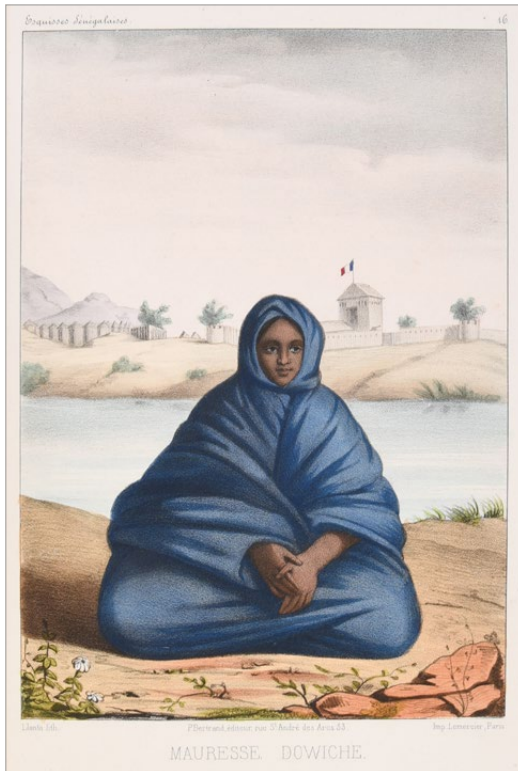


AFRICA



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Above: item 11, BOILAT; *Esquisses Senegalaises*

Cover: detail from item 15, PLÉ; *Sur le Sénégal*

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1233

A GEOGRAPHICAL HISTORIE of AFRICA,

Written in Arabicke and Italian

by IOHN LEO a More, borne
*in Granada, and brought vp
in Barbarie.*

Wherein he hath at large described, not onely the qualities, situations, and true distances of the regions, cities, townes, mount aines, riuers, and other places throughout all the north and principall partes of Africa; but also the descents and families of their kings, the causes and euents of their warres, with their manners, customes, religions, and ciuile government, and many other memorable matters: gathered partly out of his owne diligent obseruations, and partly out of the ancient records and Chronicles of the Arabians and Mores.

Before which, out of the best ancient and moderne writers, is prefixed a generall description of Africa, and also a particular treatise of all the maine lands and Isles vndescribed by *Ioan Leo*.

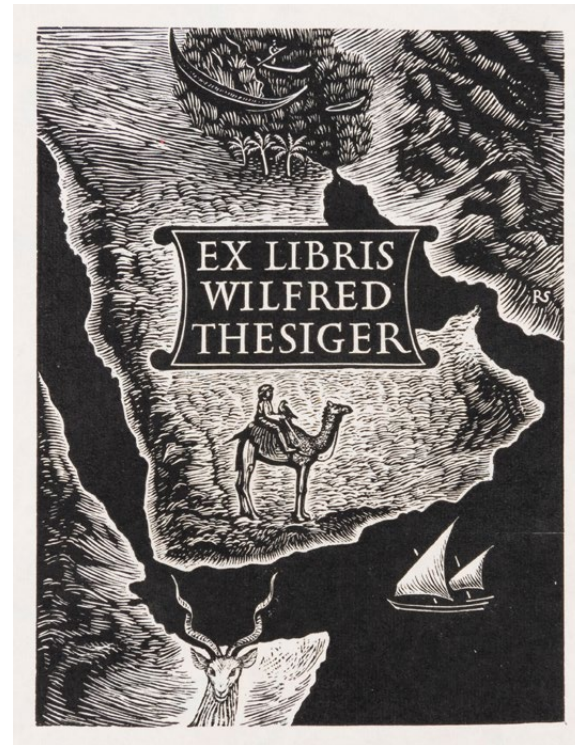
And after the same is annexed a relation of the great Princes, and the manifold religions in that part of the world.

Translated and collected by IOHN PORY, lately
of Goueuill and Caius College
in Cambridge.



LONDINI,
Impensis Georg. Bishop.

1600



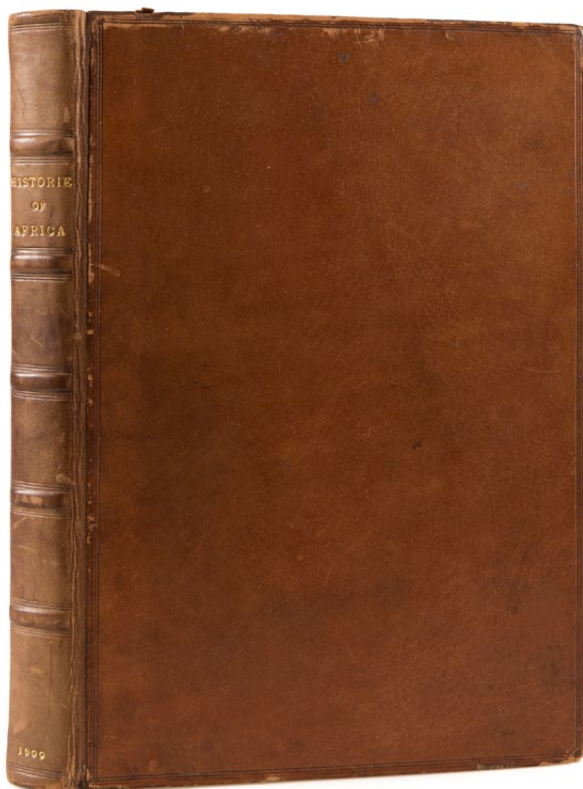
Wilfred Thesiger's Copy: First Edition in English

I LEO AFRICANUS. A Geographical Historie of Africa, Written in Arabicke and Italian by Ioan Leo a More, borne in Granada, and brought up in Barbarie ...

First edition in English. Folding engraved map. Large 8vo. Nineteenth-century calf, rebacked. One small (defunct) wormhole running through all text pages and into the rear board, rest of interior clean and fresh. [8], 60, 42opp. London, [Eliot's Court Press] Imp. Georg. Bishop, 1600. £30,000

A lovely copy of one of the most significant early books on Africa. The first Italian edition (Venice, 1550) was the first European publication to provide detailed descriptions of the North African coast and parts of West-central Africa, including the then famously elusive city of Timbuktu. **It is also an essential text on Islam in Africa, and one importantly written from an Islamic perspective (the author was born and undertook his travels as a Muslim).** This copy has a distinguished provenance, having formerly belonged to Wilfred Thesiger (1910–2003), who was born in Addis Ababa, and whose decade-long exploration of the Empty Quarter (Rub' al Khali) is recounted in his 1959 classic, *Arabian Sands*.

Leo Africanus (c.1485–c.1554), whose Arabic name was al-Hasan ibn Muhammad al-Wazzan al-Fasi, was born in Granada and educated at Fez. He



travelled extensively in northern Africa before being captured by Christian pirates on his return from an ascent of the Nile to Aswan. The pirates, impressed with his intelligence, presented him as a gift to Pope Leo X who persuaded him to convert and stood sponsor at his baptism in 1520 when he took the name Giovanni Leone. He subsequently returned to Africa and died at Tunis. After leaving Cambridge the translator John Pory (1570?–1635) became an assistant to the travel writer Richard Hakluyt who encouraged Pory to produce this work. Dedicated to Sir Robert Cecil, it contains 60 pages of additional material consisting of a general description of Africa and of places undescribed by Leo. Pory later

became M.P. for Bridgwater (1605), travelled extensively in Europe as far as Constantinople and visited Virginia in 1619–21 and 1623–24.

Originally published in 1550 by Ramusio in Italian, this text subsequently became the basis of all future translations. Pory's translation was a "major landmark in the spread of knowledge of Africa in England" (Eldred Jones), and the book remained a standard work of reference until the nineteenth century. It is credited by the OED with the first use of the words *hippopotamus* and *zebra* in the English language; literary scholars engaged on the never-ending quest for Shakespearian source-books have suggested that it may have been one of the sources for *Othello*. Although the evidence is only circumstantial, it is entirely possible that Pory's description of the Moors as credulous, violent and jealous ("whomsoever they finde but talking with their wives they presently go about to murder them") may have influenced Shakespeare. Ben Jonson certainly knew the work, as he cites "Leo the African" in the notes to his *Masque of Blackness* (1605).

Provenance: armorial bookplate of the Hon. Charles Howard, the "Gift of Rt. Hon Sir David Dundas of Ochertyre 1877", thence in the library of the Earls of Carlisle; cartographical Reynolds Stone bookplate of Wilfred Thesiger.

See: Jones (Eldred), *Othello's Countrymen: the African in English Renaissance Drama*, 1965; Powell (W. S.), *John Pory, 1572–1636: the life and letters of a man of many parts*, 1977; STC, 15481.

First Obtainable Edition?

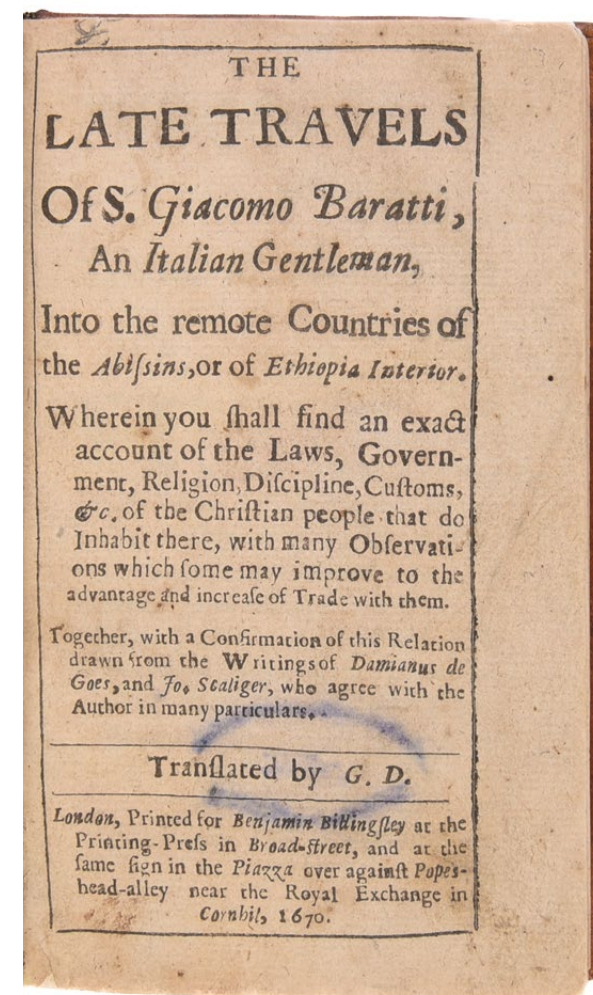
2 BARATTI (Giacomo). The Late Travels of S. Giacomo Baratti, An Italian Gentleman, Into the remote Countries of the Abyssins, or of Ethiopia Interior.

First edition? 12mo. Modern panelled morocco, spine gilt, stamp to verso of title-page, trimmed a little close catching the odd page number, gutter of a3–4 repaired. [vi], 238pp. London, B. Billingsley, 1670. £1,500

A very good copy of this early account of Ethiopia. "Giacomo Baratti was an Italian traveller who visited Ethiopia around the year 1655. His vivid narrative describing the government, languages, religion, and customs of the country is especially valuable, since it represents our only external source for the period immediately following the expulsion of the Jesuits in 1634" (Kaplan).

Despite the reference to two Italian editions in the preface, we can find no record of them.

Fumagalli, 104 (1650 edition); *Not in Pankhurst*; Kaplan S., in Ashkenazi, M. & Weingrod, A., eds., *Ethiopian Jews and Israel* (Transaction Books, 1987), p.14.



It would not be until much later, in the years 1687–89, that the first large influx of French Huguenots would immigrate to the Cape following the Edict of Fontainebleau in October 1685, which revoked the Edict of Nantes (1598) and resulted in both an exodus of Protestants as well as an increased hostility towards France from its Protestant neighbours. Most of these later Huguenot arrivals were settled in the Western Cape, in a community situated just a short distance from Idasvallei which was originally known as le Coin Français and later became Franschoek, where they were granted land for farming.

