins. Paris, Goupil et Cie, 1862. £3,750*

Drawn on the spot by François d'Orléans (1818–1900), Prince of Joinville (and son of Louis-Philippe), this rare lithograph depicts General Porter, the Count of Paris, Colonel Radowitz, Lieutenant Monteith, the Duke of Chartres, General Morell and General Mead. The battle of Gaine's Mill saw General Robert E. Lee's Confederate troops defeat those of General Fitz John Porter on the afternoon of 27 June 1862. It was the second in a series of conflicts known as the Seven Days Battles which drove Union troops away from Richmond, the Confederate capital.

An admiral in the French navy, D'Orléans is possibly best known for returning Napoleon's remains from St Helena to France. Following the 1848 revolution, d'Orléans was exiled from France where he sought refuge at the family home



Claremont in Surrey. In 1861, he moved to Washington DC and was appointed (by Lincoln) to General George McClellan's staff. He was also a talented artist and this lithograph is after one of thirty-five known watercolours by him and was lithographed by Lemerrier.

OCLC locates a copy at BnF only. We find another (grubby & torn) example at LOC.

What the Black Man Wants

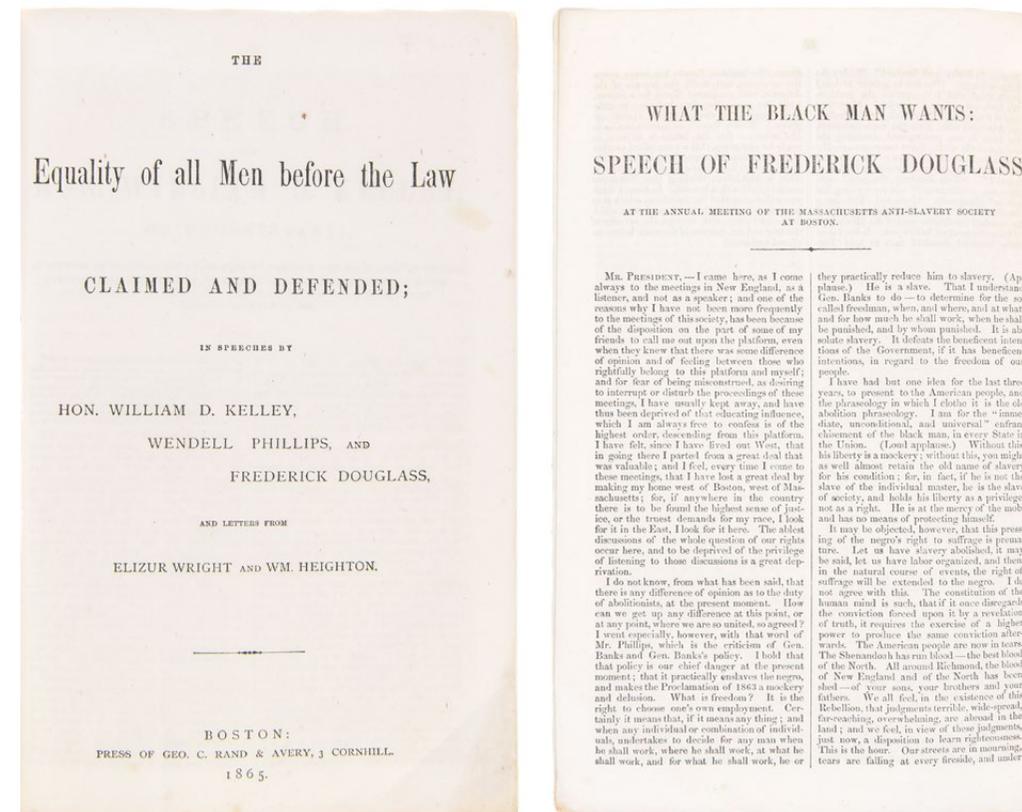
90 DOUGLASS (Frederick). KELLEY (William D.) & PHILLIPS (Wendell). The Equality of All Men Before the Law. Claimed and Defended ...

First edition, second issue. 8vo. Stitched as issued in printed self-wrappers, first leaf washed. Housed in a custom clamshell box. 43, [14d]pp. Boston, Geo. Rand & Avery, 1865. £6,000

A very rare example of this important group of speeches. Printed barely a week after the end of the Civil War, as millions of formerly enslaved men and women were to take their place in society at large, Frederick Douglass's contribution is of great interest.

Speaking to the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, "Frederick Douglass conveyed 'What the Black Man Wants' in his speech of early 1865, given before and after Congress passed the 13th Amendment that formally outlawed slavery (ratified December 6, 1865). He was for the 'immediate, unconditional, and universal' enfranchisement of the black man, in every State in the Union" (Sturdevant).

As ever, Douglass writes with great power: "It may be asked 'Why do you want it? some men have got along very well without it. Women have not this right?' Shall we justify one wrong by another? This is the sufficient answer. Shall we at this



moment justify the deprivation of the Negro of the right to vote, because someone else is deprived of that privilege? I hold that women as well as men, have the right to vote ... We may be asked, I say, why we want it. I will tell you why we want it. We want it because it is our right, first of all. No class of men can, without insulting their own nature, be content with any deprivation of their rights ..."

"The ballot, he believed, would serve as protection from white racism, a means of education, and a source of self-worth, Douglass treated suffrage with a special urgency at the war's end; the opportunity might never come again in anyone's lifetime" (Blight).

Furthermore, he concludes: "What shall we do with the Negro?' I have but one answer from the beginning. Do nothing with us! Your doing with us has already played the mischief with us ... All I ask is, give him a chance to stand on his own legs! Let him alone!"

Five years later, in 1870, the fifteenth amendment was passed enfranchising Black men. The pamphlet is rounded out by the speeches of the Hon. William D. Kelley, Wendell Phillips, plus letters from Elizur Wright and William Heighton.

For this printing, an appended cover letter dated two days after Lincoln's assassination, solicits funds to print more copies. The publisher, George Stearns, was a member of the Secret Six, the abolitionists who funded John Brown's 1859

raid at Harper's Ferry. The rear wrapper advertises a "Radical Republican Journal" with topics on "A Re-Construction of States, Suffrage for Loyal Blacks" and other. OCLC locates copies at American Philosophical Society, Delaware, Huntington, and the Remnant Trust.

Blight, D.W., *Frederick Douglass: Prophet of Freedom* (New York, 2018) p.428; Sabin, 22713; Sturdevant, K.S. & Collins, S., "Frederick Douglass and Abraham Lincoln on Black Equity in the Civil War: A Historical-Rhetorical Perspective" in *Black History Bulletin* Vol. 73, No. 2, (Summer/Fall, 2010) p.9.



The Foundation of International Law

91 [ALABAMA CLAIMS.] *Exposé des États-Unis present au Tribunal d'arbitrage reuni a Geneve ...*

First edition. Folding coloured map. 8vo. Later orange cloth, faint dampstain to index quire, marginal creasing to lower corner of a few pages, else internally clean. viii, [errata], 406pp. Washington DC, Imprimerie Du Gouvernement, 1871. £2,500

First edition of this important work setting out American claims to the Geneva arbitration court, which was created for the occasion.

As England did not fulfil its duty of neutrality during the Civil War, despite the British Neutrality Act, the United States government claimed substantial costs to repair the considerable damage caused by corsairs conferred on the Northern Merchant Navy.

The map shows Florida, the southeast coast of the United States, and its relation to the British West India Colonies, which colonies had, along with Great Britain and Ireland, lent Confederate support. This supra-national arbitration court granted the United States significant compensation to be paid in 1872 by the United Kingdom. This was an important case in laying the foundations of modern-day public international law.

There is an important appendix at the end of the volume. A single copy is recorded with Otto Lange in 1910.

The Black Doctor Of The Pinelands

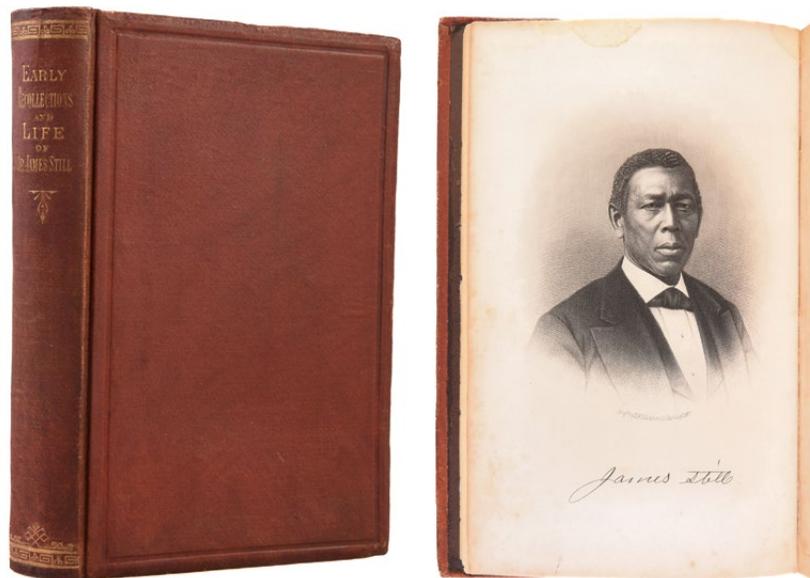
92 STILL (James). *Early Recollections and Life of Dr. James Still.*

First edition. Portrait frontispiece. 8vo. Publisher's orange cloth, spine gilt, recased, minor restoration. 274pp. Philadelphia, Printed for the author by J.B. Lippincott, 1877. £4,000

A handsome copy of this blend of memoir, medical history, and social challenges encountered by Black Americans in the nineteenth century.

James Still's (1812–82) parents were enslaved though purchased their freedom at which point his father changed their name from Steel to Still. Although he possessed no formal medical training (or any structured education beyond the three months' he received as a child), he became a noted herbalist, sold botanical remedies of his own manufacture, and became known as the "black doctor of the pinelands." His clientele was comprised of New Jersey settlers who often travelled for miles to see him. His younger brother, William Still (1821–1902) also rose to prominence as an abolitionist, businessman and conductor on the Underground Rail Road. His book, *The Underground Railroad* (1872), is the only contemporary publication on the subject by an African American.

Early Recollections ... covers much ground. Chapter 22, "Contending with Prejudice" recounts some of his experiences with racism, while chapter 27 "Advice to the Colored People", has him chastising fellow Black Americans for actions which undermine their own positions, citing "indolence and self-pride." Still believed that Black property ownership would help level some of the inequalities between races and writes: "To every colored man who wishes to rise, to kill a prejudice that rests in his path, I say leave the city and go to the country, where land is



cheap; purchase what you can and go to work; raise your own bread and butter; be frugal; bring up your children yourselves; and teach them to labor; teach them that the farmer holds the keys to the storehouses of nations.”

Of added interest are chapters concerning his medical practice, and treatment. He spent most mornings foraging for ingredients he'd use in his powders and tinctures, adding: “It has always been my delight to prepare my own medicines. This has been a branch of my business to which I have devoted much time. I prepared everything used, whether pills, powders, syrups or tinctures, salves or ointments. By this means I had the pleasant satisfaction of knowing which I was giving to my patients, and I always knew it to be a good and pure article.” and he continued to study anatomy, physiology and botany. We read of the latter in “Sickness and Recovery”, the “Treatment of Fevers”, “Treatment of Rheumatism and Mortification” and “Cancers.”

The work concludes with three of Still's poems.
Scarce in the trade.

LCP, Afro-Americana, 9861; cf. Blockson 2751 for facsimile ed.

Rare St. Pierre Imprint

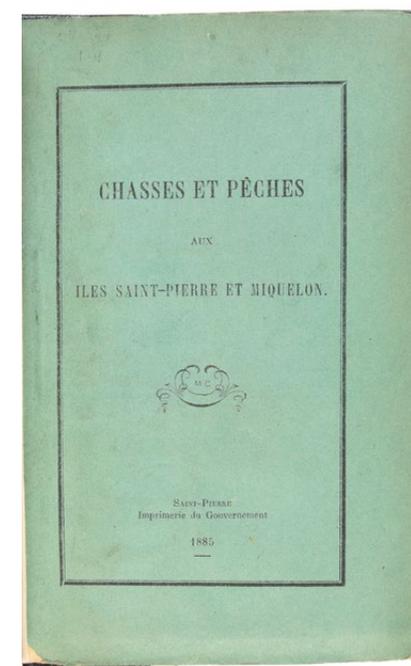
93 [CAPERON (Maurice).] *Chasses et Pêches aux Iles Saint-Pierre et Miquelon.*

First edition. 12mo. 20th century three-quarter morocco over marbled boards, original green printed wrappers bound in. 184, [table], [1]pp. St. Pierre, Imprimerie du Gouvernement, 1885. £2,000

A very good copy of this exotic imprint. The archipelago St. Pierre et Miquelon is a French territory just to the south of Newfoundland.

Maurice Caperon (1846–1907) was born “on Orléans, he had frequented literary circles in Paris, including the avant-garde journal *La Veilleuse*, before entering the colonial service as a magistrate. He arrived in Saint-Pierre et Miquelon at the age of 31, and stayed for twenty-eight years ...” (Marshall). He became a prominent member of the community, collecting folk tales, writing a history of the islands and contributed this work on hunting — partridge and rabbit, but seals too — and fishing for herring, squid, lobster, trout, cod, and capelan.

Rare: OCLC locates a single copy at Yale. The book was reprinted in 1887 and 1899. Marshall, B., *The French Atlantic ...* (Liverpool, 2009), p. 129; *Thiébaud*, 149.

