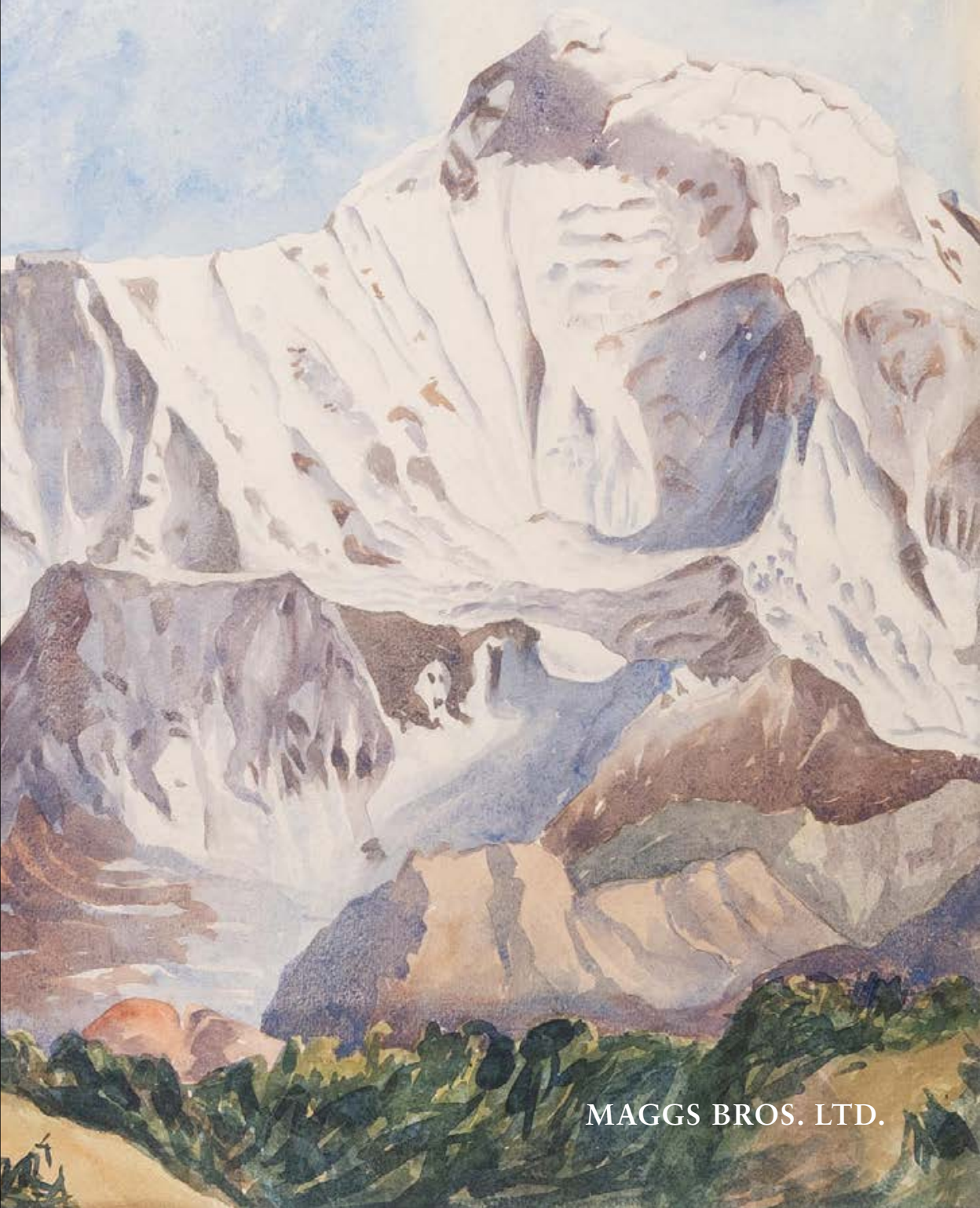


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Cover illustration; item 48, Walters.

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Item 1, Bateman

AFRICA

Remarkable Original Artworks

1 BATEMAN (Charles S.L.) Original drawings and watercolours for the author's *The First Ascent of the Kasai: being some Records of service Under the Lone Star*.

A bound volume containing 46 watercolours (17 not in vol.), 17 pen and ink drawings (1 not in vol.), 12 pencil sketches (3 not in vol.), 3 etchings, 3 ms. charts and additional material incl. newspaper cuttings, a photographic negative of the author and manuscript fragments (such as those relating to the examination and prosecution of Jao Domingos, who committed fraud when in the service of the Luebo District). All carefully attached at corners to modern paper, with typescript labels laid down beneath the images. Various places. [1885-1886]. [With:] A portfolio containing the sheets on which the works were originally mounted, with ms. notes. [And:] *The First Ascent of the Kasai* ... First American edition. 8vo. Original blue cloth, gilt titling to spine, wear to head and foot of spine, some marking to boards. A good, partly unopened, copy. xx, 192pp. New York, Dodd, Mead & Company, 1889. £17,500

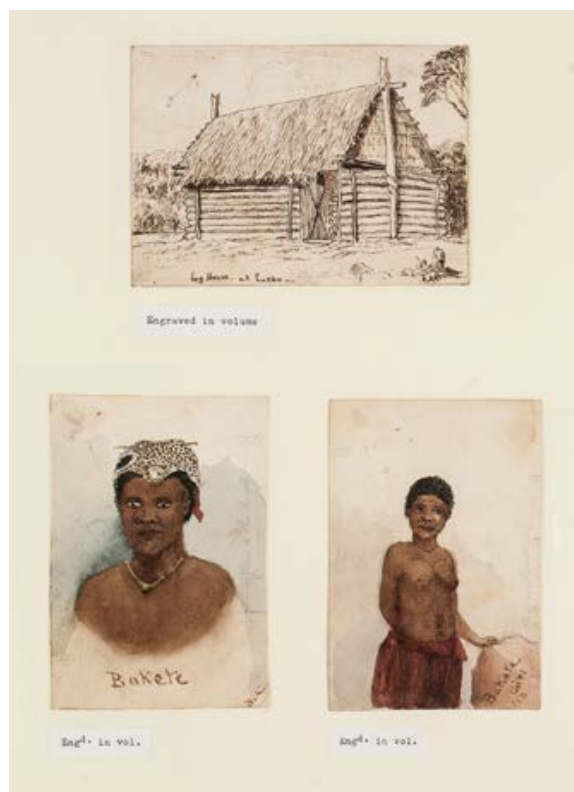
The First Ascent of the Kasai ... was published in 1889 — a handsomely illustrated volume that recorded the author's part in an expedition to determine where the waters of the Kasai River emptied themselves.

Charles Somerville LaTrobe Bateman joined the so-called 'German Expedition' (despatched by the Geographical Society of Berlin under the commission of Leopold II) on the return-leg of the river-voyage, which had succeeded in its initial aim of descending the Kasai to the Congo at Kwamouth; thereby confirming the Kasai as a tributary to the great river. Bateman and the expedition leader, Dr. Wolf, were tasked with ascending the Kasai in order to return the Bashilange-Baluba people (who had acted as guides for the descent) to their homeland at the headwaters of the river. Once there they had a second objective to fulfil: to establish a station at the confluence of the Lulua with Luebo, as a port for the station of Luluaburg.

Aboard the steam-wheel steamer *Stanley* and the steam-launch *En Avant*, they departed Leopoldville on the 30th of September 1885 and arrived at on the 7th of November in the same year. Bateman then served as an administrator for the Luebo District, performing a number of difficult functions, such as attempting to prevent slave raiding. He was eventually picked up by the *Stanley* on the 18th of December 1886, when he, for the last time, looked ‘upon the dark woods and swirling waters’ of that territory (p.170).

In addition to his primary duties as second-in-command to Wolf, Bateman found time to create a remarkable visual record of the expedition that passed through the territories of the Chiplumba, Basongo-Meno, Bakuba and Bakete tribes. His drawings, watercolours and etchings of the native peoples, flora and fauna and river scenes, recorded things never before depicted (and in some cases seen) by Europeans. They subsequently provided the basis for the excellent plates in his book, which illustrate, inter alia, hippopotami on the southern shore of Stanley Pool, Bakuba cups and knives, Lulua fish and Bakete hunters.

Bateman’s original works survived and are offered here for sale, collected together in an album with additional manuscript charts, passages from the book and other association material. Along with those images present in the volume are works which were not included and do not appear in any other published material.

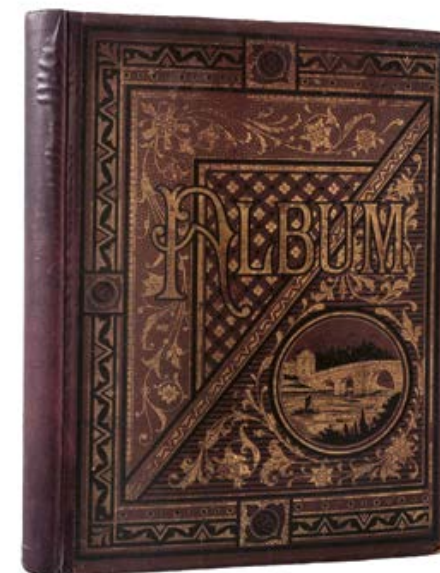


Some of the latter provide wonderful additions to Bateman’s narrative, such as the watercolour depicting the visionary Bashilange Chief Chilunga Meso standing atop an islet framed by breaking waves. This picture, when put in the context of the passage it was presumably made to illustrate, acquires a sense of dramatic irony, as one learns of how Chilunga Meso was part- tricked into spending periods of inspired isolation on the islet, by an Angolese translator who was exhausted by the chief’s demands.

Though remarkable for a number of reasons, the pictures are arguably most exceptional for the intimate view they provide of the Bashilange-Baluba people, upon whom the expedition relied so heavily. As the trip from Leopoldville to

Luebo is finished by page 61 of *The Ascent...*, the majority of Bateman’s words are given over to his time in the Luebo District, among the Bashilange, and his pictures reflect that weighting.

Of the author very little is known, other than that which can be gleaned from his book. His father was almost certainly Rev. C. H. Bateman (b.1813), which can be deduced from the records showing that C. H. Bateman fathered Rev. James Henry La Trobe Bateman (b.1848), the brother to whom Charles calls, in the preface to *The Ascent...*, his ‘amanuensis’ and aide in the production of the book. What became of Charles after he departed Luebo is unknown, but he did not live far beyond that time, a sadness attested to by a gravestone in Carlisle’s Richardson Street Cemetery, bearing the date of his death: 05.08.1892.



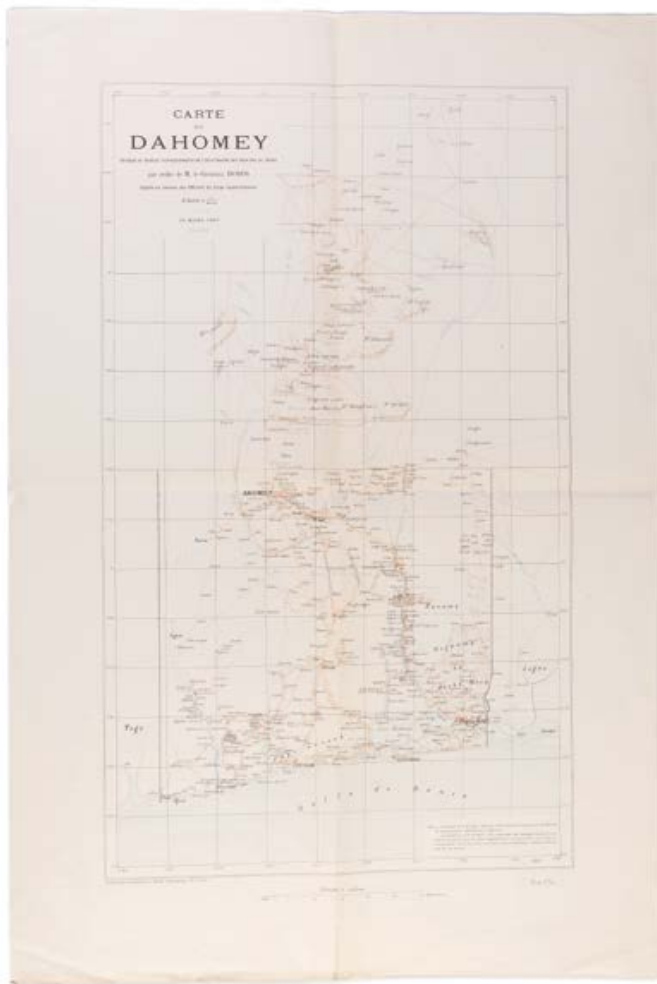
The Rare First Edition: Charting Modern-Day Benin

2 [BENIN] TRINITÉ-SCHILLEMANS (Léon Jules Edmond), cartographer. *Carte du Dahomey, établie au bureau topographique de l’état-major des troupes du Benin*, par ordre de M. le General Dodds, d’après les travaux des Officiers du Corps expéditionnaire.

First edition. Lithographed map measuring 715 by 480mm. Coloured in outline. Scale 1 : 500,000. Old folds, but very good. Paris, Service géographique de l’armée, 15 March, 1893. £2,000

A rare example of the first major attempt to map the interior of modern-day Benin. As was often the case, the map was a product of a military expedition. In this instance, the French conquest of Dahomey under the command of General Alfred Amédée Dodds (1842-1922). The Second Franco-Dahomean War, an eighteen-month campaign fought between July 1892 and January 1894, was a major colonial conflict and victory over King Béhanzin resulted in his exile to Martinique. This map was published four months after the French conquest of Abomey.

Based on reconnaissance surveys and local intelligence, the map was produced under the guidance of Léon Trinité Schillemans (1859-1941), political fixer and spy, who was made a Knight of the Légion d’Honneur for his work during this campaign. Sitting between German Togoland and the British Colony of Lagos (Nigeria), the map shows Dahomey from its well-documented coast to roughly 8°30’North. The French presence is immediately obvious, its headquarters were at Porto-Novo and



the “Pay annexé” around Ouidah (Whydah) noted. The areas immediately along the coast and the lower Ouémé River valley, which runs from the north down to Porto-Novo, are relatively well mapped, with all towns and villages labelled, and all key roads delineated. Capitalising on the progress of its own army, the map documents Dodds’ army’s route from the lower Ouémé River valley across to Abomey and notes the forts and actions such as the battles of Poguessa (near the confluence of the Ouémé and Zou rivers), Adégon, Colopa, Cana (the last real confrontation) and Abomey. Equally the retreat of the Benin army (Retrait de Béhanzin) is

also recorded, as is Jean Bayol’s 1889 embassy from Cotonou to Abomey.

If there was any doubt as to the circumstances of this publication, the note in the lower left makes it clear: (translation) “The solid lines (paths, watercourses) were provided by reconnaissance surveys carried out by the Officers. The dotted lines are only information supplied by the Political Service of the Expeditionary Force and borrowed either from interviews of local sources or from previous maps whose relative accuracy has been verified by this service.”

We locate two copies at the BNF (GE SH 19 PF 1 QUARTER DIV 29 P 67 (2) D and GED-1653) and another at the Instituto Geográfico Nacional in Madrid (20-B-3). A stated second edition was published on 1 July the same year under a slightly different title, *Carte du Dahomey, dressée par ordre du commandant supérieur au bureau topographique de l’état-major du corps expéditionnaire ...* That is much more common and its additional detail illustrates the advantages of map-making in (relative) peace.

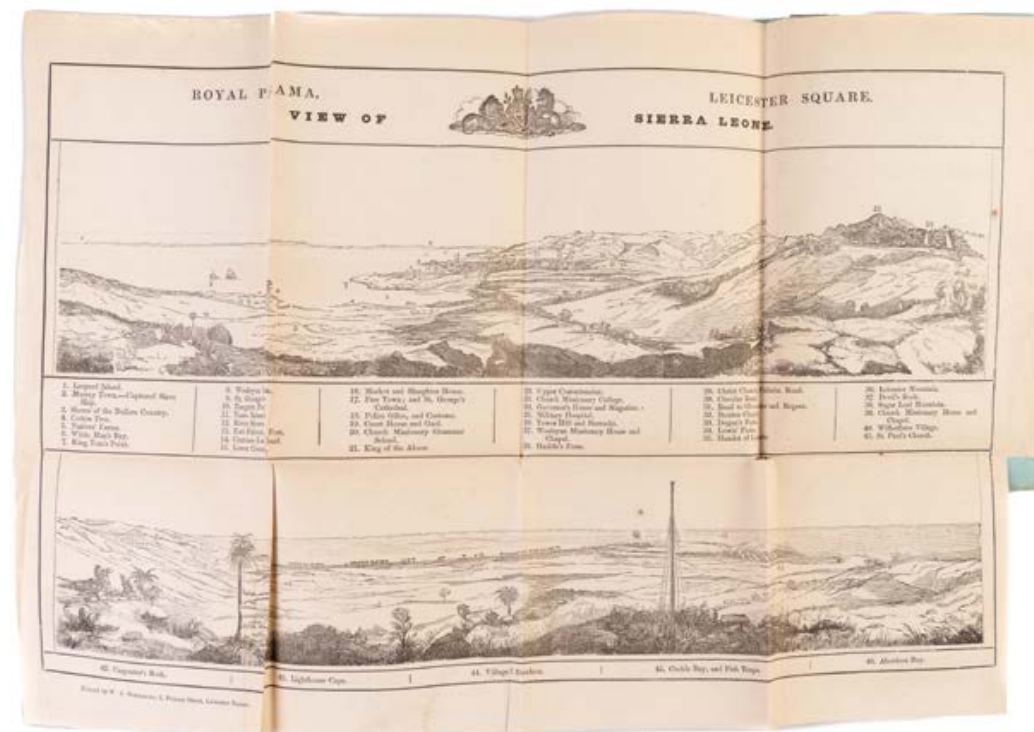
Including a Detailed Look at the Slave Trade

3 BURFORD (Robert). [SELOUS (H.C.) artist.] **Description of a View of Sierra Leone, including the city of Freetown, and adjacent country, now exhibiting in the Panorama, Leicester Square.**

First edition. Folding frontispiece with key. 8vo. Original blue printed wrappers, a little edge worn and dusty, upper wrapper partly torn along spine but holding, otherwise good. 16, [2]pp. London, W.J. Goulbourn, 1857. £1,500

For years, Burford’s Panorama was one of the most popular sights in London. Views of famous cities were regularly put on display capitalising on interest in recent discoveries in the New World as well as romantic cities such as Venice, Naples, and Rome. Each was displayed with lighting effects. Painted by Henry Courtney Selous (1803-1890) this image depicts Freetown from the vantage of Signal Hill which includes a portion of the peninsular and the estuary on Bullom Shore. It was taken towards the end of the dry season at a time when Sierra Leoneans were burning off scrub in preparation for planting.

In addition to a general history of the colony and some of its products, there is a long section devoted to Granville Sharpe who in 1787, “commiserating the wretched situation of the poor blacks who crowded the streets of London after the American war, formed the benevolent plan of procuring them an asylum in their native country; with the assistance of some gentlemen of the same human



disposition a few thousand pounds were subscribed, land was purchased from the Timmanee nation, and 460 blacks, who voluntarily accepted the offer, were at the expense of the government carried to Sierra Leone ...”

If there were any mistaking the abolitionist agenda here, the first item described in the pamphlet is “Murray Town, and Slave Ship.” The page long description includes a detailed account of the appalling conditions onboard, the practices of the traders, and then the procedures adhered to when captured slave ships were brought into port, and the fate of the liberated slaves, which could involve conscription, domestic service, escape and, of course, recapture.

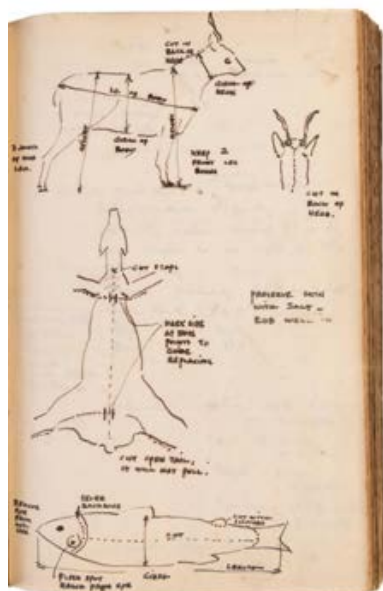
Reviewed in *The Spectator* on June 6, 1857, it is remarked that it was “painted with the usual skill of Mr Burford and his assistants” though rather written off as “mere picturesqueness”.

Connecting the Natural History between Nigeria and Algeria

4 BUCHANAN (Angus). [First and Second Sahara Expeditions.]

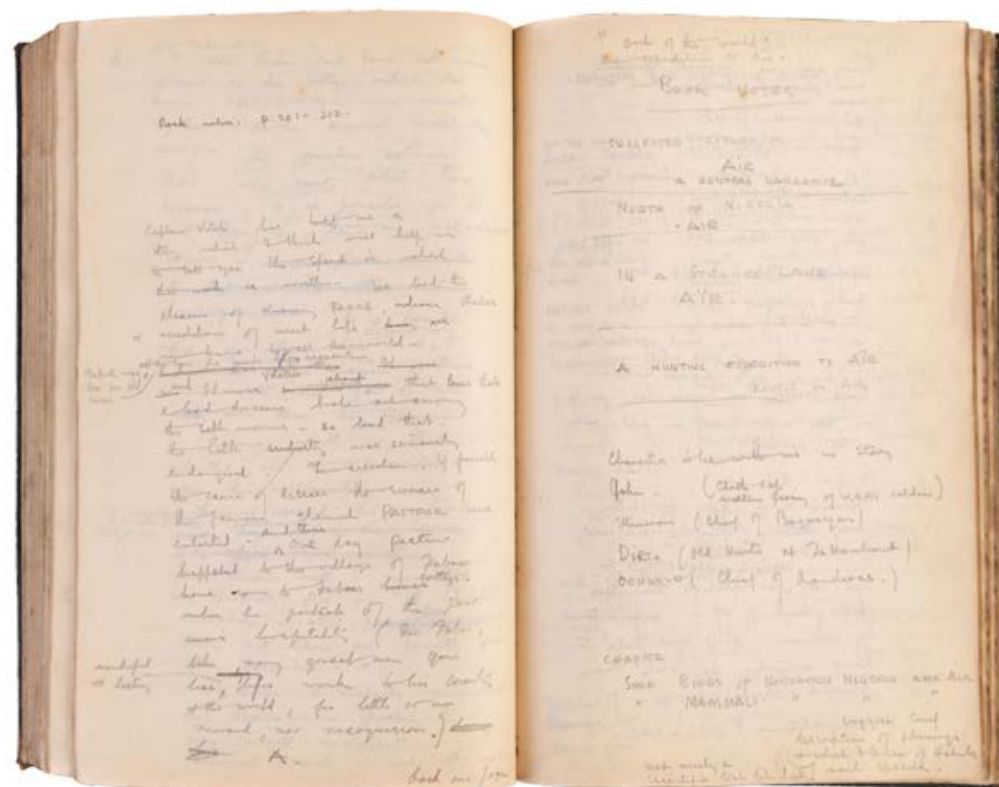
Holograph ms. in ink and pencil. A few illustrations throughout. 3 vols. 8vo. Green cloth, paper labels to upper covers, extremities rubbed. 290, [4], 62; 195; 195-247, [40 (various pagination excluding blanks)]ff. Nigeria, Algeria, and elsewhere, 1919 - 1923. £2,500

These three notebooks provide a satisfying and informative insight into the day to day life of an early twentieth-century expedition plus some of the work involved in publishing an account of it. They belong to the Scottish explorer, Angus Buchanan, and were written on his two Sahara expeditions, 1919-1920 and 1922-1923.



Operating at the behest of Lord Rothschild, Buchanan was trying to connect the natural history of that part of Central Africa lying between Algeria and Nigeria. The expedition involved a 1400 mile trek on camel back, which he made largely alone. The term Air refers to the mountain range north of Damergou. The opening pages of the notebook comprise a small digest of the basics of this expedition. Buchanan lists suggested routes, expenses (a good camel costs between £10-12, cooks could be hired for £2 per month), the specific directives of the Lord Rothschild, a Hausa vocabulary, directions on how to skin an animal, plus smaller details such as his contact address in Lagos and his passport number.

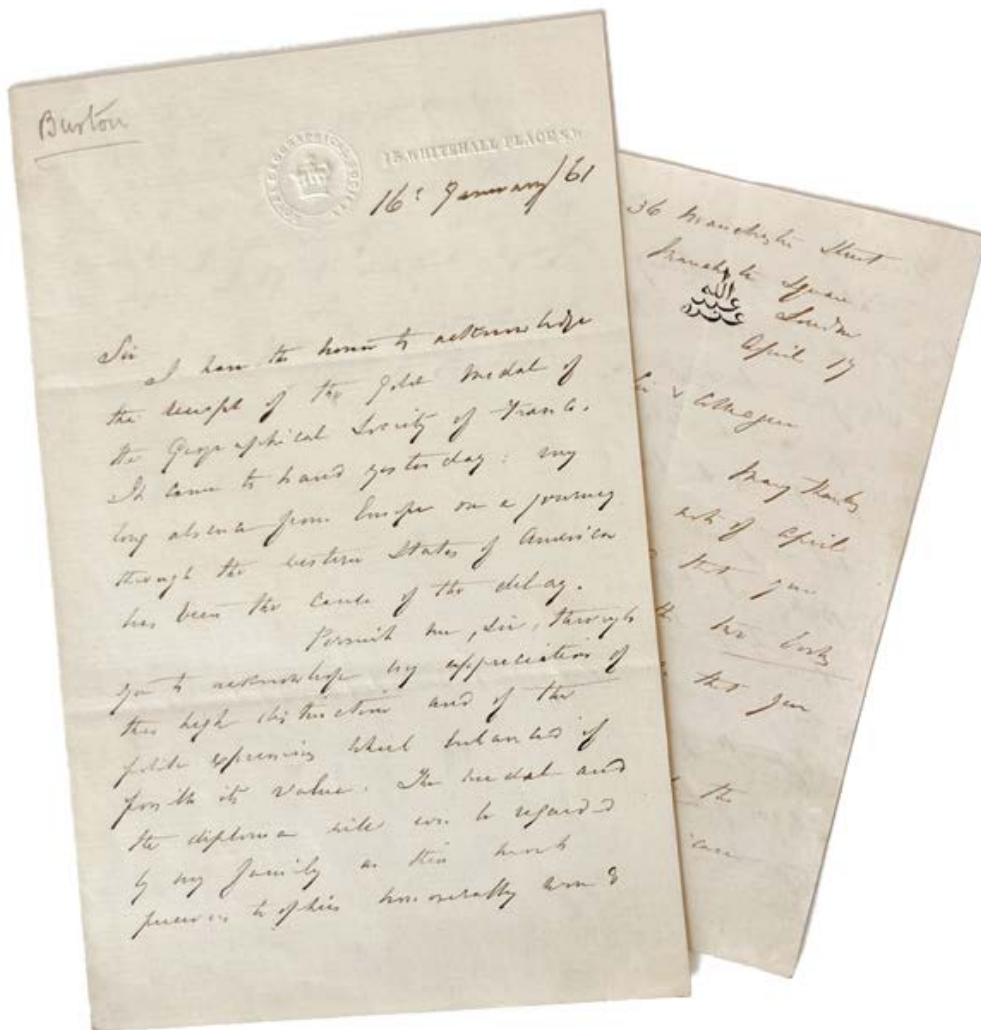
In addition to his diary, they also include his working notes for what would become *Exploration*



of Air: *Out of the World North of Nigeria*. The 62pp section at the rear of the first volume of these notes is headed “Book Notes” and commences with a series of trial titles for it. The diaries also feature Buchanan’s illustrations, none of which appeared in the printed work.

“My second Sahara expedition was first contemplated in September 1921. On 28th September Lord Rothschild was approached on the subject and was at once interested ... On 10th Oct. formal acceptance of my offer was accepted by Lord Rothschild.” The British Museum was disappointed to learn that Rothschild had already agreed to purchase all the birds and butterflies collected on this subsequent expedition, though offered £50 as a retaining fee for any mammals collected on the expedition. Word of the expedition was spreading quickly and Buchanan was soon contacted by World War One veteran Maj-Gen Francis Rodd, 2nd Baron Rennell. In January 1922, it was agreed that he would accompany Buchanan on the 3500 mile expedition from Kano (Northern Nigeria) to Tuougourt (Algeria).

They were accompanied by the cinematographer, T.A. Glover, and the film of the expedition, *Crossing the Great Sahara*, was released in 1924. Rodd’s account of the expedition, *People of the Veil*, was published to acclaim in 1926. For information on the film *Crossing the Great Sahara* see: <http://www.colonialfilm.org.uk/node/719>. *Not in Howgego*.



“Du Chaillu is alive, Dr. Livingstone is not discouraged”

5 BURTON (Richard F.) Two ALS addressed to the French geographer, Victor Malte-Brun.

Holograph ms. in ink. 7pp in total. 8vo and 12mo, the first on RGS notepaper. London, 16 January, 1861 & 8 April, 1866. £7,500*

These fine letters, written in Burton’s distinctive hand, illustrate some of the ups and down in his long career and association with Africa.

January 1861 was an auspicious month for him. After a nine-year courtship, and against her mother’s wishes, Burton married Isabel Arundell on the 21st. Here on the 16th, he acknowledges recipient of the Gold Medal of the Geographical Society of France. Of course, the medal was awarded in 1860, though “my long absence from Europe on a journey through the western states of America has been

the cause of the delay.” Burton emphasised his “appreciation of this high distinction and of the polite expressions which enhanced, if possible its value. **The Medal and the Diploma will ever be regarded by my family as their most precious trophies ...**” Burton would also be awarded the Gold Medal of the English Royal Geographical Society in 1861. Both Societies sought to recognise his achievements on his 1857-59 expedition to the lakes of Central Africa with John Hanning Speke. Medals notwithstanding, the controversy and tragic culmination of Burton and Speke’s rivalry would forever sour the results of this expedition.

The second letter, written five years later, and two years after Speke’s death, shows him understandably jaded with the topic of African exploration. Nonetheless, as this note demonstrates, it was still very much an active field. Burton writes: “You are right about the present state of African travelling. But Du Chaillu is alive, Dr. Livingstone is not discouraged the government has given him a roving consulship and he [will] take some leave. A Mr. R. A. Waller is to set out from the Gabon. Baker I hope will still turn up, in fact all is not yet lost.” He signs off looking ahead to travel in other countries: “After 10 years I am *pro tempore* tired of the monotony of Africa and want to see the world a little about the end of the month I set out for my new consulate Santo, Brazil. There I shall stay making frequent excursions and then go round the world visiting China, Japan, Australia, etc.”

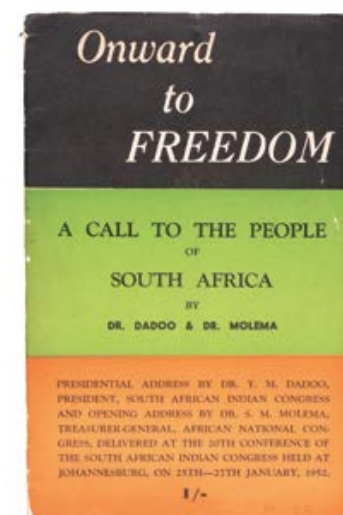
Launching the Defiance Campaign

6 DADOO (Y.M.) & MOLEMA (Dr. S.M.) Onward to Freedom, a Call to the People of South Africa.

First edition. 8vo. Very good in original card wrappers, some very minor edge-wear, text a little toned, small closed tear to margin, 3 leaves loose. 23, [1]pp. Johannesburg, South African Indian Congress, 1952. £350

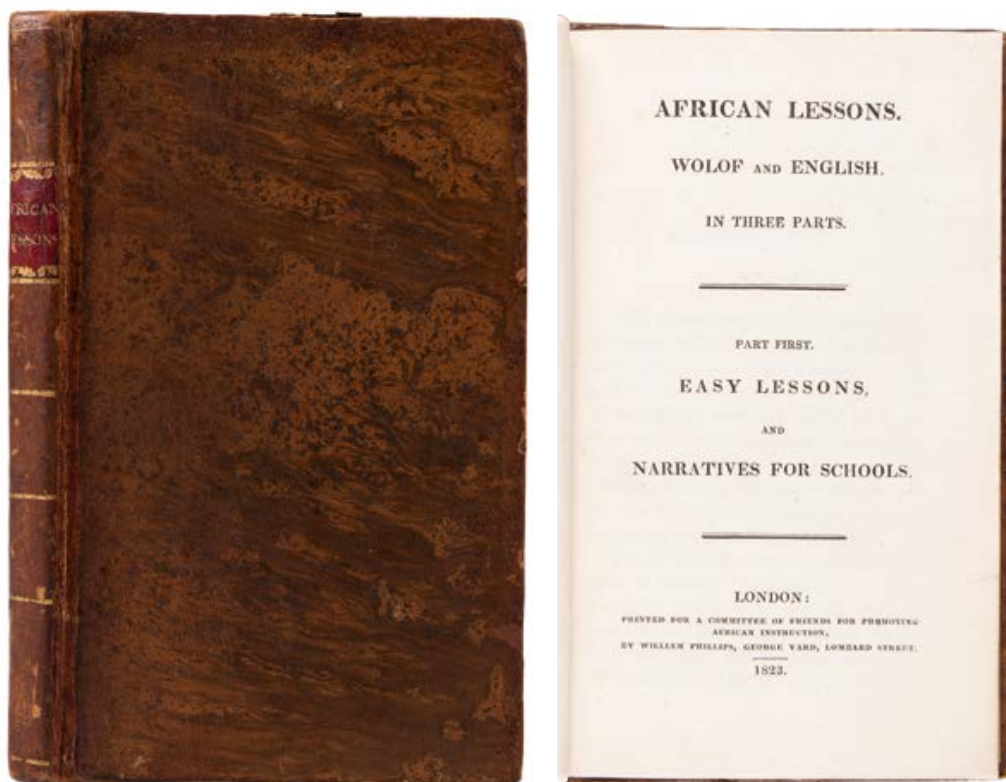
A vital conference in the history of anti-apartheid activism. The introduction states: “Realising that the tide of national oppression against the people of South Africa has reached unbearable limits, especially among the Union’s non-white people, the African National Congress convened a joint conference of the national executives of the African National congress and the South African Indian Congress, at which the representatives of the Franchise Action Council were present to devise and agree on a common programme of action to meet the situation.”

That common program was the Defiance Campaign, which was “the largest scale non-violent resistance



ever seen in South Africa and the first campaign pursued jointly by all racial groups under the leadership of the ANC and the South African Indian Congress” (SA History). Indeed, on the last page of this document, the Conference resolved “**that the campaign culminate in mass demonstrations of protest on the 6th of April 1952 in all centres.**” And it was this campaign which counted Nelson Mandela among its earliest volunteers.

<https://www.sahistory.org.za/article/defiance-campaign-1952>



The Extraordinary Hannah Kilham

7 [KILHAM (Hannah).] *African Lessons. Wolof and English. In three parts.*

First edition, 12mo. Contemporary full tree calf, skilfully re-cased, red morocco label to spine with gilt titles and simple ruled decoration, edges stained blue, ex-libris of John Lawson to front pastedown, light shelfwear to extremities, internally clean and bright, a very good copy. [2], xii, [iii]-vi, 56, [2], [2], 64, [2], 53, [1]pp. London, Printed for a Committee of Friends for Promoting African Instruction by William Phillips, 1823. £3,750

An important work by the missionary and educator, Hannah Kilham (1774-1832), dating from the first phase of her career in West Africa.

She was active in aiding the poor in Sheffield and Ireland. As a Quaker educator abroad she travelled to Gambia and Sierra Leone; and with her deep interest in African languages, she was every bit as effective and accomplished as her peers. In addition to the reports of her travels, Kilham published five works on African grammar. This is the book-length work on Wolof and is preceded only by the pamphlet *Ta-re wa-loof, ta-re boo juk-a First lessons in Jaloof* (London, 1820). It was published to coincide with the establishment of the mission in Gambia in December 1823, where Kilham started a school. It was a short-lived enterprise, lasting just a year before the death of some of her colleagues forced its closure.

Kilham’s project was based on close collaboration with Wolof speakers, and she understood the importance that students be able to read and write in their own language before concerning themselves with English, which had an entirely different orthography. It was successful from the outset. “Kilham emphasised the speed with which the children learned to read in the Wolof language: ‘With regard to intelligence’, she wrote in in Gambia in 1823, ‘we do not find the black girls in any degree behind the mulatto, or white children, so far as we have the opportunity to judge’” (Twells).

On the basis of this brief, but successful Gambian Mission, Kilham turned her attention to Sierra Leone, visiting twice in 1827 and 1830 where she continued to teach and even established her own book shop. In 1832, on that same journey, Kilham made a brief trip to Liberia. She fell ill on the return journey and died. She was buried at sea in the waters off Liberia.

Scarce. Auction records list just two copies for sale, a century apart, in 2008 (this copy) and 1908 at Merwin Clayton.

Twells, Alison, *The Civilizing Mission and the English Middle Class, 1792-1850*. (Palgrave, 2008), p.134.

Two Early Mauritian Imprints

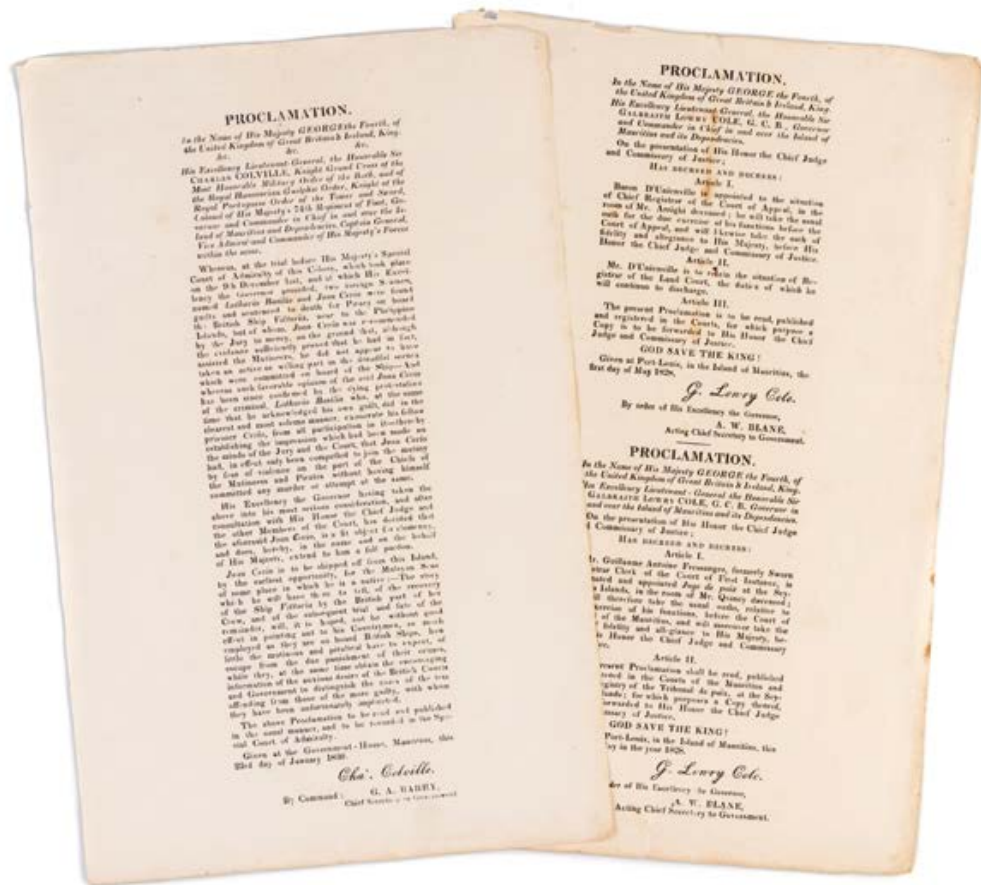
8 [MAURITIUS] COLVILLE (Charles) & COLE (Galbraith Lowry). PROCLAMATION. In the Name of His Majesty GEORGE the Fourth, of the United Kingdom of Britain & Ireland, King... [With:] COLE (G. Lowry). Proclamation in the Name of His Majesty GEORGE the Fourth ...

Two broadsides. Small folio. The first watermarked “Snelgrove 1828”. A little toning and edge-wear, old folds, but both very good. Mauritius, Government House, 1828 & 1830. £3,000*

Rare examples of early printing on Mauritius.

The proclamation dated 23 January, 1830, concerns the fates of Lothario Basilio and Joan Cevio, who “were found guilty and sentenced to death for Piracy on board the British Ship *Vittoria*, near to the Philippine Islands.” Basilio testified that Cevio was an unwilling accomplice and Governor Charles Colville (1770-1843) agreed that he should be granted Clemency. He ruled: “Joan Cevio is to be shipped off from this Island, by the earliest opportunity, for the Malayan Seas of some place in which he is a native: — The story which he will have there to tell, of the recovery of the Ship *Vittoria* by the British part of her Crew, and of the subsequent trials and fate of the remainder, will, it is hoped, not be without good effect in pointing out to his Countrymen, so much employed as they are on board British Ships, how little the mutinous and piratical have to expect, of escape from the due punishment of their crimes.”

The second, earlier proclamation, dated 5 May, 1828, confirms the appointment of Baron d’Unienville as Chief Registrar, and Guillaume Fressanges as Justice of the Peace (Juge de paix) at the Seychelles Islands. Neither proclamation appears in A. Toussaint’s *Bibliography of Mauritius*.



Beautiful Botanical Plates Printed in Mauritius

9 PITOT (Edouard) & RICHARD (Alfred), artists. “Trees and Fruits of the Mauritius” [spine-title].

30 lithographic plates (10 hand-coloured), each separated with tissue guards. Folio (522 by 342mm). Contemporary brown morocco over bevelled boards,

concentric frames and arabesque centrepieces to covers in blind, rubbed, comb-marbled endpapers, all edges gilt. Some scattered foxing to the first group, ownership and gift inscriptions. Mauritius, Port Louis, Devaux et Cie [and] J. Maisonneuve, c. 1850. £9,500

A handsome selection of botanical images printed in Mauritius. The presentation inscription to the margin of the first plate reads: "Elizabeth A. Bradbury, presented by Mrs Farnham of Mauritius in 1856."

The first 20 plates by Edouard Pitot (1778-1860) are of trees, the next ten of fruit are by Alfred Richard (1824-1880). They include images of the Cocoa-nut tree, Tree fern, Red Malartic Plantain, Young filaos, as well as fruit such as the Alligator pear, Sapodilla, Coco-nut, Queen's Apple, and Sour sop.

This appears to be a compilation of plates from two series published between 1848 and 1850. The plates by Pitot have the series title *Ile Maurice* and imprint Devaux et Cie, Chaussée, Port Louis. These are possibly drawn from the suite recorded by Toussaint as "Arbres coloriés." While those by Richard bear the imprint J. Maisonneuve, Chaussée No. 19.

These were produced at a time when Mauritius began to enjoy some economic stability and middle class began to emerge. "The second half of the nineteenth century saw the emergence of accomplished Mauritian artists such as Alfred Richard, Alfred de la Hogue Louis Serandat de Belzim" et al, all of whom received commissions to paint family portraits or estates. Pitot's work is also well-regarded and was exhibited at the National History Museum of Mauritius in 2018. At the same time printers

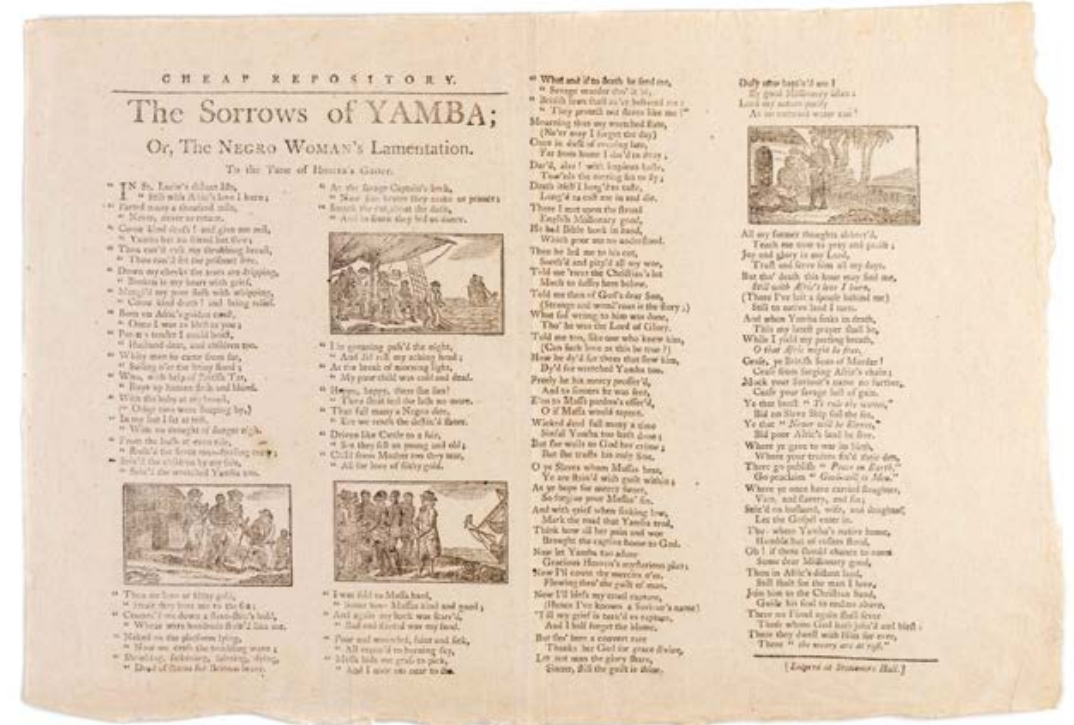
looked to capitalise on this market and worked with artists to produce colour plate works, often issued in parts, of the islands natural history and topography.

