

*Engraved for The Malefactor's Register.*

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## PIRATES



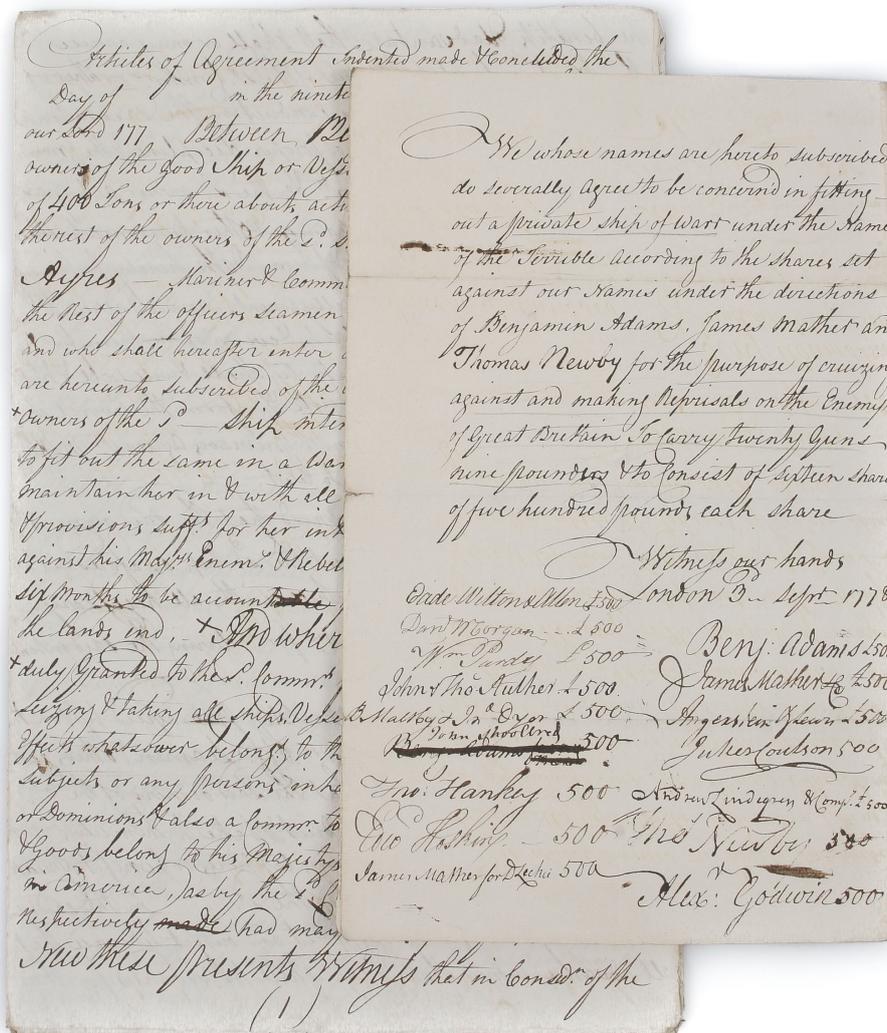
*Dodd delin*

*Page sculp*

*A PIRATE hanged at Execution Dock.*

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[COVER IMAGE ITEM 19]



**INCLUDING SHIP'S ARTICLES FOR A PRIVATEERING VESSEL**

**1. [AMERICAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE].** Group of MS documents relating to the Privateer *The Terrible*.

Articles of Agreement for fitting out the Privateer *The Terrible* with the original share certificate for 16 investors and a fair copy of a Royal Warrant of George III commanding all Privateers to avoid attacking ships belonging to Britain's allies. Folio. 9, 1, 1pp. 1778. [With:] Two documents relating to Henry Maycock, a mariner on *The Terrible*. The first being his power of attorney. The second, his last will and testament. February 17, 1779 & 1781. [And:] Two documents relating to John Good, a sailor on *The Terrible*. The first being his power of attorney, the second a probate document signifying his death. 1, 1pp. 1779 & 1782. [And:] Two documents relating to James Bower, the Surgeon on *The Terrible*. The first being his power of attorney, instructing his attorney to collect all prize money and other dues from the ship's owners, on the same sheet is a document signed by the Churchwardens of Bowers' Parish signifying that he had been a citizen and resident in the parish. [Plus:] SWONBURN (John). ALS written on the eve of departure to America. Swonburn was a sailor on *The Terrible*. Folio. 1p. 24 February, 1779.

**£5,000**

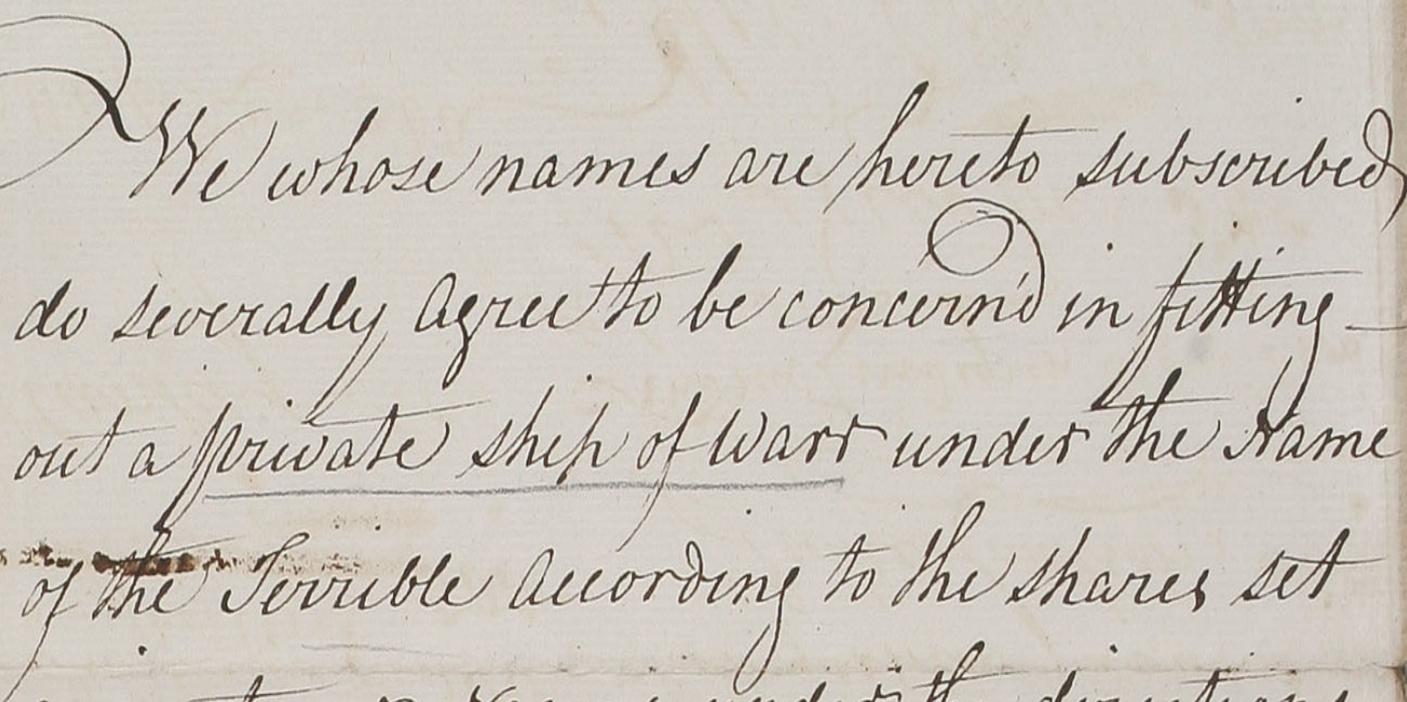
A remarkable collection of manuscript material outlining the brief, but busy, career of the privateer *The Terrible* and illuminating some of the lives of the men who served on her. Privateers were actively utilised by both the British and French in the Revolutionary War and became a key part of the war at sea.

*The Terrible* was equipped for a six-month cruise in the fall of 1778. The Articles of Agreement sets out the terms under which it would be fitted out and charges her with “the attacking surprizing, seizing and taking [of] all ships, Vessells, goods, Wares, Merchandize, Chattles, Effects whatsoever belonging to the French King, his Vassals or Subjects or any persons inhabiting the Countries, Territories or Dominions and also a Commission to seize and take all ships Vessels & Goods belong to his Majesty’s Rebellious subjects & Colonies in America...” It would have been much more likely that they would encounter French ships, as the American colonies had a navy of, initially, just seven cruisers.

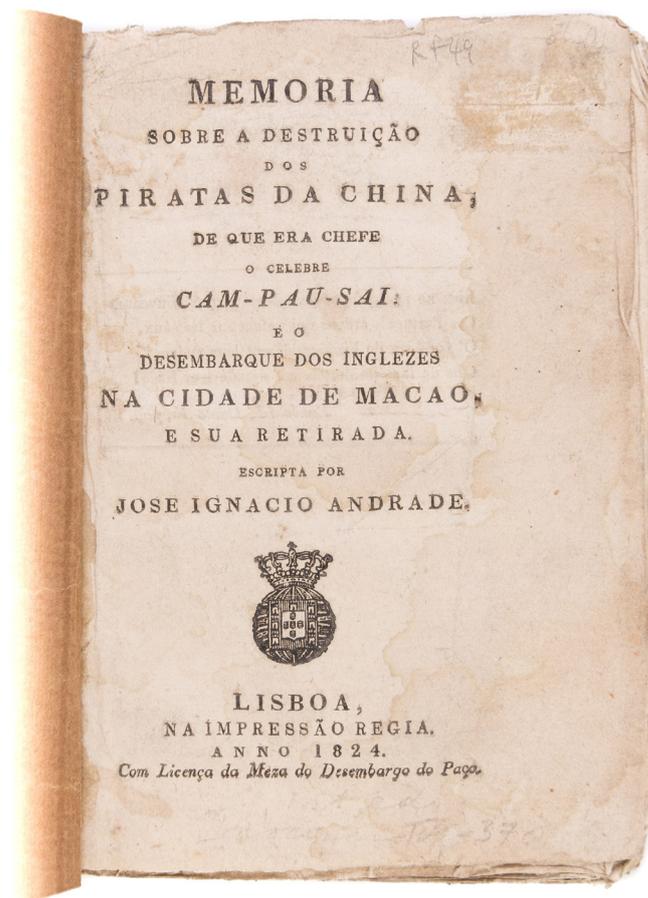
The articles go on to describe how prizes would be divided and, accompanied by the document listing shareholders, reveals contributing shares of £500 each – an enormous sum in those times. Three of the shareholders, Benjamin Adams, James Mather and Thomas Newby were designated to be in charge of the ship and its commission. The wills, probate and letter give a distinct insight to the lives and fears of the men serving on the ship. It is uncertain how much action *The Terrible* saw on this particular trip, but this set of papers includes several wills of crew members, including the surgeon, whose deaths date to 1781 or 1782. The scope for further research is considerable.

There were two other ships with the same name: one in the French navy, one in the British. The first mention of this *Terrible* as a private man of war “with twenty guns mounted and nine-pound shot” dates to 1746, when she was commanded by A.B. to “cruise against the French and Spaniards.” (Lex mercatoria rediviva, pp.196-198.)

Barnes, Ian & Royster, Charles; *The Historical Atlas of the American Revolution*. Routledge, London, 2000.



We whose names are hereto subscribed  
do severally agree to be concerned in fitting  
out a private ship of war under the name  
of the *Terrible* according to the shares set



### RED-FLAG PIRATES OF CHINA

2. ANDRADE (Jose Ignacio). *Memoria sobre a destruição dos Piratas de China de que era chefe o celebre Cam-Pau-Sai, e o desembarque dos Inglezes na Cidade de Macau, e sua retirada.*

First edition. 12mo. Later plain wrappers. Title soiled, somewhat crude tape repairs to verso of leaf A2, some dampstaining to first few leaves, but overall a good tight copy. 83,[1]pp. Lisbon, Impressao Regia, 1824.

£1,200

Portuguese official Andrade (1780-1863) became engaged in maritime commerce from an early age and commanded several ships making voyages to India and China. His last voyage to China was in 1835, returning to Portugal in 1837. He was elected to the Camara Municipal de Lisboa shortly afterwards, where he served as its president in 1838 and 1839.

The present text recounts the exploits of Zhang Baozai (1783-1822) who at the height of his power claimed allegiance of some 50,000 men. They called themselves the "Red-flag Pirates" and operated mainly in the Pearl River delta. They were defeated in joint Portuguese-Qing operations in 1809-10. Subsequently Zhang Baozai became a military advisor to the Qing government and operated against pirates off the Taiwanese west-coast. NMM 4: 23.



### WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF KUWAIT AND RAS AL-KHAIMAH IN 1816

3. **BUCKINGHAM** (James Silk). **Travels in Assyria, Media, and Persia**, including a Journey from Bagdad by Mount Zagros, to Hamadan, the ancient Ecbatana, researches in Ispahan and the Ruins of Persepolis, and Journey from thence by Shiraz and Shapoor to the Sea-Shore. Description of Bussorah, Bushire, Bahrein, Ormuz, and Muscat, Narrative of an Expedition against the Pirates of the Persian Gulf, with illustrations of the Voyage of Nearchus, and Passage by the Arabian Sea to Bombay.

First edition. Folding map & coloured frontispiece, with vignettes to head of each chapter. 4to. Contemporary half calf with marbled paper-covered boards, gilt lettering to spine; extremities slightly worn. Bound without the half-title. xvi, 545, [1]pp. London, Henry Colburn, 1829. **£7,500**

The fourth and least common of Buckingham's works, relating his travels in the Near and Middle East, made when journeying to and from India. It importantly contains an early description of Ras al-Khaimah, which Buckingham entered as part of a British diplomatic mission in 1816.