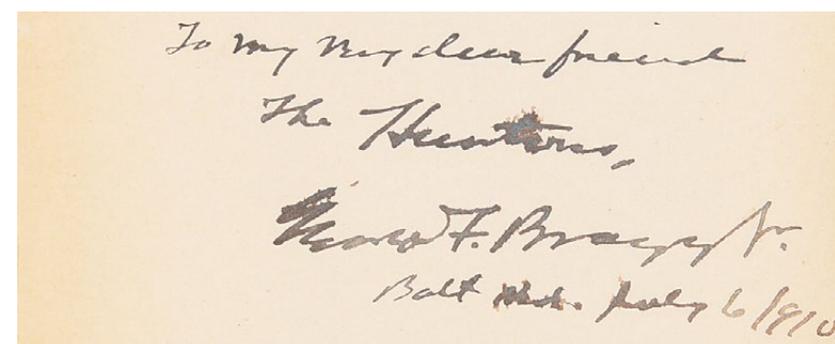


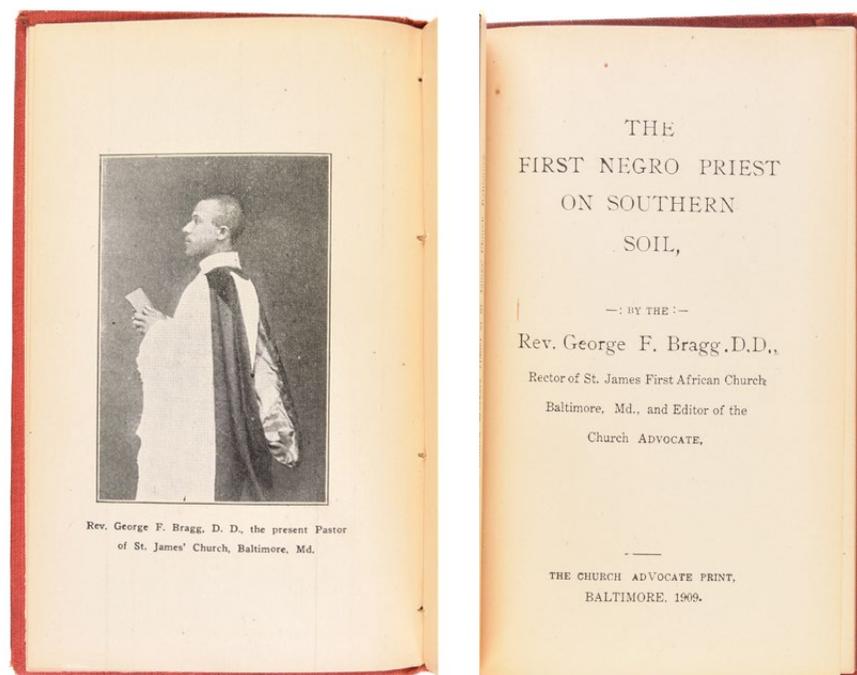
An Important Association Copy

94 BRAGG (Rev. George F.) D.D. *The First Negro Priest on Southern Soil.*

First edition. Frontispiece & 10 (mostly photographic) illustrations to text. 12mo. Publisher's red cloth, title lettered to upper cover, extremities at little rubbed, some minor soiling, joints cracked, inscription to front free endpaper. 72pp. Baltimore, The Church Advocate Print, 1909. £4,000

The inscription reads: “To my dear friends the Hunttons. George F. Bragg Balt[imore] July 6 1910.”





An excellent association copy. Addie Waites Hunton (1866–1943) was an African-American suffragist, race and gender activist, writer, political organizer, and educator. Hunton worked as vice president and field secretary of the NAACP and she helped to organize the fourth Pan-African Congress in 1927, after previously serving as the national organizer for the National Association of Colored Women (NACW) from 1906 to 1910 and serving in the U.S. Army during World War I.

Bragg's work is a history of St. James Church in Baltimore and of Rev. William Levington, who "was the first Negro missionary who dared to cross over into slave-holding territory, and, under the protection of Almighty God, in the midst of the auction block and the slave pen, open a free school for Negro children, and establish St. James' First African Church for the benefit of both slave and free persons of color" (see p.10).

In addition to his duties as minister, his obituary reports that Bragg "organized and founded the Maryland Home for Friendless Colored Children in 1899. He served on the board of managers of the House of Reformation for Colored Boys, beginning in 1901. He was a member of the State Interracial Commission. For thirty-four years he edited a paper called the Church Advocate" Further to this work, he published a volume of biographical sketches *Men of Maryland* (1914) and in 1922 *The Afro-American Group of the Protestant Episcopal Church*.

Auction records list a single copy at Swann in 2010. [Obituary] "George F. Bragg, Jr." in *Journal of Negro History*, Vol. 25, No. 3 (Jul, 1940), pp. 399–400.

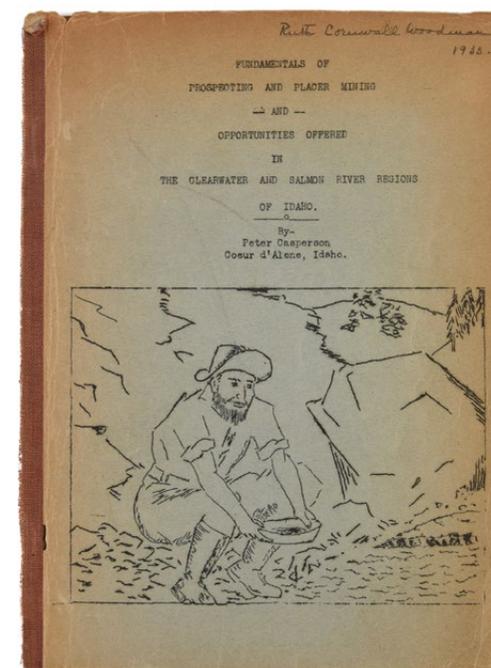
The Great Depression Gold Rush

95 CASPERSON (Peter). Fundamentals of Prospecting and placer mining: and opportunities offered in the Clearwater and Salmon River regions of Idaho. First edition. Folding map & illustrations to text. 8vo. Original pictorial wrappers, mimeographed sheets staplebound at spine, cloth backstrip perished. Ink ownership inscription of "Ruth Cornwall Woodman 1933" to wrapper. Very brittle and fragile. 15 unnumbered leaves, plus loose insertions (folding map with text on verso, "Placer mining districts of the Western United States", and a blank claim form). Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, the author, 1931. £850

"Since the financial depression has thrown thousands of men out of employment, our attention is once more drawn to the possibilities offered by the more remote regions scattered throughout the north-west ... Because our information is obtained first-hand and from reliable sources, we do not hesitate to make a statement that time alone will prove: we positively believe that there remains more undiscovered, un-panned gold than has already been removed. The problem facing you that we are going to help you with, to the best of our ability, is locating this hidden wealth. We are going to lead you to the Salmon River and Clearwater Country, tell you where to go, and what to do after you get there" (Preface).

The process of placer mining did not involve digging into the earth, but rather searching or panning for gold displaced through erosion. This fragile self-published mimeographed work is essentially a how-to guide for depression era prospectors, complete with information on geology, simple assaying tips, maps of potential gold fields, and instructions for how to build rudimentary panning equipment. The final section copies newspaper reports on gold finds across the west, from Montana to Idaho, California, Oregon and Washington.

The Wall Street Crash of 1929 obliterated the financial security of millions of Americans. In the bleak aftermath, thousands headed west in search of better prospects than those offered by agriculture and industry. This triggered a second gold rush of sorts, of which this pamphlet is a rare memento. OCLC locates copies at Denver Public, Idaho State, and Brigham Young.



ALASKA & THE POLES

Important Fur Trading Account

96 MACKENZIE (Alexander). *Voyages from Montreal, on the River of St. Laurence, through the Continent of North America, to the Frozen and Pacific Oceans; In the Years 1789 and 1793 ...*

First edition. Portrait frontispiece & three folding maps. 4to. Nineteenth-century half vellum over marbled boards, spine gilt, offsetting to title, discreet library stamp. viii, cxxxii, 412, [errata], [1]pp. London, T. Cadell et al, 1801. £5,000

A very good copy of this important account.

Working on behalf of the North West Fur Company, which hoped to break the Hudson's Bay Company's monopoly, Hill calls it "a fascinating account of the

descent of the river now named after this intrepid explorer, who was the first white man to navigate its length from its source in the Great Slave Lake to its mouth at the Arctic Ocean, and the first European to see the Arctic Ocean from Canada. He completed his journey of 2,990 miles in 120 days." The second part of the expedition was no less eventful. Hill continues, "Leaving from Fort Chipewyan, he reached the Pacific Ocean by way of Bella Coola River, and thus accomplished the first crossing of the American Continent to the north of Mexico."

Field adds: "No writer upon the subject of Indian customs and peculiarities has given us a more minute, careful and interesting relation."

Wheat states: "The account of the fur trade — first ever published — is attributed to Roderick Mackenzie."

Sabin: "His investigations, although pursued at so early a period of Arctic exploration, were remarkable for their accuracy; Sir John Franklin more than once expressed his surprise at being able to corroborate their correctness in his own exploration."

Field, 967; Graff, 2630. Hill, 1063; Howes, M133 "dd"; Lande 1317; Peel, 25; Pilling Proof-Sheets, 2384. Sabin, 43414. Wagner-Camp 1:1; Wheat Trans-Mississippi, 251.

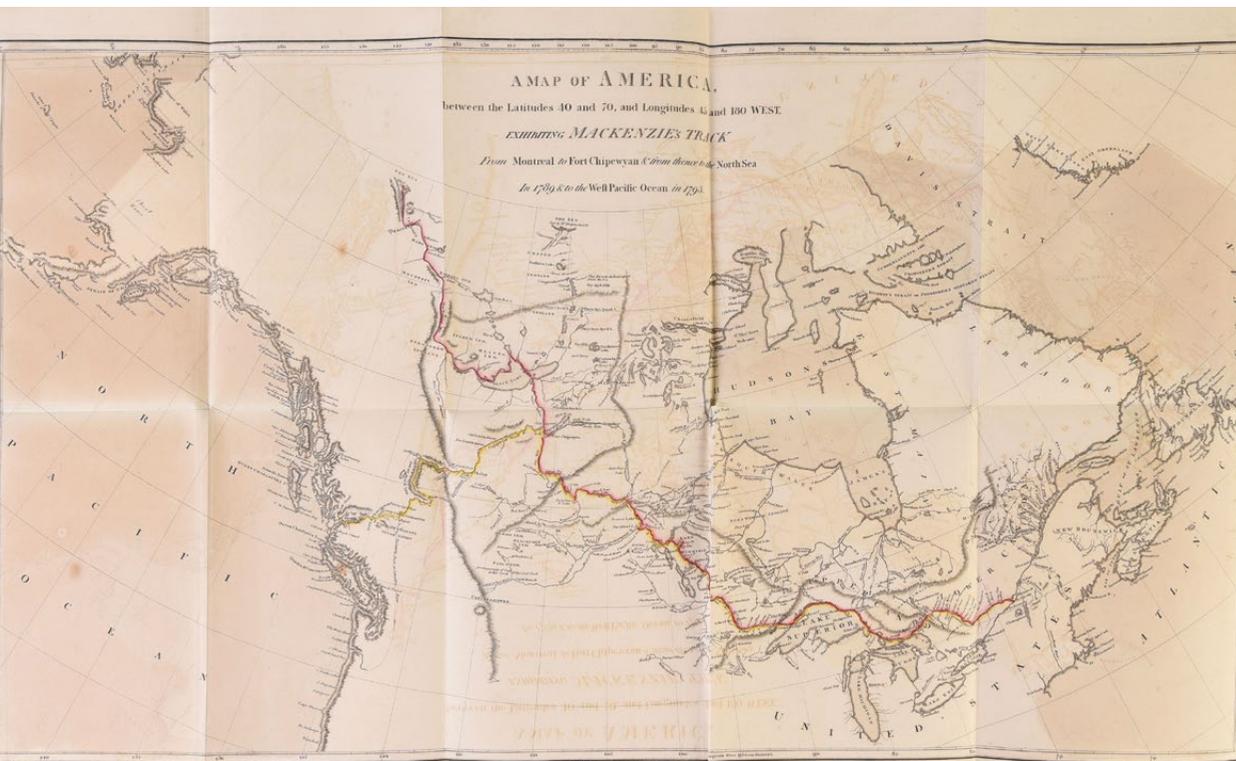
An Excellent Set of Parry's Voyages

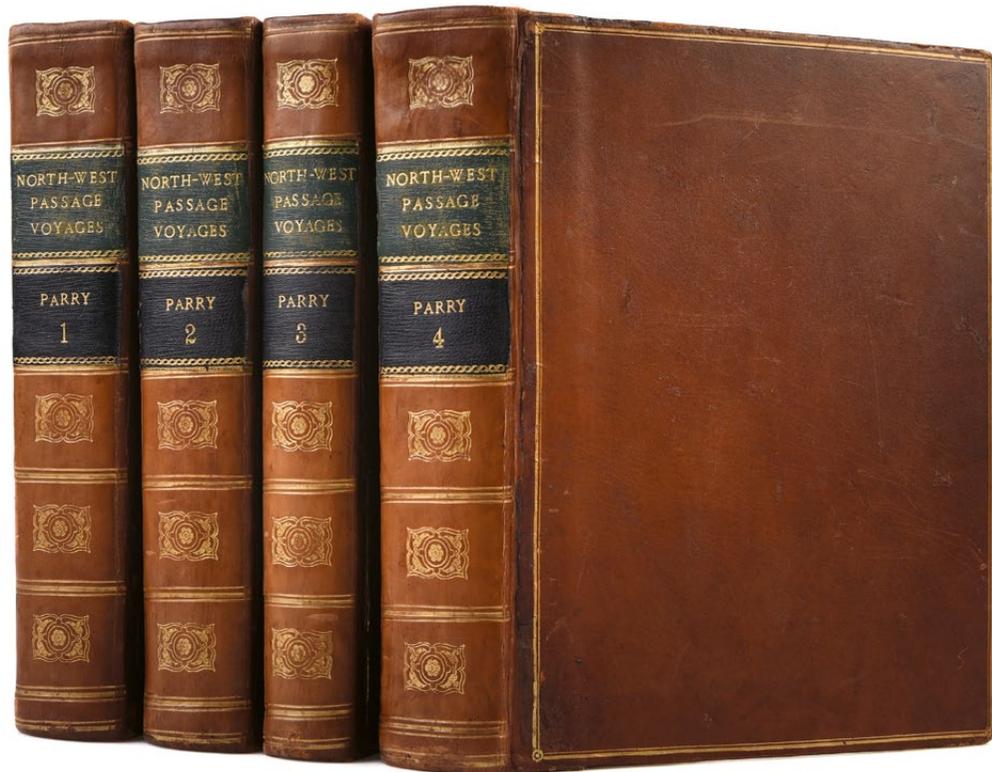
97 PARRY (William Edward). *Journal of a Voyage for the Discovery of a North-West Passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific ... [With:] PARRY (W.E.) Supplement to the Appendix ... [With:] PARRY (W.E.) Journal of a Second Voyage [And:] SABIN (Edward). The North Georgia Gazette, and Winter Chronicle. [And:] PARRY (William Edward). Journal of a Third Voyage ... [And:] PARRY (William Edward). Narrative of an Attempt to Reach the North Pole ...*