All of the plates printed in Mauritius at this time are rare and we find just two instances of images from these series at auction: Dominic Winter on 30 January 2019 (lot 27) and Kahn-Dumoussset on 4 April 2008 (lot 18).

Kervern, A & Martial Y., *Mauritius: 500 Early Postcards* (Didier Millet, 2012) p.11; Toussaint & Adolphe *Bibliography of Mauritius*, 641.



AFRICA



More's Famous Abolitionist Poem

10 MORE (Hannah). The Sorrows of Yamba; or, The Negro Woman's lamentation. To the tune of Hosier's ghost.

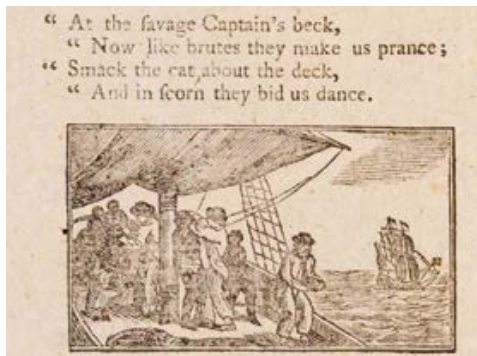
Printed broadside with four woodcuts. Measuring 250 by 360mm. A fine uncut copy with just a little wrinkling to the bottom margin. [London,] Entered at Stationers Hall, [1795]. [With:] MORE (Hannah). ALS to Dr Percival. Ms. in ink. Single page, address to verso. Small 4to. Poorly opened, affecting three words, old folds. Barley Wood, 14 October, ny but not after 1828. £5,000*

Rare broadside of a poem describing of the horrors of the slave trade by the abolitionist Hannah More. This is the only edition with four woodcuts in the text.

The Sorrows of Yamba appeared in 1795 as a twelve page duodecimo under the Marshall, White and Hazard imprint and later in the same year as part of the *Cheap Repository* first published by Hannah More. More's *Cheap Repository Tracts* were a collection of "loyalist, moral, and Christian tales specifically for the lower classes ... A total of 114 tracts, including some by Sarah and Martha More, were sold for 1/2 d. or 1d. every month from 1795 to 1798, funded by subscriptions, and distributed by booksellers and pedlars across the country" (ODNB).

"If the anti-slavery movement involved a contest for popular sentiment, it also became entangled in struggles over popular readerships. The full success of Abolitionist

propaganda depended on its ability to appeal to the emergent mass reading audience as well as to the smaller existing audience for 'high' poetry ... Others attempted a more wholesale adaptation of popular genres, especially the broadside ballad and the vernacular tale, both to disseminate a simplified version of anti-slavery ideology more widely across class lines, and to provide lower class readers with a cause that entailed meaningful reform without (it was hoped) rousing the revolutionary spirit causing such spectacular upheaval in France -- and Haiti. Hannah More, for example, included *The Sorrows of Yamba, or the Negro Woman's Lamentation* (c. 1795) in her series of *Cheap Repository Tracts* ... Written in imitation of the



popular ballad, *The Sorrows of Yamba* seems intended to have a double effect on its (presumed) lower-class reader. It neatly points up the basic ideological contradiction of British slave trading ... and raises Christian compassion for a superficially exotic other, in fact less 'savage' than the slavers who kidnap her. But it also underscores the consolations of religion, the passive acceptance of God's will ... , and the superiority of even a British

labourer's harsh life to that of a slave ... This same dual purpose — raising equal measures of compassion and complacency, inspiring reformist zeal while preaching political quiescence — informs the prose tracts that More wrote or commissioned for the *Cheap Repository* from 1795-8" (Wu, 465).

The woodcuts vary slightly from the duodecimo edition. The first depicts slave traders kidnapping native Africans from their village, the second various atrocities on the deck of a slave ship, the third depicts slaves being sold by slave traders at a fair "Driven like cattle to a fair / See they sell us young and old / Child from mother too they tear / All for love of filthy gold" and the final image is of a native African being baptised by a missionary.

Two other broadside editions of the poem appeared in circa 1795. One, with the imprint "Sold by J. Marshall, and R. White, London. By S. Hazard, at Bath" with "Hazard" in italics; printed in three columns and with only one woodcut, is recorded by ESTC in five copies: Bodley [two copies], Cornell, Huntington and New York Public Library. The second edition, also in three columns and with one woodcut, is distinguished by "Hazard" in the imprint being printed in Roman type. ESTC records the British Library and Bodley only in the U.K and the State Library of South Australia. OCLC adds NYPL, Cornell, UNC, and McMaster. The letter from More to Dr Percival is a rather lengthy note apologising for not writing.

Wu, Duncan. *A Companion to Romanticism*. New York, John Wiley, 1999.

*A Harrowing Account of the Slave Trade by an
"Unrecognised hero of abolition"*

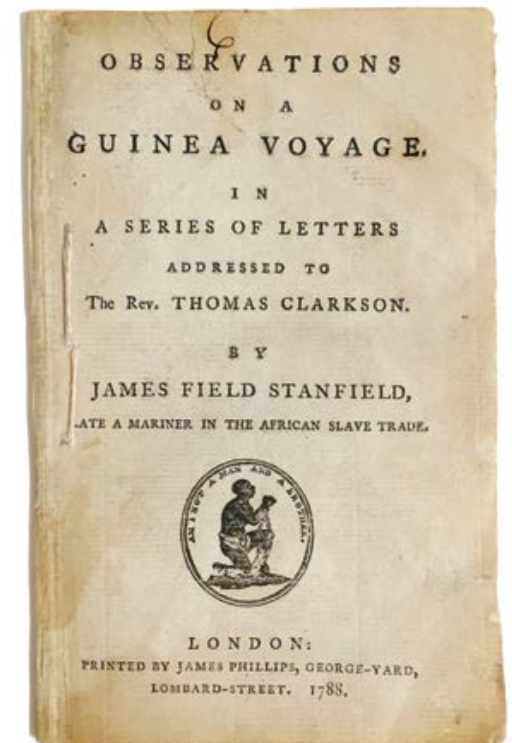
11 STANFIELD (James Field). Observations on a Guinea voyage in a series of letters addressed to the Rev. Thomas Clarkson.

First edition. With an early use of the "Am I not a man and a brother" medalion on the title-page. 8vo. A very good copy as issued, some minor toning. [4], 36pp. London, James Phillips, 1788. £2,750

Only edition of a powerful and influential anti-slave trade work by the Irish actor/abolitionist James Field Stanfield who was not only "one of the earliest to write a first-person exposé of the slave trade" but also "the first to write about the slave trade from the perspective of the common sailor" (Rediker, 132-33).

In *Observations*, Stanfield describes a slaving voyage that he made from Liverpool to Benin on the west coast of Africa and then to Jamaica during the years 1774-76. In the work he describes the brutality and dehumanizing effects of the slave trade not only on the enslaved people, but also on the sailors. He notes that "the unabating cruelty, exercised upon seamen in the slave-trade, first prompted me to give in my mite of information to the cause." In other words, it was the reality of the slave trade that needed to be conveyed to the general public. He writes later on the same page that "One real view — one MINUTE, absolutely spent in the slave rooms on the middle passage, would do more for the cause of humanity, than the pen of a Robertson, or the whole collective eloquence of the British Senate."

"James Field Stanfield's account of the slave trade was in many ways more detailed, more gruesome, and, in a word, more dramatic, than anything that had yet appeared in print by May 1788. His eye for the 'horrid scene' — the fiery eyes of the man in chains brought up from the lower deck, the sick mate's long hair clotted in filth -- gave his accounts evocative power. A critic at the *Monthly Review* noted that in *The Guinea Voyage* Stanfield 'dwells on every minute circumstance in this tale of cruelty, and obliges us to witness every pang of complicated misery.' Such was Stanfield's dramatic strategy, to make the slave ship and their sufferings real" (Rediker, 154).



The Society for Effecting the Abolition of the Slave Trade employed a strategy of depicting the reality of the slave-trade (most famously in the image of the slave ship the *Brookes*), to educate, agitate and activate the general public for the abolitionist cause. The radical Thomas Cooper best summed up this approach: “Every man condemn the trade in general; but it requires the exhibition of particular instances of the enormity of this Commerce, to induce those to become active in the matter, who wish well to the cause upon the whole” (Cooper).

Observations on a Guinea Voyage “was published by the Society for Effecting the Abolition of the Slave Trade in London in May 1788. Later that year the pamphlet was serialized in seven installments and published in America, appearing in the *Providence Gazette and Country Journal*, placed there, no doubt, by local abolitionists” (Rediker, 132).

A year after he published *Observations on a Guinea Voyage*, Stanfield published a verse account of the same voyage, *The Guinea Voyage, A Poem in Three Books* (1789).

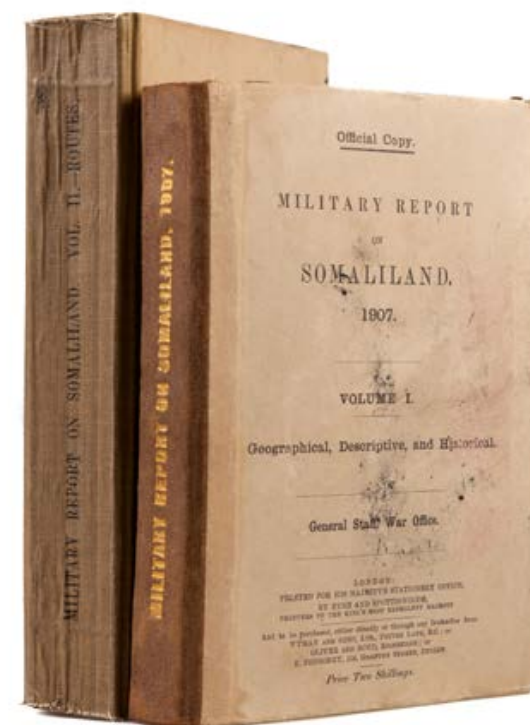
James Field Stanfield (1749/50-1824) was well-educated and “would over the course of his lifetime acquire something of a literary reputation. And he was, perhaps most tellingly, an actor, a strolling player, whose work in the theater probed the triumphs and tragedies of humanity” (Rediker, 132). In short — he was an artist who utilized his abilities to describe the slave trade of which he had ample experience.

After studying on the continent for the Roman Catholic priesthood he chose instead to go to sea. “In 1776 he was ashore in west Africa, having engaged in a Liverpool slaving voyage from which he returned via the West Indies as one of only three survivors of the original crew” (ODNB). On his return, he travelled all over England performing on the stage as a character actor before settling temporarily as a wine merchant in Sunderland.

Cooper, Thomas, *Letters...* (Manchester, 1787), p.3; Rediker, Marcus, *The Slave Ship: A Human History* (London, 2007); *Sabin*, 90175.

12 WAR OFFICE. HORNBY (Lieutenant-Colonel M.L.) **Military Report on Somaliland.**

Two volumes. Small 8vo. Volume I: Geographical, Descriptive, and Historical. Volume II: Routes. Volume I with frontispiece and fourteen other plates, numerous tables including one folding, map to the front pastedown, three large folding maps in end-pocket. Some browning, particularly to the endpapers, overall a good copy in the original leather-backed printed boards, rubbed, joints cracking. Volume II with four folding sketch maps, large folding Route Diagram in end-pocket. A very nice copy in the original cloth-backed printed boards, just a little rubbed and soiled. vi, 280pp. errata slip tipped in at the title page, xx, 652pp. HMSO, 1907 - 1908. £2,250



“The revised Route Book of Somaliland has been compiled for the General Staff... from information obtained during the military operations from 1902 to 1904...” [From the Preface to Volume II]. The first volume, based on the *Précis of Information...* of 1902, is similarly revised.

Scarce set, a handful of copies of Volume I can be located, NSTC lists only the BL copy, OCLC appears to list three sets, New York Public Library, US Army Military History Institution, and Oxford. The first volume was issued in a print-run of 2,000 copies and was evidently available through booksellers, this copy has the embossed stamp of Thackers in Bombay to the title page. The distribution of the Routes volume was far more limited, only 500 copies were produced, and the title page has no imprint details. A note to the upper board reads, “The information given in this Report is not to be communicated, either directly or indirectly to the Press, or to any person other than those holding Official positions in His Majesty’s Service.”

Commissioned in the East Lancashire Regiment, Hornby served with the Punjab Frontier Force on the NWF from around 1894 to 1898. He was on the Waziristan Delimitation Escort, 1894, when severely wounded, awarded the DSO, medal and clasp, then on the NWF, 1897-8, medal and clasp. He was then attached to the King’s African Rifles, operations in Jubaland, 1898, Unyoro, 1899, Nandi, 1900 and Somaliland 1902-4. During his time in Somaliland he was promoted to Staff Officer to the Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief with the local rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, 1904-7.



Zanzibar at the Turn of the Century

13 [ZANZIBAR] VARIOUS. The Gazette for Zanzibar and East Africa.

Volumes VI to XIII, issue no.262-674 (408 issues), lacking issues 414-418. Text mainly in English, with sections in Arabic, Hindi, Portuguese and German. Numerous illustrated adverts and several half-tone photographic illustrations in VII, no.361. Small folio. Contemporary half leather and purple moiré cloth boards, contemporary printed labels to spines. Spines and boards rubbed, worn and wormed (especially XIII), spine of XII loosely inserted in volume, spine of XIII coming away but holding along one joint, book blocks of X and XII cracked. Worming (defunct) to opening and closing issues of each vol., generally diminishing toward the middle issues. A more fragile paper stock was used for many issues from IX onward, resulting in some torn leaves. Vol.VI (no.262-313), 1082pp.; vol.VII (no.314-365), 1023pp.; vol.VIII (no.366-413),

1066pp.; vol.IX (no.419-470), 1132pp.; vol.X (no.471-522), 1020pp.; vol.XI (no.523-574), 842pp.; vol.XII (no.575-622), 750pp.; vol.XIII (no.623-674), 760pp. Pagination does not include the numerous supplements (decrees, notices, shipping tables etc.), and several duplicate issues in VIII and XII. Zanzibar, Gazette Press, 1897-1904. £3,750

Over four hundred issues of this fascinating periodical, which provided a weekly digest of information on the Zanzibar Archipelago and its East African neighbours. In covering the turn of the century, it records a period of great change, as Zanzibar adapted to life under British control (as a protectorate) and formally abolished slavery.

The first issue of the *Gazette* was published in February 1892, nearly two years after Zanzibar was made a British protectorate. It was one of two periodicals published by the Gazette Press—the other was a monthly agricultural journal, *The Shamba*—and was run from an office in Mnazi Mmoja near Stone Town. It was chiefly directed toward British residents and was, as would be expected, editorially one-sided in its reporting of struggles within the Empire, from the Sudan Campaign to expeditions against the Al-Qasimi in the Persian Gulf. Despite this bias, it made a clear effort to appeal to a wide readership, printing the signal news of different communities and including multiple translations of important texts. Though the content varied, each issue included Reuters telegrams, original and reprinted articles, local news, tables (shipping, imports and exports etc.) and advertisements for goods and services.

The original material, located in the articles and local news, is most evident in volumes VI to IX of the present set. As volume VI covers February 1897 to January 1898 it includes much on the abolishment of slavery as a legal status, announced in a decree by Sayyid Hamoud bin Mohammed Al-Said (r.1896-1902) in April 1897, ranging from **the inclusion of the decree itself** (see VI, no.271, p.5) to articles on the subsequent economic changes and the illegal continuation of enslavement in the archipelago and at other hotspots such as Muscat. Less impactful, but still significant, are other examples of local reportage, such as the series of notes on Pemba and its capital Chake-Chake, related by a pseudonymous special correspondent ‘Rafiki’. Even innocuous sections harbour gems of local history and culture, like the cricket reports showing how Zanzibar C.C. changed from an all British team to one with starring roles for Parsi players (who later, along with the Portuguese, established their own clubs).

Like other Zanzibar-printed material, the *Gazette* is institutionally scarce and rare (if not unrecorded) in commerce. This run, though shabby, is substantial and unlikely to be matched outside of institutional and university collections. Copac/Jisc locates full sets (vol.I to vol.XVIII) at SOAS, Oxford, Cambridge and the British Library. OCLC records further holdings at SLUB Dresden, Frankfurt University Library, the University of Hartford and the Library of Congress.

EGYPT, NEAR EAST & MIDDLE EAST

Manama in the 1950s

14 [BAHRAIN] UNIDENTIFIED PHOTOGRAPHER. Original photographs of Manama, Bahrain.

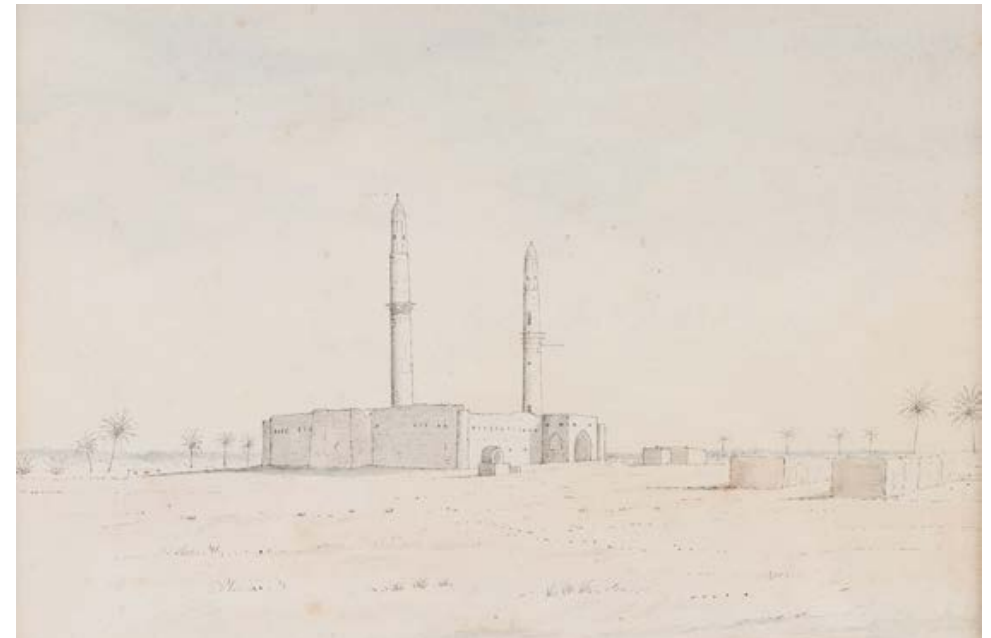
Seventeen original silver gelatin photographs (fourteen small format and three postcard sized). All but three captioned on the versos in pencil. Some staining and spotting to the versos, a few printed from damaged negatives, otherwise very clean and clear with little fading. Manama, [c.1952-54]. £1,750*



An excellent group of snapshots of Bahrain, chiefly focusing on the Bahrain International Airport and the capital, Manama.

The photographer was probably a serviceman based at RAF Bahrain, a military installation attached to the Bahrain International Airport from 1943 to 1971. Several photographs show the airfield, training base and the inside of some billets. Only one is aerial, a vertiginous bird's-eye view of Muharraq Island, where the airfield was located.

In addition to the expected images of military life are glimpses of Manama, where the servicemen spent their time off. There are interesting views of commercial streets, the Al Fadhel Mosque and the Bab Al Bahrain. Some provide lively period detail such as the film poster for *Nau Bahar* (an Indian drama released in 1952), a dealership advertising Ford cars, and a street lined with flags in preparation for the state visit of King Saud Ibn Abdulaziz in April 1954. That visit, undertaken shortly after Saud became King, was witness to the first suggestion of a bridge linking Eastern Saudi Arabia to Bahrain, an idea that eventually came into being with the construction of the King Fahd Causeway in the 1980s.



Incomparable Watercolours of Oman by a Master Surveyor

15 CONSTABLE (Captain Charles Golding). A collection of twenty-nine watercolours and drawings depicting views, architecture and Indian Navy ships in the Gulf of Oman and the Arabian Gulf. [With:] A manuscript commonplace book by Constable, containing excerpts from early European texts on the Middle East, pencil sketches and his own unpublished notes on the Gulf. [With:] A later printing of Constable's chart of the Gulf from his 1857-60 survey.

Paintings and drawings: [Various places in Oman, Bahrein and Iran], 1837-1853. Manuscript commonplace book: N.p., n.d., [c.1845-55]. Engraved chart: London, Admiralty, April 1903. 1837-1903. P.O.A.*

An outstanding and important collection of watercolours and drawings, executed by Charles Golding Constable (1821-1879), an Indian Navy surveyor who completed the second British survey of the Arabian Gulf and compiled the *Persian Gulf Pilot* (London, 1864). In his time, he was justly famed for his draughtsmanship and deep knowledge of both the Arabian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman.

Low, commenting on Constable's attachment to the Persian Expeditionary Force in 1856, lauds his aptness for the role: "No fitter person could have been found, either in the service or out of it, as for many years he had turned his attention to the hydrography of the Persian Gulf, and his knowledge of every creek and inlet was so profound as to have passed into a proverb among his brother officers."



those days a considerable trade there, but when these were abandoned
 the place fell to decay, and for a long time appears to have been a
 very inconsiderable town. When traders visited it in July 1821 it was little
 more than a collection of wretched huts, the bazaar was almost empty
 and he says the population at the fullest season might amount to
 3 or 4000 souls. At the western part of the town was the remains of a
 square fort built by Shah Abbas, close to this might be seen numerous
 & reservoirs, a little further on he found the gate way of the former town
 & the ruins of houses thickly scattered around, still further west ^{say tower} stand
 the remains of the English factory, so completely gone to decay, that it
 was difficult to trace the original plan of the buildings. Fraser then
 visited the monuments of the English who had died at the factory. He
 looked for inscriptions but the external parts had suffered too much
 from the weather to have retained any. There might once have been
 there. There were 12 in all of various shapes & sizes; some with domes
 like Mohammedan mausoleums; some were pyramidal; & one,
 a pillar placed upon a pedestal; all were fast going to decay.
 I visited these myself in May 1851, below is a sketch made on the spot



about 20 feet high

EGYPT, NEAR EAST & MIDDLE EAST



The collection is weighted toward Oman and the Strait of Hormuz – with
 seven images of Muscat, four of the Musandam peninsula and four showing ports
 on the Persian (now Iranian) side of the Strait. There are also outstanding pieces
 outside of that grouping, including a watercolour of Masirah Island, the largest
 island of Oman and an accurate rendering of the Khamis Mosque, the oldest Mosque
 in Bahrain. We are not aware of a comparable nineteenth-century visual record
 of such places and could not wish for a better man to have acted as their witness.

Provenance: From the Constable family archive. A selection of the works featured
 in an exhibition titled *Views of the Gulf*, which opened at Grindlays Bank in late
 November 1984 and was also shown at The Alpine Club Gallery later that year.
 A fuller description is available on request.

Low, C.R., *History of the Indian Navy*, (London, 1877), p.404.





Magic Lantern Slides of Iran during Wartime

16 [IRAN] UNIDENTIFIED PHOTOGRAPHER. A Trip to Persia with a Soldier. [Title from typescript notes.]

54 (of 60) photographic lantern slides (silver gelatin glass positives), each measuring 81 by 82mm. Black paper tape around edges, small number labels and manuscript captions to each slide. Apart from small cracks to corners of 13, 20 and 53 the slides are in excellent condition. Housed in a contemporary wooden case (clearly used for a different set of slides) and accompanied by a 12ff. duplicated typescript of the photographer's notes for the slideshow. Iran, n.d. but [c.1917-19]. £1,750*

An immersive set of magic lantern slides documenting a British soldier's service in Persia (modern-day Iran) during the First World War. All but one of the slides are photographs taken by the soldier and are accompanied by a (duplicated) typescript lecture, describing his journey and elaborating on the images.

Though slides no.1 to 6 are missing, the typescript notes explain that the photographer was sent to Hamadan on detached duty, leaving Baghdad in early October (no year is given but several factors point to 1917 or 1918). A train journey to Balad Ruz and a 300-mile drive through Iraqi Kurdistan took his party over the border into Persia, first halting at Qasr-e Shirin. They then progressed through the Zagros mountains via the Paitak Pass, resulting in some beautiful views, and halted at Kerend-e Gharb which acted as "the summer hill station for the wives of Officers and men of the Mesopotamian forces" (f.3). Needing to make up time

they skipped a sojourn to Taq-e Bostan but did stop at Mount Behistun, where the photographer studied the famous Inscription of Darius the Great, carved around 500BC.

After travelling onward through Asadabad, "the wildest country it has ever been my lot to see" (f.6), the party arrived at Hamadan. They instantly took up their "duties" (none of which are described) and stayed for nearly nine months. **The twenty-three slides from that period offer a rare picture of the city, covering its environs, historic monuments and commercial areas.** The first images concentrate on its past with views of Hegmataneh Hill and studies of the Ganjnameh inscriptions and stone lion of Hamadan (shir-e sangi-ye Hamedan). Contemporary life is represented in the bazaar and fields, with several portraits of tradespeople including felt makers, carpet merchants, bakers, farmers and a striking image of a pipe turner, busily practicing his craft amid long curls of shavings. A notable omission from the Hamadan series (and its accompanying text) is any reference to the terrible problems the city faced during the war, which included famine caused by the successive droughts of 1916 and 1917, and epidemics from the mass movements of people (including occupying armies) across the country.

The final slides show Qazvin (where he re-joined his company at the British headquarters), Tehran and Ray. His time at the Winter quarters of the British Legation, which was based in the capital, gave him the opportunity to explore and take some highly interesting photographs, such as those showing the Shah's Summer palace, where he spied "framed photographs" (f.12) in the closed off interior, and the engine of a train on the sole railway of the country: "This engine pulls a good load, but there is a tremendous amount of confusion, hissing and whistling" (f.12). **Unusual and scarce.** Photographic records of Iran during WWI are considerably rarer than those of the Mesopotamian Campaign and very few document one location (in this case Hamadan) with such focus. The format of these, clearly used as part of a magic lantern show/lecture, is also uncommon and gives evidence of how wartime experiences were communicated to those at home; for example, the concentration of landscapes and artefacts set against the omission of harsh realities (particularly those affecting the Iranian people).





The First Meeting between Ibn Saud and Faisal I

17 KERIM (A.) Iraq-Najd Conference.

Two original silver gelatin photo postcards, both measuring 137 by 88mm. Images clear and unfaded, in excellent condition. Ms. date of '1930' to verso of the larger group portrait. [Baghdad], A. Kerim, Photographer to H. M. King of Iraq, [c.1930]. **£1,250***

Two rare images of the first meeting between Ibn Saud and Faisal I of Iraq. The photographs show the two kings sitting aboard *HMS Lupin*, where they signed a peace treaty on the 22nd of February 1930. In one photograph they are joined by Sir Francis Humphrys (the British High Commissioner), and in the other they are surrounded by a group of Saudi, Iraqi and British officials.

Long-standing tensions between the rulers had been exacerbated by the Ikhwan Revolt (1927-1930), in which the Ikhwan, once soldiers of Ibn Saud, turned against him and raided other Arab States and Kingdoms, including Mandatory Iraq Britain,

having captured several Ikhwan leaders (who were briefly held on *HMS Lupin*), returned them to Ibn Saud, who agreed to take responsibility for any future raids.

The British, eager to establish better relations between Mandatory Iraq and the Kingdom of Hejaz and Nejd, then wasted no time in arranging a meeting. "A *Bon Voisinage* agreement was drafted, and provision made for a settlement of the frontier posts question by arbitration. Extradition procedures and permanent diplomatic relations between Iraq and Nejd were to be established" (Leatherdale).

Kerim ran successful photographic studios in Basra, Baghdad and later Hinaidi. We have encountered a number of his photographs, publications and postcards, but very few documenting official meetings between Faisal I and other Arab leaders. Leatherdale, C., *Britain and Saudi Arabia, 1925-1939: The Imperial Oasis* (Routledge, 1983), p.120.

Announcing the Armistice of Mudros

18 [MESOPOTAMIAN CAMPAIGN] [MARSHALL (Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Raine)]. Proclamation by the G.O.C.-in-Chief in Mesopotamia to the People of Iraq, on the occasion of the successful conclusion of hostilities against the Turkish Armies.

Printed broadside measuring 372 by 222mm. Two old folds (vertical more noticeable), a little marginal spotting, otherwise very good. Baghdad, [Army Headquarters,] dated November 2nd, 1918 [but printed November 4th, 1918]. **£1,250***

An exceedingly rare broadside announcing the end of the end of hostilities in the Middle Eastern of Theatre of the First World War, an event remembered as the Armistice of Mudros. Significantly less florid than General Maude's famous *Proclamation* — which was actually penned by Mark Sykes — the present document was printed less than a week after the Armistice was concluded (30th October, 1918) and rushed out in English and Arabic to inform the Iraqi people of the victory.

It first restates the essence of Maude's message, issued shortly after entering Baghdad in March 1917, offering reassurance at a time



of change and promising equal justice and opportunity “under British Rule”. Then, after a brief account of how the conflict concluded, it moves onto a list of eight announcements, most of which relate to ending restrictions on travel (including “routes to the sacred places ... for organized pilgrimages”) and economic activity. There are also promises of reward and aid, such as bonuses of one month’s pay to Iraqi employees of the Civil Administration and the “distribution of food and clothing ... to the poor of Baghdad and other towns”.

Despite mirroring aspects of Maude’s *Proclamation* there are a few notable shifts in the language, none of which is more salient than the description of the British Army as “deliverers” instead of “liberators”. One assumes Lieut. Gen. Marshall was aware the latter was an inappropriate term for an occupying army and might contribute to the “vexations” felt by the Iraqi people as a result of living under British control for over a year and a half. (It should be noted a second issue of Maude’s *Proclamation* was printed eight days after the present broadside, which might suggest otherwise.)

Rare. We have only been able to locate one copy of the English version, at the Imperial War Museum. Though there are no copies in Libraryhub or OCLC, the latter does list a copy of the Arabic version at the University of Toronto.

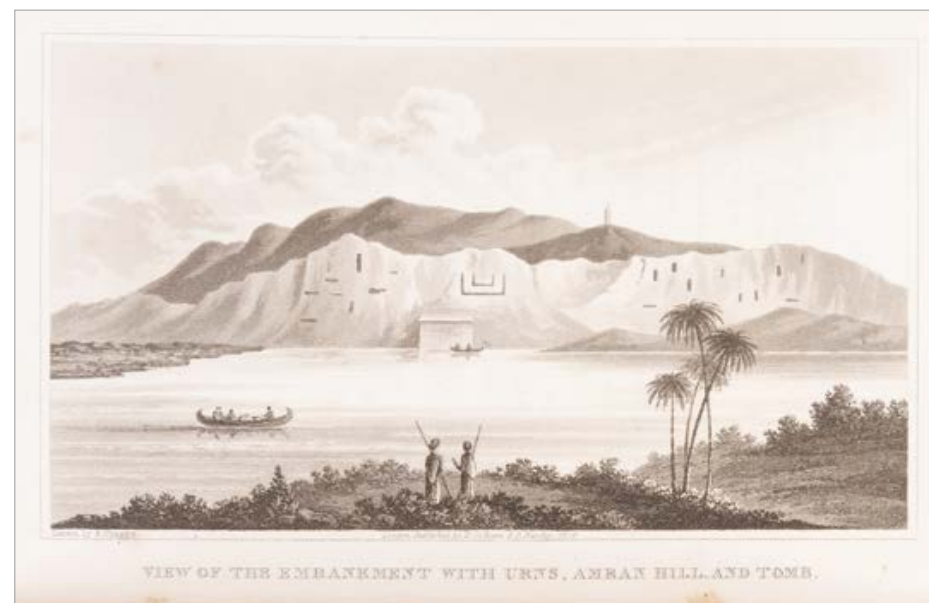
Searching for the Tower Of Babel

19 MIGNAN (Capt. Robert). **Travels in Chaldaea, including a Journey from Bussorah to Bagdad, Hillah, and Babylon, performed on foot in 1827. With Observations on the Sites and Remains of Babel, Seleucia, and Ctesiphon.**

First edition. With an itinerary, a folding engraved map and a folding plan, 6 fine aquatint plates and 16 woodcut illustrations in the text. 8vo. Near-contemporary full calf, elaborately gilt spine, contrasting labels, boards ruled in blind gilt; extremities a little rubbed, otherwise very good. Plates and facing pages slightly foxed (as is often the case), rest of interior clean and fresh. A lovely copy. xvi, 333pp. London, Henry Colburn and Richard Bentley, 1829.

£500

A beautiful copy of Mignan’s explorations in Ottoman Iraq. The principal aim of his journey was to reach the site of the ancient city of Babylon (modern-day Hillah) and determine the location of the Tower of Babel. He first set out from Basra, walking along the bank of the Shatt al-Arab, up to the confluence of the Tigris and Euphrates. Thence he continued to Baghdad, making stops at Ctesiphon and Seleucia. Eventually he reached his intended destination of Hillah which was the largest town within the ruins of Babylon. From Hillah he made several trips to the tells punctuating its environs, inspecting the largest mounds including Birs-i-Nimrud which was favoured by Niebuhr, Buckingham and Rich as the site of the elusive



tower. Though Birs-i-Nimrud was the grandest in scale Mignan deemed Al Mujalibah the likeliest candidate, an opinion also expressed by the British geographer James Rennell. While the Babylonian content likely spurred initial sales of the book, the lasting value is perhaps better located in Mignan’s descriptions of the living people and places he experienced by way of his archaeological quest. *Atabey*, 908.

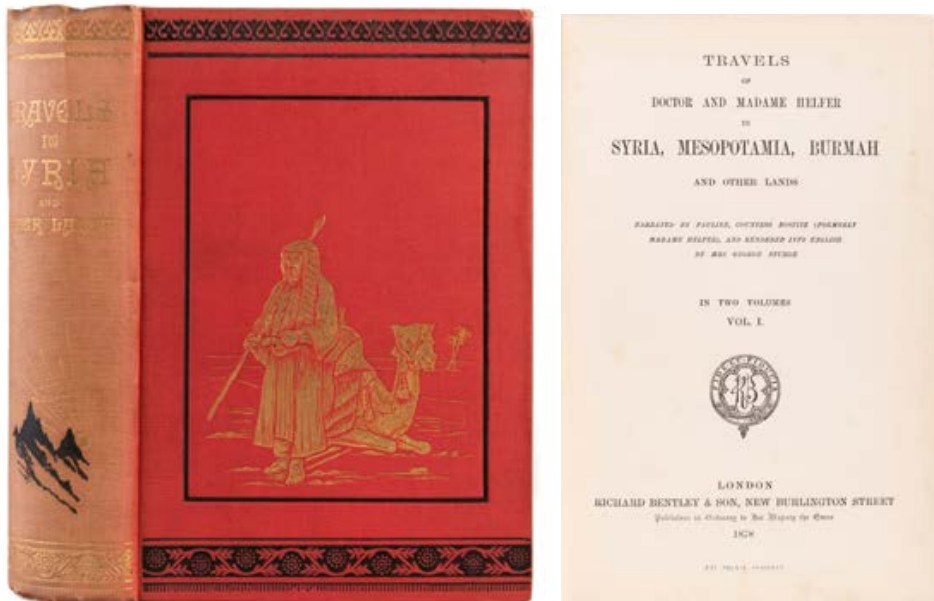
With an Excellent Description of Muscat including a Visit to the Imam’s Harem

20 NOSTITZ (Pauline, Countess – formerly Madame Helfer). **Travels of Doctor and Madame Helfer in Syria, Mesopotamia, Burmah and other Lands. Rendered into English by Mrs George Sturge.**

First English edition. 2 vols in 1. Engraved frontispiece. 8vo. Original red pictorial cloth, gilt, a.e.g., the spine somewhat faded, front hinge split but holding firmly, otherwise very good. Prize inscription to front free-endpaper, relief bookplate of John Brinton to front pastedown. vi, 346; iv, 346pp. London, Richard Bentley, 1878.

£1,250

A nice copy of a highly eventful account of travel in the Middle East. **The work is especially significant for Nostitz’s descriptions of her interactions with women: Armenians at Aintab (Gaziantep), Syrian Christians in Latakia and Muslim women in Baghdad and Muscat. The latter, a visit to the Imam’s harem, is especially notable as it appears to be the first, first-person, English-language description of its kind.**



Though published in 1878, Nostitz's account details a period of travel from 1835 to 1842, most of which was undertaken with her husband, Johann Helfer, a doctor and aspiring naturalist. It was Johann's growing melancholy at his uneventful life in Prague that spurred their decision to leave the city in April 1835, with the aim of reaching Smyrna (Izmir) where they could live off his work as a *bekim*.

A chance meeting with two "nephews of the celebrated Dost Mahomet Khan" (p.59) — who turned out to be the rogue sons of an indigo planter — inspired their exit from Smyrna, disguised in Mamluk costume. After sailing to Beirut and Latakia with their new acquaintances, they travelled overland to Aleppo. There, another serendipitous moment defined their direction, this time with Lieut. Lynch who invited them to join the Euphrates Expedition. The chapters covering the expedition borrow from Johann's diary, an immersive day-by-day account which includes a harrowing description of the loss of the *Tigris*. Despite other close shaves they reached the Shatt-al-Arab after three months on the river.

After a short stay in Bushire they set sail for Calcutta (Kolkata), stopping at Muscat, where Nostitz enjoyed the aforementioned visit to the Imam's harem. She was invited by the British Consul's wife and had an English sailor boy as her interpreter. From the description of the boy donning a servant's vivid costume to that of the harem's inner chamber — complete with a bronze bedstead, gifted by Queen Victoria — it is a remarkable episode. Such exchanges were extremely rare as so few European women ventured into Muscat and, as far as we know, there is no earlier English-language account of the Imam's harem. The later chapters cover the couple's time in India, Johann's untimely demise in the Andaman Islands and Nostitz's return to Prague.

The book is usually found in two volumes and without the engraved frontispiece (a lovely engraving of Joun, a hilltop village in Lebanon, once home to the traveller Lady Hester Stanhope). We can only locate one other copy such as this (two volumes in one, pictorial red cloth and with the frontis.) sold at Sotheby's on the 26th of October, 1995. It is almost certainly a remainder binding.
Not in Blackmer.

Rare Guide to Iraq

21 [PAIFORCE] Services Guide to Iraq.

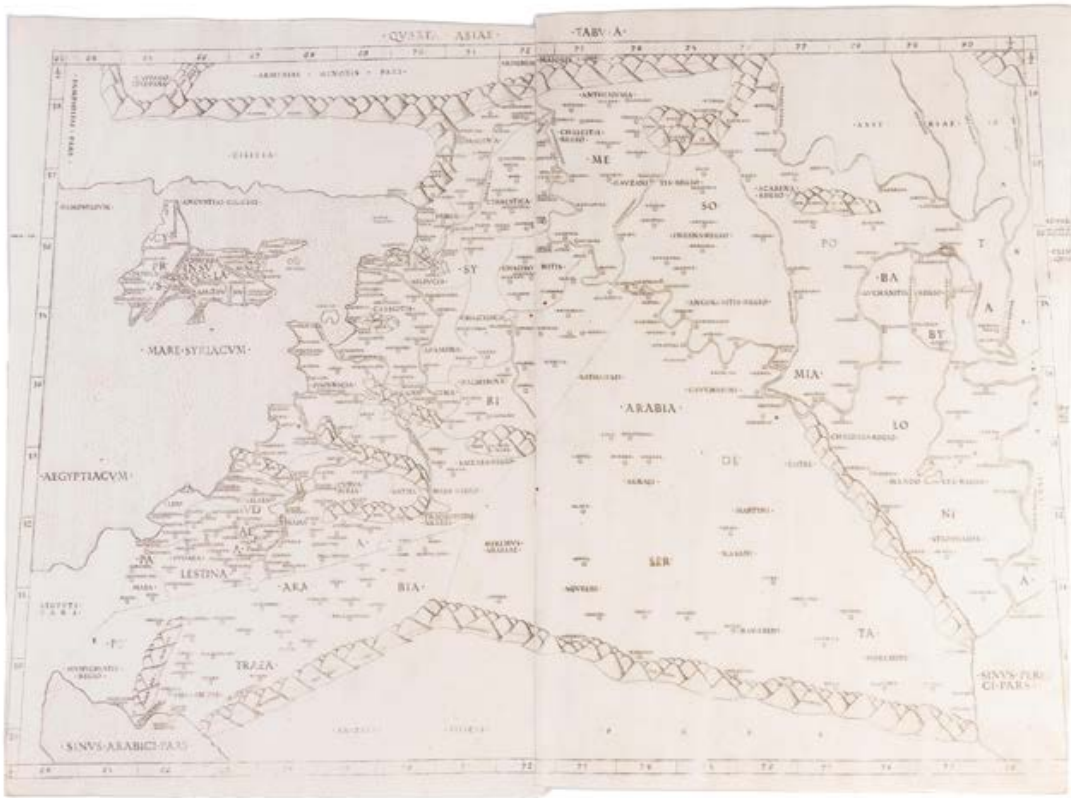
First edition. Full-page maps of Iraq and Baghdad and map of Baghdad amenities area on back cover. 12mo. Original illustrated wrappers, stapled; a few small stains to wrappers, a little dusty, otherwise very good. 46, [2]ads pp. N.p., n.d., but [Iraq, likely Baghdad, Paiforce G.H.Q. Welfare Committee, c.1942]. [With:] WILLS (W.D. & H.O.) **Some useful hints for soldiers arriving in India**. First edition. 12mo. Original illustrated wrappers, stapled, a little edgeworn, staple rusted, otherwise very good. 21, [1]pp. London, issued by the Proprietors of Wills's "WILD WOODBINE" cigarettes, [19]44. £275

An extremely rare guide to Iraq, produced for members of Paiforce (Persia and Iraq Force). It covers the expected subjects of health, hostels, clubs, sports and tours but also aims to instil a degree of cultural and historical awareness, principally with Seton Lloyd's short history of the country. Lloyd was the curator of the Baghdad Museum at the time, an institution mentioned in the guide as home to "astonishingly beautiful specimens of early Sumerian art, and the whole of Iraq's history ... within well laid out rooms" (p.23).

Less routine sections highlight *Trunk Call* (the Paiforce paper) and list Christian churches in Iraq and Bahrain. The advertisements, acting as front and rear endpapers, give a sense of the establishments catering to the troops, including an advert for a shopping centre belonging to the Hasso Brothers, who issued many fascinating photographic postcards of Iraq.

Rare, with no copies in Libraryhub or OCLC. We have only been able to trace one example, located at the Imperial War Museum.





The Second Printed Map of Mesopotamia & the Levant

22 PTOLEMY (Claudius). BUCKINCK (Arnold). *Quarta Asiae Tabula*.

Double-page engraved map, printed on two sheets totalling 370 by 550mm. Trimmed into the marginal text. Two later annotations/additions in ink; a cross above Jerusalem and “Bagdad” neatly written above Babylon. A few small dark spots to the centre, otherwise very good. [Rome, Evangelista Tosinus, 1507]. £5,500

A lovely copy of the second printed map of Mesopotamia (modern-day Iraq), the Levant and the Holy Land.

Claudius Ptolemy, often considered the “Father of Geography” was a Greco-Egyptian scholar working in Alexandria, Egypt, circa 150 A.D. His most lasting monument was the ‘Geographia’, a summation of the geographical knowledge of the world as it was known in his time, possibly illustrated with maps, but certainly incorporating the technical data necessary to create them. With the fall of the Western Roman Empire, the text was lost to western scholars until about 1406 when the scholar Jacobo d’Angelo prepared a Latin translation of a Greek manuscript.

The rediscovery prompted great excitement; numerous manuscript copies were made, many of them containing maps from Ptolemy’s calculations. Later, with the invention of printing — particularly printing from engraved plates — Ptolemy’s text, and the accompanying maps, formed the basis of the earliest printed atlases.

This printing plate was published by Arnold Buckinck in Rome in 1478; his was the second printed edition of Ptolemy with maps, but the first version, issued in 1477, is so rare as to be unobtainable, leaving this as the oldest engraved map of Mesopotamia, the Levant and the Holy Land acquirable by a collector.



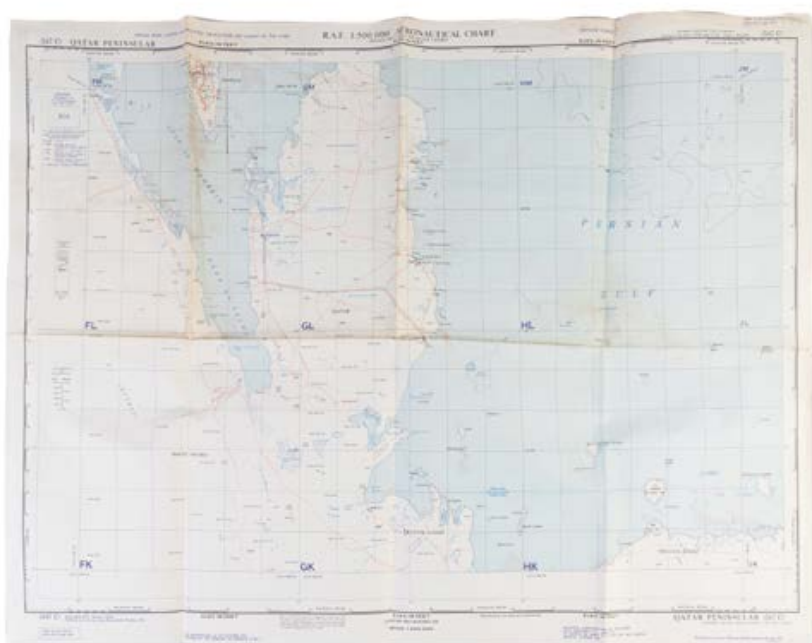
Qatar from the Air

23 [QATAR] GEOGRAPHICAL SECTION, GENERAL STAFF. Qatar Peninsular (547 C).