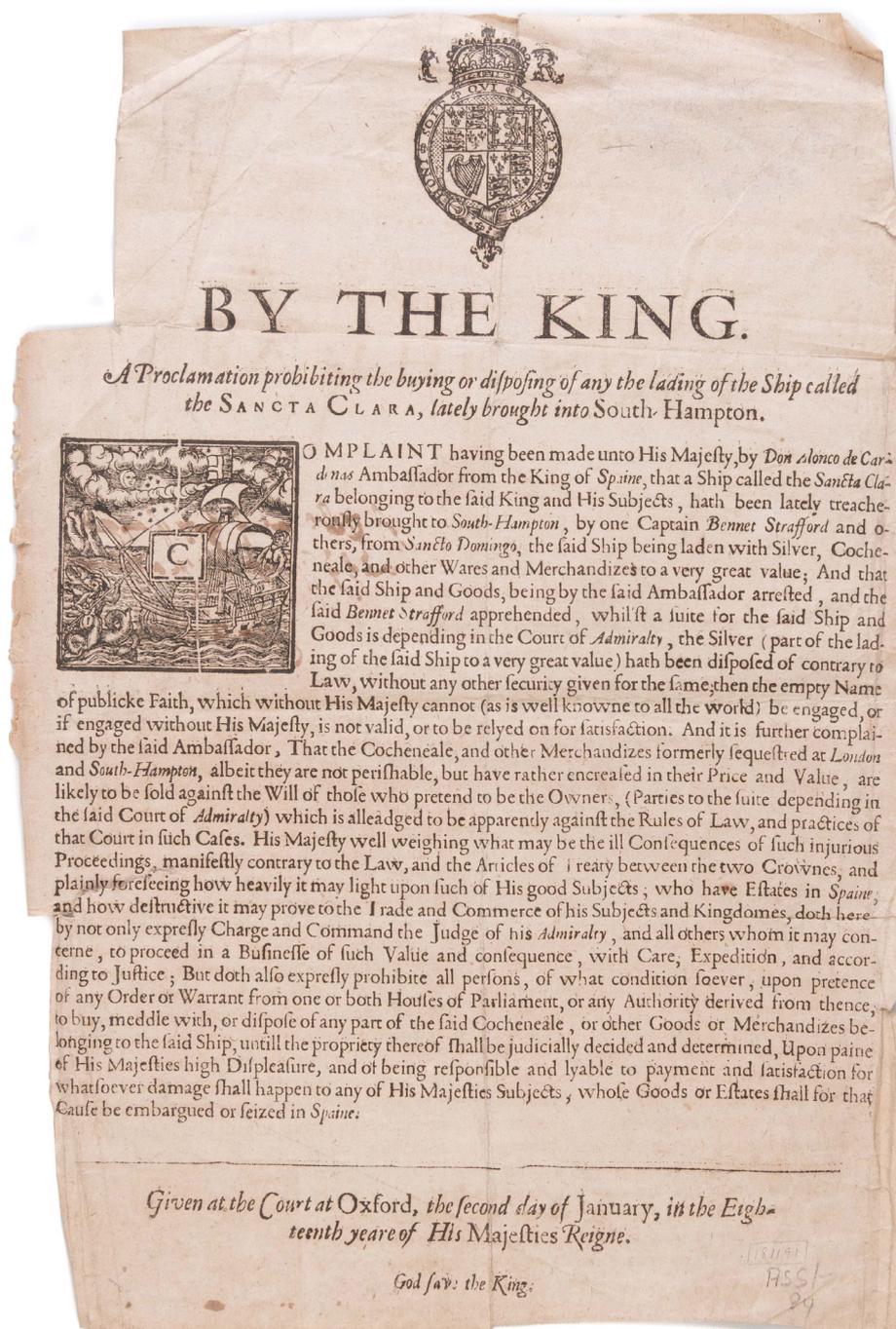
Buckingham commenced his journey by joining a caravan to Persia, visiting Kermanshah, Hamadan, Isfahan and Shiraz. He then proceeded to Bushire, where he was given the opportunity to explore both the Persian and Arabian coasts of the Gulf.

*Travels in Assyria...* includes a fascinating account of the pearl fisheries on the Arabian coast near Bahrain and Qatar, with a discussion of the decidedly imperfect mapping of that coast. Kuwait (Graine) is described, as is a diplomatic mission to the so-called "pirate chief" Hassan bin Rahma Al Qasimi, Sheikh of Ras al-Khaimah (see Lorimer's *Gazetteer of the Persian Gulf*, Historical Section, p.654-656, for an official British perspective on the mission; and Sultan Muhammad Al Qasimi's *The Myth of Arab Piracy in the Persian Gulf*, for a rebuttal of Lorimer's stance on the Al Qasimi's role in piracy).

Buckingham's description of the mission and his further comments on the military strength of the Sheikh and his allies on the Trucial Coast and inland — together with a geographical description of the area — is probably the first such description to have been printed in any language.

The book was published first in quarto as above, and subsequently, in 1830, in two volumes octavo. The quarto edition alone has a beautiful coloured frontispiece showing the author in costume.

Macro, 608; cf. Wilson, p34 (listing the 2nd ed.); not in Blackmer or Hamilton.



[Item 4]

## BARRING SALE OF SILVER AND COCHINEAL SEIZED BY ENGLISH PIRATES FROM A SPANISH SHIP

### 4. CHARLES I. By the King. A Proclamation prohibiting the buying or disposing of any the lading of the Ship called the Sancta Clara, lately brought into South Hampton.

Folio. 340 by 230mm. Single leaf as issued, paper loss to upper left corner, small tear with no loss of text, edges creased, folded. Inscribed on verso. Large historiated woodcut initial and Royal crest. Oxford, [Leonard Lichfield], [1643].

£1,750

A proclamation prohibiting the sale or disposal of valuable goods including silver and cochineal from the Spanish ship *Sancta Clara* pending an investigation into their lawful ownership. The proclamation's inception came at the behest of Don Alonso de Cardenas, King Philip IV of Spain's Ambassador to London. De Cardenas addressed the King in a speech given at Court at Oxford, and this proclamation was the immediate result.

The *Sancta Clara* was the victim of an act of piracy whilst traversing the dangerous trade routes between the Spanish main and Europe. The pirate in question is the otherwise seemingly unknown captain Bennet Strafford, who along with his associates is accused of unlawfully seizing the vessel in Santo Domingo before bringing her back to Southampton in order to disperse the plundered booty.

The inclusion of cochineal in her cargo would strongly indicate that the *Sancta Clara* had set off from Mexico before being waylaid at a Spanish port in the West Indies. Often overlooked for more glimmering bounties like silver and gold, the dyestuffs produced from indigenous Central American flora and fauna were of great value, and highly sought after in European markets. The proclamation specifically prohibits all persons "to buy, meddle with, or dispose of any part of the said Cochineale". The fact that the taking of this ship threatened to cause a diplomatic incident between England and Spain, on the eve of the English Civil War, further evinces the value of this commodity.

A translation of de Cardenas' full speech was printed the following year with the title *A SPEECH, OR COMPLAINT, LATELY Made by the Spanish Embassadour to his Majestie at Oxford, upon occasion of the taking of a Ship called Sancta Clara*. This gives further details of the incident, the severe sanctions threatened by the Spanish crown, and the immediate response of Lords Mawbray and Faulkland, including their disavowal of Bennet Strafford as a member of the King's Navy.

OLCL finds copies of this broadside at BL, Huntington and Harvard. ESTC adds Oxford and Eton.

*ESTC, R226402; Madden, 1158; Wing, C2691.*



By the King  
A PROCLAMATION.

CHARLES R.



Whereas the Safeguard and Protection We owe to such of Our own Subjects, and to all others in League and Amity with Us, as pass and repass the Seas belonging to these Our Kingdoms, hath been always a Principal part of Our Royal Care and Concern; And We finding that the Freedom and Security of Navigation and Commerce to and from Our Ports in times of Hostility between Our Neighbour Princes hath been much disturbed, nay the Reverence due to Our Ports, harbours, and other Places under Our immediate Protection, hath been violated by the Piratical Practices, Depredations, and Indolencies of Private Men of War, and others pretending Commission for the present Hostilities; We have thought fit, by the Advice of Our Privy Council, after an exact view first taken of the Rules, Ordinances, and Provisions made upon the like occasions by Our Royal Progenitors, and Our Self, to Revive, Establish, Ratify and Publish to all the World, these Rules and Ordinances following. Our Royal Will and Pleasure therefore is;

I. That within Our Ports, Havens, Roads and Creeks, as also in every other Place or Tract at Sea, that may be reasonably construed to be within any of these Denominations, Limits, or Precincts, there shall be an Inviolable Truce and Cessation of all Hostilities between all Persons and Parties whatsoever, and that no Force, Violence, Surprise or Offence shall be done therein, either from Man of War to Man of War, or from Man of War to Merchant, or from Merchant to Merchant, that happen to be in Hostility the one against the other; but that all, of what Nation or Party soever, so long as they shall be within Our Ports, harbours, or other Places reputed to be within Our more immediate Protection, and where Our Commanders and Officers are accountable for the Publick Peace, shall be understood to be under Our Special Safe-Conduct, and must keep the Peace inviolably each with other. And We do further Declare, and hereby Denounce, That the Ships and Goods of all Aggressors, Actors, and Offenders whatsoever against the true meaning of this Our Ordinance and Proclamation, are and shall be ipso facto Confiscate, and proceeded against in Our High Court of Admiralty, to Sentence and Condemnation, according to Law, notwithstanding any Commission of War, or Letters of Repizals such Offenders may have, or pretend to have for their justification.

II. We Will and Command, That all Our Officers and Subjects by Sea and Land, do as much as in them lies, Prohibit the Robbing and Hoarding of Men of War so near the Entry of any of Our harbours, or Our Coasts, as that Merchant-men home-ward or out-

### COMBATTING PIRATES AND PRIVATEERS

#### 5. CHARLES II. By the King. A Proclamation.

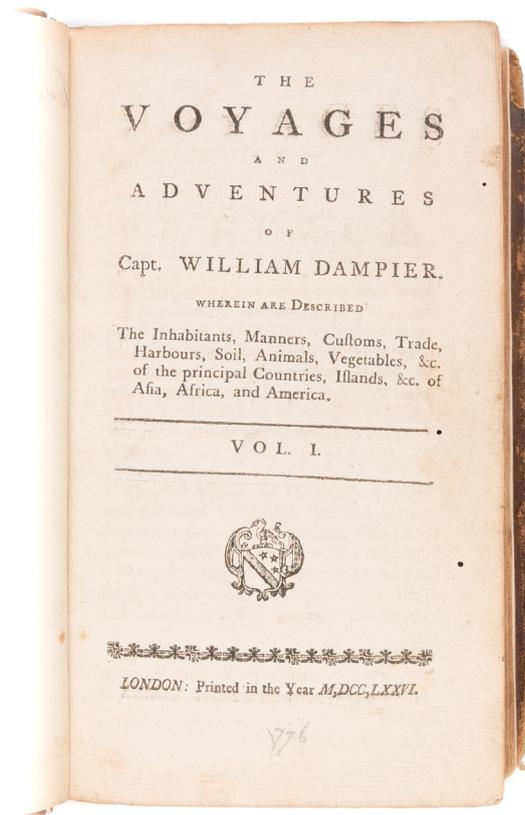
Printed broadside on two conjoined sheets measuring 555 by 355mm. Historiated initial, woodcut crest, early reinforcement to left margin, which has been trimmed away, old folds. London, Printed by the Assigns of John Bill Deceas'd: And by Henry Hill, and Thomas Newcomb, Printers to the Kings most Excellent Majesty, 1683/4.

£3,000

Rare. This important proclamation seeks to combat some of the ongoing troubles in British waters, specifically from "Piratical practices, depredations, and Indolencies of Private Men of War..." The first safeguard taken against privateers was to proclaim the neutrality of British harbours with the threat of confiscation of any vessel found in breach. Furthermore, it required that British ships assist any merchant-men attacked by privateers, and added an extra protection to merchant ships whereby Men of War in the service of foreign powers would be detained until said merchants had completed their business and departed those ports. Lastly, British subjects were prohibited from supplying or assisting privateers and from acting on behalf of foreign powers.

The late seventeenth century was the beginning of the Golden Age of piracy with the likes of Henry Morgan, William Dampier, Blackbeard, Anne Bonny and Mary Read all active. Moreover, England was constantly braced for attacks from Spain, France and the Netherlands. Proclamations such as this one were thus a necessary part of defending England and its territories.

Wing C3209a; Steele, 3757.



## A RARE EDITION WITH UPDATED SCIENTIFIC NOMENCLATURE

### 6. DAMPIER (William). The Voyages and Adventures of Capt. William Dampier.

Wherein are Described The Inhabitants, Manners, Customs, Trade, Harbours, Soil, Animals, Vegetables, &c. of the principal Countries, Islands, &c. of Asia, Africa, and America.

Revised edition. 2 vols. Rubbed contemporary calf, later reback, with green & red morocco labels to spines, new endpapers, some browning, a few wormholes affecting the first 108pp of vol 1, mostly confined to margins but with occasional loss of characters. iv, 5-454; 396pp. London [but Liverpool], n.p. [but W. Nevett], 1776. **£1,500**

A rare 'cheap' edition of the pirate naturalist William Dampier's first voyage, published in 27 parts, with the title-page and preface issued later to subscribers. The title is a cancel, and this is almost definitely a re-issue of volumes 1 and 2 of W. Nevitt's 1769 Liverpool edition, here with a new title-page and the final 2 leaves of the second volume reset in smaller type.

With an ownership inscription on the front free end-paper of each volume: "Jonathan Rhodes book / given to Ann Yates 1804".

"The first edition of Dampier's *Voyages* was published by himself, but not in the same order they were performed, which has a little perplexed the narrative; the language has now partly become obsolete, which renders the perusal more difficult to common readers... To remedy these inconveniencies, the chronological order wherein the series of events happened is observed in this edition; all old phrases and expressions are modernized" (Preface).

This two volume set contains the narrative of William Dampier's first circumnavigation, between 1679 and 1681. From his initial posting at a sugar plantation in Jamaica, followed by a logging excursion in Mexico, Dampier joined the crew of buccaneer Bartholomew Sharp. Together they harried the Spanish Main up and down the coast of Central and South America. He visited the Galapagos Island, where, like all places he stopped on his adventures, he made detailed observations of the natural world. He was the first Englishman to set foot on the Australian mainland, and the second volume has much information about Southeast Asia.

Dampier was a diligent diarist and record keeper, storing his logs in bamboo tubes sealed with wax. His original version of this narrative was published upon his return in 1697. His observations of natural history in particular set his works apart from those of other buccaneers, and this edition has been augmented: “to render the publication still more acceptable to naturalists and geographers, where our author had only given the common country names of natural subjects, the present systematical names are added without altering his descriptions” (Preface).