On 17 May 1676, in the Groote Kerk in Cape Town, François Viljoen married Cornelia Campenaar (Middelburg, Zeeland 1653–Stellenbosch 1713). The couple had six children: Pieter (Signon) Villion, Anna (Villion) Venter, Heiningh (Villion) Viljoen, Joannes (Villion) Viljoen, Cornelia (Villion) Maasdorp and Francina (Sinjon) Cloete.

François Viljoen died on November 28 1690, in Stellenbosch; this means that other genealogical research suggesting he married in 1704, at the age of 78, a slave from Madagascar born in 1629 and known as Lijsbeth Malagasij, cannot be correct. We tentatively conjecture that the 1704 document might perhaps be for the marriage of Lijsbeth Malagasij to Diego — the Malagasy slave acquired by Viljoen in 1677 who is the subject of the present document — with the confusion possibly arising because of the posthumous appearance of the name François Viljoen as Diego's legal owner.

Note: We gratefully acknowledge First Fifty Years — a project collating Cape of Good Hope records (<http://www.e-family.co.za/ffy/index.htm>), on whose outstanding genealogical and biographical research our catalogue entry is based.

A Valuable Early Account of Ethiopia

4 PONCET (Charles J.) *A Voyage to Æthiopia made in the Year 1698, 1699 & 1700.*

First English edition. 12mo. Very good in modern panelled calf, red morocco label to spine, gilt. [xii], 138, [1ad]pp. London, W. Lewis, 1709. £1,500

A French physician in Cairo, Poncet travelled to Gondar in 1699 to treat Emperor Iyusa I for a skin complaint, and returned via Massawa. He provides the reader with the “**only published account of Gondar at the height of its splendour**” (Pankhurst).

Poncet's account is particularly important as his account of the social, political and economic situation of Abyssinia is made through secular eyes rather than those of a missionary: “he was more concerned to describe what he saw than to contemplate its meaning or implications. In short, his scientific eye was trained to seek out the ‘facts;’ speculation he left for more pensive minds ... His account of Ethiopia exemplifies a period during the late seventeenth and early eighteenth

centuries when European interest in non-Western, non-Christian peoples was remarkably sensitive to and accepting of cultural difference. Poncet could not escape entirely the baggage of his Occidental heritage, yet his observations were ethnographic in scope as he sought to describe Ethiopia and Ethiopians on native, as opposed to European terms” (Love).

There was a political aspect to his journey too. Poncet had been reluctantly recruited by the French consul in Cairo and, “not only acted on behalf of his country but also as an agent for the Catholic Church. The French Consul instructed Poncet to determine if the conditions were present for the return of the Catholic Church to Ethiopia, and to ascertain the possibilities of the extension of French influence into east Africa” (Natsoulas). He wasn't particularly successful in this endeavour though his did manage to cure Emperor Iyusa I.

It wasn't until James Bruce published his narrative in 1790 that the next western account of Ethiopia appeared.

Love, R.S., “A French Physician at the Court of Gondar: Poncet's Ethiopia in the 1690s” in *Journal of the Western Society for French History*, Vol. 31, 2003; Natsoulas, T., “The Failure of Early French Expansionism in Africa: The French-Jesuit Effort in Ethiopia at the Turn of the 18th Century” in *Journal of Ethiopian Studies*, Vol. 36, No.1 (June, 2003), p.5; Pankhurst, 8.





An Expansionist Colonial Governor

5 PELLETAN (Jean Gabriel). *Mémoire sur la Colonie Française du Sénégal ...*

First edition. Folding engraved map. 8vo. Modern paper-covered boards, red morocco label to spine, gilt, small marginal dampstain, repairs to corners of a few leaves. xvi, 118pp. Paris, Panckoucke, An IX [1801]. £2,750

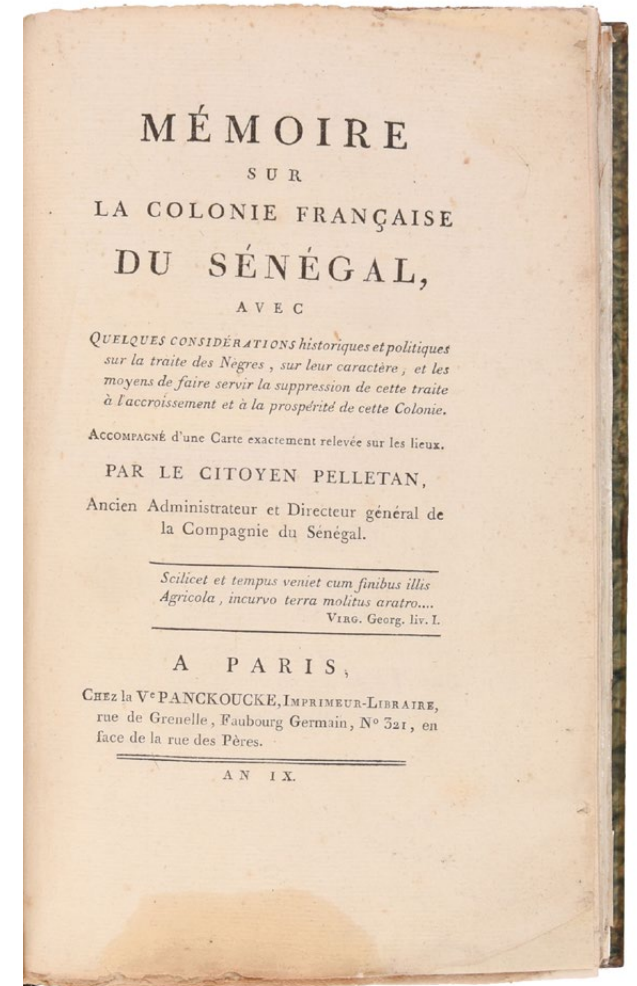
A very good copy of this important work. Jean Gabriel Pelletan was the administrator and director of the French Senegal Company. He dedicated this work to Napoleon and shared some of his expansionist views on the French Empire. His position was terminated as part of the French Revolution and he wrote this work from prison.

France had been active in Senegal since 1659. Following the example of England's penal colony at Botany Bay, Pelletan believed that a similar project in Senegal would not only provide relief for France's overcrowded jails but with a less-desirous portion of the population abroad, would ease domestic tensions. **He was a keen colonist, so much so that in this *Mémoire*, he petitioned Napoleon "to unite Senegal with Egypt so as to 'regenerate West Africa by educating, civilizing and especially rendering useful and happy the simple and numerous inhabitants.' Pelletan's call seems to have been for outright conquest;** the writings of others were more vague and only seemed to call for influence, especially commercial" (Cohen).

In addition to Pelletan's colonial agenda, the work includes notes on Senegalese tribes, the slave trade, the colony's forts, its military, civil administration, imports and exports, geographical notes on the Gambia River and more. The beautiful engraved folding map depicts the Senegalese coast from Cap Blanc to Cap Tangrin.

Scarce: OCLC locates copies at NYPL, Columbia, LOC, Northwestern, Wisconsin, BL, Oxford, BnF, Paris-Institut, Bayern, and Leipzig. Auction records list a single copy at the Anderson Galleries in 1911.

Cohen, W.B., "Imperial Mirage: The Western Sudan in French Thought and Action" in *Journal of the Historical Society of Nigeria*, Vol. 7, No. 3 (December, 1974) pp.421-22; Cohen, W.B., *The French Encounter with Africans ...* (Bloomington, 2003), p.174.



Author's Presentation Copy of the Sancho Issue

6 WILBERFORCE (William). SANCHO (William), publisher. *A Letter on the abolition of the slave trade; addressed to the freeholders and other inhabitants of Yorkshire.*

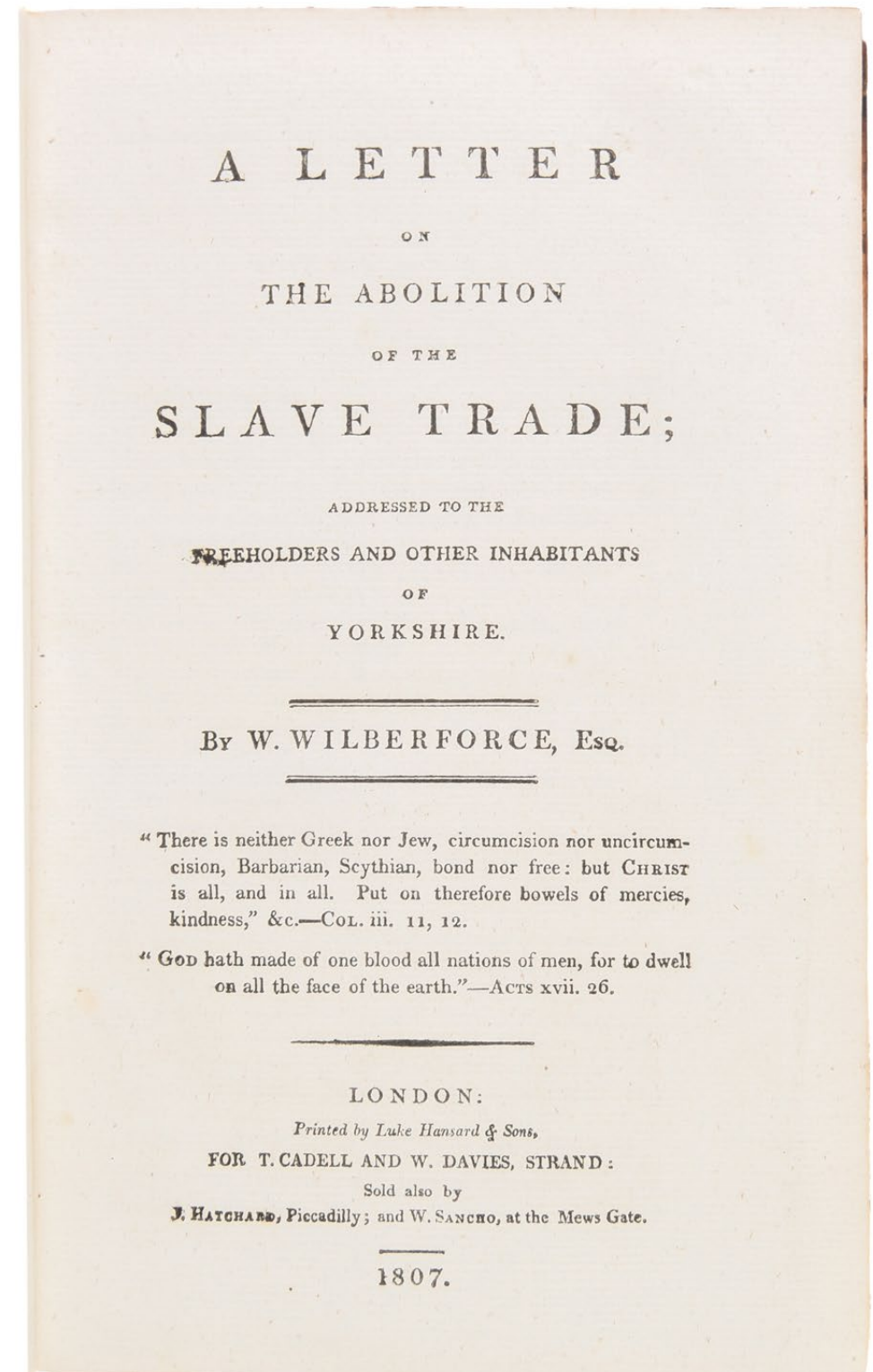
First edition, presumed second issue. 8vo. Full contemporary speckled calf, label gilt tooling and titles to spine, joints sensitively restored. Armorial bookplate to front pastedown of Tho's. Read Kemp. Inscribed by the author in ink on ffep. With the half-title. A near fine copy. iv, 396pp. London, Luke Hansard & Sons, for T. Cadell and W. Davies ... J. Hatchard; and W. Sancho, at the Mews Gate, 1807. £25,000

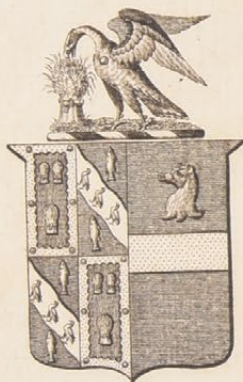
An especially desirable copy of Wilberforce's great statement of the abolitionist position. Not only is it a presentation copy, it was published by William Leach Osborne Sancho (1775-1810) — son of the famous Ignatius Sancho — and the founder of the first Black-owned publishing house in the English-speaking world.