Series GSGS 4715. Edition I - GSGS. Scale 1:500,000. Coloured R.A.F. aeronautical chart, measuring 738 by 573mm. Old folds, slightly browned and dusty, light foxing to margins, otherwise very good. [London], D. Survey, War Office and Air Ministry, 1957. £750

An excellent official British aeronautical chart of Qatar. It was issued by the Geographical Section, General Staff (GSGS) as part of their 4715 series of 1:500,000 scale maps. The GSGS supplied maps to the British Armed Forces (in this case the R.A.F.), collected data on foreign survey networks and prepared survey data for Expeditionary Force mobilisation. We have only been able to find one earlier GSGS map devoted to Qatar, issued in 1956 as part of its 4878 series.

Scarce. We cannot locate the map in either Libraryhub or OCLC. Senate House, the National Library of Scotland and the British Library all have sets of the GSGS series 4715, therefore it is likely they hold copies of the present map despite not listing them individually.



EUROPE, RUSSIA, TURKEY



24 ALBANIS DE BEAUMONT (Jean-François.) Voyage historique et pittoresque du comté du Nice.

First edition. Engraved dedication to the Duke of Gloucester, fine hand-coloured engraved map, 12 etched views on 9 sheets, each finely hand-coloured by Gabriel Lory the elder, and with plate numbers impressed by hand, folding leaf at end with list and explanation of plates. Folio. Geneva, Isaac Bardin, de l'imprimerie de Bonnand, 1787. £10,500

This work was published in both French and English, the former in 1787, the latter in 1791.

Albanis Beaumont (1755-1812) was born at Chambéry and was trained as an engineer at Mezières and enlisted in the Sardinian army in 1775. One of his first postings was to Nice and during that time he met the Duke of Gloucester who

engaged him as a tutor for his children. This role afforded him the opportunity to travel as he accompanied the family through the Alps and sometimes into French territory. (At the time Sardinian territory stretched as far as Provence.)

His published accounts of his travels demonstrated his interest in classical history and included scientific, mostly geological, notes. More important are the hand-coloured illustrations ...

In 1790 the Duke of Gloucester moved his family to London and Albanis entered into partnership with Thomas Gowland who in addition to publishing these views, also saw works on Switzerland and Piedmont through the press.

The images are as follows:

1. Coloured plan of Nice and environs. 2. Gulf of Saint-Tropez. 3. A monument erected in honour of Julius Caesar. 4. Inside a Roman Circus. 5. Inside the Circus Julii or Frejus Forum. 6. View of the Chateau de St. Andre. 7. Prospect of the cave of St. Andre, located a mile from the chateau of the same name. 8. The Vard, a river that flows to the sea and limits the estates between those of France and the King of Sardinia. 9. The Church of Saint-Ponce and the Valley of the same name. 10. Entrance to the harbour of Lympia, with city below the castle. 11. The Port of Lympia and that of Mount Alban Castle, seen on the mountain in the middle of the plate. 12. The coastline and environs of Nice and the surrounding mountains, extending as far as the Port of Ville-Franche and the Lantern. 13. The Port of Ville-Franche and the Castle of Mount Alban in the distance on a mountain top.

OCLC locates copies at BL, Oxford, Geneva and the Morgan.

Abbey Travel, 48; *Bobins*, 508.



The English Country House in Context

25 [BOWLES & CARVER.] Nine sets of engraved and hand-coloured views (108 in total) of London, Venice, America and the West Indies as well as important country houses, famous battles and nautical engagements.

Engraved plates measuring c.175 by 275mm, with handsome early 19th-century hand-colouring. Various English paper watermarks dated between 1799-1818. Oblong folio (approx. 235 by 365mm) 19th-century sheep-backed marbled boards (joints and spine worn and broken, corners bumped, three French engraved views bound at the beginning and end as ?endleaves). London, for Bowles & Carver..., [c. 1800-1820]. £25,000

A satisfying and substantial group of Carington Bowles' plates, restruck from the eighteenth-century originals. Taken together they reflect the preoccupations of the day: not just the local environs of England, but also the spectacles of Venice, battles in Europe (this is the time of Napoleon) and America during the Seven Years' War.

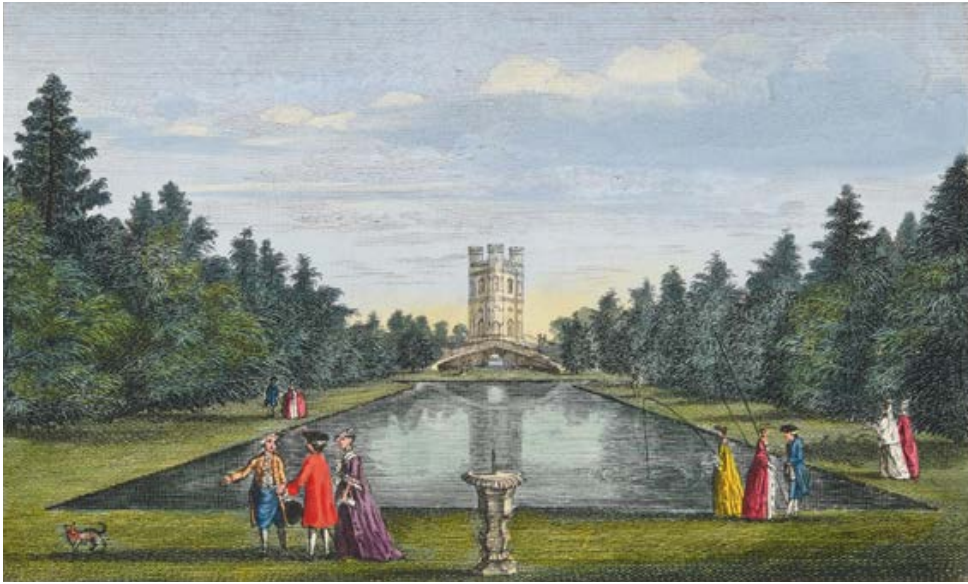
The volume is organized as follows:

Book 1. Twelve Pleasing Views Down the River Thames and Prospects at Sea.

Views of Limehouse, Deptford and Woolwich as well as Tilbury Fort, the Kent Downs, Portsmouth and Dover Castle.

Book 8. Twelve Views of Gentlemens Seats and Gardens by Woollett &c.

Houses include:



Mereworth Castle, home to the Earl of Westmoreland. Mereworth was built in the 1720's by the 7th Earl and designed by the architect Colen Campbell; it is an almost exact copy of Palladio's Villa Rotunda in Venice.

Coombe Bank House, designed by Roger Morris for the 4th Duke of Argyll. The Palladian house is illustrated in *Vitruvius Britannicus*. The house was said to have been inspired by Burlington's Tottenham Park, Wiltshire.

Foots Cray Place, Kent. Seat of Bouchier Cleeve. Also inspired by the Villa Rotunda in Venice. The design of the house has been attributed to Isaac Ware. The house was destroyed by fire in 1949.

Esher Place, Surrey. Remodelled by Henry Pelham in the first half of the 18th century by William Kent who added some of the earliest elements of Gothic revival decoration in England.

Whitton Park, home of the Duke of Argyll. A Palladian villa designed by Roger Morris. Two views: one of the house and part of the gardens and another of the canal and gothic tower.

Book 14. Twelve Views of the Great Canal of Venice.

A journey up the Grand Canal passing the Church of the Holy Cross, Palazzo Flangini, Palazzo Bembo, the Rialto Bridge and ending with two views of the Doge's Palace.

Book 19. Twelve Remarkable Views in North America and West Indies.

A view of Quebec "take partly from Point des Peres, and partly on board the Vanguard Man of War by Capt. Hervey Smith".

A view of the fall of Montmorenci "and the attack made by Gen' Wolf on the French Intrenchments...July 31st 1759".



Cape Rouge "From this place 1500 chosen Troops at the break of day fell down the River on the ebb of Tide to the place of landing, 13th Sept 1759".

A view of Gaspee Bay in the Gulf of St Laurence, "this French settlement used to supply Quebec with Fish, till it was destroyed by General Wolf..."

A view of the Pierced Island, "a remarkable rock in the Gulf of St Laurence..."

An East view of Montreal.

A view of Louisberg in North America, taken from the Light House when the city was besieged in 1758.

A South West View of the City of New York in North America.

A View of Charles Town, the Capital of South Carolina.

A view of the great Cohoes Falls on the Mohawk River.

A view of Bethlem, the great Moravian Settlement in the province of Pennsylvania.

A view of the Entrance of the Harbour of the Havana [Cuba].

Book 22. Twelve Prospects in Derbyshire, Cheshire, Lincoln-Shire, York, Durham and Noblemen's Parks.

The views are after paintings by Thomas Smith of Derby (c.1767).

Views include Hopping Mill Ware on the River Derwent north of Derby, Lime [Lyme] Park, Cheshire "with that extraordinary custom of driving the Stags through the water", Dunnington, Cliff on the River Trent, High Force, Matlock high Tower, "the New Water Works at Belton", Hagley Park Worcestershire, Newstead Park [Newstead Abbey], Exton Park and the "Petrifying Spring" at Knaresborough.

Book 24. Twelve of the most remarkable Sieges and Battles in Europe.

A series of views "representing the most considerable Transactions in the Siege



Printed for & Sold by Bowles & Carver,

The Royal Palace of Hampton Court.

N^o. 69. S. Paul's Church Yard. London.

Le Palais Royale de Hampton Court.

of a Place”. The first six views show the preparation and execution of a siege culminating in the storming and plundering of a city “no age, sex or condition is safe, but all share the horrors of the scene”. These are followed by famous battle scenes including Culloden, Lowoschutz (Bohemia), Newmark [Silesia] and Minden [Westphalia].

Book 32. Twelve Views of Cathedrals, Churches, &c in England. A little browned.
 Interior and Exterior view of St Paul’s, London.
 Three views of interior and exterior of Westminster.
 Two interior views of Canterbury Cathedral.
 Two interior views of York Minster.
 Interior of St Stephen Walbrook, London. Designed by Wren.
 Interior of St Martin-in-the-Fields.

Book 34. Twelve Views in and about London, of Public Buildings &c.

Book 35. Twelve Views in and about London, of Public Buildings &c. [a different series from above].

Two different sets of views including a view down the Thames from the Tower towards St Paul’s, the Foundling Hospital, the Custom House, Westminster Bridge from Lambeth, the old wooden Hampton Court Bridge, the Royal Hospital at Greenwich, Royal Hospital at Chelsea, the Rotunda and gardens at Ranelagh [Chelsea], St James’s Palace, Kensington Palace, Hampton Court Palace, Windsor Castle, Horse Guards Parade, Mansion House, Royal Exchange, Ironmongers’ Hall, the Monument, Bethlehem Hospital.

The views are listed in *Carington Bowles’ new and enlarged catalogue* (1784): “consisting of a great variety of perspective views in England, Europe, Asia, and America. Sets of Shipping, Sea-pieces, Sea Engagements, Huntings, Horses, Humorous, Entertaining, Scripture, Moral, Sieges and Battles, English Birds, Seven



EUROPE, RUSSIA, TURKEY

Champions, &c. Engraved and finished in a more masterly Manner than usual. Printed on half Sheets of fine Demy Paper. Each Print is 11 Inches wide, and 7 Inches deep. Price 3s. the set”.

Carington Bowles’ business was taken over by his successor, Henry Carington Bowles who traded with Samuel Carver between 1793 and 1832.

The customer would have been able to mix and match from the various sets available. It is very rare to find a long run of views collected together as here, especially on such interesting subjects.

THE EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY ENGLISH COUNTRY HOUSE IN CONTEXT:

This fine selection of prints includes a number of views of private country houses and important public buildings. Many of the houses in the *Twelve Views of Gentlemen’s Seats and Gardens* illustrate the Italianate and Palladian style that was popular in England in the eighteenth century and reflect a growing fascination with European culture that was ignited by the vogue for the Grand Tour.

Within this set of prints we also see the English Country house alongside views of Venice (a popular destination on the Grand Tour) and witness how many important public buildings were modelled in the classical style. The views also take a wider perspective and examine North America and the West Indies, which were not only important trading places but also fractious English colonies which were disintegrating and having long-term effects on life at home for many noble families.

This collection of views is an important snapshot of life in England at the end of the eighteenth century, brought to life in vivid colour.

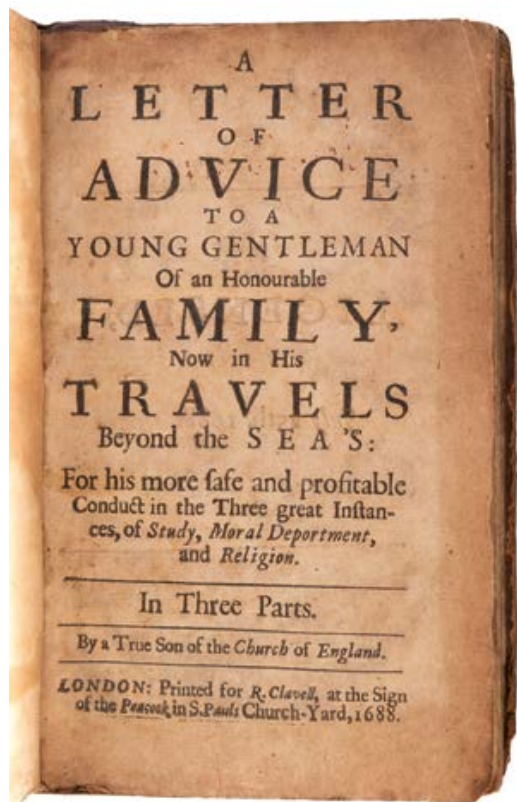
Seventeenth-Century Travel Guide

26 [BURY (Arthur).] A letter of advice to a young gentleman of an honourable family, now in his travels beyond the sea’s: for his more safe and profitable conduct in the three great instances, of study, moral deportment, and religion. In three parts. By a True Son of the Church of England.

First edition. 12mo. Early calf, rebounded and later spine label, a bit worn, extremities rubbed, text lightly toned. [viii], 128pp. London, R. Clavell, at the Sign of the Peacock in S. Pauls Church-Yard, 1688. £2,500

A very good copy of this rare guide for English travellers abroad. The work would have primarily been intended for young men embarking on the Grand Tour on which they sought “to acquire cultivation and refinement; to improve their taste by studying the finest specimens of art and architecture; and to participate in the leisure pursuits and sociability of polite company in the different countries through which they passed” (Sweet). However, it’s worth noting that, at the time of publication, the East India Company had been operating for nearly a century, and Jamaica became an English colony in 1655.

The author was clearly aware of the opportunities and dangers travel affords and, in an introductory letter, warns that “from beyond Sea’s as ignorant to the full, and more immoral and extravagant, than if they had never left the Smoak of their own Chimney ... They have only commenced Masters of that hellish and black Art of Debauchery ... Pleasures and vices corrupted these men into nothing more than wicked and irreligious sparks and blades.” This caution is very much in tune with contemporary fears that “corruption by vice remained the principal reason Englishmen believed travellers embraced atheism” (Warneke).



As such, his guide comprises three sections: studies; manners and deportment; and religion. The three of which combined might secure a gentleman’s progress. He advises modesty above all (in manner, dress, and consumption), warns against drinking and “carnal Pollutions”, noting that when young men “are once plunged into those Pits of Filthiness, ’tis very difficult to retreat.” Temperance is recommended in every instance, as is meekness. “Nor will any man that is either wise or pious, either give or accept a Challenge ... Besides, formal duels are but a late invention of the devil.” Finally, he warns against swimming in the Low Countries.

While the author remains unknown, this True Son of the Church of England might be the controversial college head and theologian, Arthur

Bury (1623/4-1713), whose 1690 work, *The Naked Gospel*, was published under the same name. ESTC lists nine works published under that pseudonym between 1677 and 1719.

Provenance: ex-libris of Hugo William Koehler (1886-1941), who was probably amused and heartened by this little book. Koehler was attached to the Office of Naval Intelligence and State Department. He served under cover in Russia during the civil war and was subsequently made naval attaché to Poland.

There are no copies listed on auction records. Carty, T.J., *A Dictionary of Literary Pseudonyms*, (London, 2000) p.216; Sweet, R., *Cities and the Grand Tour ...* (Cambridge, 2012), p.3; Warneke, S., *Images of the Educational Traveller in Early Modern England* (Brill, 1994) p.154; Wing, L1566.

Regulating Pirates during the Revolutionary War

27 CHARLES III. Ordenanza de Primero de Julio de 1779 prescribiendo las reglas con que se ha de hacer el curso de particulares, contra enemigos de la corona.

First edition. Engraved vignette to title-page. Small folio in plain paper wrappers, ms. addendum. 19, [1], [2]pp. Madrid, En la Imprenta Real de la Gazeta, 1779. £3,500

A scarce Royal decree amplifying the ordinance of 1762, concerning the privileges and duties of Spanish privateers for American and Asian territories. The decree was issued to counteract the influence of British corsairs who interfered with the trans-Atlantic commerce of Spanish subjects. Of course, Privateers were actively utilised by the Spanish, British, and French in the Revolutionary War and became a key part of the war at sea.

The fifty-five articles essentially comprise a text book for Spanish privateers and provide detailed instructions regarding, among other things, captured vessels, pirates, enemies, loot, and distribution of prizes, port regulations, and exemptions granted to corsairs.

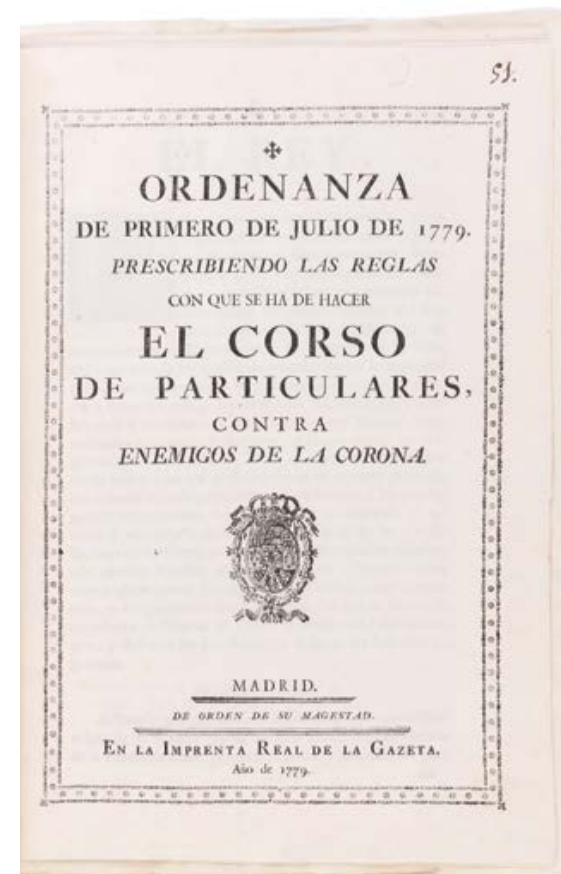
Extremely valuable, the text reappeared in the *Real Cedula de S. M. en que se inserta la Real Ordenanza de Corso con las declaraciones convenientes para su observancia en los dominios de Indias* (1779).

This copy is further distinguished by an additional leaf in manuscript transcribing another 1779 ordinance, in this case concerning French and British prisoners.

The last recorded copy on the market was Maggs in 1928. It was likely the same copy that appeared in the 1925 *Bibliotheca Americana et Philippina* Part IV. Catalogue No. 465.

OCLC locates copies at the BNE, Barcelona, and the Clements library. It also was reprinted in Cadiz and Barcelona in the same year.

Palau, 202849.



Liberty without Prosperity

28 COLLINS (John). The Desponding Negro.

Engraved hand-coloured broadside measuring 320 by 190mm. Laid down on tissue paper, repairs to upper margin, affected a single letter, small loss to the upper left-hand corner. London, C. Sheppard, 25 June, 1793. £2,500*

This handsome song sheet was published as the abolitionist movement gained momentum in England. Current estimates believe there were around 10,000 enslaved and free Black people living in London at the end of the eighteenth century and by the time this appeared, the likes of Olaudah Equiano and the Sons of Africa had formed their own political movement. A number of anti-slavery songs were published, the most famous of which being William Cowper's *The Negro's Complaint* (1788). However, this song — its title perhaps a nod to Cowper — is of particular interest for investigating an under-reported aspect of Black life in Britain.

The songsheet is dominated by the central image of a blind, free Black man begging. The poem itself recounts his experiences of being thrown overboard on the Middle Passage, having been blinded by lightning on deck. He arrives in London, but his freedom is hardly something to celebrate. “How disastrous my fate! Freedom’s ground tho’ I tread now / Torn from home, wife, and children, & wandering for bread / While seas roll between us, which ne’er can be cross’d, / And hope’s distant glimmerings in darkness are lost.”

The poem considers the wider economic context of liberation: “Antislavery verse also ... used meter to present enforced survival as a form of unfreedom that etiolates life; here, being

fated to live is more unlucky than being fated to die. The emphatic verse of *The Desponding Negro* communicates the physical and psychological urgency of the speaker’s desire to escape captivity (associated not only with enslavement but also with free existence in Britain), while also giving form to economic determinants of the speaker’s survival” (Haslanger).

Marcus Wood puts it more bluntly: “It talks of the destitution, loneliness, and isolation of the poor black in Britain, culturally suspended between Britain and the Caribbean. Its focus on the horror of migrant consciousness puts it closer to Jimmy Cliff’s desolate and beautiful *Many Rivers to Cross* than the complacent emotionalism of white abolitionist poems on a similar theme.”



John Collins (1742-1808) was an actor, poet, and bookseller. He was born in Bath though is largely associated with Birmingham where he moved at the age of twenty. He spent about five years living in London from 1788 before returning to Birmingham in 1793. He is best known for his poem “Tomorrow” which William Palgrave included in *The Golden Treasury*.

A twentieth-century recording of the song can be heard here: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eGeLzJIESDY>

Not on OCLC, though we locate a copy at the Bodleian (BOD2595). A Philadelphia edition (without the engraving) was published in the same year. ESTC locates a later edition c.1795 at Cambridge.

English Heritage: <https://www.english-heritage.org.uk/visit/places/portchester-castle/history-and-stories/black-people-in-late-18th-century-britain/> (accessed 22 Jan, 2021); Haslinger, Andrea. “The Speaking and the Dead: Antislavery Poetry’s Fictions of the Person,” *The Eighteenth Century* (Vol. 60, No. 4) Winter 2019; Wood, M., *The Poetry of Slavery* (OUP 2003), p.311.

A Beautiful Ticket to King George III’s Coronation

29 [GEORGE III.] [BICKHAM (George), the elder.] Coronation Ticket. Westminster Abbey. Sep[tember]r 22, 1761.

Engraved ticket measuring 205 by 255mm. Numbered 505 in the left margin in manuscript. A little toned, a couple of spots, trimmed close on the upper and right hand side, but very good. Np, but London, 1761. £3,500*

A charming survival, every bit as grand as the occasion it celebrates.

The scene depicts the coronation itself in the heart of Westminster Abbey, with King George III on the left, and Queen Charlotte beside him. There is an angel blowing a trumpet above them. Douglas Fordham adds, “Victory crowns a new king under a sign emblazoned with ‘SPQB’ — the Senate and People of Britannia — referring to Britain’s place in the old Roman Empire and its assumption of imperial leadership in the present.” In the foreground, there is a large scroll with the words “Magna Charta” signifying the pact between the King and the public.

The task of engraving the ticket is attributed to George Bickham, the elder, who was renowned for his *Universal Penman* (1733-41) which helped codify and popularise the English Round Hand script. Given his dates, he would have prepared the ticket before his death which possibly accounts for the slightly anonymous couple in the image.

King George III (1738-1820) was the first Prince of Wales to be born in England since Charles II in 1630. Although his father died in 1750, George did not assume the throne until 25 October 1760. His reign was a busy one. He was witness to the great advances in navigation and the opening up of the New World under

James Cook. It was also during his reign that the Revolutionary War was fought and lost, followed by the Revolution in France.

ODNB reports of George III choosing his wife and their coronation: "In the end, without vast enthusiasm, he settled on Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (1744-1818), then aged seventeen. Three separate reports denied her beauty, but she was reputed sensible, and although a Lutheran had no objection to the Anglican creed. The marriage took place at St James's Palace on 8 September 1761. The bride and groom met at three in the afternoon and were married at nine at night. Horace Walpole, who had not yet learned to despise the king, wrote that he looked 'very handsome, and talked to her continually with great good humour' (Walpole, Corr., 38.117). A fortnight later, on 22 September 1761, they celebrated their coronation in Westminster Abbey. That year, the king bought Buckingham House (the nucleus of the present Buckingham Palace) and in 1775 he settled it on the queen. It became the usual royal residence in London, all the royal children, save George, being born there." The marriage proved a success. Their shared interests in science and the arts was anchored in a deep religious faith. Indeed, the two of them had fifteen children during their twenty-three years together.

We do not know how many tickets were issued (presumably more than 505), but OCLC locates copies at the BL and UCLA only. We find another at the V&A. Of course, most would have been taken at the door which might explain the low survival rate.

Fordham, D., *British Art and the Seven Years' War: Allegiance and Autonomy* (UPenn, 2010), pp.106-07.



Coronation Ticket WESTMINSTER ABBEY Sep. 22. 1761.



With the Very Rare Foundation Document

30 HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON. [CULLUM (Sir Thomas Gery).] [Archive of documents, letters, ephemera, and publications concerning the first years of the Royal Horticultural Society.]

Over 50 printed and manuscript items. 4to. Early diced green calf, sunned, extremities rubbed, but interior clean and bright. London, 1804 - 1827.

£8,500

A handsome assortment of material concerning the establishment, and first twenty years, of what would become the Royal Horticultural Society.

The album belonged to the noted surgeon and botanist Thomas Gery Cullum (1774-1831). He studied at Charterhouse, was apprenticed to the surgeon Richard Hayles, and later practised medicine in Bury St. Edmunds. In 1774 he published *Florae Anglicae* based on the Linnaean system. This album opens with

the printed notice advising of his election to fellow of the Horticultural Society as of 1 November 1814. However, the document following it, dated 2 May of the same year, already lists him among them.

The idea of a horticultural society was first proposed by John Wedgwood, son of Josiah, in an 1801 letter to William Forsyth at the Royal Gardens, Kew. In a postscript he asks Forsyth to sound out Sir Joseph Banks on the idea. Banks responded enthusiastically and asked to become one of the founding members. The Marquess of Lansdowne and a Mr Jervis of Staffordshire were soon added to the list but it was another two years before the society was officially founded. “Not until Wednesday, 7 March 1804, was the Society’s inaugural meeting held, in the house of the bookseller Mr. Hatchard ... Apart from Wedgwood and Forsyth the meeting was attended by five others; the Rt Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, the Rt. Hon Charles Greville, Richard Anthony Salisbury, William Townsend Aiton, and James Dickson.” Fletcher continues, “What manner of men were these who thus founded the Royal Horticultural Society? Four were amateur gardeners and one of the four an eminent botanist; two were professional gardeners; the other a nurseryman and seedsman;

and with one possible exception they were all quite remarkable apart from their connection with the Society and their horticultural interests” (Fletcher).

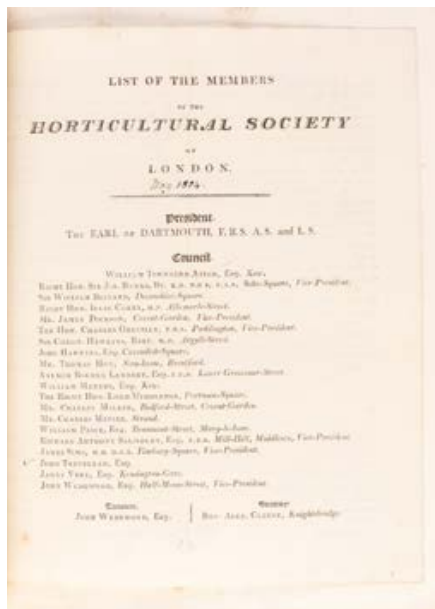
Dated 7 March 1804, the first printed document of the Society includes the following: “It is now proposed to institute a Society for the sole purpose of encouraging HORTICULTURE in its different branches; to form a Repository for all the knowledge which can be collected on this Subject, and to give stimulus to the exertions of individuals for its farther improvement.” A second meeting was held a week later, and an ‘anniversary’ meeting on 30 May by which time 97 members had been enrolled. That first document, the list of members, plus the ballot for electing council members, are all present here.

The remainder of the album is a rich digest of material documenting the growth and administration of this vital organisation, which would naturally come to open its own garden and this volume includes material relating to that.

The Society opened its garden in 1823. A full list of contents is available on request.

Provenance: Sir Thomas Gery Cullum, Bart.

Fletcher, H.R., *The Story of the Royal Horticultural Society, 1804-1968* (OUP, 1969), pp.22-23.



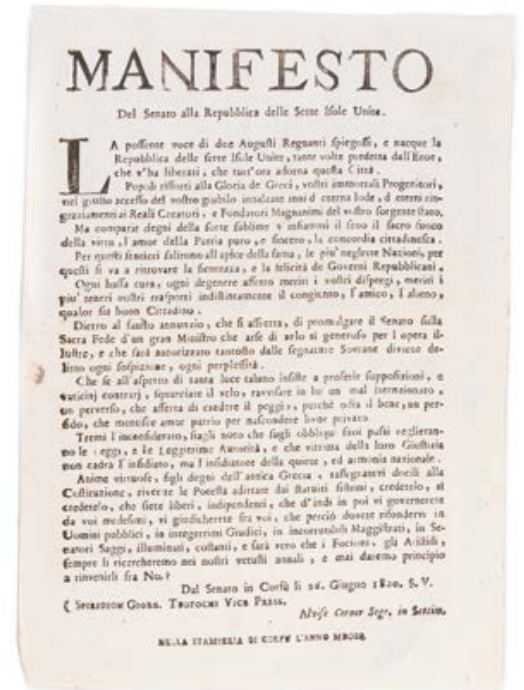
Printed in Corfu

31 [IONIAN ISLANDS] THEOTOKIS (Count Spyridon Georgios). Manifesto Del Senato alla Repubblica delle Sette Isole Unite.

Broadside measuring 210 by 296 mm. A crisp copy. Corfu, 1800. £2,750*

An important if not unique survival of the first Septinsular Republic. Established on the 21st of March 1800 after the Russian Admiral Fyodor Ushakov, together with a Turkish fleet ended French rule of the islands, the Republic gave the Ionian Greeks there their first taste of home rule for hundreds of years. The reactionary nature of the new government pleased only the islands’ grandees and the majority of the populace found themselves no better off. In fact fondness for the French *Liberté* led to continuous dispute, with one island or another revolting against rule from Corfu.

Angelo Orio, a Venetian noble, was the first appointed ruler with Theotokis his deputy. Orio was deposed by his deputy while on a diplomatic mission, and Theotokis took his place, rewrote a less reactionary constitution but died while the politics of the islands were still in turmoil. The Republic came to an end in 1808 when the French under General Donzelot re-established French rule.



The First British Military College

32 [LE MARCHANT (John Gaspard).] Outlines of a plan for a regular course of military education.

First edition. 8vo. Original pink card wrappers, a little grubby, the top right corner of wrapper and fep clipped, presentation inscription to title-page. 45, [1]pp. London, 1799. £3,250

Inscribed on the title-page: “With Lt. Col. Le Marchand’s compliments.”

Rare and important. A widely-influential work which led to the establishment of the first British military college in 1801. The renowned cavalry officer General

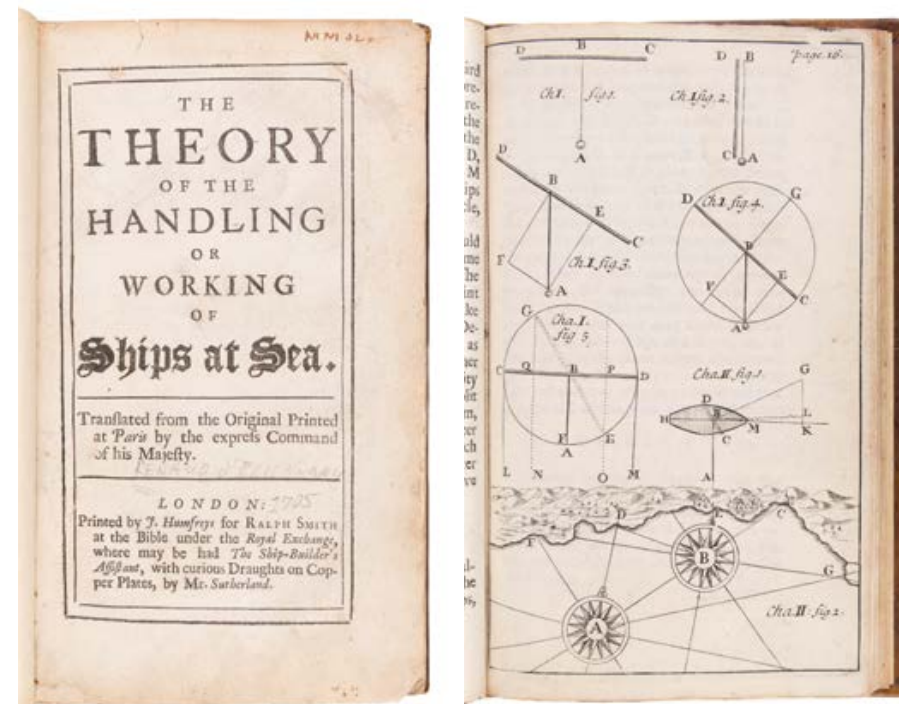
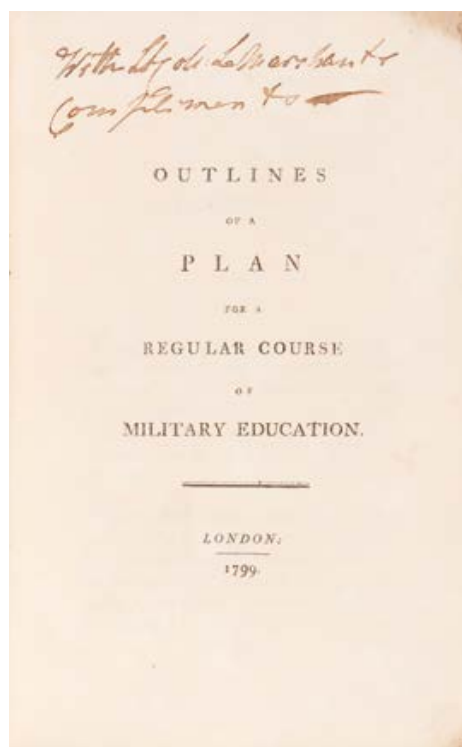
John Le Marchant (1766-1812), was also something of an innovator. He provided an improved design of cavalry sword (lighter and curved) and implemented a new training regimen of cavalry sword exercise. Yet his ambitions did not stop there.

ODNB describes how this book came to be written: “Through the patronage of the duke of York, on 6 April 1797 Le Marchant was appointed lieutenant-colonel without purchase in Hompesch’s hussars, moving rapidly to the 29th light dragoons on 29 May and finally to the 7th Queen’s Own light dragoons on 1 June, where he insisted on rigorous training, mastery of tactics, and personal commitment by officers. In Flanders he had witnessed the professional ineptitude of staff officers and, in 1798, he began drafting a scheme for a national military college. The duke of York, the commander-in-chief, on being sounded out, observed: ‘I can hardly recommend you to sacrifice your time and talents to a project which seems so very

unlikely to succeed’ (Le Marchant, 65). Nevertheless, Le Marchant refined his ideas in ‘An outline of a plan for a regular course of military instruction’ for infantry and cavalry officers, envisaging one department dealing with staff duties, the second for cadets seeking their first commission, and a third to provide an educational grounding for entrants to the second department. In addition, a ‘legion’ of 200 potential non-commissioned officers would train alongside cadets of the second department. In March 1799 he recorded a more favourable response from the duke of York, and on 4 May an embryo first (senior) department, the staff training college, opened in High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, with Le Marchant as commandant. In December the duke of York chaired a committee which approved the first two departments, rejected the third and the legion, and awarded Le Marchant £500 to cover ‘the unavoidable expenses to which he has been exposed during

the long period in which he has been engaged in this undertaking’ (ibid, 99). A royal warrant, issued on 24 June 1801, formally established the Royal Military College with General Sir William Harcourt (who had been his commander in Flanders) as governor, and Le Marchant himself as lieutenant-governor and superintendent-general at an annual salary of £300.”

ESTC, COPAC, and OCLC locate a single copy at BL only. No copies listed on auction records.



Rare Early Treatise on Navigation

33 RENAU D'ÉLIÇAGARAY (Bernard). The Theory of the Handling or Working of Ships at Sea.

First English edition. 8 engraved plates. 8vo. A very good copy in later panelled calf, spine gilt, red morocco label to spine. [viii], 83, [1]pp. London, printed by J. Humfreys, for John Senex, next the Fleece-Tavern in Cornhill, where are to be had all sorts of Mathematical Books and Instruments, both for Sea or Land, [1705]. £8,500

A rare and important early treatise on navigation by the Basque nautical engineer, naval officer, and mathematician, Bernard Renau d'Éliçagaray (1652-1719). It first appeared under the title *Théorie de la manoeuvre des vaisseaux* in 1689. It was translated into English at the “express command of His Majesty” and includes a dedication by its translator and publisher, John Senex. Divided into nine chapters, it is a wide-ranging discussion of all aspects of navigation. It is considerably augmented by the eight detailed engraved plates that illustrate d'Éliçagaray's theory.

D'Éliçagaray gained his education as a naval steward at Rochefort, which required the study of maths and ship building. It wasn't long before he caught the attention of superintendent of the navy, Charles Colbert du Terron, who promptly hired him. By 1680, Louis XIV understood his French navy required better ships and interviewed naval architects and admirals widely for better methods of ship

construction. He chose d'Éliçagaray, who had demonstrated a method that was more efficient in its use of timber and construction time.

It was a canny appointment, and d'Éliçagaray's innovations were important and influential. Geoffrey Symcox writes that the "most significant technical development produced by the French navy in the later seventeenth century was the bomb-ketch. This was a small vessel, usually ketch-rigged armed with one or two large mortars mounted forward; its chief function was the bombardment of fixed targets — coastal cities and fortresses. **The idea for building such a vessel occurred to ... Renau d'Éliçagaray in about 1680 ...** The first few bomb-ketches provided Louis XIV with a new and terrifying weapon, well suited to the aggressive policies he pursued in the 1680's. The new vessels first saw service at the bombardment carried out by the French fleet — Genoa, Tripoli, and again Algiers. England and Holland soon found it necessary to produce bomb-vessels of their own, and **the new ships were quickly accepted as part of the normal equipment of every maritime power**" (Symcox, 38). The author was, in fact, a participant at the 1682 bombardment on Algiers during which he commanded *La Foudroyante* (or *La Fulminante*).

Symcox adds "Renau d'Éliçagaray ... remained in the forefront of European ship-design. In 1689 he brought out his *Théorie de la manoeuvre des vaisseaux*, an investigation of the principles that governed the movement of ships under the force of the wind ... In 1692 Renau constructed a frigate to his own design, which was very successful, and in the following year he designed and built "Le Bon," a 3rd rate, which proved to be very fast and manoeuvrable" (*ibid*, 39).

This publication was the culmination of his career in the navy to that time and, two years later, he was appointed Inspector General of the Navy. A colleague of Sébastien Le Prestre de Vauban. Using La Hogue as a base, the two of them travelled along the French channel coast to consider appropriate fortifications.

John Senex (bap. 1678-1740) was an important publisher, map and globe maker. Having apprenticed with Robert Clavell, he established his own business in 1702. "One of Senex's earliest publications was the first edition in English of a major treatise by Edmond Halley, *A Synopsis of the Astronomy of Comets* (1705), an auspicious beginning to a career that saw Senex develop into one of the most distinguished London scientific publishers of the period. Often working with William Taylor (d. 1724) —the original publisher of Daniel Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe* (1719)—his publications included original works, reprints of valuable earlier works (often handsomely illustrated), and translations of the leading European writers on mathematics, perspective, chemistry, optics, anatomy, and architecture" (ODNB). Senex's relationship with Halley is borne out by the advertisement on A4, which lists a "new portable Pair of Globes, to be used at Sea ... The Stars on the Celestial are according to the Observations of Captain Edmond Halley."

Auction records note a single copy at the Macclesfield sale in 2007.

ESTC T79289; Symcox, G, *The Crisis of French Sea Power, 1688-1697: From the Guerre d'Escadre to the Guerre de Course*. International Archive of the History of Ideas. The Hague, 1974.

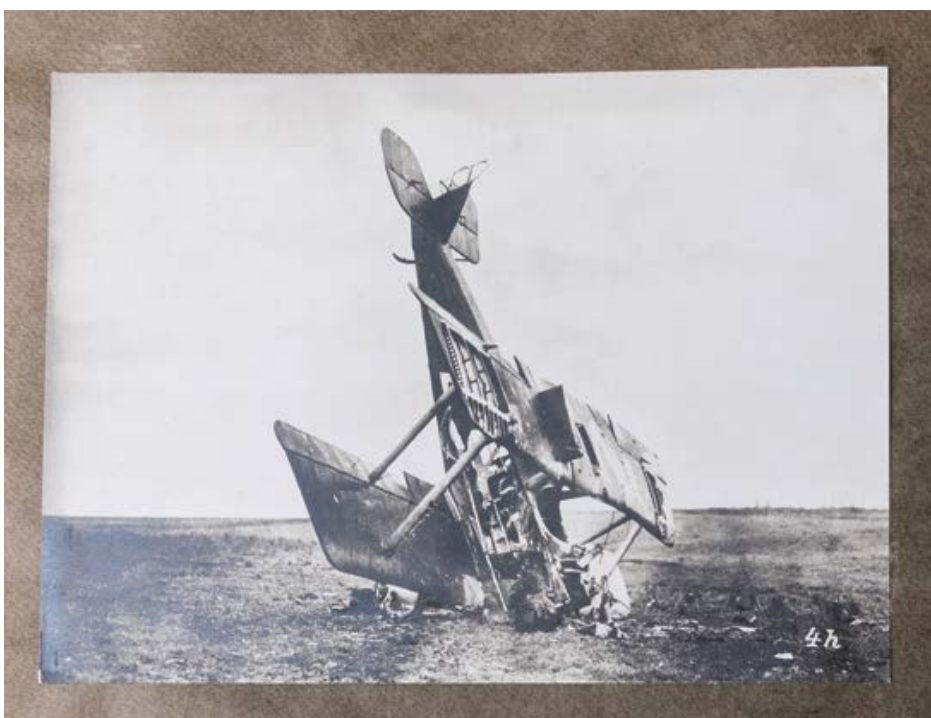


Stunning Large Format Images

34 [VERTRIEBSSTELLE DEUTSCHER ZEITUNGEN.] A large collection of press photographs of World War One.

Two oblong folio volumes (measuring 360 by 505mm) containing 696 photographs, with some copyprints, most with images numbered on the negative, various sizes including **159 large format images measuring roughly 300 by 400mm**; 238 measuring c.170 by 230mm, and 299 measuring 120 by 160mm. All tipped onto the leaves, many of them with a stamp on the verso reading "Vertriebsstelle Deutscher Zeitungen." Contemporary half calf (thought coated with a synthetic material), extremities slightly rubbed. With a manuscript list of photographs loosely laid in. Germany, Vertriebsstelle Deutscher Zeitungen [German Newspapers Sales Office], 1915 - 1918. **£12,500**

A remarkable overview of the First World War, documenting seven European theatres between 1914 and 1918. The images are all press photographs, sold by Vertriebsstelle Deutscher Zeitungen with their stamp on the versos. Many of the images are doubtless by official photographers — the portraits of officers, group portraits and the like all suggest so — but others show Germans troops in distress



and do not shy away from the hardships and horrors of war. The striking large format images are rare and unusual for this period.

The photographs are organised geographically with each section marked by a corresponding laid in map of the region. Images of aerial reconnaissance, large-scale battle scenes, downed aircraft (both English and German), tanks, bridges, bombings, and obliterated landscapes, sit beside more intimate and amusing shots of recreational and ceremonial activities including dancing, musicians, and what might be half (the winning half?) of a “tug-o-war”. Furthermore we gain insight into the experience of troops on the ground. There are shots of soldiers fighting, marching, in trenches, an Italian POW camp, a paratrooper caught in a tree, wounded soldiers recuperating in hospital, and men hastily constructing wooden crosses to mark graves. Included is a rare photograph of a soldier of African descent and another of a soldier apparently being executed. There are pictures of German planes coming to and from bombing raids, and English naval targets. Furthermore, civilians are depicted: French peasants, farmers driving cattle, women, children, refugees and an elaborate funeral procession. **This is a grand attempt to document every aspect of the war in Europe.**

Although the compiler of the album remains anonymous, it was doubtless someone who worked for the company, or perhaps one of the photographers whose work is included here. The album was probably put together in the years immediately following the war.