First editions throughout. 4 vols. Maps, plates, etc. 4to. Contemporary full calf, rebaked, green and black morocco labels to spines, gilt, extremities slightly rubbed, some spotting and toning throughout as usual. London, John Murray, 1821-1826. £15,000

This satisfying set of Parry's voyages includes both the supplement to the second voyage as well as the *North Georgia Gazette*.

Parry had already sailed to the Arctic with Ross before setting out on the first of his three voyages, during which he discovered Melville Island and made extensive meteorological observations. On this his second voyage Parry was iced up, as before, for several months and was therefore able to make various land excursions, during which he made an extensive study of the Inuit and their life — well illustrated in the plates after drawings by the foremost illustrator of the Arctic, Capt. Lyon.





They spent the winter to 1819–20 in a cove on Melville Island where “Parry did everything possible to keep his crew occupied. There was constant activity, plays were acted at the ‘Royal Arctic Theatre’ and Sabine edited a periodical journal, *The North Georgia Gazette, and Winter Chronicle*” (Howgego).
First voyage: *Arctic Bibliography*, 13145; Hill, 1311; Sabin, 58860, 58861 (*Supplement*). **Second voyage:** *Arctic Bibliography*, 13142; Hill, 1312; *Pilling Proof-Sheets*, 2914; Sabin, 58864. **Third voyage:** *Arctic Bibliography*, 13144; Hill, 1313. **Fourth voyage:** *Arctic Bibliography*, 13146; Sabin, 58868. **North Georgia Gazette:** *Arctic Bibliography*, 12547; Sabin, 55714.



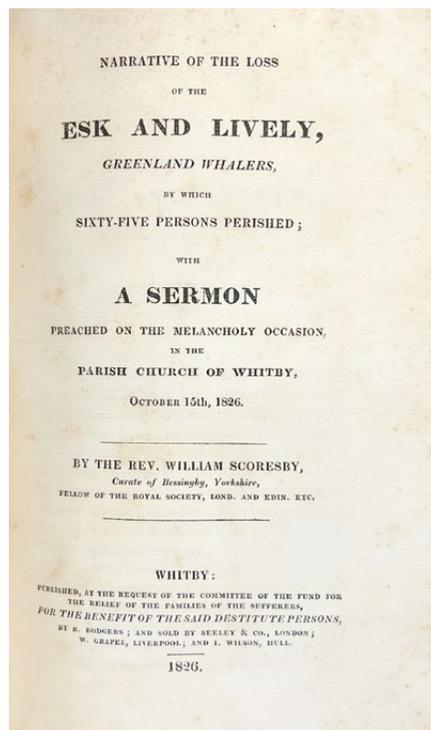
A Very Rare Scoresby Account

98 SCORESBY (Rev. William). **Narrative of the Loss of the *Esk* and *Lively*, Greenland Whalers, by which Sixty-five Persons Perished; with a Sermon preached on the Melancholy Occasion.**

First edition. 8vo. Period-style half calf over marbled boards, morocco label to spine, gilt. 83, [1]pp. Whitby, Published ... For the Benefit of the said Destitute Persons, 1826. £4,000

This scarce work, and only edition, is roughly divided in two, with the first half (just over 40pp) being an account of the wreck of the Whitby-based ships, *Esk* and *Lively*. Rev. William Scoresby, Jr. (1789–1857) had only recently been ordained and at that time was curate of Bessingby, near Bridlington Quay, Yorkshire which was less than forty miles south of Whitby.

The *Esk* was returning from Greenland waters when she was wrecked approaching Whitby. The ship was grounded near the cliffs at Marske. The crew fired guns and lit a distress light, though the ship was pushed back into deeper water and all but three of the crew were drowned. The *Lively* fared even worse, losing the entire crew of 43 men.



It's entirely appropriate that Scoresby should've have been called upon to write this account and preach the sermon. Not just because of his distinguished career at sea, but he was previously captain of the *Esk*, from 1813 to 1817, sailing to the Arctic where he made "many of his most important discoveries in Arctic geography, meteorology, and oceanography" (ODNB). These were published in his *Journal of a Voyage to the Northern Whale-Fishery* (1823).

While there are a handful of copies held in institutions, this work is not recorded at auction.

Sabin, 78179.

Captain Parry's Ship in Full Sail, Completely Rigged and Manned

99 [PARRY (Capt. William)], HAINES (John Thomas), [BEVERLY (William Roxby)], set designer. Theatre-Royal, Manchester ... **NORTH POLE OR, A TALE OF THE FROZEN REGIONS.**

Letterpress playbill measuring 330 by 200mm. A little toned, some minor edge-wear, repair to upper left corner, contemporary ms. ink annotations. [Manchester,] s.n., 1829. £2,000

British interest in Arctic exploration saw a number of expeditions in search of the Northwest Passage as well as the North Pole in the early nineteenth century. As with the voyages of James Cook, and Jean-François La Perouse, it didn't take long for some of these polar adventures to be dramatised and, indeed, lampooned.

The actor and playwright, John Thomas Haines (1799–1843), started writing and acting in plays from 1823 on. They were generally successful, often had a maritime theme, and usually ran in regional theatres. While this playbill provides a breakdown of the action, Heidi Hansson's account in *Nordlit* is more helpful (if a bit snide):

"Most of the thin plot consists of the exploits of the Captain's wife and some other stowaways after the ship founders and they are stranded in the Arctic.

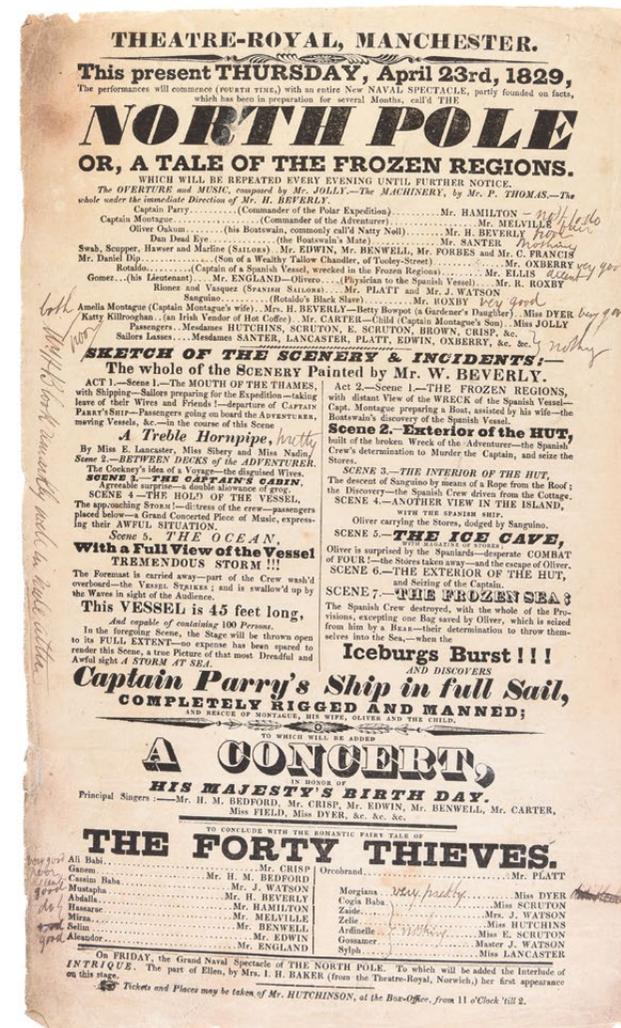
A Spanish ship has been wrecked in the same place and soon there is a struggle between the Spaniards and the English group for the meagre provisions until at the end an enormous polar bear appears and carries off the food. The Spaniards drown and it seems as if the English castaways will also perish when William Parry's ship *Hecla* — the very ship where the first Arctic performances took place — turns up and saves them at the very last moment. Most of the first act is an example of low comedy based on cross-dressing and bantering exchanges between lower-class characters. This is the context for Captain Parry's initial appearance in the play, when he delivers a lofty soliloquy about the glory of risking one's life in the service of England."

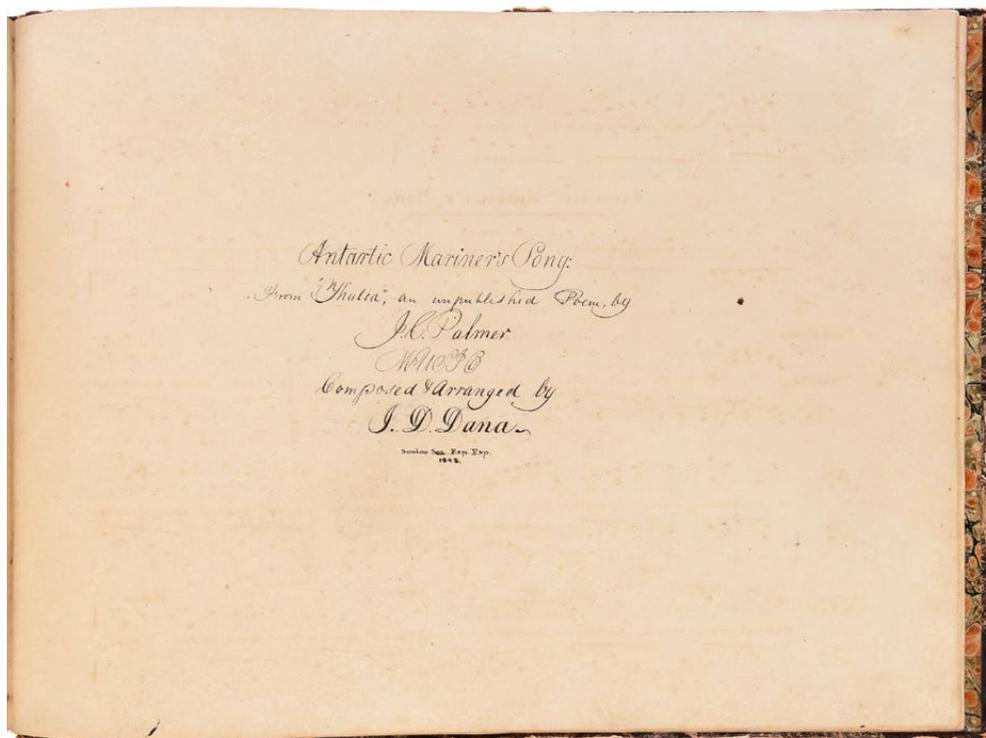
The annotations attest to this. Most of them confirm the performance or appearance of the actors "good", "decent", or "very pretty" but in the left margin we read that "Mrs H-B looked remarkably well in male attire."

Of added interest is that this was the first occasion that William Roxby Beverley (1810–1889) painted the scenery. Though still a teenager at the time, much is made of this and that "Captain Parry's Ship in full Sail, completely rigged and manned!"

Contemporary reviews found little merit in the play itself, but commended the magnificent scenery and spectacle: six months in the making, these required the opening of the stage to its full extent to allow for two ships to appear, one 40–45 feet long. The *Adventurer* is a stand-in for *Hecla*. Parry never sailed in a ship by that name. In the 1850s Beverley accompanied Albert Smith to Mont Blanc and provided the dioramic views for his "The Ascent of Mont Blanc" at London's Egyptian Hall.

Hansson, H., "Staging the Arctic 1819–1909 and 2014" in *Nordlit*, Vol. 35 (2015), p.50.





Written & Composed on the U.S.S. Exploring Expedition

100 [U.S. EXPLORING EXPEDITION] DANA (James D.), composer PALMER (John C.), librettist. *The Nativity and Other Compositions ... with Select Airs arranged for the Guitar.*

Manuscript in pencil & ink, lyrics & scores for nine songs. Oblong 4to. Half sheep over marbled boards, label to upper board lettered in gilt "J.D.D. & J.C.P.", extremities worn. 34pp. [At sea, the Pacific Northwest, Antarctica, Hawaii, Sulu Sea, 1840–1842]. £50,000

An extraordinary survival from Charles Wilkes' United States Exploring Expedition (1838–42). A bound volume including nine songs composed during the voyage by the geologist James D. Dana (1813–95) and surgeon John Croxall Palmer (1811–83). This is one of the earliest obtainable examples of Antarctic poetry.