This edition is rare. It’s possible that it was reissued in 1776 in response to public interest in Australia stimulated by the departure of Captain Cook’s third voyage.

No copy traced in auction records since Sotheby’s 1951.

*Sabin, 18379 (but incorrectly dated 1777); ESTC, T113018.*



## Sir Francis Drake Reuiued :

Calling vpon this Dull or Effeminate Age, to follow his Noble steps for Gold and Siluer.

By this Memorable Relation, of the Rare occurrences (neuer yet declared to the World) in a third Voyage, made by him into the West-Indies, in the yeeres 72. and 73. when *Nombre de Dios* was by him and fiftie two others onely in his Companie surpris'd.

Faithfully taken out of the Report of M. *Christopher Ceely*, *Ellis. Hixon*, and others, who were in the same Voyage with him.

By PHILIP NICHOLS, Preacher.

Reuiued by Sir FRANCIS DRAKE himselfe before his death, and much holpen and enlarged by diuers Notes, with his owne hand here and there Inferted.

Set forth by Sir FRANCIS DRAKE BARONET (his Nephew) now liuing.



LONDON,  
Printed for *Nicholas Bourne*, dwelling at the South  
Entrance of the Royall Exchange, 1628.

## THE QUEEN'S FAVOURITE PIRATE

7. [DRAKE (Sir Francis)], NICHOLS (Philip).

*Sir Francis Drake Revived...*

Second edition. Engraved portrait vignette on the title-page. Small 4to. Modern crimson calf, old style, gilt. [viii], 80pp. London, Nicholas Bourne, 1628. **£12,000**

The second edition, after the first of 1626, of this account of Francis Drake's highly successful raid against the Spanish in Panama in 1572-73, one of his early Caribbean raids of plunder and harassment. Sabin states of this edition: "It differs from that of 1626 in having had the advantage of the incorporation of the errata of the latter date under the personal superintendence of the nephew of the great voyager. The last four leaves are larger than the rest of the book." The expedition of fifty-two Englishmen attempted to seize Nombre de Dios, but were repulsed when Drake was wounded in the shoulder. After many reversals and hardships, the British managed to waylay an entire pack train of Peruvian silver, bringing home a fortune. Drake's bold move was

approved by Queen Elizabeth, who shared in the plunder, but the politics of his raid on Spain during a period of ostensible peace made it necessary for him to disappear to Ireland for several years after the event. Besides his success in plunder, on this expedition Drake became the first Englishman to see the Pacific Ocean.

The book was originally written in a manuscript account of the expedition given to Queen Elizabeth on New Year's Day 1593. In his letter of presentation which serves as the introduction to the book, Drake suggests that, while it is pleasant to think of past victories, he would rather be undertaking new employment of the same sort. The opportunity soon presented itself, with more raids in the West Indies; and just over three years after giving the manuscript to the Queen, the intrepid Drake died at sea off Puerto Rico during a raid on Spanish shipping. Thirty years after Drake's death, courtier Philip Nichols reworked and published the manuscript. The timing of publication of the first edition is significant. James I, Elizabeth's successor, had been eager to conciliate the Spanish, and no publication so openly lauding raids on Spanish property would have been tolerated under his reign. James I died in 1625 and *Sir Francis Drake Revived...* was published the following year.

*European Americana*, 628/87; *Sabin*, 20838; *STC*, 18545; *JCB III*, II:213.

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THE  
**TRIALS**  
OF  
Joseph Dawson, } William Bishop,  
Edward Forseith, } James Lewis, and  
William May, } John Sparkes.  
For several  
**Piracies and Robberies**  
By them committed,  
IN THE  
Company of *EVERY* the Grand Pirate,  
near the Coasts of the *East-Indies*; and  
several other Places on the Seas.  
Giving an **ACCOUNT** of their *Villainous*  
*Robberies and Barbarities.*  
*At the Admiralty Sessions, begun at the Old-  
Baily on the 29th of October, 1696. and end-  
ed on the 6th. of November.*  
**L O N D O N,**  
Printed for *John Everingham*, Bookseller, at the *Star* in  
*Ludgate-street*, 1696.

**EVERY'S MEN BROUGHT TO JUSTICE AND THE NOOSE.**

8. [EVERY (Henry).] The Tryals of Joseph Dawson, Edward Forseith, William May, William Bishop, James Lewis, and John Sparkes. For Several Piracies and Robberies by them committed, in the company of EVERY the Grand Pirate, near the Coasts of the East-Indies; and several other places on the seas... Giving an account of their Villainous Robberies and Barbarities. At the Admiralty Sessions, begun at the Old Baily on the 29th of October, 1696. and ended on the 6th. of November.

First edition. Folio. Modern quarter calf, the text somewhat browned with a little dampstaining. Old bibliographical clipping tipped to title-page at upper gutter. 28pp. London, Printed for John Everingham, Bookseller at the Star in Ludgate-Street, 1696.

£11,000

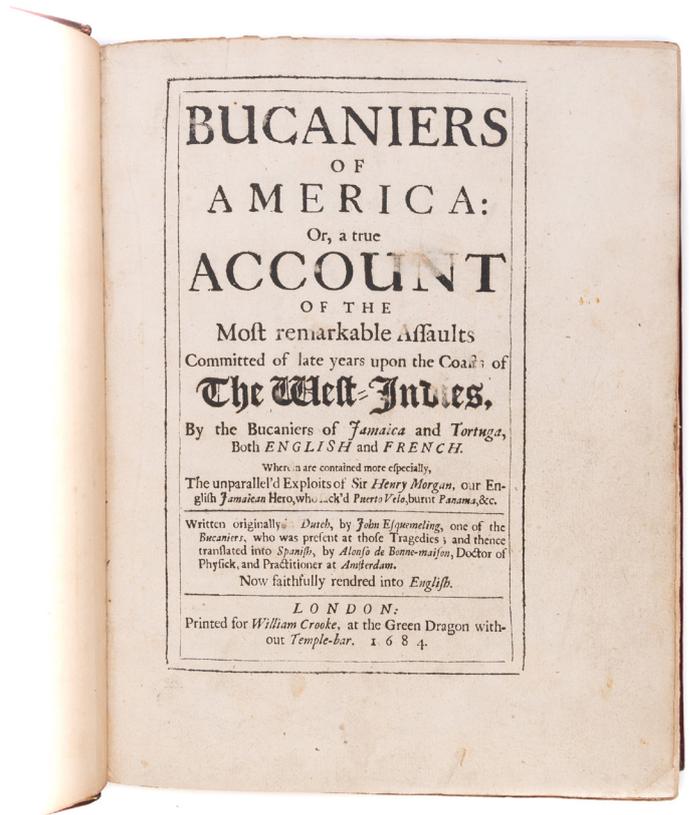
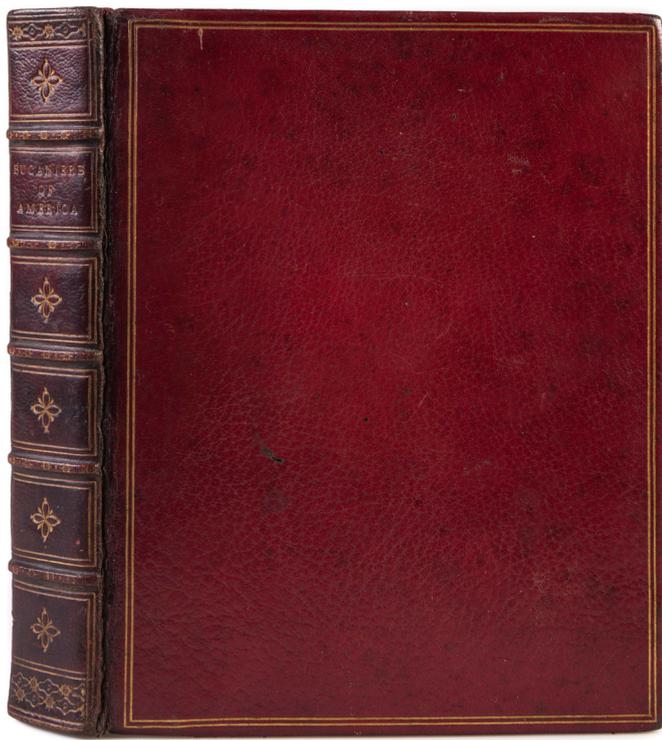
Henry Every (sometime Avery) aka Long Ben, the Arch Pirate, and King of the Pirates, was the most successful pirate of the so-called Golden Age of sea-going miscreants. Leading a bloodless mutiny against privateer Captain Gibson of the *Charles II*, Every, who had experience in the slave trade, made full use of this fast ship, now renamed the *Fancy*, sailing for the Indian ocean. Once there, he raced it to overhaul and maraud, boasting, untruthfully, that he never boarded and English merchantman.

The spoils of his ventures were extraordinary in today's money: some 63 million pounds. After the capture of the Grand Moghul's treasure ship returning from Mecca to India with royal pilgrims and laden with jewels and gold, and various other prizes taken in both the Atlantic and Indian oceans, the principals received over £1000 each with shares reducing, depending on piratical contribution, with a minimum payable of £110 for interns. One of these apprentices had his wages stolen by the co-accused John Sparkes, and by here testifying for the Crown got his revenge. The cruise ended at New Providence in the Bahamas, where the Governor was paid an enormous bribe to allow them to land. Tipped off about a proclamation newly arrived from England making them outlaws and placing a £500 price on Every's head, a sum later doubled by the East India Company, the party dispersed, mainly to America, some to Ireland and some within the West Indies. A few chanced their arms and attempted a return to England and of these some were captured. The main witness for the Crown was pardoned and was able to set himself up as a banker. Every was never caught having spread many a different tale of his intended whereabouts. According to Johnson, but entirely uncorroborated, he returned to his native Devon but died a pauper having frittered away his enormous wealth. The success of his ventures is thought to have engendered an era of piratical activity catalogued by Johnson in 1724/6.

The seizure of the Moghul's bounty strained diplomatic relations to the extreme and the government required scapegoats. These six unfortunates were the only members of his crew (thought to have numbered over one hundred men) brought to justice. The eight herein named were captured, but two were pardoned for testifying against their crewmates, and another had his sentence commuted. The initial trial resulted in acquittal, but the Crown hastily convened a second on different charges. Sparkes was the only member of the condemned to admit guilt.

This printed trial though held in some number institutionally has seldom been offered for sale. This example has tipped to the inner margin a note from the Anderson Gallery sale of either 1919 or 1920. From the description of the binding our copy appears to be the first of these. Apart from these two entries which comment on the extreme rarity of the trial, Rare Book hub records no other copy at auction in the last hundred years.

*Wing, T2252; Gosse, p.68-69.*



**“THE GREATEST EARLY BOOK ON PIRACY”**

9. EXQUEMELING (A.O.). **Bucaniers of America: Or, a true Account of the most remarkable Assaults Committed of late Years upon the Coasts of the West-Indies, By the Bucaniers of Jamaica and Tortuga, both English and French. Wherein are contained more especially, the unparallel'd Exploits of Sir Henry Morgan, our English Jamaican Hero, who sack'd Puerto Velo, burnt Panama, &c..**

First English edition. 4 parts in 1 vol. 3 maps, 4 portraits and 4 further plates (two of these folding) with coastal profiles in the text. Small 4to. Handsome 19th-century red morocco, joints repaired. Gilt title and tooling to spine. A.e.g. Small paper repair to verso title-page affecting 2 characters, a few marginal repairs to plates. [xii], 115, [1blank]; 151, [1ads]; 124, [11index], [1blank]; [xvi], 212, [24]pp. London, Croke, 1684 - 1685. **£9,500**

“Frequently described as the greatest early book on piracy” (NMM).

The barber-surgeon Exquemeling originally wrote in his native Dutch and this work appeared in Amsterdam in 1678. A Spanish doctor, Alonso de Bueno Maison, translated the book into Spanish and published it at Cologne in 1681, and from this version it was anonymously translated into English and published by Croke in 1684. The following year Croke issued part four (ie. vol 2) and re-issued the first three parts with additions. Part four tells Ringrose's account of the Sharp expedition; it is illustrated with a splendid map of Latin America, with many cartographic plates within the text. The present copy is the first edition of parts 1 - 3 with the first edition of part 4 bound with it. Some of the plates from part 2 have been misbound into part 4.

The publisher, William Crooke, was sued for libel by Sir Henry Morgan, on account of the description of him as a pirate. In the *London Gazette*, June 8, 1685, the following public apology was issued: "Westminster, June 1. There have been lately Printed and Published two Books, one by Will. Crook, the other by Tho. Malthus, both Intituled The History of the Bucaniers: both which Books contained many False, Scandalous and Malitious Reflection on the Life and Actions of Sir Henry Morgan, of Jamaica, Kt. The said Sir Henry Morgan hath by Judgment had in the Kingsbaench-Court, recovered against the said Libel 200L. Damages. And on the humble Solicitation and Request of William Crook, hath been pleased to withdraw his Action against the said Crook, and accept of his Submission and Acknowledgement in Print".

Exquemeling's portrait of the seventeenth-century Caribbean pirates is of great value due to his intimate first hand observations. Originally sailing to the West Indies as an indentured servant, the young Exquemeling was exposed to great hardships under the governance of the French East India Company. He was sold to the Lieutenant General of Tortuga, who used him cruelly, and sold him again, near death, to a ship's surgeon. Exquemeling was then offered his freedom at a price, and took up with a band of buccaneers as his means to repay this debt. The inclusion of a pirate's ship's articles at the beginning of part three are of great interest - after enduring the injustices of the merchant navy, it would have been quite revolutionary to encounter an alternative maritime society where not only was sizeable insurance paid out against bodily injury, but profits were divided near equally between all members of the crew. In spite of the lawsuit, the level of detail in Exquemeling's account is such that it is largely accepted that he was a member of Henry Morgan's crew. The book is based both on his journals, and information about other pirates gathered in the West Indies.

Bookplates to front pastedown: armorial "Taunton" plate of Henry Labouchere, Baron Taunton & "The Library of David and Lulu Borowitz" (Chicago, offered at Sotheby Park Bernet 1978).