EUROPE, RUSSIA, TURKEY



The entirety of the first album is devoted to the Western Front. Commencing in the north of France (Calais, Dunkirk) and Ostende, then inland to Arras and Valenciennes, to Montdidier, St. Quentin, and Meziers, finally the area incorporating Chalons, Bar le Duc, Nancy and Remiront. It includes 321 photographs of which 69 are large size, 106 are mid-size and there are 146 smaller size images.

Northern Italy and Austria (“Die Front am Insonzo” and “Zu den Kämpfen an der Kärntner-Grenze”): 129 photographs, of which 34 large size, 53 mid-size and 42 smaller size images. This commences with two images “Uebersichtskarte über die Isonsofront” and “Insonzo-Offensive: Uebersichtsplan des Durchbruchgebietes.”

Russia and Poland: 146 photographs including 25 large size, 46 mid-size and 75 smaller size images.

Black Sea: 23 photographs of which 4 large size, 9 mid-size and 10 smaller size images.

Caucasus and Persian border (“Der Kaukasus und die persischen Grenzgebiete”): 20 photographs including 9 large size, 3 mid-size and 8 smaller size images.

Great Britain (“Karte um Fliegerangriff auf London am 13.6.1917”): 46 photographs including 9 large size, 19 mid-size and 18 smaller size images.

Baltic states: 11 photographs including 9 large size and 2 mid-size images.

A fascinating collection which also covers political events (meetings and conventions, portraits of politicians among others a portrait of Leo Trotzky) during these four years.

“A brilliant example of Swiss lithography as well as a valuable illustrated account of this regional custom” (Bobins).

35 [WINE MAKING] STEINLEN (Christian Gottlieb). La Fête des Vignerons, Vevey.

Sole edition. Thirty hand-coloured conjoined lithographic plates measuring forty-seven feet, linen-baked and preserved in a green leather wrapper with ties. Lausanne, Spengler & Cie, 1833. £7,500*

An impressive and handsome scroll measuring over fourteen meters in length, illustrating hundreds of figures in the 1833 Fête des Vignerons procession.

Organised by David Constantin and Steinlen, the 1833 Fête was held over two days in August and featured numerous wagons displaying scenes representative of the wine making trade. 780 people participated in the event. There were two showings, with tickets costing between one and three francs each. The vigneron, Jean-Louis Blanchoud and the Lécheyres brothers were crowned. A further thirty-two vigneron also received awards. This scroll depicts the actual participants in



the procession wearing costumes also designed by Steinlen. Many of the floats are symbolic and represent the seasons or Bacchus, but many of them show the actual tools of the trade such as a display of barrel making, various crop management tools and even a large wine press. The final image is that of Noah’s ark as Noah is considered to be the first vigneron.

This publication is one of a number of illustrative depictions of the 1833 Fête, Simon lists three alone in *Bibliotheca Gastronomica*. The number of publications — including a *Souvenir de Vevey* — suggest the increasing popularity and fame of the Fête. The Fête is held roughly every twenty years (once a generation). In 2016 UNESCO included it on its list of Intangible Cultural Heritage. The last Fête was held in 2019.

Andre Simon, *Bibliotheca Gastronomica* no. 1558; Reed, p87; Bobins, 1313.

Rare: OCLC locates copies at California State University Fresno, the Getty, and Bibliotheque d’Art et d’Archéologie (Switzerland).



INDIA, CENTRAL ASIA & THE FAR EAST

44 Original Watercolours including a Fine Panorama

36 [AFGHANISTAN] IRWIN (Lieut. J[ohn]. F[rederick].) PULLEY (Lieut. C. J.) Sketches taken during the Second Afghan War.

43 original watercolour and pen and ink drawings, including one split panorama, by J.F. Irwin (many initialled "J.F.I.") mounted on heavy leaves most with ink and pencil captions, 1 leaf of pen and ink caricatures by J.F. Pulley. 4to. Blue cloth over boards, upper cover decoratively stamped in gilt and red, lower cover stamped in blind, rebounded to style, some fraying to edges, corners bumped with some loss, one watercolour with closed tear to edge of image. Afghanistan, c.1879 - 1880. £9,500*



A particularly fine group of watercolours by this talented artist. Irwin's work was well-regarded at the time and a number of his images were published in *The Graphic* and the *Illustrated London News*.

Fought between the British Raj and the Emir of Afghanistan, the Second Afghan War (1878-1880) took part within the framework of the Great Game between England and Russia, who both sought to dominate the region. Having graduated from Sandhurst in 1866, Irwin served with the 59th Regiment (2nd Nottinghamshire) and on 19 April 1880 saw action at the Battle of Ahmed Khel, fought on the road between Kandahar and Kabul. The 59th fought with distinction throughout the war, seeing action at Ali Masjid, Peiwar Kotal, Charasih, Kabul, Khandahar, and the Khyber Pass. On 24 October 1879, Captain Euston Henry Sartorius was awarded the Victoria Cross for his actions at Shahjui.

This album of delicate images is representative of the entire deployment. It include views of Khandahar, the Khyber Pass, coastal views, the camp at Logar Valley, Fort Battye and Jellahabad. There is a lovely panorama: "General view Cabul from the Bermarin Heights". There are portraits of a native of Hazaka, Kashmir women, "Lalla" shikwell Bundipore. " and the poignant image: "Sketch at position where our people made their last stand in



the retreat from Cabul in 41. Taken on the march from Cabul Augt 16 1880. The cairn on the hill was put there by HS.” Another important image is that of Bala Hissar (Kabul). The fortress there was damaged during the Second Anglo-Afghan War and this is a rare record of it prior.

More humorous images are included such as “a dust storm — the climax”, “fording a river Cashmere — a narrow squeak ...”, and “Band Practice” ... In this vein, there is a page of six pen and ink drawings contributed by Lieut C.J. Pulley, who also contributed to the *Illustrated London News*.

A volume of Irwin’s images are held at the National Army Museum.

An 18th-Century Map of India

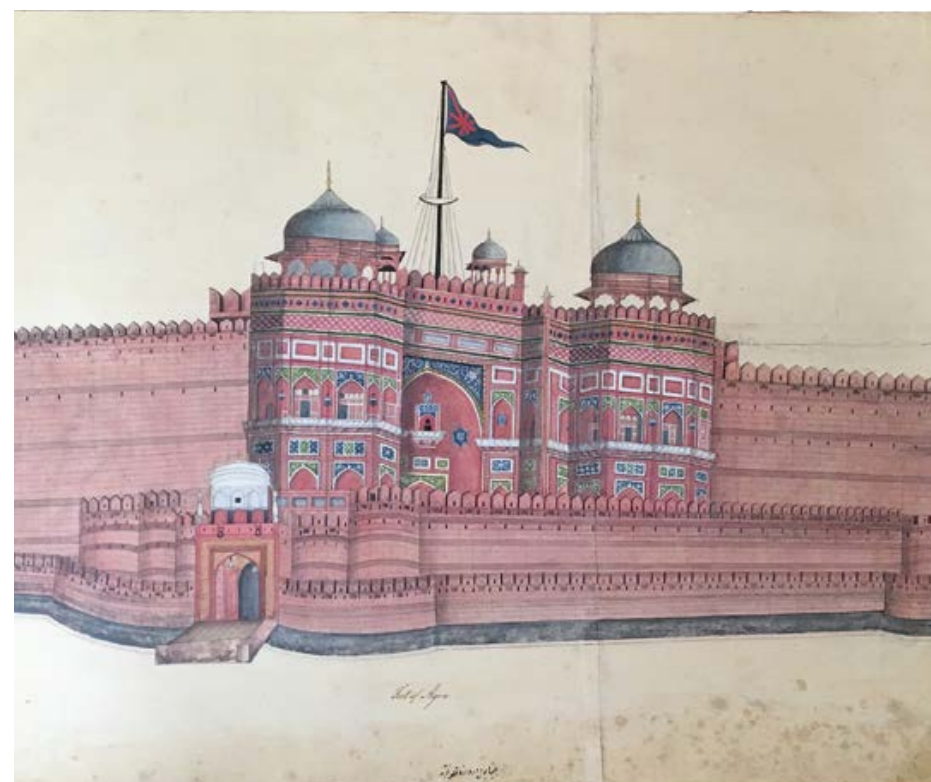
37 CALL (Thomas). Plan of Lieutt. Coll. Keating’s March with part of the Malabar Coast by T. Call Sur[veyo]r. Genl. 1779.

Pen and ink on paper, 400 by 220mm, with some outline colour, large watermark of a fleur-de-lys surmounted by a crown with initials ‘GR’ at foot. Manuscript shelf label on verso, modern inked note ‘M.B. Sr Leger Keating’ on verso. Np, 1779. £1,000

Sketch map of the western coast of India from ‘Ahmedabad’ and ‘Cambay’ in the north south to ‘Choul’, with Bombay and ‘Salsett I.’

Thomas Call was Surveyor General of Bengal (1777-1786) in succession to James Rennell. While in office, Call set about producing an atlas of India, and produced many surveys, particularly of the military campaigns in the region.

This map depicts Leger Keating’s march through part of Malabar, in the First Anglo-Maratha War, with his route to the ‘Plains of Arras’ where he brought the Maharattas to battle on 16th May 1775, the field of battle marked by crossed swords.



A Fine View of Fort Agra

38 [COMPANY SCHOOL] A view of the Red Fort, Agra inscribed in English and Persian.

Pencil and watercolour with bodycolour on paper, laid down on board measuring 432 by 768mm. Small gold ink embellishments. Slight foxing and damp-staining to edges with a few restored chips and tears. Crack across board at lower left corner, affecting mostly background, but just touching lower edge of painted area, old masking tape repair to verso. Agra, c.1800. £3,500*

Depicting the west facade of the Fort at Agra, focusing on the impressive and ornate Delhi Gate. The flagpole displays the British Blue Ensign.

Built in the sixteenth century by Mughal emperor Akhbar the Great, the fort served initially as a military fortification. It was further developed by Shah Jahan in the early 17th century into the splendid palace which stands to this day. In 1857 the fort was the site of a major battle during the Indian Rebellion, in which thousands of British civilians held up there under siege for several months, culminating in a battle.

The Persian inscription reads “Hetiyapul, Fortress Gate, Agra”.

A Comprehensive Account of Indian Religion

39 [HINDUISM] [CAMPBELL (James McNabb).] Notes on the Spirit Basis of Belief and Custom.

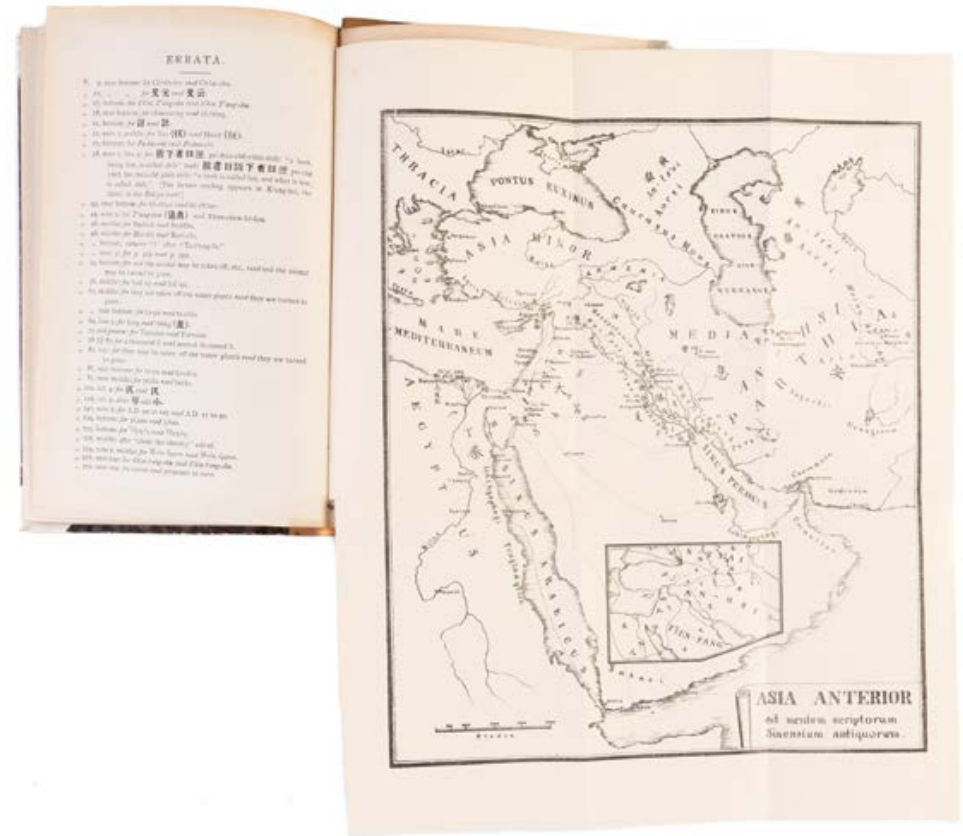
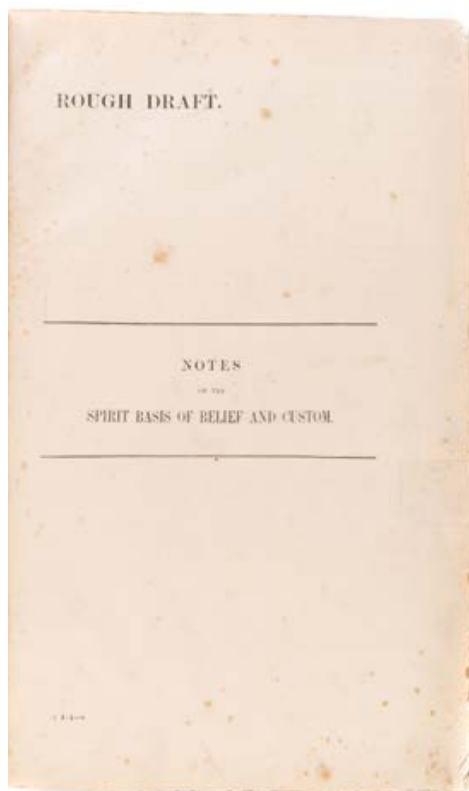
Rough Draft. Two folding tables. Folio. Contemporary half calf over faded black cloth, title-label to spine; extremities rubbed and worn, tail cap gone. 'Rough draft', printed on one half of each page, book plate to front free endpaper, some minor spotting throughout and a few closed tears repaired, numerous neat annotations in ink throughout. xiii, [3], 510pp. Bombay, printed at the Government Central Press, [1885]. £3,750

James McNabb Campbell (1846-1903) was a British administrator in the Indian civil service and an ethnologist. He travelled to Bombay in 1869 as assistant collector. In 1877 he was posted to the Kaladgi district where he helped with the famine and was later made municipal commissioner of Bombay.

Campbell helped compile the *Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency*, which he did from 1877-84, and was editor of the *Bombay Provincial Gazetteer*. He was deeply interested in Indian history and folklore as borne out by this comprehensive work on Indian religion which was his only published book-length work. The

work is divided into seventeen sections, commencing with Spirit Worship, Classes of Spirits, Witchcraft and magic etc. The enormity of this task is nicely described by R.E. Enthoven when he writes "The editor the *Gazetteer* spent the whole of his service in collecting, in his leisure hours, records of primitive practices which could be traced in some way to the fear of spirit presences. But so little did Campbell map out his notes as a collected whole that, though the opening portion is designated Part I, Chapter I, we somehow never appear to reach Chapter III!"

Provenance: Bookplate of Richard Carnac Temple (1850-1931) to front free-endpaper. OCLC locates copies of this rough draft at BL (two copies), Oxford, Tübingen, and LOC. No copies are listed on auction records. Enthoven, R.E., "The Spirit Basis of Belief and Custom" in *Folklore*, Vol. 36, No.3 (Sep 30, 1925) p.212.



Presentation Copy

40 HIRTH (Friedrich). China and the Roman Orient; Researches into their ancient and medieval relations as represented in old Chinese records.

First edition. Folding map and two facsimile reproductions of Chinese texts. Text in English and Chinese. 8vo. Contemporary half-calf, slightly scuffed, very good inside. Presentation-copy inscribed by the author. [xvi], 329pp. Shanghai/Hong Kong, Kelly & Walsh, 1885. £1,800

Friedrich Hirth (1845-1927) is regarded as one of the Great German Historians and Sinologists of the last century. Hirth came to China during the 1860s and worked for the Chinese Customs Service. His work 'China and the Roman Orient' is a ground-breaking study about Chinese relations with the West during the classical and medieval period. "My interpretation of these records leads to the conclusion that the ancient country of Ta-ts'in... was not the Roman Empire with Rome as its capital, but merely its oriental part, viz. Syria, Egypt and Asia Minor; and Syria in the first instance." (preface). "A very rare book of which only a few copies were printed" (Maggs 403, item 421a). 243274



Western Medicine for the Chinese

41 HOBSON (Benjamin). Quan ti xin lun [New Treatise Concerning the Whole Body].

First edition, first issue. 17 lithograph and woodcut plates (5 folding) as well as a folding lithograph sheet "Note to the Foreign Reader". Small folio (280 by 170mm). Original printed wrappers with title-slip. Overall a very good copy preserved in a custom-made half-calf drop-back box. Ms. presentation on front free endpaper to Rev. Vincent Stanton. [Canton], Hui ai yi guan, printed in the first year of the Xianfeng reign, i.e. 1851. £12,500

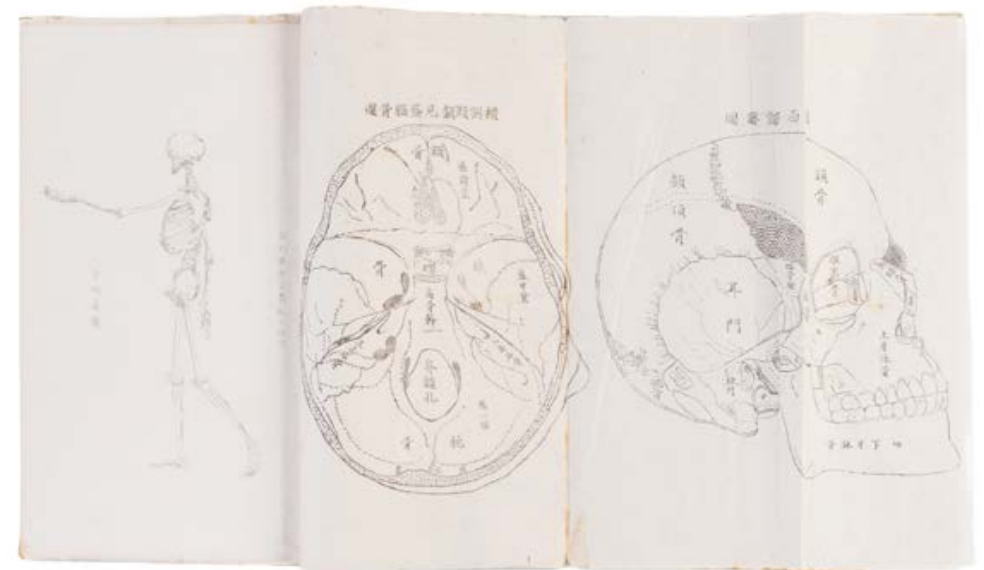
The present is the earliest treatise on Western medicine in Chinese written for the use of Chinese medical staff. Benjamin Hobson (1816-1873) came to China in

1839 as a medical missionary in the service of the London Missionary Society. In 1843 he was co-founder of the Medical Missionary Hospital in Hong Kong which was one of the first to provide Chinese residents with Western medical care. On the way back to Britain his first wife died and Hobson subsequently married Rebecca Morrison, the daughter of the famous missionary Robert Morrison. In 1847 he moved to Canton where he founded the Hui ai yi guan who were also the publishers of the present first edition. The content mostly relates to anatomy and physiognomy and most of the illustrations are based on William Cheselden's (1688-1752) 'Anatomy of the Human body' (1712) and his 'Osteographia' (1733).



The "Note to the Foreign Reader" by Hobson states: "This is an humble attempt to put the interesting and well established truths of Human Physiology into Chinese and illustrate them to a small extent by Comparative anatomy. The work is divided into three parts... The last chapter contains a short account of the history of man, varieties of colour, height &c. and concludes with remarks upon his moral nature, and proofs of the unity, wisdom, and design of God in creation [...]. The diagrams, taken from various sources, have been drawn in transfer paper (the greater part by a kind friend) and lithographed and printed at the press attached to the Hospital [...]. The work is printed from wooden blocks after the Chinese style, and can throw off several thousand impressions. The first issue is 1200." Very rare.

In the same year Mohai Shoguan issued a Shanghai edition followed by a 2vol. edition in a smaller format by the Haishan xianguan [unknown location] publishing house but the printing of the latter is clearly inferior and it is likely to be a pirated edition. Provenance: Collection of Reverend Vincent John Stanton (1817-1891), one of the first Westerners to settle in Hong Kong.





Portraits of the English in India

42 HODGSON (Charlotte, nee Beckett). Portraits of Relations and Friends by Charlotte Hodgson. 1847-1899.

Large volume containing 102 captioned watercolour & pencil portraits. Portraits measuring approx. 205 by 155mm and 125 by 75mm. Oblong folio album, half morocco, gilt, extremities rubbed, lacking approximately 50 leaves, 20 leaves trimmed irregularly, five portraits loosely inserted. 56ll. India, Switzerland and England, 1850 - 1900. £8,500

These 102 portraits of British Army and East India Company officers, engineers, civil servants, clergymen and other English men and women constitute a wonderful gallery of the human faces of the incipient British Raj in northeast India. The majority of the images (84) were painted in India between 1850-70, the period which includes the Indian Mutiny and the establishment of the British Raj.

The portraits are all similarly composed and the subjects appear in civilian dress and each image is captioned, providing enormous scope for further research. Hodgson identifies her subjects by name, rank or title and she typically provides specific dates and locations for each image. These captions document the travels of the artist herself, who, over a period of twenty years, visited Agra, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Meerut, Landour, Mussoorie, Nainital and Nowgong.

Notably, of the 49 military officers depicted, 29 are of high rank: majors, colonels, a brigadier and a general, General C S Reid, R.A. (#32) is shown in an 1858 portrait with an amputated right arm, the result of an injury received in battle in 1853. The album contains two portraits of Colonel, later General, Sir Andrew Waugh, Royal Engineers (#7 & 27). Waugh (1810-78) was Surveyor-General of India, 1843-61, and is noted for his surveying of Karachi and Kashmir and for having named Mt Everest after Sir George Everest, his predecessor as Surveyor-General. Number 69 is an 1867 portrait of Major George Bruce Malleon (1825-98), who was promoted to lieutenant-colonel the following year. In 1857, Malleon wrote the anonymously published work, *The Mutiny of the Bengal Army*, commonly known as the “red pamphlet”. The pamphlet was controversial for criticizing the British Army and the colonial administration of India. Malleon also rewrote and completed Sir John Kaye’s *History of the Sepoy War in India*, 1857-8 and wrote several other works on Indian history.

Among the military figures are a Captn Banks (#11) painted on July 29, 1850 at Mussoorie. He is likely Major John Sherbrooke Banks (1811-57), chief commissioner of Lucknow. Hodgson has annotated beneath the portrait that Banks “was killed in the Siege of Lucknow”. The same applies to G. Cooper R[oyal] A[rtilery] (#16).

Thirteen portraits in the album appear to be of those in the civil service, some obviously bearing the letters C S after subjects’ names. Among this group is Sir William Muir (1819-1905), here identified in an 1861 portrait at Allahabad as



“W. Muir C.S. now Sir Wm Muir Lt Govr”. During the Indian Mutiny, Muir was in charge of the intelligence department at Agra. Muir served as an administrator in the Bengal Civil Service and in 1868 became lieutenant-governor of the Indian North-West Provinces. Muir was an Orientalist and was the author of *A Life of Mahomet and History of Islam to the Era of the Hegira*. The central college at Allahabad, Muir’s College, was named after him and in 1885 he was elected principal of Edinburgh University. Five of the civil service portraits are of men who appear to have been attached to the lieutenant-governor’s camp. Another portrait is of “Mr M[atthews] Kempson, Educational Department”. Kempson entered the department in 1858 as principal of Bareilly Collele. His 1861 portrait was completed the year before he became Director of Public Instruction in the North-West Provinces. Kempson also translated Raja Shiva Prasad’s *A History of India* into Urdu and English.

Among the other portraits painted in India are three clergymen and at least 14 portraits within the album appear to be tipped in to show husbands and wives. All of these images (except one pair) were done in India. There are also ten, possibly twelve, portraits of the artist, Charlotte Beckett Hodgson’s, relatives. Charlotte was the second daughter of Captain W.H. Beckett, a British officer who served in India. She was born on December 11, 1827 and baptized on July 27, 1828 at Secrora, West Bengal. A pair of 1866 portraits in the album depict “Captn W.H. Beckett” and “Mrs W.H. Beckett” (#57 & 58). These are probably the artist’s parents, although there’s a small chance it could be her brother and sister-in-law. On March 12, 1855, Charlotte married Charles James Hodgson (1825-91) in Deyrah, India. Charles Hodgson attended Addiscombe Academy in Surrey, formerly the East India Company Military Seminary. Here young officers and engineers were trained to serve in the Company’s private army in India. During the 1857 Mutiny, Hodgson served in the Punjab campaign. The next year, he succeeded Major Crommelin as Government Consulting Engineer in the Railway Department (Col. Crommelin’s portrait, dated 1860, is #41 in the album). By 1867, Colonel Hodgson was a member of a vice-regal commission of inquiry on railway management and was Public Works Secretary to the North-West Government.



Charlotte and Charles Hodgson had five children. Three of them are represented in six portraits: Caroline Mary “Lena” Hodgson (#35-37 & 91), Robert Durie Hodgson (#81-2) and Rose Hodgson (#83). “Lena” Hodgson is identified as Mrs J.W.A. McNair (#91) and her husband Mr J.W.A. McNair is #90. They were married in 1881 and are depicted as newlyweds at Wandsworth Borough, London in 1882.

This lovely album depicts Charlotte’s family and friends as well as her husband’s network of East India Company colleagues and associates. It’s extremely unusual to have so many accomplished images together and all of them captioned. Several of Charlotte’s sitters are featured in the ODNB and of those who aren’t, these may well be the sole extant portraits of them. A full list of the subjects is available on request.

Privately Printed

43 KAHLER (William R.) My Holidays in China. An account of three houseboat tours, from Shanghai to Hangchow and back via Ningpo; from Shanghai to Le Yang via Soochow and the Tah Hu; and from Kiukiang to Wuhu.

First and only edition. Frontispiece and 25 photographic plates, each with tissue guards. Small 4to. Original decorated cloth-backed boards, slightly rubbed, minor marginal damage to top margin of 25 leaves (not affecting the text), but overall a very good copy. 180pp. Shanghai, Privately Printed, 1895. £950

“A friend of ours who is accustomed to travel in the interior and is well versed in transactions with native boatmen, volunteered his services in procuring a boat for us to make an up-country trip in, so we depended upon him to settle the necessary arrangements, and on a fine morning went down Soochow Creek to look at his selection, which he had previously informed us was a paragon of perfection. When we saw it we were much disappointed...” (p.5).

An entertaining account of three journeys up the canals. Kahler (dates unknown) was editor and owner of ‘The Union’ a weekly Temperance newspaper published in Shanghai. He was also appointed Foreman of Shanghai’s Hong Kew Volunteer Fire Brigade. Rare.





The Photographer's own Reference Copy

44 MOROOKA (Koji). Tokyo Leica Contact Prints.

Album containing 2336 (numbered 1-2354 with gaps) separately mounted vintage contact prints of Tokyo. Original cloth-bound album measuring 235 by 308mm, manuscript title on spine. A number of pages detached, paper with small marginal tears, browned and crinkled throughout due to poor quality, not affecting the images. 25 images removed, possibly within the last 30 years. Overall still in very good condition. Tokyo, photos undated but taken between 1935 and 1946. £45,000

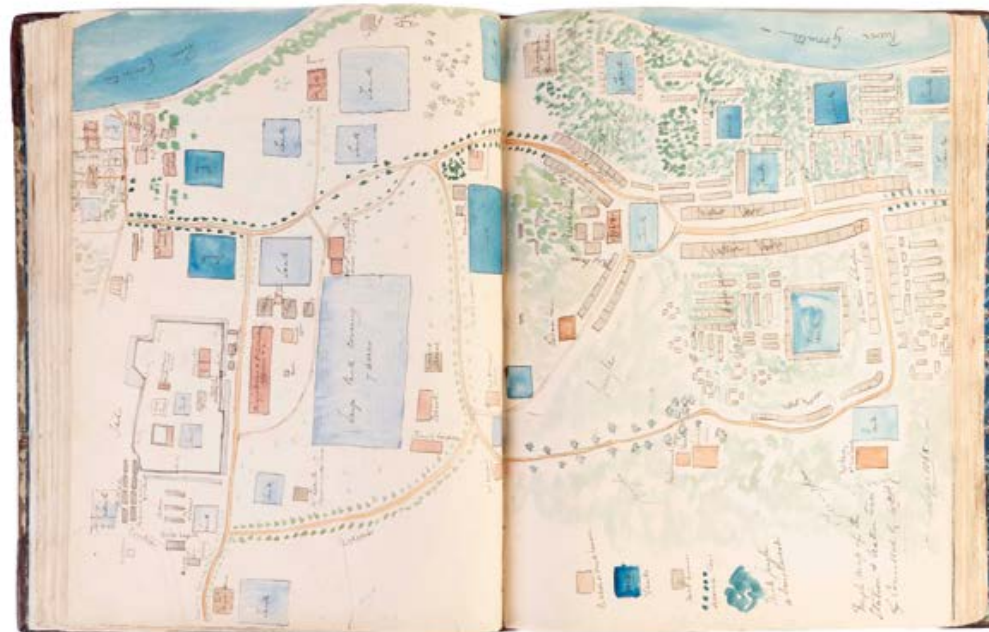
Morooka Koji (1914-1991) stands out amongst a small group of noted photographers of early modern Tokyo. In 1933 he became a student at the Kudo Takashi

Photographic Research Laboratory followed by an assistant post at the Suzuki Hachiro Research Laboratory. In 1936 he joined ARS publishing, where he edited magazines like *Camera Club* and *Shashin Bunka* magazine. In 1945 he founded *Tokyo Photo* and became a freelance photographer.

The present album was Morooka's own reference copy of contact prints taken with a Leica in Tokyo. Many of the images were published in his three important books "Omoide no Tokyo" (Kodansha, 1972) "Omoide no Ginza" (Kodansha, 1973) and "Tokyo Modern" (Asahi Sonorama, 1981). The images show Tokyo during the 1930s leading up to the war in China and mostly focus on the 'bright lights, big city' phenomenon of rapid modernisation and Westernisation. Morooka takes us through the highs and lows of Tokyo city life surveying modern architecture, as well as fashion, movement, and the mood of its citizens. Morooka shows particular

skill in taking night scenes on the Ginza with its neon lights, bars, and subway stations. Mobos (short for modern boys) and mogas (short for modern girls) are greatly in evidence.

The present album was used by Morooka as a reference book and many images are marked for publication. It is a unique item that provides a fascinating insight into the mind and vision of the photographer showing the process of evaluation and his framing technique. Many of the images are unpublished. We do not know why some of the photos were torn out but it is likely to have been done by Morooka himself or a member of his family.



With Dramatic Images of Life in the Early Years of The Raj

45 PRATT (Charles Stewart), and PRATT (W[illiam].D.) [Illustrated manuscript diary.]

Approximately 130 watercolours & pen & ink illustrations, plus a water-colour map, 16 albumen photos, & numerous printed illustrations tipped in. Large 4to. Half calf over contemporary marbled boards, rebaked, black morocco label to spine, gilt, paper repairs throughout. 212pp. Barrackpore, 1862 - 1866. £8,500

An extraordinary document — part diary, part sketchbook, part commonplace album — recording daily life in northern India during the early years of the British Raj.

Two hands are at work here — Charles and William Pratt. It's not known if they were related but while Charles is responsible for most of it, many of the illustrations and photographs are contributed by William and he is referred to warmly throughout. Both Pratts were talented amateurs whose subjects include flora and fauna, landscapes, local populations, their industries, habits and customs, important buildings, with a fine map of Comillah (Comilla, Bangladesh), plus many lively scenes of military life.

The centrepiece of the album (over half of it, 120pp) is devoted to a journey to Tipperah (Tripura) in August and September, 1865, while Pratt was on privilege leave. Pratt has even created a title-page for it: "Two months at Tipperah" with each letter being formed by a person or animal. This leisurely journey is in



fact full of incident and charm, including an encounter with “a naked lunatic”; a description of an execution of a man who murdered his mother “for interfering in a dispute between him and his wife ... The man seemed by no means awed by the fate awaiting him ... Hindoos seldom fear death for believing in transmigration of souls ... At the given sign the props are pulled away and by prisoners and the platforms swings down ... He is left there for an hour ...”. Pratt depicts this with the most dramatic image of the album, along with portraits of the hangman and “The sheriff W.D.P.”

As was common, there is snipe shooting and hunting for leopards, and in contrast to this we see environmental management practices with a watercolour of “pigs kept by the Municipal Commissioners for the purpose of keeping the town clear of the jungle.” He visited a jail on 9 September and drew an image of the prisoners busy making bricks, which is complemented by his description of the process and a four-page spread of making “Bengalee” paper. This is followed by an inspection tour of the district which includes a manuscript map of the route along the Gomti River. The Pratts were accompanied by their dogs — Jessie and Gyp — on this tour.

The latter part of the album includes images and descriptions of monuments, buildings, Hindu gods, and antiquities.



Charles Pratt served with the 34th Regiment, Bengal Native Infantry. In 1879 he was promoted to Major. The album opens with an itemised record of Charles Pratt’s travels. He left England for India on 4 November 1858, just four days after the end of the India Rebellion. He travelled to Barrackpore, then marched to Allahabad, and was invalided home on 4 September 1859. He returned to India in 1862 which marks the starting date of the material contained here. He travelled with Sir William Peel and Rattray’s Sikhs to Cossyah Hills, and was in Barrackpore and Fort William. **William Pratt** is a little harder to pinpoint. However, a Police Department Deputy Inspector General of that name is listed in Bengal in the 1890s (with a few earlier references located in the 1880s in less senior ranks). That might well be him, as he is depicted in the album as a sheriff (*see above*) and there is a confession of a dacoit (an armed robber) included in the contents.



The First Engravings done in China

46 RIPA (Father Matteo). *Xiang yuan yi qing* 香遠益清 (Fragrance Grows Purer in the Distance) from the *Bi shu shan zhuang* series.

Copperplate print on Chinese paper, measuring ca. 32x29cm. Traces of central fold and minor creasing. Otherwise in fine condition. [Peking, Imperial Workshop], 1714. £8,000*

“Perceiving that I had made some progress in the art of engraving, his Majesty resolved to have prints of thirty-six different views taken from the residence of Je-hol [Re-he] built by himself. Accordingly, I went there with the Chinese painters whom he had ordered to make the drawings and I thus had an opportunity to see the whole grounds, a distinguished favour which had never yet been conferred on any other European.” (Ripa: *Memoirs of Father Ripa, during thirteen years’ residence at the court of Peking in the service of the emperor of China*. London, 1844, p.72).

Father Matteo Ripa (1682-1746), was sent to China as a missionary by the Propaganda Fide. Between 1711 and 1723 he worked as a painter and copper-engraver at the court of the Kangxi Emperor. Ripa accompanied the Emperor on several of the annual hunting expeditions during which they would inevitably visit the ‘Mountain Retreat to Escape the Heat’ (避暑山庄 *Bishu shanzhuang*) a huge garden complex located on the Rehe River (Jehol, now Chengde) some 200km north of Peking. It functioned as a base for hunting expeditions as well as a palace for receiving visitors from Manchuria and the periphery of the empire (Lord Macartney also travelled there in 1793). Construction of the park commenced in 1703 and by 1712 some 36 scenes and palaces buildings had been built in an area covering around 2.2 square miles. Each of these scenes was named in groups of four characters.

The emperor decided to celebrate the occasion with a palace edition that illustrates each scene with a large woodcut accompanied by poetic descriptions from his brush. It was published under the title *Yuzhi Bishu Shanzhuang sanshiliu jing shi* (避暑山莊三十六景詩, 1712, with woodcuts by Shen Yu 沈喻). He then asked Matteo Ripa to copy each of the woodcut scenes using copper plates. Ripa managed to complete the project just in time for the Emperor’s 60th birthday in 1713 and presented him with a set. It was the first time this technique had been used in China and it found the Emperor’s admiration. In the late 18th century, his grandson, the Qianlong Emperor, used the technique to produce a series of engravings celebrating victorious battle campaigns.

The present print shows the *Xiang yuan yi qing* group of buildings, close to the eastern bank of the central lake. The name refers to a line in the famous poem entitled “Talking about my love for lotuses (爱莲说 ai lian shuo)” by the Song dynasty writer and Neo-Confucian philosopher Zhou Dunyi 周敦頤 (1017-1073) and one can indeed make out lotus-leaves in the foreground of the river that winds past the square pavilion. Only a small part of the structure survives to the present day. (see: Strassberg/Whiteman: *Thirty-six Views. The Kangxi Emperor’s Mountain Estate in Poetry and Prints*. Washington, Dumbarton Oaks Research Library and Collection, 2016, p. 214)

Sets of the Ripa engravings are exceedingly rare. They were only distributed amongst the close circle of the Emperor’s friends and family. We are only aware of one set having been offered at auction since 1945.

Seemingly Unrecorded

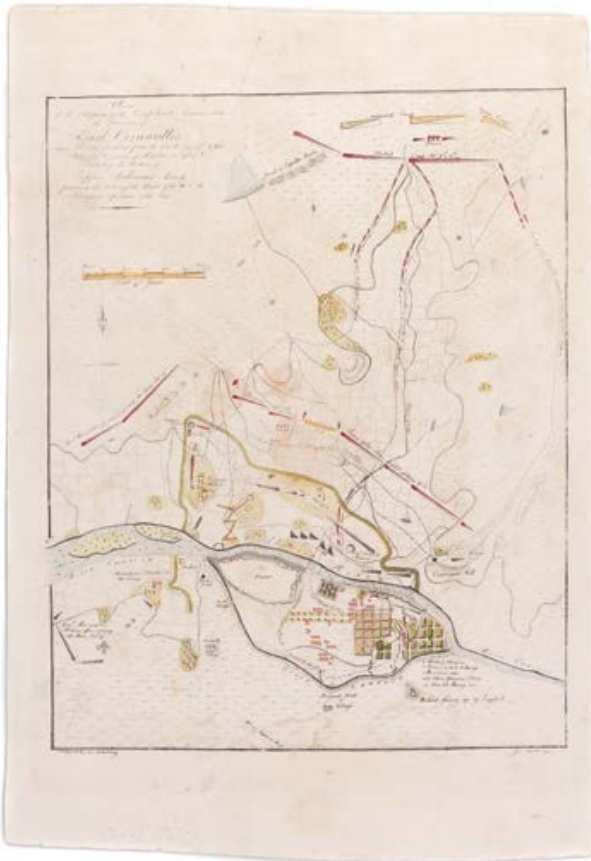
47 SMITH (James). Plan of the position of the Confederate Armies under the Direction of Earl Cornwallis before Seringapatam, from the 5 to the 24 Feb.y 1792 where the Cessation of Hostilities took place, including the Position of Tippoo Sultan's Army previous to the Action of the Night of the 6 & the subsequent Operation of the Siege.

Copper engraving. Paper weakness from old waterstaining, backed. [London,] Mostyn John Armstrong, [ca. 1793]. £2,500

James Smith (later Lieutenant-Colonel) was a young Engineer Officer serving with the East India Company on its Bengal establishment. Almost as soon as he had signed up, he joined the army sent north to Seringapatam, and served in the battle and subsequent siege of that city.

Smith later drew a plan of the action, a version of which (uncredited) was published in Home's *Select Views in Mysore*, 1794, engraved by John Cooke. The British Library holds the watercolour which is credited to Holme.

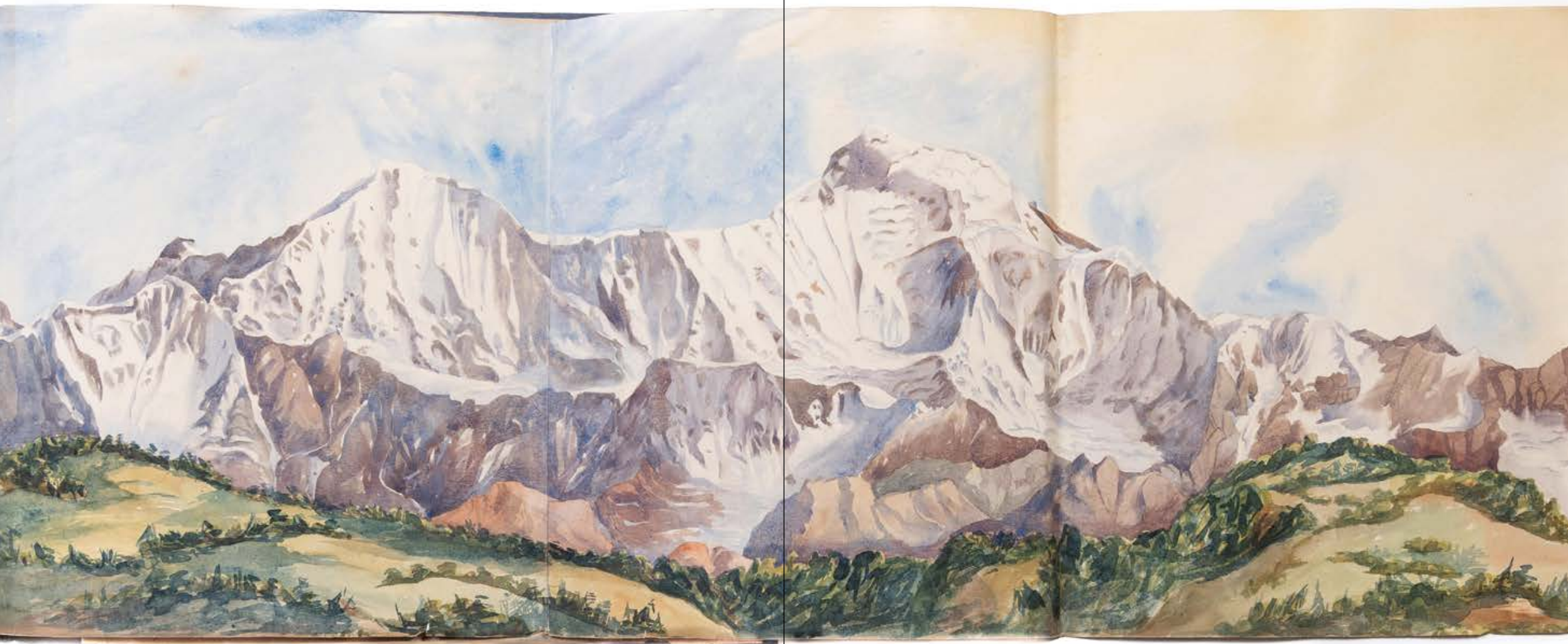
This version of Smith's map, which seems to be unrecorded, was 'Reduced by M. Armstrong', presumably the surveyor and mapmaker Mostyn John Armstrong. Armstrong supplied the map of the Carnatic and Mysore for Home's volume, but this is from a second printing plate, although geographically near identical.



Immense Watercolour Views of the Himalayas

48 WALTERS (W.D.L.) Original sketches chiefly in the Himalayas.

Watercolour "invitation" plus 94 watercolours measuring 310 by 470mm, 250 by 350mm and 230 by 310mm, and 180 by 260mm. 3 panoramas measuring 230 by 1040mm, 320 by 900mm, and 460 by 1190mm. Two folding maps at a scale of 4 miles to an inch, measuring 475 by 575mm and 500 by 685mm. All captioned and dated in ink. Oblong folio. Contemporary cloth. April 1860 - November 1862. £12,500



A note on the rear pastedown by Maude Sophia Walters states: “These sketches surely show great industry, energy, intelligence and enterprise. My father was a delicate man and passed away at the age of 39.” Indeed they do, this is a meticulously documented excursion across the Himalayas.

The maps are titled “Map shewing the route from Simla to Mussoorie” and “Map shewing the Kedarnath and Dehra Dhoon trips herein sketched. From a map of the Govrnmnt Survey.”



“Alas we never did meet again!”

49 WHINYATES (Catherine). [Images of Allahabad.]

Oblong 8vo album. Two silhouettes, 15 watercolours, two loosely inserted, plus 17 engraved military images. Oblong 8vo. Full sheep, a little scuffed, extremities rubbed. Allahabad, November, 1802. £3,750

A lovely collection of watercolours by a talented female amateur artist at the beginning of the nineteenth century. This album belonged to Frederick William Whinyates (1793-1881), given to him by his mother Catherine, who produced the watercolours and illustrations. Opening with silhouettes of herself and her husband, Captain Thomas Whinyates (1755-1806), the remaining images illustrate scenes of life in India.

There are portraits of women, Pooniah, from the Hindu Kush, a Bengal Steward, and a dancing woman of Bengal. Then there is a Bengal bungalow; “A Gentleman’s Bengal Palanquine”; Frederick’s kite; agricultural workers tending to crops; Sepoys at the Bengal Establishment; and an “Indostanneé carriage.” Furthermore, there are three of birds: the first a group of adjutant storks, the second a mynah bird, the last though captioned Dunnace Bird is possibly an Indian house crow. Lastly, there is Whinyates’ depiction of the prodigal son, dated 1800.