Published while Wilberforce's soon-to-be triumphant bill to abolish the slave trade was in the Lords, the work "consolidated and restated the formidable array of evidence and argumentation against the trade that Wilberforce has developed over the previous two decades" and "served to inform the final phase of the struggle" (ODNB). Wilberforce begins by noting that 14 years have passed since the issue of the slave trade was argued fully in parliament and that "during the intervening period, also, such strange and interesting spectacles have been exhibited at our very doors, as to banish from the minds of most men all recollection of distant wrongs and sufferings." As a consequence, Wilberforce writes that "it may not be useless thus publicly to record the facts and principles on which the Abolitionists rest their cause, and for which, in the face of my country, I am willing to stand responsible."

Wilberforce then illustrates his arguments with examples from works as diverse as Hume's *Essays* and Edwards's *History of the West Indies* among others. Pages 353 to 396 contain an appendix of "extracts from the older authors" which mainly describes "depredatory acts occasioned by the slave trade."

William Sancho had only been in business for four years when he published this work. After his father's death in 1780, the family continued to live at 19/20 Charles Street, where Ignatius ran his grocery shop. With some income generated from sales of the first four editions of *Letters of the late Ignatius Sancho, an African* (London, 1782), *Sancho's son and heir William, established himself as a publisher and bookseller in association with his mother Anne.* Letters held in the British Library suggest that he was supported and encouraged in this pursuit by long term friend and correspondent of his father's, Norwich based bookseller and painter William Stevenson.





Tho. Read Kemp

To J. M. Kemp
This Book is presented
by his sincere friend

Wilberforce

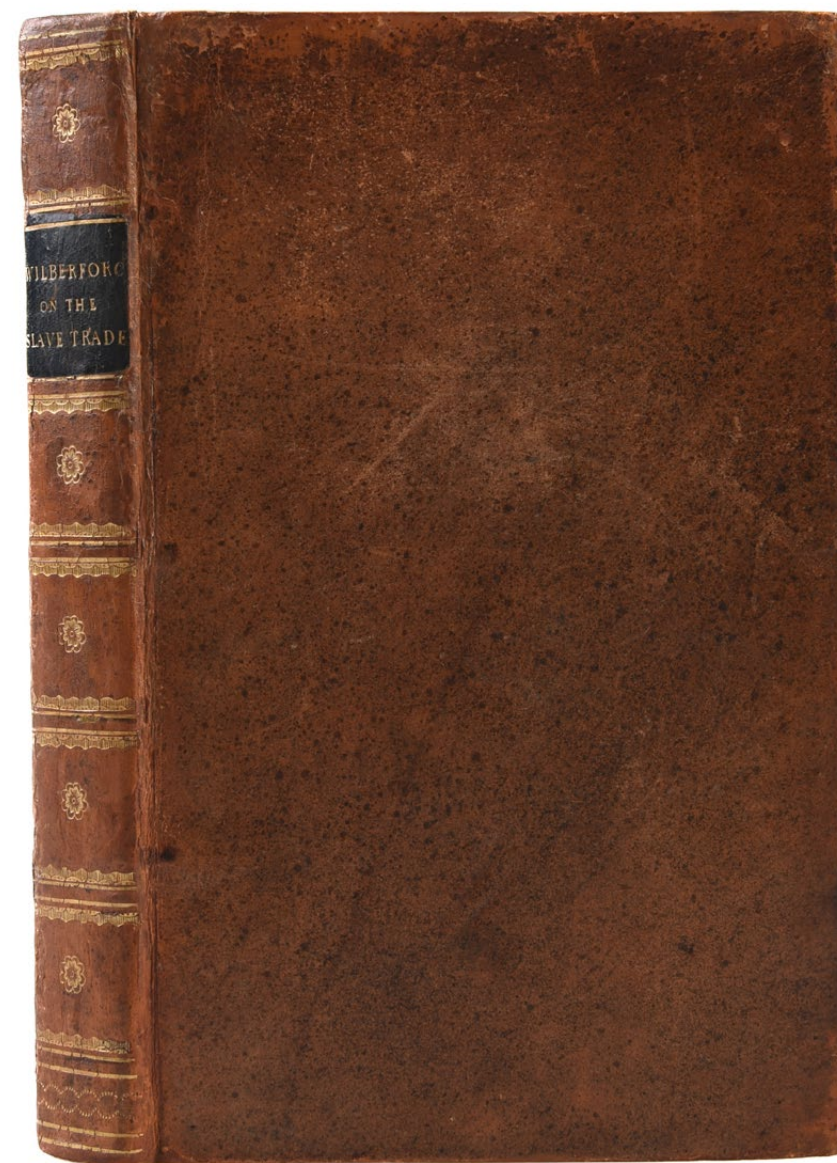
June 1811

Sancho published an eclectic mix of works ranging from a translation of Voltaire and a treatise on cow-pox, to a few choice abolitionist titles such as this one. He also saw into print the 1803 fifth edition of his father's letters.

A sketch of him provided in the 1807 fifth volume of the *Wonderful Museum and Magazine* suggests that he was “brought up to the profession of bookseller by Mr. Edward Jeffrey, of Pall-Mall, and at present is the worthy successor of Mr. Henry Paine at the Mews Gate in Castle Street.” The same sketch goes on to erroneously attribute to him the position of librarian to Sir Joseph Banks — with whom he may well have had business dealings. Thomas Frognall Dibdin in the 1817 third volume of his *Bibliographical Decameron* further supports the fact that William Sancho did indeed at some point after 1804 take over the shop in Mews Gate, Castle Street, previously run by Thomas Payne (misnamed ‘Henry Paine’ in the *Wonderful Museum*). That address appears on the title-page here. Dibdin further described Sancho: “our sooty bibliopolist, had the most ardent passion for books: and especially for English topography and black letter ...” (Dibdin, 438).

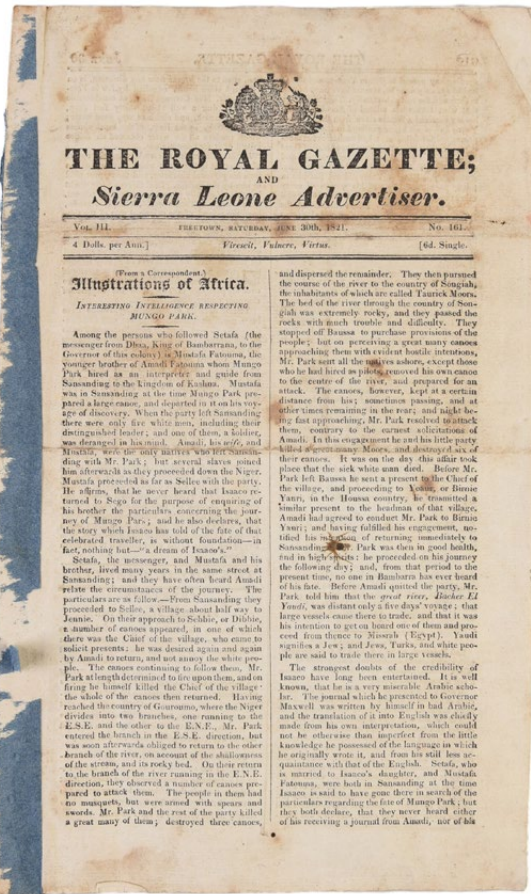
His father's fame ensured his own name was known in abolitionist circles and as described in the abstract of unpublished letters in Besterman's book on the Cadell and Davies archive, **Wilberforce personally requested that “Mr. William Sancho, a man of colour, to be added to the list of publishers”** for the present work (172). In another document described in the Cadell and Davies papers, we see that in the month of February Sancho had sold 12 copies compared to Hatchard's 75. This may speak to the number of copies allocated to him, or indeed just the relatively small size of his business. The same document also gives the total size of the edition as 1493 copies.

The presentation inscription reads: “To Th Kemp Esq, This book is presented by his sincere friend Wilberforce June 1811.” The copy also bears Kemp's bookplate to the front pastedown. Thomas Read Kemp (1782–1844) was a property speculator and Whig politician, who **in 1811 (the year this copy was inscribed to him) inherited his father's estate and became MP for Lewes making him an important and influential potential supporter of the abolition movement.** In the same year Kemp (and Wilberforce) are listed as Vice Presidents of the African and Asiatic Society. At the Society's dinner on 19th July that year the committee reported that “nearly 240 cases of deep affliction have been relieved [by the Society] during the past year. Upwards of 50 persons of colour have in the same time joined the Benefit Society, established by the Africans themselves...it appeared also to be the wish of the Society, to enlarge the sphere of benevolence by the adoption of such plans as may be commensurate with the wants and miseries of the natives of Africa and Asia in this metropolis.” (*The Evangelical Magazine*, Volume 19, 1811) Kemp was also actively involved in the evangelical church, and stood between 1812–1816 as the vice-president of the Church Missionary Society. He was an advocate of free trade. **Wilberforce's presentation of this book to Kemp constitutes a primer or guide book and useful history of the movement for the future generation of English abolitionists.**



Substantially rarer than the first issue, aside from the title-page, it differs only in the correcting of a misprint of an early signature mark. Indeed, OCLC records copies being held at Indiana, Aberdeen, and York only.

Besterman, T., ed *The publishing firm of Cadell and Davies: Select correspondence and accounts, 1793–1836* (London, 1938), p.172; Carey, Brycchan, *British Abolitionism and the Rhetoric of Sensibility*, (New York, 2005); Dibdin, T.F., *Bibliographical Decameron*, (London, 1817), p.438; Ellis, Markham, *The Politics of Sensibility: Race, Gender, and Commerce in the Sentimental Novel*, (Cambridge, 1996); King, Reyahn, *Ingatius Sancho: An African Man of Letters*, (London, 1997); PMM, 232b; Sabin, 103953.



An Early Sierra Leone Imprint

7 [SIERRA LEONE] The Royal Gazette; and Sierra Leone Advertiser.

Vol. III, No. 161. Small folio. A little toned and spotted, old folds, spine reinforced. [611]-614pp. Freetown, printed and sold by J. Mitton, Printer to His Excellency the Governor and Council, June 30th, 1821. £750

An especially interesting issue of *The Royal Gazette* ... showing an appetite for news at home and abroad in the colony.

The front page is devoted to a new account of the last days of Mungo Park related by Mustafa Fatouma, the younger brother of one of the interpreters hired by Park. It contradicts that of the Arabic scholar, Isaaco, whose version was frequently appended to Park's second expedition.

News "from a correspondent" related developments from Bunce Island, situated in Freetown Harbour and long used by the Royal African Company which built a castle upon it. The correspondent reports on the activities of a Mr Mac Cormack, who'd dug a thirty-foot well, which gave water fit for drinking, cleared

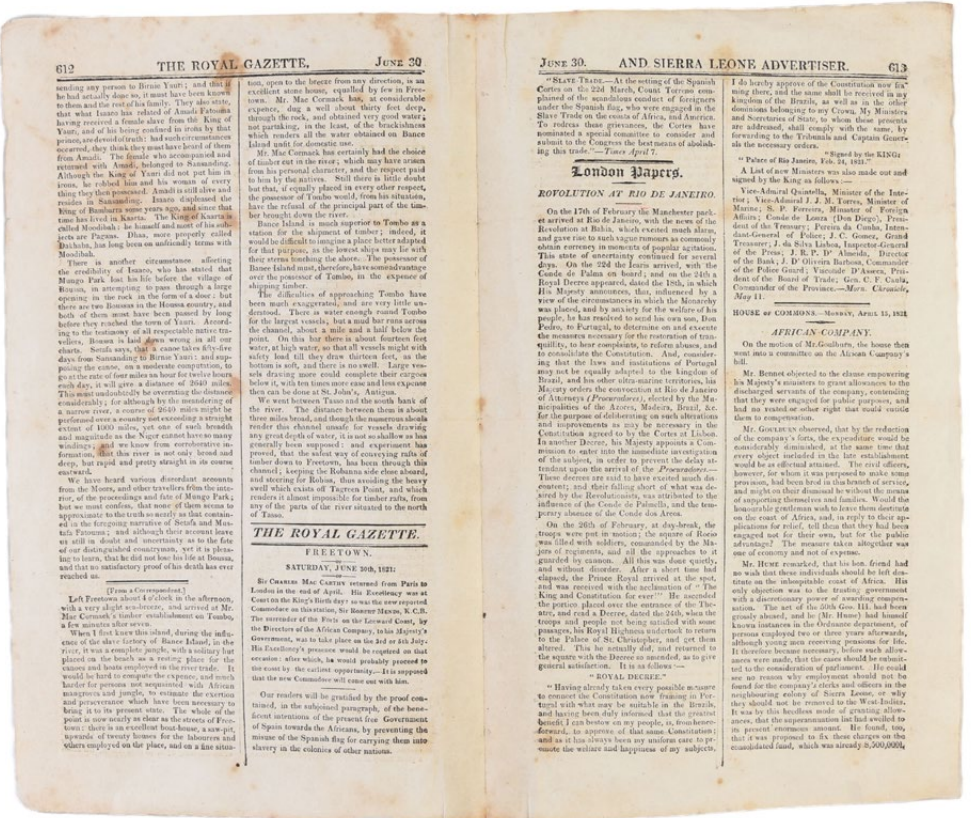
the point, built a boat house, a saw pit, and twenty houses for labourers. It was considered superior to the neighbouring island of Tombo and ideal for shipping timber. This was to be a short-lived success as the island was abandoned in 1840.