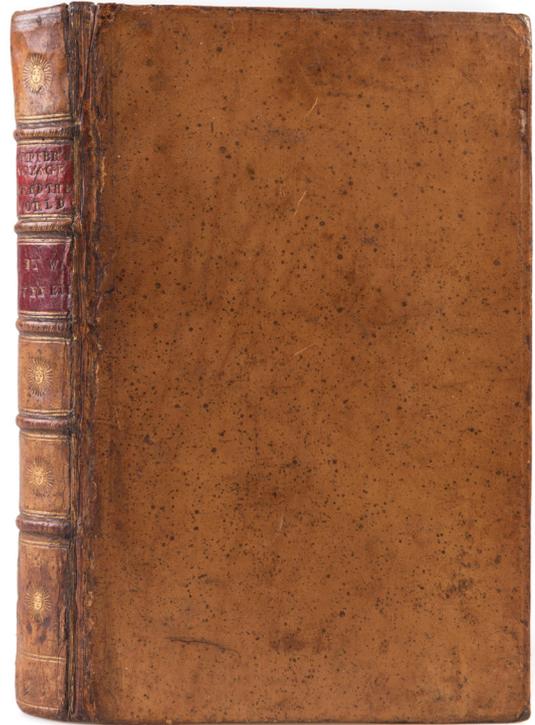
*Sabin*, 23479; *Hill*, 578 & 579; cf. *NMM* 2: 175.



A BEAUTIFUL COPY

10. FUNNELL (William). A Voyage around the World. Containing an account of Captain Dampier's expedition into the South-Seas in the Ship St. George. In the Years 1703 and 1704... together with the Author's Voyage from Amapalla on the West-Coast of Mexico to East-India... the Cape of Good Hope, &c.

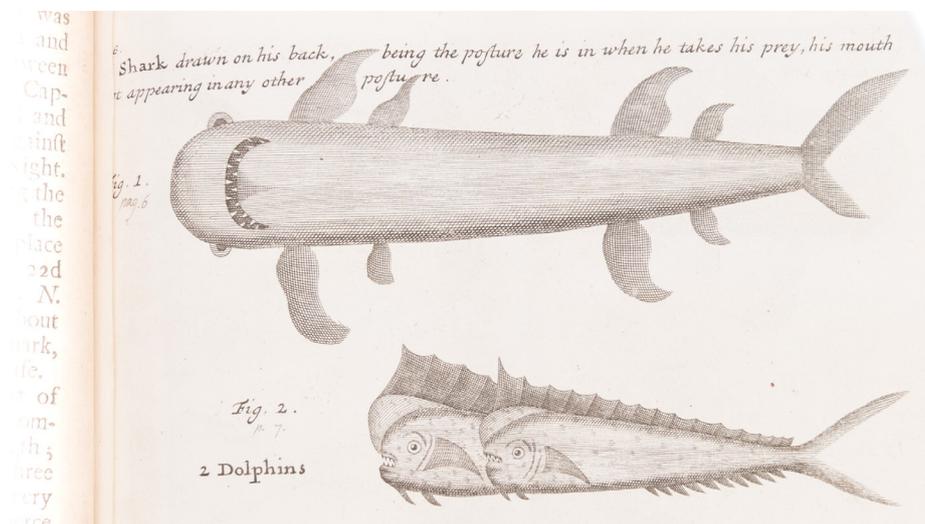
First edition. 5 folding engraved maps & charts, 10 engraved plates. 8vo. Eighteenth-century sprinkled calf, joints repaired. World map stub renewed, one plate trimmed a little close shaving a few characters. 300, [17]pp. London, W. Botham for James Knapton, 1707. £4,750



"It was Funnell, not Dampier, who really circumnavigated the globe on this voyage, as Dampier proceeded only as far as the South Seas. The purpose of the expedition was to harass the Spaniards and take plunder from vessels and towns in South America. Its failure was due to the differences that arose between them. Funnell arrived in England before Dampier and seized the opportunity to compose a relation of his voyage: a task for which he was poorly qualified. His narrative contained much that was disapproved of by Dampier, who immediately after published a Vindication of his voyage, pointing out the misrepresentations of Funnell" (Hill).

Funnell accompanied William Dampier as an officer on his second circumnavigation, aboard the 26-gun ship *St George*. Much in the style of Dampier, his account is replete with observations on natural history and augmented with charming engravings of flora and fauna.

Hill, 664; Sabin, 26213; ESTC T52634.



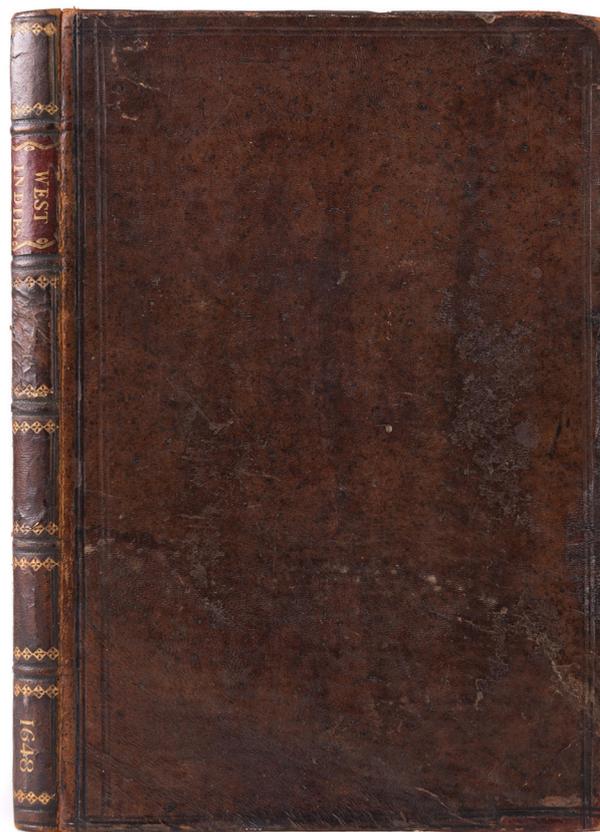
AN INSIDER'S ACCOUNT OF SPANISH COLONIAL  
AMERICA

11. GAGE (Thomas). **The English-American his  
Travail by Sea and Land: or A New Survey of the West-Indies**

First edition. Small folio (195 by 285mm). Near-contemporary full calf with red label and gilt tooling to spine.

Recased with endpapers renewed. **Typographic bookplate to front blank** "Edvardus Wise; Admiss. Nov. 16. 1648."

Later bookplate to front pastedown "Capt. W. Hext, R.N.; Lancarfe." Multiple contemporary signatures to front blank "Edward Wyes Cambridge" etc.; nineteenth-century biographical note on Gage tipped onto A6v. Paper fault to I, affecting inner margin only, no loss; closed tear to centre of M6, no loss; corner torn from Q2, margin only affected. Occasional seventeenth-century ink marginalia throughout. Occasional spotting, but very good. [12], 220, [12 index], [2blank]pp. London, R. Cotes, 1648. **£3,500**



This work was said to have incited the attacks on the Spanish colonies during the Commonwealth.

A valuable and very important account, it gives an insider's view of the Spanish Central American dominions of Guatemala and Mexico. Having trained with the Jesuits before joining the Dominicans, in 1635 Gage sailed for the Philippines "smuggled aboard ship in an empty biscuit barrel to circumvent the King of Spain's decrees against foreigners in the Spanish territories of the New World" (Hill). One of twenty-two Dominican missionaries, they never reached the Philippines. Instead, Gage spent the next twelve years in Central America, where he saw Mexico, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Panama. Gage, being at that time a Dominican friar, had wider opportunities than most to observe and record the details of an area that the Spanish had so jealously guarded for themselves. When he returned to England he renounced the Roman Catholic faith and wrote this account as an indictment of Spanish rule in America.

Gage's work contains notable early mentions of chocolate, and a section of grammar and rules of the "Indian tongue called Poconchi, or Pocoman, commonly used about Guatamala and some other parts of Honduras." Subsequent editions of this work appeared under the title: *A new survey of the West-India's*.

This work contains much to contextualise seventeenth-century life in the Caribbean.

*Hill, 665; Howgego, G3; Sabin, 26298; Wing, G109; Palau, 96480; Piling: 1363, ESTC, R22621.*

The English-American his Travail by Sea and Land:

*Edwardus* OR *Wijes*

A NEW SURVEY  
OF THE  
WEST-INDIA'S,

CONTAINING  
A Journall of Three thousand and Three hundred  
Miles within the main Land of AMERICA.

Wherin is set forth his Voyage from Spain to *St. Iohn de Ulbas*,  
and from thence to *Xalappa*, to *Tlaxcala*, the City of *Angeles*, and  
forward to *Mexico*; With the description of that great City,  
as it was in former times, and also at this present.

Likewise his Journey from *Mexico* through the Provinces of *Guaxaca*,  
*Chiapa*, *Guatemala*, *Vera Paz*, *Truxillo*, *Comayagua*; with his  
abode Twelve years about *Guatemala*, and especially in the  
Indian-towns of *Mixco*, *Pinola*, *Petapa*, *Amatilan*.

As also his strange and wonderfull Conversion, and Calling from those  
remote Parts to his Native COUNTRY.

With his return through the Province of *Nicaragua*, and *Costa Rica*,  
to *Nicoja*, *Panama*, *Portobelo*, *Cartagena*, and *Havana*, with divers  
occurrences and dangers that did befall in the said Journey.

A L S O,

A New and exact Discovery of the Spanish Navigation to  
those Parts; And of their Dominions, Government, Religion, Forts,  
Castles, Ports, Havens, Commodities, fashions, behaviour of  
Spaniards, Priests and Friers, Blackmores, Mulatto's, Mestizo's,  
Indians; and of their Feasts and Solemnities.

With a Grammar, or some few Rudiments of the *Indian* Tongue,  
called, *Poconchi*, or *Pocoman*.

By the true and painfull endeavours of THOMAS GAGE, now Preacher of  
the Word of God at Acris in the County of KENT, Anno Dom. 1648.

London, Printed by R. Cotes, and are to be sold by Humphrey Blunden at the  
Candle in Cornhill, and Thoma Williams at the Bible in Little Britain, 1648.

Edvardus Wifse  
Admiss. Nov. 16. 1648.

*Cambridge*  
*Cambridge*

*Edward*  
*Wyses.*  
*Edward*  
*Wyses.*  
*Edward*  
*Wyses.*

*Cambridge: 20 of January 1648*

*Cambridge Cambridge*

28887

28883

1648 . 8 . 8

*Cambridge*

*Johannes Hickins*

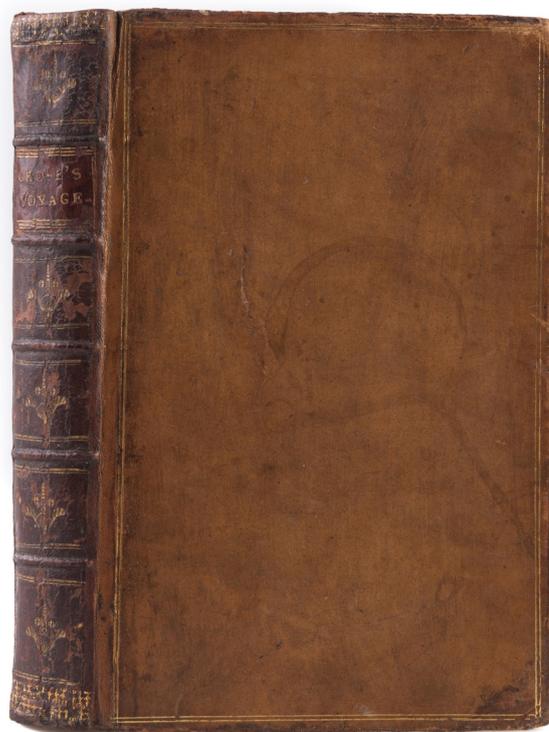
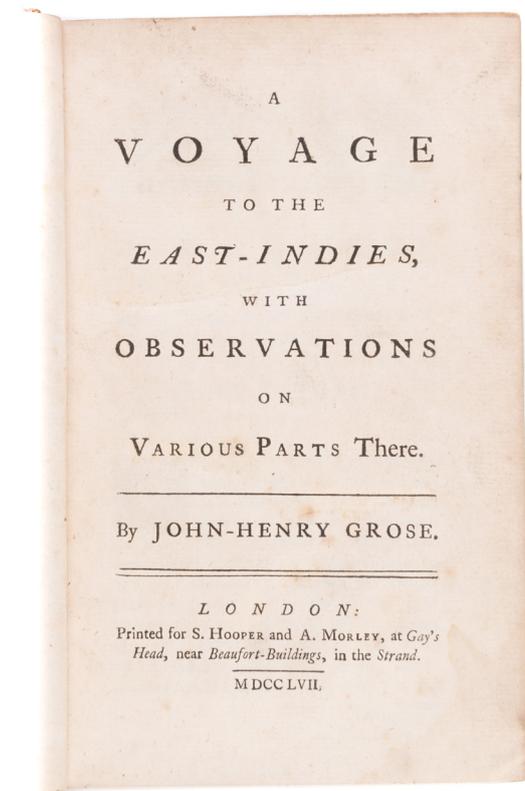
28888

28888

1277  
1234  
1243

*Ita est Johannes*

1648



**WITH A CHAPTER ON KANHOJI ANGRE, BRANDED A PIRATE FOR CHALLENGING THE BRITISH NAVY**

**12. GROSE (John-Henry).** *A Voyage to the East Indies, with Observations on Various Parts There.* First edition. 8vo. Contemporary calf, gilt, red morocco label to spine; joints and spine professionally repaired, extremities rubbed. Engraved bookplate to front paste-down endpaper. xxiv, 408pp. London, S. Hooper & A. Morley, 1757. **£550**

Grose provides some valuable remarks on Bombay, offering advice for preserving one's health in the unfamiliar climate, on the military and marine force, as well as on the so-called "pirates" that plagued the coast. Chapter IX is devoted to Kanhoji Angré (1669-1729), an Admiral of the Maratha Navy, who tirelessly challenged European naval powers off the western coast of India. His enemies, stung by his success, branded him a pirate – a view adopted by all European accounts of the period.

Toward the end of the volume he reports on the various religions practiced in India, with chapters on Catholicism, Islam and Hinduism. Chapter XIV, "Of the Religion of the Parsees", contains a historical overview of Zoroastrianism, an account of Zarathustra and a comparison of the early religion with the Parsi tradition.