A note, in Catherine’s hand, reveals that the engravings were a further gift to her son: “The Military Attitudes given to F. Th. Whinyates By Lieu A Duncan Bengal Establishment.”

The gift, given to him on his departure for England, is revealed as being rather poignant by the two inscriptions at the rear of the album. On the rear pastedown, Catherine Whinyates has written to her son: “For whether we shall meet again, I know not; Therefore my everlasting farewell take; For ever, & for ever, farewell Fred. If we do meet again, then we shall smile; if not, why then; this parting was well made.”

Frederick Whinyates has added beneath it: “Alas my dear mother, we never did meet again!” And clarifies further: “My dear mother died at Allahabad, Indostan, on the 30 March 1806. Aged 47 after a continual residence in India of 24 years. She was one year and seven months going from England to Calcutta, having been taken prisoner by the Spanish Fleet. I parted from my dear Mother on the 27th Feb 1803 at Fort William Calcutta.”

Science for the Laymen in China

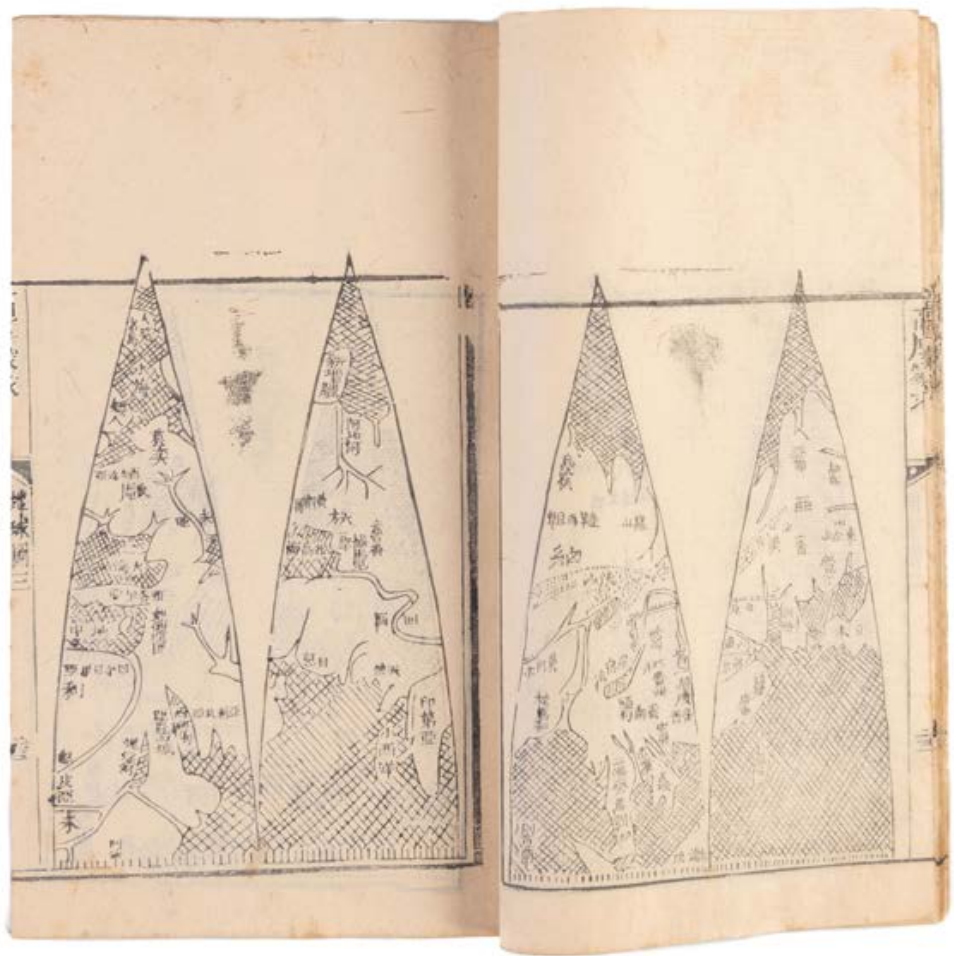
50 XU (Chaojun). Gao Hou Meng Qiu [Treatise on Things High and Profound].

First edition. 5 parts in 4 vols. Numerous full-page woodcut illustrations and maps throughout. Original Chinese stitched covers (lacking title-slips), minor wear, three pp. with marginal damage, but overall a very good set. In Chinese nineteenth-century folding cloth case (slightly worn). Songjiang [Shanghai], Xu shi yuan kan ben, 1809- 1829. £7,500

Xu Chaojun (1752-1823) was the fifth generation descendant of the famous Ming scholar, astronomer, and Christian convert Xu Guangxi (1562-1633) who had studied with Matteo Ricci and collaborated with him on the translation of Euclid’s *Elements* into Chinese, and Confucian Classics into Latin.

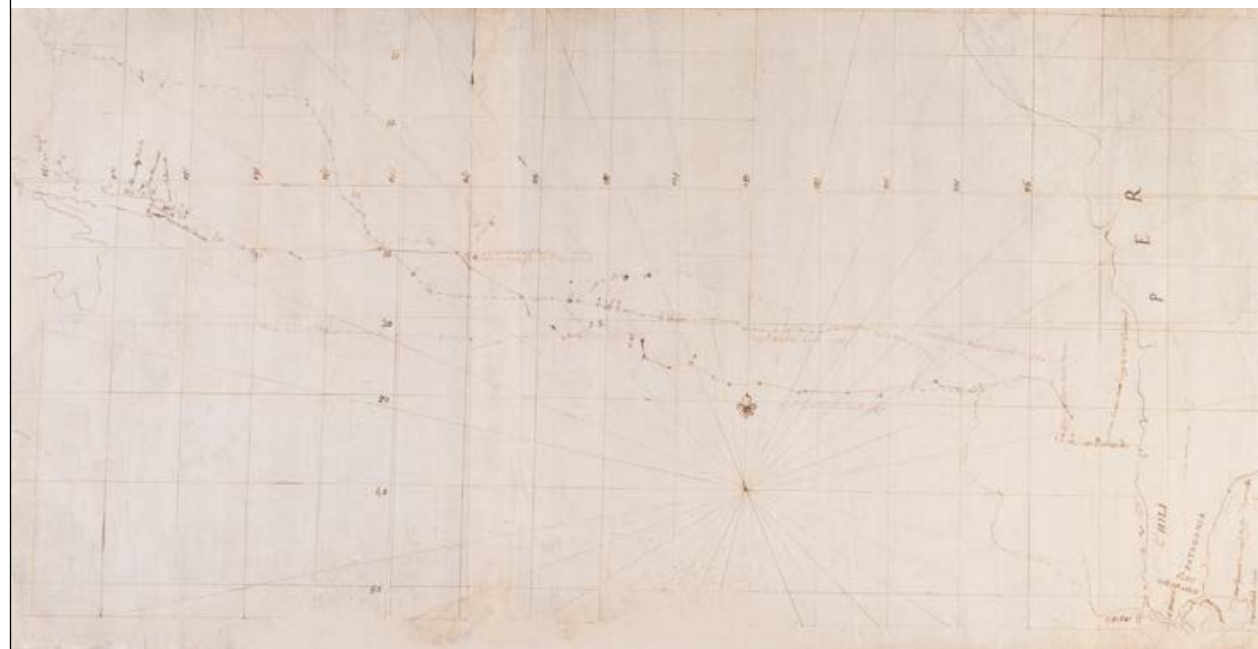
The subjects in the present book — astronomy, geography, and time-keeping — all relate to sciences that hitherto had been the domain of Imperial studies and it is the first book in China on these subjects to be published outside the realms of Imperial-Jesuit collaboration.

The book is divided into eight sections (*juan*) including *Tianxue rumen* (Introduction to Astronomy), *Haiyu daguan* (Overview of Countries and Seas), *Zhong xing biao* (Showing the Stars), *Tiandi tuyi* (Astronomical and World maps) and *Ziming zhongbiao tushuo* (Illustrated Explanation of Mechanical Clocks). The latter is the first illustrated work in China on the construction and maintenance of chiming clocks, tracing the manufacture of clocks from the Ming to the Qing Dynasty. *Overview of Countries and Seas* uses globe gore projections for both the stellar and the terrestrial maps and also includes the first description of Latin America in Chinese. The final volume (*Gaohu hebiao*) gives tables for the observation of celestial bodies in relation to the Chinese 24 seasonal solar terms, providing degrees arc-minutes and arc-seconds for their position. Rare. Only 5 copies in OCLC.



INDIA, CENTRAL ASIA, FAR EAST

AUSTRALIA & THE PACIFIC



A Rare Survival from the Earliest Grands Voyages Era

51 [ANON.] Manuscript map of the South Pacific showing the tracks of Byron, Wallis, and Cartaret.

Executed in sepia ink with the Byron track and some other annotations in red. On two joined thin sheets measuring 380 by 710mm. Wormed along the bottom edge, with some, now restored, loss but not affecting the principal subject matter. England, c. 1770. £4,750

The author of this chart remains obscure, but there is some evidence that it might have been a working precursor to the Pacific map in Hawkesworth, certainly the

daily positional observations have been made with care. The Torres Strait is not noticed, i.e. Papua New Guinea and the Cape York Peninsula are connected, however, it also differs from the chart in Bougainville's *Voyage* (1771).

The map incorporates the southern portion of South America, including the Falkland Islands and the Straits of Magellan, and then stretches across the Pacific to include the east coast of Papua New Guinea. In between, it notes the Juan Fernandez islands off the coast of Chile, and several dangerous reefs. To the west, Nova Britannia is the foremost landmark. William Dampier was the first Englishman to set foot there on 27 February 1700. It also includes Nova Hibernia and the Admiralty Islands. The map provides a fascinating snapshot of the burgeoning knowledge of the Pacific Ocean, which would increase dramatically with the voyages of Cook, Bligh and Anson that immediately followed.



Australia's First Political Cartoon

52 [ANON.] **The First Parliament of Botany Bay in High Debate.**

Etching clipped from the *Hibernian Magazine*, p.685. Trimmed close to image though retaining caption, some minor restoration, tips of top two corners supplied in facsimile. Removed from an album. Edinburgh, 1786 or 1787. £2,500*

The British Museum website states: "The first convicts sailed for Botany Bay on 12 May 1787, but the press reports of the scheme evoked prints of the departure of the leading Foxites with the convicts."

Bob Reece provides a lengthy description and context of the cartoon in his article "Irish Anticipations of Botany Bay": "*Walker's Hibernian Magazine* for

December 1786 and February 1787 ... entertained its readers with two mock-serious reports from Botany Bay's 'House of Assembly', illustrated with a well-executed etching entitled 'The first Parliament of Botany Bay in high debate.' First produced in London in 1784 to mark the fall of Lord North's government the previous December, the anonymous etching in the style of Thomas Rowlandson depicts Lord North, Charles James Fox, Edmund Burke and other notables of the defeated coalition exiled in the political wilderness of Botany Bay ... Published at least two years before the Botany Bay decision was made, the cartoon was originally intended purely as a satire on contemporary British politics. Re-printed by *Walker's Hibernian Magazine*, three months after the decision had been revealed in the press and at a time when Irish participation was assumed, it took on a new level of meaning. Re-located to Botany Bay, Lord North's government debated a subject of considerable relevance to both Ireland and the new colony — the role and purpose of an established state or church" (Reece).

While the British Museum also attributes it to the *Hibernian Magazine*, their copy is dated in print 1784 and Burke, Fox, and North are all captioned beneath. The date has been crossed out in pencil and we do not know where (or if) it appeared. There is also a reversed image, which can be seen here: https://www.britishmuseum.org/collection/object/P_1868-0808-5397

BM Satires, 7122; Reece, B., "Irish Anticipations of Botany Bay" in *Eighteenth-Century Ireland* Vol. 12 (1997) p.126.

The First Englishman to Set Foot on Australia

53 [DAMPIER (William).] MURRAY (Thomas) after. SHERWIN (Cha.s) sculpt. **Captain, Dampier.**

Etching with engraving, scratched letter proof, fine impression. 290 by 230mm. Trimmed to printed border, losing part of the engraver's signature and publication line. A few small chips to left edge. [London, Sherwin, 1787.] £3,500*

Half-length portrait of William Dampier (1651-1715), explorer and pirate, holding a copy of his own account of his voyages.

The oil painting by Thomas Murray which this engraving is after was painted in about 1697. It is currently held in the National Portrait Gallery in London.



Georges Wallis. américain détaché
 au Nelson Capitaine Supérieur.
 Estite Chef de Anorari Tatuata
 Motaye Sec du 1^{er} Chef de Anorari

Journal Commencé

Le 17 Septembre 1842. à Vaitahu Ile Tatuata.

Boon Goya
 M. J. S. Cugnet
 Dupetit-Thouars
 en amitié

Voti Anorari
 D'Anorari
 Motaye



An Important Manuscript Journal Documenting the First Years of Annexation of Tahiti

54 [DUPETIT-THOUARS (Abel).] CUGNET (Capitaine E.) Journal Commencé le 17 Septembre à Vaitahu Ile Tatuata.

Ms. in ink and pencil, legible throughout. Text in French. Single full-page map. Small folio. Vellum backed paper-covered boards shelf-worn, extremities rubbed, rear hinge cracked but holding nicely. Housed in a quarter morocco clamshell box. 178pp. 17 September 1842 - 24 October 1844. £75,000

Rare and important: the journal of Captain E. Cugnet, one of Dupetit-Thouars' officers during 1842-44. These pivotal years saw the French annexation of both Tahiti and the Marquesas, a key expansion into the Pacific. Cugnet spent time on both islands and his journal is a vital account of the earliest days of French occupation and the wars fought on both. In particular, there is a lengthy, detailed account of the Battle of Mahaena, a critical event on Tahiti, and its aftermath.

A keen and diligent observer, Cugnet is highly critical of the French actions and shows obvious sympathy for the Tahitians and Marquesans as they endured colonialism's blunt hand. This substantial manuscript, nearly two hundred pages, is entirely unpublished.

In 1838 when Dupetit-Thouars, in command of *La Venus*, oversaw the establishment of a French Catholic mission to the Marquesas. He met Iotété, chief of the island, and believed the archipelago would make an ideal penal colony, and a base for French ships in the Pacific. In August 1841, he departed on *La Reine-Blanche* to take formal possession of the islands. He was accompanied by the corvettes *Le Bucéphale* and *La Boussole*. They landed on the smallest of the twelve islands, Tahuata, where they were joined by three other ships.

Cugnet's journal commences with his arrival on Tahuata – he was on *La Bucéphale* a 24 gun French corvette carrying 200 men under the command of Laffon de Ladebat. The first 76 pages of this work comprise a daily record in the year that Tahiti became a French protectorate. The next 60 pages are much more of a journal. The nature of this document suggests that much of the material in here was likely preparatory for reports Cugnet would have submitted to the French Admiralty.

THE MARQUESAS

Iotété, the islands' chief, thought it best to accede to French demands and enjoy their protection. The treaty was signed by Dupetit-Thouars for France, who promptly left for Tahiti, which he annexed for France on 9th September 1842.

Michel Edouard Halley was left in command as governor of the Marquesas. He quickly set the tone of French annexation in the Pacific with the establishment of garrisons at Taiohae and Vaitahu. Halley soon fell out with the Marquesans and declared a war which neither he, Ladebat, nor forty Marquesans would survive. This manuscript commences with an account of the events leading up to the battle.

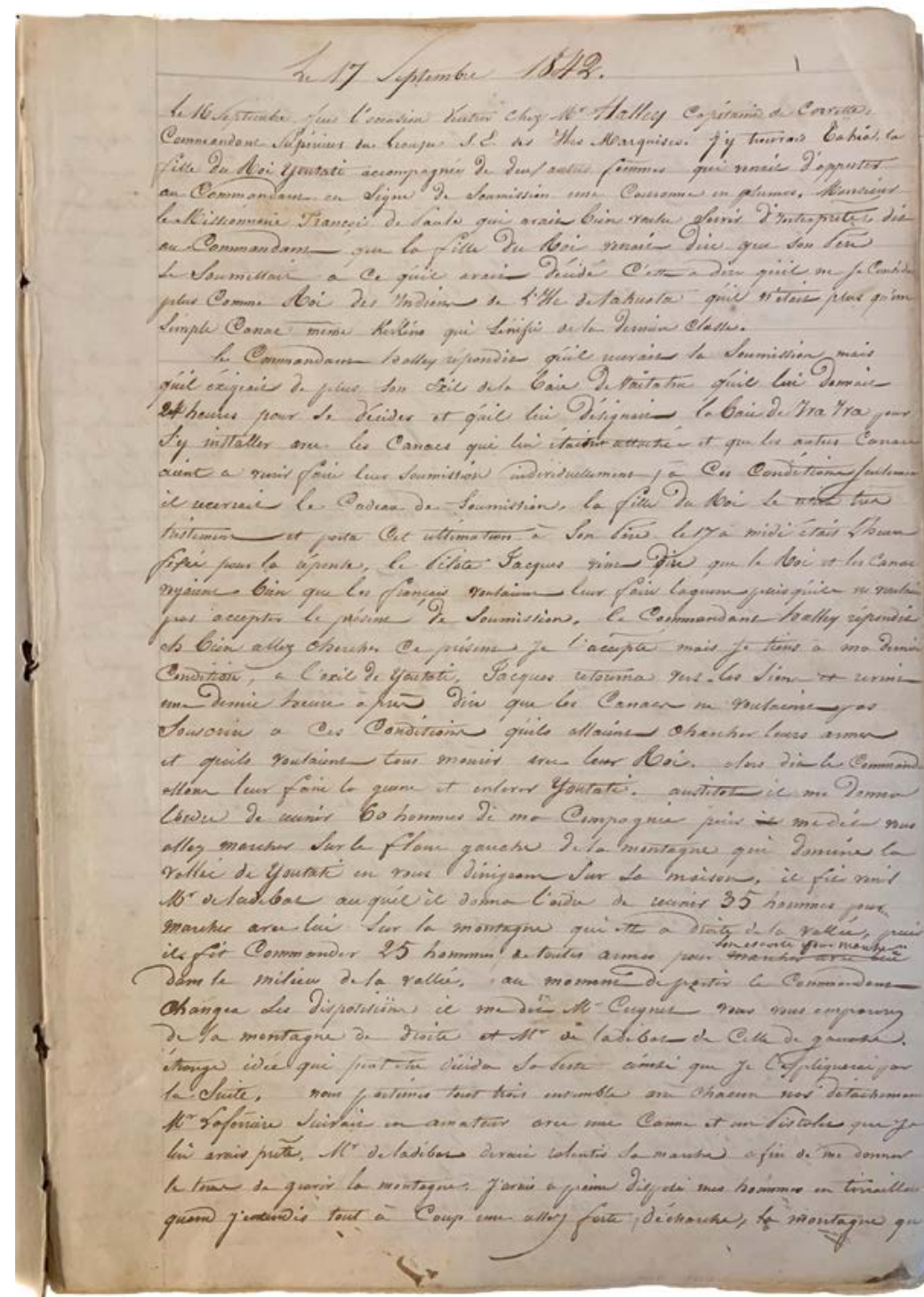
Cugnet describes the battle in detail, stating that Ladebat did not follow his orders properly and marched directly into the field of fire: “immediately a detonation came from behind the shoulder of M. de Ladebat who had quietly reloaded his weapon, fell suddenly, struck by two bullets in the forehead that went through the skull, and several French men also fell seriously injured.” Halley met an almost identical fate shortly thereafter. Cugnet reports that they “loaded the two corpses and carried our wounded, still having a line of skirmishers to protect our convoy, and we returned to the camp.”

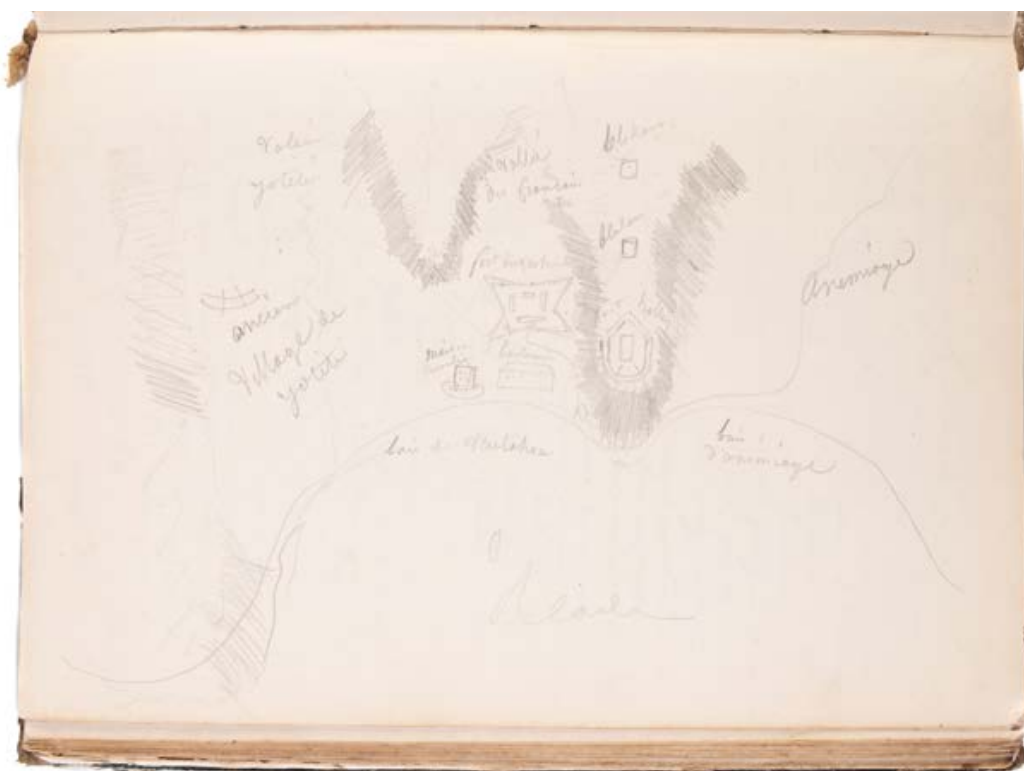
In the back of the journal, there is a table listing the ships (French, American, and English) that visited Vaitahu Bay. Cugnet has also drawn a full page map of the bay, the fort constructed by the French and the buildings surrounding it.

TAHITI

Tensions between Tahiti and France had been simmering for years. Two of the main players, George Pritchard (1796-1883), the English missionary and consul, and Jacques-Antoine Moerenhout (1796-1879), the merchant who served as consul for the United States and later France, figure prominently in Cugnet's journal.

In 1838, upon receiving reports that French Catholics were either expelled or were suffering from persecution on Tahiti, Dupetit-Thouars visited the island in a bid to secure French interests: “It was driven principally by its need to protect the interests of its nationals who were Catholic missionaries. Common challenges in the various French missionary settlements were first, establishing good relations with the locals and, second, securing a place in the face of competing activity by non-Catholic European missionaries [i.e. the London Missionary Society] who had





usually arrived there first and were overwhelmingly British – which raised related political rivalries” (*ibid*, 19).

The first shots were fired in March 1844 and fighting continued until February 1847 with the return of Queen Pomaré from exile.

Commencing on 1st January, 1844, Cugnet’s journal takes us into the heart of the rivalry between the English and French on the cusp of war with Tahiti. He is clearly enamoured with the place, noting that James Cook called it “New Cythere” (it was actually Bougainville) and says that nowhere is more fragrant or filled with laughter.

On page 91 we read of efforts by the Tahitians to negotiate with the French. Pomaré’s aunt sent a letter, signed by all of the insurgent chiefs, to the Governor. The letter asked that the French remain on Papeete (“c’est la plus belle terre de l’île nous”) and that the French and Tahitians live in peace, i.e. leave each other alone. The letter was given to Commander Mallet to pass onto the Governor, but it went unanswered.

Alas, nothing of the sort would happen. Some of the worst excesses of the French are documented here, including one instance on the morning when Cugnet describes the governor returning from Mahahina – without any provocation – ordering his troops to fire at a group of workers, succeeding only in killing a

five-year-old girl and injuring one of the workers. Cugnet describes the assault as not only badly directed, but useless, too.

The chaos wasn’t limited to interactions between the French and the Tahitians. The English were determined to maintain their influence over the islands. The tensions between the two powers were no more evident than in Cugnet’s account of Pritchard’s brief arrest and subsequent release. According to Cugnet, during one of the attacks, Pritchard sought shelter on an English frigate, though was arrested as he stepped into the canoe that was supposed to take him to the ship. The governor was away at the time and was apparently unaware of the efforts by the English to communicate with Pritchard. Nonetheless, when he returned to Papeete, he ordered Pritchard’s immediate release. **Cugnet makes the salient point that if the arresting officer’s (Commandant d’Obigny) actions had been supported by the governor it would have serious ramifications on British influence on the island.**

Cugnet describes the Tahitians as being camouflaged in their trenches, entirely covered with tree branches through which the barrels of their guns emerged. But their guns were blunderbusses and of the 1200 only a quarter seemed any good. Bruat directed French forces from a point where he could see the entire battlefield and the French eventually secured a victory. They spent that night onshore in a cove and the next morning troops scouted the battlefield, killing any of the Tahitians who lay wounded but breathing. French casualties included both Monsieur de Nansouty and Mr. Seignette Lieutenant. A total of 36 French were killed, and about 100 Tahitians. It was an important battle and Governor Bruat “gained a new respect for the enemy and learned that he was up against a determined resistance and not a handful of missionary-inspired malcontents” (Newbury, 12).

POLITICS AND PROPERTY

As ever in situations such as this, there were residents on Tahiti who were eager to take advantage. The main players here are Jacques-Antoine Moerenhout, who at this time was the Chief of Police and Native Affairs, and two Tahitian chiefs, Hitoti and Paraita.

Cugnet discusses the political intrigue that followed the Battle of Mahaeana and insists the war could have been stopped immediately. Indeed, a distraught Queen Pomaré, who had taken refuge on the English ketch *Basilisk*, was willing to surrender, as were the leaders of the insurgency. Governor Bruat was happy to accept and even made efforts towards it, however “he was surrounded by people who had the greatest interest in things not getting better ...” He means none other than Moerenhout and the interpreter Darling; the latter he describes as “the greatest enemy of the French, the very one who insulted a whole population” (“qui injuré a toute une population”) and indeed who incited the Tahitians.

Cugnet, whose sympathies are clear (and despair evident), sums up the situation and provides further insight into the state of affairs on the island, especially

the appropriation of property: “All these people are the Governor’s advisers, he only listens to what comes from them. They are the ones who make the country’s business. They have taken all the properties of the people they have driven out of the bay, they have that land, they are selling it and leasing it to Europeans who flock from Sydney . If affairs worked out the real owners would come in and claim their property then all would find out and the Governor would see that he was the motive for his intimate advisers to act in this way.”

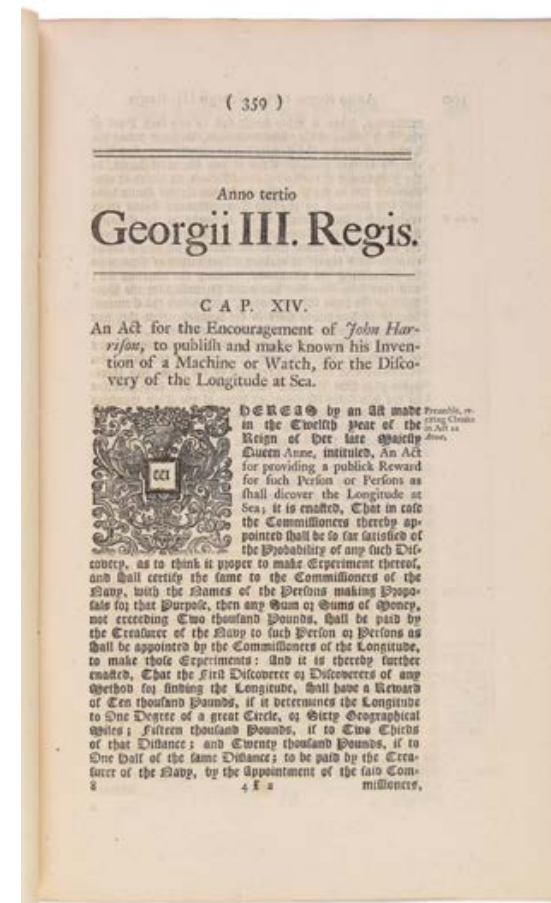
Moerenhout emerges as the key figure – advising Governor Bruat as well as the Tahitians. Cugnet describes him as being crazy and detested by the entire population. He is also disparaged for playing politics and promising to install the minor chief, Hitoti, in Pomaré’s place.

In his role as chief of police, Moerenhout enforced rules prohibiting Tahitians from singing, dancing, playing cards and drunkenness. Anyone caught breaking these rules was immediately imprisoned and huts were frequently raided in search of alcohol. Any sign of drunkenness resulted in **the Tahitian population being removed from their property**. Cugnet explains that they couldn’t reclaim their homes as **there were no written acts concerning property and that when they would go to the Governor for help he would tell them that he didn’t understand their language**. Colin Newbury argues that “Bruat’s actions in this respect provide a more convincing explanation for Tahitian reactions than the antipathy of missionaries or naval officers ...” (Newbury, 10).

With both the French and her own people undermining her, it’s little wonder that Pomaré continued to seek protection from England. Indeed, written into the annexation act was the provision that a few of the islands remained independent and she soon exiled herself there in protest. On page 136 of the journal, Cugnet states that the Queen had requested not only that an English frigate be in Tahitian waters, but that an English office be close at hand so as to act as an intermediary between her and the French. Needing no further invitation, HMS *Carysfort* was despatched from its station on Hawaii and promptly removed Pomaré to Raiatea, the second largest island of the group.

This extraordinary journal by an officer with access to all the major participants in this episode makes an important contribution to our understanding of the machinations of the French Empire as they played out on the ground. Substantial, first-hand accounts such as this one are increasingly rare in the market.

Fisher, D., *France in the South Pacific: power and politics* . Canberra, 2013, p.19; Geiger, J., *Facing the Pacific: Polynesia and the US Imperial Imagination* (University of Hawaii, 2007), p.104; Newbury, C., “Resistance and Collaboration in French Polynesia: The Tahitian War: 1844-7” in *The Journal of the Polynesian Society* , Vol.82, No.1 (March 1973), pp.5-27; Pomare to Victoria. F.O. 58/20, (January 1843), encl. in Barrow to Canning, July 5, 1843; Thomas, N., “Le Roi de Tahuata’: Iotete and the Transformation of South Marquesan Politics, 1826-1842” in *The Journal of Pacific History*, Vol.21, No.1, (Jan., 1986), p.20.



The Longitude Board Recognises John Harrison

55 [HARRISON (John).] **An Act for the Encouragement of John Harrison, to publish and make known his Invention of a Machine or Watch, for the Discovery of Longitude at Sea.** in Anno Regni Georgii III Magæ Britanniaë, Franciaë, & Hiberniaë, at the Parliament begun and holden at Westminster ... First edition. Small folio. Very good with some slight age toning, recently resewn. [ii], 359-363, [1]pp. London, Printed by Mark Baskett, Printer to the King’s most Excellent Majesty; and by the Assigns of Robert Baskett, 1763. £4,750

A telling contribution to the story of longitude, this act constitutes the earliest instance of Commissioners of the Board of Longitude recognising John Harrison’s achievements.

The importance of solving the calculation of longitude at sea was recognised by the Admiralty with the passing of the 1714 Longitude Act, which awarded a prize

of £20,000 to whomever could determine it within thirty geographical miles on a voyage to the West Indies. Despite the evident success of John Harrison's (c.1693-1776) chronometers in trials, the Commissioners of the Board of Longitude were reluctant to award the prize. Even here the recognition is only partial, alluded to in the title: *An Act of Encouragement ...*

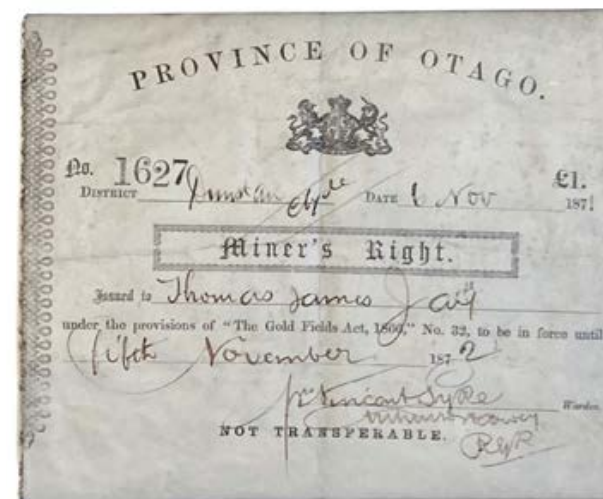
In 1761, Harrison's chronometer, H4, lost a mere five seconds on an 81-day trial to Jamaica. However, the Commissioners awarded him only £2,500, refusing the full amount on a technicality. So Harrison was likely bemused to read this act which "was intended to enforce the Commissioners' directions that Harrison make 'a full and clear Discovery of the Principles' of his latest timekeeper to eleven named witnesses so that the details could be published in order to allow other clockmakers to reproduce the designs. Once these witnesses or the majority of them certified that Harrison had done so, then the Treasurer of the Navy was to pay the clockmaker £5,000 out of any unapplied funds. If he later won one of the longitude rewards as well, then the £6,500 which he would have already gotten from the Commissioners in total was to be subtracted from that reward" (Baker). If anything, Harrison likely felt discouraged. The work he did publish that year – *An account of the proceedings, in order to the discovery of longitude ...* (London, 1763) – was an explicit appeal to be awarded the prize money.

The next year another trial was held where H4 proved itself yet again, only the "board could not believe the accuracy of the watch and insisted that it should be dismantled before a committee and that Harrison should explain the technology, which would then be published. It further stipulated that all the marine timekeepers made by Harrison were to be handed over to the board and that H4 was to be duplicated by an independent craftsman" (ODNB). This requirement was written into the 1765 Longitude Act, being the only other instance of Longitude Board acknowledging Harrison in print.

In 1768, a replica of H4 was taken on James Cook's first voyage, which was instrumental in the mapping of the east coast of Australia. Along with advances in naval architecture, and the treatment of scurvy, Harrison's chronometers facilitated the era of *grands voyages* which largely completed the mapping of the Earth's coastlines. Although, the board continued to award partial payments, it insisted he make further chronometers before awarding him the prize. In 1773, Harrison appealed to the prime minister, Lord North, who intervened on his behalf and a final sum of £8,750 was given to him. This took the total monies awarded over almost forty years to more than £20,000.

This copy is from the Sessional Volumes of Parliament and is the earliest available printing. Acts printed prior to 1796 were done so in limited numbers, about 1100 copies only, which were distributed among MPs and other officials.

Baker, A., 'Longitude Acts' in *Longitude Essays*, Cambridge Digital Library: accessed 13 January, 2021; ESTC, N56770.



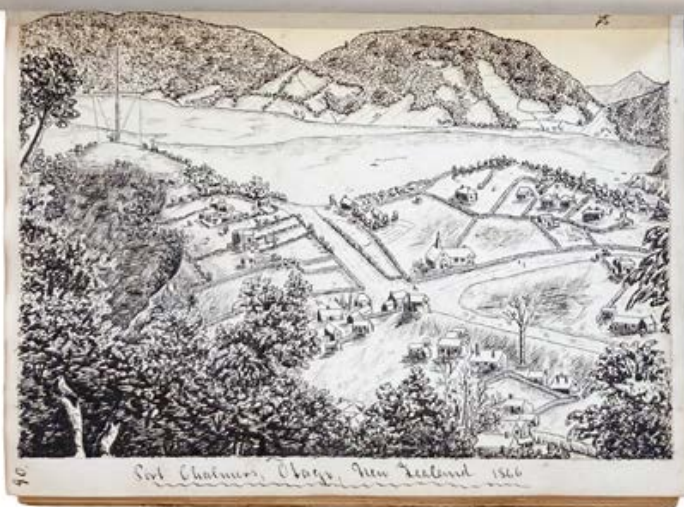
Rare Images of the New Zealand Gold Rush

56 JAY (Thomas James). [Illustrated journal documenting the Otago gold rush.]

52 pencil, pen & ink, & watercolour illustrations and 19pp holograph manuscript in ink, the hand entirely legible. 4to. Contemporary roan, recased, ruled borders in gilt to covers, extremities rubbed, inscribed "Thos. Jas Jay 1864" to ffep, some ephemera loosely inserted as well as photographs of Jay's life in England. 70ll. Otago, 1864 – 1872. £9,500

An immensely satisfying album documenting Thomas Jay's experiences in the Otago gold rush in 1860's New Zealand. As in California in 1849, and Victoria in 1850, gold was discovered in Otago in 1861 inspiring fourteen thousand people to travel to New Zealand to partake in it. The rush commenced with Gabriel Read's discovery on a ten-day prospecting expedition, the results of which appeared in the *Otago Witness* on 8 June that year. The finds weren't limited to what became known as Gabriel's Gully, deposits were also found throughout Central Otago. It was almost single-handedly responsible for quickly transforming Dunedin from a frontier settlement into the country's largest town.

The author and artist, Thomas Jay, was just twenty years old when he embarked on S.S. *Mystery* on 11 January 1864. There is a long description of the crossing the line ceremony on 12 February, but the high spirits of that occasion soon gave way to trouble onboard and, on 9 March, Jay writes: "The crew in open mutiny & had a collision with the officers, two of the mutineers wounded. At night we loaded our revolvers in expectation of an attack, but nothing of consequence occurred." A month later, a crew member died on the voyage. Jay was evidently appreciated by his fellow passengers and a letter from them lauding his contributions to the volunteer corps is included.



After a ninety-day voyage, he arrived and proceeded to Ardmore Station. The journal is divided into sections and their headings constitute a broad narrative arc. They are as follows: Ardmore Station; A New Zealand Doctor; A Diggers Fight; To the West Coast Gold Diggings; Our Camp at the West Coast; Overland from the Diggings; To Dunedin; Up Country; An Awkward Fall; Nearly Swamped Out; A New Zealand Horse; Floods; Coaching in New Zealand; Coaching from Dunedin to Clyde; A Thunder Storm; Close Quarters; and A Disagreeable Customer.

Jay's account is both lively and detailed — recounting the hardships of life in the field, its privations and dangers, which included being thrown from horseback, fights, murders, rats, and sea sickness. Regarding the West Coast Diggings: "We changed our camp in the evening the two tents were fixed after a great deal of work. Owing to the ground being so swampy, we had to rise them upon block of timber, on which we laid branches of trees for our beds. It rained so continually that we had the greatest difficulty in the world to light the first of a morning, everything was soaking wet, even our blankets, which reminded me (after going to bed & getting warm) of a hot vapour bath. However the rats used soon to dispel that illusion by scampering over the top of us & scrambling against the branches underneath."

The real attraction of this journal are Jay's images, all executed in a competent amateur hand, captioned, and with references to their appearance in his text. Several relate directly to the gold fields: "Gold dredging on the Pneumatic principal. Molyneaux River Otago ..."; "Hydraulic Sluicing for Gold in New Zealand", "Box Sluicing in New Zealand", "On Camp at the West Gold Fields of Canterbury", and "The Molyneux River & diggings hut." There are fine views of Port Chalmers, Pomahaka River, Hokitiki and the Southern Alps, and Molyneux River, along with scenes of Ardmore Station, Doug and Anderson's Station at Kawarau, Wai Keri Keri farm plus images of shepherds' huts, several of horse riding, and then portraits of a mounted policeman, a gold digger, and a Maori. Two depict Australian scenes: "North coast of Tasmania" and "The River Yarra & Melbourne." The images are dated between 1864 and 1873.

The illustrations and text are nicely augmented by the ephemera that provides much information on the life and family of Thomas Jay. Regarding the trip, included are his miner's licence and receipt at Dunstan. Also included are an invitation to Jay's marriage (22 July 1891 to Mary Neill), as well as the marriage and death (9 May 1911) certificates plus funeral notices. The Jays were seemingly quite prominent (and active) in local society, a report of their wedding includes a large image of the bride in her wedding dress. There is also a handsome portrait of him. A full list of images can be had on request.





The Preferred Unabridged English Edition

57 LA PÉROUSE (Jean François de Galaup). **A Voyage Round the World**, performed In the Years 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1788, by the Boussule and Astrolabe...

Third English edition (the first unabridged). 2 vols. 4to. & folio atlas. Portrait frontispiece to vol. I, engraved title & 69 engraved maps, charts & plates to atlas. Full contemporary tree calf, rebacked. [viii], lvi, 539; viii, 531, [14]index, [errata]pp. London, Robinson, Edwards, & Payne 1798- 1799. £12,500

“This edition is usually considered to be the best one in English and is now an extremely rare work” (Hill).

Whilst Stockdale and Johnson both published octavo editions in 1798, the one found here is the only quarto version in English, and it is the first unabridged translation of the official French account of the voyage. La Pérouse’s expedition departed from France in 1785 in the *Boussole* and the *Astrolabe* with orders to continue the work of exploration begun by Cook in the Pacific and on the North West Coast. Having rounded Cape Horn the two ships reached Easter Island in April of the

following year, before sailing on to Hawaii, where the expedition members became the first Europeans to land on Maui. They then preceded to Alaska, surveying the coastline as instructed, before moving West to Asia, where La Pérouse charted the coast North of Macao as far as Kamchatka, and successfully navigated the Sea of Japan. Copies of the expedition’s logs were sent home from Macao, Kamchatka (in the care of M. de Lesseps on the overland route), and Botany Bay (in early 1788). Thereafter nothing was known of the expedition’s fate until Dillon discovered the wreck of the two ships on the reef at Vanikoro in the Santa Cruz islands in 1827. Hill, 975.

Hobart, Sydney, Bennelong, Whaling in the Pacific

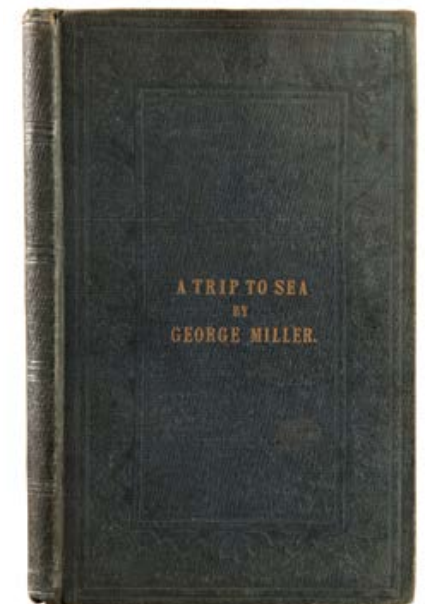
58 MILLER (George). **A Trip to Sea, from 1810 to 1815.**

First edition. 12mo. Publisher’s blindstamped green cloth, title gilt to upper spine. vi, 92, [1]pp. Long Sutton, John Swain, 1854. £2,500

A very good copy of this scarce book.

Born in Boston, Lincolnshire, Miller apprenticed as butcher before opting for a life at sea. He travelled to London with a friend and they signed on to the *Santa Anna* for a whaling cruise to Botany Bay, which departed Spithead at the end of May, 1810. Miller provides a detailed account of life on board (his skills as a butcher came in handy as they acquired livestock on the voyage) and how whales were captured (harpooned) and broken down into their oil and blubber. By the time they reached Hobart, Miller had contracted scurvy and was put ashore to heal. They remained in Tasmania for two months and there is a discussion of life ashore that includes the cost of wine and kangaroo hinds.

They left Hobart in search of sperm whales off New Zealand and then to Sydney where Miller writes: “Very shortly after our arrival, a man came on board to inquire after George III. He said he had been to England, where he was introduced to the king; and was the first man that Captain Cook got to go on board his ship. His name was Benjamin Broland, I think, but we used to call him Benny Long.” They sailed sixty miles up the Hawkesbury and later rode to Paramatta. He adds: “I often went with the natives to the South-heads a-fishing, but could catch nothing, though they could get plenty of fish. There were some good oysters, and a fine fish, called a king-fish which the natives eat raw, but we preferred them roasted.”



The ship was wrecked off the coast of New Guinea and he and the surviving crew made an open boat voyage to Indonesia. Miller describes some of the travails of this: “our persons and clothes had become covered and infested with fine hopping animals of remarkable size and dexterity. We had no shoes or stockings on, and had never been shaved or had our hair cut for eight months.” From there, he joined and East India Company ship to the Celebes, then England, and on to Quebec, where on a troop ship they transport 300 American prisoners to Halifax. He later visits Ireland, Spain and Holland before returning home. *Ferguson* 12598; *not in Hill*. A single copy is recorded at auction at Bonhams in 1995.

A Hitherto Unrecorded Drinking Song

59 [NEW ZEALAND] An Epistle from Ould Jack to Isaac, What Keeps the Rope and Anchor, about the Coves what uses his Snug.

Letterpress broadside measuring 275 by 205mm. Old fold down the centre with 60mm split from top edge with small old paper repair to verso. Unevenly trimmed margins and a few spots, no loss. New Zealand, Printed and sold by my Uncle Isaac ..., n.d. c. 1880. £450*

This unlikely survival is an affectionate drinking song celebrating the men who frequent the Rope and Anchor. The text is seemingly unpublished elsewhere.

Essentially a roast, the song lists the characteristics and eccentricities of the tavern’s patrons, each of the men’s names have been censored but not in a way that

mars the rhyme of the song or guarantees their anonymity — “William H..w..rd”, “John M..ll..r”, “W..lk..s..n, Fred.” There is a single reference to Natives but it concerns oysters (though common in NZ) rather than Maoris.