In addition, there is news of the slave trade, namely, that the Spanish government had acted to prevent "the misuse of the Spanish flag for carrying [captives] into slavery in the colonies of other nations," along with a quote from the *Times* (April 7) regarding the establishment of a committee to deal with such "scandalous behaviour." Similarly, a report on the African Institution notes that, despite being illegal, the trade continued under the French flag.

There is news of objections to the African Company's bill in parliament, specifically regarding allowances granted to discharged servants of the company. There was a fear of needlessly bloating the superannuation list when employment was readily available in Sierra Leone or the West Indies.

On more domestic issues, there is an article soliciting suppliers of fresh beef for His Majesty's Troops in Sierra Leone, a year-long contract is offered. Finally, there is news of a revolution at Bahia, Brazil, which took place over five days February, 17-24.

Printing began in 1800 in Sierra Leone. *The Royal Gazette* was its first newspaper, all surviving issues are rare.



A Laing Family Copy

8 LAING (Major A.G.) *Travels in the Timannee, Kooranko and Soolima Countries in Western Africa.*

First edition. Folding map & 7 engraved plates. 8vo. Smart modern quarter morocco over red cloth, interior rather foxed. xii, 465pp. London, 1825.

£750

Inscribed "From the Author" at the top of the title-page, and with ownership inscriptions of both Cordelia Laing & B. E Laing.

After a short career in education, Laing joined the Prince of Wales's Edinburgh volunteers in 1810. He was first posted to Barbados, Jamaica, and then Honduras where his ill-health was a problem. He'd recovered sufficiently by 1820 to be posted to Sierra Leone and two years later was made captain of the Royal Africa Corps.

"Laing's posting to Africa awakened a long-desired dream of exploring the interior and finding the still uncharted Niger. Soon after his arrival he was sent by the governor, Sir Charles MacCarthy, on two successive missions to Forecariah in the coastal country (later Guinea) north of Sierra Leone, to mediate in a war between two rulers which was disrupting trade" (ODNB). He later discovered the source of the Rokel River and from his observations deduced that the Niger could not join the Nile.

"His *Travels*, published in 1825, give a lively account of his adventures, including not only observations on the customs of the peoples he encountered, but also an oral history of Solima Yalunka back to the seventeenth century, useful



to later historians" (*ibid*). Now rather scarce, this account includes images of the Solima and Koranko people never before encountered by Europeans.

Later he was the first to cross the Sahara from North to South but was severely wounded in an affray, lost his hand, and was eventually brutally strangled.

The Lives of Liberated Africans

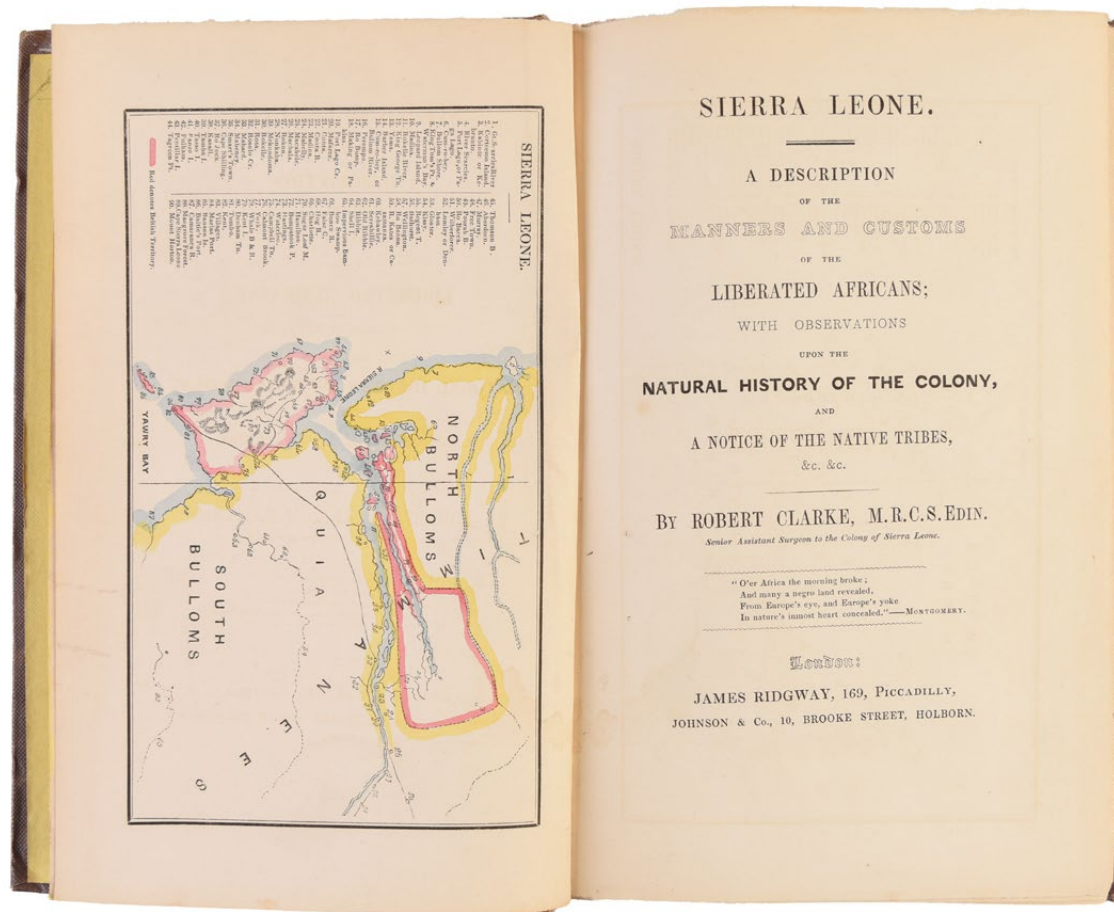
9 CLARKE (Robert). *Sierra Leone. A Description of the Manners and Customs of the Liberated Africans ...*

First edition. Hand-coloured (in outline) frontispiece map & 10 plates. 8vo. Publisher's plum cloth, printed paper label to spine, sunned, some discreet ms. corrections in ink. iv, 178, [errata], [1]pp. London, James Ridgway, nd, but c. 1843.

£2,250

A very good copy of this scarce work. Robert Clarke spent five years in Sierra Leone in the capacity of Senior Assistant Surgeon to the Colony. He produced this valuable account of Liberated Africans, being those who were rescued by the West Africa Squadron from slave ships typically taking them to plantations in the Caribbean or the United States.

However, rescue wasn't exactly a honeymoon. "Under section VII of the 1807 Abolition Act ... the human cargoes of slave ships condemned by British Vice-Admiralty were designated forfeit to the Crown and were liable to 'disposal' through enlistment in the army or navy, or if this was not possible, through apprenticeship to 'reputable' private individuals" (Ryan, 401). Sierra Leone, and Freetown in particular, took the largest contingent of enslaved people captured in the Atlantic: slightly over 99,000 of the total of 164,333. It was a difficult time in the British



Empire. As a direct result of the 1807 and 1833 Abolition Acts, there was a short-fall in plantation workers as well as troops for West Indian Regiments or Royal African Corps. As such, many of the Africans liberated from slave ships ended up in the Caribbean regardless. Of course, there were others who were dispatched to remote parts of Sierra Leone and some who found employment in Freetown itself.

Clarke's account opens with a general overview of the colony, followed by chapters on Kissy, the slave trade, Kissy Hospital, natural history, agriculture, then on the Akoos, and Kussoh and Timneh Countries. The ten plates show the "national marks" of the Ebgwa, Akoo, Jebu, Eyeo vel Amina, Yagwa, Epha, Yarriba, Joliba and Jessu people. It also includes a vocabulary, and printed music lyrics with translations.

OCLC records copies at Harvard, LOC, and another in the Netherlands. Just a single copy located on auction records in 1900.

Ryan, Maeve, "A moral millstone?: British humanitarian governance and the policy of liberated African apprenticeship, 1808-1848" in *Slavery & Abolition*, Vol. 32, No. 2 (2016), pp.399-422.

Author's Presentation Copy

10 DANIELL (William F.) *Sketches of the Medical Topography and Native Diseases of the Gulf of Guinea Western Africa.*

First edition. 8vo. Twentieth-century full calf, red morocco labels to spine, gilt, some minor scuffing, presentation inscription to the half-title. viii, 200. London, Samuel Highley, 1849. £1,500

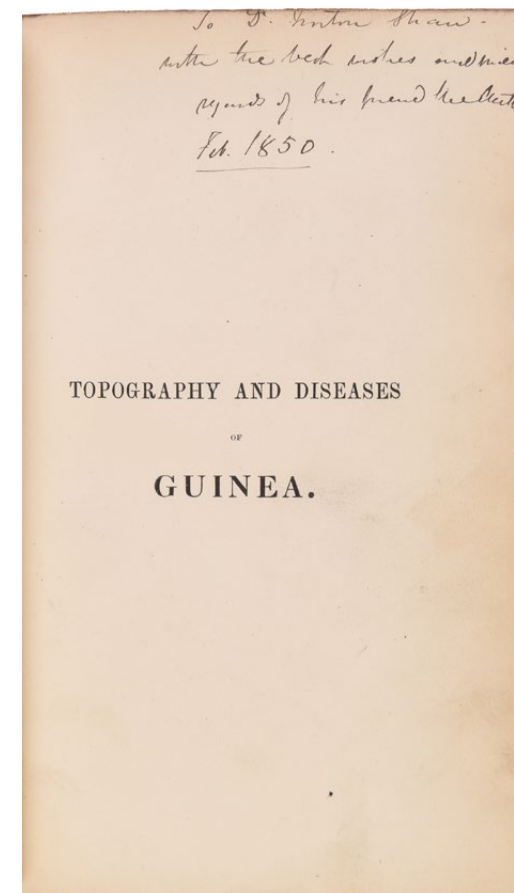
This copy has a presentation inscription on the half-title: "To Dr. Shaw with the best wishes and kind regards of his friend the Author. Feb, 1850."

Daniell (1817-65) apprenticed under Thomas Brownhill for five years before attending lectures at the Royal Salford Hospital and Westminster Hospital. Prior to qualifying as a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, he spent time in West Africa where he also distinguished himself as a botanist. He described this time in twelve articles published in the *London Medical Gazette* (January-July 1845).

He soon returned to Africa. "Daniell left Liverpool in January 1846 at the head of an exploratory expedition to central Africa where, based in Angola, he studied the local botany, corresponding with Sir William Hooker at Kew about his finds. He returned to England in June 1847 with 100 plant specimens. Daniell joined the army medical department on 26 November 1847 as assistant surgeon and spent the next nine years stationed in the Gambia, the Gold Coast, and Sierra Leone, returning periodically to England" (ODNB).

This work was published not long after his return and brings together, and builds upon, his previously published articles (he also had access to the medical reports of the disastrous Niger Expedition). Daniell states in the preface that the book focuses on "the elucidation of the origin, and native system of treatment of those diseases to which they are incident." The chapters are organised by geography: Bight of Benin; Bight of Biafra; Island of Fernando Po (now Bioko); and Islands of Princes, St. Thomas, and Anno Bona.