There are two notes by James D. Dana to the title-page. The first acknowledges authorship, while the second, longer note tells the story of these songs' composition: "The pieces in this volume arranged to words by Dr J.C. Palmer were composed at the urgent request of Dr. P. to set his verses to music, while we were both in the Wilkes U.S. Exploring Expedition. The 'Virgin's Cradle Hymn' [not here] wh[ich] had been composed before, pleased him, and was the occasion of his asking for more. I played guitar (and only the flute besides) and had never given my

attention to the science of harmony. But for the earnest prompting of our Surgeon I should have employed my time more profitably in other ways. J.D.D."

William Lenz, in his book-length discussion of *Thulia*, discusses not just how the expedition was an effort to join the likes of England, France and Russia as global exploring powers but also its effect on the American psyche. "It was an exploration of origins, an exploration of national character, an exploration of self, of future personal and national dreams. To succeed was to confirm in reality the mythic status of American pursuits. As a measure of the expedition's power to engage Americans in its vision, we should recall that Nathaniel Hawthorne applied for the post of expedition historian" (Lenz, xxviii). Henry David Thoreau's remark nicely distills American ambition: "The whole world is an America, a New World."

Departing Hampton Roads on 18 August 1838 with six ships (*Vincennes*, *Peacock*, *Porpoise*, *Relief*, *Sea Gull* and *Flying Fish*), the expedition proceeded to Madeira, Rio de Janeiro and south to Tierra del Fuego. In late February 1839, the "squadron was divided into three. Wilkes moved his quarters to the *Porpoise*, which along with the *Sea Gull* would explore to the far south. The *Flying Fish* and *Peacock*, under Hudson, accompanied by the naturalist Peale, would go southwest in an attempt to better Cook's furthest south" (Howgego). They reached a southern Latitude of 70°14', improving on Cook's furthest south of 66°20', though Weddell's was 74°15'.

"It was the first American expedition of any size, charged to 'extend the bounds of Science and promote the acquisition of knowledge,' and was one of the most ambitious Pacific expeditions ever attempted" (Forbes). The voyage was particularly important regarding Antarctic exploration. Both James Clark Ross and Jules Dumont d'Urville led voyages into Antarctic waters at this time. "In January and February 1840, sighted the Antarctic continent and followed its coastline for a distance of more than fifteen hundred miles ... [Wilkes] was the first to definitely announce the existence of the Antarctic continent" (Lydenberg & Haskell).

In 1843 Palmer published *Thulia*, an epic Antarctic poem, which included both the words and music for "Antarctic Mariner's Song", the final piece in this volume and noted here as "unpublished" making it one of the earliest examples of Antarctic poetry. In the poem the *Flying Fish* is recast as *Thulia*. **Preceding Wilkes' five-volume official account by two years, it proved to be the first published narrative of the expedition.** Along with "The Bridal Rose," the "Antarctic Mariner's Song" was one of the stand-alone poems within the longer *Thulia* and possibly suggests a sporadic composition. **That the poem was set to music by James Dana also gives us the first Antarctic music, certainly the first transcribed such.**

This collection of songs fits directly into the tradition of shipboard life. Sea shanties were sung by sailors in part to co-ordinate labour, but also for the sake of morale. Numerous descriptions of these are to be found in the likes of Richard Henry Dana's *Two Years Before the Mast* (New York, 1834) and more specifically Charles Nordhoff in his book *The Merchant Vessel* (Cincinnati, 1856). Yet music

Antarctic Mariner's Song.

ALLEGRO

3. Vain-ly do these gloomy waters,
1. Sweet-ly from the land of re-cess,
All their frightful forms op-press: Vain-ly from these frozen waters,
Sighing comes the northern breeze. And the smile of dawn re-cesses.

Marked in sheet and hoisted in masts. Though beneath the gusty skies. Created all the
All in bluster on the seas. Now within the sleeping sail, How many felt the
ocean's rage. Lash we up its foam a new dash we all its terrors through.
Gentle gale. Ease the sheet and keep a-way; Glo-ry guides us South to-day.
Lash we up its foam a new dash we all its terrors through.
Chorus *Vivace*
Ease the sheet and keep a-way; Glo-ry guides us South to-day.
Ease the sheet and keep a-way; Glo-ry guides us South to-day.
1. Cir-cled by these columns heavy. All the field of fame is ours;
2. You-der, see! the i-cy por-tal O-pens for us to the pole.

My Tent beside the Oregon.

Founded on the following
NATIVE AIRS OF THE OREGON INDIANS.

Chippewas
We... it... we... it... we... it... we... it...
Chukchis
Who... at... who... at... who... at... who... at...

ANDANTE.
My tent be-side the
Ore-gon, Cor-Jacks the sullen wave. Whose tur-bid waters darkly frown. A-bove the Peacock's

The Old Peacock

A BREEZE

From the Unpopular Opera of the

IGEBERGS

As sung with great noise

on the

Forecastle

of the

U. S. Ship Peacock

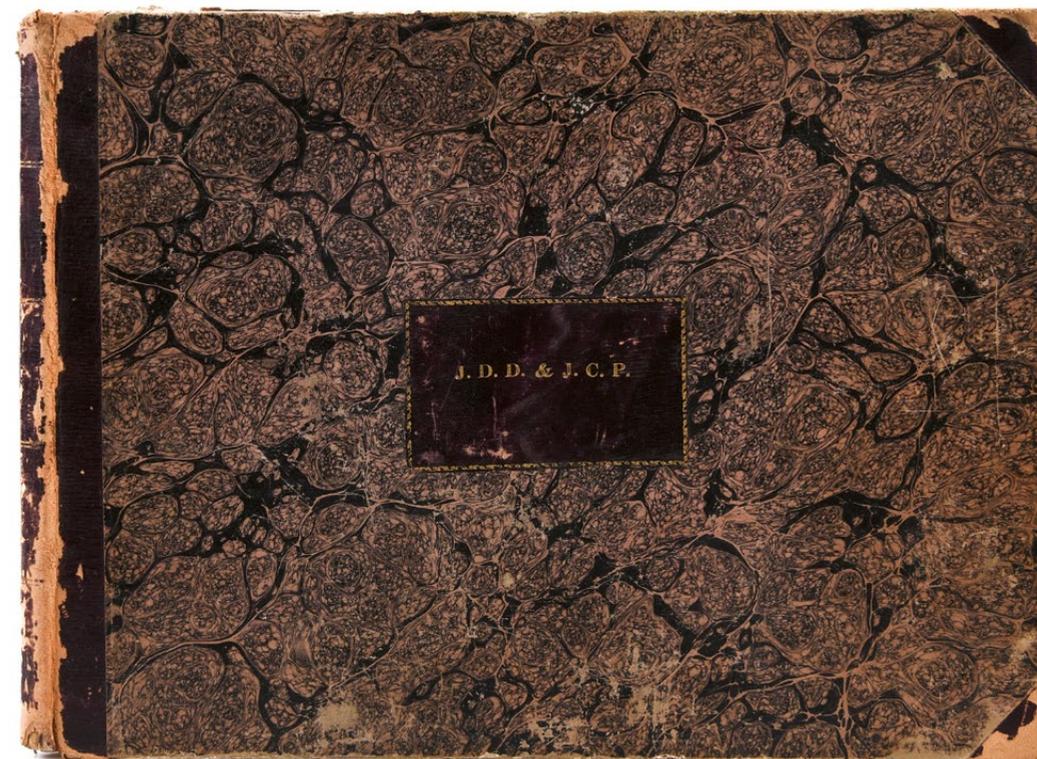
by

M^r. M^{rs}. George Bobstay. M. C.

was not confined to European or American sailors. For example, in volume two of the official account of the voyage, Wilkes transcribes a Samoan boat song. There are more romantic accounts of music at sea, not least that of Rose de Freycinet strumming her guitar onboard the *Uranie* under her husband, Louis', command, or more ambitious efforts such as the songs here: “**The Old Peacock ...**” was written to manipulate the men into re-enlisting; “**My Tent Beside the Oregon**” has an introduction based on Chinook language, and “John Anderson ...” is a reworking of Robert Burns’s poem.

The songs are as follows:

- 1 PALMER (J.C.) “The Old Peacock: A Breeze from the Unpopular Opera of the Icebergs as sung with great noise on the Forecastle of the U.S. Ship Peacock, by Mr Wm. George Bobstay. Verses by J.C. Palmer U.S.N. Music composed and arranged for the Guitar by J.D. Dana. U.S. Exploring Expedition – 1840.” According to David B. Tyler’s *The Wilkes Expedition* (1968), The Old Peacock was written in Honolulu in 1840 to encourage sailors to re-enlist. Palmer confirms this “**Our men’s period of enlistment for the Peacock, expired at Honolulu; and, as sailors were a ‘happy-go-lucky’ set, we tried to buy them back ‘for a song’: this gave origin to ‘The Old Peacock: A Breeze’.**”
- 2 [BURNS (Robert).] “John Anderson. My jo. John. Arranged for Guitar by J.D.D.” The text was written by Robert Burns in 1789, which Palmer follows though adds an eight-line second verse of his own composition.
- 3 [HALKETT (George), attrib.] “O Logie of Buchan. Arranged for Guitar by J.D.D.”
- 4 PALMER (J.C.) “Nel Cor Piu non mi Sento. Paraphrased by J.C. Palmer Guitar accompaniment by F. Dor.” This was originally composed by Niccolo Paganini in 1821.
- 5 COLTON (John O.) “The Birds of Olden Time. Verses by John O. Colton. Music by James D. Dana. Yale College 1837.”
- 6 DANA (James D.) “David’s Complaint: Composed and Arranged for the Guitar at the request of Dr. J.C. Palmer, U.S. Navy and dedicated to him by his friend James D. Dana. Oregon – 1841.” This is a bass solo hymn, from Psalm 42:5, K.J.V.
- 7 PALMER (J.C.) “My Tent Beside the Oregon. Verses by J.C. Palmer. Music Composed and arranged for the Guitar by James D. Dana. Exp. Exp. 1841.” **A lament for the loss of the USS Peacock, with an introduction based on the Chinook language.** Palmer writes that these “verses were adapted to two airs in minor, with which the Chinooks invoked ghosts, every night ... The possession of Oregon-territory, was then disputed by England; and the right of our flag to fly there, involved a question of war, happily adjusted peacefully.” **Importantly, Palmer commanded of the shore party at Astoria, Oregon after the wreck.**



- 8 PALMER (J.C.) “Young Shepherds’ Canzonet. Verses by J.C. Palmer. Music (for the introduction to the Nativity) Composed and arranged for the Guitar by James D. Dana. Exp. Exp. 1842.”
- 9 PALMER (J.C.) “**Antarctic Mariner’s Song: From ‘Thulia,’ an unpublished Poem, by J.C. Palmer U.S.N. Music Composed & Arranged by J.D. Dana. Sooloo Sea Exp. Exp. 1842.**” **Rosove calls Thulia “the earliest published Antarctic poetry”, which this ms. clearly precedes.** The ships anchored off Sulu Island (in the southwestern Philippines) on 2 February, 1842, visiting and surveying them. There are some variations between this ms and the published version of this patriotic poem. The main one being that here the chorus ends (repeatedly) “Glory guides, and here we go!” compared to the printed version’s “Glory guides and south we go!”

James Dwight Dana came to the expedition having already published his landmark work *System of Mineralogy* (London, 1837) which, incredibly, remains a standard today. He was lauded by both Charles Darwin and Alexander von Humboldt in his lifetime. The surgeon, John Croxall Palmer, trained at the University of Maryland and was made assistant surgeon in 1834. After the Wilkes expedition, he served in Mexican waters during the annexation of Texas, on the *Niagara* during the first attempt to lay the Trans-Atlantic cable, and later became surgeon general of the Navy.

Dana and Palmer also produced a longer, more polished version of this song-book of 56pp (now at the P.E.M.) That volume is bound in full black morocco, is elaborately gilt, and includes four colour sketches. It has eight songs, rather than nine here, duplicating “The Old Peacock” under the title “A Breeze from the Unpopular Opera of The Iceberg!!”, “My Tent Beside the Oregon”, “Young Shepherd’s Canzonet”, and “Antarctic Mariner’s Song” although theirs follows the published version, confirming the priority of this album. Theirs also includes “The Nativity” which features on our title-page but is not included. **Hitherto unknown, our volume clearly precedes this and its draft-like form suggests it’s a trial run for the other.**

cf. Forbes, 1517; cf. Fergusson, 3954, cf. Howes, W414; cf. Hill, 1866; Haskell (*The United States Exploring Expedition, 1838–1842 and its publications 1844–74*), 2A; Howgego II, W33; Lenz, W., *The Poetics of the Antarctic* (Garland, 1995); Palmer, J.C., *Antarctic Mariner’s Song* (New York, 1868), p.75–76; Rosove, 246; Thoreau, H.D. *The Portable Thoreau*, (Penguin, 2012), p.137; Truswell, E., “Thulia: a Tale of the Antarctic (1843): The earliest Antarctic poem and its musical setting” in Hince, B., et al eds, *Antarctica: Music sounds and cultural connections* (ANU, 2015) pp.23–36; Wilkes, C., *Narrative of the United States Exploring Expedition ... Vol. 2* (Philadelphia, 1845), p.145.