The full imprint reads: “Printed and sold by my Uncle Isaac what keeps the Snug, price 6d. each; where also, may be had a New Edition of Hot Wheal Pies, being a treatise on Stomach Ache, price 3d. Price 8 1/2 bound together.” This may or may not have been printed in New Zealand.

It’s no great surprise that such an ephemeral item is not recorded on OCLC.



With an Account of a Famous Mutiny in the Pacific

60 SAMPSON (Alonzo D.) Three times around the world, or life and adventures of Alonzo D. Sampson.

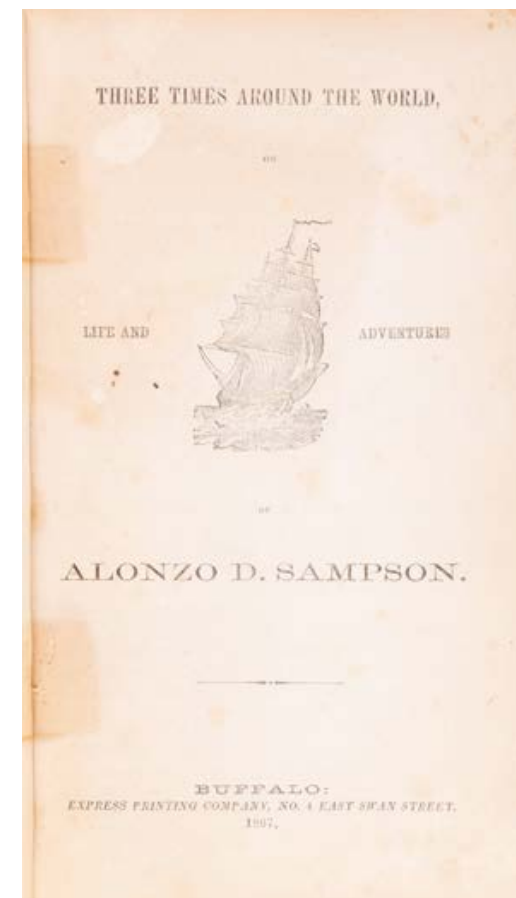
First and only edition. Vignette to title-page. 8vo. Original black cloth, pictorial vignette gilt to upper board, rebacked with original spine laid down, extremities a little rubbed, text toned and spotted, title-page repaired. 170pp. Buffalo, Express Printing Company, 1867. £3,750

An immensely satisfying book for any student of the nineteenth-century Pacific. This scarce narrative includes stops at Hawaii, the Bering Strait, Australia and New Zealand, with much information on each place, the local inhabitants, and historical notes, referencing Cook, Bligh, Byron, and Wilkes. It also features a first-hand account of the 1857 mutiny on the *Junior*.

Three times around the world ... commences with a brief precis of Sampson’s service in the Mexican-American War, before getting down to business, first on the *Junior* in 1850, which made stops at Cape Town, New Zealand, and Tonga, before sailing to the North Pacific.

(Sampson gives a surprisingly detailed account of New Zealand’s topography, and a melancholy one of the Maori. He describes Mongonui (Mangonui) harbour and the settlement behind it.) The *Junior* returned via Honolulu and Alonzo provides some details of methods of ship repair and sights in the harbour. He also notes “an auxiliary force of English from Australia, known as the ‘Sidney Rangers’, whom we hated cordially.” They sailed to the South Pacific and then up to the Okhotsk Sea, which was increasingly fished by American whalers.

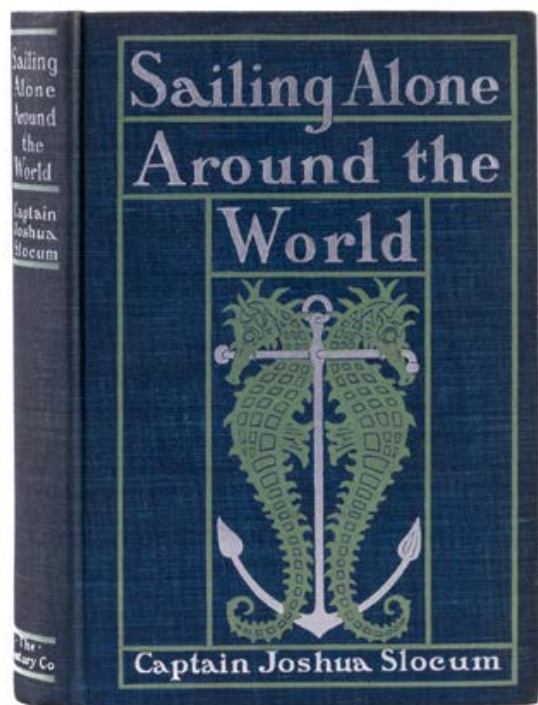
Sampson’s next voyage was as a helmsman on the *Rebecca Sims*, which departed New Bedford in November 1853, and involved longer stops at Hawaii as well as the Falklands. They stopped first at Lahaina, and between trips to the North Pacific — they reached a highest latitude of 72°N (equivalent to Point Barrow, Alaska) — returned to Hilo, and Honolulu.



Re-embarking on the *Junior* (“she was roomy, handy, and a good sailer”), his third voyage in 1857 was eventful indeed. Ed Lefkowitz notes that on this voyage, Sampson witnessed “Cyrus W. Plummer and part of the crew slaughter Captain Archibald Mellen, in one of the most famous mutinies in Pacific history. Sampson and several other were forced by the mutineers to accompany them in the ship’s boats in an escape to Australia.” They landed on the desolate coast near Cape Howe, just near what would become the border between New South Wales and Victoria. Sampson gives a very detailed account of their trek to safety, subsisting on mussels, weeds and the like. Sampson and several others were taken prisoner, and returned to the US to stand trial, where Sampson was freed. The account of the whole incident from mutiny to discharge occupies thirty pages.

OCLC locates five copies at Buffalo Public, UCSD, University of Hawaii, New Bedford Free Public, and New Bedford Whaling Museum.

Forbes, 2769; *Ferguson*, 15429a; Lefkowitz, Ed, *Bulletin* 69, (1991).

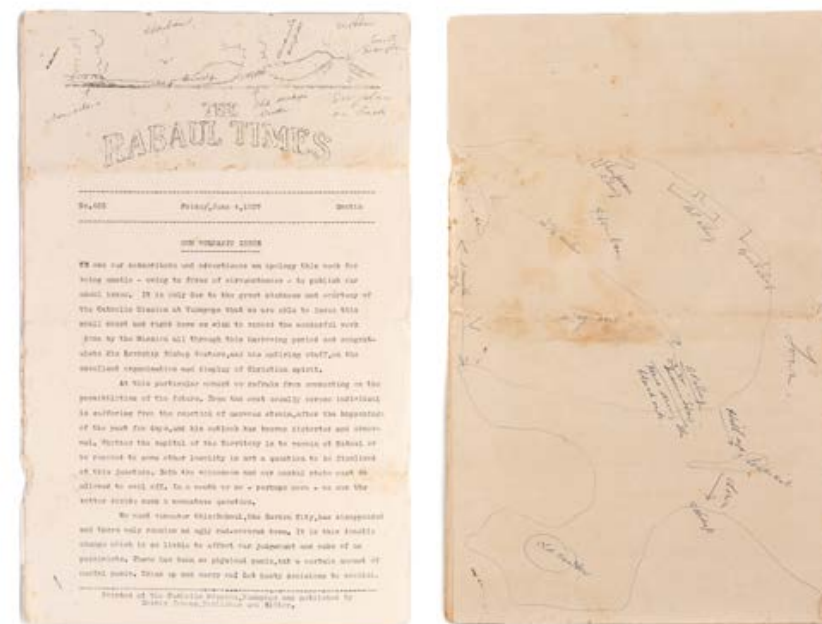


A Beautiful Copy

61 SLOCUM (Captain Joshua). *Sailing Alone Around the World.*

First edition. Numerous illustrations. 8vo. A particularly bright copy in original two-tone silvered cloth. xviii, 294pp. New York, Century & Co., 1900. £1,250

One of the nicest copies we’ve handled. Captain Slocum set out from Boston in his small sloop *Spray* on 24th April, 1895, at the age of 51, and after a passage of 46,000 miles returned to Newport Rhode Island on 27th June, 1898, thereby becoming the first person to sail around the world single-handed. Slocum spent the next two years publishing his account and giving public lectures. He retired to a farm in West Tisbury, Martha’s Vineyard, in 1901 but quickly grew restless and, after just eighteen months, took the *Spray* out once more and visited the ports of New England in the summer and the islands of the Caribbean in the winter. *Not in Ferguson; Toy*, 462; *Morris & Howland*, p.126.



The Volcanic Issue

62 THOMAS (Gordon), ed. *The Rabaul Times.*

No. 633. Mimeograph newspaper. Folio. Old folds, some closed tears, slight toning, ms. annotations in ink. 6ll. Vunapope, [Printed by the Catholic Mission, and published by Gordon Thomas,] Friday, 3 June, 1937. £850

A fantastic survival: an annotated copy of this most unlikely publication.

The last days of May 1937 saw activity from the three volcanoes around Rabaul. On the 29th, both Tavurvar and Vulcan erupted destroying Rabaul and killing 507 people. This was followed by both an earthquake and a tsunami. If that wasn’t enough, on 4 June, Rabaul Volcano followed. The printing facilities in town were already destroyed and the *Rabaul Times* couldn’t publish normally,

so the editor, Gordon Thomas, availed himself of the mimeograph machine at the Catholic Mission in Vunapope, which is 18 kilometres southeast of Rabaul, and published this special issue.

Of great interest are the roughly 200 words of annotations. These were possibly made by a bemused editorial assistant, at any rate, someone who was there and knowledgeable of the events. One Pug Noble is credited in print with “valuable work” remaining “constantly at the telephone exchange and kept operators at their posts.” The annotator adds: “Tripe. He was drunk at the N.G. Club.” A note about the arrival of the territorial administrator is penned, saying “Better had he stayed away. All he was after was photographs.” Furthermore, they have drawn a general plan on the cover page and added a full-page plan on the verso of the last leaf.

Edward Llewellyn Gordon Thomas (1809-1966) was born in Chicago. He moved to New South Wales, fought with the 19th Infantry Battalion (Australian Imperial Force) in France, and was the long-time editor of the *Rabaul Times*, which ran from 1925-1942. He enjoyed two stints in this role, 1925-27 and 1933-42. He was made a prisoner of war by the Japanese when they invaded in 1942 and when released in 1945 retired to Campbelltown, NSW, from where he contributed a column (under the name of Tolala) to the *Pacific Islands Monthly*.

Arculus A., trans & Johnson R.W., compiler, 1937 *Rabaul Eruptions, Papua New Guinea: Translations of Contemporary Accounts by German Missionaries* (Canberra, 1981).

Preachers Turned Traders: Commerce in the Pacific

63 [WILLIAMS (John).] Reduced to 1s. 6d. per lb. Plumbe's Genuine Arrow Root, prepared by the Native Converts at the Missionary Stations in the South Sea Islands ... Sold in 1-lb. packets by the Agent, H. Baker, Ashbourne.

Printed handbill. 8vo. Some very minor toning, small hole to text affecting two letters. [London,] Richard Barrett, Print, Mark Lane, c. 1843. £450*

A footnote to the tragic story of John Williams, the missionary who was clubbed to death and eaten by Erromangans at Dillon's Bay in 20 November, 1839. Erromango is the largest of the four islands comprising Vanuatu.

His son, John Chauner Williams (1818-1874), remained in the Pacific, and this handbill dates from his time as a merchant (he operated in Samoa as well as Sydney). He would later return to Samoa where he was appointed British consul in 1858, at which post he served until his death.

The handbill notes that Polynesian arrowroot was “first introduced into this country by the late lamented Rev. John Williams, Missionary, and [is] now forwarded to England by his Son, who resided in the Islands, and consigned direct to A. S. Plumbe ... The late Rev. J. Williams, deeply impressed with the necessity of fostering

the infant commerce of the South Sea Islands, as well for the benefit of the converted Natives as of the rising families of the Missionaries, and the Mission cause generally, brought to England a small quantity of Arrow Root prepared by the Natives, for the purpose of finding a market for it in this country. As it has been met with general acceptance, a constant supply is now forwarded by his Son, J. C. Williams...”

This flyer gives directions for use for breakfast, supper, “Blanc Mange,” custards, puddings, pies, and sponge cake, as well as a preventative against diarrhea. Recommended by eighteen prominent physicians and surgeons by name, including Southwood Smith, George Leith Roupell, J. T. Conquest, James R. Bennett, Jonathan Pereira, Charles Aston Key, and James Johnson.

In his memoir, *A Narrative of Missionary Enterprises in the South Sea Islands ...*, Williams writes of the importance of commerce for the islands and, ominously “The shipping of our country, too, derive as much advantage from missions as its commerce. This will appear if it be recollected, that intercourse between Europeans and the untaught islanders of the Pacific is always dangerous, and has often proved fatal.” He cites the examples of Magellan, Cook, and others, unaware he would soon join their infamous ranks.

A short advertisement using the same text in *The Medical Times and Gazette*, appeared on Wednesday, February 18, 1843, p. 337. Williams, J., *A Narrative of Missionary Enterprises in the South Sea Islands ...* (London, 1838), p.584.

From the Edge-Partington Collection

64 VIERO (Teodoro), after. *Homme de la Nouvelle Caledonie*.

Pencil and crayon drawing measuring 240 by 178mm, captioned in ink. Paper laid down on thick card with watercolour border, pencil note reading “Ganlinbart Avignon” to verso, some minor spotting but very good. [?Avignon], c. 1790. £2,500*

This delicate drawing first appeared in Teodoro Viero's (1740-1819) *Raccolta di stampe ... di varie nazioni*. (1784). It is based on plates 39 and 20 from Cook's Second Voyage, drawn by the voyage artist, William Hodges.

There are two accompanying notes. The first in the hand of James Edge-Partington (1854-1930) stating: “This appears to be another portrait of the native





of New Caledonia illustrated in Capt. Cook's Second Voyage." He's referring to two plates, 39 and 20, pp. 119 and 121 in the second volume.

Viero took the liberty of filling in the gaps to create a full portrait with mixed results, which the second note by Dorota Starzecka, assistant keeper of Oceania at the British Museum, and Brian Cranstone, of the British Museum of Natural History, clarifies. Regarding the details not taken from Hodge's images, she write: "feather/leaf skirt is incorrect ... only a penis sheath was worn; carrier on back is incorrect. House, water gourd and hat are correct."

Along with Henry Christy, and Augustus Wollaston Franks, James Edge-Partington was one of a number of English ethnographic collectors active in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. He was "the only member of this group to publish an account of his field collecting activities and the first to publish a partial comprehensive description of his collection ..." (Neich, 59). Independently wealthy, he was free to pursue his interests, travelling widely and assembling a collection of Pacific artefacts and books. He assisted the British Museum, cataloguing their collections and advising on acquisitions.

Provenance: from the Edge Partington collection.

Neich, R., "James Edge-Partington: An Ethnologist of Independent Means." in *Records of the Auckland Museum*, Vol.46 (2009), pp.57-110.

CENTRAL & SOUTH AMERICA

A Rare Eighteenth Century Haiti Imprint

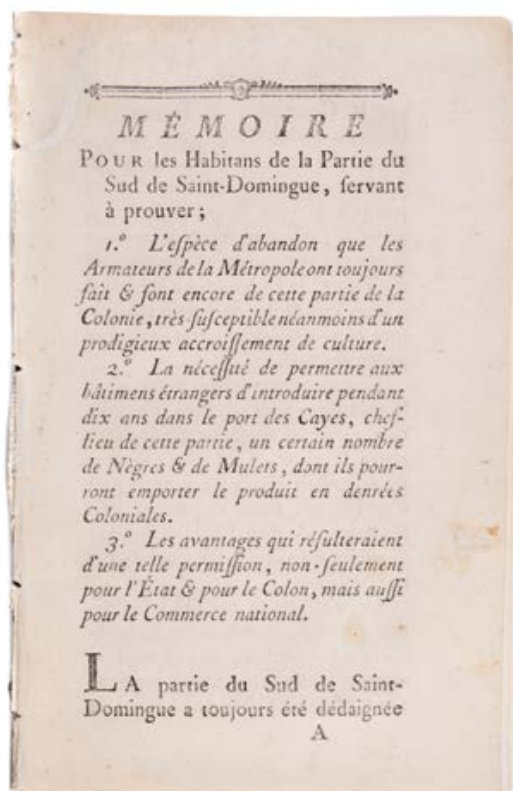
65 [ANON.] *Memoire pour les habitans de la Partie du Sud de Saint-Domingue, servant à prouver ...*

Sole edition. 8vo. Stitched as issued, some minor dampstaining and repaired small tears. 47, [1]pp. [Cayes, 6 December, 1785]. £3,500

The first printing press in Haiti was established in 1764. Prior to that printed material was imported largely from France, but also North America and Spanish America.

All eighteenth-century Haiti imprints are rare. Roderick Cave, who has written widely on early Caribbean printing, notes that presses were operational in Cayes in the eighteenth century: "In St. Domingue, the two chief centers of printing were Cap Français and Port-au-Prince, but at times presses operated from St. Marc, Léogane and Aux Cayes also ..."

This pamphlet advocates for the development of the south of the island, being the long peninsula stretching west which includes Petit-Goâve, Aquin, Jérémie, and Les Cayes (the southern capital). The author refers especially to the production of indigo, cotton, coffee, and sugar, which "could reach, if the Commerce took it into consideration, [...] more productions than all the Martinique, because the dwellings are generally more extensive and the land more profitable." To facilitate this, the writer argues that it would be beneficial if France relaxed rules regarding the importation of enslaved workers on foreign ships. It's not as though there was a shortage of enslaved labour on the island. However, between May 1, 1783 and August 1, 1784, the author states the south did not receive a single worker while ships landed 7144 captives in Port-au-Prince in the same period. There is a long list of complaints over unfair distribution of resources and a table at the rear comparing the prices of good from Europe and America as they sold in Port-au-Prince and the south of the island. This table includes the number of captive workers in Les Cayes from Senegal, Angola, Le Havre, Nantes.



The book was published at a particularly interesting time in Haiti. It was one of the most prosperous colonies in the world. However, the year prior, the Code Noir was revised partly due to planter abuses and stipulated improved conditions for captive labourers. While they made little, if any, difference to their day to day life, these were some of the first inklings that led to the belief that slavery would be abolished in Haiti and culminated in the 1791 revolution.

An important work, the historian of Haiti, M.L.E. Moreau de Saint-Méry had a copy in his library.

OCLC locates copies at BnF and Lehigh University.

Cave, R., "Early Printing and the Book Trade in the West Indies" in *The Library Quarterly: Information, Community, Policy* Vol. 48, No. 2 (Apr., 1978), p.175.

Brazilian Trade in the Mid-Nineteenth Century

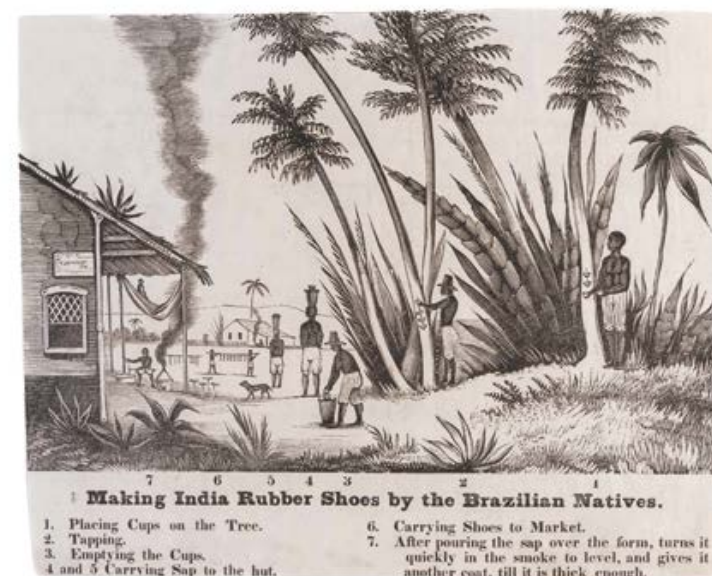
66 [BRAZIL] [ANON.] Making India Rubber Shoes by the Brazilian Natives.

Woodcut broadside on wove paper with letterpress title and key measuring 215 by 265mm. Trimmed to edge of printed area. Np, c. 1830. £500*

A rare and charming record of Brazil's trade in Indian rubber shoes. For about thirty years during the mid-nineteenth century - c.1820-1850 - this increasingly important item became Brazil's fourth largest export and represented about 7% of their total products. This preceded the Amazon rubber boom of 1860-1912.

J.E. Warren provides a handy account of the account of making the shoes: "The operation of making the shoes is as simple as it is interesting. Imagine yourself ... in one of the seringa groves of Brazil ... One is stirring with a long wooden stick the contents of a cauldron, placed over a pile of blazing embers. This is the liquid as it was taken from the rubber tree. Into this a wooden 'last,' covered with clay, and having a handle, is plunged. A coating of the liquid remains. You will perceive that another native then takes the 'last,' and holds it in the smoke arising from the ignition of a species of palm fruit, for the purpose of causing the glutinous substance to assume a dark color. The 'last' is then plunged again into the cauldron, and this process is repeated, as in dipping candles, until the coating is of the required thickness. You will, moreover, notice a number of Indian girls ... engaged in making various impressions, such as flowers upon the soft surface of the rubber, by means of their thumb nails, which are especially pared and cultivated for this purpose. After this final operation, the shoes are placed in the sun to harden, and large numbers of them may be seen laid out on mats in exposed situations."

The seven stages of production are listed as follows on the broadside: 1. Placing Cups on the Tree. 2. Tapping. 3. Emptying the Cups. 4. and 5. Carrying Sap to the hut. 6. Carrying Shoes to Market. 7. After pouring the sap over the form, turns it quickly in the smoke to level, and gives it another coat till it is thick enough. Warren, J.E., *Para or scenes and adventures on the banks of the Amazon* (New York, 1851), pp.16-17.



Coke's First Voyage to Antigua

67 COKE (Rev. Thomas). Extract of the Rev. Dr. Coke's Journal from Gravesend to Antigua, in a letter to the Rev. J. Wesley.

First edition. 12mo. Title-page browned. 12pp. London, Printed by J. Paramore, 1787. £2,000

Rev. Thomas Coke's (1747-1814) first voyage to the West Indies happened by misadventure. Sailing for Halifax, the weather was so inclement, and their situation was made worse by a leaky ship, that the party was forced to turn south and reached Antigua on Christmas Day, 1786.

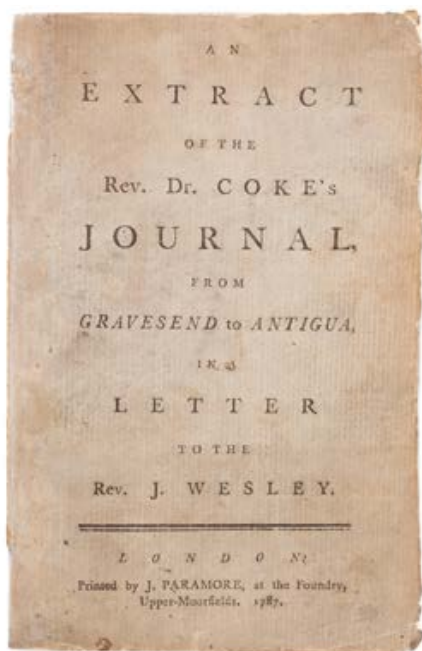
He gave a sermon the same day, noting that it "was the cleanest audience I ever saw. All the negro-women were dressed in white linen gowns, petticoats, handkerchiefs and caps; and I did not see the least spot on them. The men were also dressed as neatly." On January 5, he reports that he's preaching twice a day. "Our

Society in this island is near two thousand: but the Ladies and Gentlemen of the town have so filled the house that the poor, dear negroes who built it, have been almost entirely shut out, except in the mornings: and yet they bare it, not only with patience, but with joy." He adds that the "country is very romantic. The cocoa tree is very magnificent and the milk which the nuts yield is most cooling and delicious."

Having studied at Beacon and later Jesus College, Oxford, Thomas Coke was ordained in 1772 and was appointed curate to the Revd Robert Twyford, vicar of South Petherton. He developed an interest in Methodism and in August 1776 met with John Wesley, who initially discouraged Coke from leaving his parish. Coke's enthusiastic preaching on the subject took the matter out of their hands and he was removed from his position at Easter the

next year. He allied himself immediately with Wesley and quickly became a leading figure in the Methodist movement, so much so that by 1782 he would sometimes appear in place of Wesley.

"His involvement ... in the establishment of an American Methodist church independent of Wesley and the British conference, and also of the first Methodist overseas missions, placed him at the centre of developments in Methodism on both sides of the Atlantic in the two decades after Wesley's death in 1791" (ODNB). In his capacity as the first Methodist Bishop, Coke was made superintendent for



America and made annual voyages to the Caribbean between 1784 and 1803. After Wesley's death, he was twice appointed president of the Methodist church which was made on an annual basis.

Coke's ambitions are evident in this text. No sooner had he arrived at Antigua than he received invitations to St Eustacius and St Kitts. Furthermore, he signs off asking that Wesley write care of a Mr Phillips at Baltimore instructing that missionaries be sent to Nova Scotia and Newfoundland.

Sabin, 14242.

An Annotated Insurance Claim for a Wrecked Slaver off Saint-Domingue

68 DESHAYES (M.) Extrait d'une lettre ecrite du Port-au-Prince le 17 [Septembre] 1787, par M. Deshayes, Capitaine du Navire le Saint-Leon, peri sur Samana, a la tete de l'Isle Saint-Domingue, a MM. BAOUR & Compagnie, Negociants a Bordeaux, ses Armateurs.

Sole edition. 4to. A very good copy, old folds, annotated in ink. 3, [1]pp. Bordeaux, November, 1787. £3,500

An extremely rare, annotated account of the wreck of the slave ship, *Saint-Leon*, for the benefit of the Bordeaux-based shipowners and traders, Baour & Compagnie. The document reproduces Captain Deshayes statement to the Admiralty Registry in Port-au-Prince on 7 September 1787.

This text provides important insight into the operations of the French slave trade. It lists the number of captives acquired at both ports, describes the circumstances of the shipwreck, the identity of the survivors and the missing, the care and food provided to the survivors, and, of course, the consequences of the wreck for the traders.

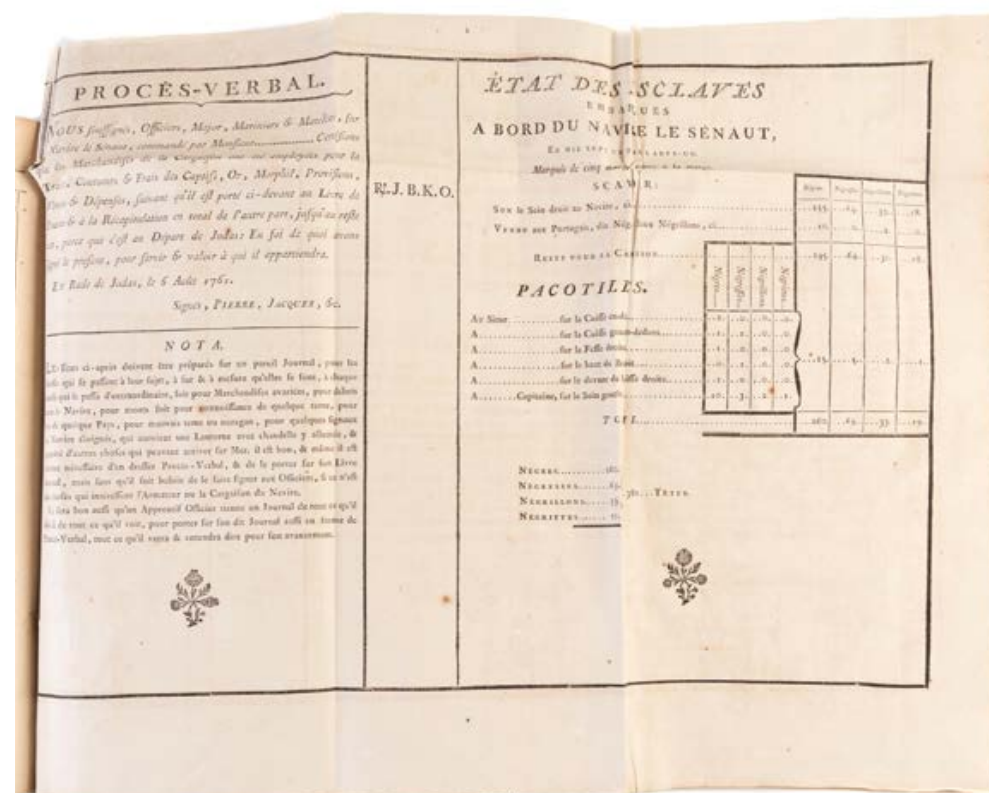
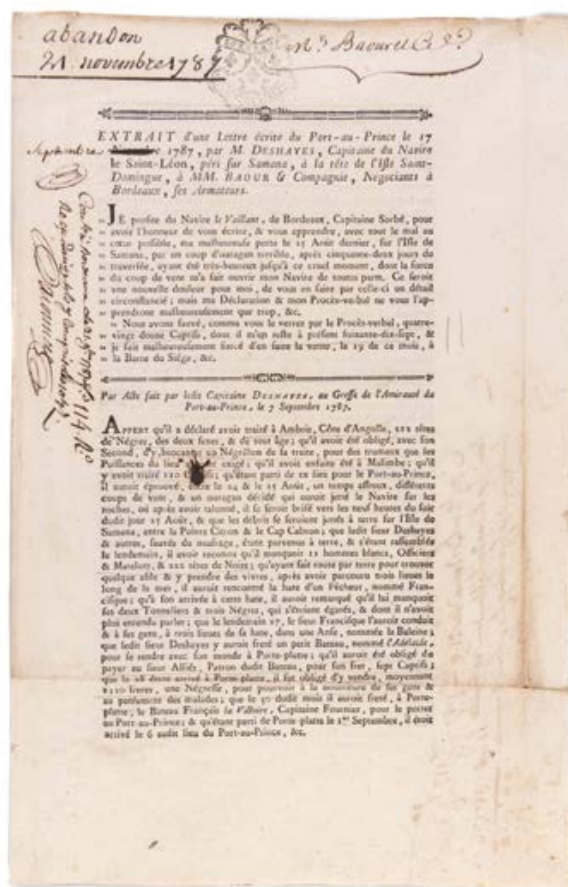
Departing Ambriz (Angola) the *Saint-Leon* spent 52 days at sea before it was wrecked by a seasonal tropical storm (or hurricane) just off Samana on the coast of the Dominican Republic en route to Port-au-Prince. The ship carried 212 (or 222) captives of both sexes and of all ages. They were rescued by a French ship, *le Victoire*, under the command of Captain Fournier. Deshayes was obliged to sell a female captive for 1320 livres, which was used for food and medicine and transport to Port-au-Prince which they finally reached on 1 September 1787. Deshayes adds that they were able to save ninety-two captives, though, at the time of writing, only seventy-seven were left and he would be forced to sell them on 19 November at Barre du Siége.

The document allowed Baour & Co to make an insurance claim "having assumed all the risks whatsoever on them, from the day and time that the goods are loaded". The shipowners who "abandoned the said vessel to their Insurers" consider

the cargo to be lost and summon the insurers to pay them the sum provided for in their contract within three months. In this instance the monetary value of each of the captives was assessed (*sans distinction*) at £800 each. The annotations include a correction to the title, calculations, official signatures, and a list of the roughly fifty payees.

The insurance law that stands behind this was drafted in 1681 by Louis' minister Colbert, namely the *Ordonnance de la Marine*. While article ten in this appears to ban insuring captives, article eleven clarifies: "Nonetheless, one may take insurance upon a person whom one ransoms from captivity [*esclavage*], for the amount of the ransom which the insurers must pay if on the journey home the person is captured anew, killed, or drowned or perishes by other cause, natural cause excepted" (Armstrong).

The slave trade generated vast wealth for traders, plantation owners, and banks. This document is an excellent example showing some of the behind-the-scenes machinations involved. Very little material such as this appears on the market. Armstrong, T., *The Logic of the Slavery* (Cambridge, 2021), p.15.



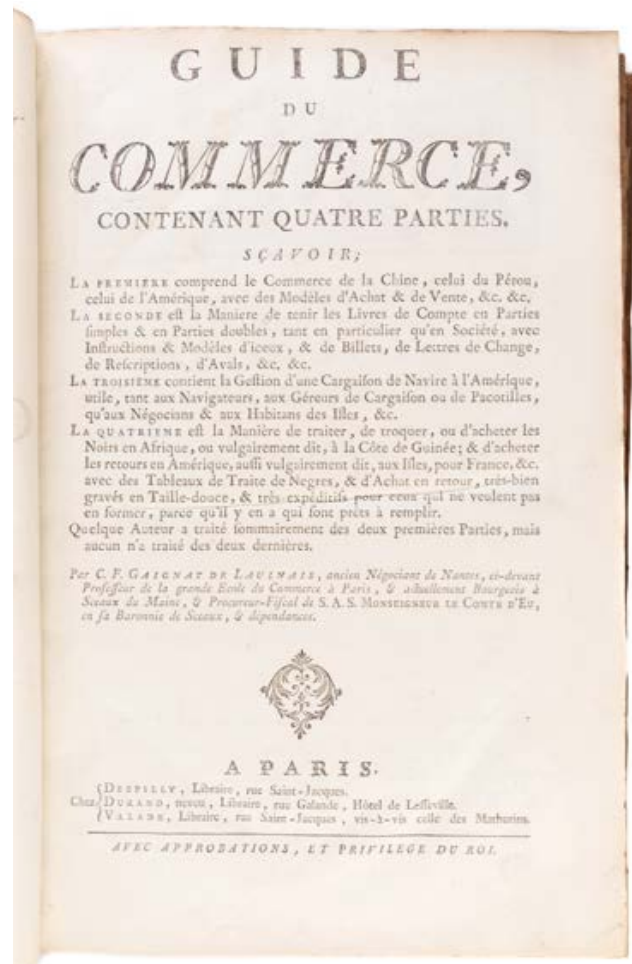
A Rare & Valuable Behind the Scenes look at the Slave Trade

69 GAINAT DE L'AULNAIS (Claude-François). *Guide du Commerce* ... contenant quatre parties. Sçavoir; la première comprend le commerce de la Chine, celui du Pérou, celui de l'Amérique [...] La quatrième est la manière de traiter, de troquer ou d'acheter les Noirs en Afrique [...] et d'acheter les retours en Amérique [...] avec des tableaux de traite de nègres et d'achat en retour.

First edition. 6 folding engraved tables. 4to. Contemporary speckled calf, red morocco label to spine, gilt, small chip to headcap, some minor spotting and toning but a very good copy. [xii], 444pp. Paris, Despilly, Durand, Valade, [1764, though perhaps 1771]. £12,500

A handsome copy of this work on book keeping, designed specifically for those involved in maritime commerce. One of the earliest books on the subject, it provides some astonishing insight into the machinations and scale of the Trans-Atlantic slave trade.

Gaunat (1719-1791) was born in Angers and studied under the Oratorian Fathers and is recorded as working broadly as a merchant (shopkeeper, grocer and book-keeper). In 1760, he moved to Scieux (a suburb of Paris) and in 1771 he was appointed fiscal procurator for HSH His Grace the count of Eu.



The first section of the book deals with trade in China, America and Peru; the second is devoted to single and double-entry accounting; the third is bookkeeping for navigators; while the final section concerns the slave trade. The *Guide* ... was produced at the zenith of the eighteenth-century slave trade — as it regrouped from the disruption of the Seven Years’ War — and is one of the very few works that shed light on accounting procedures for it.

The engraved tables are as follows: The art of keeping books; Ship’s cargo table; Model of a ship’s load; Total recapitulation of the ship’s cargo bill; “Tableau de la traite des noirs de la cargaison du navire”; plus a template for invoices.

In their comprehensive article dedicated to this work McWatters and Lemarchand believe that “the *Guide du commerce* is the only work to present in a detailed manner the specialized accounting treatment for slave-trade operations, specifically the diverse transactions related to the ‘human cargo’ (la cargaison), undertaken during the voyage ... The complete work represents a training tool intended to respond to the educational needs of *les négociants* in the major port cities and of

their bookkeepers.” A full half of the book concerns the maritime trade with 130 pages (pp.309-444) specifically devoted to the slave trade.

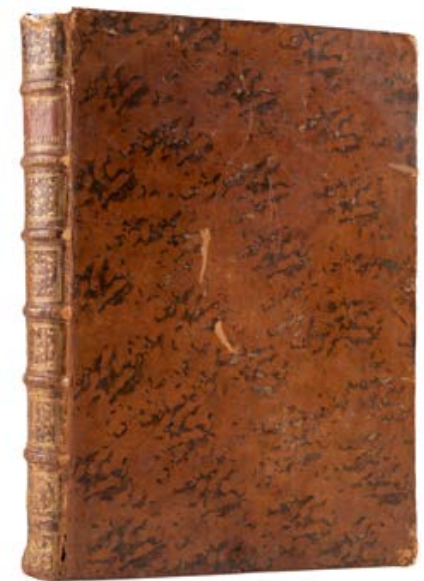
The section on the slave trade is organised as follows: a journal of the trade, an invoice book, a discussion of selling captives, plus a general ledger. The first journal gives example of the types of fees and bribes a captain might need to pay local authorities, acquisition expenses in addition to the cost of purchasing captives (which could be measured in units of gold, iron, or even fabric), as well as material devoted to the death of captives on board. There are, of course, invoices for sales, such as the one on pp.341-42: “Dumont-Flamet, pour 14 nègres et 10 négresses, en sucre terré et en café payables en mai et juin, 22 000 livres.”

Of great interest, many of the names Gaignat uses in this section—such as the merchant families of Sengstack and Montaudouin, and Nantes-based négociants Perré de la Villestruex, Trochon de Lorie and Christophe Drouin—were real people and known participants in the trade, suggesting he had access to the account books of some of the quoted négociants. “Gaignat provided a version equally realistic of the condition and practices of the slave trade in terms of the price of captives and the value of an ounce” (McWatters, 32).

While Gaignat’s text omits much of the overt racism of some of his contemporaries — which was given tacit approval with the *Code Noir* — his queasiness in the published text is limited to a few stray lines: “*pauvres esclaves, tristes et chagrins de quitter leur pays.*”

Written over the course of a dozen years, bibliographies agree that the this undated work was published in 1764. However, McWatters et al argues that the work wasn’t in fact published until 1771. They cite references to events in the text that occurred in 1766 and 1767, and furthermore, on the title-page, he is referred to as the fiscal procurator of Eu, a position he did not assume until March 1771. They attribute the confusion partly to the royal approval for the work reiterated in 1764 (it was first given in 1752) and fact that the book was initially launched on subscription that year. However, failing to attract enough attention, the publication was delayed until 1771. A second edition was published in 1791. OCLC locates ten copies, while auctions records list a single entry in 2013.

Hausdorfer, *Accounting Bibliography* p.93; Hogg, 1908; McWatters, C.S & Lemarchand, Y., “Accounting Representation and the Slave Trade: the *Guide du Commerce* of Gaignat de L’aulnais” in *The Accounting Historians Journal* , Vol. 33, No. 2 (December, 2006) pp.1-37; Polack, 3705; Raymondin, p.61; not in Sabin.



Free People of Colour Argue for Representation

70 [HAITIAN REVOLUTION] [RAIMOND (Julien) et al.] *Pétition Nouvelle des Citoyens de Couleur des Îles Françaises, A L'Assemblée Nationale* ...

Sole edition. 8vo. Stitched as issued in self-wrappers. [xii], 19, [1]pp. Paris, Desenne, Bailly et au Bureau du Patriote François, 18 Mars, 1791. £1,500

The Haitian Revolution wasn't just the product of the island's enslaved population. It also involved the free people of colour, who lobbied the government for citizenship and voting rights. **This petition marks an important step on the path towards the revolution.**

The document commences thus: "Alarmed by the interpretation that the white settlers make of the decrees of the National Assembly, with regard to the colored people, and by the open persecution which has risen against them in Santo Domingo, the deputies of the latter, who reside in Paris, proposed to present to the National Assembly a petition asking that it enjoin the executive power to make them enjoy, in all the islands, the rights of the active citizen which are granted to them by article 4 of the decree of March 28, 1790."

Julien Raimond (1744-1801) was "the most prominent free man of colour in French Revolutionary politics." He was based in Paris at this time and only returned to Haiti in 1796. He was supported by the Société des Amis des Noirs and in this text demands that the National Assembly actually adopt their own decrees instead of avoiding them. In this case, that all tax payers were entitled to vote in elections. Of course, this notion – no taxation without representation – is one of the central tents of democracy and had found new currency in neighbouring America with the repeal of the 1765 Stamp Act. This had a curious effect in that certain free men of colour, who were plantation owners, in some instances made a point of proving

themselves slave holders possibly as a way of highlighting their status as tax payers. The National Assembly formally gave free men of colour the right to vote on 15 May that year. There was immediate resistance to this from the resident white population, and just three months later, the Haitian Revolution began.

The work is signed: Raimond the elder and the younger, Fleuri, Honoré Saint-Albert, Desoulchay de Saint-Réal, Desoulchay, Posade and Audiger. Gaffield, J. ed., *The Haitian Declaration of Independence* (Virginia, 2016), p.44; Sabin, 61271.



Valparaiso & the Southern Ocean

71 HILLIARD (E.M.S.), Master's Assistant. *Four Log Books. of HMS Leander, Lizard, and Formidable from 29th July 1862 to 10th June 1867.*

Four unbound folio mss. Illustrated with 79 pencil or watercolour sketches, charts and technical drawings and including two large oil paintings, one derived from a loosely inserted watercolour depicting H.M.S. *Leader* sailing between two large icebergs in the Southern Ocean, the other showing an unidentified naval corvette of c. 1870, both these pictures indistinctly signed H Morsom (?). Some spotting and minor damp-staining, the fourth volume has insect damage, which is almost entirely marginal. At sea, Valparaiso, et al, 1863 - 1867. £15,000

A fine, lavishly illustrated example of a mid-nineteenth century logbook. The largest and most important of the four concern Hilliard's time on HMS *Leander*, which had been refitted as a steam-powered screw frigate. From 1863-66, she was the flagship of the Pacific Station, based in Valparaiso. She was commanded by Commodore Thomas Harvey until 1866 when Michael de Courcy assumed control.

These log books follow the usual form recalling the meteorological data and operational detail of the ship, visits by notable persons, such as the Peruvian Prefect, are recorded as well as sailors taking leave. They are considerably enlivened by the inclusion of coastal profiles, watercolours, charts, and technical drawings. The

M. M. 1 Decided from England to Madeira

Hour	Lat	Long	Course	Wind	Sec	Wind	Remarks &c
1	5	-	S 20 W	N N E	1/2	bc	lay
2	5	-			3	bc	2. 20 Squared yards up main sail
3	5	-			3	bc	1. 30 hauled sail
4	5	-				bc	1. 0 one sail in sight
5	5	-				bc	9. 10 Masted at the head of the
6	5	-				bc	employed in making mats
7	5	-				bc	and filling peevy
8	5	-				bc	and filling peevy
9	5	-				bc	and filling peevy
10	5	-				bc	and filling peevy
11	5	-				bc	and filling peevy
12	5	-				bc	and filling peevy

Hour	Lat	Long	Course	Wind	Sec	Wind	Remarks &c
1	5	-				bc	employed as requisite
2	5	-				bc	employed as requisite
3	5	-				bc	employed as requisite
4	5	-				bc	employed as requisite
5	5	-				bc	employed as requisite
6	5	-				bc	employed as requisite
7	5	-				bc	employed as requisite
8	5	-				bc	employed as requisite
9	5	-				bc	employed as requisite
10	5	-				bc	employed as requisite
11	5	-				bc	employed as requisite
12	5	-				bc	employed as requisite

Saturday 30th May 1863

Hour	Lat	Long	Course	Wind	Sec	Wind	Remarks &c
1	5	-				bc	employed as requisite
2	5	-				bc	employed as requisite
3	5	-				bc	employed as requisite
4	5	-				bc	employed as requisite
5	5	-				bc	employed as requisite
6	5	-				bc	employed as requisite
7	5	-				bc	employed as requisite
8	5	-				bc	employed as requisite
9	5	-				bc	employed as requisite
10	5	-				bc	employed as requisite
11	5	-				bc	employed as requisite
12	5	-				bc	employed as requisite

Hour	Lat	Long	Course	Wind	Sec	Wind	Remarks &c
1	5	-				bc	employed as requisite
2	5	-				bc	employed as requisite
3	5	-				bc	employed as requisite
4	5	-				bc	employed as requisite
5	5	-				bc	employed as requisite
6	5	-				bc	employed as requisite
7	5	-				bc	employed as requisite
8	5	-				bc	employed as requisite
9	5	-				bc	employed as requisite
10	5	-				bc	employed as requisite
11	5	-				bc	employed as requisite
12	5	-				bc	employed as requisite

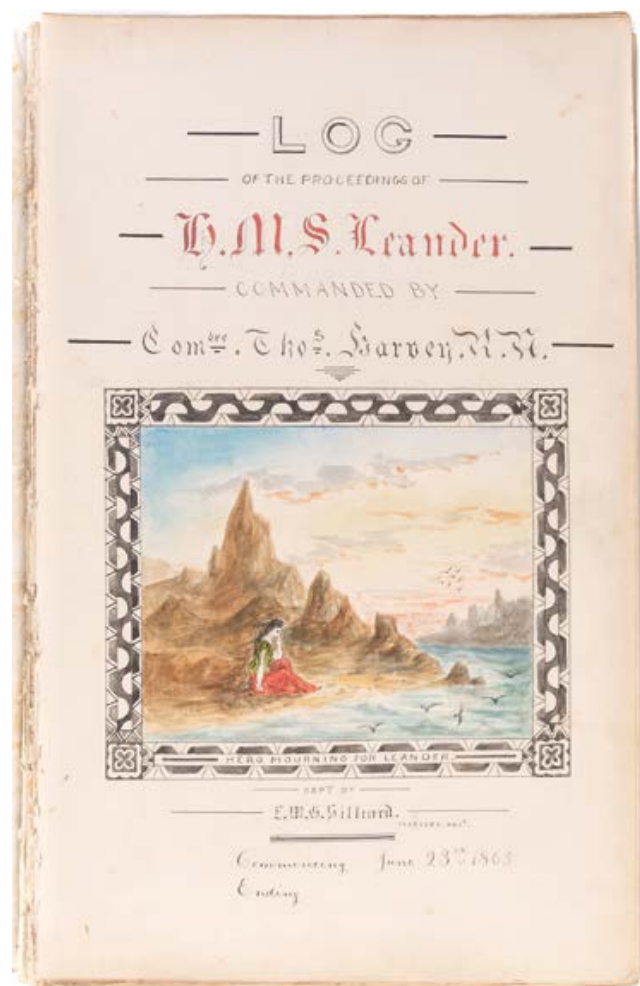
Diadest How Boat Madeira



63
Main yard, showing at Rio de Janeiro July 1863
Length of piece let on to ft
Shipped on board 9 m S. E. from
Lance
75 miles
of this piece
set Rigged with
grey mats
to the Rigged
at the water
See 107
1/13



5-6 1863
Madeira
Rio de Janeiro
Clearing and Distances



charts illustrate the ships' routes down the east coast of England; from Spithead to Madeira; from Madeira to Rio de Janeiro. This is followed by two maps of Tierra del Fuego, including the Falklands and South Shetland islands. Yet another shows the *Leander* sail from Valparaiso to Juan Fernandez Island. HMS *Leander* was present at the Bombardment of Valparaiso by the Spanish on 31 March, 1866. This was one of the actions of the Chincha Islands War. Although a major port, Valparaiso was undefended and as England remained neutral in this conflict, HMSs *Leander* and *Sutlej* simply observed the bombardment, which resulted in the sinking of 33 ships. A naive illustration of the action is tipped in.