Grose explains that his observations, garnered from his own "personal conversation with some of those descendants of the ancient Magi in Persia, now refugees in India" (p.337), are not made to shed new light on the subject, but to confirm and bolster the work of Orientalists such as Thomas Hyde (1636-1703). Nevertheless, he provides an intelligent and sensitive overview of the religion and a complimentary account of the Parsis: "...it is certain that that no morals are purer and innocenter[sic], either in public or private life, than those in general of the Parsees in India" (p.356).

## THE LAST SCOTTISH PIRATE TRIAL

13. [HEAMON (Peter).] **Report of the Trial of Peter Heaman and Francois Gautiez or Gautier, for the Crimes of Piracy and Murder, Before the High Court of Admiralty...**  
First edition. 8vo. Early twentieth-century cloth backed marbled boards, slightly shelfworn, paper label to spine, some occasional, minor foxing. 183, [1]pp. Edinburgh, Charles Guthrie, 1821.

£1,500

A very good copy of what proved to be the last Scottish pirate trial.

Peter Heaman and Francois Gautiez were placed on trial for, in June 1821, having stolen the brig *Jane of Gibraltar* which was sailing toward Bahia with cargo containing in excess of \$38,000 of Spanish silver. Heaman served as mate onboard and Gautiez as a cook.

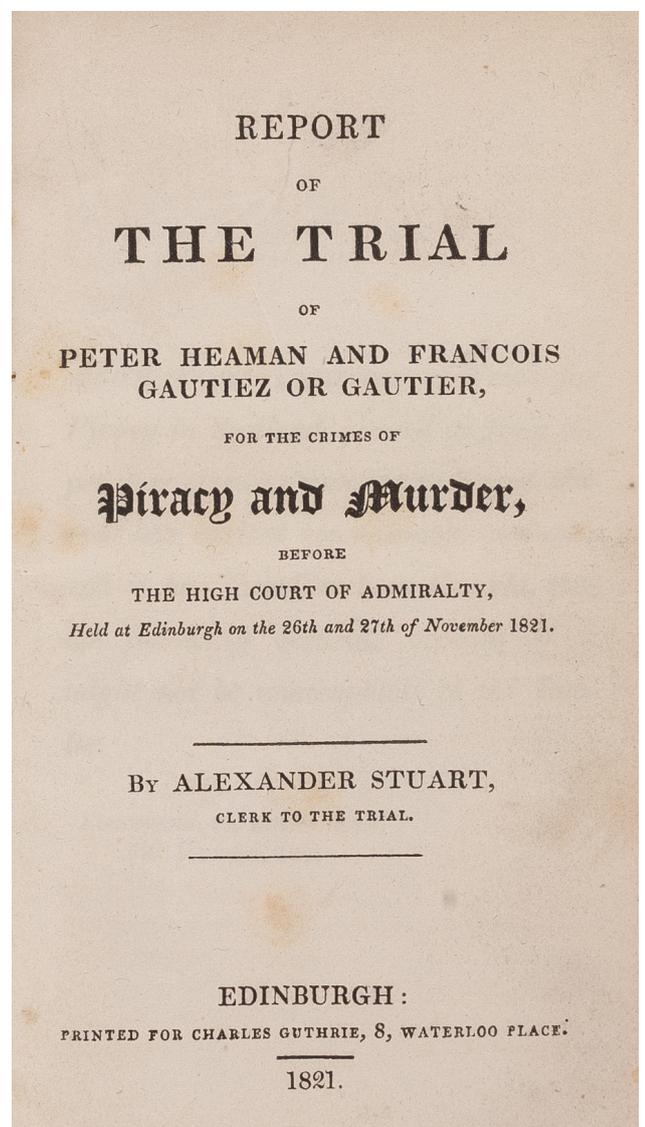
Not far out from the Canary Islands, the two men murdered the captain, Thomas Johnson, and seized the ship. They committed a further murder of seaman James Paterson in the act of taking the ship, and threw the bodies overboard. They then allegedly terrorised the remaining crew into becoming accomplices. The captured vessel sailed north to the Isle of Lewis in the Outer Hebrides where, having removed its cargo, they sank the ship. They were apprehended shortly thereafter.

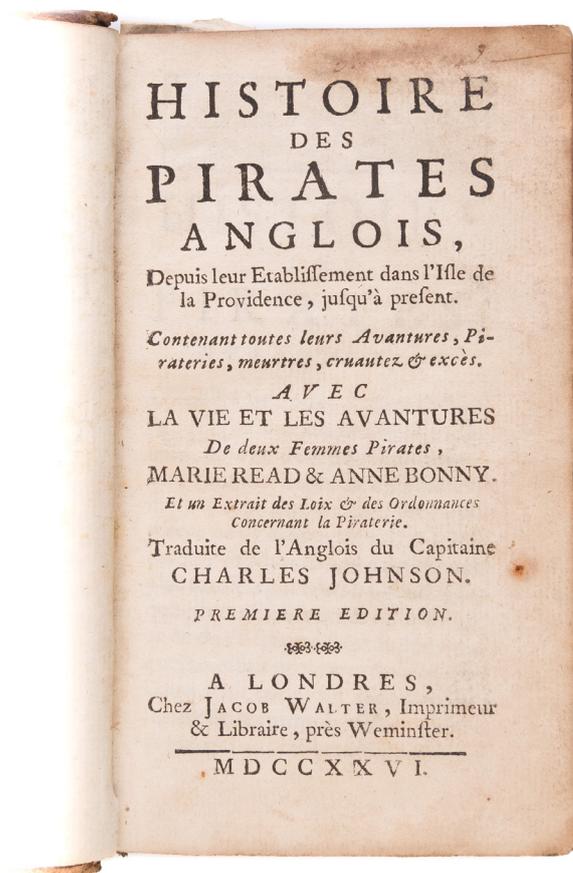
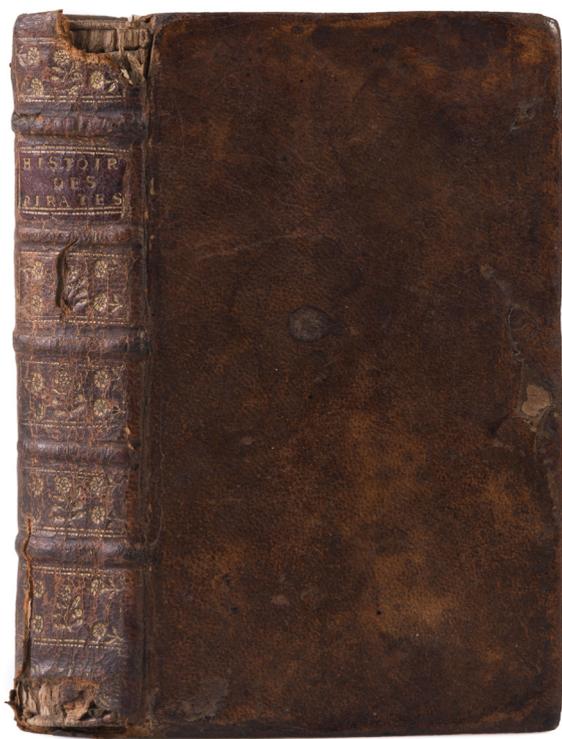
This account of the trial includes a list of witnesses, nearly 90 pages of their accounts (including Heaman and Gautiez), the closing arguments of the prosecutor and defendant's lawyer, plus the verdict and sentence.

After 1830 the High Court of the Admiralty of Scotland was dissolved, meaning that any subsequent cases of international maritime law were referred to the High Court of the Admiralty of Great Britain, in London.

An edition was printed in Leith the same year.

No copies at auction since Sothebys 1969, prior to which copies came up at Anderson Galleries in 1920 and 1908.





#### LONDON-PRINTED FRENCH EDITION OF A CLASSIC PIRATE BOOK

14. JOHNSON (Charles). *Histoire des Pirates Anglois*, Depuis leur Etablissement dans l'Isle de la Providence, jusqu'à present. Contenant toutes leurs Avantures, Pirateries, meurtres, cruautez & excès. Avec la Vie et les Avantures De deux Femmes Pirates, Marie Read & Anne Bonny... Première Edition.

Third French edition. 12mo. Contemporary speckled calf, spine gilt, with morocco label, some small loss to upper & lower board, as well as headcap, binding however remains sound, occasional light spotting. [iv], lvi, 382, [2]pp. London, Jacob Walter, 1726.

£1,200

The first edition published in French appeared in Utrecht in the previous year. An edition, regarded as the second French was published in Paris by E. Ganeau et G. Cavalier fils also in 1726, making this the third French edition.

This quintessential work in the literature of piracy gives us for the first time an account of that notorious buccaneer Captain Teach alias Blackbeard; the model, at least visually, of most fictional pirates since. The female pirates Mary Read and Anne Bonny also make their first appearance in print, apart from an account of their trial published in Jamaica, and known in only one copy. Long considered to be the work of Daniel Defoe, modern scholarship repudiates this attribution. Captain Charles Johnson certainly is a pseudonym, but the author's true identity remains a mystery. A French readership may have had a particular interest in the story of Blackbeard, as in 1717 he captured off the coast of Martinique the French slave ship *La Concorde*, which he duly renamed *Queen Anne's Revenge* and sailed as his flagship.

This London edition is rare - OCLC finds copies only at NMM, Yale and Bib. Cantonale in Switzerland. No copy in the BL. ESTC adds Boston Public and McMaster. No other 'Jacob Walter' imprints are listed in ESTC for this period, making it likely a false imprint on the Utrecht sheets.

NMM (*Piracy*) 272; Sabin, 36192; ESTC, N29986.

**REVOLUTIONARY WAR HERO TO THE AMERICANS; PIRATE TO THE BRITS.**

**15. [JONES (John Paul)]. Paul Jones.**

Mezzotint measuring 150 by 115mm. A very good copy. London, R. Wilkinson, c. 1775.

**£1,500**

An excellent example of one of the many portraits of John Paul Jones. His actions in the Revolutionary War were widely publicized and celebrated in portraits such as this one, which shows him in three quarters, mid-battle.

Born in Scotland in 1747, John Paul Jones distinguished himself as a sailor on merchant and slave ships running between England, the West Indies and America. However, a series of controversial incidents forced him

to abandon his home and fortune and he initially settled in Fredericksburg, Virginia, before moving to Philadelphia and volunteering to help establish the Continental Navy. He was fortunate enough to have been recognised and endorsed by Richard Henry Lee and, through contacts in Congress, was appointed First Lieutenant on the 24 gun frigate Alfred in 1775.

Seriously disadvantaged against the British 44 gun *Serapis*, Jones manouevred his stricken vessel beside it and, with grappling hooks, tied the ships together. For over three hours the ships were locked together yet they continued to fire on each other and half of both crews were lost. Famously, Captain Pearson of the *Seraphin*, asked Jones "Do you strike?" His widely reported, and largely inaccurate reply was "I have not yet begun to fight!" This action not only made a hero out of John Paul Jones but established the Continental Navy as a force to be reckoned with. "He was to the American Navy what Lord Nelson became to the Royal Navy: a legend in his own lifetime" (Smith).

For all his heroics, Jones has always also had his detractors. His techniques of covert maritime combat courted accusations of piracy from his British foes, and this polarised reputation earned him his place in many a rogues' gallery.

*Smith, Edgar Newbold, American Naval Broadships, 23.*



**CAPTAIN KIDD -  
TWICE-HANGED DOUBLE-CROSSER**

**16.** [KIDD (William).] **An Exact Abridg-  
ment Of all the Tryals,**... relating to High Treasons,  
Piracies, &c. in the Reigns of the late King William the  
III... and of... Queen Anne. Together with their Dying  
Speeches...

First and only edition. 8vo. Later mottled half calf over  
marbled boards, re-jointed and with a red morocco  
label to the spine; tailcap and corners worn through.

Title & contents page offset between gatherings a and  
b. [iv], 231, 240-432 pp. London, Jonathan Robinson,  
1703. **£1,500**

Rare. A fascinating collection of accounts regarding  
some of the most infamous criminals of the late sev-  
enteenth century. The first part of the book is devoted  
to the trials of Jacobite conspirators, whilst the second  
focuses on piracy trials of William Kidd.

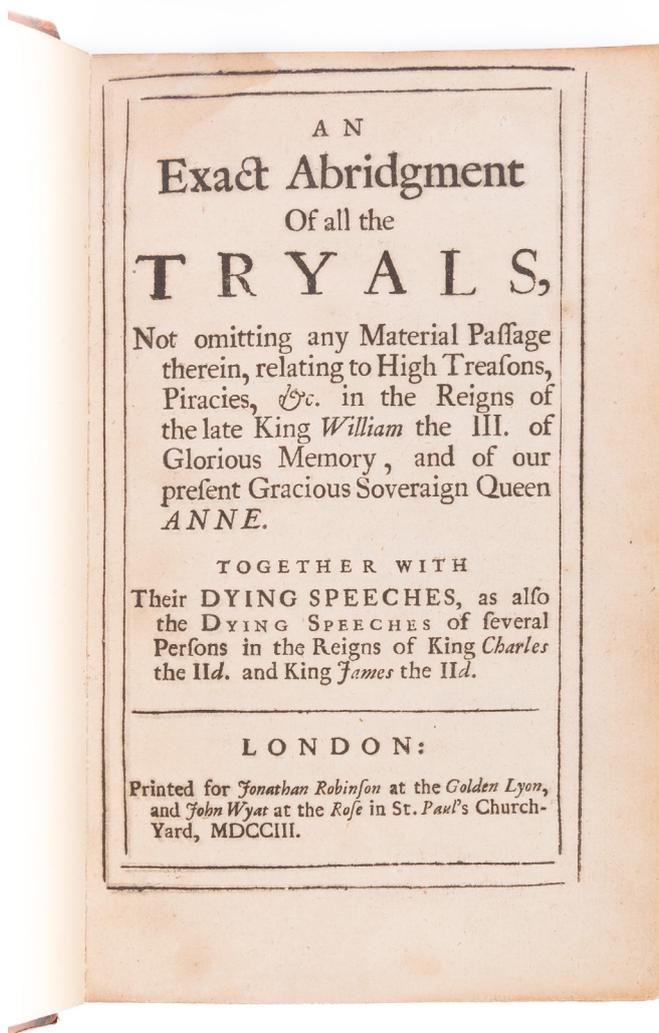
William Kidd was probably born in Greenock, Scotland, in around 1654. He first appears in records in 1689 as part of a pirate crew recruited as privateers by Christopher Codrington, governor the Leeward Islands. In this role he was made captain of the *Blessed William* and fought the French on and around the islands of Marie Galante and St Martin. His men stole the ship and spoils of the expedition, and Kidd followed them to New York - a pirate turned lawman.