Proceeding to the Mackenzie River

101 [CHIMMO (William).] [A seascape of four ships. HMS Herald in the fore.]

Watercolour and pencil, initials W.C. cropped but legible at lower right corner. 197 by 289mm. On wove paper. Marked “Kellett” in pencil to verso. Paper toned with one worm hole to lower edge. Tipped onto a mount. N.p., [c.1849]. £5,000*

A handsome maritime watercolour depicting HMS *Herald* in calm waters, with three other vessels surrounding. The *Herald* is flying the Royal Naval ensign of the blue squadron at the stern, and the others are also showing indistinct blue colours. The ship to the left is likely HMS *Plover*, which would situate the picture between the Chukchi and Beaufort Seas in the summer of 1849. Other examples of Chimmo’s work would suggest that this scene occurred en route to the mouth of the Mackenzie River, where Lieutenant Pullen’s boat parties were dispatched to explore.

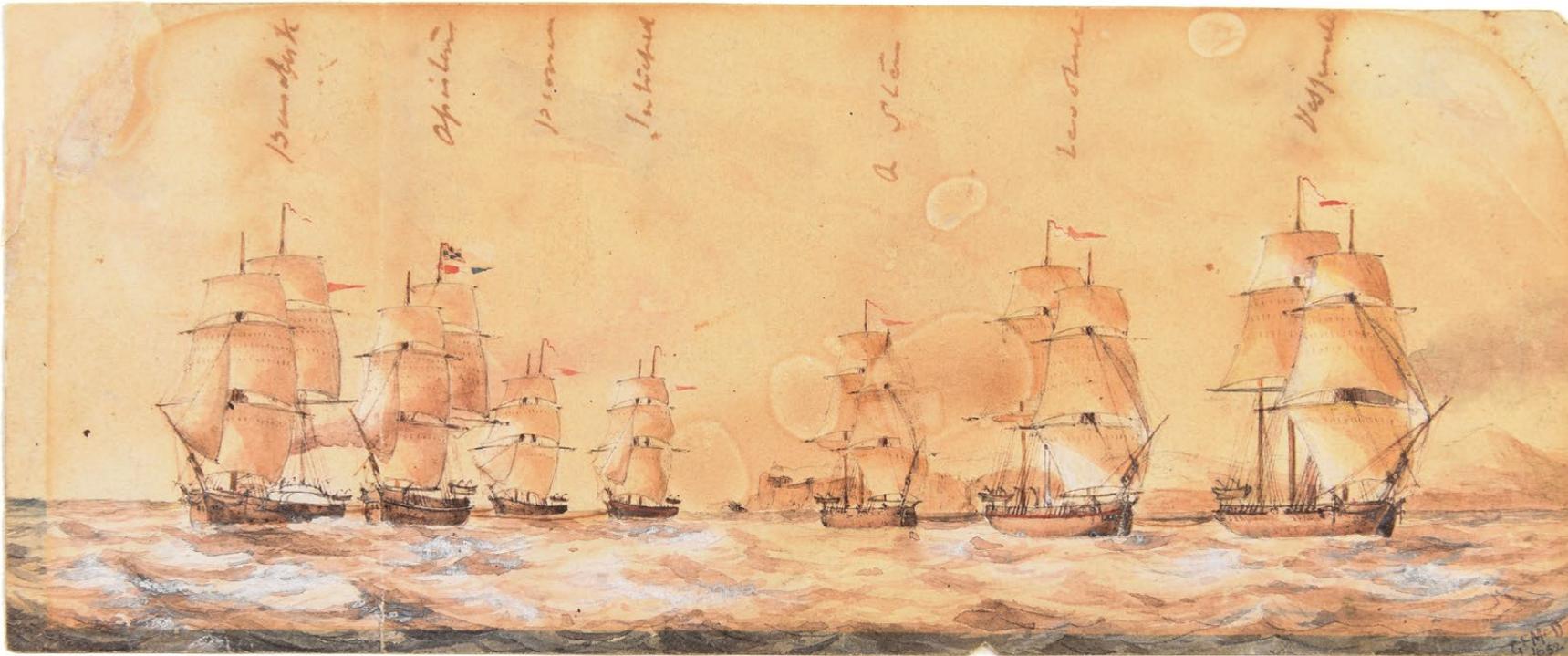
The artist, William Chimmo (1826–1891), served as midshipman on HMS *Herald* under the captaincy of fellow Irishman Henry Kellett. Initially commissioned to conduct a surveying voyage around the Pacific Ocean, in 1848 the *Herald* received orders to head north through the Bering Strait and join the search for Sir



John Franklin’s lost ships. The brig *Plover* was sent from England to accompany her, but in the first summer’s searching failed to make their rendezvous, and wintered instead off the coast of Siberia. The following July the ships met at Kotzebue Sound, alongside the Royal Thames Yacht Club schooner *Nancy Dawson*, a private vessel joining the search. Together they made their way east up the northernmost coast of the American continent, heading for Wainwright, where an expedition of twenty five persons in four small boats was launched to continue on through the shallows and into the estuary of the Mackenzie River. They were provisioned with supplies enough to leave depots for Franklin’s men.

William Chimmo authored an anonymous account of his experiences aboard HMS *Herald*, *Euryalus; tales of the sea, a few leaves from the diary of a midshipman* (1860). The numerous lithographed plates are worked up from his own drawings, and based on the presence of the yacht-like vessels in the background, this watercolour may well be a draft sketch of what became: “Boats Proceeding to the Mackenzie River” facing page 244. This plate depicts the *Herald*, *Plover* and the yacht *Nancy Dawson*, alongside the pinnacle and other small crafts, off the coast of Wainwright in July of 1849.

This watercolour was retained by Captain Henry Kellett, and passed by direct descent through his family. He would go on to lead the *Resolute* expedition, and was instrumental in the rescue of the crew of HMS *Investigator*.



Belcher's Squadron Heading North

102 McDOUGALL (George F.) "Arctic Squadron off Cape Wrath. April 29th 1852"

[ink title to verso. Each ship also titled to recto and verso:] "Basilisk, Assistance, Pioneer, Intrepid, North Star, Resolute, Desperate." Watercolour on wove paper. Initialled "GF McD" and dated 1852 in ink to lower left corner. 95 by 230mm. Marked "Kellett" in pencil to verso. Old vertical fold, offsetting from former mount, one corner torn away and supplied in colour-matched paper repair, dampstaining. Tipped onto a mount. Cape Wrath, 1852. £9,500*

A dramatic watercolour depicting the largest scale, and final, Admiralty effort to rescue the lost men of Sir John Franklin from the Arctic regions. This picture, retained by the captain of HMS *Resolute*, shows the fleet of five vessels with their two supply ships, off the northwesternmost tip of mainland Scotland.

Sir Edward Belcher was an experienced Naval surveyor, when in 1852, he was tasked with leading an exploratory squadron of Arctic veterans through the Bering Strait. They were in search of not just the crews of *Erebus* and *Terror*, who by this point had not been sighted since entering Baffin Bay in July 1845, but also those of the previous search expeditions in *Investigator* and *Enterprise*, whose own fates were unknown.

The fleet comprised barques *Assistance* (Sir Edward Belcher) and *Resolute* (Henry Kellett), steam tenders *Pioneer* (Sherard Osborn) and *Intrepid* (Sir Leopold McClintock), as well as the depot ship *North Star* (William Pullen). Also depicted in the present watercolour are steam support vessels *Basilisk* and *Desperate* who provided towage through the North Sea, and accompanied the squadron as far as the ice.

The artist, George Frederick McDougall (c.1825–1871) served as masted on the *Resolute*, and authored a memoir titled *The eventful voyage of HM discovering ship Resolute* (London, 1857) and illustrated with prints after his own drawings. The woodcut vignette heading chapter 1 echoes the present watercolour, though it does not include the two support ships. The moment is

described in his narrative: "The departure of the squadron must have formed rather an imposing spectacle from the shore: the 'Basilisk,' with 'Assistance' in tow, took the lead, followed by the tenders, then came the 'Desperate' and 'Resolute,' whilst the 'North Star,' under sail, brought up the rear ... We then proceeded in two divisions, -- the 'Basilisk,' towing the 'Assistance,' 'Intrepid' and 'Pioneer,' formed a first division. whilst the second was composed of the 'Desperate,' 'Resolute,' and 'North Star.' Steering so as to pass to the southward of the Nunbank; the light on Cape Wrath was observed at 3 A.M. on Thursday 29th, and the point passed at 8 A.M. within five miles, with a smooth sea and moderate easterly breeze."

The core five ships (less *Basilisk* and *Desperate*) entered Baffin Bay in August of 1852. Upon reaching Beechey Island (where Horatio Austin's 1850–51 expedition had found traces of the Franklin crews' first winter camp) the Squadron split into two pairs, with the supply ship *North Star* remaining moored at Beechey as a base. *Assistance* and *Pioneer* headed north up Wellington Channel, whilst *Resolute* and *Intrepid* ventured westward along the Parry Channel, overwintering off the south coast of Melville Island. The following spring each ship conducted exploratory sledging journeys, with one of *Resolute*'s parties locating McClure and the crew of *Investigator*.

By August of 1853, the majority of the squadron were once again locked in the ice. When the spring thaw of 1854 did not release them, Sir Edward Belcher gave orders to abandon the four ships and evacuate to the *North Star*. In spite of

its unpopularity, this order was followed, and the men of *Assistance*, *Pioneer*, *Intrepid*, *Resolute* as well as the rescued crew of *Investigator*, all marched by foot and sledge to Beechey Island, where in August of 1854 they evacuated the Arctic with the assistance of relief ships *Phoenix* and *Talbot*.

The order to abandon so many of the Admiralty's ships was a controversial one, and Belcher came under much criticism for this decision, not least from his fellow captains. Though Belcher made Admiral in 1872, he did not lead another expedition.

Provenance: Captain Kellett, and then by family descent. George Frederick McDougall, *The Eventful Voyage of H. M. Discovery Ship "Resolute" to the Arctic Regions In Search of Sir John Franklin* (London, 1854), pp.9–10.

Resolute and Intrepid: the Western Division

103 McDOUGALL (George F.) [Resolute and Intrepid sailing in open water.]

Watercolour on wove paper. 145 by 245mm. Tipped onto a mount. Initialed "GF McD" to lower right hand corner. Slightly browned. N.p., n.d., [c.1852]. £5,000*

From Captain Kellett's own collection, a watercolour depicting HMS *Resolute* in the fore, the wind in her sails, flying the Royal Naval red ensign from the stern. In the background is steam tender *Intrepid*, sails also unfurled, with a hint of smoke emerging from her chimney.

Initialed by the artist George Frederick McDougall (c.1825–1871) who served as master on the *Resolute*.

Of the five ships in Sir Edward Belcher's Arctic squadron, *Resolute* and *Intrepid* formed the western division, parting from *Assistance*, *Pioneer* and *North Star* at Beechey Island. Their instructions were to head towards Melville Island, from where it was hoped they might be able to locate the missing crews of captains McClure and Collinson.

After just a single season of sledging, Sir Edward Belcher gave the controversial command to abandon four of his own fleet, plus the *Enterprise* which had been found and evacuated, and return to Britain in 1854 with just the *North Star*. Belcher had experienced a significant breakdown of authority during his time in the Arctic, and had even placed Sherard Osborn, the captain of his companion ship *Pioneer*, under arrest.



The criticism of Belcher's decision was somewhat vindicated when, in September of 1855, sixteen months after she had been abandoned, *Resolute* was sighted adrift in the Davis Strait. Having freed herself from the pack ice and travelled crewless for 1200 miles, she was picked up by an American whaler and brought back to New London, Connecticut. Once there, it was decided by an act of Congress to allocate \$40,000 to her purchase and renovation, after which she was sailed across the Atlantic and presented back to Queen Victoria as a gesture of good will between the two nations.

When the *Resolute* was broken up in 1878, a pair of desks was commissioned to be made from her salvaged oak timbers, one of which was presented to President Rutherford B. Hayes, the other retained by the crown. It was subsequently installed in the Oval Office during the Kennedy administration, and to this day the ship and its associated relics remain a powerful symbol of the "special relationship" between Britain and the United States.

Provenance: by direct descent through the Kellett family.



DEPARTURE OF TRAVELLING PARTIES FROM H.M.S. RESOLUTE & INTREPID CAPT^d H. KELLETT. C.B.  IN SEARCH OF THE MISSING EXPEDITION UNDER SIR JOHN FRANKLIN. APRIL 4. 1853.

With Personal Touches for the Captain

104 [McDOUGALL (George F.)] “Departure of Travelling Parties from H.M.S. Resolute & Intrepid Capt’n H. Kellett. C.B In search of the missing expedition under Sir John Franklin. April 4. 1853.”

Watercolour and ink on wove paper. 227 by 360mm. Signature cropped from lower right hand edge, partial “M” showing only. Faint dampstaining, lightly toned. Tipped onto a mount. [Canadian Arctic], April 4, 1853. £15,000*

A joyful and previously unknown depiction of Arctic sledging parties departing from HMS *Resolute* and *Intrepid*, produced for Captain Henry Kellett by his ship’s master George Frederick McDougall (c.1825–1871). A lithograph version of this picture appears in McDougall’s voyage narrative, though with significant differences.

