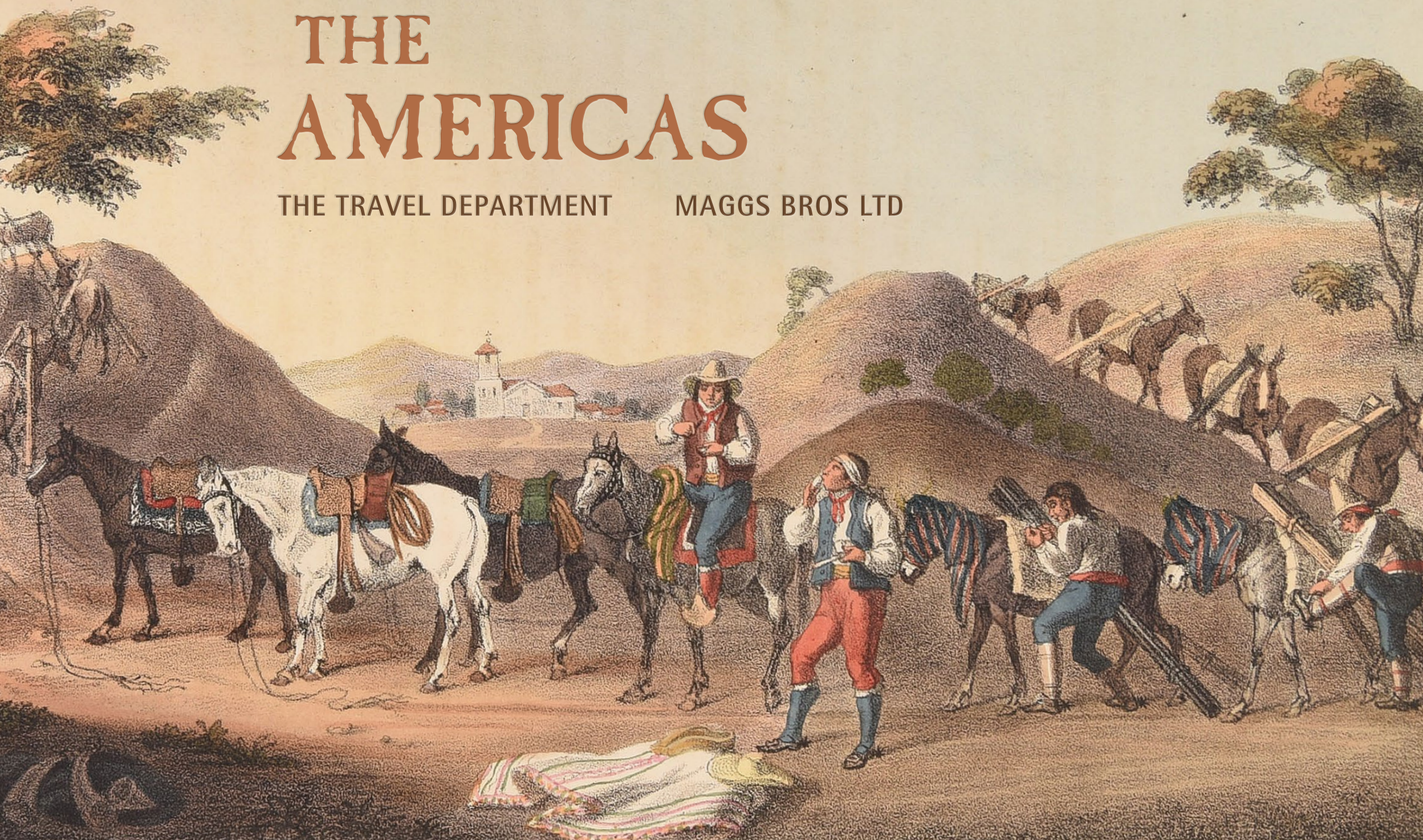


THE AMERICAS

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Above: item 30, GONDALLIER DE TUGNY, PILLEUX; [*Drawings of Mexico during the Franco-Mexican War.*]

Cover: item 17, SCHMIDTMEYER; *Travels to Chile, over the Andes, in the years 1820 and 1821.*

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BY APPOINTMENT TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
PURVEYORS OF RARE BOOKS
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L'AMIRAL DE FRANCE.

ET PAR OCCASION, DE CELVY
des autres nations, tant vieiles que nouvelles.

Par le Sr de la Popelliniere.



A PARIS,

Chez Thomas Perier, Libraire Juré, rue saint
Iaques, à l'image sainte Barbe.

1584.

AVEC PRIVILEGE DV ROY.

Promoting the French Colonization of the New World

I LA POPELLINIÈRE (Lancelot-Voisin, Seigneur de). *L'Amiral de France, et par occasion, de celuy d'autres nations, tant vieiles que nouvelles.*

First edition, first issue. Woodcut vignette to title-page. Small 4to. A fine copy with wide margins in original vellum. [14], 92, [6]ll. (A-C4, a2, A-Z4, a4, b2.) Paris, Thomas Perier, 1584. £19,500

A lovely copy of a rare early work remarking on Columbus and Vespucci, by a vocal advocate of French expansion into the New World.

L'Amiral de France was published just two years after La Popellinière's seminal *Les Trois Mondes*, a collected history of the first French and other European expeditions to the Americas. In that work, he discussed the voyages of Columbus, Pizarro, Ribaut, Villegagnon, Vespucci and Magellan, and proposed that France should despatch expeditions to colonise the lands in the New World and the Pacific. **This was fifteen years before Pedro Fernández de Quirós asked the same of Spain.**

"The three worlds of La Popellinière are that of the past, the world known by antiquity; that of his own days, the New World discovered and explored in the last 150 years; and that of the future, to be discovered, explored, and colonized by France. And in this imbricated geographical and historical sequence, it is no accident that in the third book of the *Trois Mondes*, after analyzing the French failure in Florida (1562-1568), La Popellinière discusses the Brazilian colonizers' experience (1555-1560). In spite of the strong ideological currents underlining the *Trois Mondes*, the work, as Beaulieu puts it, remains a remarkable synthesis of the history of the world and of 150 years of discoveries" (Yardeni).

Ostensibly a history of the French navy from the very earliest times, *L'Amiral de France* gives exact details of naval regulations and an accurate account of the position of an Admiral, both in France and abroad. However, it was "evidently written as a companion piece for *Les Trois Mondes*, [and] shares with the earlier work the call to Frenchmen to take to the seas and participate in the parcelling out of the overseas world, and emphasizes the importance of geographical knowledge in accomplishing these goals" (Gordon).

In the dedication to Anne de Joyeuse, Admiral of France, La Popellinière refers to the kindness with which the Duc de Joyeuse had received the project of his *Les Trois Mondes*. On ff 91v, he appeals to him directly, emphasizing the opportunity to enrich France with the singular things to be found in these strange lands.

Furthermore, on ff. 83-4, La Popellinière remarks on America. He cites the early discoveries of Amerigo Vespucci and Christopher Columbus; he condemns the Spanish and Portuguese as foul-mouthed cowards; and while deriding their

chargez de maledictions, par ceux qui les craignoient plus qu'ils ne les vouloient aimer. Qu'ont depuis fait les successeurs de si genereuses ames, qu'esleuer à tel point qu'on voit aujourdhuy, le plus florissant Estat de la Chrestienté?

Depuis, quelle est la nation entre les Chrestiens qui merite tant d'honneur, pour les reitez voyages de mer, faits à la conqueste & maintenue de la terre-Sainte? Qu'on me nomme seulement deux Rois d'un pays: comme nous en auons quatre qui ont fait ce voyage avec le tiers de leur Royaume. Je ne parleray des entreprinſes de Charles Martel, de Pepin, Charlemagne, Loys le Debonnaire ny autres tant de la premiere, que seconde race de noz Roys: qui ont trauaillé pour le nom de Christ contre les Sarrazins: pour le Pape & autres Princes Italiens qu'ils ont deliuré de la subiection, tant des Empe-reurs d'Orient, que des Lombars. Pour ce que tout cela ne sont que voyages par terre. Encor que Charlemagne & ses enfans, entreinſſent tousiours grosses armées de mer, tant sur la Mediterranée que sur le Golfe de Venise.

Je diray seulement, que si l'Espagnol, Portugais ou autre, se veust preualoir sur nous de la descou-uerte des Indes Occidentales: qu'ils y deuoient estre les guides, & leur donner nom Espagnol. Mais puis que le Florentin, Americ Vespuce & Colomb Genoïs les y ont conduit: com'enfans, qui n'auoient l'esprit de les croire, nō plus que le cœur pour entreprendre: ils n'en peuuent tirer tant d'honneur que de profit.

*La Terre dont le
Pern fait partie
est nomme Ame-
rique d'Alakū.*

Ioint qu'ils n'auoient le cœur de passer tant de mers. Tesmoins leurs sales propos & feminines mutina-tions cōtre le Cōducteur. Moins encor de bō natu-rel & Royale conscience à traiter ces ames sauuages. Qu'ils ont mieux aimé enuoyer à to^o les Diables, par les abominables suplices qu'ils leur ont fait souffrir, que de les conuertir à Dieu par presches & bonne vie. Qu'ils se glorifient donc seulement, du profit qu'ils en tirent. En ce mesmement, que l'or d'icelles a tousiours eu plus de force à gangner les hommes: que la valeur de cete nation, à la garentir des misè-res qui luy estoient assez prochains: ores quelle soit assez cognue par le mōde, pour le lustre de ses beaux exploits. Mais pource que j'ay assez parlé de ces des-couertes, & merite de ces trois nations, au liure des trois Mōdes: ie m'en tairay pour l'heure. Afin de re-prendre le second point de ce traité, qui est le pro-fit qu'on peut tirer des Nauigations.

Le profit, comme l'honneur, est considerable en public & particulier tant de ceux qui entreprenent les Nauigations, que de leurs suiets, qui comme mē-bres de l'estat se doiuent ressentir des commoditez de leur Prince. Lequel resēble a la Teste, le cerueau de laquelle s'employāt pour le bien de tout le corps, fait que les membres veillent par maniere de reco-gnoissance, pour la conseruation d'iceluy. Donques, le profit sera de toutes les richesses & commoditez que vous trouuerez propres à l'embellissement & auantage de vostre Royaume. Suiuāt en ce l'exem-ple de tous Princes anciens, qui ont tousiours des-

*Nauigations des
Espagnols aux
Indes Occident.*

*Profit qu'on peut
tirer des Naui-
gations.*

treatment of the Indigenous populations, notes the huge profits to be gained from gold and the “*lustre de ses beaux exploits.*”

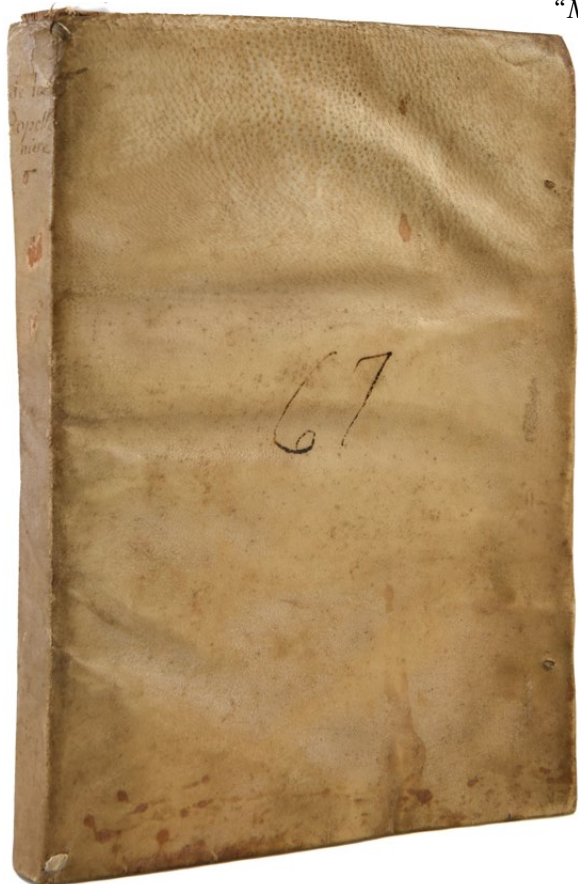
Born in Gascony in 1541, La Popellinière is regarded foremost as a Protestant historian and, per Beaulieu, a *géographe de cabinet*. Having said that, he apparently set out on an expedition from La Rochelle in May 1589 with three small ships for his third world in the Pacific. Alas, “they got no further than Cap Blanc in West Africa, where dissensions and despondency made him abandon the expedition and return to France. The captains of the two other ships, *Richardiere* and *Trepagne*, decided to continue to South America, but only succeeded in reaching the coast of Brazil” (Dunmore). His ongoing interest in geography is also perhaps under-reported. He was, in fact, responsible for the first translation from Latin into French of the Mercator-Hondius *Atlas* (1609) and the smaller format *Atlas Minor* the year prior.

OCLC locates copies at Deutsches Schiffahrtsmuseum, Oldenburg and BL (2 copies). *Not in Brunet, not in Sabin, not in Palau*. This is the same copy that appeared in our 1928 catalogue.

Beaulieu, Anne-Marie, *Les Trois Mondes de la Popelinière* (1997); Dunmore, John, *French Explorers in the Pacific, vol 1, (1969) p.196*; Gordon, Amy Glassner,

“Mapping La Popelinière’s Thought:

Some Geographical Dimensions” in Terrae Incognita, vol 9, 1977; Nowell, Charles E., “The French in Sixteenth-Century Brazil” in The Americas, vol. 5, no. 4 (April, 1949) pp. 381–393; Yardeni, M, “Les Trois Mondes de La Popeliniere ...” in The Sixteenth Century Journal, vol. 29, no. 3 (Autumn 1998), pp.850–852.



THE AMERICAS

The First Play Composed and Performed in North America

2 LESCARBOT (Marc). *Les Muses de la Nouvelle France.*

First edition. 12mo. A very good copy in twentieth-century cloth-backed marbled boards, bookplates to front pastedown. [iv], 66pp. Paris, Jean Millot, 1609. £12,500

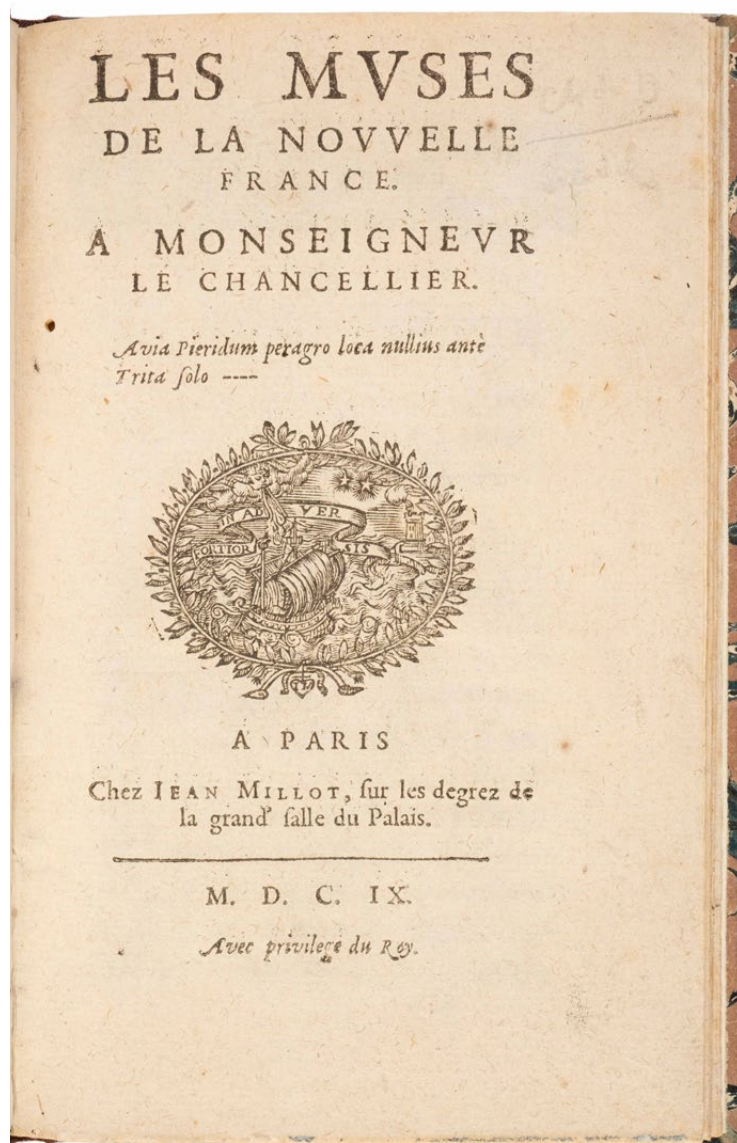
Rare and important: the first literary texts composed in North America, published here for the first time.

Marc Lescarbot (1570–1642), a parliamentary lawyer, spent thirteen months at Port-Royal (present day Annapolis, Nova Scotia) which hosted a small French settlement. Port-Royal was founded in 1605 and was the capital of Acadia, which incorporated the area around the Bay of Fundy. Lescarbot’s duties were the unlikely combination of secretary, bard, and master of ceremonies.

“The colony’s commander, Jean de Biencourt, sieur de Poutrincourt, an impoverished Catholic nobleman and former soldier, hoped to re-make his family’s fortunes overseas. Lescarbot, a bachelor in his mid-thirties, disillusioned with corruption in Parliament, was pleased to escape Paris and embark on a colonial adventure. Funding for Port-Royal was provided by the Protestant merchant Pierre Du Gua de Monts, whom King Henri IV had named his lieutenant general for the ‘pais et territoires de la Cadie’ in 1603, at the same time granting him a monopoly over the Canadian fur trade. During the summer of 1606, however, while Poutrincourt’s group of new colonists was settling in Port-Royal, Du Gua and his business associates suffered heavy losses in a skirmish with merchants from Amsterdam in the St. Lawrence valley. As a result, Du Gua’s party disbanded, Henri IV revoked the fur trade monopoly, and the colonists were repatriated in September 1607” (Zecher).

During this time, Lescarbot wrote poetry and composed a play. The play — *Le Théâtre de Neptune en la Nouvelle-France représenté sur les flots du Port Royal le quatorzième de novembre mille six cens six, au retour de Sieur de Poutrincourt du pais des Armouchiquois* — was performed on the water at Port-Royal on 14 November, 1606 to celebrate Jean de Poutrincourt’s return from a scouting trip. **Importantly, *Le Théâtre de Neptune* was the first play to be written and staged in North America.**

The action of the play is fairly simple, based on works typically found in Florentine festivals. It centres on Neptune with a court of Tritons and Native people who greet travellers to New France with verses in French, Gascon, and Mi’kmaq. **Furthermore, the cast included both members of the Mi’kmaq Nation and French settlers.** He depicts these First Nations people as more civilized and virtuous than their European counterparts. Furthermore, by incorporating Mi’kmaq songs into his play, Lescarbot can be considered an early folklorist.



There was no edition printed of *Les Muses de la Nouvelle France* in New France. Here dedicated to Nicolas Brulart, Chancellor of France, the first three pages include very brief descriptions of the First Nations people encountered and their land. Following this are two poems, a Pindaric ode, followed by “Adieu aux François retournans de la Nouvelle-France en la France Gaulloise” (dated 25 August 1606). Pages 11–21 comprise the script of *Le Théâtre de Neptune en la Nouvelle-France* ... and the volume continues with the lengthy “Adieu à la Nouvelle-France” (dated 30 July, 1607), plus odes to Monsieur de Monts, lieutenant general in New France, and Jean de Biencourt. There is a sonnet dedicated to

Sieur de Champ-Dore, captain of the navy in New France and the final, epic poem, “La Defaite des Sauvages Armouchiquois.” **The poetry was not just written at Port-Breton but specifically concerns it and Lescarbot’s experiences there.**

In addition to this work, and published in the same year, Lescarbot wrote *Histoire de la Nouvelle France: contenant les navigations, découvertes, & habitations faites par les françois sous l’avoue & autorité de noz Rois Tres-Chrétiens* ... which remains one of the most important early histories of the region. While often bound with the *Histoire de la Nouvelle-France* ..., *Les Muses de la Nouvelle France* was printed separately.

Founded along the banks of the St Lawrence River by Jacques Cartier in 1543, New France comprised five districts: Trois-Rivières and Montreal; Hudson Bay; Terre Neuve (on Newfoundland island); Louisiana; and Acadia in the north-east. These territories remained in French hands until 1763.

Provenance: 1. Joseph André de Robillard de Beurepaire, of Rouen, with his engraved bookplate. 2. Bookplate Car. de Beurepaire. Andrés, B., “‘Le Theatre de Neptune’ (1606), ou l’entree royale en Nouvelle-France” in *L’Esprit Créateur*, Vol. 39, No. 3 (Fall, 1999), pp.7–16; *Howgego I, B95 & L122*; Zecher, C., “Marc Lescarbot Reads Jacques Cartier: Colonial History in the Service of Propaganda” in *L’Esprit Créateur*, Vol.48, No. 1 (Spring 2008), p.107.

One of the Earliest Depictions of the Passion Flower

3 [PASSION FLOWER], [PARLASCA (Simone).] Copie de la Fleur de La Passion de Nostre Seigneur.

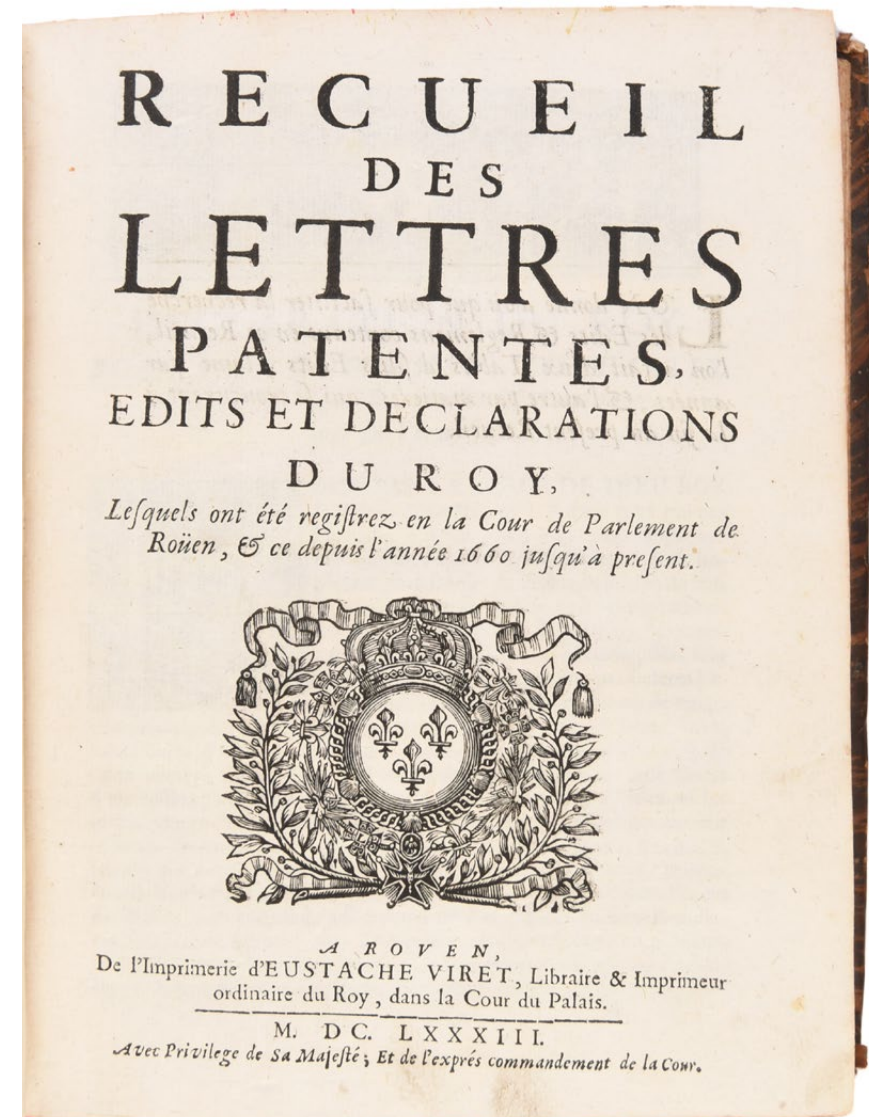
Letterpress broadside measuring 410 by 325mm. Double column text enclosed within printed border, incorporating engraved botanical image (215 by 130m). The paper has been skilfully repaired, and the border restored with facsimile inserts, damage to the text has not been replaced and a small amount of text is lost, the engraving remains almost entirely untouched bar a small repair in the caption. A Cavaillon ce 10 du mois de Juillet, Thomassi Theiologal, 1610.

£3,500*

This intriguing, and apparently unique, broadside is derived partly from a pamphlet written by Parlasca and published under the title *Il Flore della granadigla* ... (Bologna 1609) in which the passionfruit was first properly described. The engraved illustration follows closely the woodcut used in that work. Another work by Giacomo Bosio *La Trionfante e Gloriosa Croce* (Rome, 1610) has a different woodcut and repeats Parlasca’s notion connecting the flower to the Passion.

The flower was first noticed in Europe in the works of Cieza de Leon and then later by Monardes. Although “Monardes was the first to associate the *granadilla*

with the Passion of Christ [...] the Spaniards in the American colonies had already taken this fruit as a God given sign. Everything in the *granadilla* could be read as a symbol of the Passion. The leaf represented the Lance, and the five anthers, the five wounds. The tendrils were the whips, and the column along the ovary was the pillar of the Cross. The stamens represented the hammers, and the dark circles in the centre of the flower were the Crown of Thorns. The calyx was the halo. In 1608, a dried *granadilla* plant reached Rome. The Spanish Jesuit Juan Romero presented it to Pope Paul V and, due to this, several engravings were printed around this time, particularly in Italy and Germany ... **The first engraving was made by the Dominican monk, Simone Perlasca in Bologna, likely the only engraving based on an original dried plant**” (Battisti). Despite all this interest, the passionflower was not actually so named in print until 1651. Battisti Delia, V., “The Doctrine of Juli ...” in *Manufacturing Otherness: Missions and Indigenous Cultures in Latin America* (Cambridge, 2014) pp.56–57.



Establishing the French Slave Trade

4 LOUIS XIV, [COLBERT (Jean-Baptiste).] Recueil des lettres patentes, edits et declarations du Roy, lesquels ont été registrez en la Cour de Parlement de Roüen, & ce depuis l'année 1660 jusqu'à present.

First edition. Woodcut Royal French coat-of-arms on the title and various woodcut initials, head and tailpieces throughout. Small 4to. Contemporary speckled calf, spine elaborately gilt, extremities a little worn but very good. 643, [1], [7 index], [1]pp. Rouen, De l'Imprimerie d'Eustache Viret, 1683.

£7,500

ge de la Principauté de Sedan, avec pouvoir de rembourser les Officiers dudit Comté, auroit remboursé les Officiers de la Maîtrise des Eauës & Forests d'Evreux; Et d'autant que par le Contrat d'Eschange fait avec nôtre cousin le Duc de Bouillon le vingtième Mars mil six cens cinquante-un, lesdites Châtellenies de Passy, Essey & Nonancourt ont été nommément distraites dudit Eschange, il est nécessaire de créer & établir le nombre d'Officiers suffisant pour veiller à la conservation de plus de deux mil Arpens de Bois qui dépendent desdites Châtellenies, & des Bois des Ecclesiastiques & des Communautés Regulieres ou Laiques, & y faire executer nos Ordonnances; A CES CAUSES, de l'avis de nôtre Conseil, & de nôtre certaine science, plaine puissance & autorité Royale, Nous avons créé, érigé & établi, & par ces Presentes signées de nôtre main, créons, érigeons & établissons un Siege de Maîtrise Particuliere des Eauës & Forests en la ville de Passy, qui aura pour son Ressort l'étendue desdites Châtellenies de Passy, Essey & Nonancourt, laquelle Maîtrise sera composée du nombre d'Officiers porté par nôtre Edit du mois d'Avril mil six cens soixante-sept: Sçavoir d'un Maître Particulier, un Lieutenant, un Procureur du Roy, un Garde-marteau, & un Greffier, avec pareil pouvoir, autorité & Jurisdiction que ceux des autres Maîtrises de ce Royaume, qui seront tenus de faire leur résidence conformément aux Ordonnances, à peine de privation de leurs Charges, auxquels Officiers presentement créés, Nous ferons expedier des Lettres de Provision, avec attribution de tels Gages & Droits que Nous verrons être à faire: SI DONNONS EN MANDEMENT à nos Amez & Feaux Conseillers les Gens tenans nôtre Cour de Parlement à Rouën, que ces Presentes ils fassent lire, publier & enregistrer, & le contenu en icelles garder & observer de point en point selon la forme & teneur, sans permettre qu'il y soit contrevenu en aucune maniere que ce soit; C A R T E L est nôtre plaisir, nonobstant Clameur de Haro, Charte Normande, Edits, Declarations, & autres Lettres à ce contraires, auxquelles Nous avons dérogé & dérogeons par cesdites Presentes: Et afin que ce soit chose ferme & stable à toujours, Nous y avons fait mettre nôtre Scel. DONNE' à Saint Germain en Laye au mois de May, l'an de grace mil six cens soixante-dix-neuf: Et de nôtre Regne le trente-sixième. Signé, LOUIS. Et sur le reply, Par le Roy, PHELYPEAUX. Et scellé d'un grand Sceau de cire verte en lacs de soye rouge & verte.