Daniell continued to travel — to the Caribbean with the West India Regiment, then he was promoted to the Staff Surgeon of the 31st Foot where they were posted to Beijing. The work is reasonably well held institutionally but uncommon in the trade. Auctions records list a single copy at Sotheby's in 1970 (\$100).





Llanta lith.

P. Bertrand, éditeur, rue S^t André des Arcs 53.

Imp. Lemercier, Paris.

MARI DE LA REINE DU WALO, WOLOF.

*A Vital Work on Senegal by a Mixed-Race Priest:
With the Rare Atlas*

11 BOILAT (Abbé P.-David). *Esquisses Sénégalaises*.

First edition. 2 vols. Folding map & 24 hand-coloured lithographs. 8vo text & 4to atlas. Untrimmed in publisher's wrappers, upper wrapper of text vol laid down, partially uncut for the vol. of text, publisher's cream printed covers, some scattered foxing. 495; 31pp. Paris, P. Bertrand, 1853. £12,500

Rare and important: the first ethnographic and historical survey of Senegal in the mid-nineteenth century. Far from seeking independence for his native Senegal, Boilat argued for cultural acclimation and complete colonization by France.

Abbé Boilat (1814–1901), also known as Baillet, was born in Saint-Louis du Sénégal to a French father and a Signare mother, and died in Nantouillet. He studied in France, where he was ordained a priest, becoming **one of the first mixed-race priests. With his knowledge of Wolof and Serer, on his return to Senegal he was appointed Director of Education on 9 February 1843 by the Bouet government.**

“Boilat travelled widely in Senegal, recording details about all aspects of life, and ... provides a wealth of detail about [the] country's past prior to colonization ... The text itself is written in a highly fragmented form, combining reports from other missionaries, correspondence about education in the colonies, and Boilat's own ethnographic ‘findings’ ...” (Murphy).

Boilat's *Esquisses* ... “was simultaneously historical, ethnographic, and political. In it, he suggested that the colonial government bring blacks from the French Antilles to Walo, in the interior of Senegal. There, they would teach agricultural techniques and trades; conversant in French and ‘having already received the light of civilization,’ they would bring French culture and religion to the countryside. Boilat observed that as former slaves, they were unlikely to become landowners in the Antilles, but they could own land in Senegal. Further, they had all ‘left from the west coast of Africa; several have preserved memories of their families, and especially that innate love of country (patrie).’ He went on to suggest that because they were ‘black like the children of Africa’ Antilleans would be more readily accepted by ‘*indigenes*.’ **Racial consciousness among Senegalese, then, would be instrumental in the success of such a project”** (Bryant).

The atlas' twenty-four beautiful colour lithographs are all after Boilat's accomplished drawings and have become some of the archetypal images of the Senegalese at the time of French colonisation. The introductory text includes a full description of each individual plate.

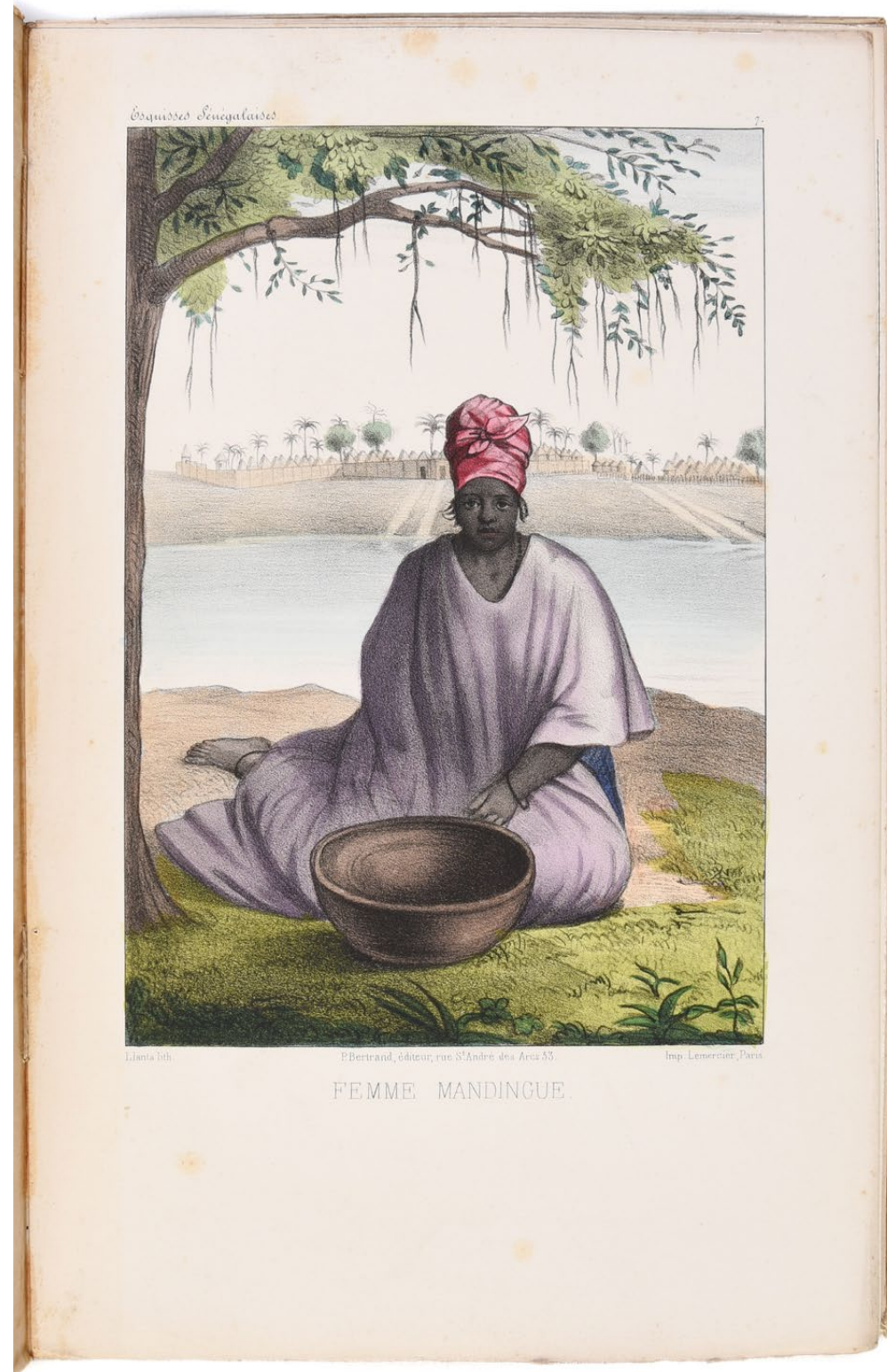
The plates are as follows: **1.** Signare. **2.** Homme Serere. **3.** Femmes Sereres. **4.** Mari de la Reine du Walo, Wolof. **5.** Reine du Walo, Woloffe. **6.** Thiedo.



7. Femme Mandingue. 8. Marchand Wolof. 9. Femme Wolof portant son enfant. 10. Marabout Mandingue. 11. Prince Maure, Trarzas. 12. Princesse Mauresse, Trarzas. 13. Maure Orfevre, Trarzas. 14. Jeune Maure, Darmenkour. 15. Mauresse, Braknas. 16. Mauresse Dowiche. 17. Homme Peule. 18. Femme Peule. 19. Toucoulaure. Grand Marabout du Fouta. 20. Homme et Femme Toucoulaures. Marabout faisant un Grigri. 21. Homme Sarackouille. 22. Femme Sarackouillee. 23. Homme Bambara. 24. Femme Bambara.

While the book is reasonably well-held in institutions it's rare on the market, with auction records showing just two in 2016 and 2020.

Brunet, 28421; Colas, 364; Gay 2886 (erroneously listing 3 maps); Bryant, K.D., "Black but Not African: Francophone Black Diaspora and the 'Revue des Colonies.' 1834-1842" in *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*, Vol.40, No.2 (2007) p.269; Murphy, D., "Birth of a Nation? The Origins of Senegalese Literature in French" in *Research in African Literatures*, Vol. 39, No. 1 (Spring, 2008) p.52.



Rev. W. Sheppard
Lagos Feb. 10th 1860.

Res^d and dear Sir,
It is not a very long time since I have written a short note in acknowledgment of your valuable collection from the ladies meeting party at Emsworth. It is due to you that I should tell how I have expended these useful contributions which have been so serviceable to me during my stay up the Niger since June last. I returned to Lagos in December and had nothing I shall go up with the missionary party again at the coming season in June or July. Your last large collection of heavy of barrels, fancy hooded shirts, frocks, roundabouts, smoking caps richly watered, and handkerchiefs &c. came to hand just time to embark on board the mail steamer in May for Bonny to join the Niger steamer. These with the former



Samuel Crowther
March 13/60

Rev. W. Sheppard
Emsworth
England

Lagos
Feb 10
60

A Nigerian Bishop in Nigeria

12 CROWTHER (Rev. Samuel). [ALS to Rev. Sheppard describing a trip up the Niger.]

Holograph ms. in ink. 4pp on a single blue bifolium. 8vo. Old folds, a little rubbed, but very good with the original stamped envelope and an accompanying cabinet card. Lagos, 10 February, 1860. £2,250*

An informative letter from Samuel Crowther (c.1807–1891) providing much information on the working of the Lagos mission.

Crowther was born in south-west Nigeria to Yoruba parents. He was captured and sold to a Portuguese slave ship in 1822 but freed the same evening by two Royal Navy ships. He was taken to Freetown, where he was educated and later baptized. A trip to England soon followed where he attended the Islington parish school.

He distinguished himself as an interpreter on the ill-fated Niger Expedition of 1841. **“The deaths of so many Europeans in the expedition appear to have convinced Crowther that Christianity could only be established in tropical Africa by Africans.** The CMS in London, under the visionary Henry Venn, conceived the

same idea. Crowther was called to London to train at the CMS Missionary College in Islington and was ordained by the bishop of London in 1843. He then joined the mission in Abeokuta, to preach and teach in Yoruba” (ODNB). By 1857 he’d established stations in Onitsha and Igbebe and was given sole authority of the Niger mission.

In this letter, Crowther thanks Rev. Sheppard for a parcel of goods which reached him just prior to joining the Niger steamer at Lagos en route to Onitsha where he distributed them amongst “the kings and some of the most deserving chiefs who had been friendly to our native teachers.” He mentions the new school there and reports positively: **“The reward to these most deserving children had the most desired effect; the careless ones have seen their mistake and foolishness in despising school instruction; the mothers who could not see the advantage of their children coming for education have now their eyes open ...”** He also mentions how happy the boys who won a spelling contest were with the red bandanas awarded as prizes and thanks the women in Emsworth who donated them.

Crowther was a vital figure in mid-nineteenth-century West Africa. Substantial letters such as this one are scarce indeed.

For Private Circulation Only

13 COOK (John M.) Mr John Cook’s Visit to the Soudan in connection with the Expedition of 1884–85.

First edition. 8vo. Publisher’s printed wrappers, a little spotted and toned, but very good. 31, [1]pp. London, printed for private circulation, 1885. £850

A scarce copy of a lecture delivered by John Mason Cook (1834–99) at the Royal Normal College for the Blind reporting on his recently-completed expedition to the Sudan. John M. Cook was the son of the tourism entrepreneur, Thomas Cook, and had assumed control of the company in 1878 upon his father’s retirement. The lecture sheds light on how the tourism industry and the War Office assisted each other in the ultimately doomed attempt to relieve General Gordon in the Sudan.

“Tourists were part of the growing numbers of westerners — missionaries, teachers, traders, developers, bankers, messianic dreamers, and empire builders — who arrived each year in Jerusalem, Cairo, and other cities of the eastern Mediterranean. The tourist enterprise accompanied British armies to Egypt and the Sudan in the 1880s and 1890s. Tourism was inseparable from the west’s conquest of the Middle East” (Hunter, 28).