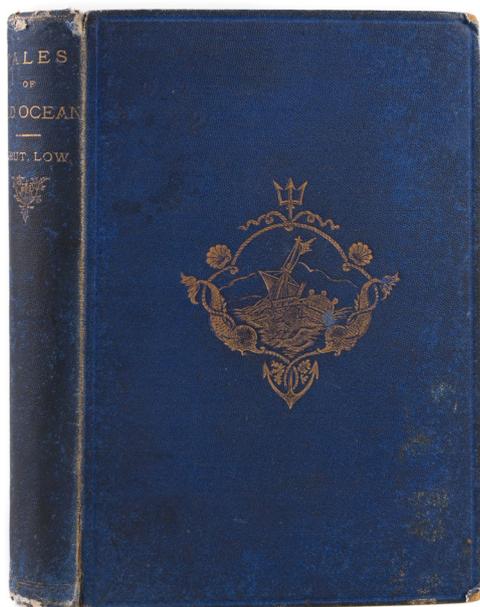
He settled in New York as a privateer and pirate-hunter, backed by powerful British investors to police the trade routes around the Indian Ocean. He sailed for Madagascar, the notorious pirate haunt, however instead of fulfilling his turncoat mission against fellow pirates, he instead targeted richly laden Muslim pilgrim ships in the Red Sea. He came to blows with the East India Company, freely plundered trading vessels and openly consorted with the pirates he had been sent to subdue.

The Mughal government lashed out at the East India Company, and they in turn launched their own manhunt for the pirate they had tried to tame. Kidd was arrested off the coast of New England and sent back to London to face trial at the high court of the Admiralty.

He was sentenced to death for multiple counts of piracy and for the murder of a member of his own crew. The famed double-crosser was hanged twice at execution dock, Wapping, on 23 May 1701. The rope broke on the first attempt.

ESTC T86895.





### BATTLING THE AL QASIMI IN THE PERSIAN GULF

**17. LOW (Lieutenant C.R.). Tales of Old Ocean.**

First American edition. Wood engraved frontispiece and three other engraved plates. Small 8vo. Original blue cloth, gilt cover vignette and gilt lettering to spine; extremities worn, lower board slightly stained. Front free endpaper stuck to front pastedown, frontispiece leaf loose. Internally clean, a good plus copy. [iv], 302pp. Philadelphia, Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, 1869. **£400**

Sometimes catalogued as fiction, Low's work is actually a collection of anecdotes in which real naval events are retold as condensed tales of derring-do. As Low was a Lieutenant in the Indian Navy a number of the stories pertain to the Persian Gulf, where certain ships of that Service were deployed to combat piracy.

One especially dramatic piece describes how the *Nautilus* withstood an attack by Jowassamee [Al Qasimi] pirates in 1808. Low later included the episode in his best known work *The History of the Indian Navy* (1877), albeit in a more sober and scholarly style (see p.322-323 of that work). It is important to note that Low's view of the Al Qasimi as pirates - one which was integral to the official British narrative - has been strongly challenged by recent historians (see Sultan Muhammad Al Qasimi's *The Myth of Arab Piracy in the Persian Gulf*, for an excellent examination of the British misrepresentation of the Al Qasimi).

This is the scarce first American edition, published in the same year as the English first. **No copies in Copac or WorldCat.** Seemingly only recorded in a few late 19th-century printed library catalogues, including the Catalogue of the Mercantile Library of Philadelphia (1870) and the Catalogue of the Public Library of Brookline (1873).

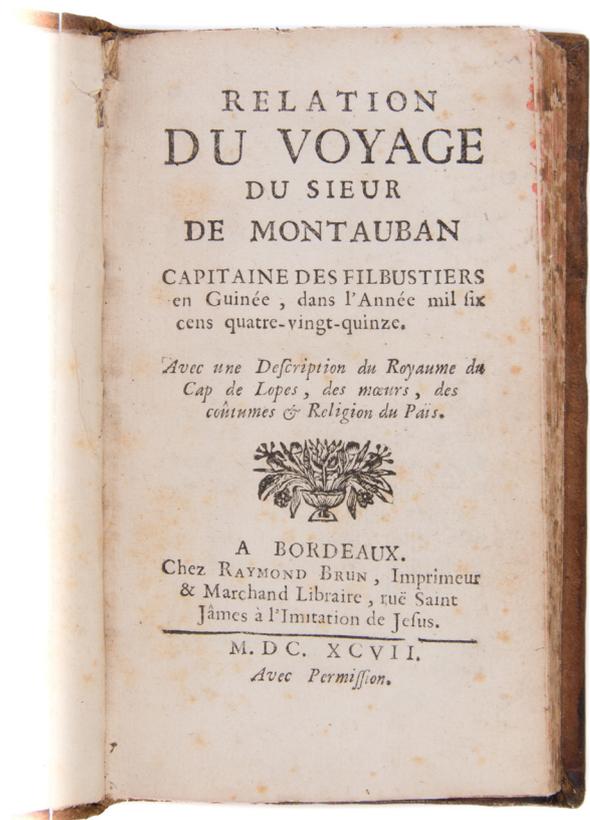
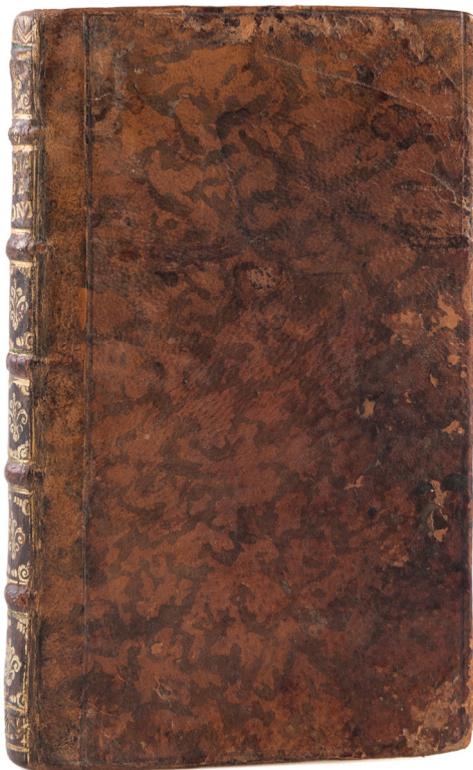
## EXTREMELY RARE FRENCH PIRATE NARRATIVE

### 18. MONTAUBAN (Eitenne de). *Relation du voyage du Sieur de Montauban...*

First edition. Woodcut title device headpieces. 12mo. Contemporary mottled calf, rebacked with original spine laid down, some minor spotting to text. Bordeaux, Raymond Brun, 1697.

£12,000

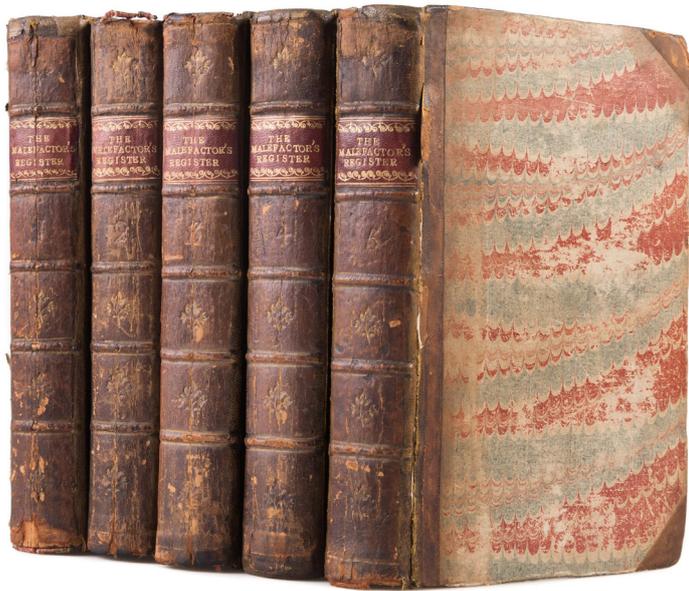
A rare copy of the first edition. The celebrated French pirate, Montauban, tells how for twenty years he had sailed the coasts of Mexico, Florida, and the coast of North America up to Newfoundland. In 1691, he sailed for the Guinea coast, and captured the fort of Sierra Leone, which he had destroyed to prevent the English establishing themselves there. Afterwards he sailed to Bordeaux with various prizes. While at Bordeaux his crew committed so many extravagances with the money gained from their piracies, that in 1695 Montauban decided to leave that city and take to the



high-seas again. He returned to the Guinea coast, where he took various Dutch and English prizes, but while boarding an English vessel both ships were blown up. He and sixteen of his crew miraculously escaped to a small vessel and reached Africa at Cape Lopez, where he was well treated by the local population, and conducted to the interior. Later, he was taken in a Portuguese vessel to the Island of St. Thomas, and then in an English one to the West Indies, whence he returned to Bordeaux, and died in the year 1700. This work is a lengthy account of the expedition.

In the preface to the 1699 edition of Exquemeling, the following is remarked of Montauban: "the character of privateer doth more properly belong to that of buccaneer or freebooter, yet his actions, fight with the English guard ship, blowing up, strange escape, subsequent wanderings and hazards, are of so surprising a nature, and have so much likeness and affinity to the foregoing relations, that they could not without injustice to our design be omitted."

Not in OCLC, not in COPAC, not in KVK - we locate a single copy at the Bibliothèque de Bordeaux; Not in Sabin, not in Polak.



T H E  
**MALEFACTOR'S REGISTER;**  
 O R, T H E  
*New* NEWGATE and TYBURN CALENDAR.

CONTAINING THE  
 AUTHENTIC LIVES, TRIALS, ACCOUNTS OF  
 EXECUTIONS, AND DYING SPEECHES,  
 OF THE MOST NOTORIOUS  
 VIOLATORS OF THE LAWS OF THEIR COUNTRY;  
 WHO HAVE

Suffered DEATH, and other exemplary PUNISHMENTS, in *Eng-  
 land, Scotland, and Ireland*, from the Year 1700, to LADY-  
 DAY 1780.

Together with  
 NUMEROUS TRIALS in EXTRAORDINARY CASES, where the  
 Parties have been ACQUITTED.

This Work comprehends all the most material Passages in the Sessions-  
 PAPERS for a long Series of Years, and complete NARRATIVES of all  
 the Capital TRIALS for

BIGAMY,	HIGH-TREASON,	RIOTS,
BUNGLARY,	HORSE-STEALING,	STREET-ROBBERY,
FELONY,	MURDER,	UNNATURAL CRIMES,
FORGERY,	PETIT-TREASON,	And various other
FOOTPAD-ROBBERY,	PIRACY,	OFFENCES, and Mis-
HIGHWAY-ROBBERY,	RAPES,	DEMEANORS.

To which is added,  
 A correct List of all the Capital Convictions at the Old Bailey, &c. since the  
 Commencement of the present Century; which will be of the highest Use to  
 refer to on many Occasions.

The whole tending, by a general Display of the Progress and Consequence of  
 Vice, to impress on the Mind proper Ideas of the Happiness resulting from a  
 Life of strict Honor and Integrity; and to convince Individuals of the superior  
 Excellence of those Laws framed for the Protection of their Lives and Pro-  
 perties.

*Such is the Fall, such the Fate  
 Attendant on dishonest Schemes,  
 That Villains ever find, too late,  
 An End to their delusive Dreams.  
 We see—and oft-times they confess  
 With their departing breath,  
 "The Paths of Honour lead to Peace,  
 The Ways of Vice—to Death."*

Embellished with a most elegant and superb set of Copper Plates, engraved in a  
 spirited Manner, from original Designs, by capital Artists.

L O N D O N:  
 Printed, by Authority, for ALEXANDER HOGG, at No. 16, Pater-  
 noster-Row.

### A ROGUES GALLERY

**19. [NEWGATE CALENDAR] The Malefactor's Register; or, the Newgate and Tyburn Calendar.**

First edition thus. 5 vols. 50 engraved plates. 50 numbered parts. 8vo. Contemporary half calf over marbled boards, red morocco labels to spine, gilt, a little shelf worn. Joints weakened with all volumes having had upper boards reattached. Lower board of vol 1 starting, a few marginal worm tracks to vol 2. Calgarth Park bookplate to front pastedown of each vol. viii, 9-416; 400; 400; 405; 360, 24pp. London, Alexander Hogg, [c.1780]. **£2,250**

The first Newgate Calendar was published in 1705 and began as a collection of the popular broadsheet and chapbook accounts of crimes and criminals in England. The tales are presented within an educational framework, with each case ending with a moral lesson, making the Calendar an ideal, if macabre, companion to the family bible.