Leu & publié à l'Audience de la Cour scante, à Rouën en Parlement le treizième jour de Juillet 1679. Signé, MONGOUBERT.

Extrait

Extrait des Registres de la Cour de Parlement.

VEU par la Cour, les Chambres assemblées, l'Edit du Roy, donné à Saint Germain en Laye au mois de May dernier, portant Creation d'un Siege de Maîtrise Particuliere des Eauës & Forests en la ville de Passy, pour les Châtellenies de Passy, Essey & Nonancourt dans le Comté d'Evreux: Conclusions du Procureur General du Roy, & oüy le Sieur Jubert en son Rapport; Tout considéré: LA COUR A Ordonné que lesdites Lettres Patentes en forme d'Edit seront leuës & registrées au Registre de ladite Cour, leuës & publiées à l'Audience d'icelle, pour être executées selon leur forme & teneur, & les Vidimus desdites Lettres envoyez aux Bailliages & Vicontez d'Evreux, pour y être pareillement leuës, publiées, registrées & executées à la diligence du Procureur General du Roy ou de ses Substituts, lesquels seront tenus de certifier dans le mois la Cour de la diligence qu'ils en auront faite. FAIT à Rouën, en Parlement, les Chambres assemblées, le premier jour de Juillet mil six cens soixante-dix-neuf. Signé, MONGOUBERT.

Declaration du Roy, portant Etablissement d'une Compagnie pour le Commerce du Senegal.

LOUIS par la grace de Dieu Roy de France & de Navarre: A tous presens & à venir, SALVT. La Compagnie établie par nôtre Edit du mois de May 1664. pour le Commerce des Indes Occidentales, & de la Côte d'Afrique, depuis le Cap Vert, jusqu'au Cap de Bonne Esperance; Ayant cédé & transporté par Contrat du huitième Novembre 1673. à Maîtres Maurice Egrot, François François, & François Raguenet, le Port & les Habitations qu'elle avoit au Senegal sur la Riviere de Gambie, & autres lieux de ladite Côte, avec la faculté d'y faire le Commerce pendant trente années qui restoient des quarante à elle accordées; Nous avons bien voulu lors de la suppression de ladite Compagnie, portée par nôtre Edit du mois de Decembre 1674. approuver & confirmer le Contrat & la Cession par elle faite: Et le succès que cette Compagnie nouvellement formée a eu dans son Commerce, l'ayant mis en état de faire d'autres entreprises, particulièrement le Commerce & transport des Negres en nos Isles de l'Amerique: Elle s'est obligée par Traité fait avec les sieurs Belinzani & Ménager, Directeurs du Commerce des Indes Occidentales, d'y en envoyer tous les ans le nombre de deux mille, mêmes de nous en

Si f

Rare and important: this collection of patents, edicts and royal decrees, includes the foundations of the French Atlantic triangle trade with decrees establishing both the French West India Company (*Compagnie des Indes occidentales*) and the Company of Senegal (*Compagnie du Sénégal*). The work of these two companies facilitated the establishment of plantations, staffed by enslaved labour, on both Saint-Domingue, which the French colonised in 1665, and Louisiana, settled in 1682.

The brainchild of both companies was Jean-Baptiste Colbert (1619–1683), First Minister of State, under Louis XIV from 1680 until his death. He ran a campaign to centralize the French economy, as can be determined from several decrees in the present collection which run up to his death in 1683.

The French West India Company (1664–1674) was a privileged association endowed with the monopoly, granted by Colbert, of the exploitation of the African and American domains of the kingdom of France. However, it was replaced in 1673 by the *Compagnie du Sénégal* because it was considered too focused on the development of tobacco and perceived by the planters as a brake on the development of sugar in the West Indies, which relied more heavily on enslaved labourers. The *Compagnie du Sénégal* was intended to deliver more enslaved workers to the American plantations.

With the establishment of these two companies the French slave trade gathered pace quickly, and just two years later, the first *Code Noir* was issued.

In addition this work includes the founding decree for the East India Company (*Compagnie des Indes orientales*), the Edict of Nantes, as well as Colbert's 1669 edict for the Eaux et Forêts.

Rare: OCLC locates copies at BnF, Lille, Poitiers, Sachsische Landesbibliothek, and Columbia.

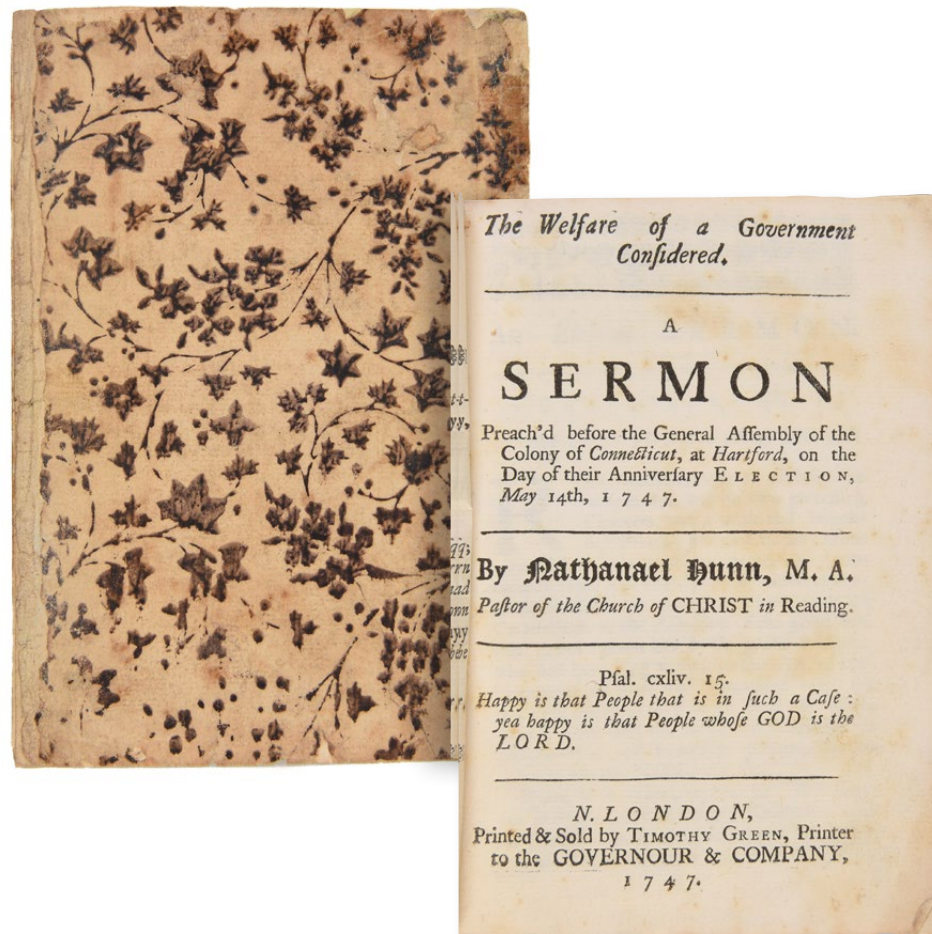
In Lovely Contemporary Wallpaper Wrappers

5 HUNN (Nathanael). *The Welfare of a Government Considered. A Sermon Preach'd before the General Assembly of the Colony of Connecticut, at Hartford ...*

First edition with the half title. 12mo. Very good in contemporary wallpaper wrappers, spine renewed, ms. ownership inscriptions to the half-title. [4], 35, [1]pp. N[ew] London [Ct.], Timothy Green, 1747. £2,500

A scarce sermon by the first pastor of Reading, Nathaniel Hunn (1708–1749) who graduated from Yale in 1731.

While technically a sermon, this attractive work in contemporary wallpaper wrappers is better seen as a lecture on the nature of liberty. Furthermore, it provides a detailed analysis of the economic condition in the colony (and a critique of paper money) and includes news of the victory of New England forces at the Siege

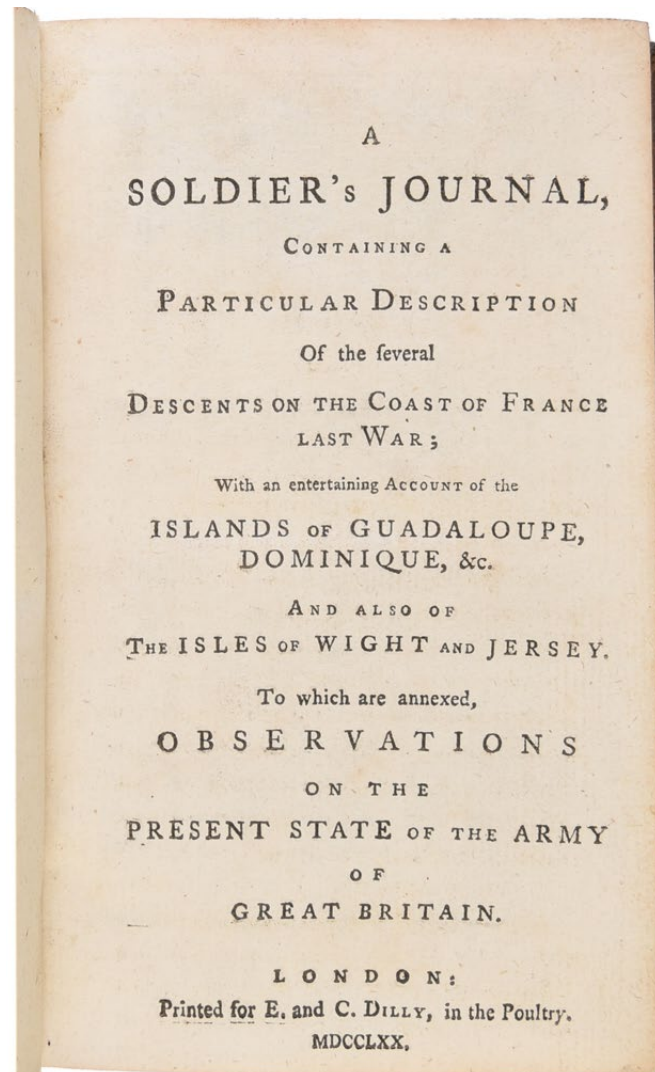


of Louisbourg on Cape Breton. Even this news was delivered through the lens of liberty:

“And no Doubt, it was the being brought up in a free Government, and maintaining a Sense of their native Liberty that inspired our Soldiers with such Courage & Bravery in the memorable Achievements at CAPE-BRETON; such Courage & Bravery as those brought up under popish Slavery were unacquainted with and unable to withstand.”

Of added note, this work was printed on the same press as the *Bay Psalm Book*. Timothy Green, Connecticut's second printer, inherited his press from his father, the famous Samuel Green, who had succeeded Matthew Daye as printer in Cambridge, Boston. Matthew Daye inherited the press from his father, Stephen Daye, the first American printer and thus responsible for the printing of the *Freeman's Oath* and the *Bay Psalm Book*.

This copy previously belonged to Nathaniel Stanley and later Marill Curtis. *Evans*, 5975; *Sabin*, 33836; *Trumbull*, 872.



With Contemporary Annotations Throughout

6 [ANON.] *A Soldier's Journal*, containing a particular description of the several Descents on the Coast of France Last War; with an entertaining account of the Islands of Guadeloupe, Dominique, &c ...

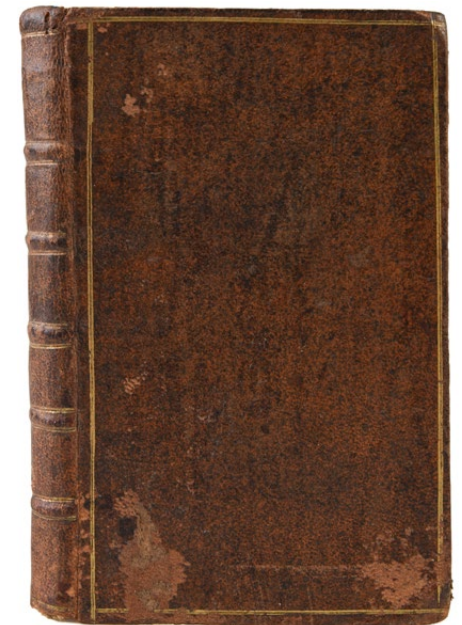
First edition. 12mo. Contemporary gilt-ruled sheep, a little rubbed, with a little surface loss to boards, small chip to foot of spine, neat early ink shelf-mark to ffep. With an extensive manuscript note to the margins of the final 23pp of text, and rear endpapers, inscribed in the same hand "Henry Lee Warner, May 1st 1792" to foot of the rear pastedown. [2], 191, [1]pp. London, E. and C. Dilly, in the Poultry, 1770. £7,500

A rare and valuable account of life in the British Army by an Oxford-born soldier stationed in the Caribbean during the Seven Years' War. It includes a detailed contemporary description of the situation of the plantations and enslaved populations of Guadeloupe and Dominica which runs from pp.61-170.

Having joined the 68th Regiment of Foot, "commanded by General Lambton" at the age of 15, he was sent to the Isle of Wight, and involved in the three significant raids conducted on the French coast by the 68th Foot, from early May of 1758. He recounts with some verve — and an acute eye for detail — the incidents of his life both at sea and on land during that summer. These included the taking of Cherbourg, the confiscation of "the brass ordinance of the town and forts," and the hasty retreat by sea from St. Cast Bay during which "the shot flew both thick and hot, and every boat made to the first ship they could reach." This is followed by a brief description of Jersey where the author spent 1759.

The next year, he was posted to the Caribbean. Travelling via the Canaries, and stopping at Barbados, Dominica, Marie-Galante and Les Saintes in a fleet "consisting of upwards of an hundred sail," the author landed at "our place of destination, Guadeloupe" on 8 May. During this time, the island was returned to the French by Treaty in 1763. The next hundred pages concern action at Petit-Bourg as part of a large contingent of British reinforcements landed there following the island's capture from France in May 1759, and later at Marrigot and Bas-Terre, via participation in the 1761 invasion of Dominica.

The detailed study of life in Guadeloupe begins with a history of the island's colonisation by the French in 1632, and in whose possession it remained, "not without several hostile visits from one war to another, till it was wholly reduced by the English under General Barrington ... in the year 1759." The geography, natural history, fortifications and commercial situation of the island are described, with a discussion of the price and quality, or otherwise, of various commodities, before the author turns to "an account of the former and present inhabitants of the island." Beginning with suggestions of the pre-Columbine state, our soldier notes that "there are as many different opinions, as writers concerning them," but continues that "the most received and satisfactory opinion is, that they originally came from the continent of America," and now "all extinct" in Guadeloupe, represented in the whole Caribbean by just "a few families on the islands of Dominique, Tobago and St. Vincent."



damage; no one could stand the deck, nor had we any provisions cooked during the storm.

We arrived at Spithead the twenty-third of August, and the next day went into Portsmouth harbour, where the men were dismissed, except myself and a few others, who being lame, were once more sent to Carisbrook castle, where I continued till the twenty-eighth of September, and then received my discharge.

I presently visited my own home, dear Oxford, where I staid till January 1764, when things not turning out to my expectations, I went to London, and again enlisted in my old regiment, being desirous of going back to the West-Indies; but here I met with a disappointment, for the regiment was ordered home, and accordingly arrived in England about the middle of August 1764, after an absence

mem. This Regiment came from of a Vincent after having quitted the Charles & was quartered at Dorset in 1773 when in July this year a very great & dangerous riot was begun at Burnham amongst the labourers & Turners & others collected from

Furthermore, there is an important account and history of Guadeloupe's enslaved workforce and their religious and cultural assimilation. While deploying racist language characteristic of the era, the author is nonetheless sympathetic and endorses access to education.

The manuscript notes in the margins of the text at end relate the events of civil disturbance in Norfolk during the 1770s, composed by an early reader — Henry Lee Warner — who ends his account by stating that he does “not know whether the person who wrote this journal was at Walsingham in 1778. I did not see this journal till some years after 1778.”

of near six years, in which time they had lost by war, sickness, &c. one lieutenant-colonel, one major, three captains, two adjutants, several lieutenants and ensigns, one surgeon, and upwards of twelve hundred private men.

almost every part of Norfolk & some part of Suffolk may be seen from the paper delivered to me

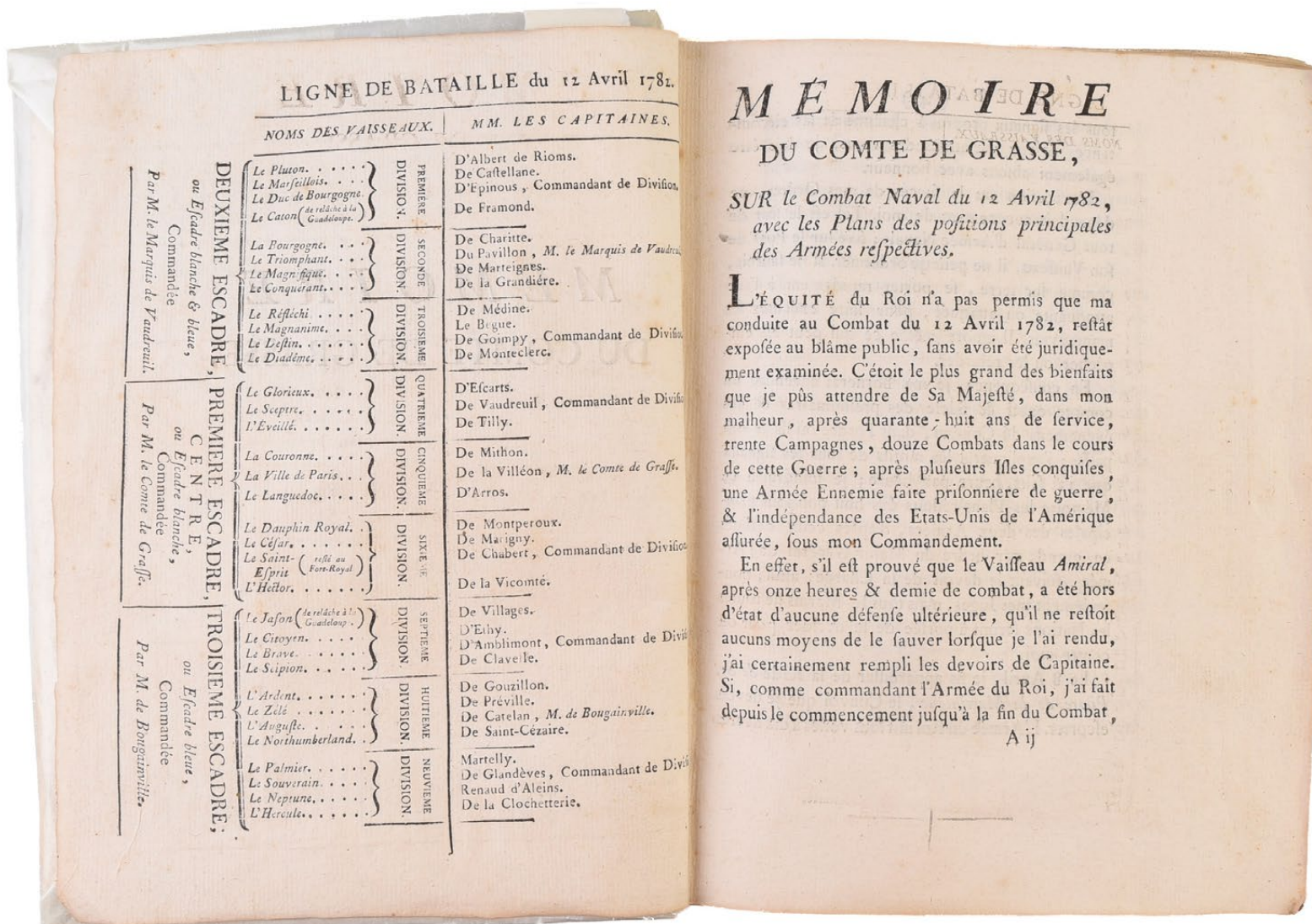
From August 1764, to this time, we have been continually harrassed from one part of the kingdom to another, by removal of quarters, and going on the recruiting service and different commands. Indeed the army is now become very irksome and fatiguing, and by the many articles of wearing-apparel, &c. that we are obliged to purchase, our pay is miserable, almost reduced to one third of what it usually was. I have annexed some particular observations on the army, with the distant hope, that when the nation in general comes to be thoroughly acquainted with the very great hardships a soldier suffers in the service of his country, it

by the mob with out Account of may what Parishes they belonged to wch I have now & wondered then they would give in tho they would not tell their names they went to every Turnip hewing party in the neighbourhood & forced the men to join

OCLC locates just three copies in the UK (BL, Manchester and NLS), and only five elsewhere (LoC, Newberry, NY Historical Society, NYPL, and Yale). Auction records list only the Harmsworth copy in 1952.

Provenance: recently dispersed from the Cottesloe Military Library “probably the most extensive private collection of early printed books focused on military matters”, without indication of such.

Sabin, 86296.



contemporary wrappers of Comte de Grasse's memoir of the disastrous Battle of Les Saintes (April, 1782) between the French and British fleets during the Revolutionary War.

François Joseph Paul, comte de Grasse (1722–1788), had a brilliant career: in 1780, he distinguished himself in the three battles fought under the command of the Comte de Guichen against the English in the West Indies, then, appointed lieutenant-general of the naval armies in March 1781, he distinguished himself the same year in Chesapeake Bay in support of George Washington's land offensive at Yorktown. However, at the Battle of Les Saintes, fought in the strait between Guadeloupe and Dominica, between April 9 to 12, 1782, he was severely defeated by Admiral Rodney and captured. **It was a particularly important battle for the British as it prevented Jamaica, England's key colony, from falling into enemy hands.**

On de Grasse's return from captivity, he printed this memoir to prepare for his defence before the Council of War. **It was circulated only among the upper echelons of the French Admiralty** and he provides a detailed account of the battle, justifying his own actions and laying blame partly at the feet of his fellow commanders [in translation]: "I doubt that History offers the example of such a long & lively Combat, & of such a stubborn defense. [...] I did not

fear Death, I saw it in cold blood & at close quarters, for eleven & a half hours; I had no right to give it to

the rest of my brave Crew. [...] Such are the circumstances of the misfortune of the King's Arms & mine. **One should not be surprised; the most important manoeuvres were not executed; nine of my signals were absolutely neglected [...]** The non-execution of my signals cannot be the essence of my Cause. **It is not my fault.**"

The memoir has no title page, only a half-title, and prints details of the French fleet on the verso. This consisted of three squadrons at the time of the battle: the first,



A Privately Printed Account of the Battle of Îles des Saintes

7 [REVOLUTIONARY WAR], GRASSE (Comte Francois Joseph Paul de). Mémoire du comte de Grasse, sur le Combat naval du 12 Avril 1782, avec les Plans des positions principales des Armées respectives.

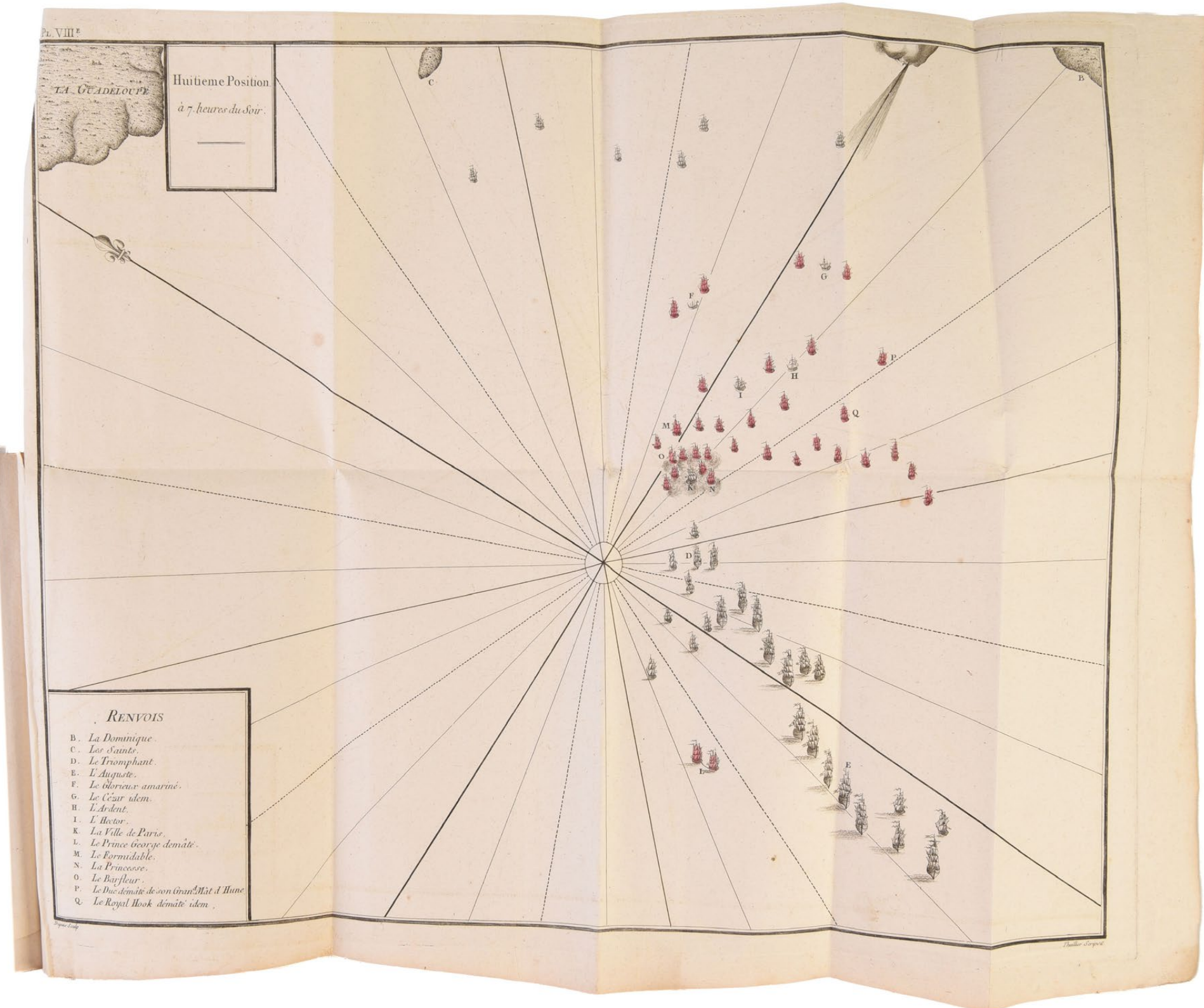
First edition. Eight large folding copperplate maps, some with hand-colour. 4to. A fine copy in contemporary marbled wrappers, some contemporary ms. annotations in pencil. Housed in a black morocco clamshell box. 26, [2]pp. [Paris, privately printed, 1782.] **£9,500**

"A very full account of Rodney's famous victory in the West Indies, by the defeated commander. Privately printed, and very rare" (Sabin). A desirable copy in

LA GUADELOUPE

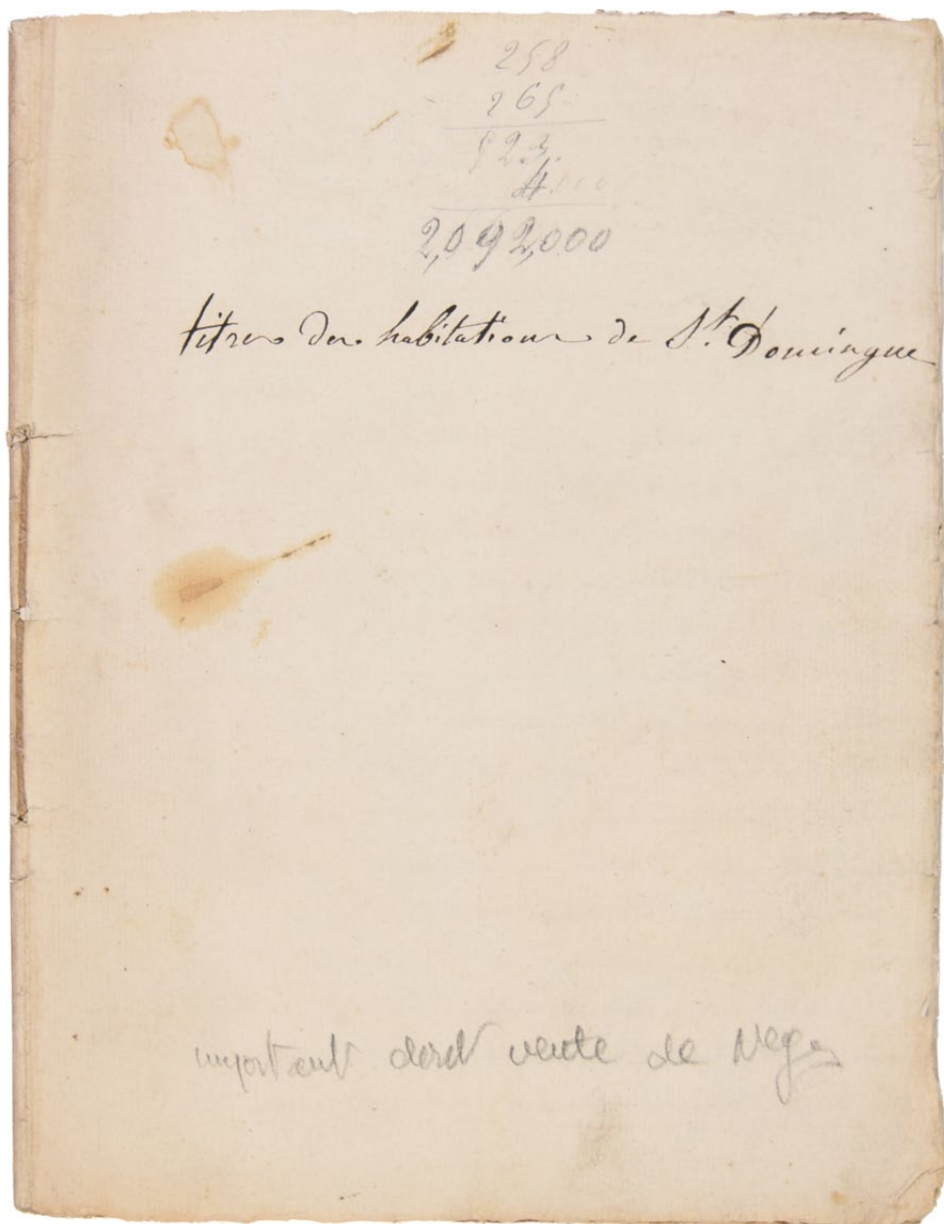
Huitieme Position
à 7 heures du Soir.