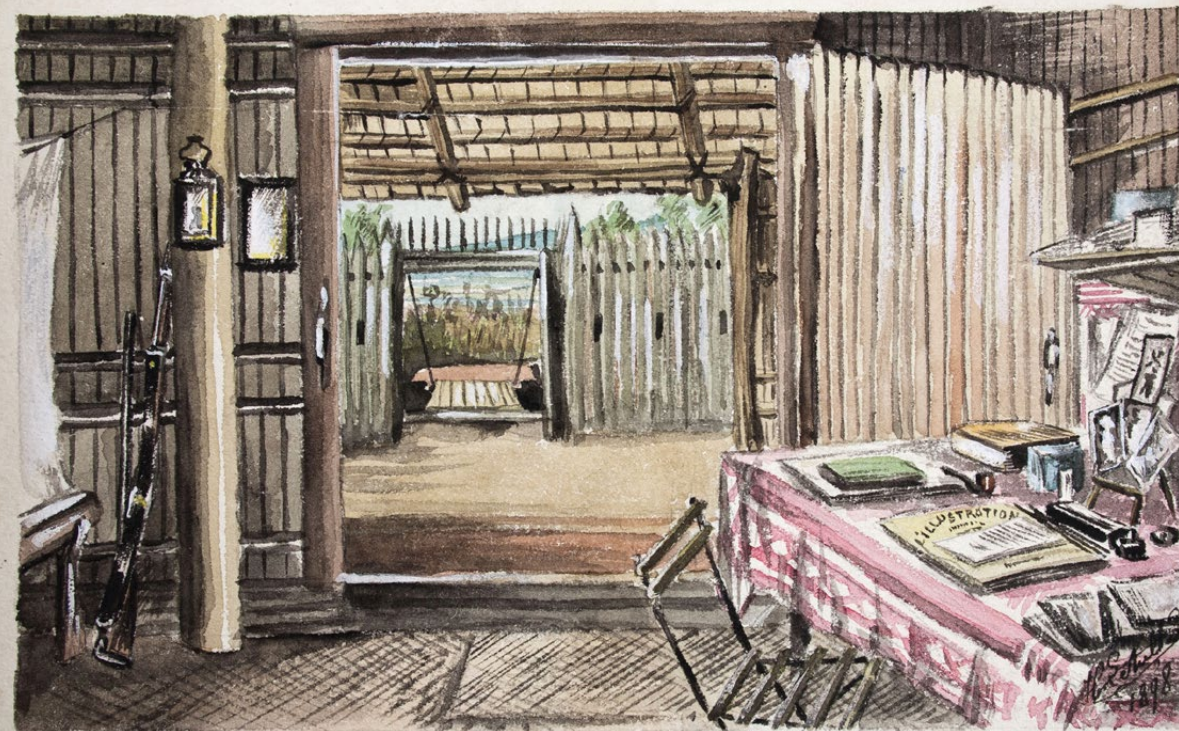
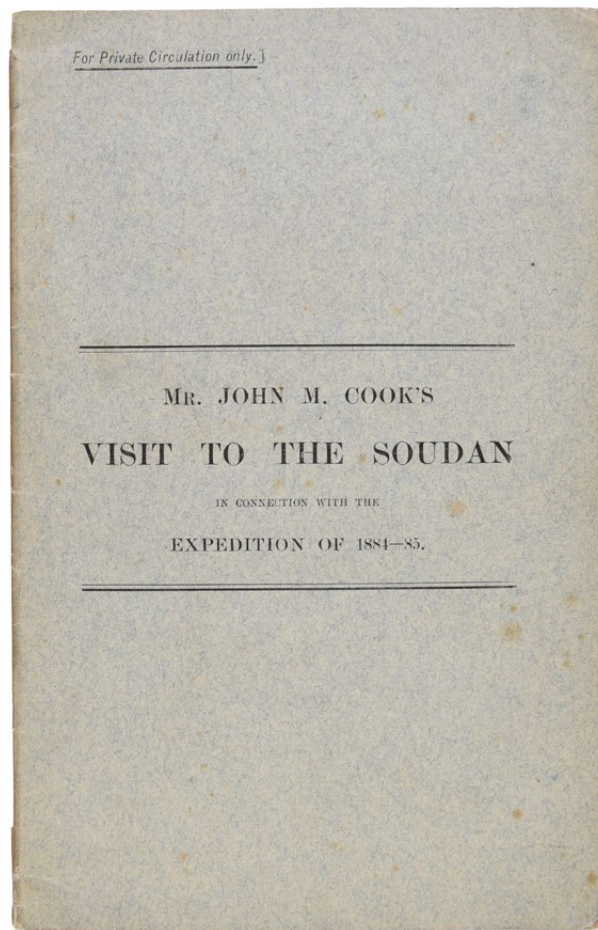
Cook & Son’s previous experience in coordinating transport, as well as having a monopoly on passenger traffic, on the Nile by steamer prompted the War Office to request their assistance in transport troops sent to relieve General Gordon in the Sudan. Cook’s lecture discusses the expedition in great detail, including the

logistics of moving 6000 men and six to eight thousand tons of stores, the strings he pulled, the deals done, and diplomacy enacted.

It proved an extremely savvy deal for Cook. "The year 1884 would mark a turning point in the fortunes of Cook & Son. In the autumn the firm received an official commission from the British government to convey a British expeditionary force from Alexandria to the Sudanese border, in the hope of rescuing General Gordon. Whilst the army reached the Sudan too late, and General Gordon was killed in Khartoum on 26 January 1885, the profits realized by Cook & Son from the operation would lead to a take-off of tourism on the Nile. A new era was about to dawn. War and support for British territorial expansion would provide the opportunity for John Cook to establish a tourist empire from Cairo to Khartoum" (Hunter, 39).

OCLC locates copies at Brooklyn Museum, LAC, and the University of Basel.

Hunter, F.R., "Tourism and Empire: The Thomas Cook & Son Enterprise on the Nile, 1868-1914" in *Middle Eastern Studies*, Vol. 40, No. 5 (Sept, 2004), pp.28-54.



Souvenir de Madagascar — Entrée du Roia de Madirovalo, vue prise de l'intérieur de ma Base.

Beautiful Watercolours of Madagascar

14 [MADAGASCAR] LETRILLARD (Henri). Album of watercolours and photographs.

68 original photographs, various sizes, from 58 by 70mm to 180 by 240mm, nearly all captioned in ink & 19 watercolours, various sizes, from 200 by 120mm to 170 by 250mm, signed with initials or full name. Oblong 4to. Original green cloth, rebacked. Madagascar, 1895-1902. £15,000

A well-executed album compiled and drawn by Henri Letrillard, a French officer serving in Madagascar, transformed by the 19 watercolours in his hand, which are made with wit and vigour and vividly illuminate the domestic life of the military administration of the island.

The years 1896 to 1904 saw a series of insurrections led against the French military and other foreign influences. The French, using their experience in Indo-China employed the counter-insurgency "oil-spot" principle, where secure bases were established, from which a ring of stability would spread. Letrillard appears to have served in two such settlements, Madirovalo and Namoroka, both some way inland from the north-west coast. Both Madirovalo and Namoroka had defended bases, with lookout towers, surrounded by wooden ramparts and drawbridges. These stockades are shown several times in Letrillard's watercolours but not in the photographs, nor in any other photographs we have seen before of Madagascar.



Souvenir de Madagascar - L'aperitif au Cap du Cercle à Majunga



Souvenir de Madagascar - Un coin du Rova de Madirovalo



La chaste épouse de mon caporal (femme Botsimisara)
Souvenir de Madagascar



Garde Civile Indigène de Madagascar
Mon Sergent

AFRICA



Vohemar - Une partie de chasse à l'Herbe verte - Repas bien mérité.
M. Clausse - Coznet - Setuïpan - Triosan et la domesticité (1901)

The photographs capture scenes of daily life showing both settlers and Madagascans, views of Diego Suarez, Vohemar, Nossi Bè [sic], Antananarivo and Mahajunga (sometimes spelt here Majunga), and one photograph of Djibouti. One large photograph is of a firing squad “le peloton d’exécution” at Majunga: the victim is not in the frame, but the event is well attended by onlookers. The caption records the officer in charge of the firing squad was later killed by the enemy in Lampasika.

The album concludes with numerous shots of French soldiers at camp including an exceptional photograph of soldiers on a hunting trip, posing very theatrically in front of their tent. The watercolours are titled:

1. Garde Principal — Garde Civile Indigène de Madagascar Tenue d’Europe.
2. Souvenir de Madagascar — L’aperitif au Cape du Cercle à Majunga.
3. Vue générale de Madirovalo — Vue prise du Mirador du Poste — Décembre 1897.
4. Souvenir de Madagascar — Grande Rue de Madirovalo Novembre 1897.
5. Souvenir de Madagascar — Place de Madirovalo — Novembre 97.
6. Souvenir de Madagascar — Rova de Madirovalo ma case — Celle du Chef de Poste Novembre 97.
7. Souvenir de Madagascar — Un coin du Rova de Madirovalo [Dec 1897].
8. Entrée Rova de Madirovalo — Madagascar [Dec 1897].
9. Garde Civile de Indigène de Madagascar Mon Sergent [1897].
10. Souvenir de Madagascar — Grande Rue de Madirovalo [1898].
11. Souvenir de Madagascar — Entrée du Rova de Madirovalo,

MAGGS BROS LTD

vue prise de l'intérieur de ma case. [1898]. Showing his desk, with his pipe, pictures and a periodical, and the drawbridge to the stockade beyond. **12.** Ceci represente le Chef de poste du Namoroka. [1898]. With the surreal text "Ceci represente le Chef de Poste du Namoroko s'amusant avec l'intensite d'un poisson dans une guitare, ou si l'on aime mieux en rason proportionelle a ses appointements." — "This picture shows the head of the mission at Namoroka, amusing himself with the intensity of a fish in a guitar, or if you prefer, proportionally to his salary". **13.** Souvenir de Madagascar. Vue interieur du Poste du Namoroka (Ambongo) Madagascar [Aug 1898]. **14.** Souvenir de Madagascar. Vue interieur du Poste du Namoroka (cote Ouest) Ambongo Madagascar [Aug 1898]. **15.** Souvenir de Madagascar. Poste du Namoroka (cote Est) Ambongo — Madagascar [Sept 1898]. **16.** Souvenir de Madagascar. La chaste epouse de mon caporal (femme Betsimisara) [Sept 1898]. **17.** Coive de la Mabarary (reconnaissance du chute de Laizony) [July 1898]. **18.** Ma Case au village de Madirovalo (1899). **19.** Poste de Madirovalo (vue du Campe 1899).



Letrillard (1872–1940) entered the military in 1890, and was posted to Madagascar in 1896. Six years later, he was sent to the Congo where he worked as a clerk in the department of native affairs. He was promoted again in 1909 to assistant administrator and retired in 1923.



Rare Photographs of Burkina Faso and the Niger

15 PLÉ (James). *Sur le Sénégal, Sur le Niger. A Tombouctou, à Bobo Dioulasso et au Lobi (Soudan Nouveau), (1902–1904).*

Extract from *l'Annuaire général et international de la Photographie*. 29 photographic illustrations throughout, including one loosely inserted (likely as issued). 8vo. Publisher's printed wrappers, spine worn, some minor spotting. 425–440pp. Paris, Plon-Nourrit, 1905. [With:] PLÉ (James). [Fifty-one original photographs.] Mostly albumen photographs, with a handful of copy-prints, measuring 130 by 175mm and smaller. Some a little faded. Timbuctoo, Bobo Dioulasso [Burkina Faso], and Lobi, 1903–1904. [And:] PLÉ (James). Original photographic postcard measuring 90 by 140mm. Holograph ms. in ink note. Postage stamps on the verso. A little toned but very good. Burkina



t de l'Annuaire gé
et internationn
(ÉDITION



evanche
et rémunératrice -
L'acte la région du cercle de Bobo-Dioulasso
a été divisée en quatre de avec de l'impôt, en
plusieurs arrondissements

Sur le Sénégal Sur le Niger

Tombouctou, à Bobo Dioulasso
et au Lobi

(1902-1904)

COMMANDANT JAMES PLE



PLON-NOURRIT et C

Quelle chic pays, tout
de même, que ce Bobo!
Amities!
Bobo-Dioulasso 6 Septembre
1903.