The accounts present a fascinating cross section of criminal classes. Amongst the gallery of murderers, coiners, highwaymen, rapists, pickpockets, bigamists, horse-stealers, smugglers and sodomites are a number of pirates. The most infamous of these, Captain Kidd, is given a lengthy passage in volume one, detailing his life, crimes, trial and death. Lesser-known pirates also feature including Darby Mullins (executed with Kidd), John Massey, Philip Roche, John Gow, John Power AKA Winn and finally the band of Peter M'Kinlie, George Gidley, Andrew Zekerman and Richard St Quintin. Both John Power and John Massey's narratives

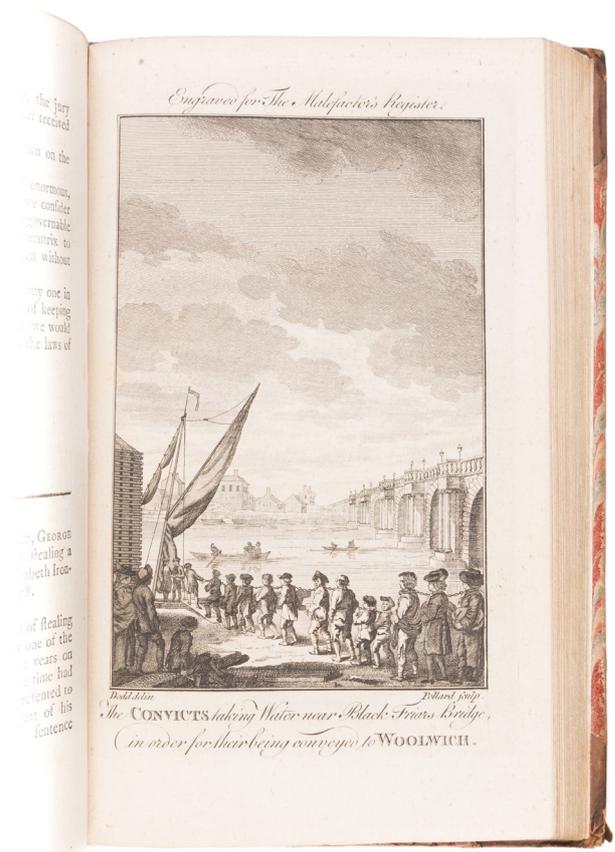
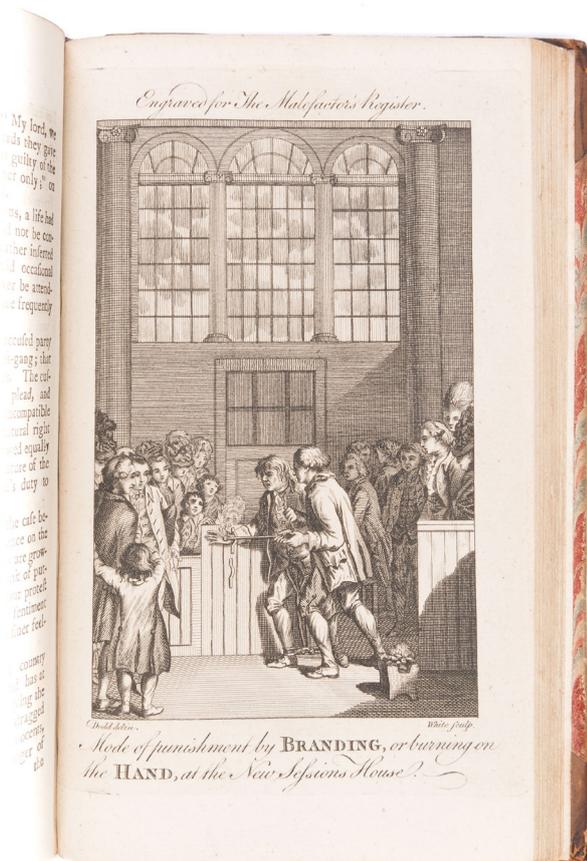
intersect with the Slave Trade, and the moral lessons in both instances take a staunch Abolitionist standpoint. From John Massey's: "It is almost impossible to quit the subject, on which a volume might be written, without once more remarking on the savage inhumanity of that accursed traffic to Africa, the slave trade; a trade that is born in avarice and nursed in blood! The English nation ought to give up its boasted claim to humanity till this trade be abolished; and we should blush at the idea of punishing a pirate, while we openly permit a traffic that counteracts all the laws of benevolence." (1; 348).

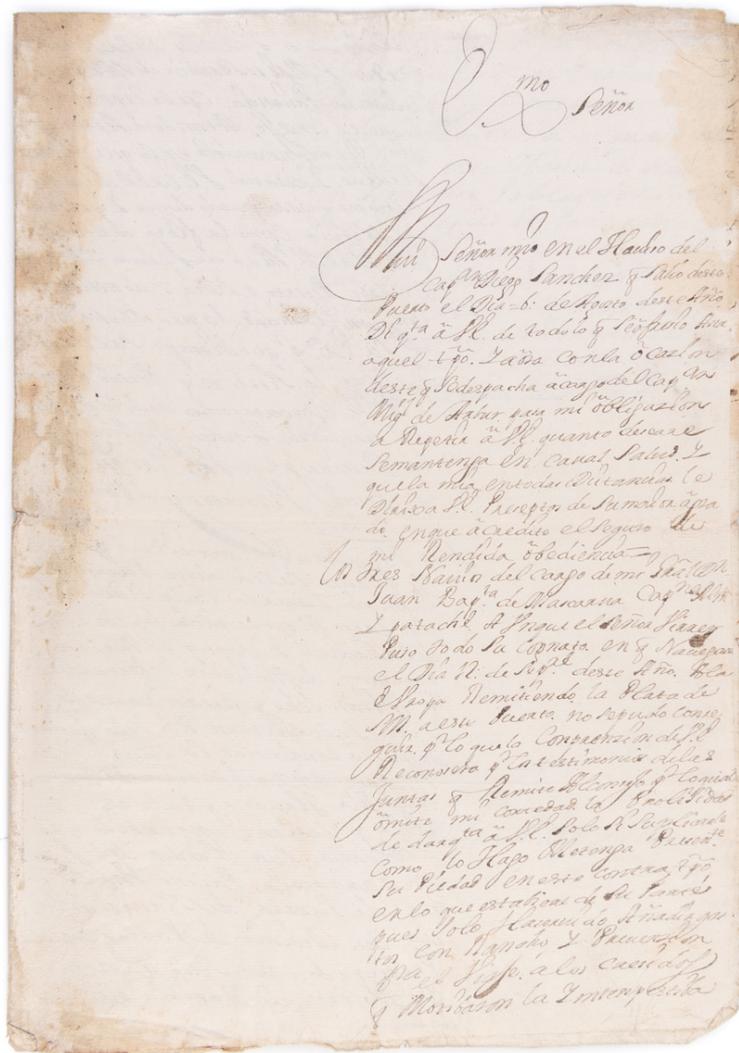
The numerous and often shocking engravings add interest. One in particular portrays "a pirate hanged at Execution Dock" with the church spire of St Patrick's Wapping visible in the background (see catalogue cover image).

Housebreaker and celebrity rogue Jack Shepherd, naturally, makes an appearance.

Whilst earlier editions of Newgate Calendars had appeared from 1705 onwards, this edition by Alexander Hogg is not a straightforward reissue of any of its predecessors. Another edition, also in 50 parts was published by J. Cooke in c.1773, but does not closely resemble this edition in content. By nature of the cases included, each edition would have been amended to reflect recent trials. This edition also includes a dedication to Sir John Fielding, at the time Chief Magistrate of the Bow Street Runners - an organisation many consider to be London's first professional police force.

Gosse p.54; ESTC T69653.





**NEWS OF AN ENGLISH COLONY AT MOBILE & THE EXTERMINATION OF THE SCOTCH COLONY  
AT DARIEN**

**20. PINEDO (Francisco de). ALS to the Duke of Medina Sidonia, in which he gives news of the movements of various fleets.**

Manuscript in ink. Bifolium with address panel. 3pp. Folio. Some pale stains not affecting legibility. Veracruz, 13th November, 1699. **£15,000**

**A fantastic survival, a contemporary report on Spanish action against what they perceived as pirates challenging their colonial hold in the Caribbean.**

Darien, in modern Colombia, was also the site of a curious attempt at colonization. William Paterson - founder of the Bank of England - was an architect of the Company of Scotland, an organisation intended to stimulate global trade by establishing a Scottish colonial outpost in the New World. This colony ("Caledonia") with its capital ("New Edinburgh") was established in 1698 on the Caribbean side of the Isthmus of Panama. The intention was that the location would act as an entrepôt facilitating Scottish trade to both Pacific and Atlantic routes, with an overland passage connecting the two. Needless to say the East India Company did what it could to quash the project from its outset, seeing it as a threat to their powerful trade alliances, particularly with Spain. They

initially pursued the company in the courts, preventing any investment from outside of Scotland. As a result, the full £400,000 were raised by public subscription from the people of Scotland alone. The expedition was a failure, initially abandoned in October 1699. News did not reach Scotland in time to halt various relief vessels however, and a second wave of colonists arrived on 30th November. The whole venture was abandoned soon after and had a devastating effect on the Scottish economy.

First and foremost the experiment failed due to sickness and unsuitable supplies, however hostility from the established Spanish colonial presence in the surrounding waters did not help. The Darien colony's location gave it a dangerous proximity to Spanish shipping routes, which were closely guarded to protect the lucrative commodities like silver and cochineal being exported from the Spanish main. As a result of this, the settlers were under observation by the Spanish administration from the start.

In the present document Spanish naval Captain Don Francisco de Pinedo [here spelled Pineda] reports back to Juan Claros Pérez de Guzman, 11th Duke of Medina Sidonia (1642 - 1713), with news of various Spanish fleets in the West Indies. He also describes efforts to resist what the Spanish considered to be unlawful attempts at colonization, including the Scots at Darien. **Whilst Paterson and the other architects of the expedition saw this initiative as a lawful commercial endeavour, as far as the Spanish were concerned, it was piracy.** Still haunted by the memory of Captain Morgan's raids, their zero-tolerance policy towards the Scots ultimately led to the arrest of a Captain Pilkington, who was sent to Spain as a prisoner, and were it not for the intervention of King William, would have been hanged for piracy. General Don Manuel de Zavala, whose fleet had been dispatched to reinforce Pesacola Bay against the French, arrived at Darien after the first expedition had evacuated:

[translation]: "Don M. de Zevala left this port [Veracruz] with the ships under his command, to exterminate the Scotch at Dariel [Darien] and these [the Scots] ... demolished the fort they had built there, and leaving the place unfit for occupation returned to the Island of San Thomas to continue their practice of piracy in America."

He continues: "A fleet appeared at Penzacola which proved to be a war fleet of French ships intent upon colonizing the place. They found Don Andres de Arriola in possession, who behaved admirably and having built fortifications on land the present whereabouts of this squadron are not known. Some English residents are established at La Mobila, twenty leagues from Penzacola, in the Gulf of Mexico. It is the place where the fleets pass, and they are in touch with another colony they have founded ... near Campeachy ... God help us, and guard your Excellency's person."

Provenance: this manuscript was in Maggs Bros. Catalogue no. 465, Bibliotheca Americana et Philippina Part IV. 1925, price: £25.00.



### FRENCH NAVY RECRUITS PIRATES WHO RANSACK CARTAGENA

21. POINTIS (Jean-Bernard Desjeans de). A Genuine and Particular Account of the taking of Cartagena by the French and the Buccaneers, in the year 1697. Containing an Exact Relation of that Expedition, from their first setting out, to their return to Brest; wherein are described their several engagements with the English, in their passage home.

Second English edition. Folding plan, lacking the plate found in some copies. 8vo. Modern half calf, old-style.

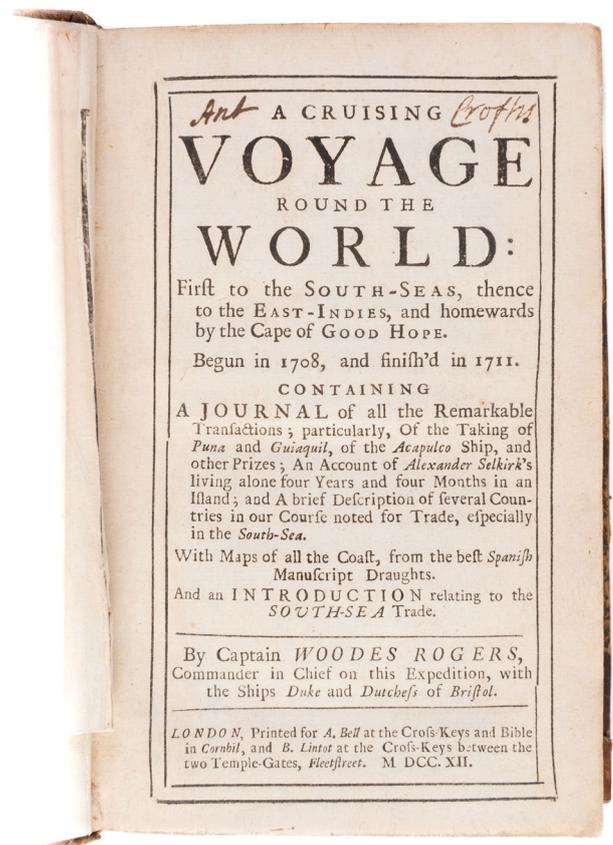
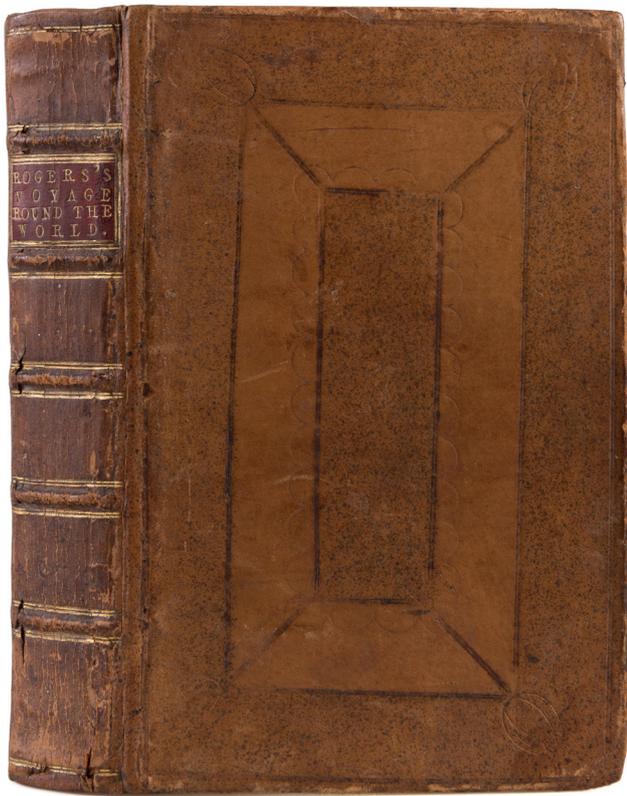
Map toned with a few spots. Small dampstain to A2, else very good. viii, 86, [2 ads]pp. London, Oliver Payne, 1740. £2,750

An account of the French attack, during the Nine Years War, on the wealthy port city of Cartagena de Indias in what is now Columbia. Led by the Admiral Baron de Pointis, the fleet of French men-of-war stopped en route in St Domingue to liaise with the governor Jean du Casse, and raise an additional force of 1200 soldiers and 650 buccaneers. This motley crew then launched a fierce attack on Cartagena which resulted in the capitulation of the city and a seized bounty of between ten and twenty million livres. Pointis then cheated his buccaneer comrades out of their share, departing duplicitously for France. The pirates, now unchecked by French forces, exacted their savage revenge upon the already plundered inhabitants of Cartagena, breaking the treaty of their surrender.