- RENVOIS
- B. La Dominique.
 - C. Les Saints.
 - D. Le Triomphant.
 - E. L'Auguste.
 - F. Le glorieux amariné.
 - G. Le Cœur ulém.
 - H. L'Ardent.
 - I. L'Illector.
 - K. La Ville de Paris.
 - L. Le Prince George demâte.
 - M. Le Formidable.
 - N. La Princesse.
 - O. Le Bayfleux.
 - P. Le Duc demâte de son Grand Mât d'Ilune.
 - Q. Le Royal Hook demâte idem.



known as the *Escadre blanche*, commanded by the Comte de Grasse, the second by the Marquis de Vaudreuil, and the last by Louis-Antoine de Bougainville, the first French circumnavigator, whom de Grasse accused of disobeying his orders during the naval battle. **The eight large fold-out plans in this work show the main positions of the two fleets during the battle and were engraved by Dupuis.**

As far as the English were concerned, and Admiral Rodney especially, "if he had commanded the British fleet in the Chesapeake, Yorktown would never have happened ..." (Ellis). Ellis, J., *The Cause: The American Revolution and its Discontents ...* (Liveright, 2021) p.253; Howes, G36 "b"; Sabin, 28333.



A Plantation During the Haitian Revolution

8 [SAINT-DOMINGUE], FONDIN FAMILY. [Papers from the Fondin Estate.]

Manuscript in ink. 4to. Very good with just some minor soiling and occasional pencil annotations. [3], [1]; [10]; [10]; [7], [1]pp. Saint-Domingue, Jérémie, 1782-1802. £8,500*

A rare and substantial archive of documents concerning the Fondin Estate, which was situated near Jérémie on the north coast of the Tiburon Peninsula. **The documents span the last years of the eighteenth century toward the outbreak of the Haitian Revolution in 1791 through to the reinstatement of slavery by Napoleon in 1802.**

Founded in 1756, Jérémie was an important town in the Grand Anse district. David Greggus notes that on “the eve of the revolution, the Grand Anse was Saint Domingue’s frontier, the scene of frantic pioneer activity riding on the coffee boom of the 1780s. An isolated region with a distinct personality, it experienced the impact of the revolution in a unique way. The plantation regime survived there, embattled but largely intact, until 1802.”

The four reports here provide valuable insight into the management of an eighteenth-century plantation and document the transfer of ownership, various agreements concerning it and listings of enslaved individuals along with their names, ages, estimated value to the estate, dates of acquisition, and nationalities or ethnicities.

They are titled:

“Proces verbal de mise en possession de la maison Fondin sise à la basse rue de la Marine en faveur du citoyen Fondin, du 4 floréal an 11 [1802]” [3], [1]pp.

“Dépôt d’un sousseing privé par Mr Fondin, 6 8bre 1790” [10]pp.

“Vente d’habitation par Sr Lortel à Mr Fondin, 12 7bre 1785” [10]pp.

“Procès-verbal d’arpentage contenant des arrangements et convention entre les sieurs Fouquay, 31 juillet 1787” [7], [1]pp.

The parts describing the enslaved people are transcribed and translated as: “That Mr. Fondin brings into the company eight enslaved individuals, named: Philippe, Congo nation, aged about thirty-two years, branded [branded with a hot iron] F. Allard, estimated at three thousand pounds according to our agreement. Charles Vambara, aged about thirty years, estimated at two thousand five hundred pounds. Sans Chagrin (Congo) aged about twenty-eight years estimated at three thousand pounds. Herente (Ibo) aged about seven years, estimated at two thousand five hundred pounds. Rosalie, negress (Congo) aged about twenty years, estimated at two thousand five hundred pounds [...]. These last seven branded Fondin in Jérémie.” [...]. “That Mr. Lortel brings on his part into the company four enslaved individuals named Lafortune, Ibo nation, aged about forty-five years without brand [...] and Sallé, Creole negress from Jamaica, aged about eighteen years without brand estimated at about two thousand five hundred pounds [...].” Geggus, D., “Unexploited Source for the History of the Haitian Revolution” in *Latin American Research Review*, Vol. 18, No. 1 (1983), p.101.

[see further illustrations on following spread]

Exped. Verbal
Donné en possession de la
maison fondin, site à Labadie
sur la Mer, en
l'an de C. fondin

Saint Domingue

Département du Sud.

Arrondissement de Jérémie.

Le 4 Floréal an 11.

Aujourd'hui quatre floréal
de l'an onze de la République française.....
Moi, Caillaud la fontaine Préposé
des Domaines Nationaux de cet arrondissement.
Vu la levée de Requête de la maison
fondin, prononcée par le préfet et homologuée
quatre ventose dernier et approuvée le dit
jour par le Capitaine général D. Rochambeau.
Vu enfin l'ordre de l'administration générale
des Domaines Nationaux en date du vingt six germ
minal D. tendant à mettre en vente en possession
de la dite maison le C. fondin.
Me suis transporté dans la dite maison
sur la Côte de la Marine, où étant j'ai vu
le C. fondin propriétaire, auquel j'ai fait part des
Motif

Le 14 An 1787. le
Vingtisme jour Du
mois de juillet et premier
de l'an.

Exposition.

L'An mil Sept
Cent quatrevingt Sept
le Vingtisme jour Du mois
de juillet.

Exposition d'un procès verbal
d'arpentage contenant
des arrangements et conventions
entre les Sieurs Souquay et fondin
officiers à procès.

Nous Pierre Mance Arpenteur
Du Roi dans le Bureau du Conseil Supérieur
du Port au Prince résident à Jérémie, ille
de France de Saint Domingue en Amérique
Sousigné
à la requête des Sieurs Pierre Souquay
habitant au lieu dit le Trou Boullé
quartier et paroisse du Cap Dame Marie
et M. Julien fondin Notaire et Substitut
du procureur Du Roi en la Sénéchaussée
de Jérémie à la résidence de N. Tillet à Pierre
Joseph, y demeurant, propriétaires de une
habitation située à la Pointe même Paraisse
et limitrophe de celle du dit Sieur Pierre
Souquay.
Nous sommes transporté au dit lieu du

*Very Rare Defence of Native Americans
By the Famed Quaker Abolitionist*

9 [BENEZET (Anthony).] **Some Observations on the Situation, Disposition, and Character of the Indian Natives of this Continent ...**

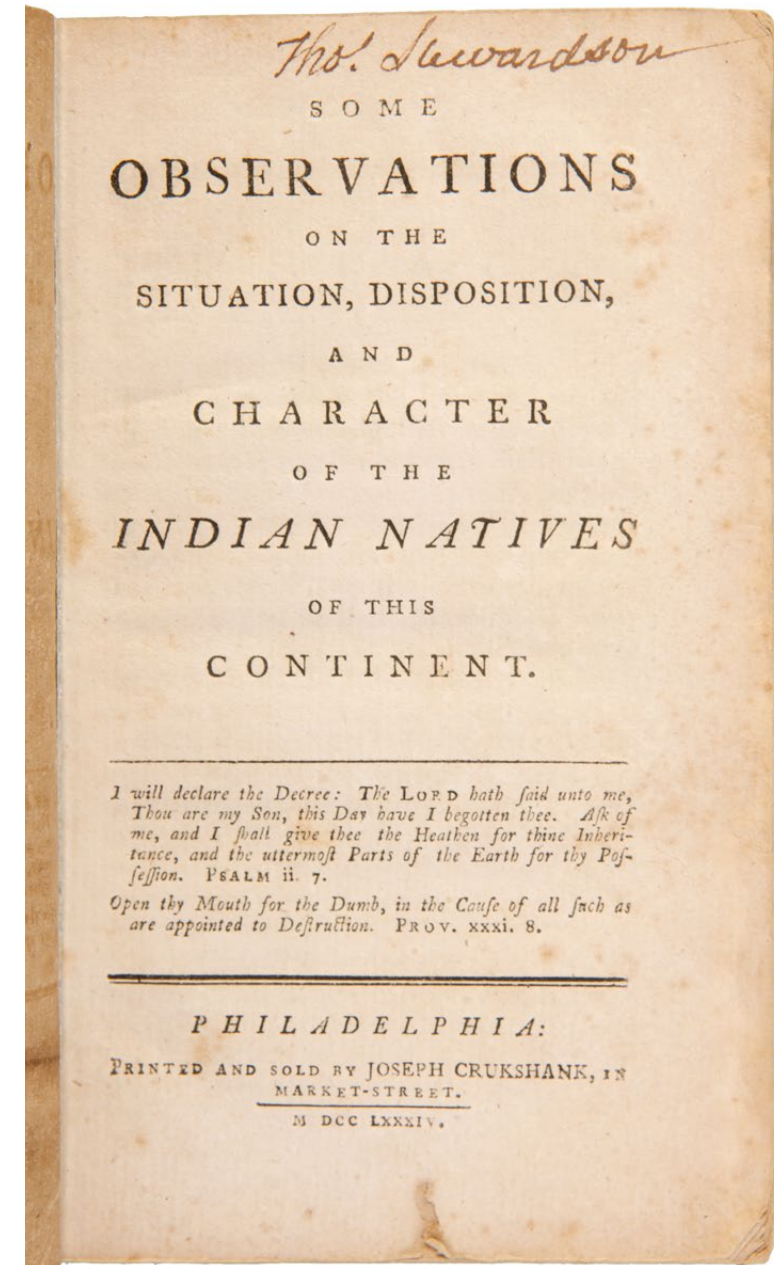
First edition. 12mo. Original stiff paper wrappers over stab stitching. Marginal worm track to front wrapper, ffep and tp with no loss of text, scattered browning and foxing with marginal stains, overall a remarkable unsophisticated copy. Contemporary ownership inscription to title-page. In a custom quarter red morocco over cloth slipcase and chemise. v, [1], 7-59, [1]pp. Philadelphia, Joseph Crukshank, 1784. £12,500

Very rare — prior to this no copy at auction in over fifty years. A fervent defence of the rights of Native Americans, by an architect of the international antislavery movement.

Anthony Benezet (1713-1784) was born into a prominent Huguenot family, who left France shortly after his birth to escape persecution as Protestants. They settled for a time in England where they joined the Society of Friends. In 1732 Benezet embarked for the Quaker colony of Pennsylvania, arriving at the age of eighteen. In the decades that followed, Benezet made a name for himself as one of the most vocal advocates for the abolition of slavery, at a time when even amongst his Quaker brethren, slave owning and profiting from the slave trade was not uncommon. After abandoning his first job as a merchant, Benezet turned his hand to teaching at the Penn Charter Schools. Here his life-long dedication to helping the poor gained structure and direction and, in the course of teaching children who wouldn't otherwise have access to education, he opened the first secondary school for girls in Pennsylvania in 1754. In the 1770s, he persuaded the Society of Friends to open a school for the education of Black students.

In 1754 he produced his first abolitionist work, *An Epistle of Caution and Advice, Concerning the Buying and Keeping of Slaves*, which was one of the very earliest such titles to be published in America. Alongside John Woolman, he became a key figure in the international campaign to raise awareness of the horrors of slavery, with many more publications to follow. He features as a prominent tributary in Thomas Clarkson's diagram illustrating the anti-slavery movement as a river, and is conjoined with that of William Dillwyn, who was a student of his at the Friends English School in Philadelphia.

Benezet's contribution to abolition can easily obscure the breadth of his concern and consideration for the equality of all living beings. The fundamental Quaker principle of the Inner Light fostered in the Pennsylvania congregation what has been described as a "basic conviction of the brotherhood of man" (Daintolo,



p.106). This tenet is exemplified in the present work, published in the year of Benezet's death, and dealing with the rights and treatment of Native Americans. In it Benezet "declared that the Indians of Pennsylvania had acted as 'nursing fathers' to the early settlers of Pennsylvania and West New Jersey. The Indians had granted the settlers 'ample room for settlements' and had 'freely' assisted them 'with the means of living, at easy rates,' and since the earliest European-Indian contacts the

Indians had maintained ‘a strict care and fidelity in observing their treaties, and fulfilling their other engagements’” (*ibid.*).

Furthermore, the present work was a direct response to Hugh Brackenridge’s epilogue in *Narratives of a late expedition against the Indians* (Philadelphia, 1783). “Brackenridge’s vituperation on Indian character was a direct cause of Benezet’s decision to write *Some Observations on the situation, disposition, and character of the Indian Natives of this continent*. As he explained in a letter to fellow Friend George Dillwyn, ‘the prevailing prejudice in the back settlements against all Indians as expressed in Brackenridge’s publication, ... so strongly incentive to the utter extirpation of Indians, appears to call for the most weighty consideration ... [and] a duty to endeavor to remove [those attitudes] by giving the necessary information to many otherwise well-disposed who are under inconsiderate and mistaken prejudices.’ Convinced that the future of both Euro-Americans and Native Americans hung in the balance, Benezet worried that few persons had been in a position like he had to experience ‘the fidelity and candour of Indians’ and hoped to convey that view especially to ‘sensible, generous minded youth.’ The announced object of his pamphlet, printed in 1784, the same year as his death, was to ‘obviate some mistakes which have been embraced, respecting the Natives of this land.’ Implicitly countering Brackenridge and explicitly echoing long-standing Quaker claims that Indians were fully human and fully rational beings capable of ‘receiving the refining influence of our holy religion,’ he told readers that his was a balanced perspective, neither championing white superiority nor overestimating Indian virtue, even when it came to ‘their affectionate reception of our Ancestors on their first settlement of Pennsylvania.’ If Benezet was careful not to overstate the Quakers’ founding myth, he still took pains to emphasize the friendly and just relations that prevailed with natives in early Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and even on some occasions in New England, thanks to the benevolence of persons on both sides. Contrary to the claims of some Americans that Indians were ‘naturally ferocious, treacherous, and ungrateful,’ the historical record showed that particularly in the early stages of colonization, natives ‘generally manifested themselves to be kind, hospitable and generous to the Europeans, so long as they were treated with justice and humanity.’ Unfortunately, thereafter, ‘unjust and cruel treatment from European Aggressors’ had predictably provoked natives to ‘fury and vengeance’” (Pointer).

In the wake of the American Revolutionary War, in which many Native Nations allied with the British, this was a troublesome issue in the newly independent colony. Benezet highlights both the historic injustices perpetrated by European settlers, as well as more recent atrocities like the massacre of 96 Moravian Lenape and Mohegan Christians at Gnadenhutten on the Ohio, at the hands of the US army in the 1782. The appendix also relates to Bouquet’s Expedition against the Ohio Indians.

Provenance: ownership inscription to title-page of a Thomas Stewardson, possibly the Philadelphia Quaker and merchant (1762–1841).

This book is genuinely rare in commerce. Before the present example, there has been no copy at auction since Sotheby’s 1971, when it made \$25. Sabin, 4691; Evans, 18356; Howes B349; Hildeburn 4433; Field, 112; Eberstadt, 115:114. **Not in Streeter or Siebert.** Daintolo Jr., R. “The Early Quaker Perception of the Indian” in *Quaker History* Vol. 72, No. 2. Fall, 1983. pp.103–119; Pointer, R.W., *Encounters of the Spirit*. (Indiana Univ. Press, 2007) p. 191.

Lafayette & Lafayette

10 [LAFAYETTE (Gilbert du Motier)], LE MIRE (Noel). **Conclusion de la campagne de 1781 en Virginie. To his excellency General Washington this likeness of his friend, the Marquess de la Fayette.**

Engraved broadside, trimmed to plate mark, laid down. Measuring 480 by 320mm. Cette estampe se vend avec privilège du Roy, à Paris chez le Mire rue et porte St. Jacques, a côté du Caffé d’Aubertin no. 122, 1783. £3,250*

A very good copy of this full-length, separately issued, engraved portrait of the Marquis de Lafayette (1757–1834), French military officer and key figure in the American Revolutionary War, pointing with his extended hand to the battle of Yorktown raging in the background. The young black squire next to Lafayette is most likely James Armistead Lafayette (c.1760–1830), an enslaved American who played a crucial role as a spy during the American Revolutionary War.

The Marquis de Lafayette, born Marie-Joseph Paul Yves Roch Gilbert du Motier in 1757, was a French military officer and key figure in the American Revolutionary War. Inspired by the American Revolution, at the age of 19 he volunteered to join the Continental Army. Lafayette quickly gained Washington’s trust, becoming a major general and serving in key battles like Yorktown in September–October 1781. After returning to France, Lafayette became a key figure in the French Revolution of 1789 and the July Revolution of 1830.

The young, black squire next to Lafayette has been identified as James Armistead Lafayette (c.1760–1830), an enslaved American who played a crucial role as a spy during the American Revolutionary War. During the American Revolution, he received permission from his master, William Armistead, to enlist in the Marquis de Lafayette’s French Allied units. James made some of his most significant contributions to the conduct of the war during the Battle of Yorktown, when his intelligence about approaching British reinforcements allowed Washington and Lafayette to devise a blockade impeding enemy advancements. These efforts resulted in a decisive victory for the American colonists and their French allies at Yorktown on October 19, 1781. Lafayette was instrumental in helping James gain his freedom after the war, and James honoured him by adding “Lafayette” (or “Fayette”) to his surname.

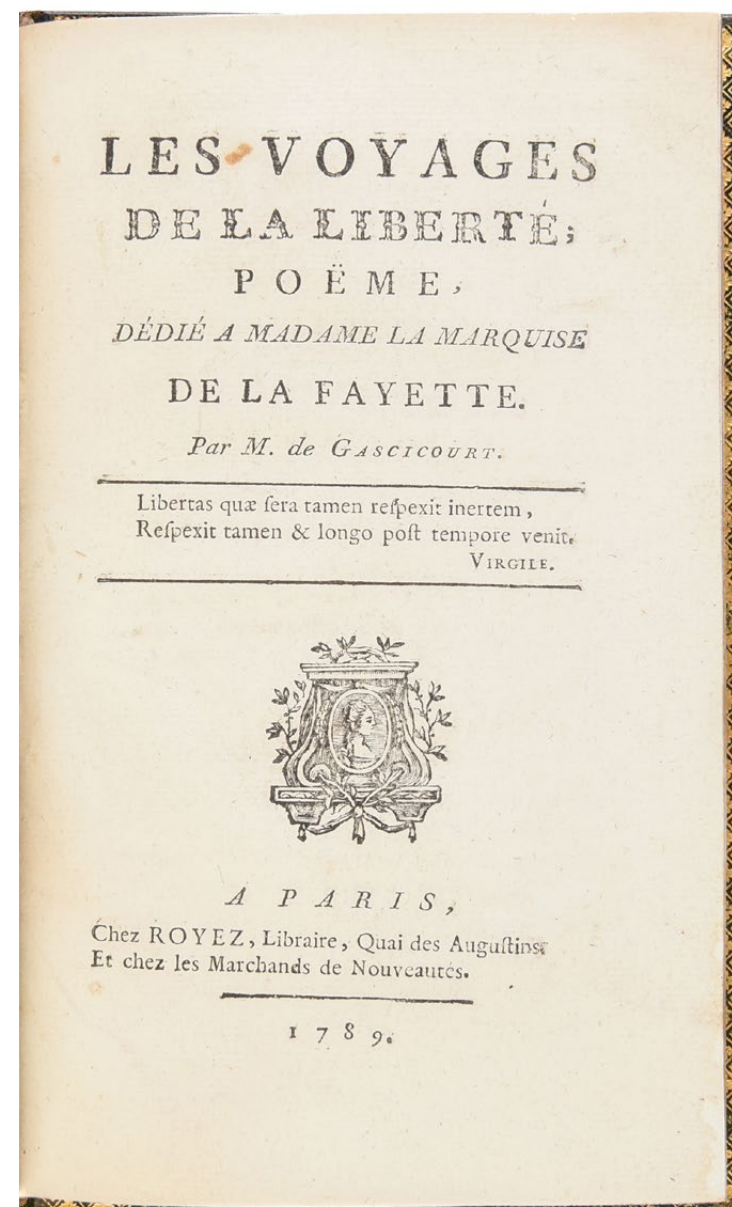


Jean-Baptiste Le Paon (c.1736/38–1785), a French painter and former military officer, was recognized for his depictions of military battles. He apprenticed under Francesco Casanova, a Venetian painter known for his battle scenes, and later served as the principal painter to Louis Joseph, Prince of Condé, adorning the Palais Bourbon with military artwork. In 1780, Le Paon produced a full-length portrait of General George Washington, also engraved by Le Mire, which is sometimes considered a companion piece to his portrait of Lafayette. French engraver and etcher Noël Le Mire (1724–1801) was known for his skill in creating vignettes, as seen in special editions of Jean de La Fontaine's Fables and Ovid's Metamorphoses, based on drawings by Jean-Baptiste Oudry. Additionally, he illustrated works by Boccaccio, Corneille, Racine, Voltaire, and Rousseau, and his small engraved portraits of royalty, including Henry IV, Frederick the Great, Joseph II, and Louis XV, were highly popular.

OCLC locates copies at Brown and the BnF only.

Benezit, vol. 6, p. 567 (Le Mire), pp. 589–590 (Le Paon).

THE AMERICAS

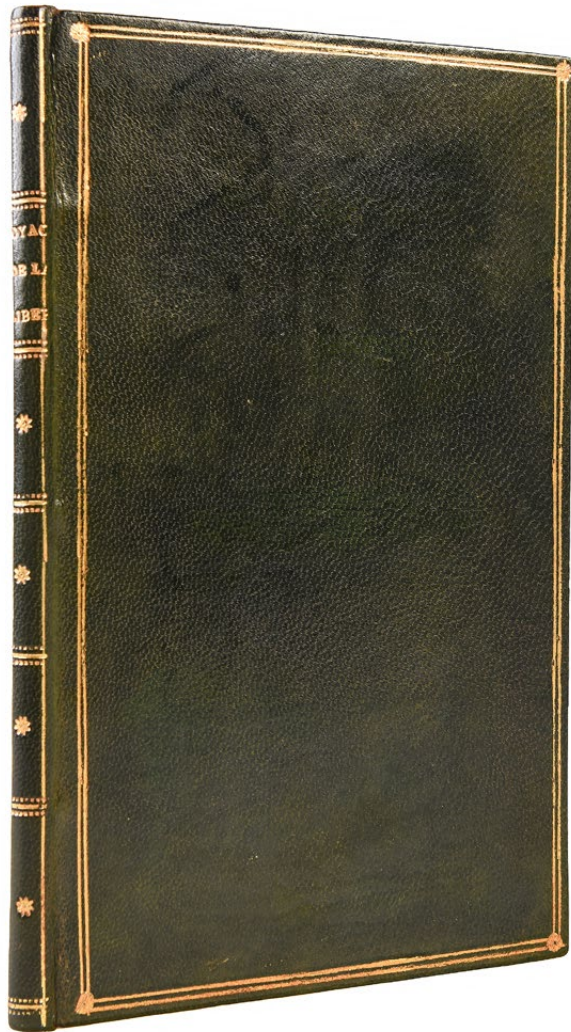


A Rare Poetic Tribute to Lafayette

11 [LAFAYETTE (Gilbert du Motier)], CADET DE GASSICOURT (Charles-Louis). *Les Voyages de la Liberté; Poème, dédié a Madame La Marquise de la Fayette.*

First edition. 8vo. A very good copy in period style full green morocco, gilt, a couple of stains to final leaf. 16pp. Paris, chez Royez et chez les Marchands de Nouveautés, 1789. £9,500

MAGGS BROS LTD



A hero of the Revolutionary War, and a close friend of George Washington, the Marquis de Lafayette (1757–1834) commanded troops at Brandywine, Valley Forge, and the decisive Siege of Yorktown. The poem is a tribute to him and his contributions to the war.

Les Voyages de la Liberté is the first work published by the great chemist and pharmacist Charles-Louis Cadet de Gassicourt (1769–1821), who from an early age knew some of the most important personalities of his time, including Benjamin Franklin (1706–1790). Probably the natural son of Louis XV, under the Empire he became Napoleon's personal apothecary.

This tribute also references several famous figures from the Revolutionary War. For example, Gassicourt lauds the French Admiral D'Estaing (1729–1794), Washington's bravery, the Marquis de Bouillé (1739–1800) whose victories in the Caribbean were decisive, and Lafayette's virtue and compassion:

“D’Estaing, digne héritier du nom de ses ayeux
 Le brave Washington adopté par la gloire,
 Bouillé qui sur les pas fut fixer la victoire,
 Et la Fayette enfin, dont le coeur vertueux
 Sçait tempérer l’ardeur de son courage,
 Et qui ne croiroit point un succès glorieux
 S’il n’avoit pas le sensible avantage
 De consoler les vaineus malheureux.”

The poem even notes that in the wake of the Revolutionary War, the United States offered Washington a golden crown, which he refused (imagine the symbolism of the hero of the Revolutionary War accepting a crown):

“Le sage Washington refuse une couronne
 Satisfait de la mériter,
 Lorsque la Liberté la donne,
 Il ne croit pas qa’on doive la porter.”

Dedicated to Madame la Marquise de La Fayette, this valuable poem was previously known only through the Bibliothèque Nationale's copy. OCLC and KVK locate no others, not in Libraryhub.

Not in Sabin, not in Leclerc.

Seeking Compensation for the 2nd Canadian Regiment: “Congress’s Own”

12 UNITED STATES CONGRESS, House of Representatives. Reports of Committees of the Petitions of Sundry Refugees from Canada and Nova-Scotia.

First edition. 8vo. Printed self wrappers, expert repairs to first and last leaves. A fragile, unsophisticated pamphlet with a few chips to edges. 8pp. [Philadelphia, William Ross, 1797.] £4,250

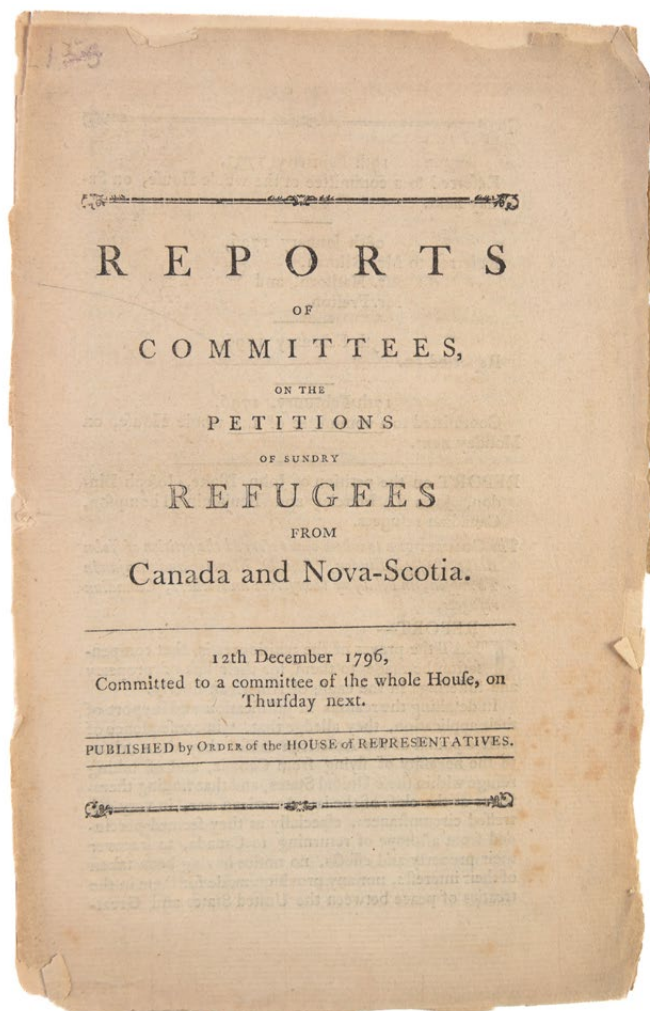
A rare document concerning the claims of land compensation for the “loss of properties and sufferings in the cause of American Liberty” incurred by Canadians loyal to the American republic during the Revolutionary War, and subsequently displaced from their homes in British governed territory.