Having branched off westward from the Arctic Searching Squadron and spent the winter of 1852 off the coast of Melville Island, as the daylight began to return, captains Kellett and McClintock were able to apply themselves to the mission at hand. Sir Edward Belcher’s instructions for the spring and summer seasons were to try and establish contact via sledging parties not only with the lost crews of *Erebus* and *Terror*, but also with two other ships sent seeking Franklin’s men several years previous. The *Enterprise* and *Investigator* had not been seen since entering the ice in 1850, and by this point their supplies would have been dwindling.

Man-hauling sledges through Arctic conditions was gruelling work, first seriously attempted by the British Navy in the early years of the Franklin search expeditions. Whereas Indigenous groups of the Arctic regions had long employed light crafts led by dog teams to move over frozen ground, these naval delegations developed their own technique wherein the “sledges were man-hauled and teams of specially selected seamen were trained for the work. To retain esprit de corps and a naval atmosphere each sledge had a name, motto and flag” (Carr).

The present watercolour perfectly illustrates the heraldic festivities that surrounded the launch of these sledges. Clearly prepared either as a gift or a commission for Captain Kellett, his sledge, the Erin, is front and centre, flying a flag bearing the Union in canton, the winged harp of Ireland, and the captain’s own emblem and motto “Auxilium ab alto” (Help from on high), which is repeated in the title line beneath. A less celebratory version of this picture appears in McDougall’s *The Eventful Voyage*, but omits another very personal detail included here: Kellett’s Irish retriever Napoleon or “Naps”, bounding through the foreground. In the background, the *Resolute* and *Intrepid* are docked in the ice, each with a large white tent sheltering the deck.

McDougall describes the event in his narrative:

“Monday, the 4th April, was the day fixed for the departure of the sledges, and all was hurry, bustle, and confusion to the last.

At [...] 5 A.M. a flag was hoisted on the summit of Dealy Island, and the ensigns displayed on board the ships. All the travelling officers sat down to a substantial breakfast, on board the ‘Resolute,’ in good health and high spirits. At seven the travelling parties were called away, and the effect of such a body of them, in their quaint dresses, distributed amongst the various sledges, was alike novel and impressive.

The sledges, with banners displayed, were drawn up in two divisions, with their heads, or bows, pointing in the direction of their intended destination. A few minutes elapsed, whilst friends grasped each other’s hands, and whispered their last messages, and then all were at their posts.”

Though the sledging parties did not locate Franklin or his men, the survey information they recorded did substantially add to the geographical knowledge of the Arctic. An expedition sent forth from HMS *Resolute* headed by Bedford Pim did, however, remarkably manage to make contact with the stranded crew of Captain McClure’s *Investigator*. They were subsequently evacuated from their ship, and when eventually they returned to England, McClure was recognised as the first navigator to complete the Northwest Passage.

Provenance: by direct descent through the Kellett family.

Carr, H.G., “Sledge-Flags: Their Origin and Development” in *The Mariner’s Mirror*, 27:1, 1941, p.6; George F. McDougall, *The Eventful Voyage of H.M. Discovery Ship “Resolute” to the Arctic Regions...* (London, 1857), p. 210.

[see illustration on preceding spread]

Arctic Sledging with Sails

105 [McDOUGALL (George F.)] “Bull-Bluff”

Watercolour and ink in greyscale on wove paper. 207 by 274mm. Marked “Kellett” in pencil to verso. One small hole to margin repaired with Japanese tissue, not affecting image. Lightly toned with faint offsetting from old mount. N.p., n.d., c.1853. £5,000*

A fine greyscale ink and wash picture showing men hauling sledges in the Arctic, with the assistance of sails.

The artist, George Frederick McDougall (c.1825–1871) served as master on the *Resolute*, and this picture would have been made in the spring sledging season of 1853.

Manhauling a sledge through the slushy thawing ice of an Arctic spring was, by all accounts, backbreaking work. Weighed down with provisions, the eight or ten man teams were harnessed into drag ropes, and pulled these unwieldy crafts over incredibly difficult terrain. In the right wind the assistance of a sail, as here



pictured, would have offered a welcome push. The scouts, walking alongside the sledges armed with rifles, were both on alert to protect the parties from bear attack, and to take any hunting opportunity that might provide fresh meat for the men.

This watercolour comes from the private collection of Captain Kellett, and no doubt served as an aide memoire to his sledging experience. McDougall, in his expedition narrative, recalls of Kellett: "The Captain had, until this, been ignorant of the description of labour and exertion required for arctic travelling, which he candidly confessed surpassed everything in the form of hard work he had ever seen, though his experience in the navy embraces a period of upwards of twenty-five years, during which time he has seen much arduous service in every clime." George Frederick McDougall, *The Eventful Voyage of H. M. Discovery Ship "Resolute" to the Arctic Regions In Search of Sir John Franklin* (London, 1854), p.212.

The Foundation Document of the Heroic Age

106 MARKHAM (Clements). **Antarctic Exploration. A Plea for a National Expedition.**

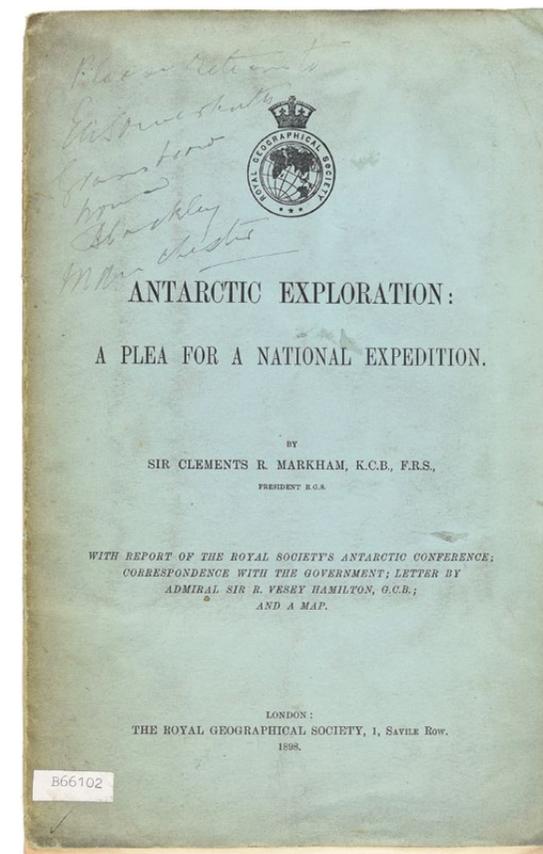
First edition. Large folding coloured map. 8vo. Original printed blue wrappers, a little soiled, library stamps to first and last pages, bookplate to front pastedown & ownership inscription to upper wrapper. 16pp. London, Royal Geographical Society, 1898. £4,000

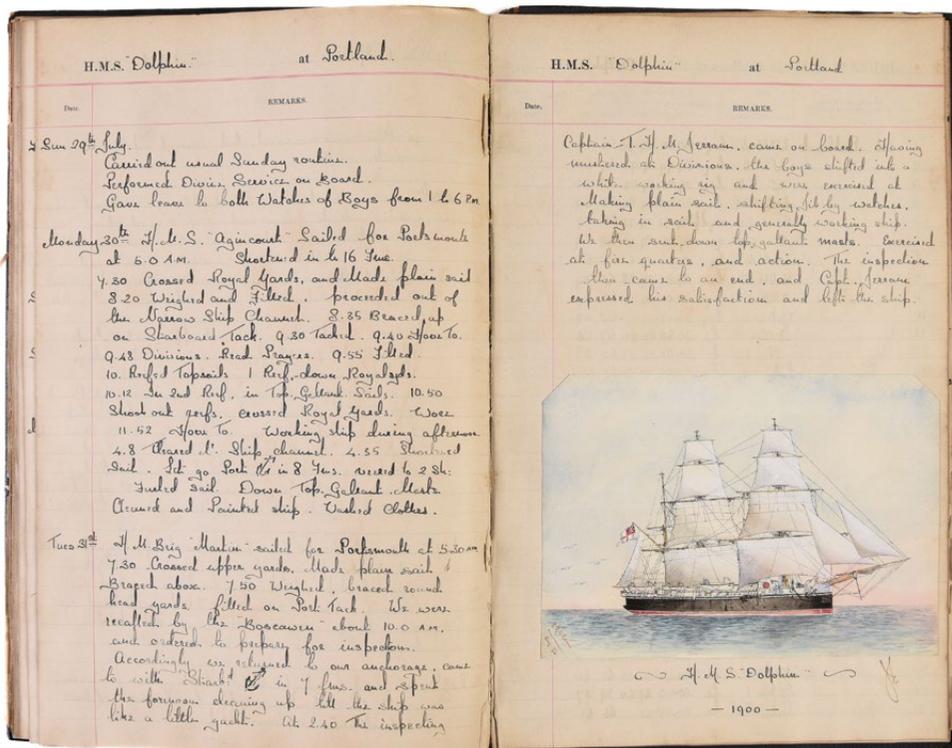
The close of the nineteenth century was a time of renewed interest in Antarctica. In 1898, Frijthof Nansen's 1893–6 expedition on the *Fram* had not long returned, and the Belgian National Antarctic Expedition led by Adrien de Gerlache (1897–99) was underway. Aware that there had not been an official British Antarctic Expedition since James Clark Ross's in 1840, Markham applied to both the Admiralty and the government for funding of a new Antarctic expedition. He was surprised and disappointed to be refused by both. Undeterred, here he sets out his plan for a privately funded expedition.

Following Markham's introduction is a summary of the Royal Society's Antarctic Meeting on February 24, 1898 including the paper read by John Murray on the results of Antarctic discovery. The text concludes by reproducing correspondence from both the Admiralty and government declining to fund an expedition along with a response to the government by Admiral Sir R. Vesey Hamilton. Finally, there is the folding map by J.G. Bartholomew: "Antarctic Regions. Maps Showing Present State of Research." The map and its subsets demonstrate the extent and observed limits of pack ice, ocean currents, ocean deposits, mean temperatures, and isobars and winds. Although published by the R.G.S., **this is not an offprint from the *Journal* but a separate publication in its own right.**

Markham is the key figure of this era and the driving force of the British National Antarctic Expedition (1901–04), led by Capt. Robert Scott, "the naval officer of [Markham's] choice rather than the scientist others would have preferred" (ODNB). His efforts heralded a twenty-year period of almost uninterrupted Antarctic exploration. The Heroic Age includes the near mythic expeditions led by Scott in 1910–14 and Shackleton's Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition (1914–17), and culminates in the attainment of the South Pole by Roald Amundsen in December 1911. Alongside these were expeditions under the Scottish, French and Australian flags.

Rosove, 211.A1; Conrad, p115.





The First Naval Logbooks of a Young Antarctic Hero

107 EVANS (E.R.G.R.) 1st Baron Mountevans. Log Book. Mr. E. R. G. Evans. Midshipman. H. M. S. "Hawke", "Repulse" Period Jan 15th 1897 to June 1st 1899. [and] Journal of Mr. Edward R. G. Evans Midshipman Period June 1st 1899 to Nov'r 14th 1900 H. M. Ships "Repulse", "Dolphin" & "Duke of Wellington."

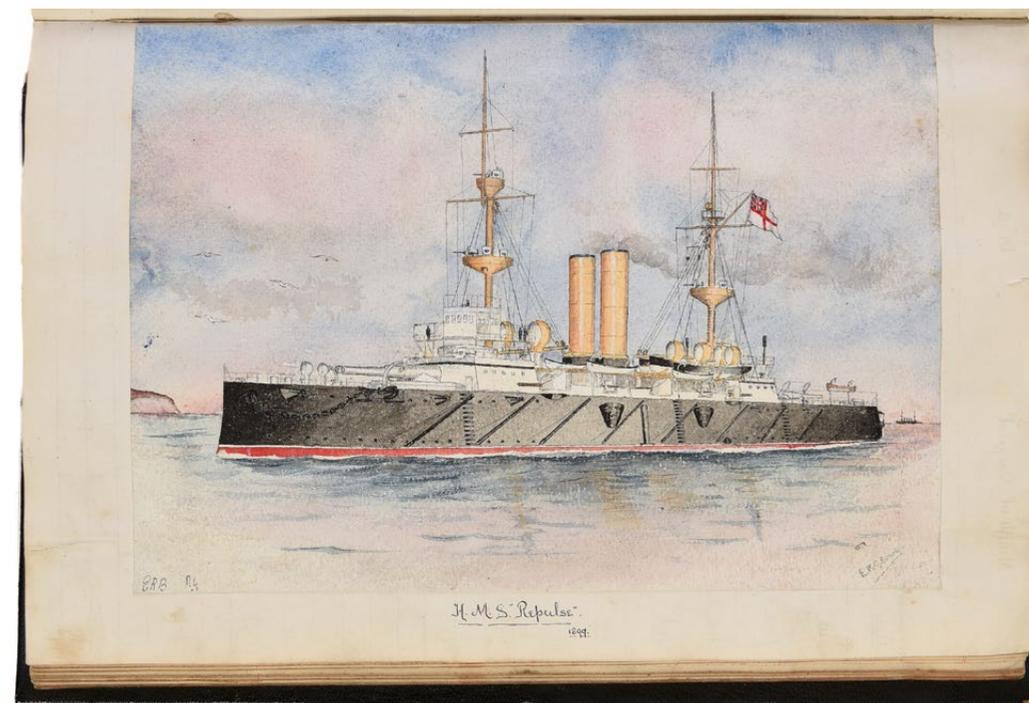
Holograph ms. in ink. 2 vols. Richly illustrated with c.40 tipped in maps, charts, diagrams and plans executed in ink and wash on wove paper. One large folded ms. chart on waxed linen, c.570 by 600mm. Partially printed blank books completed in manuscript. 4to. Bound in full blue morocco with gilt titles to upper boards and rules to spines. Corners and headcaps rubbed, a few loose pages and marginal tears in *Journal* vol, the textblock of which is cracked, else very good. [286], [50 blanks]; [76], [5 blanks]pp. London, Printed for H. M. Stationery Office by Waterlow & Sons Limited, 1896 & 1893 [but completed at sea, 1897 to 1900]. £8,500

The fastidiously maintained log books of a young midshipman, who would go on to explore the Antarctic with Robert Falcon Scott, be celebrated as a naval hero of both world wars, and rise all the way up through the ranks to Admiral.