This strategy of partnering with pirates was born of the French navy's inability to compete with the combined resources of their coalition enemies without themselves recruiting outlaw assistance. The result in an interesting and faceted account which "throws new light on the buccaneers. The French Admiral has nothing too bad to say of his allies, calling them cowards, pirates, mutineers, rabble and other opprobrious names." (Gosse)

The first English edition was printed in 1698, the same year as the true first, in French, printed in Amsterdam. This copy has a folding plan of the city and harbour of Cartagena, which according to Sabin is "seldom found in this edition". No copy at auction since 1928.

ESTC, T113282; Sabin, 63705; Gosse p.59-60.



#### SELKIRK'S RESCUER

**22. ROGERS (Woodes).** *A Cruising Voyage Round the World*, First to the South-Seas, thence to the East-Indies, and homewards by the Cape of Good Hope. Begun in 1708, and finish'd in 1711. Containing a Journal of all the Remarkable Transactions; particularly, of the Taking of Puna and Guiaquil, of the Acapulco Ship, and other Prizes; An Account of Alexander Selkirk's living alone four Years and four Months in an Island... And an Introduction relating to the South-Sea Trade.

First edition. 5 engraved folding maps. 8vo. Late eighteenth-century panelled calf, recased, original spine laid down, in a quarter morocco drop-back box. xxii, 428, 56, [14 index]pp. London, A. Bell & B. Lintot, 1712.

**£5,500**

A handsome copy of this classic of pirate literature.

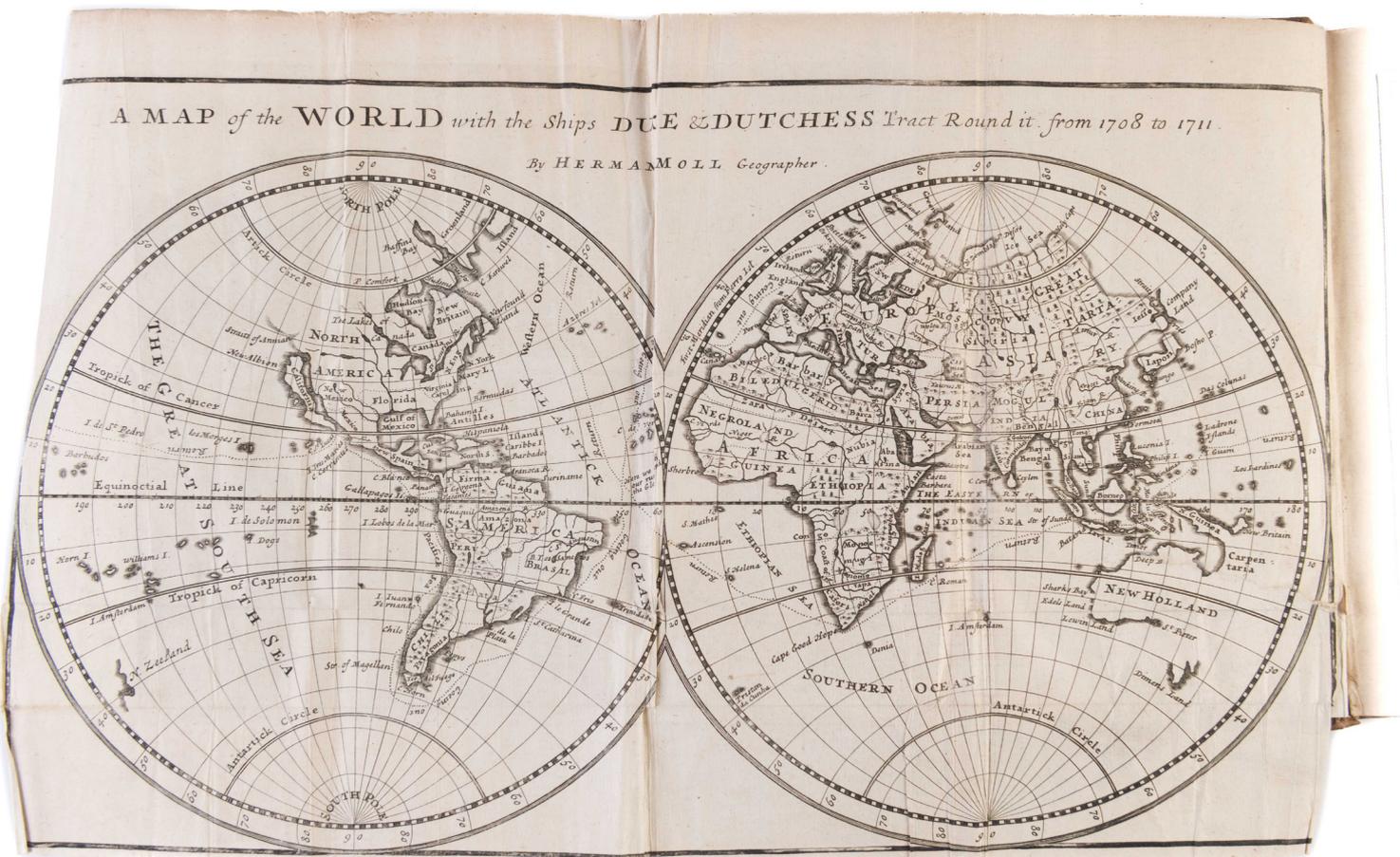
Rogers sailed from Bristol, with William Dampier as pilot, toward the coast of Brazil, round Cape Horn and then to Juan Fernandez where he found Alexander Selkirk, a Scottish sailor eking out a lonely existence after being marooned on the island for over four years. He writes: "Febr. 2. [1709]... Immediately our Pinnace return's from the shore, and brought an abundance of Craw-fish, with a Man cloth'd in Goat Skins, who look'd wilder than the first Owners of them..." This was a minor event in this important and very profitable privateering cruise, on which prizes were taken along the coast of Peru before sailing across the Pacific to Asia. "The high point of this circumnavigation was the capture of the Manila galleon, in 1709, at Puerto Segurio" (Hill).

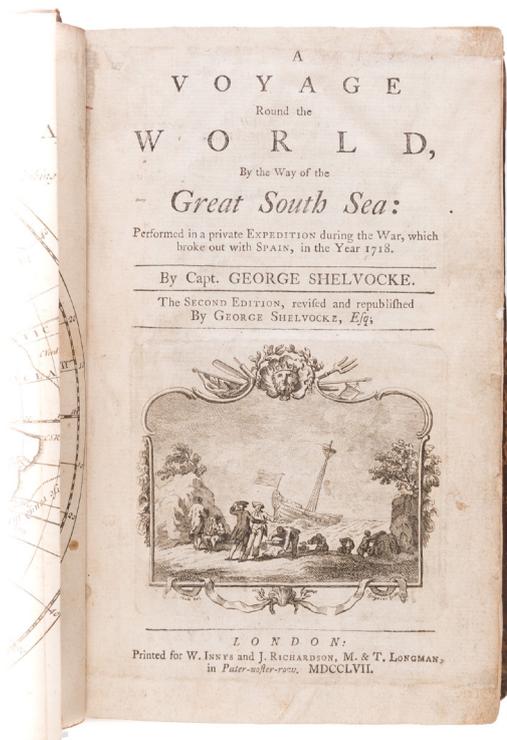
Rogers was able to pursue this course of legally sanctioned piracy due to the letters of marque issued during the Spanish War of Secession to certain merchant ships. In this capacity, he was part of a barely regulated civilian

maritime faction with the right to challenge the French and Spanish trading monopoly in the South Seas. This was only the beginning of Rogers' dalliances with the world of piracy - not long after he returned to England from this expedition he was contracted to launch a voyage against the pirates of the Bahamas. He was appointed by George I Captain General and Governor of the islands, and was successful in persuading all but the most ferocious pirates to surrender with the promise of clemency under the King's pardon. Those pirates who resisted, most notably Charles Vane and Edward Teach, or Blackbeard, then battled against Governor Rogers for control of their former island haunts.

The first edition is quite uncommon, much more so than the second edition of 1718.

*Sabin, 72753; Borba, p.744; Hill, 1479.*





### PRIVATEERING IN THE PACIFIC AND SOUTHERN ATLANTIC

**23. SHELVOCKE (Captain George).** A Voyage Round the World by Way of the Great South Sea: Performed in a private Expedition during the War, which broke out with Spain, in the year 1718.

Second edition. Folding world map, title with engraved vignette, 4 engraved plates (2 of these folding). 8vo. Contemporary calf, rebacked, red morroco label and gilt lettering to spine; boards and extremities rubbed, corners worn. Paper repairs to title-page (re-margined, probably supplied from a smaller copy), modern endpapers. [vi], iii, [iii], 476pp. London, Pr. for W. Innys and J. Richardson, 1757. £2,400

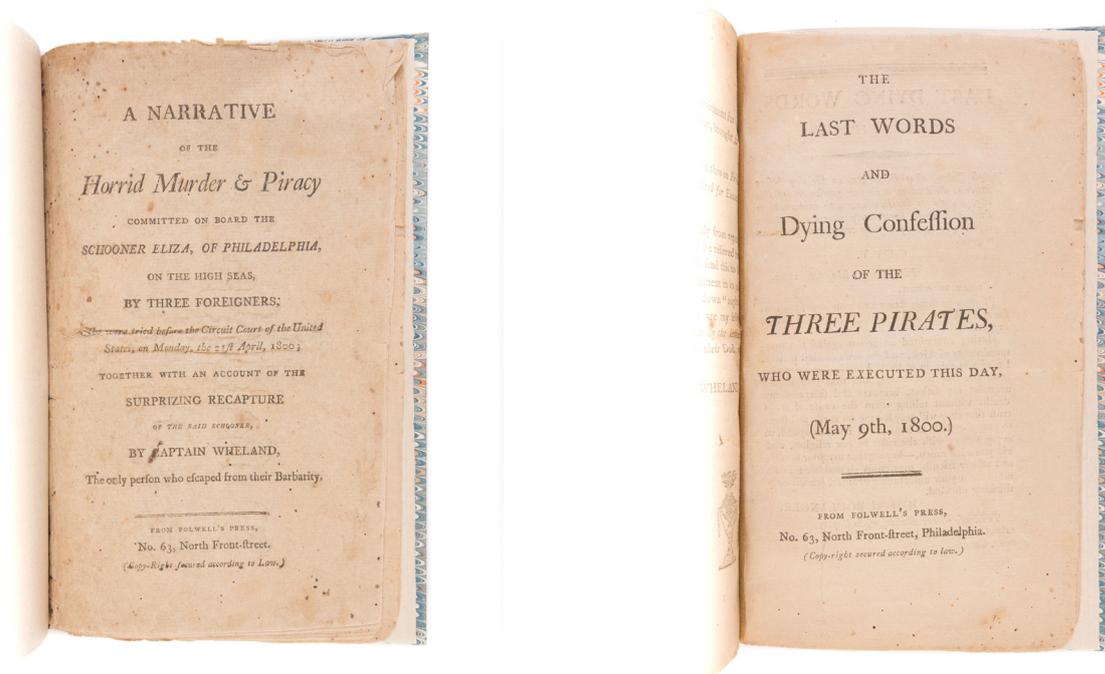
The second and best edition, in which Shelvocke's spontaneous and sometimes salty language was greatly "improved" by his son who was a respectable civil servant.

The voyage started out as two-ship privateering expedition against the Spanish along the Pacific coast of America, before the vessels were separated in a storm. Instead of re-joining the other ship, Shelvocke continued along a different route to the West coast of South America. In his narrative of the Speedwell's adventures, he mentions both the gold in California and the large deposits of guano on islands off the Chilian coast. His account of California can be said to be "the fullest ... of any of the old voyages" (Cowan).

It was, however, chiefly written for self-vindication, as Shelvocke was accused of piracy and embezzlement on his return to England. It is thus tactically free of his more questionable exploits.

Wagner moots that the history of the expedition can be read as "...a curious commentary on the morals of the times. The English had passed out of the freebooting stage, strictly speaking, and were now eager to cover their privateering exploits with a little more clothing than in the preceding century".

Cowan, pp.581-82; Hill, 1558; Sabin, 80158; Spence, 1118, Wagner 88.



### PIRATES OVERCOME BY ONE OF THEIR CAPTIVES

**24.** WHELAND (Captain William). A Narrative of the Horrid Murder & Piracy Committed on Board the Schooner *Eliza*, of Philadelphia, on the high seas by three foreigners ... together with an account of the surprising recapture of the said schooner, by Captain Wheland, the only person to escape from their Barbarity. [Bound with:] The Last Words and Dying Confession of the Three Pirates who were executed this day (May 9th, 1800).

First edition. 8vo. Modern quarter calf, gilt label to upper board. 16, 8pp. [Philadelphia], Folwell's Press, 1800.

£2,500

Scarce. Just a single copy has appeared at auction records. *The Last Words...* appended is also very scarce, with just copies at the LOC and Clements Library being recorded.

In August 1799, the schooner *Eliza* left Philadelphia en route to the Santo Domingo. Two weeks into the voyage, the ship was attacked by three pirates - Joseph Baker, Peter Lacroix and Joseph Berrouse - posing as crew members. The success of the raid was somewhat mitigated by the admission that none of the pirates were able to navigate the ship. In exchange for his life, Captain William Wheland volunteered to sail the ship on their behalf to the Spanish Main where they might rendezvous with other pirates and sell the cargo. Wheland probably thought little of his attackers and even less once he surprised two of them by locking them in the hold. He then managed to capture the third and chain him to the ballast for the rest of the voyage. He sailed the *Eliza* to St Kitts and the three men were arrested, returned to Philadelphia, tried and then hanged.

The last words are direct transcripts of letters written by each man to either brothers or uncles expressing remorse or guilt. Each letter is followed by some editorial comments attesting to the behaviour of the men in their last hours and underscoring the severity of their crimes.

*Evans*, 39087 & 37781; *Sabin*, 103227