“At the end of the war the American members of the Second Canadian Regiment, who formed the majority, were free to return to their homes and pick up the threads of civilian life. But this was not true for the Canadians (most of whom were French from Quebec) or the Nova Scotians. **They had no state or country to return to and they were actually the wards of Congress**, which had too many other pressing demands upon it to formulate a consistent policy for this relatively small group.

“The soldiers were furloughed with certificates for three months’ pay in their pockets. Most of them joined families or friends in the refugee camps at Albany and Fishkill. They went with large arrears of pay and only the promise of Congress to settle their accounts later” (Everest, 290). The messy arrangements which followed were considered far from satisfactory by the Canadian servicemen, many of whom were left languishing with their displaced families in military camps, subsisting on meagre rations, for a full decade after the end of the war. As a result, the displaced Canadians became known as “Congress’s Own.”

Brigadier General Moses Hazen (1733–1803) was one of the key advocates for the rights of these overlooked soldiers, many of whom served under him in the Second Canadian Regiment. The irony of their predicament lay in the fact that their unit was one of the most successful and longest serving in the Continental Army, with notable contributions to key battles such as Brandywine, Germantown and Yorktown. Having himself incurred a loss of land in Quebec after the war, he bullishly dogged Congress in the years following the war to honour their commitment to himself and to his men.

As the uncertainties of this report attest, the logistics of the reimbursement were woefully mismanaged: “From the best information which the committee have obtained, there appear to have been about 229 refugees [*sic*] from Canada (some with the others without families) 22 of whom are suggested to have been the principle sufferers, and the rest to be sufferers in a small degree. Of both descriptions, some, as has been suggested, and is believed, have been already compensated, either wholly or in part, and not a few returned to Canada, both before and since the peace, to possess their property or pursue their business; neither the names nor numbers of whom have been exactly ascertained” (p.4).



This report resolves that each refugee be entitled to 500 acres of land, in a tract to the “north-west of the Ohio river, beginning at the mouth of the Great Miama, and extending down the Ohio, not exceeding three times the breadth in length”. This is to the west of modern day Cincinnati, and was suggested as an alternative to previously promised lands along Lake Erie, to which it turned out Congress lacked clear title. Despite the present report, nothing came of this resolution “and it was not until 1798 that a definite provision was made. The act of that year directed the secretary of war to advertise in the newspapers of the Northeast, requiring refugees to fine their claims for lands within two years” (Everest, 349). **The land which they were ultimately granted ran east from the Scioto River, including much of modern Columbus, Ohio.**

This publication is rare. No copy in Rare Book Hub since Goodspeed, 1940. OCLC reports physical holdings at: NY Historical, AAS, Yale, William Clements, Society of the Cincinnati, Harvard, Portland Public, Ohio Hist, Harry Ransom, Queens University, University of Ontario and BL.

Evans, 47952. Everest, Allan S. *Moses Hazen and the Canadian Refugees in the American Revolution*. Syracuse University Press, 1976.

Washington as Emancipator

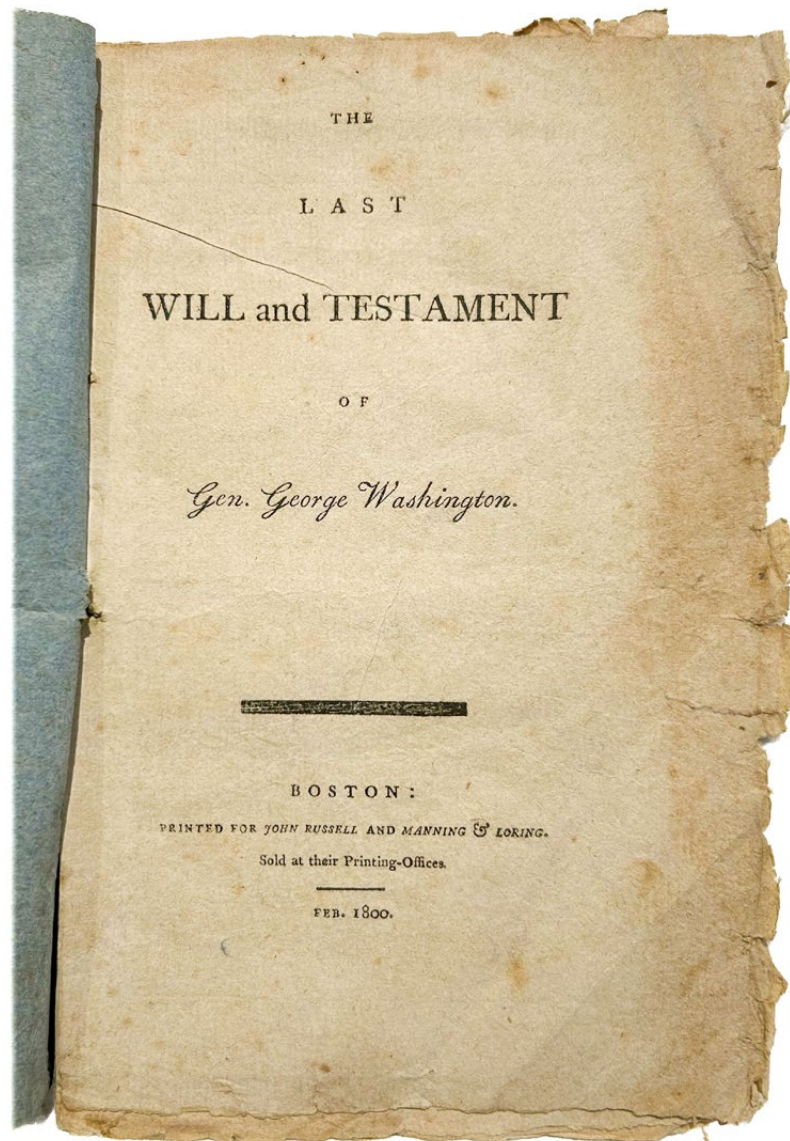
13 WASHINGTON (George). *Last Will and Testament of Gen. George Washington*.

First Boston edition. 8vo. Contemporary pale blue wrappers, paper edges a little tatty & worn. 24pp. Boston, John Russell and Manning & Loring, February, 1800. £4,750

A very good copy of the first Boston edition printed after the exceedingly rare first in Alexandria, Virginia in the same year. At the time of his death, Washington was not only one of the most important and famous men in America, he was also one of the richest.

Both personal and revealing, this document lists not only the extent of his holdings but his wishes for it. The estate in general (“the use, profit, and benefit”) was bequeathed to his wife, Martha, but of much greater interest is the second item, in which he instructs that upon “the decease of my Wife, it is my will and desire, that all the Slaves which I hold in my *own right* shall receive their freedom.” Furthermore, he instructs that the disabled William Lee be emancipated immediately and receive an annuity of \$30 per year. He also directs that the younger members of the workforce receive an education.

“By freeing his slaves, Washington accomplished something more glorious than any battlefield victory as a general or legislative act as a president. He did what no founding father dared to do, though all proclaimed a theoretical revulsion



at slavery. He brought the American experience that much closer to the ideals of the American Revolution and brought his own behavior in line with his troubled conscience” (Chernow).

On pages 17–19 is a schedule of Washington’s vast property holdings in Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York, Kentucky and even the North West Territory. We also learn from the rest of the document that his papers and library were entrusted to his nephew, Bushrod and that he gave the French General Lafayette a pair of steel pistols captured from the British during the war.

ESTC, W13361; Evans, 38991; Howes, W145; Sabin, 101754; Chernow, R., *Washington: A Life* (London, 2010), p.802.

An Outstanding Eyewitness Account of the Haitian Revolution

14 [HAITIAN REVOLUTION], AUGUSTE. Expedition de Saint Domingue Journal historique 13 Xbre 1801–1802 an 10 Republique française.

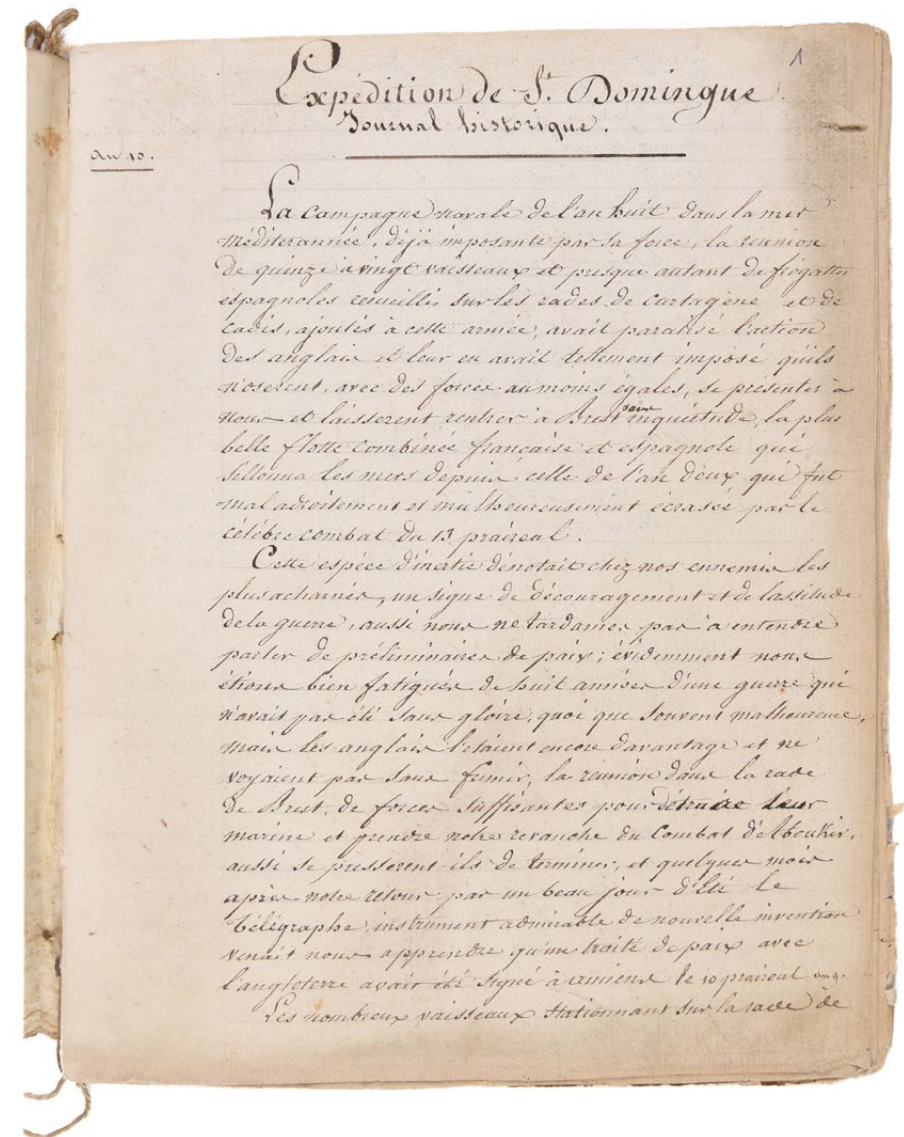
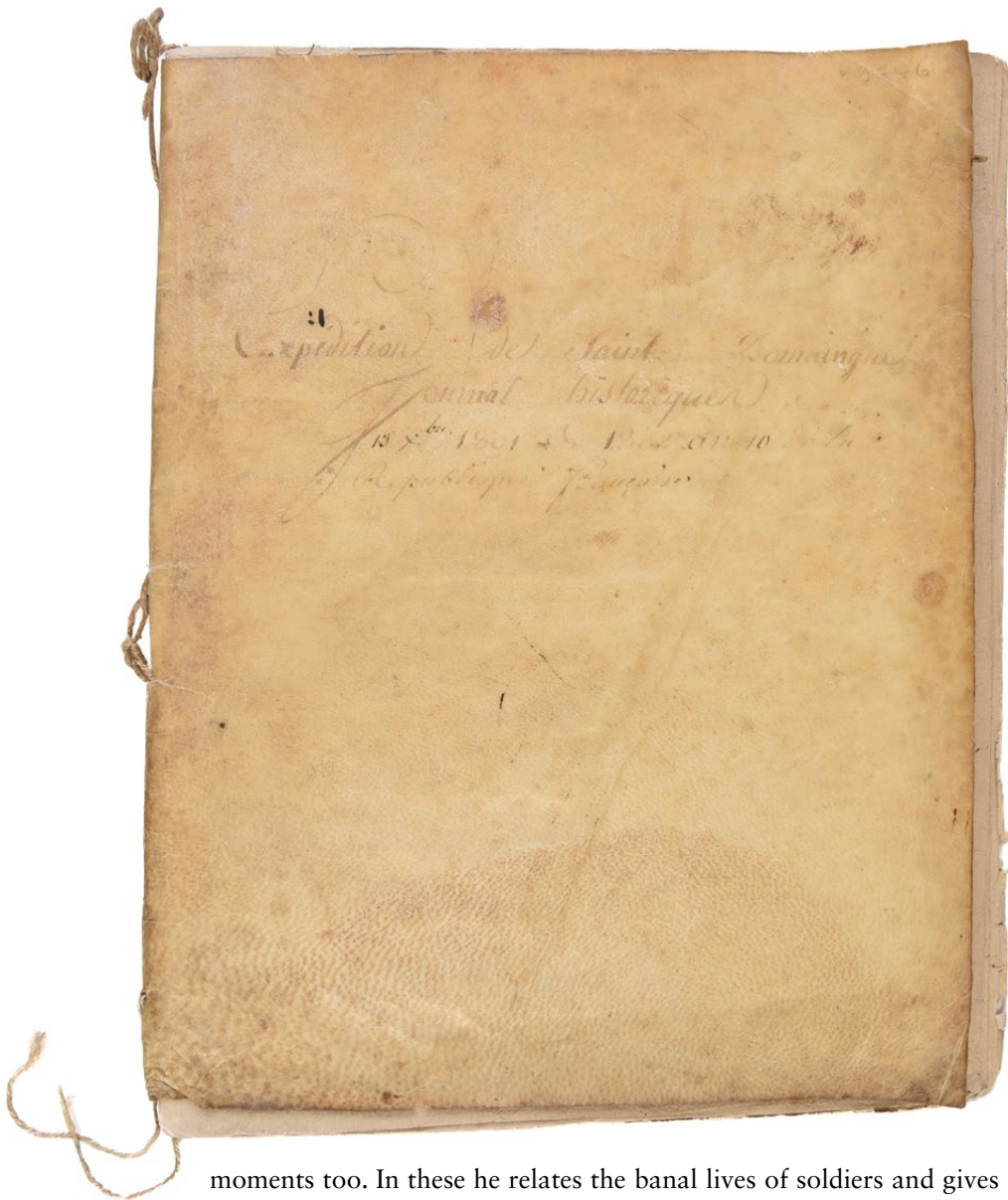
French manuscript in ink on early-nineteenth-century laid paper with heraldic watermark. 8vo. Original limp vellum, slightly smaller than paper block. Minor soiling to covers. Small wormhole to first few leaves, not affecting text. A few internal stains and chips, but overall very good. 31 pages on 16 leaves. Saint-Domingue, 1802. £27,500

Rare and important: a substantial first-hand account by a seventeen-year-old French soldier fighting in the Haitian Revolution. The manuscript includes lengthy descriptions of the destruction of Cap Français, the ruthless counterinsurgency, and the outbreak of yellow fever.

The Haitian Revolution was one of a series of revolutions in the late eighteenth-century — American, French, and Spanish-American — that had wide, and deeply damaging, ramifications for traditional colonial powers. Led by Toussaint Louverture (1743–1803), it remains the sole successful rebellion by an enslaved nation.

Our author, sailor, and soldier, Auguste, provides an overview of the political situation in the wake of the Peace of Amiens [all quotes from the journal are in translation:] “The peace was meant to bring back commerce, which was the principal branch of prosperity of the state, and the first thought of the First Consul was of regaining the possessions of its colonies that England had returned to us and to force the holders of others to put themselves back under the laws of the Metropole, including those held by foreign powers or by the indigenous that the time and the unhappiness of war had habituated to independence. In the latter category was first and foremost the island of Saint-Domingue. The treaty had granted to us not only the French part of this island but also the part that belonged to the Spanish. It was thus resolved in counsel that France would arm in the three Oceanic ports, Brest, Rochefort, and Lorient, a fleet considerable enough to allow thirty-five to forty thousand men to embark to reconquer this colony.”

The mood was buoyant on the *Mont Blanc*, which was part of the fleet commanded by admiral Louis-Thomas Villaret (1747–1812) on the Saint-Domingue expedition. After eight years of victories on land and at sea, Auguste hoped for more of the same when they landed on the island. Indeed, despite numerous military victories on this expedition, this was a vicious war — replete with summary executions and massacres — and the actions of both sides were made worse by the yellow fever epidemic. These are described in great detail. As ever, there are quiet



moments too. In these he relates the banal lives of soldiers and gives us descriptions of local inhabitants.

Of real interest is Auguste's account of the second burning of Cap Français.

Being the main commercial centre of Haiti under colonial rule, important for its cultural legacy and large, fertile plains, Cap Français (later Cap-Haïtien) was an important symbol of both the French colonial power and the potential for Black self-rule. The city was first burned in 1791 as part of the initial uprising that marked the commencement of the Haitian Revolution. This was one of the important events that precipitated the proclamation by the French National Assembly that initially ended slavery on the island. A decade later, the semi-autonomous rule

led by Toussaint Louverture had consolidated control on the island. Faced with an impending French invasion, his troops, led by his lieutenant and the future King of Haiti, Henri Christophe, the decision was made to burn the coastal cities, and their inhabitants, rather than let the French establish a foothold.

Auguste and his detachment saw the flames of the city from afar, and the tale of the burning was reported as follows:

“In the night, we learned that the fire that we had seen the previous day was, correctly, the burning of Cap Français in front of which the naval army had presented itself the morning of the 15th in battle formation. The first two vessels that crossed over the bar in the reef were the Scorpion and the Patriot, which approached Fort

Arrest furent spontanément parois. Des salves d'artillerie
de chaque bâtiment de guerre répondirent à celles des forts;
les équipages grimés sur les bords et dans les haubans
manifestèrent par des cris de joie le bonheur d'une aussi bonne
nouvelle; de nombreux canots couverts de pavillons blancs
traversèrent l'allumèrent le camp de la rade en tournoyant sous aux
cra mille feu répété de vivre la république, vive la paix!
les Espagnols n'étaient pas les moins enthousiasmés, tous
fraternisaient avec nous et semblaient ne former qu'une
même famille, tout le monde était content, en effet, la
France était puissante et radieuse par la réalisation des
résultats que huit années de guerre soutenu contre
toutes les puissances de l'Europe, lui avaient obtenus, et
l'affranchissant du joug du despotisme, but de la révolution
de 1789; l'île de Martinique était remise à ses habitants; la
France conservait toutes ses conquêtes en deca du Rhin, les
républiques cisalpine et helvétique étaient maintenues sous son
patronage, une partie de ses colonies lui étaient rendues;
l'Autriche, constamment malheureuse dans ses engagements,
avait vu après deux coalitions successives, les troupes
républicaines aux portes de sa capitale et avait perdu
toute son influence politique en Allemagne et en Italie.
A la tête de son gouvernement, la France possédait un jeune
homme célèbre par vingt victoires sur les coalitions tant
en France qu'en Italie et en Egypte, et par plusieurs traités
de paix tous honorables à la république.

La paix devant ramener le Commerce qui est la principale
source de prospérité de l'état, la première pensée du
premier Consul fut de reprendre possession de celles des
colonies que l'ingratitude venait de nous rendre et d'obliger
les détenteurs des autres à remettre sous les lois de la
métropole, celle détenues par des puissances étrangères
ou par des indigènes que les temps et les malheurs de la

guerre avaient habitués à l'indépendance; dans cette dernière
catégorie se présente en première ligne l'île de St. Domingue
dont le traité nous garantit non seulement la partie française
de cette île, mais encore celle qui appartenait aux Espagnols;
il fut donc résolu en conseil que la France armerait dans
les trois ports de l'occident, de St. Rochefort et l'orient, une
flotte assez considérable pour porter trente cinq à quarante
mille hommes de débarquement pour reconquérir cette
colonie, cette armée est confiée au général de division Rochas
beau frère du premier Consul.

Les approches de cette expédition commencent à Arret
au mois de vendémiaire an 10, tous les vaisseaux susceptibles
de prendre la mer furent disposés, on en arma plusieurs
en flutes afin qu'ils puissent contenir plus de passagers;
quelques uns des vaisseaux de la division espagnole sous
la conduite de l'amiral Gravina et qui avaient fait la campagne
de l'an 8 dans la Méditerranée furent appelés à en faire
partie, les troupes de débarquement ne se firent pas
attendre au fur et à mesure de leur arrivée elles étaient
classées sur les bâtiments de l'armée, les magasins, les
magasins du port furent vidés, on approcha tout d'activité
dans l'armement de cette flotte qu'en moins de deux mois
tout fut disposé pour le départ.

financière an 10.

Nous sommes arrivés au 21 financière les vents sont
bons, les marins à terre ont reçu l'injonction de rejoindre
chacun leur bâtiment, nous venons de voir monter à
bord notre capitaine accompagné du Général de division
Rochambeau, son adjudant Général Pavalotte, son aide
de camp, plusieurs officiers supérieurs et son état major,
cinq ou six passagers appartenant à l'administration,
le pavillon de paix, on est hissé au grand mât, on a
césàfourche, la colonne vient de quitter le vaisseau qui
est chargé à couler bas, l'amiral a donné le signal

Picolet and proceeded to bombard it. During this time, the other vessels from the army had entered into the bay and started to disembark. **When Christophe learned that his hand was forced, he, without even telling the people of the town, set fire and in a moment the city erupted in flames that provided no possibility of escape. This was the second time that this city, so rich and so commercial, found itself destroyed since the start of the revolution.** This time, one has to regret many people, goods of all types, provisions of all varieties, and even treasures buried in the ashes.”

Auguste is later sent to Cap Haïtien, where yellow fever was already prevalent. His account reads as follows:

“On the 30th, I disembarked to visit the city of the Cap, which I did not know. Or rather, I visited the city’s emplacement, as there hardly remained a dozen houses that had survived the conflagration. I thus saw only the public places, as well as the quays and the buildings associated with the port. Everything else was rubble from which there emanated a strong odour that had been fed by the first rains of winter, that horrid season into which we were entering. Several hundred men, both white and Black, were occupied with cleaning the rubble, but the debris was too considerable for the few people that were employed. This contributed in no small part to the development of miasmas which infected the air and transmitted the malady known as the yellow fever, which began to make itself known in the troops that had disembarked.”

Yellow fever has often been called Toussaint Louverture’s greatest ally in the fight against the French, here Auguste describes both the death toll and the effects on the troops’ morale: “On the 24th and the following days, the yellow fever continued to cause us great difficulties. In less than a month we had lost more than forty men from our crew, and the leaders were not spared. We had just lost the excellent officer named Rabasse who had received his promotion to frigate captain, and we put, daily, two hundred whites in the Fosette [the cemetery at Cap Français]. We made our prayers for departure. Eventually, at least three of his closest friends in the crew die of the epidemic.” Auguste credits his survival to advice given to him by a retired officer prior to his departure to eat bitter oranges twice daily, which he purchases from local merchants upon his arrival.

A further notable anecdote is the story of a week-long expedition into the hills above Cap Haïtien which one of his friends took part in, and describes the complicated tactics ordered by generals including Rochambeau, Leclerc, Magon, and Latouche Treville. As a sailor, the author is particularly focused on the comings and goings of ships in the Cap. **While most of the vessels are French military ships, of particular interest are the recurring mentions of American ships, including one from Philadelphia, that traded with the French and supplied their efforts. Despite official American neutrality, this tacit support was helpful for the French and allowed them to prolong their campaign.**

After a few months, Auguste has nearly lost all hope as the yellow fever decimates his friends and fellow soldiers. Relieved to be sent home, his squadron

arrives back in Brest Harbor alongside the ship carrying Toussaint Louverture to his untimely death.

The importance of the journal, written aboard the *Mont Blanc*, is only emphasised as we remember that 1802 was the year that Napoleon re-introduced slavery, specifically so as to help finance the fight against Louverture’s forces in Saint-Domingue. Just two years later the Republic of Haiti would be proclaimed. **Where letters describing individual moments of this Revolution appear on the market, journals such as this one rarely do.** The manuscript comes with a full English translation.

Blackburn, R., “Haiti, Slavery, and the Age of the Democratic Revolution” in *The William and Mary Quarterly*, Vol. 63, No. 4 (Oct., 2006), pp.643–674.

*“The Negroes rose up again,
and killed every white man that fell into their hands”*

15 L[ECOMPTE] (L[azarus] H[onoré]). **A Short Account of the Extraordinary Life and Travels of H. L. L---- Native of St. Domingo, now a Prisoner of War at Ashbourn, in Derbyshire; Shewing the Remarkable steps of Divine Providence towards him, and the means of his Conversion to God. Written By His Own Hand.**

First edition. Small 8vo. Modern calf-backed marbled boards, red leather spine label, sympathetic new endpapers, a little dusty in places, with a small ink blot to the blank lower edge of the final few leaves. ix, [2], 12–64pp. Ashbourn [or Ashbourne, Derbyshire], by and for Parkes, Burditt [London] and Pritchard [Derby], c.1804. **£3,500**

A remarkable autobiographical account of Lazarus Honoré Lecompte (b.1783), the son of a Haitian plantation owner whose family fortune was lost after the Cap Français Fire on the island catapulting Lecompte into a nomadic life in Guadeloupe, at sea as a privateer, a prisoner in Martinique and later as a prisoner of war in England.

The memoir is presented as a story of personal redemption as Lecompte overcomes hardship, illness, violence and suicidal thoughts to find God in the Sion Chapel in Derbyshire. Recent scholarship has suggested that Lecompte may have taken the model for his conversion story from Olaudah Equiano’s bestseller, *Interesting Narrative ...* (first published in 1789).

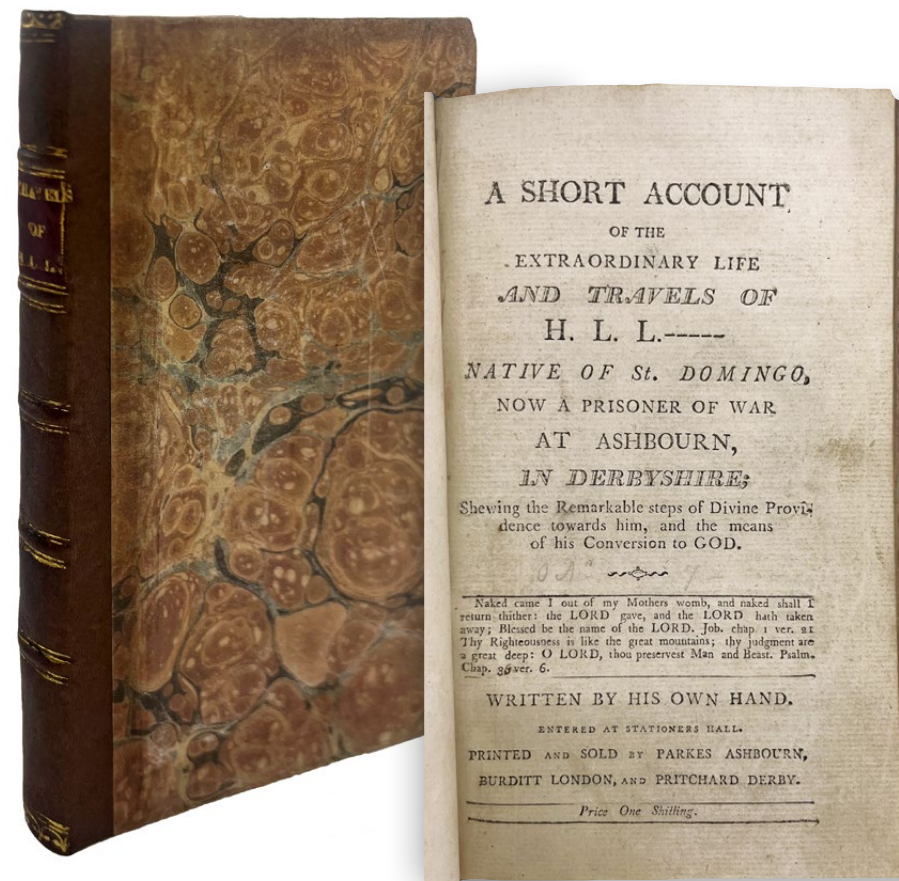
In this breathless account, Lecompte (who signs himself only “H. L. L.”) implores the reader to “read, and read again this book” (vi) in order to learn from his story how to overcome great challenges in life and to rise from the “dolesome dungeon of despair [sic].” Lecompte begins by describing his comfortable life on the “proud and haughty” island of Saint-Domingue, the son of comfortably affluent

French plantation owners, and recalls how he was sent back to school in France. While away at school, Lecompte learns that his family's fortune has been entirely lost, along with many members of his family, **"in the most cruel manner: the magnificent City of du Cap-Francis is burnt down to ashes by the Negroes ..."** (p.16-7). Lecompte, embroiled now in the bloody revolution in France, is cared for by friends but is the subject of a vicious attack and flees onboard a ship bound for Guadeloupe which is caught up in storms and attacked by enemy ships. Lecompte's ship itself takes **"two prizes, one laden with Negroes,** and the other which was retaken, was come from Norway, loaded with gin, butter, and combustibles &c ..." (p.26) Lecompte spends much time sailing around the West Indies onboard a privateering ship and is called upon to fight for France in the Haitian Revolution.