Edward Ratcliffe Garth Russell Evans, later first Baron Mountevans (1880–1957) was an unruly child, expelled from school and sent to a reformatory. Luckily a life in the navy offered "Teddy" Evans the kind of excitement and stimulation necessary to keep him from further trouble, and indeed he excelled in the orderly and regimented world of cadetship. These journals record Evans' experiences on his very first naval appointments, as a midshipman in the Mediterranean Fleet. They highlight his creativity as well as his intellect and commitment to his chosen life at sea, with the extra-illustrations demonstrating an artistic proficiency that is easily overlooked amongst the manifold achievements of his naval career.

The first of the two volumes is concerned largely with Evans' appointment to HMS *Hawke* in January of 1897. He joins the crew at Malta, and thereafter records the daily life around and aboard this warship. The tipped-in inserts show an engagement with every aspect of the fleet, from a diagram and explanation of the bower anchor, to charts of the *Hawke's* progress around the Mediterranean, and scenic watercolours of the ship. Periodically, drawings and entries are signed against by the captain Sir Richard Poore, occasionally with comments ("very promising sketch"), indicating the educational aspect of creating these logs.

Described by Evans as "a ship for one who loved 'clean, well-run ships and well-dressed, smart men-at-arms'" (ODNB), the *Hawke* patrolled the Mediterranean with the International Squadron, aiding in the Greek uprising against the Ottomans on Crete. Whilst he was largely spared the high stakes Naval action which would earn him the title "Evans of the *Broke*" after his daring counter-attack on



six German destroyers during World War One, he nevertheless logs each day of drills, mending, prayers, cleaning and manoeuvres with gusto. The *Hawke* cruised from Villefranche to Corsica, Sicily and Malta, thereafter proceeding around the Adriatic Sea.

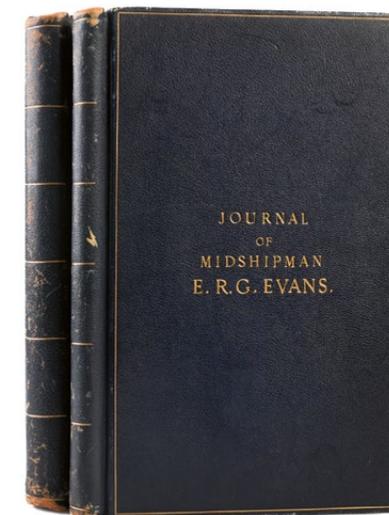
July 1898 sees Evans appointed to HMS *Repulse*, with several months of exercises conducted in waters surrounding the British Isles. In November of that year, *Repulse* joined the Channel Squadron at Gibraltar, all the while, Evans recording each day and making regular diagrams of different parts of the ship. The second volume starts in June of 1899, still aboard *Repulse*, though the Journal rather than Log Book format of the printed pages allows for lengthier and more discursive entries. These include descriptions of the Prince Louis of Battenburg's cup race, and a series of variety performances given to raise funds "for the wives and children of 'Tommy' and 'Jack' fighting in S. Africa". He also records the dramatic collision in October of 1899 between Orient Liner *Cuzco* and HMS *Anson* off the coast of Gibraltar, complete with a diagram of the damage done to the naval ship, and the method of restoring it with a coffer dam. His charts are embellished with tracks and soundings, and no opportunity is missed to add artistic flourish.

In July of 1900 Evans was discharged to HMS *Dolphin*, a training sloop. In the entries which follow, we see Evans receiving invaluable experience aboard a ship under sail, no doubt holding him in good stead for the adventures which would follow in the Antarctic. He was in that year promoted to sub-lieutenant, and would proceed to lieutenant in 1902. That same year he petitioned Sir Clements Markham and was selected as second officer for the Royal Geographical Society's relief ship *SY Morning*, sent to revictual Robert Falcon Scott's *Discovery* expedition in Antarctica. Whilst the exchange of supplies was successful, *Morning* was not able to free *Discovery* from the ice, and Scott's crew were forced to spend a second winter frozen fast. *Morning* did evacuate several invalid crew from *Discovery* however, including third officer Ernest Shackleton who was suffering badly from scurvy.

Lieutenant Evans clearly left an impression on Robert Falcon Scott, who showed his appreciation for the *Morning*'s relief efforts by naming Cape Evans in his honour. When in 1909 Scott was assembling a crew for his next Antarctic expedition aboard *Terra Nova*, he personally requested Evans join as his second-in-command. "He accompanied Scott in January 1912 to within 150 miles of the pole where he turned back. Struck down by scurvy he was saved only by the devotion of his two companions, Chief Stoker Lashly and Petty Officer Crean" (ODNB). The polar party, of course, did not survive their return journey. As second-in-command it was Evans' responsibility to captain the returning *Terra Nova*, and to convey the recovered personal effects to the grieving families of Scott, Bowers, Oates, Wilson and Petty Officer Evans.

Though perhaps the most well-known of his exploits, Evans' trips to Antarctica were far from the crowning achievement of a long and eventful Naval career. His daring defence of Dover harbour during World War One made him

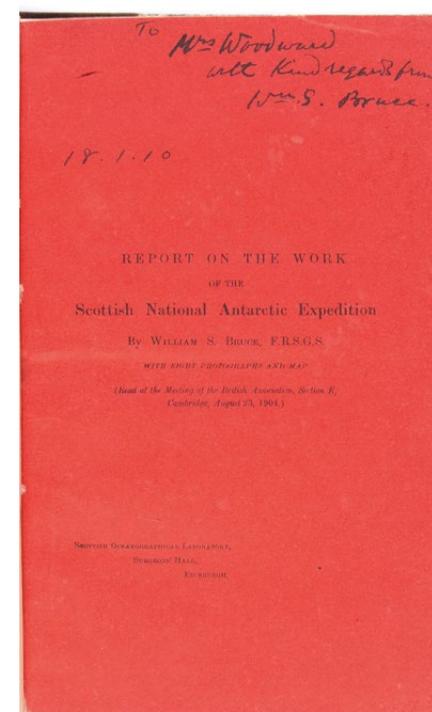
even more of a household name, and he went on to hold the position of rear-admiral in command of the Australian Navy, and commander-in-chief of the Africa Station. He retired from the navy in 1941, but took a position in civic defence until the end of the war. He was selected for peerage in 1945. These log books recording the very start of Evans' illustrious career were clearly valued, bound in matching full blue morocco. They passed by direct descent through the Evans family.



Inscribed by Bruce

108 BRUCE (William Speirs). Report on the Work of the Scottish National Antarctic Expedition.

First edition. Map & six photographic plates. 8vo. Modern quarter calf over marbled boards, original red wrappers bound in, text a little spotted and toned but very good. 10pp. Edinburgh, Scottish Oceanographical Laboratory, 1904. £1,250



William Speirs Bruce (1867–1921) was just a month back from the Scottish National Antarctic Expedition (1902–04) when he read this brief report at the meeting of the British Association in Cambridge on August 23, 1904.

This Heroic Age expedition was prosecuted against the wishes of Clements Markham, who was furious at the prospect of his own British National Antarctic Expedition being upstaged. This early report gives a precis of Bruce's voyage, the areas explored, and a description of some of the natural history specimens collected. It is augmented by the map and the fine photographs.

This copy is inscribed to “Mrs Woodward with kind regards from Wm S. Bruce. 18/1/10.” At that time he was working at the Scottish Oceanographical Laboratory and was simultaneously overseeing publication of the SNAE scientific reports while preparing for another Scottish Antarctic Expedition. While there was some support for the idea, Scott's *Terra Nova* expedition occupied the whole of the R.G.S.'s attention.

Not in Rosove or Spence.

Retained by the Ship's Carpenter

109 [TERRA NOVA] General Arrangement. “Terra Nova.”

A large blueprint measuring 710 by 1600mm. Scale 1/4 : 1 Foot. Old folds, a couple of ink stains, professional repairs and paper infill to one end, stamped “David Bruce & Co Ship Brokers” and drawing office. London, 1913. £5,000*

An oversize blueprint of the *Terra Nova*, formerly belonging to her carpenter, Francis “Chippy” Davies.

Built in 1884 by the Scottish firm, Alexander Stephan & Sons Ltd., the *Terra Nova* was originally a whaling barque. She had a single funnel and three masts. Her dimensions were 57m by 9.6m by 5.8m and she weighed 744 tons. Her hull was wooden, and her engine was 140 nhp, with one screw propeller. She could carry a compliment of 65.

She served first as a relief vessel on the *Discovery* expedition, then as a rescue ship for the US Arctic Fiala-Ziegler Polar Expedition 1903–05, whose crew were stranded on Franz Josef Land, before becoming the flagship on Scott's last expedition.

When purchased by Scott's expedition in 1910, the twenty-five-year-old *Terra Nova* cost £12,000. She was actually second choice as Scott had hoped to use the purpose-built *Discovery*, but she was then working for the Hudson's Bay Company. It's worth bearing in mind that *Discovery* had cost £50,000 to build and, for an expedition short on funds, *Terra Nova* made an attractive alternative.

In his diary entry on New Years' Eve 1912, Scott wrote: “The ship behaved splendidly — no other ship, not even the *Discovery*, would have come through so



well. Certainly the *Nimrod* would never have reached the south water had she been caught in such pack. As a result I have grown strangely attached to the *Terra Nova*. As she bumped the floes with mighty shocks, crushing and grinding a way through some, twisting and turning to avoid others, she seemed like a living thing fighting a great fight.”

This “General Arrangement” is stamped by the ship brokers David Bruce and Sons, who both handled the sale, and the refitting at the Glengall Ironworks in Millwall, South East London. It's a testament to the goodwill felt toward Scott's Antarctic efforts that Bruce “subscribed the amount of their commission to the expedition and supplied plans for the refit” (Tarver). From the personal collection of the ship's carpenter, this is one of those plans.

Tarver, Michael C. *The SS Terra Nova (1884–1943): Whaler, Sealer and Polar Exploration Ship*. The History Press, 2020.

A Lovely Image by the Expedition Artist

110 MARSTON (George). [Watercolour depicting penguins on an ice floe.]

Watercolour and crayon highlighted with pencil measuring 134 by 197mm. Laid down onto the half-title of *Antarctic Days*, in a conservation mount. Signed and dated by Marston in the lower right corner, 3 April, 1914. £3,250*

This heartening scene of two penguins amidst an Antarctic landscape is made all the more desirable for being laid down onto the half-title of a copy of *Antarctic Days* (London, 1913) which George Marston (1882–1940) co-wrote with Ernest Shackleton and James Murray.

Marston studied art at the Regent Street Polytechnic which is now the University of Westminster. He was friends with Shackleton's sisters, both of whom suggested he apply. He did and served on both the *Nimrod* (1907–09) and *Endurance*



ANTARCTIC DAYS

(1914–16) expeditions where, in addition to his work as artist, he was also in charge of clothing and general equipment.

Well aware of the need of distraction and entertainment in so hostile a climate, Shackleton was so determined to produce something of quality (upstaging Scott's *South Polar Times*), that where another expedition leader might have had his men train in cross-country skiing or handling dog teams, he had several crew members complete a three-week course on operating a press at the London printer Sir Joseph Causton and Sons, Ltd. Marston was one of them — trained in etching and lithography — and was both contributor and assistant in the printing of *Aurora Australis*. Marston's beautiful and dramatic images not only featured in the Antarctic printings, but illustrate *The Heart of the Antarctic* (1909), *Antarctic Days* (1913), and *South* (1919).

This image was completed shortly before Marston departed on *Endurance* on 8 August 1914 — the Antarctic evidently on his mind, his experience on *Nimrod* informing his preparation for *Endurance*. The subtitle of Marston and Murray's *Antarctic Days* — *Sketches of the Homely Side of Polar Life* — couldn't be more appropriate here.

C.f. *Rosove* 236.A1; *Spence* 830.



A Wedding Present from Shackleton to Evans

111 [SHACKLETON (Sir Ernest).] Dagger engraved "E.R.G.R.E. from H.E.S. [sic] Jan 22nd 1916."

Ornamental sterling silver dagger, engraved on blade. Measuring 395mm. Loop guard with chased decoration, shagreen grip overlaid with brass twist-wire. Slight dent to guard, a few marks to blade, else very good. Hallmarked London, [maker's mark indistinct], 1915. £6,500*

On January 22nd 1916 Commander Edward R.G.R. Evans was married to Elsa Andvord of Soveem Christiania at Christ Church Westminster. Although Elsa was his second wife, Evans's lectures on Scott's Last Expedition had made him a household name and so it was the society wedding of the season, reported extensively in the major press.

This ornamental dagger was a gift from fellow explorer Sir Ernest Shackleton. At the time of the wedding, of course, Shackleton and his men had lost their ship *Endurance* and were adrift on an ice floe, perilously uncertain of their fate. Evans family lore dictates that commissioned in Shackleton's absence, the engraver erroneously incised his initials as "H.E.S." instead of "E.H.S."