The finest image of the group is the oil painting of HMS *Leander* depicting her predicament in July or August 1866 when surrounded by icebergs off Cape Horn at about 58° south. There is another page devoted to icebergs spotted in late July, 1866. It is comprised of five individual images bordered in ink and captioned with dates and co-ordinates.



A Rare History Printed in Basse-Terre

72 LACOUR (A[uguste].) Histoire de la Guadeloupe.

First edition. 4 vols. 8vo. Contemporary quarter sheep over marbled boards, spines gilt, ownership stamps to front free endpapers and half-titles, pp 81-2 in vol. 4, bottom torn away, completed in mss. 410; 496; viii, 464; iv, 457, [1] pp. Basse-Terre (Guadeloupe), Imprimerie du Gouvernement, 1855 - 1860.

£6,500

Rare and important: this is the first history of Guadeloupe printed on the island, and covers the period 1635-1830.

A magistrate by profession, Lacour (1805?-1869) “blended the art of narration with an oratorical grandiloquence characteristic of [the] age. Lacour cleverly introduced into his work quotations from documents, anecdotal digressions and moral judgements” (Damas, 639). More importantly, “Lacour, like many French historians of the Romantic period believed that writing history was one way of affirming the identity of a community or people sharing a land and a language with a common past” (*ibid*, 641).

“Lacour’s classic *Histoire de la Guadeloupe* drew on a the accounts of white planter families who suffered during Hugue’s regime to depict him as a tyrannical and brutal Jacobin. Lacour’s work, served as the basis for the only existing

biography of Hugues ...” (Dubois). A fifth volume (1830-1843) was published a century later from Lacour’s papers.

OCLC locates copies at BNF, Sachsische Landesbibliothek, Newberry (but lacking vol. 4), and Ottawa. No copies listed on auction records.

Damas, G.C. et al, *General History of the Caribbean: Methodology and historiography of the Caribbean*. (Unesco, 1999) pp.639-641; Dubois, L., *A Colony of Citizens: Revolution and Slave Emancipation in the French Caribbean, 1787-1804* (UNC press, 2004), p.190; *Leclerc, Bibliotheca Americana*, 3291; *Not in Sabin*.



Privateering in Jamaica during the Seven Years War

73 MAITLAND (Hon. Frederick). Lengthy ALS to the Earl of Lauderdale.

Holograph ms. in ink. 4pp. Folio. Old folds with a few marginal tears from opening, loss of two word, red wax seal. Np, nd but [Jamaica, 1760]. £1,250*

This rich and satisfying letter gives concrete examples of the eighteenth-century privateering system, surveys the political climate of the Caribbean, and concludes with reference to one of the greatest of all figures in the history of piracy: Lord Anson, who was then First Lord of the Admiralty.

By the late eighteenth century sugar was the dominant export in the Caribbean and is the first item Maitland reports from his successful voyage in command of the *Lively*: “We have allready at Jamaica sixteen vessells containing upwards

of three thousand hogsheads of sugar, and thirty thousand whieght of indigo ... I brought in five prizes, and run a priveteer on shore which I knocked to pieces. I shall ... go cruising again.”

Privateers carried commissions of letters of marque from governments authorising them to carry out raids on their behalf. The prize system was vulnerable to exploitation and money was frequently awarded in proportion to rank. Maitland is aware of the expectations of both his crew and the Admiralty when he says: “... it shows my officers has a great confidence in me, as the vessells which I have taken will certainly amount to thirty thousand pounds, besides what Capt. Webber has taken, will be very near as much.”

Maitland is evidently content with his lots, and says so: “I think we are very fortunate as Times go, there is very little to be got in any part of the world now and indeed there is no such thing as a French vessell to be seen in the Country ... and the prisoners they carry are only neutrells, which have sworn allegiance to the King of Great Britain, and are married, and settled at Philadelphia.”

In what might best be described as a bold finish, Maitland concludes: “If I come home, I hope Lord Anson will give me a Two Deck Ship, and my men from the *Lively*, which I have taken great to make good; as I expect a Spanish war ...” As John Latimer writes “The rise of buccaneers of the Caribbean ... was an essential part of the rise of Britain.”

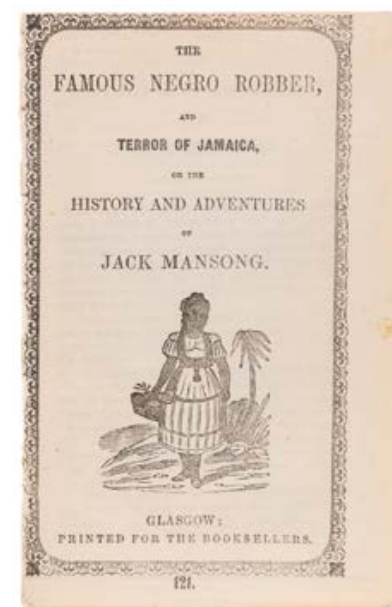
Latimer, J., *Buccaneers of the Caribbean: How Piracy Forged an Empire* (Harvard, 2009) p.5.

“Three-Finger’d Jack”

74 [MANSONG (Jack).] **The Famous Negro Robber, and Terror of Jamaica, or the History and Adventure of Jack Mansong.**

Chapbook edition. 12mo. Pictorial self-wrappers. Removed from volume, else fine. 24pp. Glasgow, Printed for the Bookseller, n.d., but before 1850. £450

A crisp copy of this chapbook account of the life of Jack Mansong (d.1781). “In 1780, the notorious rebel ‘Three-Finger’d Jack’ Mansong escaped from slavery into Blue Mountains of Jamaica and murdered hundreds of travelers. The dangerous outlaw remained at large for almost two years before he was captured and killed by the same Maroon who had allegedly taken two of his fingers in an earlier



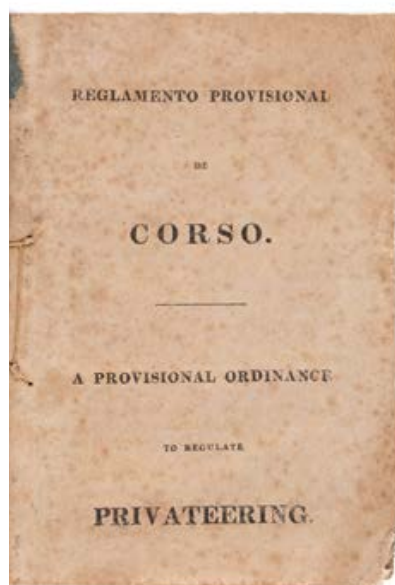
skirmish. Jack's exploits captured the British imagination, prompting over twenty biographical accounts in the Romantic period alone ..." (Botkin).

Botkin, F.R. "Revising the Colonial Caribbean: 'Three-Fingered Jack' and the Jamaican Pantomime" in *Callaloo* Vol.35, No.2 (Spring, 2012), p.494.

Regulating Pirates in Argentina: a Parallel Text

75 [PUEYRREDON (Juan Martin de).] **Reglamento Provisional de Corso. A Provisional Ordinance to Regulate Privateering.**

Parallel text in Spanish & English. 12mo. Blue wrappers, a little foxed throughout. 74pp. [Buenos Aires, 1817]. £3,500



Issued by the United Provinces of la Plata during the wars of independence against Spain, **this is one of the very few Argentinian imprints to include parallel Spanish and English text.**

The regulations were intended to control the activities of privateers from various countries who sailed for the United Provinces "against the subjects of Ferdinand VII, and their properties." The provisional ordinance, issued, 5 May, 1817 and signed by Supreme Director of the provinces, Juan Martin de Pueyrredon, and Secretary of War and the Navy, Matias de Yrigoyen, consists of forty-six articles detailing both legal and unlawful actions. The work includes additional bilingual sections concerning "Penal laws extending to the officers of the Navy" and "Penal laws for the crimes of ordinary seamen & marines onboard the vessels."

Rare. Copies are located at the BL, Bancroft, Berlin Staatsbibliothek and the National Library of Chile. *Palau*, 255378.

A Monthly Record of an Enslaved Workforce on a Haitian Plantation

76 [SAINT-DOMINGUE] **Journal des travaux, evenements, et de l'employ des negres de l'habitation de Messieurs les héritiers Baugé en Avril 1780.**

Manuscript in ink. Text in French. 4pp. Folio (370 by 250mm). Very good with some minor soiling to first page and a little insect damage to bottom edge. [Saint-Domingue], La Grande Plaine, 30 April, 1780. £5,000*

In 1780, when this document was composed, Saint-Domingue was the main supplier to Europe of both sugar and coffee and accounted for a third of the total Atlantic slave trade. In terms of captive labour imported to the Americas, the decade from 1780 constitutes the zenith of the slave trade, which on Saint-Domingue, would culminate in the successful revolution of 1791.

La Grande Plaine is in the commune of Chambellan, in Grand'anse, far on the north west side of the island. Written in a small, neat hand, this record demonstrates how this vast industry operated on a daily basis. Signed April, and Bonneau — who was almost certainly the plantation manager — this inventory of the enslaved workforce on La Grande Plaine estate records "476 heads of negroes composing the general workshop." This is broken down further into "7 carpenters, 4 wheelwrights, 7 masons, 9 coopers, 5 negroes with *guildives* (distillers?), 7 hospitable babysitters and midwives, 8 hedge trimmers and entourage moorers, 6 gatekeepers, 12 animal keepers, 18 invalids, part of them digging potatoes for the hospital ... and 92 children too young to work ..."

This is followed by a calendar, recording the events of each day and how the captive workforce was deployed across the different workshops, as well as the number of patients in the plantation's ever-busy hospital, as well the birth of a boy on Sunday, the 23rd. More mundane matters are also recorded such as the selling of an ox (with a broken leg) to a free person of colour on the 17th. These accounts were seemingly produced on a monthly basis, digests of which along with financial accounts were returned to France in the case of remote ownership.

While such records appear on the market from time to time, examples from eighteenth-century Haiti are scarce.



NORTH AMERICA



Extra-illustrated

77 ARMISTEAD (Wilson). *A Tribute for the Negro: being a Vindication of the Moral, Intellectual, and Religious Capabilities of the Coloured Portion of Mankind.*

Deluxe edition. Extra-illustrated with twelve engravings instead of ten. 8vo. Black morocco, recased with original upper board & spine laid down, elaborately gilt, a.e.g., corners strengthened, some paper edges repaired, some toning to plates, new endpapers. A good copy. xxxv, [i], 564pp. Manchester, William Irwin, 1848. £2,500

A corollary to standard abolitionist material which focused on the inhumanity of slavery, are works that instead promote the intellectual achievements of African Americans and other people of colour. Abigail Mott's *Biographical Sketches and Interesting Anecdotes of Persons of Color ...* (New York, 1833) is one example, as is, more obviously, Joseph Lavallée's *The Negro Equalled by Few Europeans* (1801). Similar works continued to be published into the twentieth century, such as A.E. Patterson's *The Possibilities of the American Negro* (1903).

Like many Quakers before him, Wilson Armistead (1819-1868) became interested in the abolition of the slave trade, founding the Leeds Antislavery Society in 1853, which was one of the few to admit women. He contributed to the *Antislavery Advocate* and he hosted a number of prominent American abolitionists including Harriet Beecher Stowe, Frederick Douglass and William Lloyd Garrison.

There are one hundred and fifty biographies here including many well-known names — Equiano, Frederick Douglass, Cinque, Toussaint L'ouverture, Phillis Wheatley, and Ignatius Sancho — in addition to others for whom this work provides a lasting testament.

Sabin, 2007.

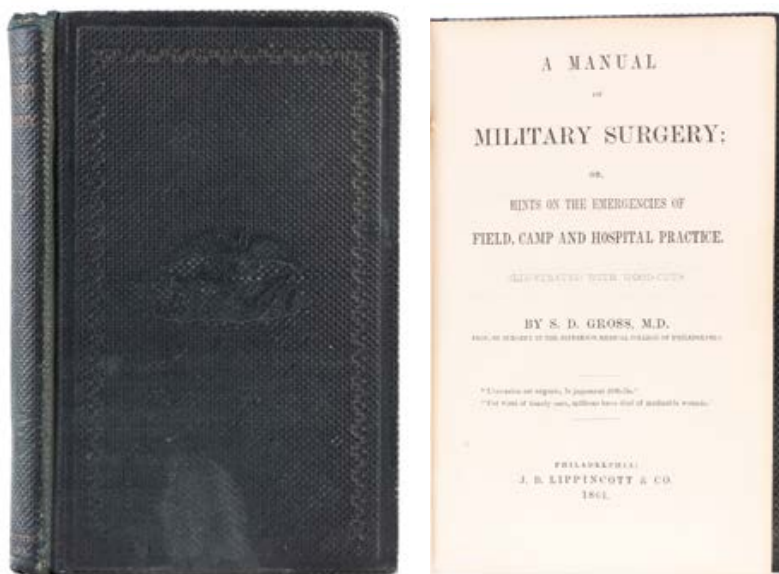
For Civil War Surgeons

78 GROSS (S[amuel]. D[avid].) *Manual of Military Surgery; or, Hints on the Emergencies of Field, Camp and Hospital Practice.*

First edition. Woodcut illustrations to text. 12mo. Publisher's green blind-stamped cloth, spine gilt, some very minor rubbing to extremities and a stain to upper board, pencil ownership inscription to front free endpaper, text spotted and toned. 186pp. Philadelphia, J.B. Lippincott & Co., 1861. £3,500

A desirable copy of this important medical manual written specifically for use in the Civil War. It was immediately popular with surgeons on both sides of the war, with two pirated Confederate editions appearing in Augusta and Richmond in the same year.

Gross discusses the writing and publication of the work in his *Autobiography* ... "At the outbreak of the war I wrote a little Manual of Military Surgery, a kind of pocket companion for the young surgeons who were flocking into the army, and who for the most part were ill prepared for the prompt and efficient discharge of their duties. It was composed in nine days, and published in a fortnight from the time of its inception." His importance and influence is recorded by both Norman: "Gross was America's foremost surgeon of his day; he founded the American Surgical Association, and wrote numerous surgical classics", and ANB: "It is safe to say that no previous medical teacher or author on this continent exercised such a widespread and commanding influence as did Professor Gross."



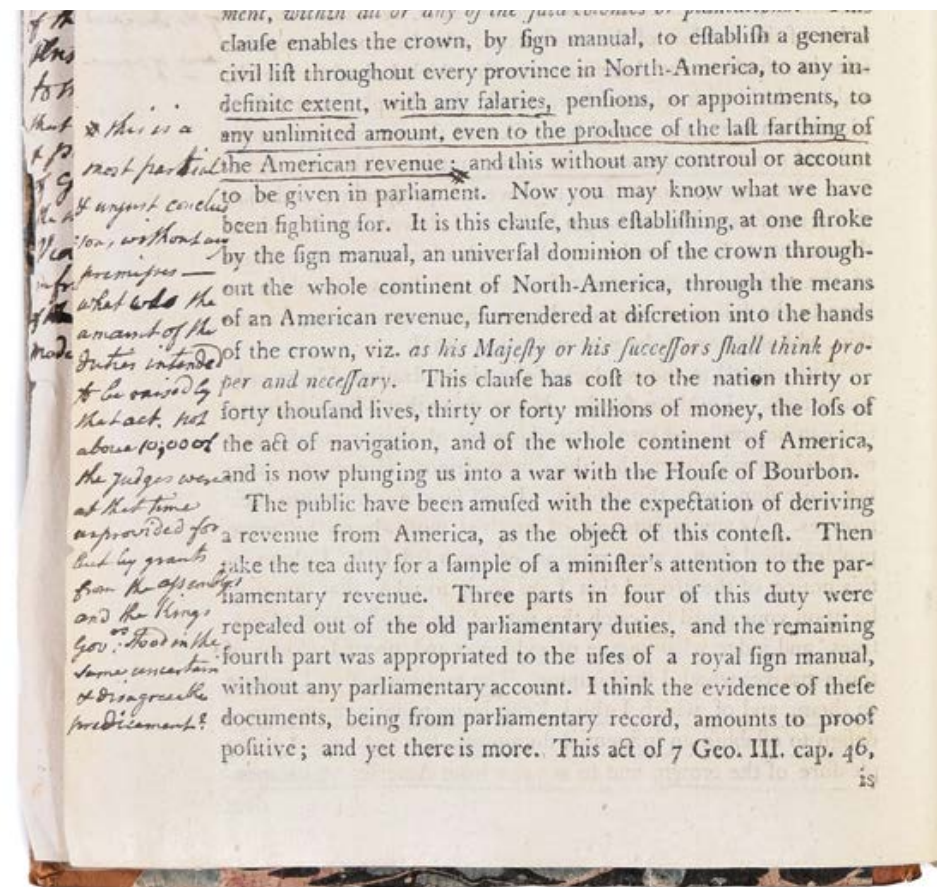
This copy was owned by Albert C. Dedrick (1838-1881), an assistant surgeon in the Fourth Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry. “In 1854, after the usual training of the common schools, [Dedrick] entered the New York State University Medical College at Albany, N.Y., where he was graduated December 23rd, 1856. The following spring he began at Compton R.I. a practice which he gave up five years later to take a commission as assistant surgeon in the Fourth Rhode Island Volunteers. After the regiment was mustered out he resumed practice at Cranston, R.I. and in the following year he located at Centreville, where he has since resided and practised ...” (Cole).

Cole, J.R. *History of Washington and Kent Counties: Rhode Island ...* (New York, 1889) p.236; Gross, S.D., *Autobiography of Samuel Gross, M.D.* (Philadelphia, 1887) Vol. 1, p.142; Norman, 949; *Confederate Hundred*, 10.

“A most partial & unjust conclusion without any premises”

79 HARTLEY (David). [Letters on the American War.]

Sixth Edition. 8vo. Lacking the title-page but extensively annotated throughout [see below]. A little browned in places, occasionally closely cropped (sometimes touching the annotations) but largely the margins of the leaves have been folded-over to preserve the annotations. 18th-century calf-backed marbled boards, once part of a larger tract volume, lower board missing and endleaves torn away, spine ruled in gilt, remains of a red morocco label. ii, 126 [2 (instructions to binder)]pp. [London, printed for Almon ... Kearsly, Dilly, Cruttwell... and Becket, 1779.] £6,500



First published in 1778, by the following year it was in its eighth edition.

“... this wretched cause of so much bloodshed and destruction, the Tea Tax.” Hartley’s objections to the American War of Independence and the imposing of the Tea Act vehemently opposed by a contemporary reader.

Extensively marked-up, underlined and annotated by an informed but deeply critical reader: George, 7th Baron Kinnaird (1754-1805). Despite lacking the title-page the 29 lengthy marginal annotations in this copy have been (for the most part) carefully preserved by the binder with many of the lower and fore-margins folded to protect the manuscript text. These annotations amount to well over a thousand words and predominantly take issue with Hartley’s printed text.

David Hartley (1731-1813) was passionately opposed to the American War of Independence and his *Letters on the America War* set out in details his views on the subject and outlined how he believed a peace treaty could be agreed.

The annotator most often takes an individual statement by Hartley — marks it with an asterisk — and then uses a marginal annotation to carefully rebut it: on p.55 Hartley states that “Reconciliation with America is the last stake that we have

to contend for” with the annotator clearly stating their case in the margin: “at what price? the acknowledgement of the Independency of america[?]”.

Later Hartley discusses the various controversial Acts (such as the Stamp and Sugar Acts) and states that “All these duties were reserved specially under the controul of parliament” (p.57). In the margin the annotator attempts to argue that the revenue from the Acts was in fact intended to protect America too: “for this reason they [the Acts] were on a large scale & intended as a fund to support & defend the colonies in case of another War. The Tea act was intended only for the purpose above mentioned to rend the Judges & Gov^{ers} less dependent on the provinces & consequently to remove a great many grounds of dispute.”

On the next page, Hartley calls for, “the repeal of this wretched cause of so much bloodshed and destruction, the Tea Tax”, and states that without it, it will be impossible to find peace between England and America. The annotator replies by stating: “Not this Tea Tax alone but the repealing of the whole system of American laws of Taxation. I am convinced the principle of that act was not the establishing of a mere crown revenue — as it was done in consequence of repeated complaint from the Gov^{ers} and Judges ...” (p.58).

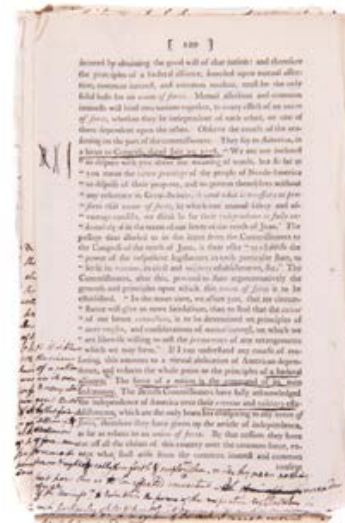
The annotator becomes more agitated on the following page when Hartley argues: “If the American, in the year 1773, instead of throwing the tea overboard, had submitted to pay the duty, would the produce have been under the controul and disposition of parliament? This is the test, and the plain answer is, No”. The annotator replies: “What wretched sophistry! the opposition made by American gainst paying the Tea duty was on the ground of the Parli^t of G.B. not having the right of imposing any Tax’s at all...” (p.59).

THE ANNOTATOR

The only clue to the identity of the annotator is the Kinnaird bookplate on the front pastedown. It seems very likely that his pamphlet was extracted from a large number of similar political pamphlets — many quite rare and also concerning America — from the Kinnaird library that were sold at Christie’s on 15/12/2013, lot 160. At the foot of p.5 in this pamphlet is a manuscript note stating: “see the proceedings of the province of S[outh]. C[arolina] in [?vol] two...”. In the Kinnaird pamphlets, comprising 43 titles in 5 volumes, sold at Christie’s was a copy of Sir Egerton Leigh’s *Considerations on Certain Political Transactions of the Province of South Carolina* (1774).

Provenance: Barons Kinnaird of Inchtire, with armorial bookplate of Charles Kinnaird, 8th Baron (1780-1826), with his arms impaled with FitzGerald, for his wife, Lady Olivia Laetitia Catherine FitzGerald, youngest daughter of the 2nd Duke of Leinster. The Barony of Kinnaird of Inchtire (Scotland) was created in 1682 for Sir George Kinnaird (d. 1689), M.P. for Co. Perth 1661-63, and became extinct on the death of the 13th Baron in 1997 (from 1831-78 they also held the English Barony of Kinnaird of Rossie).

The annotator would have been his father, George, 7th Baron Kinnaird (1754-1805) who succeeded to the title in 1758. George Kinnaird is known as an art collector who was part of the consortium that bought the Orléans Collection in 1792 but he was also a banker and partner in the firm of Ransom, Morland and Hammersley and chairman of the British Fire Office insurance company and was treasurer of the Royal Institution from 1801. He was a Scottish representative peer in the House of Lords from 1787-90, Kinnaird also helped to found the Dundee New Bank in 1802. As such, Kinnaird would have been acutely aware of the financial stress that the American War of Independence was putting on the British economy and would have been well placed to make comment on the implications of colonial taxation on America, albeit from the British point of view. He would have been at once conscience that the financial instability caused by the War was bad for his banks investments and the wealth of his investors but also keen to support and extend a taxation system derived from the colonies which stimulated the domestic economy.



Later Provenance: With Simon Finch Rare Books (pencil stock number on the pastedown). Anonymous sale, Dominic Winter, 11/11/2020, lot 2: “extensively annotated to margins throughout in manuscript by an authoritative hand...It is possible the annotator is Andrew Elliot (1728-1797), Governor of New York (1779-1783).” We have compared Andrew Eliot’s hand with that of the annotator and they do not match and our conclusion is that the annotator was George, 7th Baron Kinnaird.

With an Important Version of the Map

80 HENNEPIN (Louis). *Aenmerckelycke Historische Reys-Beschryvinge door Verscheyde Landen veel grooter als die van Geheel Europa Onlanghs Ontdeckt.*

First Dutch edition. Engraved title-page, four engraved plates, and a folding map. Small 4to. Contemporary half calf and marbled boards, rebounded, with original spine laid down, spine gilt, leather label. Minor shelf wear & some repairs to verso of folding map. Very good. [2, printed titlepage], [28], 142, [18]pp. Utrecht, 1698. £4,250

The first Dutch translation of Hennenpin’s 1698 *Nouveau Voyage ...*, which is a continuation of his *Nouvelle Decouverte ...* of the previous year. In this work, he added

new material drawn from contemporary sources on Indian manners and customs and various North American travels. The first eight chapters describe the adventures and murder of La Salle, while the last concern the British treatment of the Recollets after the taking of Quebec in 1629. Lengthy passages are taken from Le Clercq's *Etablissement de la Foy* of 1688. Despite the fact that Hennepin has been severely and justly criticized for imposture and plagiarism, his works, according to Thwaites, still stand as "invaluable contributions to the sources of American history; they deserve study, and to this day furnish rare entertainment. We can pardon much to our erratic friar, when he leaves to us such monuments as these."

No other narratives of French exploration in the interior of North America enjoyed as wide a popularity or stimulated as much controversy and criticism among later scholars as those of Hennepin. A Recollet missionary, Father Hennepin went to New France in 1675, and in 1678 he set out with La Salle to explore the fertile basin of the Mississippi River. While La Salle turned back to raise funds to continue the voyage, Hennepin went on to ascend the river from Fort Crevecoeur (Chicago) and penetrated farther northwest into the interior than any white man to that time. He discovered St. Anthony's Falls near the present site of Minneapolis, and provided the first eyewitness account of Niagara Falls. "Based on various contemporary sources, it is made up of information concerning the manners and customs of the Indians and of La Salle's extraordinary labors in the far reaches of Canada's new frontier" (Howes).

The map is titled: "Carte d'un Nouveau monde entre le Nouveau Mexique et la Mer Glaciale. Gasp. Bouttats fecit." The four finely engraved plates illustrate two views of La Salle, an Iroquois battle scene, and the taking of the city of Quebec by the English. A rare Dutch translation, with excellent and sought-after engravings. *Bell*, p.263; *Decker* 50:121; *Field*, 168; *Howes*, H417 "b"; *Sabin*, 31358.



Fur Trade Portraits

81 [INDIGENOUS AMERICANA] [Two watercolours depicting a Native hunter in traditional dress, and a trapper or voyageur in elaborate buckskins with a European hat.]

Watercolours on matching leaves removed from a sketchbook. Each 240 by 195mm. Watermarks "G. Yeeles 1823". Minor foxing to the margins, slight browning at edges, with a small waterstain and paper flaw to lower margin of one leaf. Else very good. [North America, c.1824-1850]. £12,500*

Two fine frontier watercolours showing characters almost certainly associated with the fur trade.

Both full length profile studies, the first depicts an Indigenous man holding a gunstock war club and spear, the latter ornamented with feathers and hair. He wears a heavy buffalo cloak with fur turned out at the collar, painted with a distinctive pattern. His buckskin breaches have a beaded trim and red ribbon at the ankle. Beside him runs a small black hunting dog, and in the background are two



coniferous trees. In his hair are two large feathers, a band, and beaded ornaments. His complexion is tan, and on his face he wears red and black paint.

The second watercolour depicts a man in a similar stance, clasping a flintlock rifle by the barrel. He is dressed in elaborate buckskins with fur collar, fringe, and beading, worn with a powder horn and beaded bag across his body. Tucked into a sash about his waist is a knife with beadwork sheaf. In his long straight black hair are two feathers, worn beneath a European-style peaked flat cap with tassel. His complexion is fair.

The weight of clothing plus coniferous trees would place these images in the northern latitudes of the American continent. Though these appear to be original compositions, there are significant similarities in the pattern of the Indigenous man's cloak to the engraving of Carl Bodmer's titled 'Dakota Woman and Assiniboine Child', as well as the similarities with his hair, both in cut and ornament, to George Catlin's 1831 portrait of Wi-jún-jon, to narrow their origin to the northern portion of the Great Plains.

The man in buckskins is almost certainly a bi-racial agent of one of the European fur trading companies, or some other iteration of the trapper-for-hire. He bears a remarked resemblance to Alfred Jacob Miller's depictions of Antoine Clement, French-Cree guide, companion, and perhaps lover of Scottish nobleman William Drummond Stewart. Though the likeness is not exact enough to posit an actual identification, the combination of fair skin, mixed dress and long straight black hair amount to an evocative representation of this cross-cultural frontier archetype. For Drummond Stewart, Antoine not only acted as a linguistic interpreter, but also gave him access to the American wilderness, brokering interactions between the European and Indigenous players. Such figures were a pervasive necessity of the colonial machine.

The English watermarks "G Yeeles 1823" place these watercolours early in the canon of American Western artworks. Though stylistically we have not been able to attribute them to a specific artist, they show a technical proficiency and charm which makes them highly desirable examples of the genre.

Robert E. Lee's Body Servant, or was he?

82 LEE (William Mack). *History of the Life of Rev. Wm. Mack Lee Body Servant of General Robert E. Lee Through the Civil War — Cook from 1861 to 1865.*

First edition. 2 halftone illustrations in text. 8vo. Card wrappers with Confederate flag border and device printed in colour, typographical titles in black. Top corner of upper wrap chipped, adhesive marks to rear wrap where removed from a scrap book, faint old vertical fold. Internally clean. 14pp. Newport News VA, Warwick Printing Company, 1918. £950

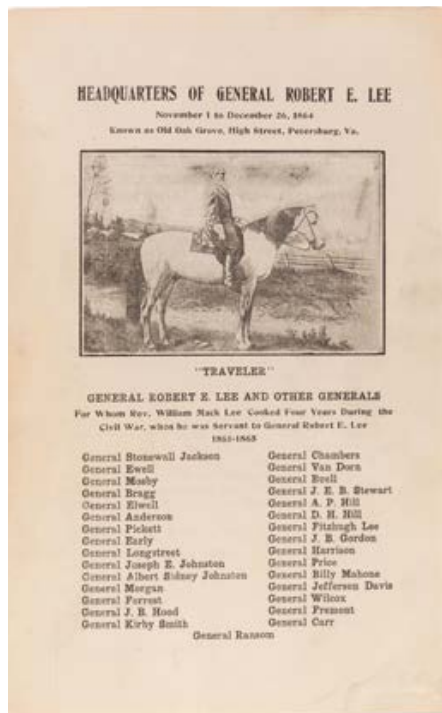
This self-published autobiography of William Mack Lee (1835-1932) makes clear his relationship to the Confederate General Robert E. Lee: “An’ nobody could see Marse Robert without seein’ me first. An’ they had to tell me who they wuz an’ whar they cum from and what brigade they commanded. Yassah, I wuz his cook, too; he raised me from a baby an’ I stayed wid him durin’ the whole war, all de time he wuz at Petersburg, an’ till de surrender.” He was with Lee at the first and second Bull Run, first and second Manassas, and “was there at the fire of the last gun for the salute of the surrender of Sunday, April 9, 9 o’clock A.M. at Appomattix.”

Questions about the authenticity of this account have been raised by Kevin M. Levin who discussed some of the problems, and makes a point of citing *Confederate Veteran* magazine, which published an article in its September 1927 issue (p.324) debunking Lee’s claims and states “He has evidently read the life of the great general and talked about him until he has convinced himself of an association which never existed. He is not the first who has profited by claims too absurd to be given credence.” The article goes on to point out of some of the historical inaccuracies.

A notice in the *Greensboro Patriot* from 8 November 1920 records Lee in action. “Uncle William’ Mack Lee, ‘Marse’ Robert E. Lee’s body servant throughout the war between the states, announces that he is ‘home from the Confederate reunion and in good health and spirits and with more money than I have ever had before’ after a tour of the South in a ‘special car’ and ‘they put me up at Rice’s hotel — not with the colored folks one time on the trip — and I had the three best meals every day ...’ He was photographed by two hundred cameras; not including a motion picture camera, but his famous uniform and person wasn’t fixed on the films without a price — fame is too scarce these days to give away. Autographs of departed men of note have an intrinsic value, more so should the privilege of photographing the living — thus reasoned Uncle William and it cost every camera fan just fifty cents for a second’s snap.”

Scarce in the trade, a single copy is recorded at Swann in 2014.

An article questioning Lee’s authenticity can be read here: <https://medium.com/k%C3%BChner-kommentar/the-southern-mythology-of-uncle-william-mack-lee-1835-1930-9fd2f3cfo4e2>



A Beautiful Early Image from British Columbia

83 [PACIFIC NORTHWEST] [Watercolour of a Kwakwaka’wakw dancer wearing a cedar wood raven mask and a white cedar bark cape.]

Watercolour over pencil measuring 180 by 230mm. Wove paper watermarked “Fellows 1836”. Slight browning to top edge, plus one 10mm closed tear. Contemporary oak frame with old glass [picture removed for conservation purposes]. N.p. [c. Queen Charlotte Strait], N.d., but, [c.1840]. £5,250*

An early original watercolour depicting a person of the Kwakwaka’wakw Nation performing a dance wearing a raven mask and white cedar bark cape. The background shows a decorated plank house and carved totem pole, with further silhouetted figures. The horizon line bears a crest of coniferous trees.

The Kwakwaka’wakw territories encompass the eighteen Kwakiutl speaking nations in the areas surrounding Queen Charlotte’s Strait in British Columbia,

including the northern coast of Vancouver Island. Though historically the language name of Kwakiutl was used by ethnographers to describe the First Nations people of the whole region, in contemporary usage it denotes only on the nation in the immediate vicinity of Fort Rupert.

This fine watercolour depicts a ceremonial dance, likely witnessed during a potlach feast. The cedar mask is shaped and painted in the form representative of the raven, a trickster spirit with the power of shape shifting, who in Kwakwaka'wakw cosmology provided mankind with the sun, moon, stars, fire and salmon. Described as transformation masks, the changeable nature of the raven's character could be represented at key moments in the ceremony by the opening of the articulated jaw to reveal the human dancer's face beneath. The relationship between the Kwakwaka'wakw people and the cedar tree is palpable — every manmade article in this image would have been constructed from its wood or bark.

Though the artist of this watercolour is not known, the 1836 English watermark on the paper puts it tantalisingly early in the history of European contact with the First Nations of the Pacific Northwest. Following the first encounters with Captains Cook and Vancouver at the end of the eighteenth century, the area remained unfrequented by colonial agents until Sir James Douglas' establishment of the Fort Victoria Hudson Bay Company trading post in 1843. A few notable missionaries like Emma and Thomas Crosby did attempt to proselytise to the people of the region in the 1830s, though little visual material survives from these expeditions. The present watercolour is reminiscent of the work of both Vincent Coyer and Edwin Augustus Porcher, though neither of them painted in the area until the 1860s. Prior to this Henry James Warre and Paul Kane did depict the region, as did Edward Gennys Fanshawe, however none of these artists are a match stylistically. We have found no trace of a similar image or engraving, giving the strong suggestion that this was an original composition.

Colonisation and trade brought devastating diseases to the Kwakwaka'wakw people. The 1862 smallpox epidemic killed over half of their population, and the expanding Vancouver colony was increasingly intolerant of traditional culture and religious practices. The 1885 Indian Act banned potlach ceremonies and dancing, a law which was not overturned until the 1950s.

Apparently Unrecorded

84 QUARTER MASTER GENERAL. Rules and Regulations for the Army of the United States.

Letterpress broadside measuring 460 by 285mm. Text printed in three columns. Untrimmed with old folds with a few small closed tears, a little toned and soiled. [Washington, c. 1812.] £2,750*

Established by Congress in 1780, the Quarter Master General's Department was actually dissolved under Thomas Jefferson's administration in 1802 and it was only as war with Great Britain appeared inevitable that it was revived in January 1812.

Commencing with an overview of the department's remit, namely the quartering and transport of troops, the importance of the department is quickly revealed as item three in this broadside stipulates "opening and repairing roads, and constructing and repairing bridges." The value of this is difficult to overstate in a country the size of the United States in its infancy — to give one example, this was a good thirty years before the ill-fated Donner Party. Indeed, the War of 1812 was fought along the Niagara Frontier, the St Lawrence River, Fort Madison in present day Iowa, and the Gulf of Mexico.

The second section of the text, being "Regulations which shall govern allowances of quarters, of forage, of fuel, of straw bedding, of stationary, and of transportation of baggage of officers, when ordered on distant commands", outlines each in some detail.

The broadside was almost certainly issued in the wake of Congresses' 1812 *An Act Establishing Rules and Articles for the Government armies of the United States, with the Regulations of the War Department Respecting the Same*. This act would have lasting ramifications and Monroe continued to build on it. "As a result, for its size, the US army had a larger, more specialized staff corps than any other army in the world — a staff crucial to arming, equipping, feeding, and transporting the army to victory, **territorial expansion, and national reunification in Florida, Texas, Mexico, the Trans-Mississippi West, and the Confederacy**" (Watson).

Exceedingly rare. Not in Shaw & Shoemaker, not in OCLC, not in NYPL, AAS, LOC, or Clements. Watson, S.J., "James Monroe and American Military Policy" in *The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol.128, No.1 (2020), p.28.



A Colonial History by the First Chief Justice

85 REEVES (John). *History of the Government of the Island of Newfoundland. With an Appendix; containing the acts of Parliament made respecting the trade and fishery.*

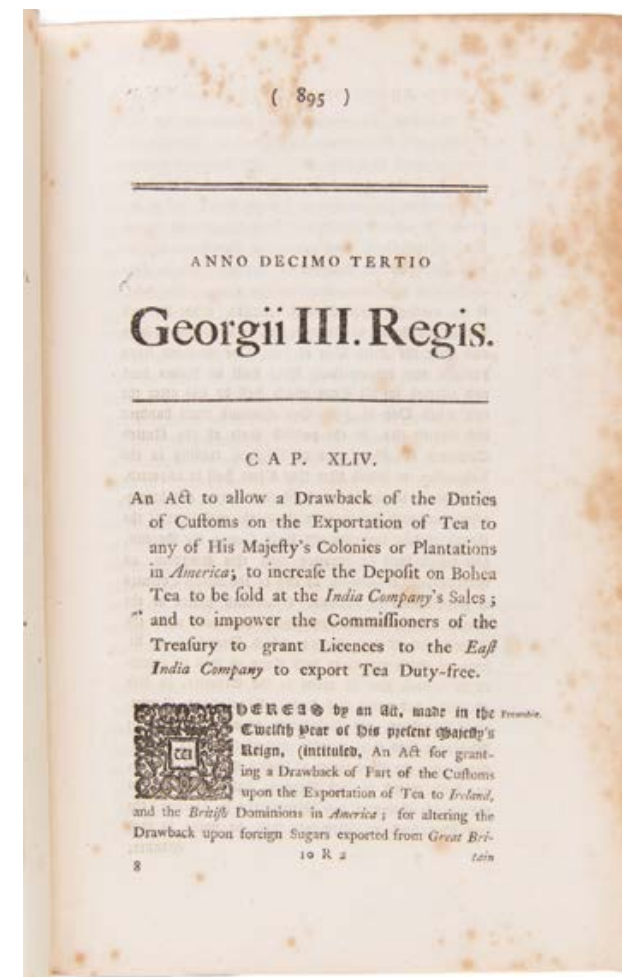
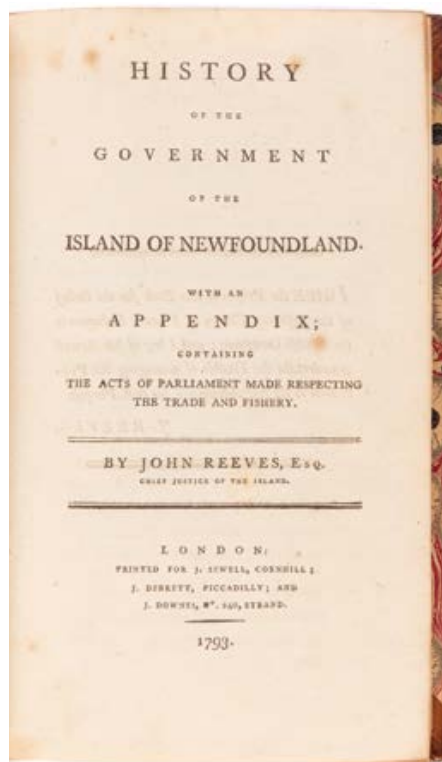
First edition. 8vo. Twentieth-century half calf over marbled boards, gilt title to spine. Lacks half-title, light foxing to a few leaves, very good. [6], 167, [5], cxvi.pp. London, J. Sewell, J. Debrett & J. Downes, 1793. £1,750

A scarce work on Newfoundland's history, by its ultra-conservative first chief justice.

John Reeves (1752-1829) was a British legal historian and magistrate who staunchly opposed revolutionary action, in particular singling out the writings of Thomas Paine. Following his 1791 and 1792 stints as chief justice of Newfoundland and Labrador, he returned to England and founded 'The Association for preserving liberty and property against Levellers and Republicans'. This Tory society aggressively opposed and intercepted what he considered seditious publications, and arrange vigilante posses to disrupt radical meetings. His loyalist tendencies were demonstrably fickle however, at the first hint of criticism he turned on William Pitt the Younger, supporting Addington in his stead. The profits of this publication were assigned "for the relief of the suffering Clergy of France".

The present work gives a history of colonial activity in Newfoundland, beginning with Humphrey Gilbert. There is much coverage of the early laws and constitutions, the establishment of the judicial system and the developing commerce and trade. Special attention is paid to the fishing industry, and the role of Lord Baltimore. The long appendix prints the statutes relating to Newfoundland and its commerce.

This work is scarce in the trade, no copy traced at auction since 1989. *ESTC, T109775; Lande, 745; Sabin, 68671.*



The Infamous Tea Act: a Key Document in the Story of America's Independence — the Catalyst for the Boston Tea Party.