Lecompte eventually has a very emotional reunion with his mother after being separated from her for many years and is introduced to her new husband (his father having died in his absence) and his half siblings but the reunion is over-shadowed by a further slave uprising with Lecompte describing how, **"I was then compelled to stand in my own defence, as a foot soldier; every night, alarms were given, for the blacks were at the gates of the Town: but having received reinforcements, they were repulsed"** (p.50) Lecompte is forced to flee Saint-Domingue, because of the threat of violence, onboard a sugar and coffee ship but the ship is taken by English vessels in June 1803 and Lecompte is made a prisoner of war and is eventually held at Ashbourne in Derbyshire (where the present book is printed) and he (perhaps due to him having a moment to reflect in relative safety for the first time in his dramatic life) falls into a period of great depression, exacerbated by alcohol, and eventually finds comfort in religion at the local Sion Chapel. **The work ends with "The West Indian Hymn"** ("Now though six thousand miles from home...")

Jeremy D. Popkin, in his book *Facing Racial Revolution, Eyewitness Account of the Haitian Insurrection* (Chicago UP, 2007) **notes the similarity between Lecompte's account of his life and that of Olaudah Equiano:**

"... even the seemingly least revealing texts in the collection can lead to us surprising insights. The Short Account of the Extraordinary Life and Travels of H. L. L. is hardly an accomplished piece of literature ... As I read Lecompte's story, however, I was struck by its many resemblances to another autobiographical account from the revolutionary period that has come to be central to our understanding of Atlantic slavery: Olaudah Equiano's Interesting Narrative, the first extended first-person slave narrative. Like Lecompte, Equiano wrote about race, but his real concern was to spread the Christian message. Like Equiano too, Lecompte, had been a sailor in the Caribbean, and his account of the trading voyages he made among the islands is very similar to passages in Equiano's story. The many parallels between their personal stories are not accidental. After he arrived in England as a prisoner of war, Lecompte had converted, not just to Protestantism, but to a particular branch of the Methodist Church known as the Huntingdon Connexion. This was the same denomination to which Equiano had adhered from 1774 to his



death in 1797. Equiano's *Interesting Narrative*, a best seller in the early 1790s, was certainly the best known testimony to this Methodist sect's beliefs, and **it is hard to imagine that Lecompte's brethren in Derbyshire would not have shown it to their new convert as a model for his own story."**

It is not clear what happened to Lecompte but he was still in Ashbourne in 1808 and apparently firmly part of the Methodist community albeit in vastly reduced circumstances. A number of letters between parishioners survive and mention Lecompte with one letter and even attempting to provide clothes for him: **"... the Waistcoat might (with the bit of Flannel along with it) be for poore Honourous ... and I concluded that he should solicit dear Mr. H for a few old Cloaths of his cast offs as the poore man is very bear of to keep him from the inclemency of the Weather"** (p.63-4).

Rare. Copies are recorded at the **BL; NYPL** and **John Carter Brown Library** only. The only copy recorded on Rare Book Hub was part of a group lot at Sotheby's in 1972.

Popkin, J.D., *Facing Racial Revolution, Eyewitness Account of the Haitian Insurrection* (Chicago, 2007), pp.34-35.

*Deploying Famous People of African Descent
In the Service of Education*

16 GRIFFIN (Edward D.) A Plea for Africa. A Sermon Preached October 26, 1817, in the First Presbyterian Church in the City of New-York ...

First edition. 8vo. Recent half-calf over marbled boards, red morocco label to spine, some toning and edgewear. 76pp. New York, 1817. £3,250

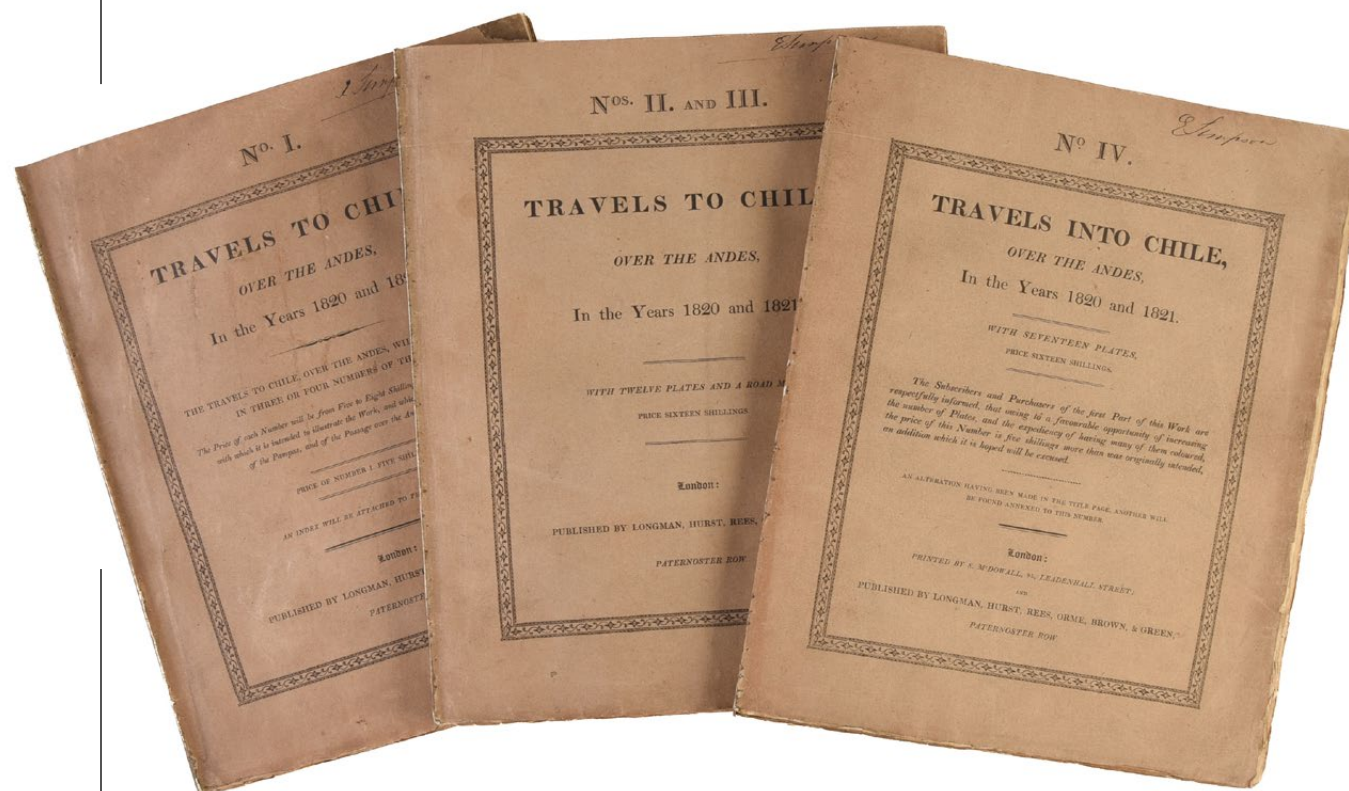
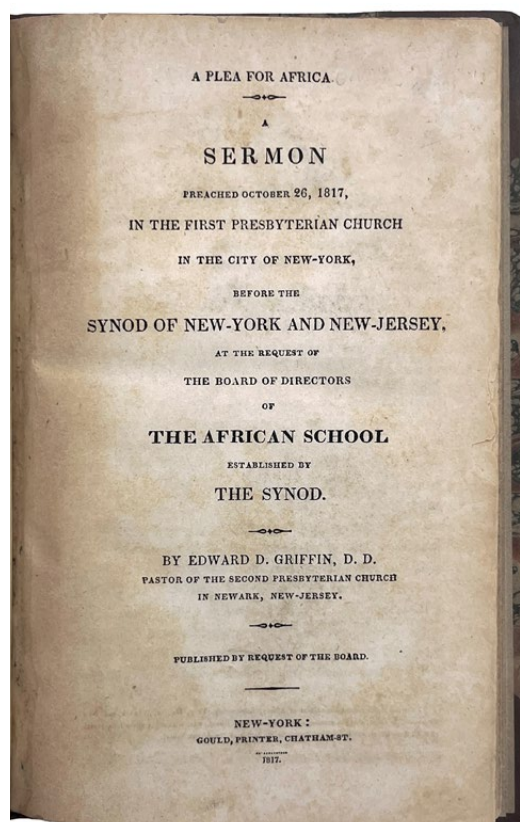
“There is no nation under heaven so deeply laden with obligations to the African race, or who have so many facilities to accomplish their restoration ... we owe a greater atonement than any other nation to bleeding Africa.”

This scarce digest of notable people of African descent features fifty-four biographies including the likes of the poet, Phillis Wheatley; the printer, Benjamin Banneker; the ship’s captain Paul Cuffee; ministers including Absalom Jones, John Gloucester, Richard Scott, and Peter Williams; the enslaved Belinda Sutton, who petitioned the Massachusetts legislature for her freedom in the 1780s; plus the likes of Ignatius Sancho, Prince Saunders, and Toussaint Louverture.

These biographies appear as part of Edward D. Griffin’s sermon in support of the African School which had just been established by the Presbyterian Church in Parsippany, New Jersey.

Griffin makes much of the near simultaneous Haitian Revolution in 1791 and the establishment of the colony at Sierra Leone in 1792. Referencing schools established by William Wilberforce at Clapham, the college at La Marche, Paris (established in 1797), and Anthony Benezet’s in Philadelphia, Griffin argues that education was not only beneficial in itself but would create a supply of teachers and ministers who could work as missionaries. If missionary work was to continue, he believed the future was in Mexico and South America.

LOC Afro-Americana, 4366; Sabin, 28818; Shaw & Shoemaker, 40956; not in Work.



The True First Edition in the Original Wrappers

17 SCHMIDTMEYER (Peter). Travels to Chile, over the Andes, in the years 1820 and 1821.

First edition. Four parts in three. 10 hand-coloured lithographs (including a plan of Santiago), 17 further plates, 4pp. itinerary, and a folding plan of the Post Road across the Pampas. 4to. A small bump but otherwise a fine copy in the publisher’s printed wrappers, some minor spotting throughout, housed in a custom cloth box. [2], 96; 97-240, [4]; 241-378, [4]pp. London, S. MacDowall, 1822. £17,500

Exceedingly rare. The true first edition, here in a fine copy in the contemporary printed wrappers (which are otherwise unknown), establishing the book was first issued in parts.

One of the most elusive works of travel literature of Chile, and a rich iconographic record of the country. This first edition is almost unknown, the 1824 edition being normally given as the first by all bibliographies. The work was issued in parts, each part with printed wrappers, evidently a very small run, which was later issued with a new title page altering the title from “Travels to Chile” (as here in parts 1-3) to “Travels into Chile” (1824 edition), identical in other aspects.

Although a native of Germany, Schmidtmeier, resided for a number of years in England before publishing this work. Indeed, the author of a contemporary



Designed by T.S. De Stowe by G. Scharf

Printed by Roway & Foster

SILVER and COPPER WORKS.



Designed from Nature by P.S. de Stowe by G. Scharf

Printed by Roway & Foster

VILLAVICENCIA.



Designed from Nature by P.S. de Stowe by G. Scharf

Printed by Roway & Foster

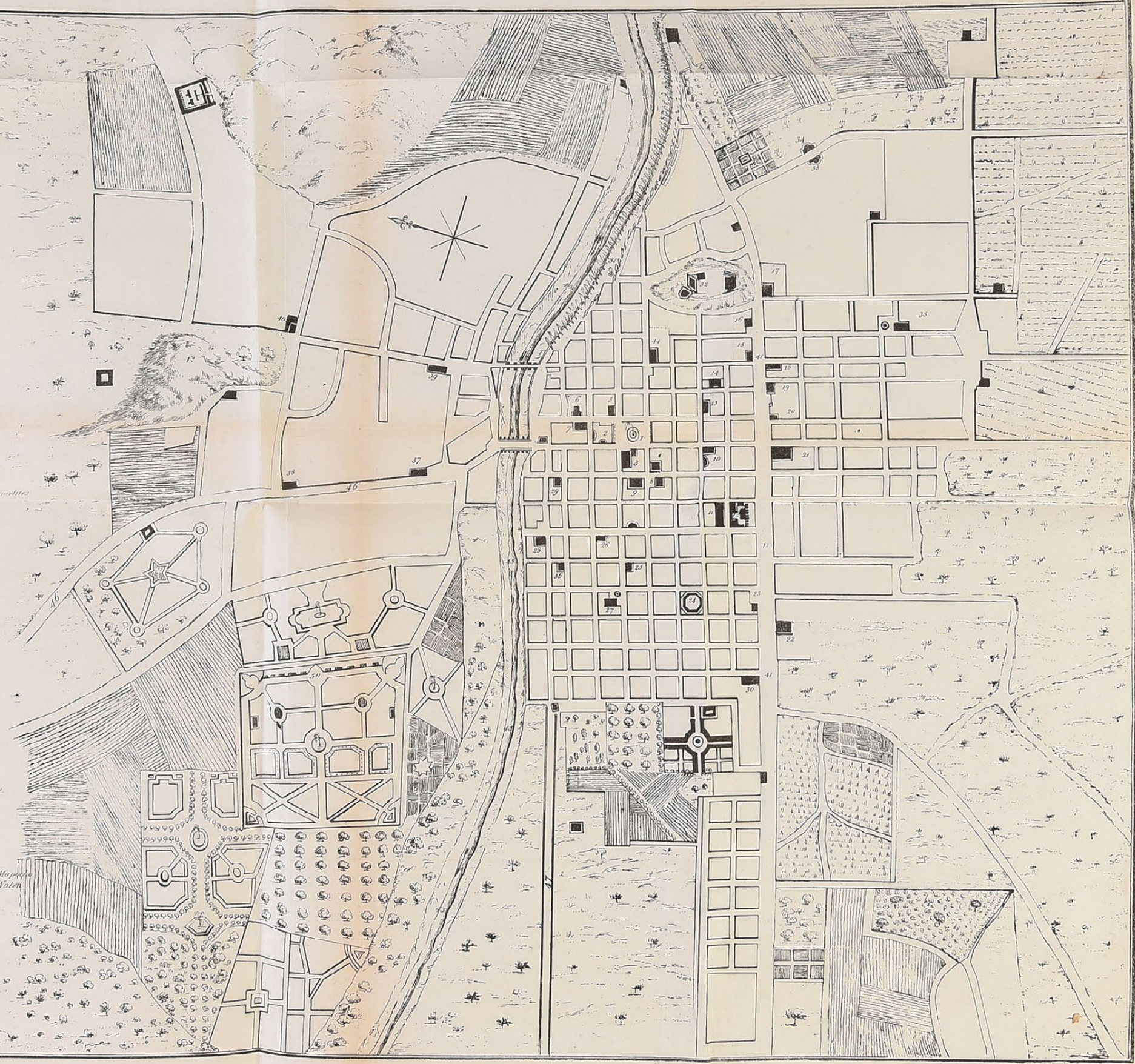
PORTEZUELO.



PLAN
of the
CITY
of
SANTIAGO,
the CAPITAL of
CHILE.

REFERENCES

1. Public Place
2. Cabildo Palace & Prison
3. Cathedral
4. Custom House
5. Viceroy's Palace
6. Church
7. S^t Domingo
8. Consulate
9. Company & Institute
10. Augustine Nuns
11. Artillery
12. Monastery
13. S^t Augustin
14. University
15. S^t Clara
16. Penitentiary
17. Monastery of the Holy Carmelites
18. S^t John of God
19. S^t Francisco
20. Court of S^t Benvenuto
21. S^t James
22. S^t Francisco de Borja
23. S^t Lorenzo
24. Grenadine
25. Seminary
26. Post Office
27. S^t Anne
28. S^t Paul
29. Convent of Nuns
30. College of Carmelites
31. Public Walk or Pajamar
32. Hill of S^t Lucia
33. Foundling Hospital
34. Pottery & Store House
35. S^t Vidro
36. S^t Rosa
37. Mills of Gomez
38. Chapel of the Image
39. Monastery of Franciscans
40. Monastery of Dominicans
41. Wide Street with Watercourse
42. Hill of S^t Domingo
43. Hills of S^t Christopher
44. S^t Mercy
45. River Mapocho
46. Road to Aconcagua
47. Road to Valparaiso
48. Canal from the Mapocho to the Maipo
49. Salto de Agua or Leap of Water
50. Chaconas, or Country Houses





An Unrecorded Broadside Arguing for Better Treatment on Caribbean Plantations

18 [BATHURST (Lord).] Extract from the Official Correspondence of Colonel Arthur, Governor of Honduras, with Lord Bathurst, Ordered to be Printed at the House of Commons, on June 16th 1823.

Letterpress broadside with large engraved vignette. Measuring 330 by 185mm. Old fold, some small tears including to engraved area, evidently removed from a frame. Birmingham, Hudson, [1823]. £2,500

This rare, and seemingly unrecorded broadside, was issued during the grey-years between the 1807 Abolition Act and the 1833 Emancipation Act. During this time, the focus of many abolitionists and evidently government officials highlighted the appalling treatment of those still enslaved. In 1823, the matter was debated in parliament which eventually passed the “Canning Resolutions”, which among other things outlawed the flogging of women, recognised marriage between enslaved men and women, and allowed for the testimony of enslaved labourers to be used in court.

A salvo in the debate between abolitionists and those representing plantation owners, the broadside reprints extracts from an 1820 correspondence between Sir George Arthur (1784–1854), then Lieutenant Governor of British Honduras, and Henry, third Earl Bathurst (1762–1834), then Colonial Secretary, regarding the iniquity of “the result of a trial ... against an inhabitant for excessive cruelty towards a poor slave.” In some horrific detail the Colonial Governor notes the facts of the case, brought against “a free-woman of colour, named Duncannette Campbell ... for punishing her Slave called Kitty, in an illegal, cruel, and severe manner, by chaining her, and repeatedly whipping her, and for confining her, a considerable time in the said chains, in the loft of the house!”

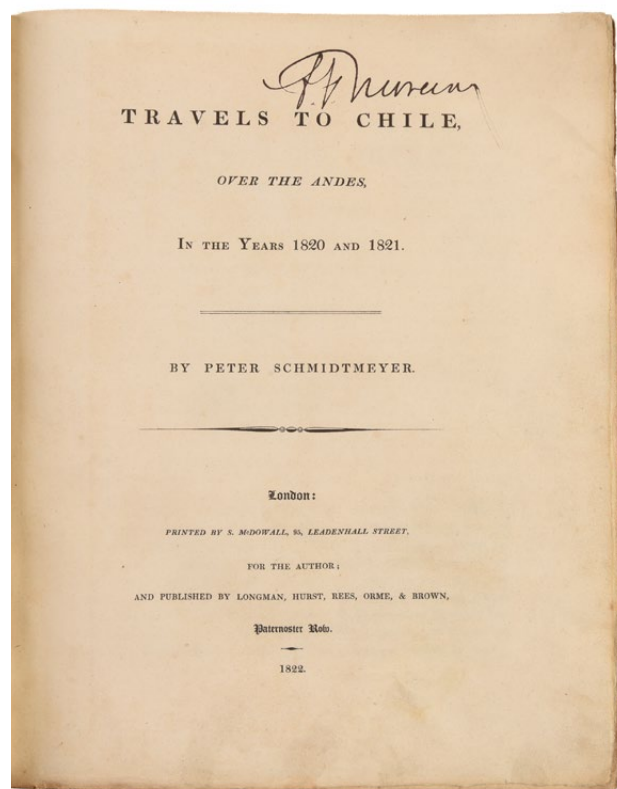
Lord Bathurst was known for his paternalistic administration as Colonial Secretary, and despite not supporting the abolition of the practice of slave-owning, was a gradual reformist, a friend of William Wilberforce and critical of mistreatment of the enslaved. Arthur, who had served in the British Army in various theatres during the Napoleonic Wars and was in command in both military and civil roles in British Honduras, was — as demonstrated — here critical of the exercise of justice by the elected magistrates of the Honduran landowning class, and considered amongst the earliest of humanitarian colonial governors. He notes that the prevailing laws allowed for “punishing to the extent of thirty-nine lashes; and therefore the only point for the consideration of the jury, was, whether a greater number of lashes had been inflicted in the present case.” As interpreted by the self-interested Honduran magistrates, who directed the jury as such and ignored other more stark allegations of criminality, this led to acquittal without “five minutes hesitation.”

When this correspondence was cited in the Parliamentary debates, opponents of reform were quick to cite contradictory opinions on the condition of enslaved

review in the *Quarterly Review* noted that although the use of language was at times somewhat Germanic when compared to Maria Graham’s work, the former was more thoughtful if occasionally somewhat sentimental.

We locate one other (incomplete) copy at Yale, bound in publisher’s purple cloth binding and missing from Chapter XII onwards. This copy is complete with all maps and plates, and has a large number of them in original colour.

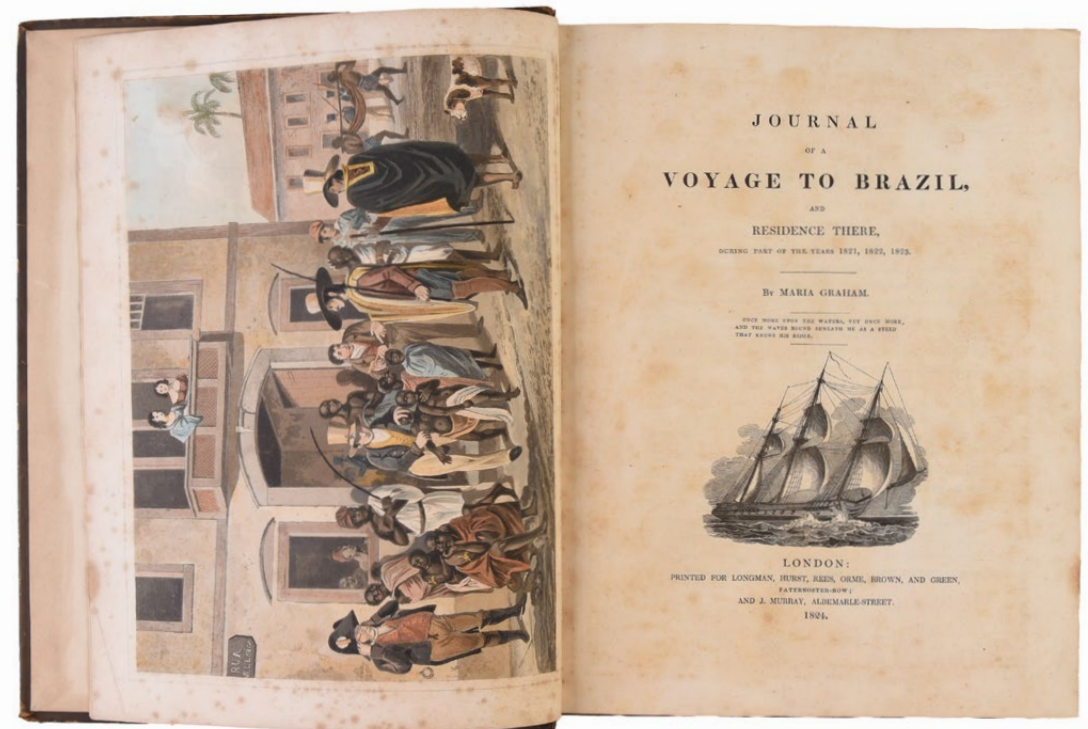
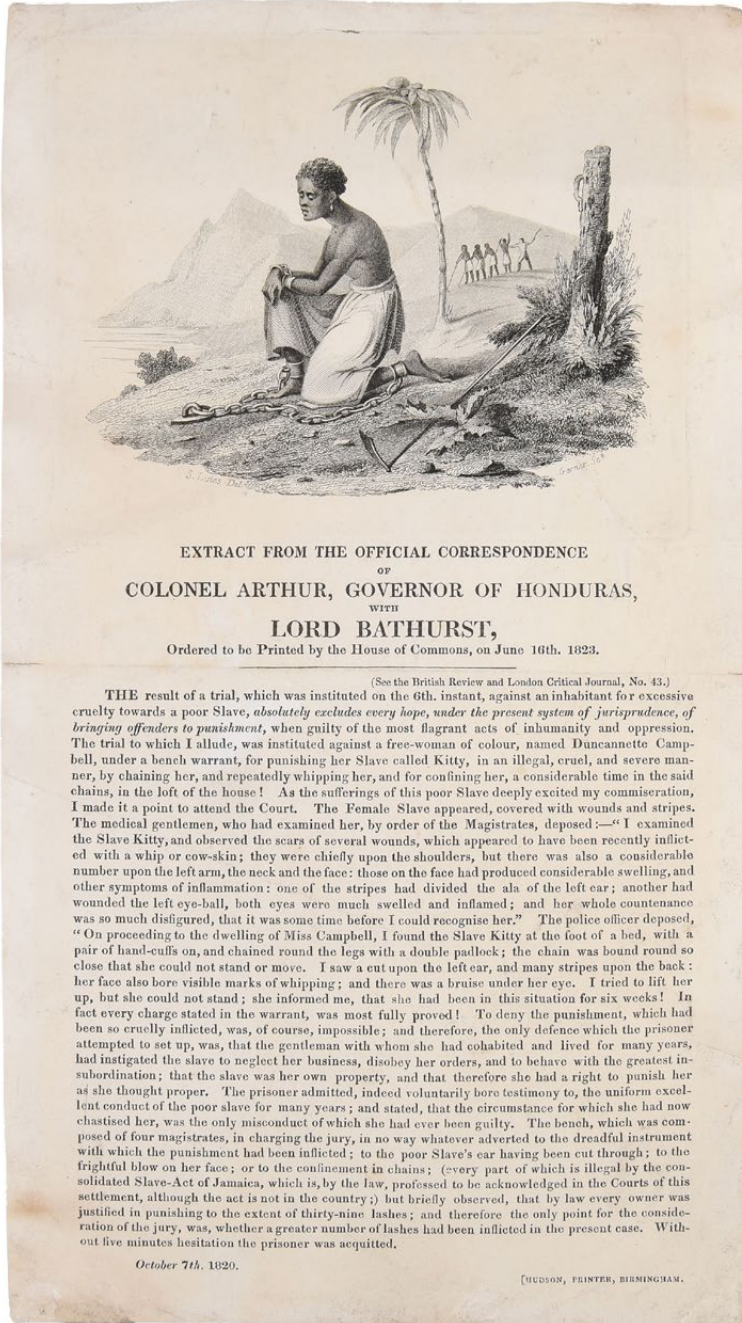
Abbey Travel, 715; c.f. *Sabin*, 77692; Santos Gómez, 2564. *Vicuna Mackena*, p. 564.



persons from amongst Arthur's own reports. However their cause — reliant upon generalities rather than specific examples such as the plight of Kitty — rightly lost out, with the Canning Resolutions being passed unanimously.

Not in OCLC, not in Libraryhub.

Baxter, T.R., "Caribbean Bishops: The Establishment of the Bishoprics of Jamaica and of Barbados and the Leeward Islands, 1824-1843" in *Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church*, Vol. 32, No. 3, (September, 1963) p.191.



A Rare Coloured Copy

19 GRAHAM (Maria). *Journal of a Voyage to Brazil, and Residence there, during part of the Years 1821, 1822, 1823.*

First edition. Eleven hand-coloured aquatint plates, with engraved vignettes throughout the text. 4to. Nineteenth-century full calf, black morocco label to spine, gilt, a little worn, spotted throughout, some marginal soiling to plates but interior clean, presentation inscription to front free endpaper. vi, [ii], 335, [1]pp. London, Longman, Hurst, Rees, et al, 1824. £4,750

A desirable coloured copy of this uncommon account.