Evans and Shackleton met through Robert Falcon Scott. Shackleton was third officer on the *Discovery* expedition, while Evans (then sub-lieutenant) was second officer of the expedition's relief ship, SY *Morning*. Shackleton was invalided out of the expedition and returned as far as New Zealand on SY *Morning*. In his biography of Evans, Pound writes: "Evans had better opportunities for knowing him on the homeward voyage. He admired Shackleton for more than his



indomitable spirit that he had shown on the march south with Scott and Wilson. 'His personality was striking, his humour admirable, his energy inexhaustible. He was a man hungry for fresh horizons. We in the *Morning* learned to love his bright boyish character.' Evans also regarded meeting Shackleton as "a great thing in my life."

In fact, Evans had seen Shackleton at his lowest ebb. Being invalided off the *Discovery* expedition was "the bitterest disappointment of his life" (Mill) and they remained close afterwards. With this lavish gift, Shackleton evidently expressed both his thanks and his best wishes.

Evans met Elsa on a visit to Norway, when attending a reception hosted by his friend and crew mate Lieutenant Tryggve Gran. A renowned beauty, Elsa was described by the press as the "Belle of Christiania", and her white taffeta, chiffon and fox fur ensemble is outlined in detail. Her bridesmaids, alongside skunk fur hats, carried "pink carnations tied with ribbons of the colours of Norway. Each wore knotted round the wrist a cap ribbon from the Antarctic ship *Terra Nova*, only six of which are now in existence" (*Sunday Mirror*, 23rd January 1916). The coverage also commented on how stormy seas had delayed the bride's arrival by forty hours, with headlines "Delayed Bride" and "Polar Hero Weds". The two remained happily married for forty years.

Provenance: by continuous descent through the Evans family.

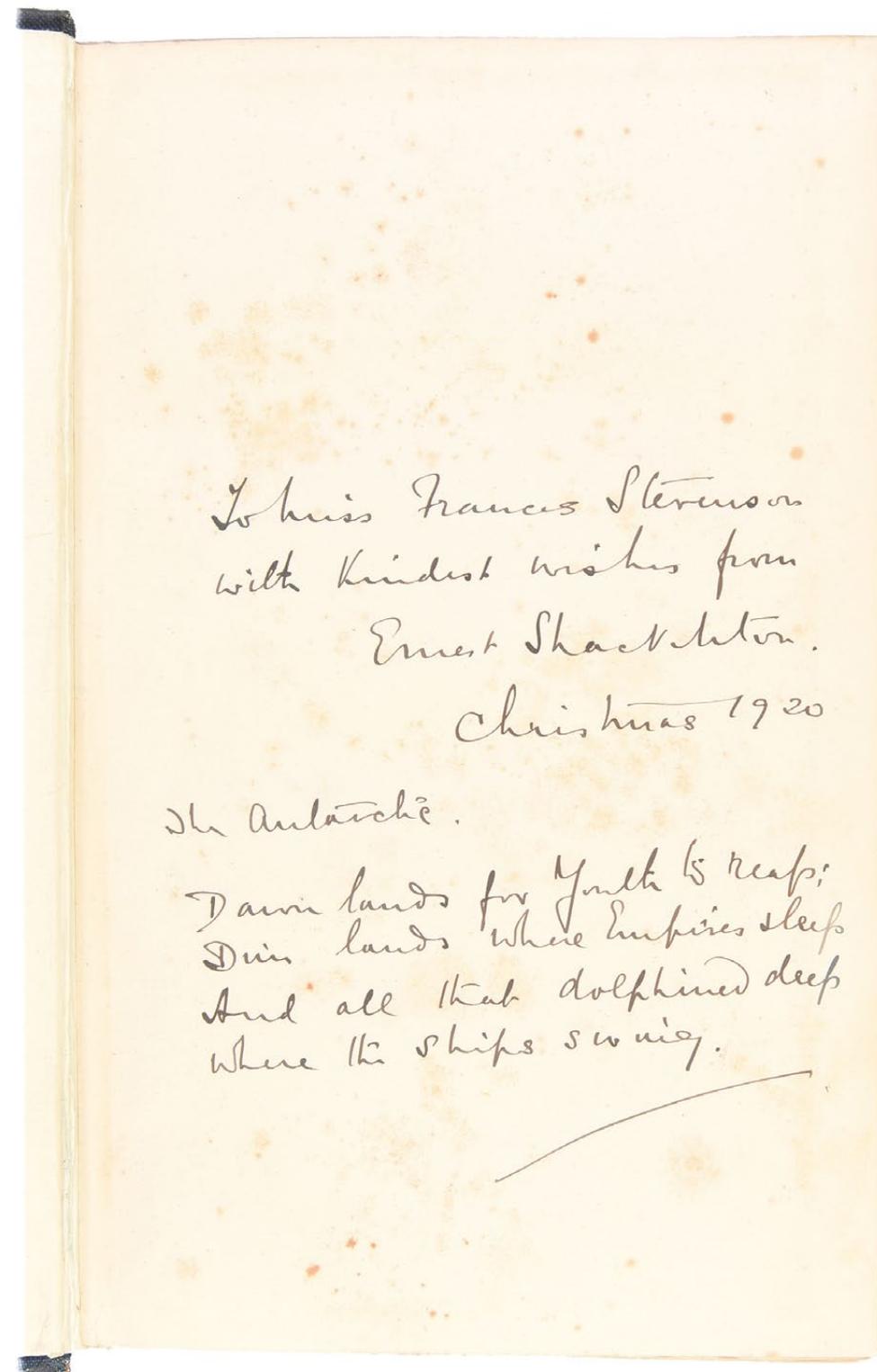
Inscribed by Shackleton with a Poem

112 SHACKLETON (Sir Ernest). South. The Story of Shackleton's last Expedition 1914–1917.

First edition, third impression. Large folding coloured map & numerous illustrations. Tall 8vo. Original pictorial blue cloth, blocked in silver, rebaked with original spine laid down. Lengthy inscription from the author to ffep. Bookplate to front pastedown. xxii, 376pp. London, William Heinemann, 1920. £8,500

The most inspiring voyage of the Heroic period of Antarctic exploration. This copy inscribed by Shackleton to Francis Stevenson, David Lloyd George's secretary, and later his wife. Of great interest, he has also transcribed a favourite poem.

After Amundsen had reached the South Pole in 1911, there was just one major expedition left: crossing the continent via the South Pole. Sailing on the *Endurance*, Shackleton's party ran into problems from the outset which culminated in their being trapped and then crushed in the ice. Not only did the party endure months in the ice, but also an open boat voyage to safety. Shackleton's incredible leadership ensured the crew survived.



The verse is drawn from James Elroy Flecker's (1884–1915) poem “God Save the King”, which was a proposed alternate version of the national anthem and first appeared in the March 1914 issue of *Poetry and Drama*. Flecker later revised the final two lines, but Shackleton preferred the nautical quality of the original:

*“The Antarctic.
Dawn lands for youth to reap;
Dim lands where Empires sleep
And all that dolphined deep
Where the ships swing.”*

The verse was obviously important to him and his re-titling of it here, suggests that it resonated with his own experience on the ice. We have seen several holograph ms. copies of this poem over the years, but this is this first time we've seen Shackleton write it into a copy of *South*.

Rosove 308.A3; Spence, 1107.

“A war is like the Antarctic ... there is no getting out of it with honour as long as you can put one foot before the other.”

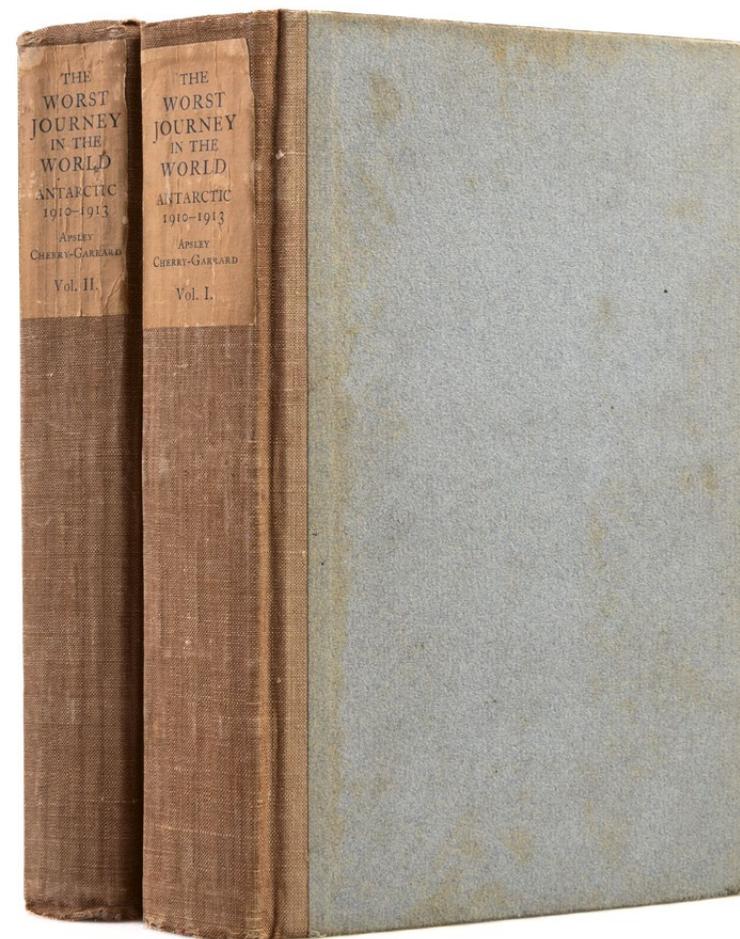
113 CHERRY-GARRARD (Apsley). *The Worst Journey in the World. Antarctic 1910–1913.*

First edition. 2 vols. 5 maps (4 folding) & 6 colour plates, with numerous other illustrations including several panoramas. 8vo. Fine original linen-backed pale blue boards, with printed paper labels, these very slightly soiled, bookplate to front pastedowns. lxiv, 300, [4]; viii, 310–585pp. London, 1922. £7,500

“The best written and most enduring account of exploits in the Antarctic” (Taurus). This is an excellent copy of Cherry-Garrard's (1886–1959) renowned narrative of Scott's Last Expedition, from the departure from England in 1910 until its return in 1913, in the preferred polar binding of linen-backed blue boards.

Educated at Winchester College and Christ Church, Oxford, thanks largely to a donation of £1000 to the expedition, Cherry-Garrard was made assistant zoologist of the *Terra Nova* expedition.

He's best-known for accompanying Henry Bowers and Edward Wilson on a 105-kilometre journey to collect Emperor Penguin eggs at Cape Crozier, at the eastern end of Ross Island. “No previous Antarctic expedition had attempted a major excursion during the depth of the Antarctic winter” (Howgego). They departed on 27 June, 1911, pulling two sledges with six-weeks' rations. They passed Hut Point and Cape Armitage before ascending to the Ross Ice Shelf. Conditions were so miserable and dangerous, the dark relentless, and the weather so cold (as low as -61°C) that Cherry-Garrard famously shattered his teeth. Of the six eggs



they gathered from the rookery, three broke on the return to their makeshift igloo. Inclement weather was a constant and gale-force winds blew their igloo's canvas roof away, exposing the men to the worst of the weather. Cherry-Garrard's sleeping bag weighed more than twelve kilograms from all the frozen sweat. They returned to Cape Evans on 1 August, the remaining three eggs miraculously intact.

Of course, there was the march to the pole, too. He accompanied Scott's polar party as far as Beardmore Glacier, and was a member of the second-supporting party to be sent back. On 26 February, along with the dog handler, Dmitri Geroy, he set off for One Ton Depot arriving on 3 March, looking to meet and support the polar party on their return. They waited a week to no avail, and again inclement weather made travelling further south impossible. On 10 March, they deposited additional supplies and turned back. Finally, Cherry-Garrard was a member of the search party for Scott's body which was found alongside those of Wilson and Bowers.

Like so many other Antarctic explorers, Cherry-Garrard returned home only to face fighting in World War One. He served in Belgium before being invalided out

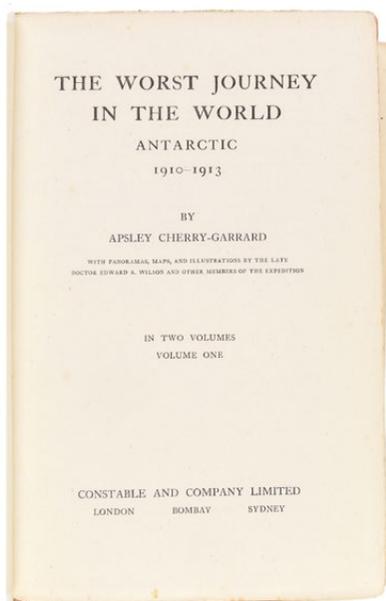


in 1916 and used his long convalescence to write *The Worst Journey in the World*. The intervening years meant that he was able to consult widely, drawing not only from his own experiences but also from Scott's diaries, Thomas Griffith Taylor's

With Scott, The Silver Lining (London, 1916), George Levick's *Antarctic Penguins* (London, 1914), Raymond Priestley's *Antarctic Adventure* (London, 1915), William Lashley's diary (his account in its first appearance), C.J. Wright's otherwise unpublished diary, the meteorological logs kept by Bowers, and even, perhaps inevitably, Amundsen's *The South Pole* (London, 1912).

It's not only the best account of the Scott's Last Expedition, it is the most considered and the most satisfying of any Heroic Age narrative. Edward Wilson's sketches supplement the photographic illustrations.

Howgego III, S13; *Rosove*, 71.A1; *Spence*, 277; *Taurus*, 84.





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