86 [TEA ACT] *An Act to allow a Drawback of the duties of Customs on the Exportation of Tea to any of his Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in America; to increase the Deposit of Bohea Tea to be sold at the India Company's Sales; and to empower the Commissioners of the Treasury to grant Licenses to the East India Company to export Tea Duty-free.*

First separate issue with a general title-page. Small Folio (292 by 188mm). Disbound from a larger volume with the remains of an old calf spine still visible, foxed around the edges, very small holes through the inner margin (touching a few letters of text). [2], 895-902pp. London, by Charles Eyre and William Strahan, 1773. £25,000

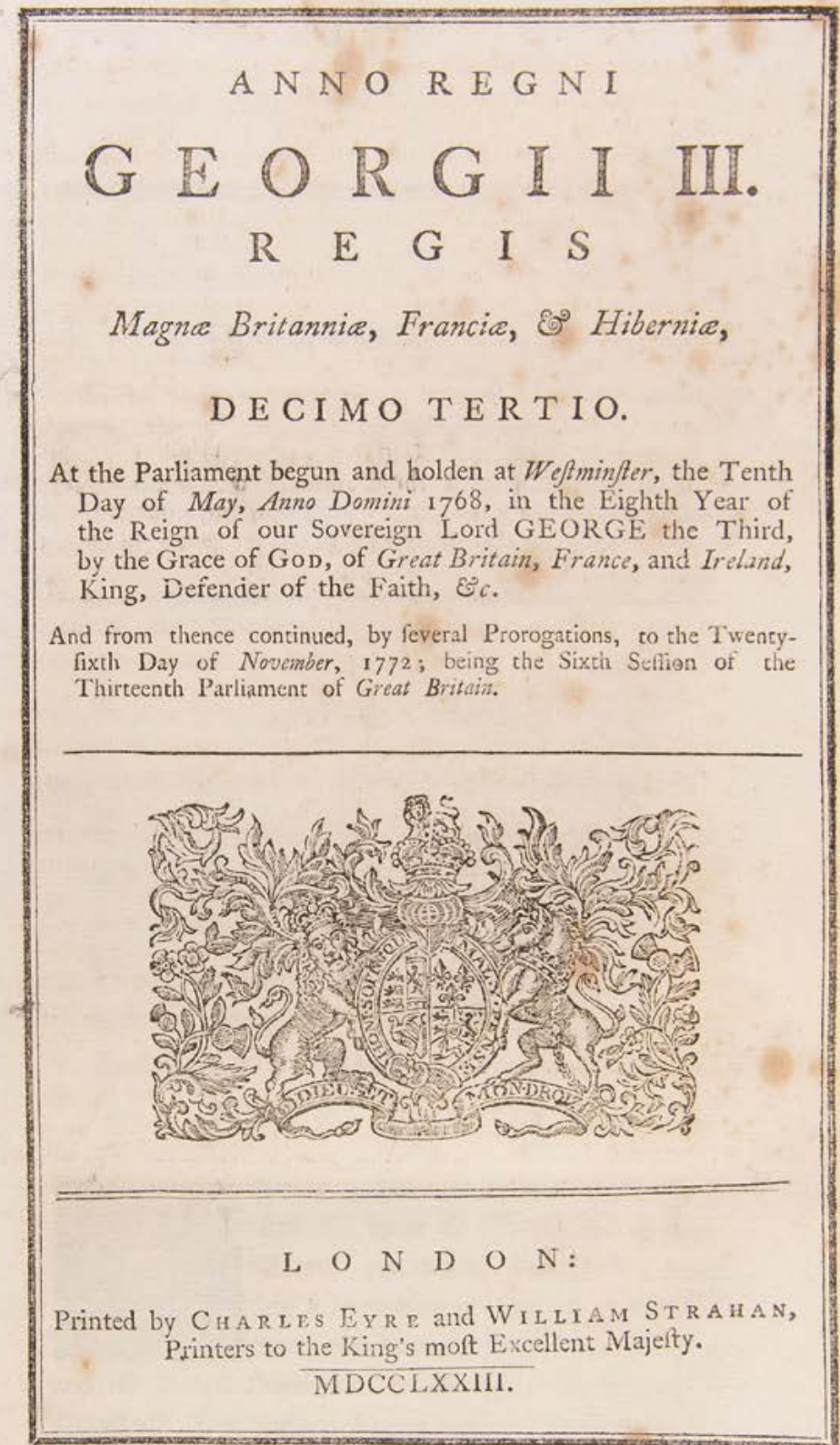
A memorable synopsis of the Boston Tea Party can be read here: “The tea destroyers hailed from all walks of life. Men with strong backs and hard Yankee accents, they were a mix of young merchants, craftsmen, apprentices, and workers. They believed in a wrathful God, and they feared that the temptations of tea would turn them into tools of a corrupt, tyrannical empire. The grown men among them believed they were embarked on a noble deed of patriotic virtue. The younger boys thrilled to the idea of an evening spent wreaking chaos and destruction ... On the evening of December 16, they spoke for all the dissidents in Boston who had squared off against the policies of the British government. **The Boston Tea Party wasn't a rebellion, or even a protest against the king — but it set in motion a series of events that led to open revolt against the British Crown**” (Carp).

Great Britain clearly hadn't foreseen the ramifications of what appeared to be a straightforward piece of legislation. The Tea Act was passed by the British Parliament on April 27th 1773 and received Royal assent shortly after on the 10th May. The Act allowed the faltering East India Company to export tea directly to America without paying customs duties. This gave the East India Company an effective monopoly on the lucrative trade by ensuring that it could be sold cheaply enough to undercut even the tea smuggled into the colony. **The Act was passed in Britain, “without opposition, nay, almost without remark”** (Mahon) with Benjamin Woods Labaree noting that **“Perhaps no bill of such momentous consequences has ever received less attention upon passage in Parliament”**.

Not everyone was so complacent. Benjamin Franklin writing in London to Thomas Cushing on 4th June 1773 stated: “It was thought at the beginning of the session, that the American duty on tea would be taken off. But now the wise scheme is, to take off so much duty here, as will make tea cheaper in America than foreigners can supply us, and to confine the duty there, to keep up the exercise of the right. They have no idea that any people can act from any other principal but that of interest; and they believe, that three pence in a pound of tea, of which one does not perhaps drink ten pounds in a year, sufficient to overcome all the patriotism of an American.”

Indeed, in America that Act was seen as another aggressive piece of tyrannical taxation and recalled previous protests such as those surrounding the Stamp Act of 1765. **Instead of celebrating the lower price, Americans were furious that their own middlemen in the tea trade were being driven out of business.** This culminated in the so-called Boston Tea Party on 16th December 1773 when colonists (many dressed as Native Americans) boarded East India Company ships in Boston harbour and dumped the tea (valued at £18,000 — nearly a million dollars' worth today) overboard. **A revolution ensued and America was born.**

Parliamentary Acts were issued individually — as here — with a separate title-page and as continuous runs (hence the pagination). A group of individual acts including the present act (as the leading item) were sold at Sotheby's in 1988 for \$3,850. A copy of the (more common) Stamp Act of 1765 (*An Act for Granting*





exact nature of his offence is unclear, but exemplifies the extremity of Soviet censorship practices. Bezerebov had seemingly stayed close to the party line with his publications, in 1932 issuing a rousing endorsement of the First Five Year Plan in Siberia with his *Bosheviki otkryli Sibir* [The Bolsheviki Discovered Siberia] (Hellman, 374).

The illustrator Orest Vereyskiy (1915-1993) was a noted graphic artist and painter of the period. His career began whilst he was studying at the All-Russian Academy of the Arts under the tutelage of A. Osmyorkin. He produced propaganda posters and satirical drawings during the "Great Patriotic War" and worked for various frontline newspapers. The numerous black and white illustrations he contributes to this volume include a standoff between

dogs and a polar bear, a crashed plane, sledging and skiing scenes, and many more painterly depictions of life on the ice. The introduction is contributed by Russian scientist and oceanologist Vladimir Wiese (1886-1954).

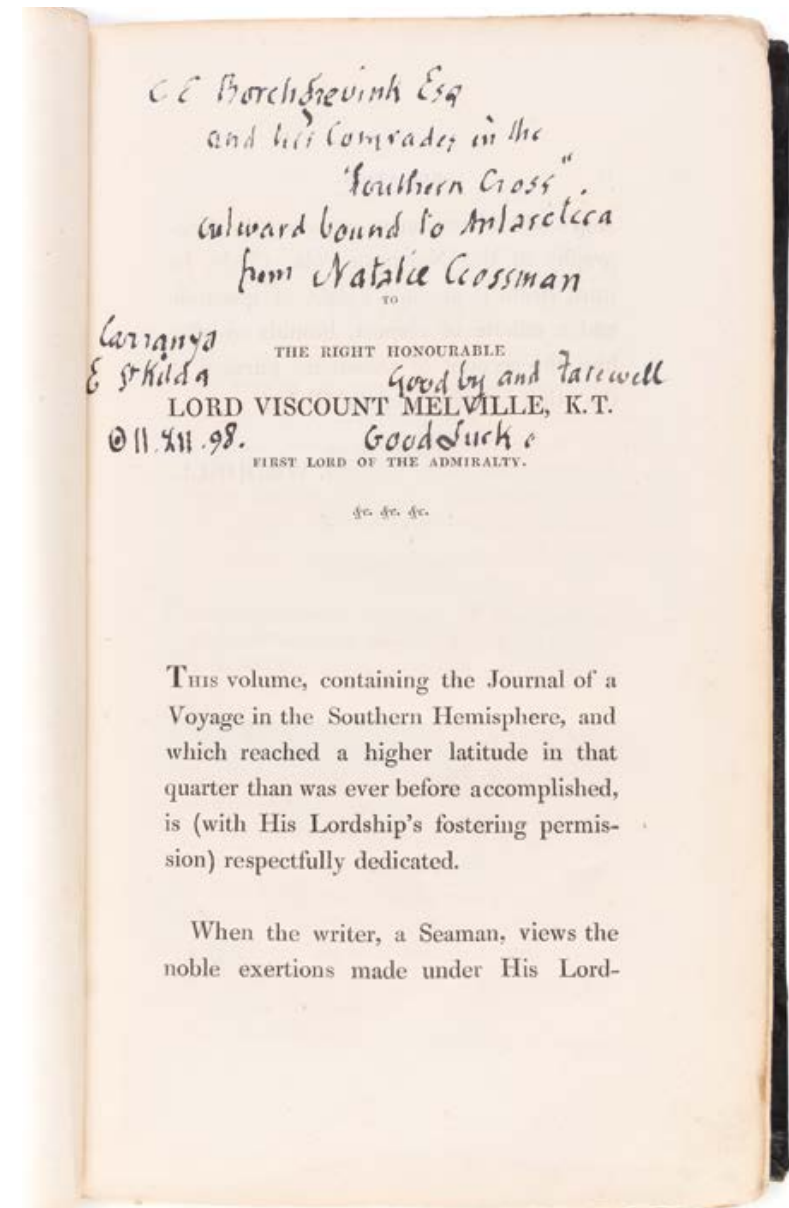
OCLC finds copies at NYPL, U. Minnesota & Lyon, France only.

Hellman, Ben. *Fairy Tales and True Stories: The History of Russian Literature for Children and Young People* (1574 - 2010). Leiden, Brill, 2013.

An Expedition Copy: Signed by Colbeck

89 [BRITISH ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION, 1898-1900] WEDDELL (James, Master R.N.) *A Voyage to the South Pole, Performed in the Years 1822-24. Containing an Examination of the Antarctic Sea, to the Seventy-Fourth Degree of Latitude: and a Visit to Tierra Del Fuego, with a Particular Account of the Inhabitants. To which is added, much useful information on the coasting navigation of Cape Horn and the Adjacent Lands, with Charts of Harbours, &c.*

Second edition. 8 folded engraved maps, 1 lithographed plate in colour, 2 lithographed folded panoramas, and 4 engraved plates. 8vo. Later half-calf over straight-grained cloth, gilt. iv, 276pp. London, Longman et al, 1827. £8,500



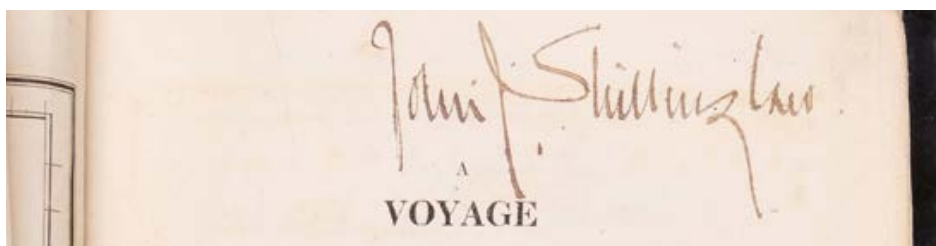
Rare and desirable, very few expedition copies appear on the market.

Inscribed on 11 December 1898 by Natalie Crossman: "C.E. Borchgrevink Esq and his comrades in the Southern Cross outward bound to Antarctica. Good-bye and Farewell. Good luck." The work is additionally signed by William Colbeck (the expedition's magnetic observer) and the geographer and Arctic author, John Shillinglaw. In Borchgrevink's account *First on the Antarctic Continent* he mentions meeting John Shillinglaw at Hobart and this book was almost certainly presented then. The *Southern Cross* departed Hobart a week later on the 19th.

Borchgrevink's first mention of the expedition was in a speech given at Melbourne Town Hall in 1895. It was met with immediate approval within Australian circles. However, the English were much cooler toward the project. Clements Markham, who'd been planning a new Antarctic expedition for the previous five years, was furious, declaring "that Borchgrevink was incompetent, his ship rotten, and that no self-respecting member of the scientific community should have anything to do with him" (Howgego). He was equally displeased by William Speirs Bruce's Scottish National Antarctic Expedition. (*Discovery* would not depart until 31 July, 1901.) "Although Borchgrevink failed to obtain the support of the geographical establishment, he did attract the support of the wealthy publisher Sir George Newnes, who [in 1898] offered the sum of £40,000 for the fitting of a small expedition."

The British Antarctic Expedition 1898-1900 (or *Southern Cross* Expedition) initiated the Heroic Age of Antarctic Exploration. The party, comprising men of 31 different nationalities (though mostly Swedish and Finnish), stopped at Hobart in late November and crossed the Antarctic Circle on 23 January, 1899. It was the second expedition to over-winter on the continent, making camp at Cape Adare, though critically the first to trek inland. The ten-man shore party initially made a series of sledge journeys around Robertson Bay and Duke of York Island. The party embarked on the *Southern Cross* and stopped at Possession, Colman, and Ross Islands, before following the Ross Ice Shelf. On 16 February 1900, Borchgrevink, Colbeck, and Savio (a Finn), trekked 16 kilometres inland and established a new furthest south of 78° 50'S. Like Scott, Borchgrevink considered his achievements as a scientist every bit as important as those as an explorer. Indeed, his furthest south rates just a single sentence in his account.

James Weddell was captain of the sealing ship *Jane* sailing with the *Beaufoy* when, in search of new hunting grounds in 1820-23, they sailed south to 74°15'S in the South Orkneys. That stood as the furthest recorded until it was beaten on this expedition. William Colbeck (1871-1930) retained his interest in Antarctic exploration. He was made captain of the *SY Morning*, relief ship to *Discovery* in 1902, at which time he discovered Scott Island and later had both Cape Colbeck and Colbeck Bay named after him. In 1914 he was awarded the Polar medal. Borchgrevink, C., *First on the Antarctic Continent* (London, 1901), p.266; Hill, 1843; Howgego III, B40; Rosove, 345.B1; Spence, 1248; Taurus, 5.



A Sámi Family Exhibited in London

90 BULLOCK (William). *An Account of the family of Laplanders; which, with their Summer and Winter Residences, Domestic Implements, Sledges, Herd of Living Reindeer; and a Panoramic View of the North Cape, (from a Drawing lately made on the spot by Capt. Brooke,) are now exhibiting at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.*

First edition. Folding lithographic frontispiece by Captain Brooke. 8vo. Untrimmed in the original printed wrappers, slightly soiled with a little loss to spine. [iv], 33, [1]pp. London, W. Bullock, [1822]. £1,250

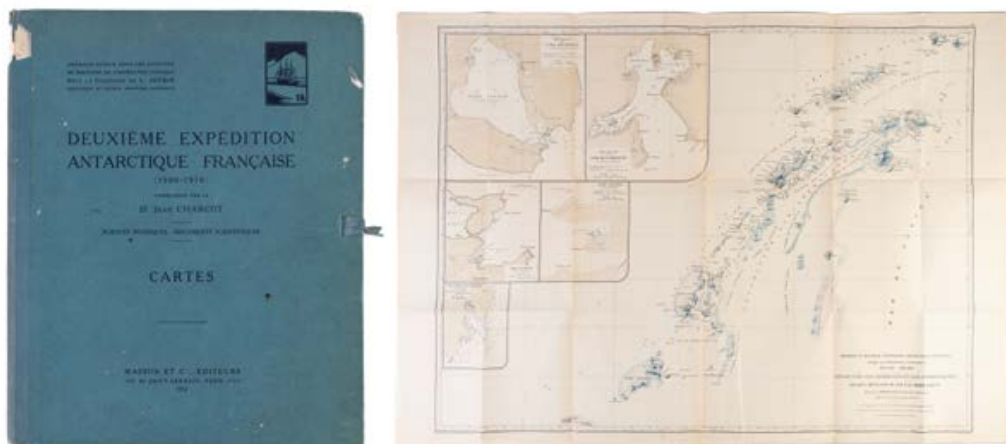
William Bullock (1773 - 1849) grew up in a family which owned a travelling exhibition of waxworks, and thus was immersed in the world of showmanship from a young age. By the time he opened his own museum in Liverpool at the turn of nineteenth century, he had purchased a collection of artefacts from Captain Cook's voyages, sourced from the dispersal of the Litchfield and Ashton Lever collections. When in 1809 Bullock moved his enterprise to Piccadilly, he retained the name the Liverpool Museum. In 1812 his museum moved into the great Egyptian Hall, an ostentatious purpose built venue, considered a benchmark of British Egyptomania.

Always seeking new and exciting content for his exhibitions, in 1821 Bullock travelled to the north of Scandinavia, where he purchased a herd of reindeer. He also solicited the services of a Sámi couple, Jens Holm and Karina Christian, who agreed to return with Bullock to London, along with their home, their young child, and their possessions. In January of 1822, Bullock installed the family in Egyptian Hall, where they served both as custodians and caretakers of the reindeer, and a living exhibit of the Sámi people and culture. Their summer and winter homes were erected before a large painted panorama of the North Cape in an exhibition style typical of Bullock's venue, perhaps influenced by the great panoramas of Robert

Barker. A handsome folding lithograph frontispiece accompanies this volume, and depicts Jens Holm and family, with a reindeer and sledge, in front of their home.

The present publication was sold at the exhibition, and contains an account of Bullock's expedition, with plenty of conjecture about the potential for naturalising reindeer to the British Isles. It also gives an explication of Sámi traditions, drawing heavily on the work of Carl Linnaeus. At the end of the publication is a list of the Sámi artefacts displayed in the expedition, including a "drum of the Lapland Necromancers, now becoming extremely rare." This insight suggests the extent to which missionary Christianisation endeavours, alongside aggressive collecting practices, had already impacted the traditional shamanic religious properties of the Sámi.

Unlike many other foreign visitors to the British Isles who participated (willingly or otherwise) in such exhibitions, Jens Holm and his family were lucky enough not to succumb to the prevalent diseases of the time. This is quite something, especially when considering the fact that in March of 1822, Bullock advertised the final days of the exhibition, stating that it had received 53,000 visitors. Once the exhibition closed, Bullock accompanied the family back to Scandinavia.



The French in Antarctica

91 CHARCOT (Jean-Baptiste). *Deuxième Expédition Antarctique Française (1908 - 1910) [...]* Sciences Physiques: Documents Scientifiques. Cartes.

11 loose folded maps, printed in colour, blue printed paper labels to verso. Portfolio, (230 by 280mm.), ribbed blue paper printed boards slightly soiled. Fragment remain of silk tie to upper board, lacking to lower. Original paper flaps cracked at hinges, one detached. Printed contents to front pastedown. Maps in very good condition. Paris, Masson et Cie, Éditeurs, 1912. £2,500

Charcot's second expedition in the *Pourquoi-pas?* is considered to be one of the most scientifically significant of all Antarctic expeditions, particularly in terms of its contribution to the cartography of the region, charting 2000km of previously little or unknown territory. The 58 official scientific reports were released in 28 volumes, all of which are extremely scarce. This volume, the maps, includes the first printed map of Baie Marguerite, at the southern extreme of Adelaide Land, named by Charcot for his wife. The maps are attributed to expedition members M. Bongrain and R. E. Godfroy.

Rosove describes each part with "[preliminary leaves] pp. iv." however we have not been able to find evidence that this is lacking when compared with all other copies on OCLC.

Rosove, 66-23.A1.

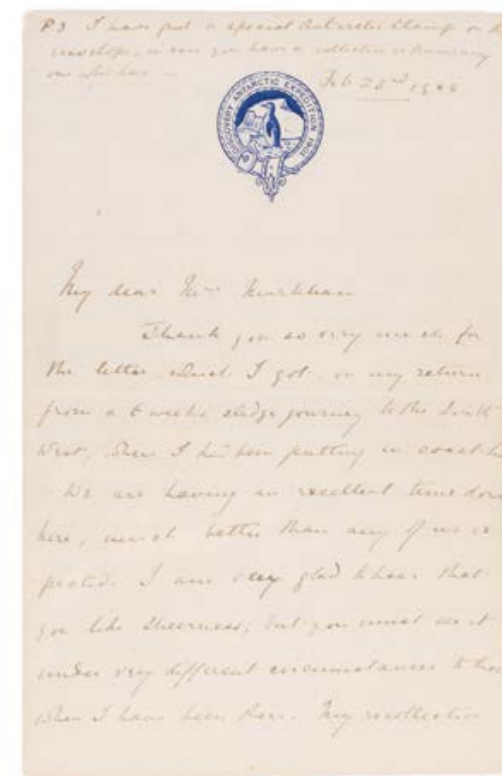
Rare Ms. Material from an Antarctic Veteran

92 COLBECK (William). ALS to Admiral Markham.

Holograph ms. in ink. Bifolium on expedition stationery with 2 integral blanks. Old folds, a little grubby, but very good. Lyttleton, 3 December, 1903. £1,750*

The first years of the Heroic Age provided a steep learning curve for the men on the British Antarctic Expedition. Colbeck was an early veteran, being on the *Southern Cross* expedition which was the first to over-winter and reached a furthest south of 78° 50'. He was also instrumental in making the first accurate map of the Ross ice shelf. The time on this expedition "convinced him of the best route to the south pole, later followed by Roald Amundsen, who in 1912 after his triumph sent Colbeck a letter of thanks" (ODNB).

Although there was friction between the crew, led by Borchgrevinck and Admiral Markham, Colbeck sufficiently impressed the later to be appointed commander of *S.Y. Morning*, the relief ship to Scott's *Discovery*. The warm relations between the two are evident in this note. It reads in part:



“We had a very good passage out and cannot speak too highly of the ships, officers, and crew ... We are leaving here on the 6th December & although it is a very late season here — we had snow yesterday — I have every hope of a good passage & a speedy meeting with the *Discovery* if she is in winter quarters on the coast of Victoria Land ... I hope to be able to send you a favourable report next April or May.”

The crew of the *Morning*, found *Discovery* locked in by the ice and performed a delicate operation using dynamite to blast her free into open water. Scott named Colbeck Bay and Cape Colbeck after him and, in 1914, he received the Polar medal.

William Colbeck was one of the few Heroic Age explorers not to have published an account of his time in Antarctica — although he did contribute to scientific reports — making manuscript material particularly desirable.

Underwear for Polar Explorers, with a Fabric Sample Sheet

93 [JAEGER.] Dr. Jaeger’s Sanitary Woolen System Co. New York.

“Thirtieth Year”. Halftone illustrations throughout. 20mo. 166 by 120mm. Staplebound pamphlet with original pictorial wrappers printed in dark green. Crease to lower corner, else very good. 40pp. [With:] *Dr. Jaeger’s Normal Sanitary Stockinet* [...] *Samples of Material for Dr. Jaeger’s Underwear*. Printed sheet with 9 fine knit fabric samples affixed in a grid. 215 by 135mm. Slightly wrinkled with a few tiny losses to the fabric, but very good. [2]pp. Washington DC, Tyssowski Bros., 1909. £1,250

A rare Edwardian catalogue from British fashion house Jaeger, complete with a fabric sample sheet and a list boasting explorers who have made use of these “outfits for all climates”.

Correct technical clothing has been and remains a primary concern of all travellers and explorers; indeed, in many cases it has proved a matter of life or death. Therefore the value of adequate and reliable underwear cannot be overstated. As the rear wrapper of the booklet advertises, “Every Arctic, Tropical and Sub-Tropical expedition of importance for the last twenty years has carried a Jaeger Pure Wool Outfit.” There follows a list of fourteen expeditions, beginning with Henry Morton Stanley’s 1887 trip to equatorial Africa, but thereafter exclusively listing Polar journeys. For the Arctic: Dr. Nansen’s trip of 1893, the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition to Franz Josef Land, the Wellman expeditions of 1898 and 1907, the Duke of Abruzzi, Bernier’s Canadian Expedition, Ziegler-Baldwin, Ziegler-Fiala and Ziegler Relief. For the Antarctic: Scott’s 1901 *Discovery* Expedition, the following year’s National Antarctic Relief Expedition, the Argentine Antarctic Expedition, and Shackleton’s 1907 British Antarctic Expedition in the *Nimrod*.

Founded in 1884, the Jaeger brand was named after and rooted in the scientific philosophy of Dr. Gustav Jäger, German hygienist and naturalist. Jäger’s “Sanitary



Clothing System” revolved around the notion of the superior qualities of wool over cotton or linen for human hygiene, and the development of different weight knitted “stockinet” to facilitate year-round usage. The copy included in this advertising booklet not only outlines the theory behind the system, but also showcases the diverse options available to both the layperson and the intrepid explorer. The booklet provides an index for the different grades of sample, starting with “Gauze — Very light: made from long-stapled wool; for extremely hot weather”, and ending with “F. — Extra heavy: of the lambswool type; for extreme cold weather.”

In spite of Jaeger’s confidence in the universal benefits of close fitting wool underwear, the early days of Polar exploration were beset with hardships caused by inadequate outfitting, either providing too little insulation, or becoming sodden with the physical exertion of trekking and sledge-hauling, then freezing when the moisture could not evaporate. One notable omission from the list of explorers is Roald Amundsen. Rather than trust in the technology of gentlemen’s outfitters to equip him for the extreme polar cold, he took his cues from the Inuit, and dressed for the high-latitudes in suits and underwear of fur, made to a traditional spec. The natural moisture wicking insulation properties of fur are hard to beat, and his expeditions fared better than most.

An unusual artefact. No copies of this edition located through OCLC.



Rare Narrative by the Surgeon & Naturalist on the Back Expedition

94 KING (Dr. Richard). *Narrative of a Journey to the Shores of the Arctic Ocean, in 1833, 1834, and 1835; Under the Command of Capt. Back, R.N.*

First edition. Two volumes bound in one. Four plates, including two frontispieces and one map. 8vo. Modern half morocco and marbled boards, spine gilt, small old library stamp on each title-page and p.27 of each part, stamps on title-page mostly erased, otherwise internally clean. Very good. xv, [3], 312; viii, 321, [1]pp. London, Richard Bentley, 1836. £7,500

“Dr. King’s narrative is full of the details of Indian life, as it was presented to the members of Captain Back’s expedition. He looked at the same transactions with the natives, and the same phases of their character which Captain Back portrays, from a different point, and their coloring to his eye bears another tinge. His journal, filled with descriptions of interviews with the Chippewyans, Crees, Dog-Ribs, and Esquimaux, is therefore exceedingly interesting even after the perusal of Captain Back’s narrative. Although every chapter is largely devoted to incidents associated with the natives, and anecdotes illustrative of their character, Dr. King yields the whole of Chapter XII to an examination and relation of the present condition of the tribes inhabiting the Hudson’s Bay territories. King does not attempt to conceal the chagrin he felt, at the cool absorption of his own careful researches in the narrative of Captain Back. In the splendid work of that really eminent explorer, there appears a little, and but a little of that want of generosity which the relation of Dr. King insinuates. Both give the most minute narrations of the peculiar traits of the

Northern Indians, their destructive wars, their wasting from disease, and famine, and debauchery, all of which are directly traceable to their communication with the whites. Dr. King, however, finds in them traces of some of the nobler, as well as the more tender emotions, the possession of which Captain Back somewhat superciliously derides. Dr. King very justly reminds him that the gallant Captain owed his life, and that of his entire party, to the devotion and self-denial, through two long starving winters, of the Chippewyan chief Akaitcho. This remarkable Indian deserves an honourable fame. While his tribe in common with himself were starving, he shared with Captain Franklin in his two expeditions, and with Captain Back in a third, the scanty food, which his superior hunter-craft enabled him to obtain, when the duller white reason failed. Captain Franklin would never have sailed upon his fateful voyage, but for the humanity of Akaitcho, as he would have perished of starvation on his first exploration” (Field).

“King, surgeon and naturalist of the Back expedition that descended the Back River to the arctic coast of Canada, includes much material similar to that contained in Sir George Back’s *Narrative of the Arctic Land Expedition*, 1836, with additional detail on birds, mammals, and fishes, especially as observed near Fort Reliance” (Arctic Bibliography). Most notable from a historical perspective is King’s charge that Capt. Back appropriated his own research and that Back’s conclusions were less than exact. King praises at great length the aforementioned Chipewyan chief Akaitcho.

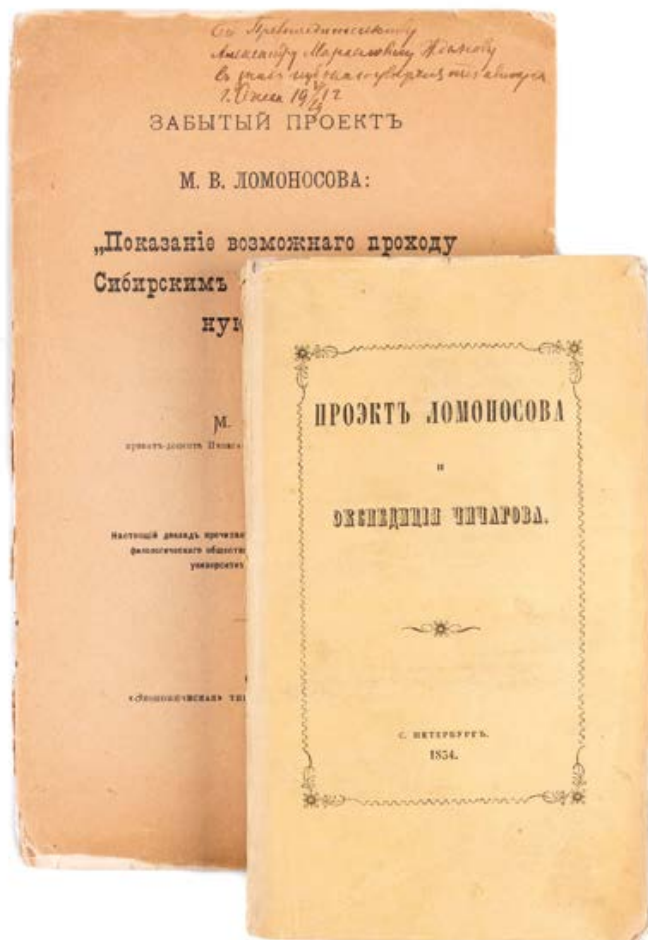
Arctic Bibliography, 8708; *Field*, 831; *NMM*, 857 (ref); *Sabin*, 37831 (calling for 7 plates); *Streeter Sale*, 3705; *Wagner-Camp*, 62.

Russian Attempts at the Northeast Passage

95 LOMONOSOV (Mikhail Vail’evich). *Proekt Lomonosova i ekspeditsiia Chichagova. [Lomonosov’s Project and Chichagov’s Expedition.]*

Second enlarged edition. Text in Russian. 2 parts in one volume. 12mo. Original yellow printed wrappers. St Petersburg, at the Naval Press by the Hydrographic Department, 1854. [With:] **PANCHENKO** (Mikhail Semenovich). *Zabytyi proekt M.V. Lomonosova... [The Forgotten Project of M.V. Lomonosov.]* 8vo. Original printed wrappers, corners bumped. Odessa, Ekonomicheskaiia, 1905. £4,800

The polymath Lomonosov led a distinguished career across several different fields, most notably as a scientist and writer. Lomonosov firmly believed that Russia would benefit by establishing a trading route through the Northeast Passage and, having convinced the Admiralty College to sponsor an expedition, engaged the services of the naval officer and explorer, Vasilisy Chichagov. This ambitious expedition was to sail across the North Pole to the Bering Strait. In August 1764, a supply base



(comprised of six ships) had been established at Recherchefjord, Svalbard. Chichagov departed the following year, proceeding as far as 80° 26'N before being turned back by the pack ice. A second attempt was made the following year, which reached a further four minutes north before once again meeting pack ice.

Lomonosov's manuscript, outlining his research on the Northeast Passage and his plan for the expedition, was discovered in the 1840s, along with other related documents. It was then published for the first time in 1847. The present work is the second edition, which unlike the first, includes accounts of Chichagov's two expeditions and the detailed instructions he received from Lomonosov. The 1847 edition, of which only 200 were distributed, failed to make an impression on the public, whereas the second greatly increased awareness of Lomonosov's project. Panchenko's pamphlet on Lomonosov's work is a scarce item, with OCLC locating copies at Russian institutions only. The front wrapper of this copy bears an attractive presentation inscription from the author to Aleksandr M. Zhdanov (1858-1914), an astronomer and university administrator. *cf. Lada-Mocarski 128; Howgego I, C114.*



A Rare Account of The Alaskan Interior

96 PIERCE (W.H.) *Thirteen Years of Travel and Exploration in Alaska* ... Edited by Prof. and Mrs J.H. Carruth.

First edition. Three full-page woodcut illustrations. 8vo. A very good copy in modern green wrappers. 224pp. Lawrence, Kansas, Journal Publishing Company, 1890. £4,500

“One of the earliest accounts of gold discovery on the Yukon, by a pioneer of 1886” (Howes). Furthermore, Pierce was one of just a few prospectors to reach Alaska before the Juneau gold rush in 1880-81.

In the introduction, Pierce states that he wants to impart “the knowledge he has gained of the Territory of Alaska, both of the coast and the interior, its gold and silver mines, its fisheries; in fact to give a truthful and reliable account of all its valuable resources and geological and botanical curiosities ... Little of nothing has been said ... regarding the more interesting and great unknown interior — its great rivers, forests, and boundless uninhabited wastes and solitudes .. My first journey was to northern British Columbia, my second was along the coast of Alaska, my third and fourth were in the interior of Alaska.” He travelled up through British Columbia and based himself from several sites, including Wrangall, Sitka, and Juneau. There are accounts of descending the Yukon and ascending the Forty Mile River.

In addition to the information he provides on the natural history and geography of Alaska, Pierce also writes of the effects of the white prospectors,

missionaries and settlers on the Indigenous population. Regarding education, he notes that a large boarding school was established in Sitka and that the students are mostly girls. The teaching and instruction he considers a good thing, but regarding the living arrangements, laments that “the females acquire the same tastes that our own mothers and sisters have. They live on the same food, cooked in the same style that the whites use. When their time expires at the school they are sent out to make their own living. They have no knowledge of the ways and means pursued by their fathers and mothers in getting their support from the sea and the forest. They cannot get employment from the whites and they are truly in a helpless condition.” He spent three months living with the Indigenous population at Hyder, and includes notes on other tribes including the Cake and the Auk.

In a work that seemingly encompasses every aspect of life in Alaska in the late nineteenth century, Pierce includes sections on working for the Alaskan Gold Company, the Juneau gold rush, and the Russian Fur Company. These are complemented by others on the minutiae of day-to-day survival, such as “Cheap living in Alaska”, and “Provisions destroyed by fire”; while others on a much larger scale: the Japanese Ocean Current, the Muir Glacier, “Immense Bodies of Ice Falling into the Sea”, as well as the bones of mammoths being discovered.

In the introduction to the facsimile published in 1977, R.N. De Armond suggests that Pierce, who was unwell (this is a posthumous publication), wrote the book to pay for his medical expenses. He also suggests that the hope of future sales (instead of fact) likely prompted the writing of chapter 25, which recounts a highly unlikely massacre of Tanana River “cannibals” in which over a 100 Indigenous Americans were killed by miners.

De Armond, R.N. ed, *Thirteen Years of Travel and Exploration in Alaska, 1877-1889* by W.H. Pierce (Anchorage, Northwest Publishing) 1977; *Howes*, P357; not in *Howgego*.



A Gift from the Captain

97 [SCOTT (Sir Robert Falcon).] Silver table cigarette box with engraved inscription from Robert Falcon Scott to Albert Armitage.

Oblong cedar-lined silver cigarette box, with hinged lid and adjustable compartment interior. 200 by 110 by 70mm. Engraved on the lid with the official penguin in garter crest of the “Discovery Antarctic Expedition 1901”. Beneath is engraved “A. B. ARMITAGE / IN REMEMBRANCE 1901-04”, followed by the engraved facsimile signature of Robert F. Scott. A few small dents, else very good. London hallmark for 1902, maker’s mark of John Evans, engraved retailer’s name of Dobson Piccadilly, 1904. **£15,000***

A stately memento of the 1901-1904 British Antarctic *Discovery* Expedition, presented by the captain to his second-in-command.

Lieut. Albert Borlase Armitage (1864 - 1943) was the senior of ten officers on board the *Discovery*. Though he had trained in the Royal Navy, he spent much of his prior career serving in the Merchant Navy for the P&O Company. The British Antarctic Expedition was not his first foray into polar waters — he served between 1894 and 1897 as second-in-command of the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition to Franz Josef Land. Through a chance encounter on the ice, this expedition was also responsible for the rescue of Fridtjof Nansen, stranded with a companion after leaving the icebound *Fram*. Armitage was recognised by the Royal Geographical Society with the Murchison Award upon his return.

His appointment as navigator for the *Discovery* got off to a promising start, and Armitage was responsible for the most important exploratory trip of the expedition, surveying the polar plateau on his Western Journey. He was the first man to set foot on this barren Antarctic plain, and his findings were invaluable for establishing the route of the polar party.

As the expedition got underway however, some friction developed between the Armitage and the captain. Subsequent biographers have extrapolated these cracks into fissures, but whatever took place on the mission itself, neither Scott nor Armitage publicly defamed the other at the time. Certain crew members however did not hold back when writing in their diaries about Armitage's behaviour surrounding the arrival of the relief ship *SY Morning*. After more than a year with little comfort beyond that which could be provided by the wardroom of the *Discovery*, the arrival of the *Morning* promised fresh supplies and crucially news from home. Armitage was part of the preliminary party to cross the ice and greet the relief ship, however upon embarkation, did not exactly rush back to the men awaiting their post. As Reginald Skelton noted in his diary "Armitage seemed rather callous about it, and took delight in 'hanging on'." (Crane, 236). It cannot have completely escaped Scott that after an otherwise harmonious year on the ice, the returning Southern Party came home to a ship under Armitage's command which was murmuring with discontent.

Upon the *Discovery*'s return to England, Armitage was paid off but found himself with a nine month wait for another merchant naval appointment. In order to make ends meet, he was granted permission to write a short popular account of his time in the Antarctic, to be put out just after Scott's official narrative. However, the weighty *Voyage of the Discovery* was slow in the making, and Armitage's publisher pipped it to the post in 1905. The revenue generated by these books was of great importance to the official expedition funds, and Scott's publishers fiercely



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defended their right to the scoop. Some heated letters were exchanged, all whilst Armitage was at sea on a new commission. According to Armitage's later autobiography *Cadet to Commodore* however, once he'd returned to London the matter was put to bed over a lunch between Scott and his former second in command, and "all was sunshine". This was the last time the two men were to meet, and there is a good chance that this cigarette box was given by Scott on this occasion.

A small handful of other such boxes survive, engraved to Captain Scott's specification for presentation to high-ranking officers on his crew. We have traced examples given to Hartley T. Ferrer, Cyril Longhurst, and one to Ernest Shackleton, which sold at Christie's on 17 September 1999, lot 258, for £35,600.

Crane, David. *Scott of the Antarctic*. London, Harper Collins, 1997; Cf. Rosove, p22.

An Exceedingly Rare Account of the Japanese Antarctic Expedition

98 TADA (Haruki). *Nankyoku tanken nikki*. [Diary of the Antarctic Expedition].

First edition. 3 colour plates with facing tissue guards, 14 black & white plates and 2 colour lithograph maps. 8vo. Original decorated flexible boards, lacking slipcase. Some light browning, tape marks on verso of front and back boards as well as free endpapers. Overall a very good, clean copy. Title, calligraphic frontispiece, 668, [xx.ads]pp. Tokyo, Maekawa Bun'eikaku, August 1st, Meiji 45, [i.e. 1912].

SOLD

The little-known Japanese Antarctic Expedition ran concurrently with those of both Amundsen and Scott in the heart of the Heroic Age.

With just a fraction of the resources of his European counterparts, it was privately-funded, the "low-powered and undermanned" (Ross) expedition departed Shibaura on 29 November, 1910, on the *Kainan-maru* (Southern Pioneer) and first sighted land, near Cape Adare, on 6 March. Inclement weather made it impossible to land, even on Couldman Island and so they returned north, reaching Sydney Harbour in May 1911. The expedition eventually moored at Parsley Bay in Vaucluse. So low on funds, some of the crew returned to Japan to raise more money, while those remaining were forced to beg.

Word reached former *Nimrod* expedition member Professor Edgeworth David, that the expedition was in Sydney and he paid them a visit, providing some vital information. "Shirase was made to realize that he was so far behind Amundsen and Scott that any assault on the pole would be pointless, and instead he should concentrate on the unknown coasts of King Edward VII Land, to the east of the Ross Sea" (Howgego). Having spent six months in Sydney, they sailed yet again, reaching the Ross Ice Barrier, then turned east toward the Bay of Whales where they met Amundsen's ship, the *Fram*. On 20 January, 1912, Shirase's five-man 'Dash



Patrol' — including 28 dogs pulling two sledges — travelled 282 kilometres south, reaching a furthest latitude of 80° 5' on 28 January, 1912. At the same time, a second shore party was landed at Biscoe Bay, where they climbed a 46-metre ice slope to reach the Alexandra Range.

The expedition sailed north on 3 February, 1912, stopping at Wellington, before returning to Yokohama on 20 June where they received a rapturous reception from a crowd 50,000-strong.

Tada Haruki (1883-1959) had served in the Russo-Japanese war. Shirase initially appointed him chief secretary on the expedition. They appear to have been at odds over issues relating to clothing, food, and the charter of the ship *Kainan-maru*. These issues developed into full-blown antagonism and during the stop-over in Sydney Harbour Tada was demoted to record keeper. The ship returned to Tokyo on June 20th, 1912 and in a remarkably short time Tada managed to publish two unauthorised accounts (July and August 1912), namely the *Shiroku* [Private Account] and the *Nikki* [Diary]. He had prepared both during the return journey and used two different publishers. The first deals more with the preparations for the expedition (fund-raising activities, newspaper coverage etc.) and his personal assessment of the results of the expedition and the reasons behind their

disagreements. The *Nikki* gives the full text of the diary he kept during the journey, focussing on daily life on board, the conditions during the journey as well as the expedition on the Antarctic continent.

The Meiji Emperor died on July 30th 1912, and was succeeded on the same day by the Taisho Emperor. As all Japanese book publications use the Imperial calendar for the date in the colophon, the old Meiji era name had to be replaced with the new Taisho date. This meant printing a new date slip and pasting it over the old one. In our copy this has been removed to reveal the original Meiji date.

All of the accounts preceding the official history are rare, though this is the most substantial. OCLC locates 5 copies: 2 in Japan, 2 in California, and another at Harvard.

Howgego, IV, S26; not in Rosove; Ross 1.3.1.

A Polar Ship with an Amazing Story

99 [USRC BEAR] Photograph of USRCs Bear and Thomas Corwin in the Arctic ice.

Albumen print on paper, laid down on board, framed and glazed in black and silver frame engraved with folk-art embellishments. Size of print: 285 by 220mm Size of frame: 370 by 315mm. Print slightly faded with sepia hue. [Arctic Ocean, c.1887]. £750*

An attractively framed photographic print of probably America's best loved polar vessel, *The Bear*. Here pictured in the Arctic ice, with her companion ship *The Thomas Corwin* visible in the background.

A Scotland-built dual steam-powered barquentine, *The Bear* had an exceptionally long and varied career, spanning 89 years (1874-1963), serving in both polar regions, and under the flags of three nations — USA, UK, and Canada. Originally purposed as a sealing vessel, her 6 inch thick hulls made her an invaluable strong contender in the crush of pack ice, and she was purchased by the US government in 1884 to assist with the search for the lost Lady Franklin Bay Expedition, headed by Captain Adolphus Washington Greely. Failures of relief ships meant that this disastrous expedition had attempted to make their own way south from Ellesmere Island, and by the time they were discovered by Captain Schley's rescue fleet of the USS *Thetis*, *Alert* & *Bear*, all but six members were dead. They had endured awful hardships including frostbite, starvation, and cannibalism. Greely executed one member of the crew for repeatedly stealing food.

This photograph was taken while she was serving the United States Revenue Cutter Service (predecessor of the US Coastguard) under the captaincy of the charismatic Michael "Hell Roaring Mike" Healy. Captain Healy was born into slavery in Georgia in 1839, the son of an Irish immigrant planter and a mixed-race enslaved

mother of African descent. His common-law married parents sent him north for education, and he went on to become the first African American to command a US government ship. On USRC *Bear*, he patrolled the Alaska coastline, policed the illegal traffic of whiskey, saved the lives of many shipwrecked and icebound whalers, arrested seal poachers, and notably introduced reindeer from Siberia to Alaska to relieve the Indigenous community's food crisis caused by the over-hunting of the whale and seal populations. He was a notorious drunk, but greatly respected by the Indigenous communities he encountered in the Pacific Northwest and Arctic regions. This photograph can be identified to this period of the ship's career by the presence of her companion vessel USRC *Thomas Corwin*, the two masted steam powered top sail schooner in the background of the picture.

After Hell Roaring Mike, *The Bear* provided relief to the 1906 San Francisco earthquake (coincidentally an effort headed by Major General Greely) and was subsequently purchased by Commodore Richard Byrd, who took her to the Antarctic on his second expedition, and then leased her back to the US navy for \$1 per year. She starred in the title role in Jack London's 1930 film *The Sea-Wolf*, evacuated US citizens from Antarctica at the outbreak of WWII, then retired to Oakland as a museum. She ultimately sank with dignity in the North Atlantic in 1963, on her way to Philadelphia to become a floating sea-food restaurant.





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