"Maria Graham was not only a writer of genuine talent, but also an artist of considerable aptitude" (Borba). Jane Robinson adds, "**She was a unique traveller — a born sailor and one of the first Englishwomen to write of life in South America.**"

The daughter of rear-admiral George Dundas, Maria Graham set out for South America in 1821 on board H.M. Frigate *Doris*, her husband Capt. Thomas Graham in command. They reached Brazil at a time of tremendous constitutional upheaval as the country moved from being a dependency of Portugal to an independent nation. Landing first at Pernambuco, where they found considerable nationalist feeling, the Grahams went on to Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, which they found to be "more like an European city."





Due to the extreme heat and the ill-health of some of the crew, the *Doris* pressed South round Cape Horn, where snow and storms hampered her progress, and where Capt. Graham succumbed to the fever himself. His wife disembarked at Valparaiso and after several months, during which she survived the great earthquake of 1822, returned to Rio de Janeiro, taking the post of governess to Donna Maria, later Queen of Portugal.

Most plates are after drawings done by Graham herself, and include views of Brazilian slave markets and of the remarkable woman soldier Maria Quitéria, a Brazilian national icon who dressed as a man to fight in the War of Independence.

Mrs. Graham returned to England in 1823, remarrying some four years later, and as Lady Calcott published numerous works including *Little Arthur's History of England* (1835). She died in 1842 and is buried at Kensal Green.

This work is much scarcer than her *Journal of a Residence in Chile During the Year 1822* ... (London, 1824).

Abbey, 708 (uncoloured); *Borba*, p374; *Robinson (Wayward Women)*, pp.44-46; *Sabin*, 28235.

*A Formerly Enslaved Prince Raises Money for
The Manumission of his Family*

20 GALLAUDET (Thomas H.) A Statement with Regard to the Moorish Prince Abduhl Rahhahman.

First edition. 8vo. Modern wrappers, some minor foxing, removed from a nonce volume. 8pp. New York, Fanshaw, 1828. £2,250

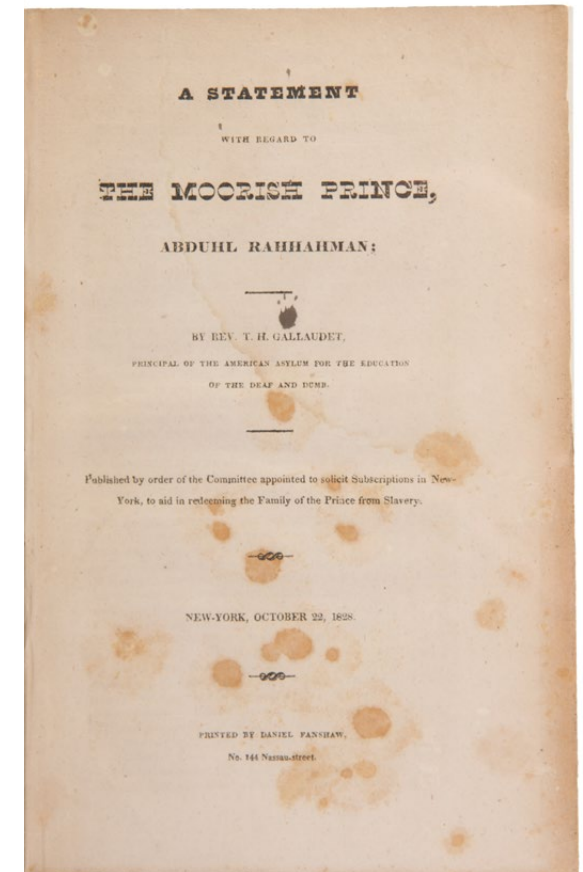
Prince Abduhl Rahhahman was the son of a West African king in what is now Mali. He served as a cavalry officer in his father's army and while on a punitive expedition against the Hebohs was captured and sold. He survived the journey to America where he was bought by Colonel Thomas Foster, a plantation owner from Natchez, Mississippi.

The Prince was recognised by Dr John Coates Cox, who had met him in Africa when he was nineteen, and who offered Foster a thousand dollars for the Prince. Foster refused the offer as the Prince had become such a valuable labourer. A second attempt was made years later before "some gentlemen in Natchez have interested themselves in the Prince's case. A representation was made on the subject to the Government of the United States, which, after having obtained the most satisfactory evidence of the truth of the Prince's history, directed its agent at Natchez to procure his freedom. On application for this purpose, Col. Foster manumitted him without any equivalent."

However, by this stage, the Prince had married and had five sons and eight grandchildren. **This pamphlet was published in a bid to raise funds to purchase manumission for the rest of his family.** Rev. Gallaudet recounts the story of the Prince before setting out his appeal to donors' sense of humanity, to their faith as Christians, and as a further strike against the slave trade. The pamphlet concludes with the testimonies confirming the Prince's identity.

Terry Alford's biography, *Prince Among Slaves* (New York, 2007), tells us that the Prince's appeal was unsuccessful and that he and his wife returned to Africa alone. After the Prince's death, his wife remained in Liberia and was later joined by two of her sons.

Shoemaker & Cooper, 33317.



The First Elected Judiciary in the United States

21 MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE. The Constitution of the State of Mississippi. As Revised in Convention, on the Twenty-Sixth Day of October, A.D. 1832.

First edition. Woodcut vignette & decorative border to upper wrapper. 8vo. Stitched as issued in publisher's printed self-wrappers, untrimmed, ownership stamp to upper wrapper, a little toned but very good. [2], 26pp. Washington [Miss.], Printed by Andrew Marshalk, 1832. £7,500

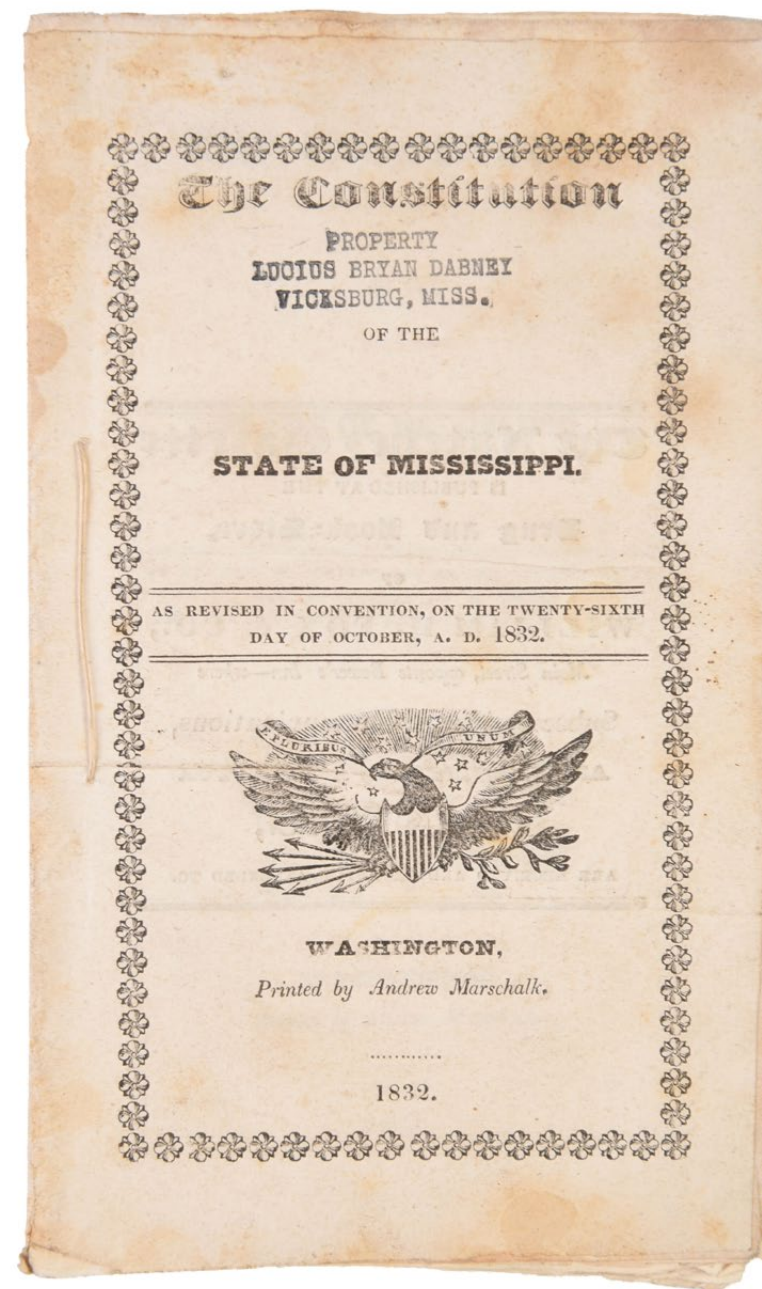
The rare Marschalk printing of Mississippi's second constitution, the document which established the first elected judiciary in the United States.

Mississippi first adopted a constitution in 1817 (Marschalk was also the printer) and there were subsequent printings in 1821 and 1822. However, as a result of the removal of both the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations (i.e. two-thirds of the whole state), and the subsequent demographic changes, a new constitution was required.

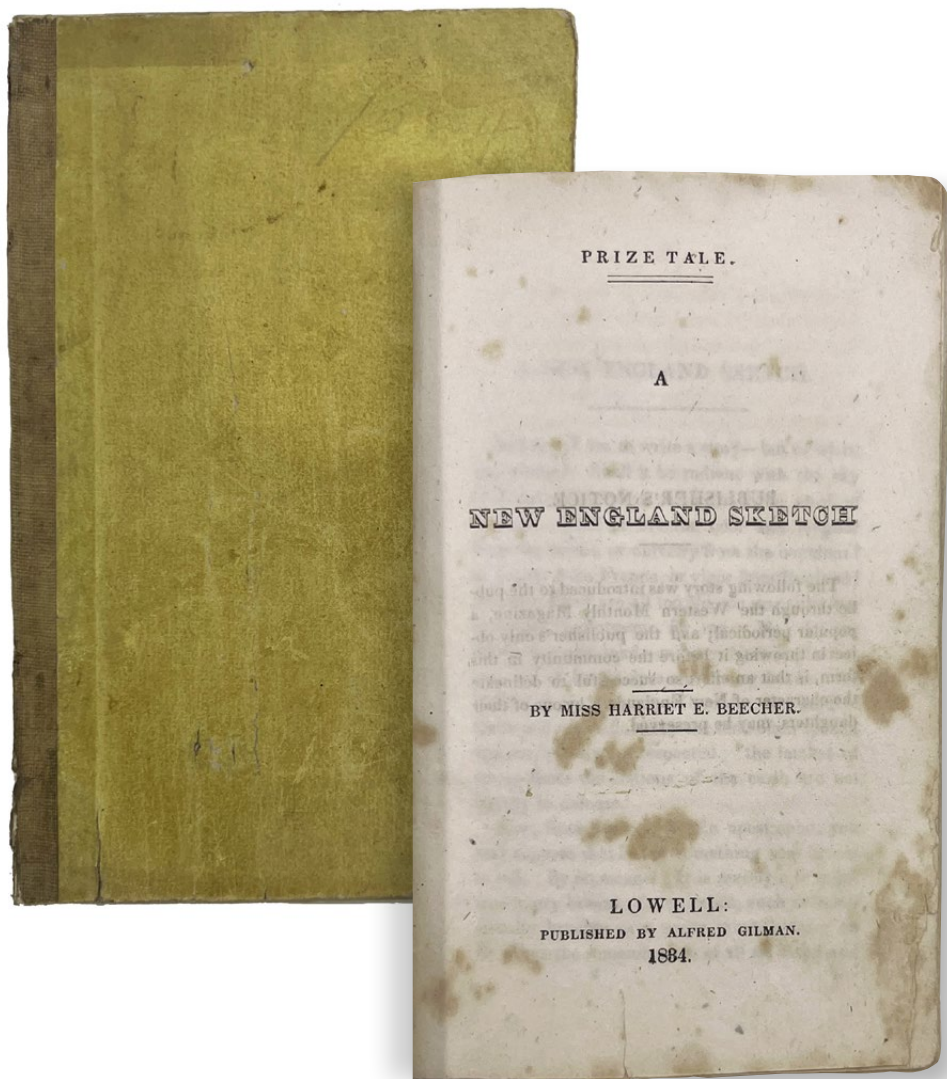
This new *Constitution* is important in many respects, significantly it abolished land ownership as a prerequisite to hold public office, **but of greater importance is the clause that allowed for the popular election of judges and public officials.** They were previously appointed and the method of their selection had been the biggest issue at the Mississippi Constitutional convention held in that year. “[T]he method of selection for judges, splintered the assembly into three distinct camps. The more conservative element, labeled ‘aristocrats’ by delegate Stephen Duncan, preferred to continue having judges appointed. The ‘half-hogs’ promoted a mixed system, with appointment of appellate judges and election of the trial bench. The ‘whole-hogs’ endorsed the changeover to a fully elected judiciary. The convention eventually settled on the third option, **making Mississippi the first state to elect its judges**” (Winkle).

In fact, **a new provision was added affecting Native Americans, including the offer of American citizenship for those who remained in Mississippi.** However, this seemingly inclusive gesture demanded the forfeiture of their tribal sovereignty and thus encouraged migration so that these lands could be opened for cotton cultivation and staffed by enslaved workers. As such, it's with some surprise that on page 24 we read that **slave traders were prohibited from operating in Mississippi.** That provision was largely ignored and, furthermore, plantation owners were allowed to continue to import enslaved workers into the state.

Washington was a small town near Natchez (see the advertisement for the *The Natchez Gazette* on the verso of the upper wrapper) and an early seat of Mississippi's government. Marschalk was active there between 1813 and 1830. The Marschalk printing is only listed twice in auction records: Eberstadt in 1964 and Parke Bernet in 1967. Peter Isler in Jackson also printed a rather drab edition of the



Constitution the same year. No priority has been established between the two, but the Marschalk is much rarer and more handsome. *Not in Owen; not in Sabin* (but cf. 49494 for the Jackson imprint); Winkle, J.W. “Constitution of 1832” in *The Mississippi Encyclopedia* (Centre for Study of Southern Culture) 2018, accessed online — <https://mississippiencyclopedia.org/entries/constitution-of-1832/> — 9 May 2024.



Harriet Beecher Stowe's First Book of Fiction

22 STOWE (Harriet Beecher). Prize Tale. A New England Sketch by Miss Harriet E. Beecher.

First edition. 16mo. Original faded yellow wrappers, simple cloth spine, title-page and the first two leaves damaged at the lower left corner (not affecting text), another leaf (pp.7-8) roughly trimmed and a little short in the top margin, some foxing, the spine with some fraying, but an excellent copy. 52pp. Lowell, Alfred Gilman, 1834. £15,000

Very rare, in lovely original condition: Harriet Beecher Stowe's first major work, published almost twenty years before her worldwide success with *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, the bestselling work which revolutionised American literature. Written and published when she was only 23, the story has as its main protagonist a dour but generous Connecticut Yankee, modelled on Beecher Stowe's great-uncle Lot Benton, the man who had raised her father. This is the most famous of her writings from the earliest phase of her career before her marriage and is considered one of the great desiderata of her entire oeuvre.

Harriet Beecher Stowe (1811-1896) moved to Cincinnati in October 1832, where her father had been appointed head of the Lane Theological Seminary and her sister Catharine established the Western Female Institute. Stowe taught in her sister's school and also became a keen member of the local literary society, which is likely where she first heard about the prize competition being run by the indefatigable James Hall in his influential literary magazine the *Western Monthly* in late 1833. Not only did she win the \$50 prize on offer, but the story was singled out for the rare privilege of being separately printed, so that, as the editor's note here comments, "an effort so successful to delineate the character of New Englanders, by one of their daughters, may be preserved." The prize was said to have been awarded to her without hesitation, her son Charles Edward Stowe later recording that it gave his mother an "insight into her own ability, and so encouraged her that from that time on she devoted most of her leisure moments to writing."

The story has since been recognised as an early flourishing of her signature style, becoming a centrepiece of her collected short stories, appearing as "Uncle Tim" in her first *Mayflower* (1843) and then again as "Uncle Lot" as the opening story in her expanded *The May Flower* (1855). Usually referred to, by Sabin and others, as her first book, it is also her first piece of fiction (given that she had earlier joint-issued with her sister a small *Primary Geography for Children* in 1833). It has usefully been described, therefore, as "**really the first book of Harriet B. Stowe**" (Anderson Galleries, Henry Cady Sturges sale, 1922).

For an author as famous as Harriet Beecher Stowe, it's incredible that a work such as this should have such low institutional holdings. OCLC locates just 11 copies at AAS, Huntington, Harriet Beecher Stowe Center, Yale, Newberry, Chicago, Harvard, Williams College, Princeton, Cincinnati & Hamilton County Public Library and Wisconsin Madison.

Similarly, there are just a handful of copies located at auction. The last at Christies in 2023 made \$20,160 and wasn't nearly so nice as this copy. Before that is Goodspeed in 1970 (\$750) and 1953 (\$150). BAL, 19324; Sabin, 92448.

Fontaine Translated into Creole

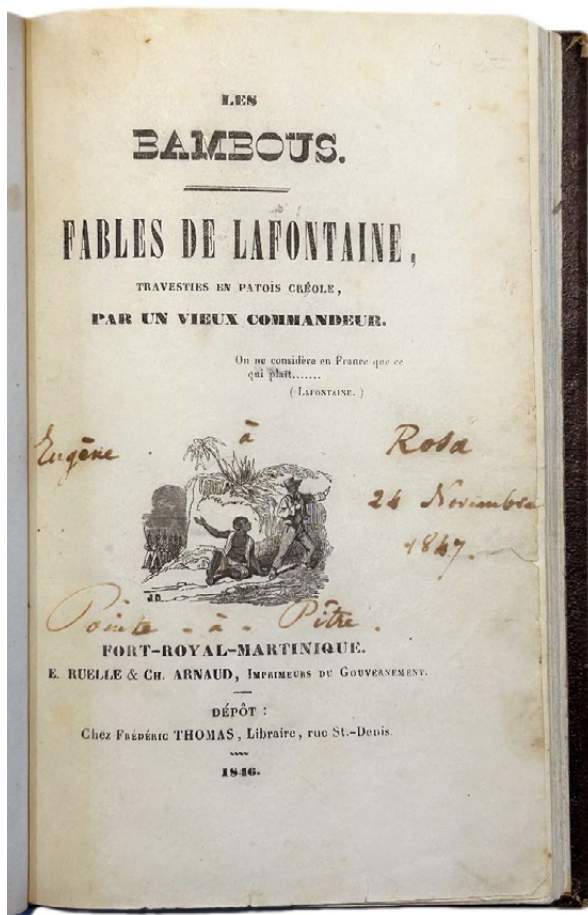
23 [FONTAINE (Jean de la)], MARBOT (François-Achille). *Les Bambous. Fables de Lafontaine, travesties en patois créole, par un vieux commandeur ...*

First edition. Woodcut vignette to title-page. 8vo. An unsophisticated copy in contemporary roan-backed boards, spine gilt, text toned with some foxing, contemporary ms. inscription to title-page. ii, 140pp. Fort-Royal, Martinique, E. Ruelle & Ch. Arnaud, imprimeurs du gouvernement, 1846. £1,500

Very rare first edition of this collection of fables from Jean de la Fontaine (1621–1695) translated into Martinican Creole. The fifty fables included here all retain their French title, such as “Le Corbeau et le Renard” and “Les Deux Mulets” with the creole text below.

François-Achille Marbot (1817–1866), a relative of the famous General Marcellin Marbot, was born in Martinique. He also joined the navy in 1829 and rose through the ranks to become a naval commissioner. He made these translations during his spare time. He died while stationed in Saint-Denis de la Réunion.

With a presentation inscription from Eugène to Rosa (Pointe-à-Pitre), dated 24 November 1847. OCLC locates copies at NYPL, Princeton, Harvard, BL, BnF, and Paris Mazarine.



THE AMERICAS

Pleading with Gerrit Smith for “The Freedom of Eight Slaves”

24 STARBUCK (Darius Henry). [A remarkable ALS relating to the fate of an enslaved family in North Carolina.]

Holograph ms. in ink. Bifolium measuring 320 by 202mm. Wove paper, postal stamps and address to last page. Very good, water damage and old repairs to address panel but textually complete. 2½pp. Salem, North Carolina, 29 September, 1849. £3,000*

A remarkable letter, testament to the confused and brutal realities of slavery in the 1840s, as a prominent lawyer describes the fate of an extended family, “given” to him in the will of an old family friend.

The letter was written by Darius Henry Starbuck (1818–1887), from a prominent Quaker family in North Carolina. A graduate of Guilford College and lawyer, he was a delegate to the North Carolina state constitutional conventions of 1861 and 1865. After the War President Andrew Johnson appointed him to the federal district court, President Ulysses S. Grant making him State Attorney in 1770.

Significantly, the letter is addressed to Gerrit Smith (1797–1874), the abolitionist and philanthropist, host of the Fugitive Slave Convention of 1850 and one of the “Secret Six” who gave financial support to John Brown’s raid on Harper’s Ferry in 1859. Smith’s house “Peterboro” (misspelt by Starbuck here as “Petersborough”) in Madison County, New York, would become a famous stop on the Underground Railway. Smith’s fame was such that Starbuck, more than 700 miles away to the south, felt he could appeal to him for help and support when all of his other avenues were exhausted.

Starbuck writes that the family group had been the “only property” of a man of Salem called Thomas Adams. Starbuck continues that although Adams had expressed “a desire that I should emancipate them,” the labyrinthine debts on the estate had meant that he had only been able to keep the family together by paying off creditors to the amount of \$1000.

This brings Starbuck to the heart of his request: “From the fact that the freedom of the slaves was a matter which Mr. Adams had very much at heart, I am desirous to get them free if I can have that amount refunded me. The negroes would bring at this moment more than (\$3,000.) three thousand dollars if I would sell them but this is something I wish to avoid if possible. But I am not able to lose this amount of money. Hence I shall be under the necessity of continuing them in slavery, or selling part of them to refund me in order to free the balance. Their being all of one family would make this a painful duty to separate them.” The letter concludes with doubtless the most important section, giving unrecorded details of the family: “Perhaps a more minute description of these slaves may interest you. The two oldest, Syphax & Letty are brother & sister. Syphax is about 35 years old & has a free woman of color for a wife who has three children by him. Letty is about 32 years old, has a slave husband and six children, the oldest of whom is about 15 years of age.”

A full transcript is available on request. [see image following]

Salem North Carolina Sept. 29th 1849

Sir.

I trust you will excuse a stranger for calling your attention to a matter calculated to enlist the sympathy of every feeling heart. It is the freedom of eight slaves.

About six years past an elderly gentleman by the name of Thomas Adams called to me his slaves, (which were his only property,) expressing a desire that I should emancipate them. At that time he was much involved in debt. Many of his creditors brought suit & pressed payment, his negroes being his only property were about to be sold to make payment. After applying to neighbors & other neighbors to assist him to no avail, he then applied to me & begged me to intercede in his behalf to prevent the negroes from being sold, promising me a bill of sale for them. I accordingly paid off most of the claims & he made me a bill of sale for the slaves, I not being able to loose the money paid out.

He died nearly two years ago. And after a series of continued litigation from that time to the present, with his heirs who were nephews & nieces living in Alabama & Mississippi, I succeeded in establishing my title to the negroes. In consequence of this litigation, the costs, together with the demands at present against the estate, with those I have paid off, amount to near a thousand dollars.

From the fact that the freedom of these slaves was a matter which Mr. Adams had very much at heart, I am desirous to set them free if I can have that amount refunded me. The negroes would bring at this moment more than \$3000.00. Three thousand dollars if I would sell them: but this is something I wish to avoid if possible.

An Important Quaker Writes on Paul Cuffe

25 ARMISTEAD (Wilson). ALS to a fellow Quaker regarding Paul Cuffe. Holograph ms. in ink. Single sheet. 4to. Fragile with old folds. Leeds, June 18, 1850. £2,500*

A rare letter by Wilson Armistead with news of his trip to the United States, his ongoing interest in Paul Cuffe, and criticisms of his fellow Quakers.

Like many Quakers before him, Wilson Armistead (1819–1868) became interested in the abolition of the slave trade. Armistead’s interest was deeper than most and in 1848 he published *A Tribute for the Negro*, a compendium of 150 biographies of people of African descent including Equiano, Frederick Douglass, Cinque, Toussaint L’Ouverture, Phillis Wheatley, and Ignatius Sancho.

Here Armistead writes to Silvanus Thompson respecting the whaler, abolitionist and businessman Paul Cuffe (1759–1817). The son of Coffe Slocum, a freedman from West Africa, and Ruth Moses, a Wampanoag woman, he amassed a fortune through his whaling business. Later he became involved in Black emigration to Sierra Leone and made two trips to Africa, the first in 1811, then second in 1815. In 1840, Armistead published a pamphlet titled *Memoir of Paul Cuffe, Man of Colour. Compiled from Authentic Sources*. A decade later, Armistead’s interest in Cuffe was still evident. He writes here having just spent three months in the United States:

“I should also be glad to see to the [letter] from P[aul].C[uffe] to which thou alludes which I would return promptly. I made several enquiries respecting P[aul].C[uffe]. on the other side but to no purpose; his descendants appear to be scattered and little known by Friends. If the latter had done their part faithfully we should have many Paul Cuffes among us.”

He continued to make observations: “The Coloured class are in a most degraded condition in America, & prejudice is strong against them everywhere. I am writing out a few particulars to thee.” And then back to the Quakers, “I think James Bowden’s History of the Fr[ien]ds in America will be a very interesting work — there are sad division in America now — 5 distinct bodies bearing the name of Friends.”

Three years after he wrote this letter, he founded 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.

P. S. I think James Bowden's History of Frds. in America will be a very interesting work - there are sad divisions in America now - 5 distinct bodies bearing the name of Friends

Leeds June 18. 1850

Dear Friend

Silvanus Thompson

Thy kind letter of the 11th enclosing a copy of a letter from ~~Bobbe~~ Stephen Gould respecting P. Cuffe would have had an earlier acknowledgment - but many pressing engagements have claimed my attention after a 3 months absence from home on a visit to the United States - I thank thee for thy kindness & shall value the letter. I should also be glad to see thine from P. C. to which thou alludes which I would return thee promptly - I made several enquiries respecting P. C. on the other side but to no purpose; his descendants appear to be scattered & little known by Friends. If the latter had done their part faithfully we should have had many Paul Cuffes among us - The Coloured class are in a most degraded condition in America, & prejudice is strong against them everywhere - I am writing out a few particulars as to their ^{present} state & future prospects which may probably interest thee

Thy obliged friend
Wilson Armistead



Images of mid-19th Century Cuba

26 [CUBA], SCOTT (Capt. Andrew). A small volume of watercolours and one pencil depicting topographical scenes in and around Havanna and St. Jago Cuba.

18 watercolours on wove paper, 7 signed "A Scott", pasted or tipped onto brown paper album leaves, with ms captions to leaves in ink and pencil. Recently bound in handsome maroon morocco with gilt tooling and titles by Trevor Lloyd MBE. Three leaves remargined or mounted, with original captions preserved. Very good. Cuba, 1857-9. £7,500

Captain Andrew Scott Jr. (1798-1888) was a native of Portland, Maine. A sea-farer and trader he moved in mid-century to Flushing New York, where he is listed in the 1850 census as a ship's captain with real estate value of \$1500. He travelled widely and made small watercolour sketches whenever he could, showing a proficiency and confident use of colour beyond that of a mere amateur. In his early years, Scott served on the *Enterprise* during the War of 1812, and was aboard when she came into port with her captured prize *HMS Boxer*.

The present album comprises a fine series of watercolour studies made in and around Cuba in the late 1850s. The subjects offer a broad insight into Cuban society in the mid-nineteenth century, from grand plazas and churches to a humble shack at the mouth of a river, with the traditional racks of drying fish, and a picture





St Juan (Dr. Wilson's)
near St. Juan

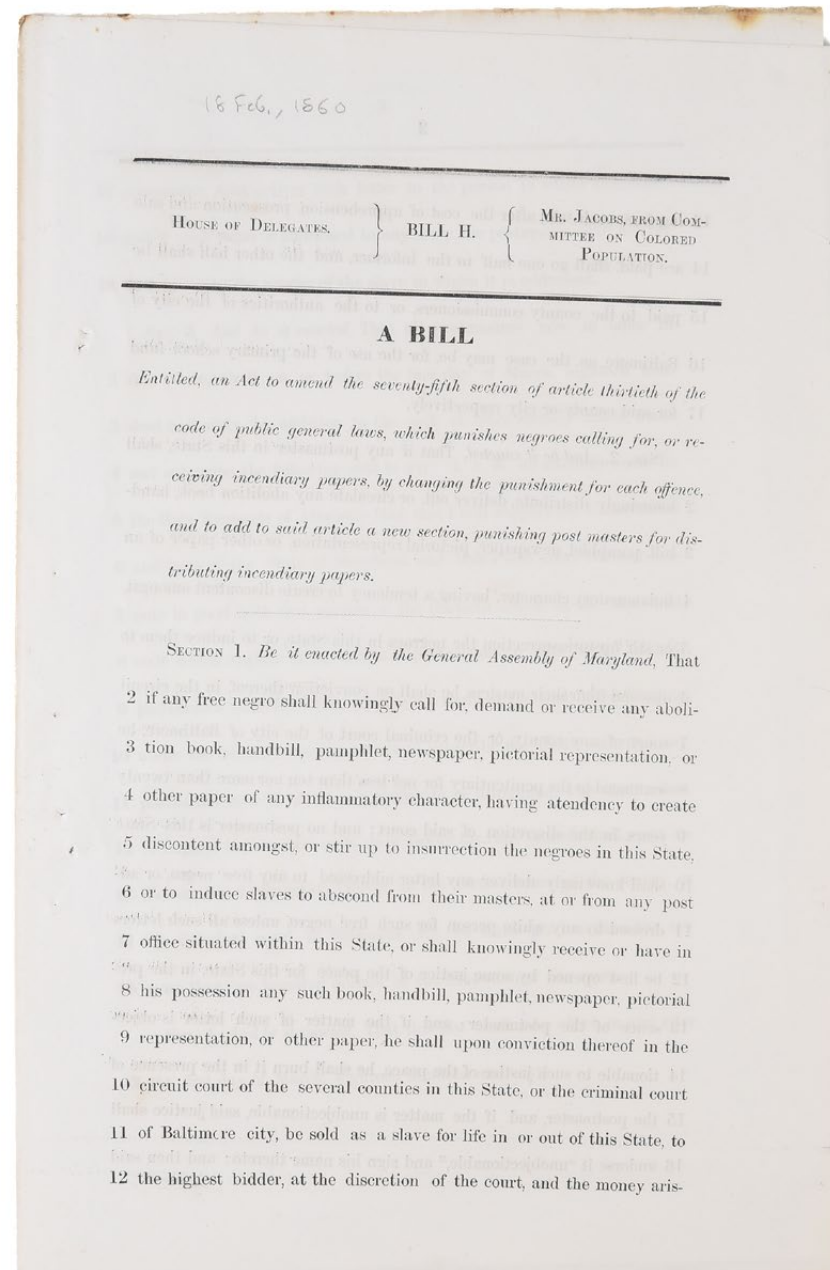
of what is almost certainly the beginning of construction on the church in rural sugar town Sagua la Grande. **There is a fine bustling street view of the Spanish style balconied houses down Hernandez Street, and another image showing enslaved workers labouring at the Wilson estate at Camarioca near San Juan. (Slavery wasn't fully abolished in Cuba until 1886.)** The waterfront views include a picture made whilst quarantining on St Jago Island (the largest of the Cape Verdes), and several boldly colourful sunsets.

The captions are as follow:

1. "Plaza Santiago de Cuba"
2. "Church Sagua la grande"
3. "St Jago from Fabo's(?) house"
4. "St Jago from Quarantine"
5. "St Jago from Tierra Fiegger(?)"
6. "Mercedes Street Havana — 1857"
7. "St Juan (Dr Wilson's) near St Jago"
8. "Paralta near St Jago"
9. "Sp. Frigate "Esperanza" Havana. Jany 1857"
10. "Facou Theatre Havana. 1857"
11. "St Francisco Church Havana 1857"
12. "Near Havana. 1857"
13. "Moro Havana from the Punta Gateway 1857 Havana — Lopez garroted here"
14. "Cuba Fountain Havana"
15. "Havana" [waterfront scene]
16. "Moro Santiago de Cuba"
17. "Entrance of the Sagua la grande river"
18. "wild passiflora Cuba"



THE AMERICAS



An Extraordinary Bill Banning Abolitionist Literature

27 MARYLAND HOUSE OF DELEGATES. Mr. Jacobs, from Committee on Colored Population ... A Bill ... which punishes negroes calling for, or receiving incendiary papers.

Printed slip bill. Folio. Unstitched, a fine copy. 3, [1]pp. [Annapolis, MD, January, 1860.]

£8,500

essence of the war as “no struggle between different ideas, but between barbarism and civilization.” He unpacks this contrast further by saying: “The North *thinks* — can appreciate argument — it is the nineteenth century — hardly any struggle left in it but that between the working class and the money kings. The South *dreams* — it is the thirteenth and fourteenth century — baron and serf — noble and slave.”

Furthermore, Phillips emphasises his support for Abraham Lincoln, discusses the constitutional issues behind secession, and argues that the Civil War is a “holier” cause than the Revolutionary War. He beseeches abolitionists and Americans to “wipe away the stain that hangs about the toleration of human bondage.”

ANB notes the importance of Phillips’ speeches: “In the years immediately before the Civil War Phillips’s oratory, not his labors for the American Anti-Slavery Society, defined his greatest significance ... [H]e fashioned speeches that dramatized the moral imperative facing the North: people must confront the South and destroy slavery. Collected in books and widely reprinted in newspapers, Phillips’s speeches, particularly those urging defiance of the 1850 Fugitive Slave Law, supporting free-soil struggles in Kansas, and praising John Brown’s invasion of Harpers Ferry, gave Yankee political culture a strain of egalitarian extremism that presaged a war for slave emancipation. The onset of the war itself magnified Phillips’s stature and influence as “abolition’s golden trumpet.” Discarding his disunionism, he declared secession to be treason and demanded war aims that would free the slaves, cede them their former masters’ lands, grant them full civil rights, furnish them with free public education, and guarantee them full manhood suffrage.”

An unenthusiastic graduate of Harvard Law School, Wendell Phillips (1811–84) found an outlet for his intellect and passion when introduced to Boston’s abolitionist circle by his wife, Ann Terry Greene, who was “a fervent supporter of the abolitionist editor William Lloyd Garrison, and a dedicated member of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society” (*ibid*). Garrison’s newspaper, *The Liberator*, the most successful of its kind is responsible for this publication.

The War in Georgia

29 [UNION ARMY, ANON.] Tybee Lighthouse.

Pen & ink with watercolour. Measuring 145 by 225mm. Previously mounted with tape residue to verso along ms. ink description. [Savannah, Ft. Pulaski, c. April, 1862.] £950*

A lovely watercolour illustrating an important location in the Civil War. Tybee Lighthouse was occupied by the Confederates until 1862 when, after a gruelling 112-day siege, they were overwhelmed by Union troops and forced to seek refuge at Fort Pulaski.

The description on the verso, written by a Union soldier on the eve of the attack on Fort Pulaski, reads thus:



“The Tybee Lighthouse is situated upon Tybee Island at the entrance of the Harbor of Savannah and about eighteen miles from Savannah. The light has been for a long time until & the light house itself used as a barracks for the Savannah [i.e. Republican] Blues it is now however as well as the island in our possession. The town is situated near the light house and was built during the War of 1812 over this the Stars and Stripes now waves and with a few determined riflemen can be held against a strong force without artillery. The rebels deserted this place taking with them all their artillery — in possession of this island Ft. Pulaski may be shelled & taken during a reconnaissance today by Gen. Sherman and others.”

General Sherman’s troops attacked Fort Pulaski on 10 and 11 April of that year and retained it for the remainder of the war.

The Tybee Lighthouse is situated upon Tybee Island at the entrance of the Harbor of Savannah and about eighteen miles from Savannah - The light has been for a long time until & the light house itself used as a barracks for the Savannah Blues it is now however as well as the island in our possession -

The town is situated near the light house and was built during the war of 1812 over this the Stars & Stripes now waves and with a few determined riflemen can be held against a strong force with our artillery -

The rebels deserted this place taking with them all their artillery - in possession of this island Ft. Pulaski may be shelled & taken - during a reconnaissance today by Gen. Sherman and others



Jamaica (Island) Cornersall Street Dalnourk.

conservative Catholic ally Archduke Maximilian as monarch of a Second Mexican Empire was a bloody intrusion into Mexican independence, hot on the heels of their own Civil War. All captioned, some with additional annotations, the large format sketches in this album offer eyewitness insight into the action of the French 99e Régiment de l'Infanterie de ligne in particular.

Gondallier de Tugny (1834–c.1890) served as a lieutenant in the 99e throughout the second French intervention into Mexico. A talented artist and journalist, he provided both reportage from the battlefields and illustrations, some of which are present as drafts in this sketchbook. Though his contributions to the album are not signed, they are easily identifiable from his credited drawings in the publication.

The album begins in Tenerife, then moves on to Jamaica, where two fine watercolour studies are supplemented by an additional seven lithographs from Adolphe Duperly's rare publication *Daguerian Excursions in Jamaica*. From there to Vera Cruz, Rancho Nuevo, La Soledad, Passo Ancho, Cordova, and finally **Orizaba where there are a series of detailed annotated views from high vantage-points.**

La Soledad and Orizaba were significant theatres in the war, the former being the site in February 1862 of the signing of the Convention of La Soledad, a peace treaty between allied European powers and the Mexican Republican government. There are also two amateur photographs taken in Orizaba, which add to the already detailed record of this action.

Alongside the works of de Tugny, there are an additional twelve pictures in another hand, signed "E.P." These are the work of E. Pillaux, a comrade of de Tugny's in the 99e. Even without the initials to mark them as Pillaux's, they are distinctive in style, with a softer and more intimate focus on local people of Jamaica and Mexico, and on still life studies of natural history. Pillaux's pictures include six delicate portraits of women from Soledad, one with a vignette botanical study, plus two watercolours of dead birds, annotated "*tués par Billot le 1r Avril, dessines par Pilleux, mangés l'adit jour.*" The Billot mentioned as the killer of the birds is almost certainly Jean-Baptiste Billot (1828–1907), commandant of the state of Chihuahua. He had a long and celebrated French military career, culminating in his appointment as minister for war in 1882 during the second ministry. During this time he oversaw the Dreyfus Affair, and was implicated for conspiracy by Émile Zola.

De Tugny was present in Mexico from January 21st 1862 to May 2nd 1863, as part of the expeditionary force despatched to Veracruz at the order of Colonel Lhéruillier. The corps comprised 7000 men, and was commanded by General Lorencez. Orizaba, which features prominently in this album, was the base of operations for the French army, and from there they marched on Mexico City. The 99e were responsible for protecting the rear of the expeditionary force, and as such on 13th June 1862 the 150-man regiment were instrumental in forcing the retreat of 2000 Mexican troops under General Ortega, at the Battle of Cerro del Borrego.



THE AMERICAS



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This action is covered extensively by de Tugny's detailed and annotated topographical views.

De Tugny's record of his time in Mexico was not purely for his own pleasure, but rather reflects his engagement as a correspondent for one of nineteenth century France's most popular weeklies, *Le Monde Illustré*. Between July 1862 and February 1863 several of his drawings appeared as engravings in the periodical, accompanying reports from the theatre of conflict. Notable examples can be found in the following issues: 5 July, 1862 (pp. 9-10), 12 July, 1862 (p. 21), 14 February, 1863 & 28 February, 1863. Though the original works from which these engravings were produced were presumably mailed back to the publisher in Paris, the drawing of the convent in Orizaba in the album dated 26 April 1862 is similar enough to the engraving published in *Le Monde Illustré* on 12 July to suggest a preliminary draft. Likewise a version of the sketch dated 15 July 1862 of the bridge at Soledad, blown up by guerilla forces, appears in the 1 November 1862 issue.

It is rare to find such a detailed and legible eyewitness record of this turbulent time in Mexican history, capturing a sense of what it was to be a French soldier engaged in a mission of colonial expansion in the final years of the Second Empire. Furthermore, this album offers insight into the process of correspondence which relayed information about this foreign campaign back to the literate French domestic population, giving them a window to the frontlines.

A full list of captions is available on request.



255

114 minutes
quar. 13. 1862

1207

Orizabalucan

[Let there be no signatures on back of petition. Let each added sheet be of the same width as this. The signatures should be by the persons themselves, or else written at their request. Add, at close of each petition, the number of signatures contained, and name of Town, County, and State whence it comes. If the persons volunteering to obtain signatures exceed in number the blank headings sent, write or print others. Return this petition, when fully signed, to the person from whom received.]
N. B.—As this petition will not be presented till after next December 12, all who will then be eighteen years old have a right to sign it.

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES:

The Undersigned, Men of the United States above the age of eighteen years, earnestly pray that your Honorable Body will pass, at the earliest practicable day, an Act emancipating all Persons of African descent held to involuntary service or labor in the United States.

Suffragism & Abolition

31 WOMEN'S LOYAL NATIONAL LEAGUE. To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States ...

Letterpress handbill measuring 210 by 215mm. Bottom edge ragged, a little toned with a single repaired tear. N.p., c. 1863. £2,000

A rare relic from the Civil War linking the suffragist and abolitionist movements. The Women's Loyal National League was formed on 14 May, 1863 by two vital figures in the suffragist movement, Elizabeth Cady Stanton (1815-1902) and Susan B. Anthony (1820-1906).

"Although the Women's League built on the precedents set by women abolitionist petitioners in the 1830s, its organizers planned to do more. They hoped to create a political pressure group of women who would have an influence on the presidential election in 1864. Thus, Cady Stanton and Anthony endeavored to combine the goals of emancipation of the slaves with women's rights" (Davis). Indeed, they collected 400,000 signatures for this petition, which was presented to

Charles Sumner in February 1864 and proved essential to passing the Thirteenth Amendment.

The petition reads: "The Undersigned, Men of the United States above the age of eighteen years, earnestly pray that your Honorable Body will pass, at the earliest practicable day, an Act emancipating all Persons of African descent held to involuntary service or labor in the United States."

OCLC locates copies at Harvard and the Library Company of Philadelphia.

Davis, S., *The Political Thought of Elizabeth Cady Stanton* ... (New York, 2008) p. 122.

An Unrecorded Issue Published during the Civil War

32 [AMERICAN CIVIL WAR.] Port Hudson Freeman.

Vol. 1, No. 2. Broadsheet newspaper. 2pp. Splits along the folds, minor losses to creases and stains. Louisiana, 21 July, 1863. £3,500

An extremely rare copy of the second issue of *The Port Hudson Freeman*, previously believed only to have been issued once for July 14. The masthead has been altered to a more calligraphic style but the newspaper shares the same typography as the first issue.

During the Civil War, as Federal soldiers captured Confederate towns, they frequently commandeered local newspapers. Often, they would utilize these found printing presses to produce newsletters for their forces.

When Port Hudson in Louisiana surrendered to General Banks on January 8, 1863, some of the army's printers identified and used a local newspaper's tools. By July 15, 1863, they had published an issue of *The Port Hudson Free Press*. This issue, aimed at updating their comrades, prominently featured Union successes. Charles A. Ackert served as the editor of this edition.

This previously unknown issue discusses the Battle of Gettysburg and announces the turning point for the war as the "Last Ditch" that the recent march of General Lee into Pennsylvania, and the demoralization of his army, end the hope for the Southern Confederacy. The Gettysburg Campaign in July 1863 was the Confederacy's boldest offensive during the American Civil War. Confederate General Robert E. Lee aimed to alleviate strain on Virginia, defeat the Union Army on Northern ground, and dent Northern morale. However, just days into leading the Union army, George G. Meade clashed with Lee at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Over three days, the brutal battle saw 51,000 casualties and ended with the failed Confederate attack, Pickett's Charge. The Confederate army retreated, diminishing Lee's once-formidable reputation. Many historians see Gettysburg and Vicksburg's capture as the war's pivotal moments. Postwar debates often centered on the leadership during the battle, leading to the "Lost Cause" narrative of the war.

Provenance: Collection of Elsie and Philip Sang, privately acquired from the family.

The Port Hudson Freeman.

VOL. I.

PORT HUDSON, LA., JULY 21, 1863.

NO. 2.

OFFICIAL.

HEADQUARTERS, U. S. FORCES,
Port Hudson, La., July 14, 1863.
Special Order,
No. 5.

[Extract.]

6. Captain A. B. Long, 62d Massachusetts Volunteers, is assigned to temporary duty at these Head Quarters and will report in person to Col. Chickering, Provost Marshal.

By command of BRIGADIER GENERAL GEO. L. ANDREWS.

CHARLES A. HARTWELL, Lieutenant and A. A. General.

Col. CHICKERING,
Provost Marshal.

PROVOST MARCHAL'S OFFICE,
Port Hudson, La., July 15, 1863.

Captain A. B. Long, 62d Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers is announced as Assistant Provost Marshal of this Post, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

T. E. CHICKERING,
Colonel 3d Mass. Cavalry,
Provost Marshal.

PROVOST MARCHAL'S OFFICE,
Port Hudson, July 14, 1863.

CIRCULAR:

The Commanding General directs, that hereafter no citizens will be allowed to enter our lines under any circumstances whatever; that all citizens now within our lines be given 48 hours from July 15th, '63, to decide whether they will depart beyond our lines, or remain within them unconditionally. After July 25th no citizen will be permitted to go beyond our lines under any circumstances.

All enlisted men of the Confederate Army who have been paroled, return to our lines will be sent under guard to the Provost Marshal, who will send them under guard to the Provost Marshal at New Orleans.

T. E. CHICKERING,
Colonel 3d Mass. Cavalry,
Provost Marshal.

HEAD QUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Port Hudson, July 10, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 2.

The following hours for daily duties will hereafter be strictly observed by the troops composing the garrison of Port Hudson:

Reveille 5 A. M. Roll call at this hour.

Dinner 1 P. M.

Retreat Parade 6 P. M.

Tattoo 8:30 P. M.

Taps 9 P. M. Lights to be extinguished by command of Brigadier General George L. Andrews.

CHARLES A. HARTWELL,
Lieutenant A. A. General.

HEAD QUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Port Hudson, July 13, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 4.

No passes for officers, enlisted men or citizens, to leave the Post, will be given, except from these Head Quarters. The practice of giving such passes will be discontinued by officers who have assumed, without authority, to grant them.

This order will be published before every regiment of this command at their next evening parade.

By command of Brigadier General George L. Andrews.

CHARLES A. HARTWELL,
Lieutenant A. A. General.

Provost Marshal's Office,
Port Hudson, La.,
July 17, 1863.

Riding or Driving at a pace faster than six miles per hour, is strictly prohibited throughout this Post. The Provost Guard are instructed to arrest any officer, soldier or citizen, violating this order.

T. E. CHICKERING,
Colonel 3d Mass. Cavalry,
Provost Marshal.

[Written for the Freeman.]

The Lone Grave.

BY LIEUT. A. A. BALLOU, 62D MASS. VOL.

Down where the limes are weeping,
Weeping evermore,
They buried him all lonely,
Lonely by the shore.

Here the soft south winds sigheth,
Sigheth evermore,
Songs of sorrow and sadness
Lowly by the shore.

He to his home and kindred
Returneth nevermore,
For the young soldier sleepeth,
Lowly by the shore.

Here birds are ever singing,
Singing by the shore,
His requiem of glory
Glory evermore.

But who shall tell the story?
Pity God, we plore
Those who loved this soldier
Sleeping by the shore.

Port Hudson Locals.

A Post Office for this command will be opened to-day, near the Headquarters of Brigadier General Andrews, Commanding Post.

Two soldiers have died in this place lately, afflicted with Diphtheria.

The water in the Mississippi is ten feet higher than it was a week ago.

The steamer Venango from Memphis arrived this Port last evening. She brought with her a flat laden with coal.

The vendors in intoxicating beverages will find a notice in the Freeman for their special reading.

The steamer Leucora from Vicksburg brought 1,500 bales of hay to this Port last evening.

More cannon, we understand, has been disinterred inside of the recent rebel works at this place.

We are indebted to Capt. D. N. Stevens, Co. C, 60th Mass., for copies of late Cincinnati papers.

A salute was fired by the artillery stationed at this place, in honor of our victory over Lee.

The steamer North America from New Orleans, arrived at this Port yesterday morning. She brought that long-looked for individual, Paymaster, James R. Lofland, and Assistant Paymaster, Edward S. Butts.

During the past week more rebel cunning has been exposed. Another dead rebel who had been buried lately, so the head-board indicated, has, like Lot's wife, turned useful. Articles in the shape of Quartermaster's blank books, lead pencils, and pen-holders were in the box.

The steamers Volunteer, Captain Thomas Shuman, and Moderator, Captain A. Doyle, landed here on Saturday afternoon last, on their way down the river. They came from Natchez, and were freighted with beef cattle. The former having 225, and the latter 150 head on board.

"Carrying the war into Africa," is a new obsolete form of expression. "Carrying Africa into the war" is better.

A large drove of cattle, some nine hundred, arrived here by steamboat from Natchez Wednesday evening last. They were a portion of a drove of 7000 recently captured from Johnson, while being driven from this State to Missis-

The buildings used for the rebel sick, are in a filthy condition. We supposed the Chivalry although engaged in a small business, would pay more attention to those poor men they have captured into their service. But it is in keeping with Southern institutions. Laboring white men and the blacks being classed together.

The rebels at this place, following in the wake of their friends in Virginia, had a wooden imitation of a large gun mounted on the bluff fronting the river. It was intended as a big scare on the Essex. Some of our boys insist, but we rather think they were mistaken, that the rebels even went so far as to build a magazine for the dummy.

Two more river packets by the capture of Port Hudson fell into our hands. The Red Chief No. 1, and Star Light. They had been moored up Thompson

river last were towed out. Both are in good order, and that much abused individual, Uncle Sam, has plenty of use for them.

Several important notices from Col. T. E. Chickering Provost Marshal of this Post appear in the Freeman. Also one from Brigadier General Geo. L. Andrews, detaching Captain A. B. Long of the 62d Massachusetts Volunteers, Assistant Provost Marshal. Readers will peruse, and govern themselves accordingly. The order in relation to fast driving, is a good one.

On Saturday afternoon of last week, the steamers Iberville and Imperial started on a trip up the river with General Garretson's Cavalry on board. The daring raid made by this troop a short time since is still fresh in the minds of our readers. They have also rendered efficient aid in the reduction of Port Hudson. Captain Holcomb's 2nd Vermont battery fired a salute of thirty-five guns, and the 50th Mass. Regimental Band played some National airs, as they departed.

Captain Samuel E. Hays of the 10th Arkansas Regiment, once an editor and publisher of a newspaper, has evidently from conversation that we have had with him been a daring individual. He was with Gen. Walker in his Nicaragua expedition. Also, followed the fortunes of Lopez to Cuba. At the time of the surrender of Port Hudson, he was one of General Beauregard's staff. He is a near relative of Col. Jack Hays in Texas. The Captain, however, is unfortunate in making selections to display his valor. Secesh, like other unlawful marauding movements, will fail.

E. H. Martindale, Post Sutler, has opened two stores in this place. He intends to keep on hand a general assortment of goods and refreshments. Those who wish good articles will of course call upon Martindale.

Wm. Schoonmaker, of Co. D, 166th Regiment N. Y. V., has been detailed as head butcher in the Post Quartermaster's Department. Wednesday evening he met with quite an accident by being thrown from his horse, spraining one of his hands, and bruising himself considerably otherwise.

We notice that one of the best officers in the 128th Regiment N. Y. V.—Capt. CHARLES BOSTWICK—is now Major in the 1st Louisiana Engineers, (colored.) We knew him at home, and are pleased to learn that his superior attainments as an officer has been fully appreciated by the Commander of this Department. Although it was with reluctance that he left the Company which he was instrumental in organizing, we are rejoiced to find him in his present position.

A portion of the 50th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, consisting of Co. C, Capt. D. N. Stevens; Co. B, Capt. J. D. Ward, and Co. D, Lieut. Abbott, were detailed to act as guard, under command of Capt. Sturtevant,

assisted by Capt. Ward and Lieut. Upton of Co. A, acting as Adjutant, to proceed to Red River Landing, Vandalla and Natchez, with a portion of the rebel paroled prisoners who were surrendered to Major General BANKS at this place, consisting of Texas, Arkansas and Mississippi troops, numbering about 1,100 men. On Tuesday of last week they embarked on the U. S. transport St. Mary, Capt. Talbot, and arrived at Red River Landing about dark, where they "tied up" for the night and proceeded on their way the next morning, reaching Vandalla and Natchez at noon.

On the way up they passed several gun boats and steamers. On arriving at Natchez, they found it garrisoned by General Ransom's Brigade, who had taken possession of the place within a short time, capturing 7,000 head of cattle and 200,000 rounds of ammunition. At Natchez they saw some half dozen river steamers, among them the *Lemurian*, *Sunny South*, *Imperial* and *Planet*. After discharging the remainder of the prisoners they immediately started on their return to Port Hudson. The officers tender their thanks to Capt. Talbot and assistants of the St. Mary for the gentlemanly courtesy extended to them during the trip.

Major General Joseph Hooker has been released from command of the Army of the Potomac, and Major General Meade, commanding the Fifth corps, selected as his successor. Of his late doings with Lee, our readers are posted.

Gen. Sykes succeeds Gen. Mead in command of the 5th corps, and Gen. Newton the lamented Reynolds in the 1st corps.

each rail burnt in our houses, which amount shall be deducted from the share of the crop of those so expending which money after paying the proprietor of the plantation for the damage done shall be divided among those who burnt no rails each receiving his proportionate share as in the division of the crop

VII The hands are to be rated as 1/2 hands 3/4 hands and full hands, and the crop proportioned for distribution to be proportioned according to this classification

VIII The hours of work shall be from sunrise to sunset with a reasonable interval for dinner. All hands must move at the call of the agent, night work, out door work in inclement weather and work on Sunday will not be required unless the exigencies of the plantation make it necessary

In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names this 20th day of Jan^y 1868

Nathan X Thomas 2 1/2 hands
mark


his
Jacob X Moore 1 1/2 hands
mark

his
Harry X Young 1 1/2 hands
mark

his
John X Gill 1 hand
mark

his
Solomon X Young 3/4 hands
mark

Witness
O. Barber
D. Dunlap



The Echoes of Slavery During Reconstruction

33 THOMAS (Nathan). Articles of Agreement between Nathan Thomas Agent of J.S. Wilson and the Undersigned Labourers Employed by Him ...

Manuscript in ink. Single folded sheet to make 4pp, final page docketed, old folds, a little dusty and worn, 5 cent revenue stamp affixed to third leaf along with signatures. Very good. [Chester District, South Carolina,] 20 January, 1868. £4,750*

While the end of the Civil War brought about the abolition of slavery in the United States, the profitability of cotton and sugar crops remained vital contributors to the post-war economy. Just as the plantations which cultivated these remained a haunting symbol of the horrors of slavery, so too these *Articles of Agreement* ... provide a valuable witness to labour market conditions in the Reconstruction era and an echo of enslaved labour practices.

This labour contract is signed by four freedmen — Jacob Moore, Harry Young, John Gill and Solomon Young — (with “X”s) and Nathan Thomas, on behalf of John Simonton Wilson (1820–1902), plantation owner and secessionist, who served in the 1st South Carolina Cavalry in the Civil War.

Far from General Sherman’s promise of “forty acres and a mule” and the implied independence they would bring, the men here pledged “to conduct ourselves faithfully, honestly, civilly and diligently; to abide by all the rules made by said J.S. Wilson with the said agent for the government of the plantation.” Furthermore, they would have “visitors not entertain stragglers from that other plantation, nor leave the premises without the permission of said agent and his employer during work hours.” They would “take care of all tools ... and pay for the same out of our share of the crop if injured, lost or destroyed.” Similarly, they would be fined (by reduction in crop share or forfeiture) for “wilful disobedience,” “want of politeness” or “prolonged absence from the premises.” In return for such, they received dwellings “with land sufficient for vegetables and a patch” plus four mules.

Of additional interest, the contract outlines the rules for the division, distribution and sale of agricultural products, and much in the manner of the whaling industry workers were granted a share of the proceeds. Here each labourer “is to receive from said J.S. Wilson in payment of his own and the services of hands under him for distribution on the 1st of Jan^y next between himself and said hands the following portion of the crop raised by his force on said lands — to wit, one third part of the oats, corn fodder, hay and peas gathered and saved and one third part of the lint cotton or the market value thereof deducted therefrom the expenses of baling that portion of the cotton.” The parties agreed not to sell any portion of the “agricultural produce from the plantation until the end of the term of after the division of the crop without the permission of the said J.S. Wilson.”

Indeed, labourers were divided into three classes: “1/2 hands, 3/4 hands and full hands, and the crop for distribution to be proportioned according to this classification.” In this case, Jacob Moore, Harry Young were considered 1 1/2 hands, John Gill was 1 hand and Solomon Young was rated 3/4. Interestingly, Nathan Thomas was also rated on this document at 2 1/2 hands, suggesting an additional role to this one. The Articles are signed by two witnesses and there is a cancelled 5 cent revenue stamp affixed at the end of the document.

The very nature of agreements such as this with their fine structures and meagre provisions indicated the unease at, and resistance to, the notion of a liberated Black population and raised questions as to what emancipation might mean.

Articles of agreement between Nathan Thomas
agent of J. S. Wilson and the undersigned labourers
employed by him

I We the undersigned agree with Nathan Thomas as
agent to employ ourselves as labourers on the plan-
-tation of J. S. Wilson from Jan^y 1st 1868 to Jan^y 1st 1869
We are to conduct ourselves faithfully, honestly, civilly,
and diligently; to abide by all the rules made by said
J. S. Wilson with the said agent for the government of
the plantation. We agree to perform all labour on said
plantation or connected therewith which said J. S. Wilson
may require his said agent to have done. We agree to
keep only such stock as the proprietor may think proper to
permit. We are not to invite visitors, nor entertain stray-
-glers from that or other plantations nor leave the prem-
-ises without the permission of said agent and his
employer during work hours

II We agree to take good care of all tools & implements in-
-trusted to our charge by said agent and pay for the same
out of our share of the crop if injured, lost or destroyed.
also to be gentle and kind to all stock especially the work
animals entrusted to our charge, and to pay for any in-
-jury which they may sustain while in our charge.

III We further agree that the said Nathan Thomas
shall act as the agent of the said J. S. Wilson and as our
agent with him and to be directed in our labor by him
as agent or by the said J. S. Wilson the proprietor of the
plantation; to obey his orders and that our houses and
quarters shall at all times be subject to the inspection of
said proprietor; and that said agent shall have a book
kept by said J. S. Wilson in which he shall make an
entry of all advances of money, expended, or supplies fur-
-nished ~~to which are to be charged to him~~ by him for the benefit
of said Nathan Thomas as agent for the employees, shewing
for whom the money was expended, and to whom the supplies
were furnished which ^{are} to be charged to him as our agent
and to be deducted from that share of the crop which he
is to receive as such. In which book shall be made an
entry of all lost time, absences, refusal to work, or other disorderly
conduct which may impede the progress of the work on the
plantation. Lost time to be charged as follows. For vol-
-untary absence without leave and idleness while at
labor at the rate of two Dollars per day; for absence with
leave or on account of sickness at the rate of fifty

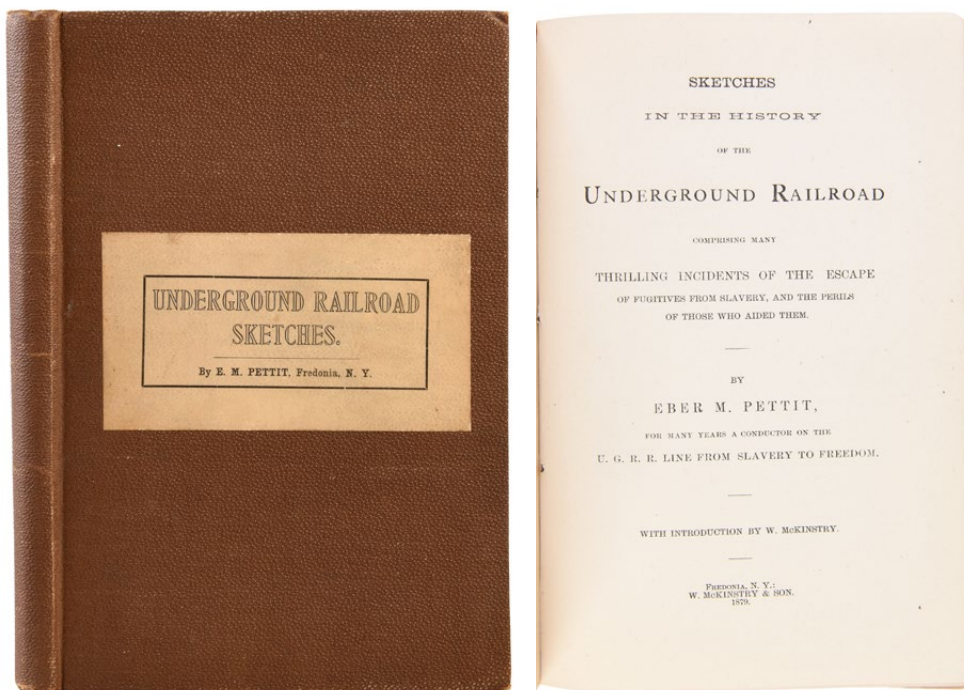
Inscribed by the Editor & Publisher

34 PETTIT (Eber M.) *Sketches in the History of the Underground Railroad* comprising many thrilling incidents of the escape of fugitives from slavery, and the perils of those who aided them.

First edition. Halftone frontispiece portrait with facsimile signature. 8vo. Original brown cloth with printed title label to upper board. Contemporary ink gift inscription to ffep. Very good. 174pp. Fredonia, NY, W. McKinstry & Son, 1879. £5,750

A very good copy of this important memoir by a conductor on the Underground Railroad, with a presentation inscription from the publisher, Willard McKinstry.

McKinstry (1815–1899) also provides the introduction for this volume, in which he gives a little background on its origins: “The sketches were first published in serial numbers at the solicitation of the Editors of the Fredonia Censor, with a view to the perpetuation of the personal recollections of a period in our history which, thanks to the Proclamation of our martyred President, can never in the history of this country be repeated ... It is some ten years ago that these sketches were written. With others they are now presented to the public in a more enduring form, with the hope that the respect for the memory of those engaged in the self-sacrificing work of befriending fugitives from slavery, may be more highly cherished” (xxi). The initial serialisation appeared from February 26, 1868, in the immediate aftermath of the Civil War. This was clearly an issue close to McKinstry’s heart as he not only saw these reminiscences through the press twice, but also personally inscribed and gifted this copy.



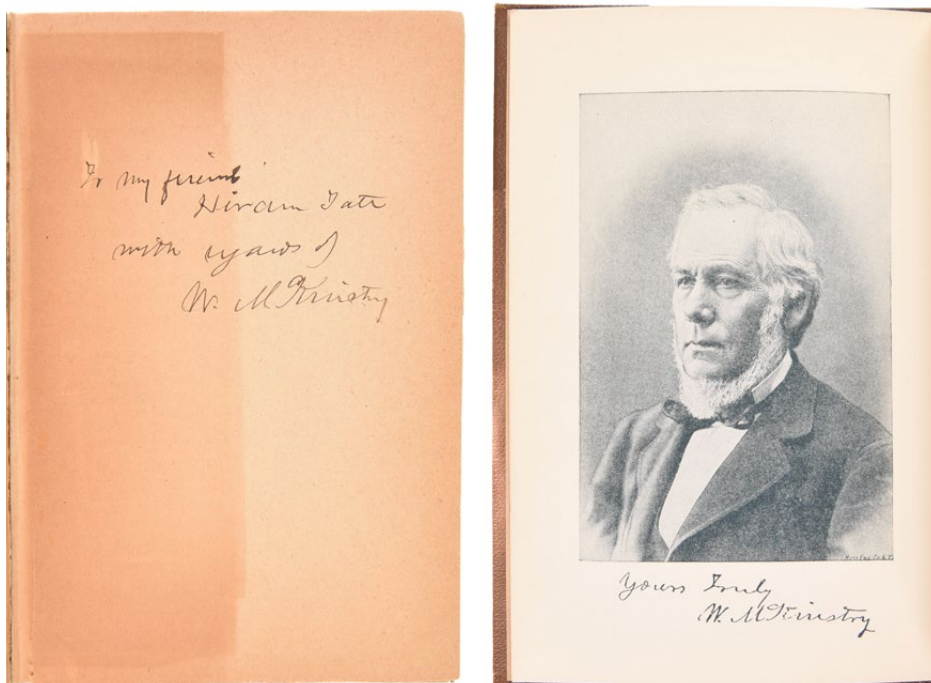
Eber M. Pettit (1802–1885) was an active member of the Fredonia Baptist Church, who came from a long line of New York State abolitionists. His family business was the marketing and sale of patent medicine, and this provided the ideal cover for his regular waggon journeys across state lines. In this capacity, he was a key figure in the clandestine transportation of enslaved people journeying from the southern states to Canada, during the years of the Fugitive Slave Act and the Civil War. With his operations based in Fredonia, Pettit stewarded his wards via a network of safe-houses, including one on the border of the Cattaraugus Reservation of the Seneca Nation. His destination was a Niagara River crossing point at Black Rock in Buffalo, where his passengers could cross safely into Canada.

Pettit’s sketches contain many heartbreaking reminiscences of the people he met in their flight to freedom. He does not shy away from the horrors of slavery, recounting the cruelty and sufferings endured by the passengers risking their lives to travel via the Underground Railroad. As such, this volume fits into the long tradition of biographical slave narratives as a testimonial tool in the fight for American abolition. It is no wonder that the work is dedicated to Frederick Douglass, both a leader of the Northern Underground Railroad network, and the author of one of the most famous slave narratives in the American canon.

The present binding is one of several variants, with others appearing in publisher’s cloth. Another badly water damaged copy in this binding came up at auction in 2022, also signed by McKinstry. It is scarce in commerce, with only three other copies recorded in Rare Book Hub since 1950.

Howes, P271.

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*Président Hyppolite, ses ministres & son état-major
Port-au-Prince
Haïti*

Haiti's 15th President

35 [HAITI.] President Hyppolite, ses Ministres & son état-major Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

Albumen photograph measuring 190 by 270mm. Laid down on a large album sheet and captioned in ms. in ink. [Port-au-Prince, 1890.] £1,250*

A magnificent photograph of Florvil Hyppolite (1827–1896) who served as Haiti's 15th president from 17 October 1889 until his death on 24 March 1896. Here he is seated with his ministers and staff not long after having been sworn in. The ministers are Leger Caurin, Justice; Hentjeans, Public Transport; Montpoint, War; Antenor Firmin, Finance; Saint-Martin Dupuy, Interior; and L. Rameau, Public Education.

THE AMERICAS

Hyppolite had previously served in the army. His success in quelling the *Cacos* rebels brought him to national prominence and secured his victory in the 1889 election. His time in office was marked by the introduction of the telephone to Haiti as well as the construction of the Iron Market (*Marche an Fé*). The market remains intact and now functions as a bazaar in central Port-au-Prince.

He was also concerned about Haiti's public image and worked with abolitionist and US ambassador to Haiti Fredrick Douglass. Together they "organized a Haitian exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, held to celebrate the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbus' arrival in the Americas." Douglass represented Haiti and gave a dedication speech before a large audience, which spoke of Haiti's valiant character, history, importance, and struggle from slavery to freedom to statehood" (Destin).

Destin, Y., "Haiti's Prized Presidential Legacies" in *Journal of Haitian Studies*, Vol. 20, No. 2 (Fall, 2014), p.199.

A Community Organisation for Philadelphia's Black Women

36 [PHILADELPHIA YWCA.] Colored Branch YWCA Calendar of Events, 1926.

First edition. Illustrated throughout. Oblong 8vo. Publisher's pictorial wrappers, lightly rubbed, but very good. [8]pp. [Philadelphia], YWCA Colored Branch, 1926. £950

A lovely piece of ephemera from the Colored Branch of the YWCA, which was founded in 1918 nearly fifty years after the first Philadelphia branch of the YWCA. The Colored branch sought to "make possible for every colored girl and woman the advantages so long enjoyed by the white girls and women of our community and to serve the present day need from the point of view of both the individual and the community" (Temple).

This calendar provides valuable insight into the activities of this branch, demonstrating its interest in education with classes in dressmaking and religion; the Be Square Club for employed girls and women; and sport (tennis, swimming, basketball) as well as providing health and social services for the community. There is a Mothers' club plus employment services. The program ends with "A School Girl's Creed" and a list of Club meetings at various Philadelphia-area schools. On the inside rear cover there is a list of the all-female committee members and staff.

Not on OCLC.

Anon., "YWCA in Philadelphia" Temple digital collections — <https://digital.library.temple.edu/digital/custom/ywcaphiladelphia> — accessed 9 May, 2024.



INDUSTRIAL

BE SQUARE CLUB Wednesday, 8:30 to 10:30 P. M.

This club offers a program of varied interests to girls and women who are employed.

Discussions.

Study Groups.

Singing.

Dramatics.

Hiking and Good Times.

Another club will be organized upon request of ten girls.

DINNER Every Thursday, 6:30 to 8:00 P. M.

You and your friends are welcome.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

Questions for a Young Woman of Today

October 21 to November 18

Thursday, 7:30 to 8:30 P. M.

Sunday "At Homes"

4:00 to 6:00 P. M.

The Educational Committee, working in co-operation with the Religious Education Committee, has planned some most interesting talks and discussions. They will include discussions of the situation in China, Japan, India, Haiti, and some of our own achievements.

Excellent music has been secured.

Sunday, November 7, 1926—Sunday, April 24, 1927.

All are Welcome.

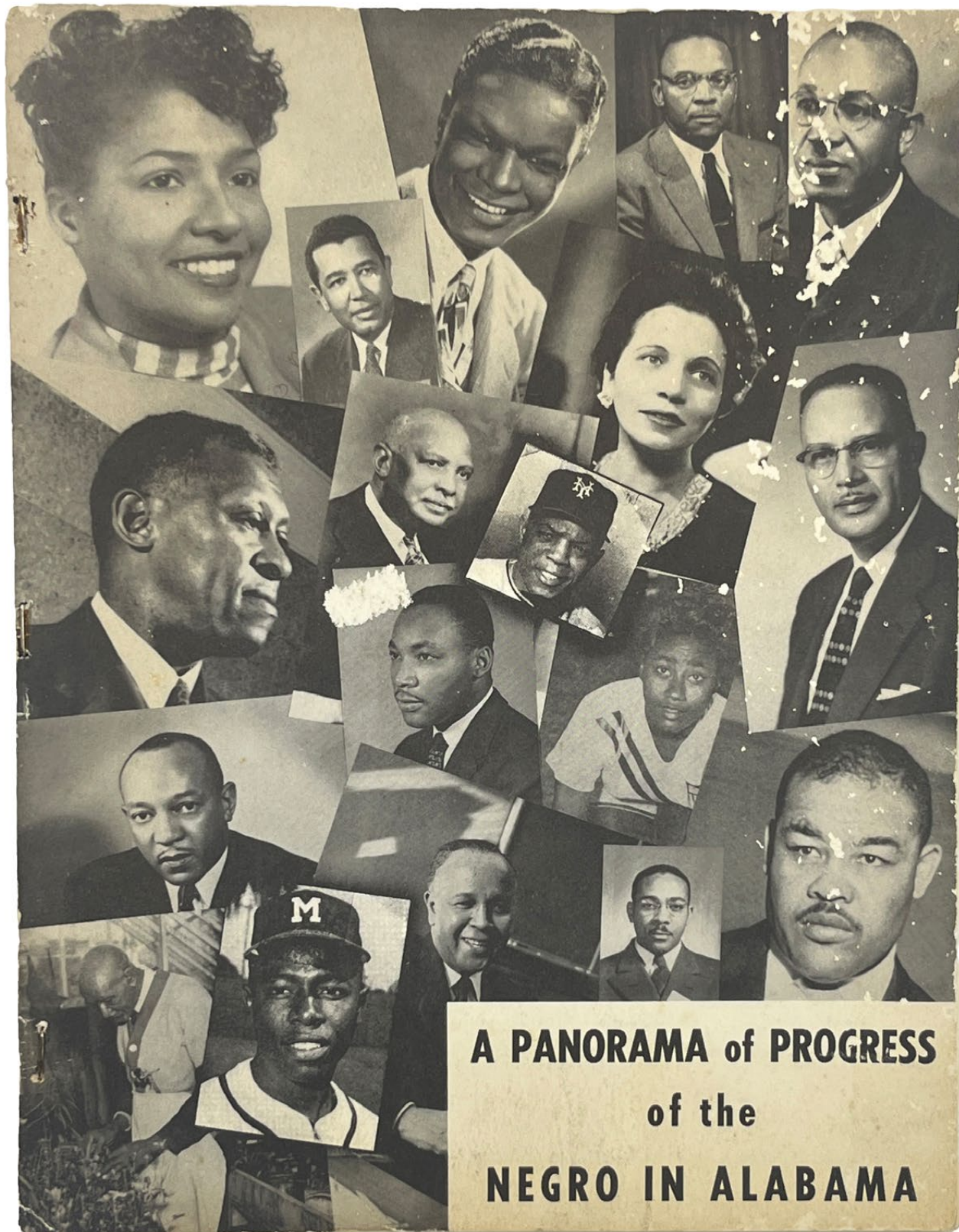


Industrial
Religious
Education
Meeting



Health
Education
Health
Center
Mother's
Club

Employ-
ment
Service
Room
Registry
Girl
Reserves



The Only Published Edition

37 DRAKE (J.F.), HARDY (J. Garrick). **A Panorama of Progress of the Negro in Alabama.**

First edition. Mimeographed text. 4to. Stapled in the publisher's photomontage wrappers, a little abraded, toned & foxed. 42pp. Normal, Alabama A&M College, 1959. £1,750

The brainchild of J. Gerrick Hardy and the fourth president of Alabama A&M Joseph Fanning Drake, **this publication highlights the positive — and often overlooked — contributions made by African Americans to the South and to the nation.**

Published five years before the Civil Rights Act, Hardy notes in the introduction that African Americans "the minority race" have been "exploited for the economic security" of the majority. He believes this system was further entrenched by effective parallel presses between the two communities. He adds: "[o]nly murders, thefts and rapes by Negroes make the front page of certain of our papers" and believes one way to combat this is through better communication and better publicity.

As such, Hardy has compiled a list of over 200 successful Alabamans whose achievements are worthy of recognition. The list includes literary figures such as Ralph Emerson, sports titans like Hank Aaron, and religious leaders including Martin Luther King, Jr. and Ralph David Abernathy. While the entries are short and seem somewhat hastily written, the positive thrust stands in stark contrast to the fear mongering picture that was being painted by the media and the government in the segregated South at the time.

An expanded edition is alluded to but was never published.
Very rare: not on OCLC.

*Mobilising Douglass in
The Service of the Civil Rights Movement*

38 [DOUGLASS (Frederick)], SHAHN (Ben). Frederick Douglass I-IV.

Coloured photo-screen prints in black and raw umber. Number 77 of 250 copies. Each measuring 555 by 425mm. A little edge-wear, signed and numbered in crayon by the artist. [Washington DC, Museum of African Art, 1965.]

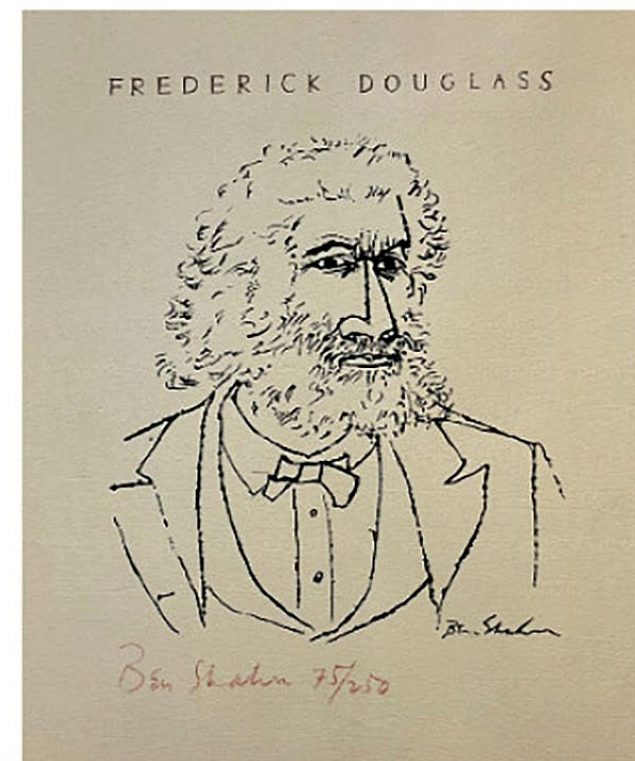
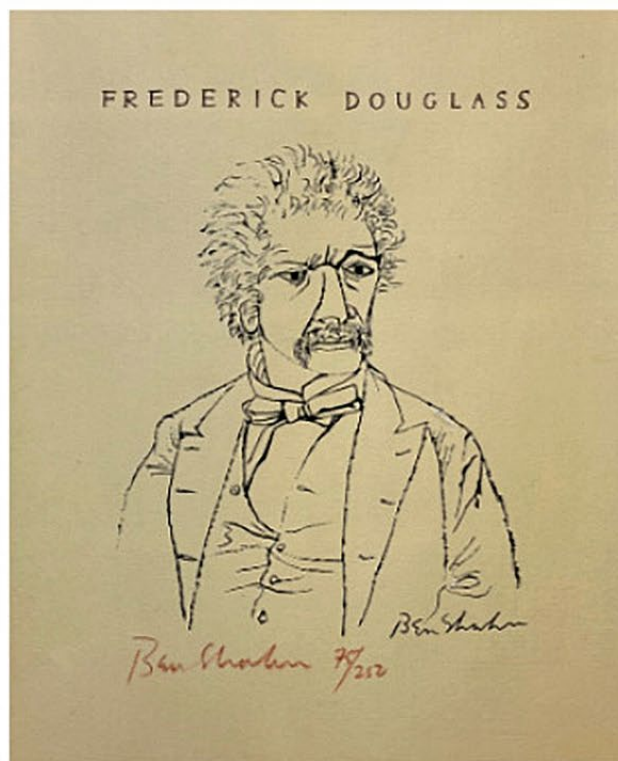
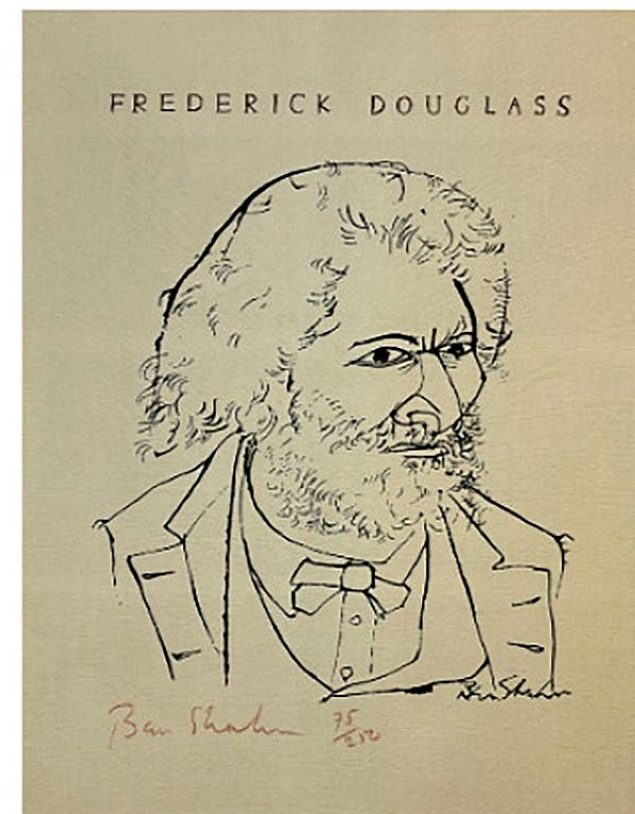
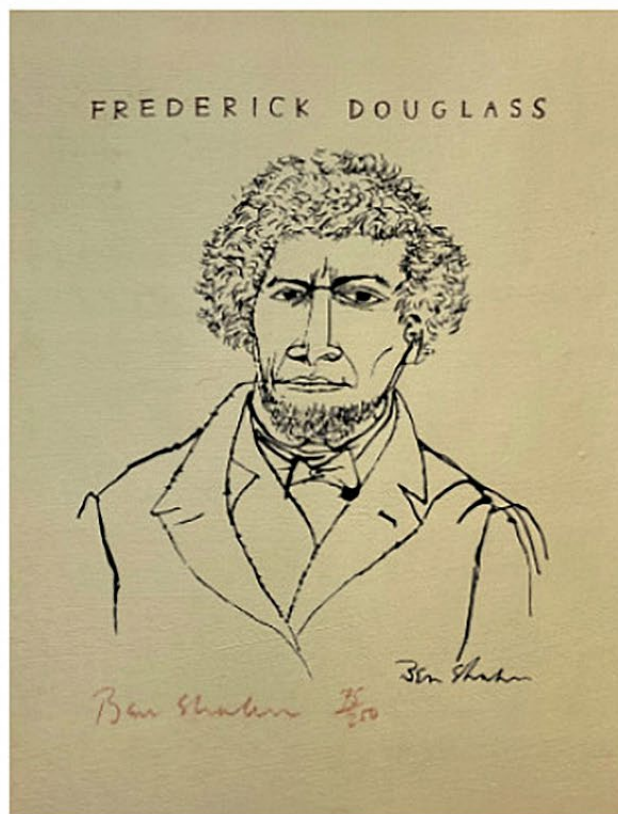
£3,750*

A complete set of Ben Shahn's (1898–1969) series of portraits of Frederick Douglass. The group not only coincided with the centenary of the end of the Civil War, and was a celebration of the most famous Black American of the nineteenth-century, but was also a comment on the civil rights movement in the United States.

Ben Shahn frequently collaborated with and contributed to projects involving Black life in America as well as South Africa, including winning an award for the design of a medal of Martin Luther King Jr., several portraits of the same, and works both sombre and hopeful, such as the print *I Think Continually of Those who were Truly Great* (1965). "In the mid-1860s, Shahn focused on the civil rights struggle in a characteristically personal way. He completed four drawings of Frederick Douglass ... The artist gave permission to the Museum of African Art in Washington to reproduce and sell a portfolio of these drawings to benefit the museum's Frederick Douglass Institution of Negro Arts and History. He personally signed and numbered each photo-silkscreen print" (Conrad).

Conrad, D.R., "Ben Shahn as Aesthetic Educator" in *The Journal of Aesthetic Education*, Vol. 15, No. 2 (April, 1981), p.79; Heyd, M., *Mutual Reflections: Jews and Blacks in American Art* (Rutgers, 1999); McNulty, *Collected Prints of Ben Shahn*, 71; Prescott, 97, 98, 99 and 100.

THE AMERICAS



MUHAMMAD ALI SKILL AND BRAINS AND GUTS



PRODUCED AND DISTRIBUTED EXCLUSIVELY BY THE BIG FIGHTS, INC.

A BRYANSTON RELEASE

COPYRIGHT © 1975 BRYANSTON PICTURES

75/248

"SKILL BRAINS AND GUTS"

The Greatest

39 [ALI (Muhammad)], THE BIG FIGHTS INC. Muhammed Ali: Skill, Brains, and Guts.

Offset lithographed movie poster measuring 1400 by 690mm. Old folds, two small closed tears to upper right hand side, but very good. N.p., The Big Fights Inc., 1975. £1,500*

Controversial and celebrated, Muhammad Ali (1942–2016) was the most famous athlete of the twentieth century.

First released in 1970 as *a.k.a. Cassius Clay*, this documentary on Muhammad Ali enjoyed a brief re-release in 1975 under this title. The film provides an overview of Ali's career from his youth, through his exile for refusing to be inducted into the army during the Vietnam war, to his return to boxing and the landmark fights against Joe Frazier and George Foreman. It includes archival footage of Malcolm X, heavyweight fighter Drew Bundini Brown, and cornerman Angelo Dundee.

Very rare in any condition, this dramatic oversize poster would've been used for drive-in theatres and is much rarer than the smaller format occasionally seen. Big Fights Inc. was a collaboration between Bill Cayton and Jim Jacobs, who directed this film. This re-release was likely to coincide with the Thriller in Manila, the third and final fight against George Foreman in October, 1975.

The First African-American President

40 [OBAMA (Barack).] Obama for Illinois. Democrat for U.S. Senate 2004.

Fold-over yard sign printed blue and white on both sides. Measuring 420 by 650mm. Inscribed & signed by Obama in black marker. [?Cincinnati], Pcsigns.com, www.obamaforillinois.com, paid for by the Illinois Democratic Party Coordinated Campaign, 2004. £3,000

A wonderful survival from the early years of Barack Obama's political career. He has written "Thanks, Tina!" and signed in the white capital O in the top left hand corner.

Although Obama was elected State Senator for Illinois in 1997, in many respects 2004 was the year that ignited his political career and brought him to national prominence. *His keynote speech at the July Democratic National Convention in Boston set the themes — hope and unity — for his Senate campaign, for which he received 70% of the vote, and indeed for the 2008 presidential election.* Famously, he stated:

"Now even as we speak, there are those who are preparing to divide us, the spin masters, the negative ad peddlers who embrace the politics of 'anything

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Thank, Tina!
Budd

OBAMA

for Illinois



DEMOCRAT



U.S. SENATE 2004

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goes.' Well, I say to them tonight, there is not a liberal America and a conservative America; there is the United States of America. **There is not a Black America and a White America and Latino America and Asian America; there's the United States of America ... Hope in the face of difficulty. Hope in the face of uncertainty. The audacity of hope.** In the end, that is God's greatest gift to us, the bedrock of this nation. A belief in things not seen. A belief that there are better days ahead."

One hundred and thirty-eight years after the enfranchisement of African-American men, Obama became the first African-American President of the United States. He was re-elected in 2012.

During election season, yard signs such as this are a common feature on suburban lawns across the United States. A 2015 study led by Donald Green at Columbia University showed that they were an effective marketing tool and created valuable name recognition. Most are discarded the day after the election. While signed books are common, large campaign items such as this one are not.