Faso, 6 September, 1903. [Plus:] PLÉ (James). [Two-page draft for Sur le Sénégal, Sur le Niger.] Holograph ms. in ink. 2pp. Foolscap bifolium. Old fold, toned. np, nd, but 1904. £3,250

An excellent group of material documenting West Africa in the first years of the twentieth century.

James Plé (1854-1913), a commander in the colonial infantry, travelled in particular to Benin, Mali and Niger. He developed a passion for documentary photography in the 1890s and held a number of exhibitions and conferences in France based on his photographs taken in West Africa. In his capacity as a colonel, he signed a treaty with J.C. Fuller in 1898. The text is largely an account of his time in West Africa, and follows his journey through the double loop made by the Senegal and Niger rivers. It takes in Senegal, Mali, and Burkina Faso.

Accompanying Plé's account are 51 original photographs from his personal collections with many, but not all, appearing in the pamphlet. They mostly depict domestic architecture and festivals but there are other images of troops, cavalry and fellow Frenchmen travelling with Plé.

Of real interest are the images of the legendary Princess Guimbi Ouattara (c. 1836-1919), who is at the heart of the author's story. She was the military leader of Bobo Dioulasso, the economic capital of the region. A supporter of the French, she was active in diplomacy with European explorers. Bobo Dioulasso still has a maternity hospital and a school named after her, and her mausoleum, a modern structure, can also be visited.

In addition to his political and ethnographical observations, Plé also offers a fascinating reflection on photography *in situ* in a chapter entitled "In pursuit of the cliché." He distinguishes the differences in photographic technique between dry and wet seasons. It should be noted that since 1897 the Mossi kingdom of Ouagadougou has been under French protectorate, and the Bobo Dioulasso region was subsequently under French protectorate: both became the protectorate of Upper Volta, the forerunner of present-day Burkina Faso.

The group is rounded out by a single page from Plé's manuscript draft of the article and a photo postcard, with a cheerful portrait of James Plé, sent to Léon Bollaert from Bobo-Dioulasso on 5 September 1903. Plé writes: "Quel chic pays tout de même, que ce Bobo!"

Heavily Annotated by the Author

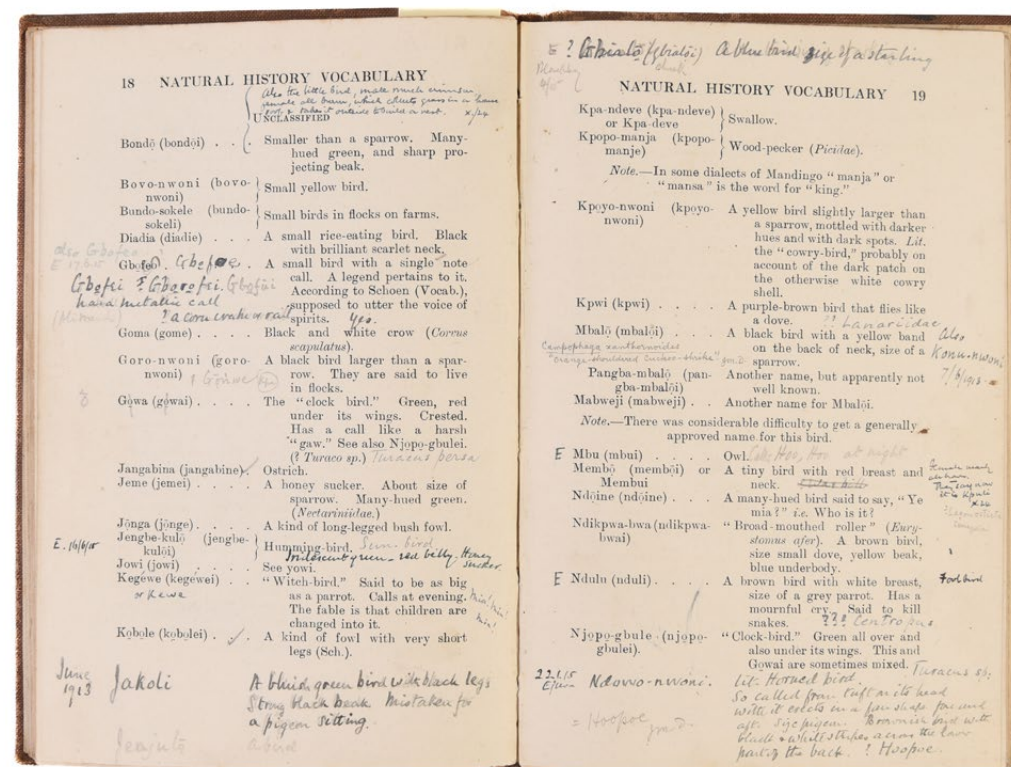
16 MIGEOD (Frederick William Hugh). Mende Natural History Vocabulary.

First edition. Title page with author's signature dated "4 Jan 1913" and inscribed "First copy" in his hand. 8vo. Publisher's brown cloth with titles in blind to the upper board, spine gilt. Extensively annotated in ink and pencil

in the author's hand, almost every page covered in detailed additional notes, also with notes across 6pp. of the endpapers and 11 leaves of notes tipped in or attached with pins/paperclips. A good copy, the binding somewhat shaken with cracking to the rear hinge, marking to the cloth, and wear to the spine ends and edges. The contents with some scattered foxing to the preliminary pages and the occasional minor mark elsewhere are otherwise in good order. 12 photographs by or depicting Migeod in Nigeria loosely inserted, all except three annotated in pencil verso, measuring between 142 by 200mm and 75 by 100mm. The two largest photographs have two clipped corners each and a 1cm tear to the head, otherwise they are in good condition. 64pp. London, Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., 1913. £850

Rare and desirable: the author's own copy, extensively annotated throughout with additional notes tipped onto the rear endpaper and pastedown.

Frederick William Hugh Migeod (1872-1952) was a colonial administrator stationed in the Gold Coast between 1900 and 1919. After that time, he undertook a series of expeditions to Lake Chad, Cameroon, and Sierra Leone, twice crossing equatorial Africa. During the late 1920s, he led a British Museum East Africa expedition to excavate dinosaur bones in the region. He was also a colonial





administrator, botanist, and author of a number of works on West African languages, natural history, and accounts of his own expeditions.

This work provides valuable insight into not only the language of the Mende people, predominantly based in Sierra Leone, and the flora and fauna of West Africa, but also the relationship between the two. Compiled “at Sekondi on the Gold Coast, consist[ing] of a list of the names of as many animals, plants, &c., as the author has been able to observe personally or to obtain a description of.” Migeod not only includes scientific detail but also notes the cultural, practical, culinary, or medicinal application of different plants and animals to the indigenous peoples of the region. For example, speaking of the pop-nda, “the leaf is highly flavoured, and eagerly eaten raw. It is also used in cooking fish”, or the ndányê beetle, “it is said that if it bites a man’s toe in the grass, and the bite itches, rain will come.”

Publication clearly didn’t mark the end of Migeod’s interest in the field. He used this copy extensively, made additional entries and added further detail to existing entries, some stating dates and locations. Again, these were not just scientific or linguistic detail, but also broader information: “It is eaten on rice. The bark makes a rope”; “Leaves used in hot water by Maigula to wash guinea worm ulcer”; “[found] at Prang where they shade the town, also mark abandoned village sites in neighbourhood”; “bark powdered to make cloth in Ashanti.”

Also included are eleven original photographs depicting Migeod’s life and activities in West Africa. Three depict “The Residency, Zaria, Nigeria”, four show African soldiers in Nigeria (variously inscribed by Migeod, “addressing the soldiers, yours truly”, “soldiers getting ready to march”, “yours truly taking the salute”), two show Kano in Nigeria (“yours truly addressing the town of Kano”, “yours truly watching the sports, Kano”), and three other local scenes.

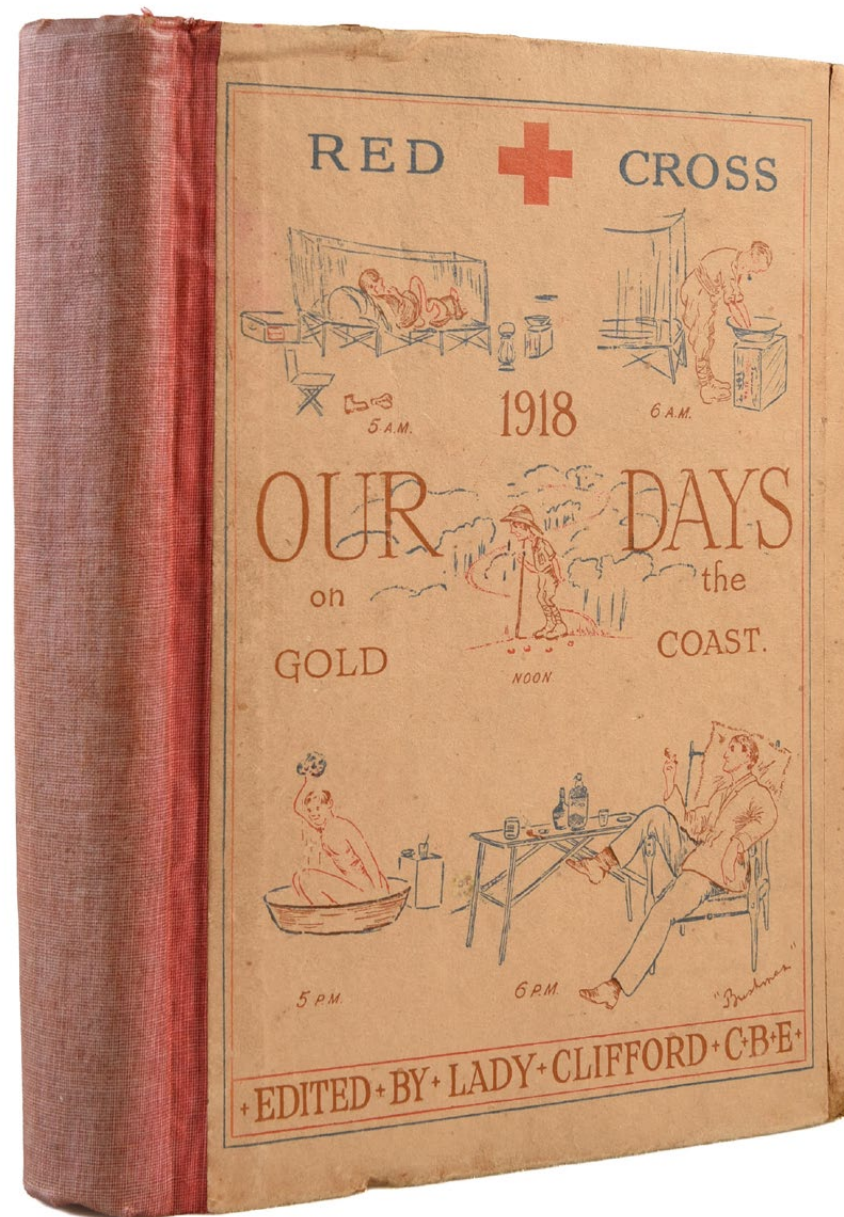
The First Edition Printed in Accra

17 CLIFFORD (Lady Elizabeth), editor. [Red Cross] Our days on the Gold Coast, in Ashanti, in the northern territories and the British sphere of occupation in Togoland.

Signed, limited edition, no. 803. Frontispiece & 37 plates. 8vo. Publisher’s cloth-backed pictorial boards, a trifle sunned & worn, title-page printed in red & black. 3–367, [1]pp. Accra, Government Printing Office, in aid of the Red Cross, 1918. £250

The uncommon first edition, locally printed in Accra. This publication was ushered into print by the novelist and dramatist, Elizabeth Lydia Rosabelle Clifford (née Bonham, 1866–1945) who was the wife of the governor of the Gold Coast, Sir Hugh Clifford (1860–1941).

She oversaw several charity events and supported good causes such as this one: a short story competition reflecting day-to-day life in the Gold Coast. On page



12 we read: “The majority of the contributors are personally known to the Editor, who takes this opportunity to thank all once more for so kind a response to the appeal. **Of the Essays and Extracts ... nearly half were written by West Africans, one or two by West Indians, and the rest by Europeans.**” While some images reflect the attitudes of the time, the photographic plates complement and augment the written pieces.

The London edition of 1919 is far more common, runs to 314pp, and lacks the caricature front cover by “Bushman” present here.

I. GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The area of TRIPOLITANIA to be considered in this report is that region bounded on the West by the Tunisian frontier, on the East by the distinctive feature, Wadi BEI EL CHEBIR, on the North by the coastline, and South the 30° parallel of Latitude.

This area can be conveniently divided into 5 districts as follows:

1. The Coastal Belt.
2. The Coastal Plain (GEFARA).
3. The GEBEL NEFUSA.
4. The Interior Plateau.
5. Area East of the plateau to Wadi BEI EL CHEBIR and North to the Coast.

1. The Coastal Belt.

Compared with other areas of LIBYA, the coastal zone of Western TRIPOLITANIA has the advantage of a rather heavy rainfall, a cooler climate, and above all, a chain of cultivated oases; but it is by no means an uninterrupted stretch of cultivated land.

For long stretches, narrow salt water lagoons, salt marshes and lines of dunes, run along the coast. The salt marshes (SEBCHAS), which stretch from the Tunisian border in the West to the great TAOURGA marsh in the East, occasionally dry up during the summer and produce domestic salt, soda, calcium and magnesium compounds; they are usually flooded or at least very moist in winter, and must be regarded with suspicion.

Lines of almost completely barren marine dunes 30' - 60' high, separating the SEBCHAS from the sea, stretch in a broken line from the Tunisian frontier East to MISURATA. They reach their greatest height, of 100', N.W. of MISURATA itself, where the town is threatened by their slow advance, as they are driven S.E. by the violent winds. The winds not only change their position, but continually change their formation.

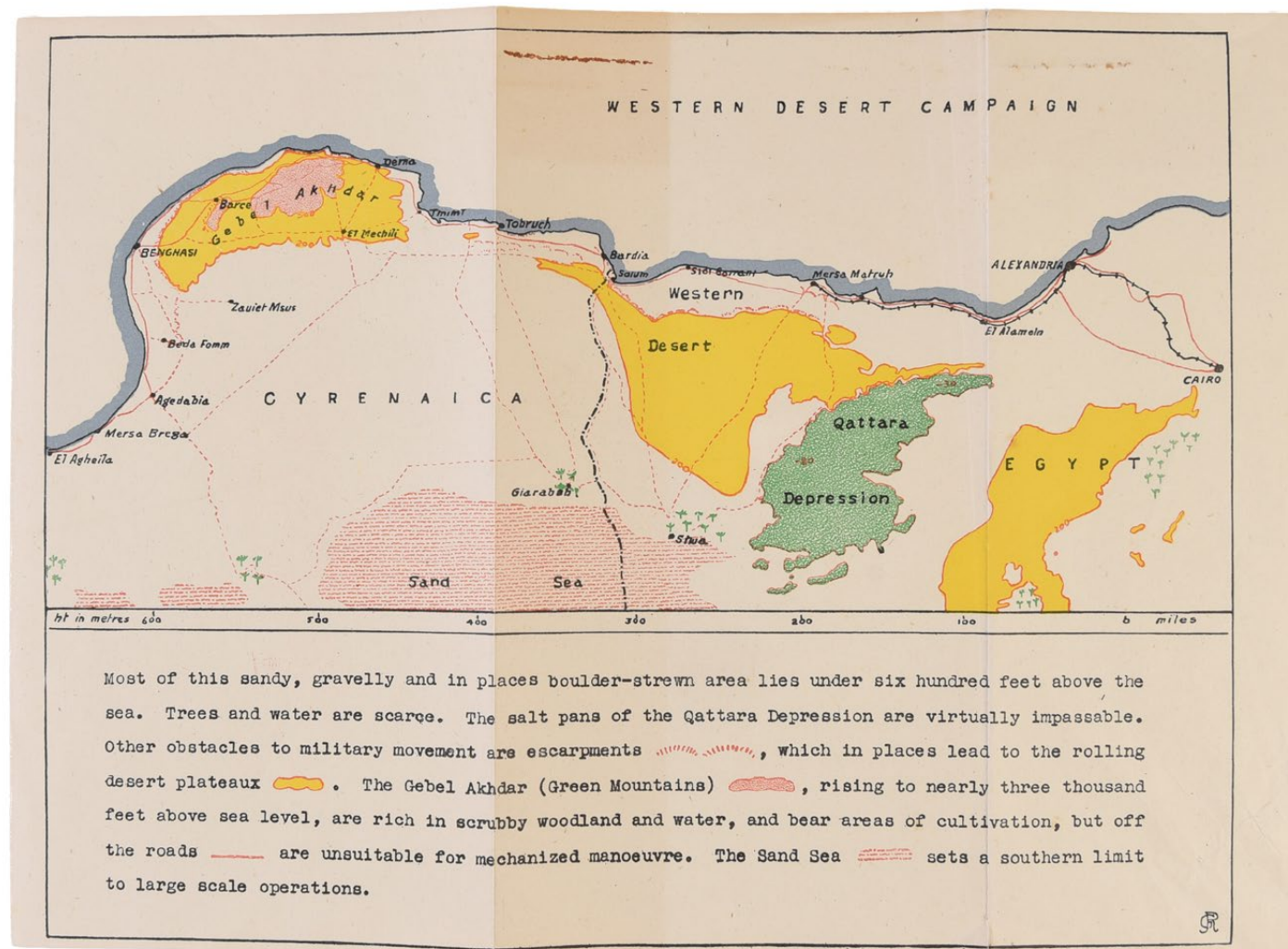
South of the dune belt lies the zone of coastal oases. Fed by an abundant water sub-stratum, they represent the largest and most flourishing oases in LIBYA. Commencing at ZUARA in the West, they form an almost unbroken chain through TRIPOLI to the great oasis of MISURATA. The oases are extraordinarily fertile; they produce various kinds of fruit and vegetables (see para on Local Resources), and support a thickly concentrated population. The palm groves of TRIPOLI contain a million trees, out of the total of two million in the whole of TRIPOLITANIA.

2. The Coastal Plain. (See Appendix A).

This plain, called the GEFARA, is the most extensive in TRIPOLITANIA. It slopes slightly towards the sea from the GEBEL and is approximately semi-circular, the diameter being the coast. The limits of this zone, whose area is approximately 14,500 sq. miles, are, in the West, MEDENINE, and in the East, CASTELVERDE.

The coastal portion of the GEFARA is comprised of a strip of territory skirting the coast, with an average width of 7 miles. The Libyan coast is even and deprived of any wadis of any importance.

/South of the.....



Unrecorded Plans from the Desert Campaign

18 MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BUREAU, G.H.Q. [MONTGOMERY (Gen. Bernard Law).] [WWII Guide for British Forces to Invade and Occupy Tripolitania, Libya.]

Mimeograph text. Topographical profile, 2 communications maps, plus a folding coloured map loosely inserted. Foolscap. Stapled at top left corner (first sheet loose), spotted and toned, some edgewear, but very good. 27ff rectos only. Cairo, December, 1942-early 1943. £3,250

An extraordinary record from the North African theatre, which pitted General Bernard Law Montgomery's (1887-1976) British troops against Germany's Afrika Korps, led by "Desert Fox" Field Marshall Erwin Rommel (1891-1944). This seemingly unrecorded document records Allied ambitions and planning at what was a turning point in the history of the war.

Montgomery assumed command of the Eighth Army on 13 August, 1942. He immediately reorganised it, he reinforced it with troops from Cairo, and improved morale after the defeat at the First Battle of El Alamein the previous month. He first came up against Rommel's forces at the Battle of Alen el Halfa on 31 August. The Second Battle of El Alamein was next, fought in October and November the same year, which vindicated Montgomery's careful planning and tilted the balance of the theatre toward the Allies. This victory, one of the Allies very first, was critical for retaining control of both Egypt and the Suez Canal.

Produced in extremely limited numbers by the Military Intelligence Bureau of the G.H.Q. Middle East (Cairo) for the use of senior officers in the Eighth Army, this is a plan for the invasion and occupation of Tripolitania — being the area stretching north of 30 degrees latitude to the coast between the Tunisian border and Wadi Bei El Chebir (Wadi Bay al-Kabir). The plan describes twenty-three separate routes with detailed intelligence on topography (five different zones are discussed relative to crossing); natural hazards; climate; the scarcity of provisions and water in particular; plus notes on medical care specific to this environment. Furthermore there are descriptions of the major cities and strategic towns with details on population, hospitals, electricity supply, waterworks, harbours and airports (where applicable), as well as the locations of barracks, fortifications, warehouses and industry.

The folded coloured map depicts the entire theatre and includes a caption detailing the extraordinarily difficult conditions with which both sides contended.

“Most of this sandy, gravelly and in places boulder-strewn area lies under six hundred feet above the sea. Trees and water are scarce, the salt pans of the Quattara Depression are virtually impassable. Other obstacles to military movement are escarpments [red dashes], which in places lead to the rolling desert plateau [shaded in yellow]. The Gebel Akhdar (Green Mountains) [orange dots], rising to nearly three thousand feet above sea level, are rich in scrubby woodland and water, and bear areas of cultivation, but off the roads [orange lines] are unsuitable for mechanized manoeuvre. The Sand Sea [orange waves] set a southern limit to large scale operations.”

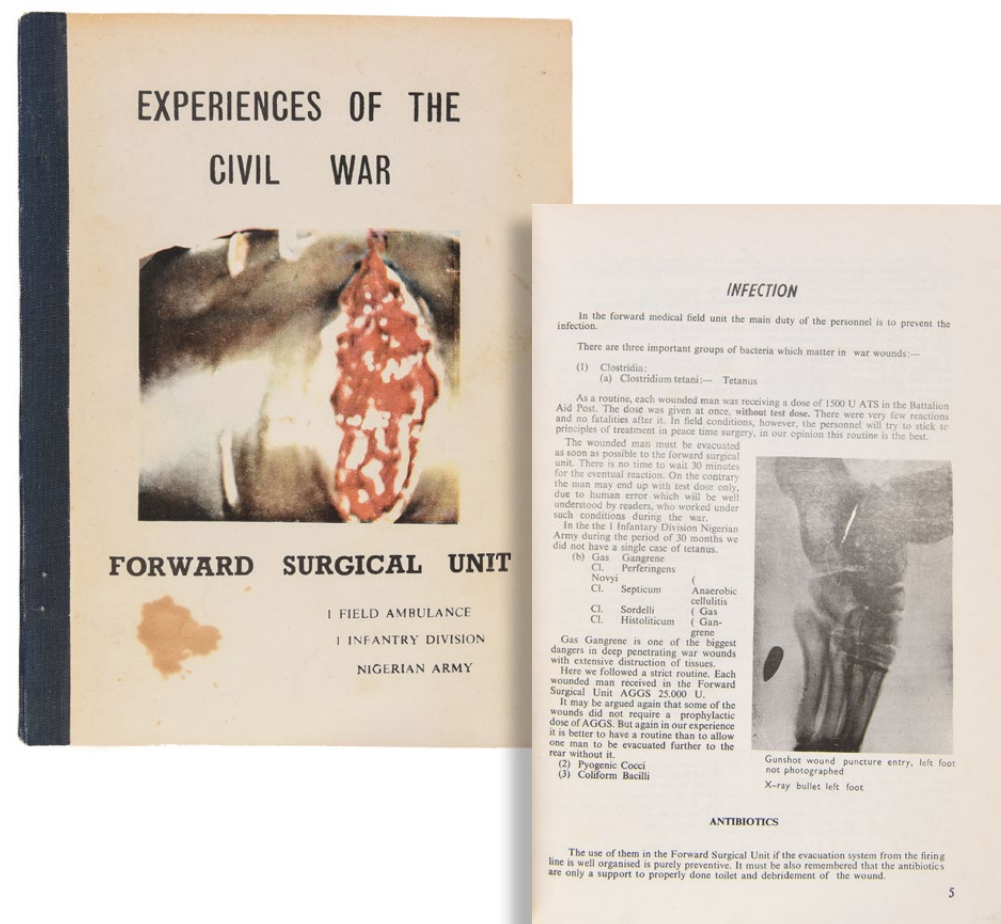
Internal evidence dates the document after 27 December, 1942, at a time when Montgomery sought to capitalise on his advantage and capture the Libyan capital, Tripoli. Rommel's troops were depleted and he understood that he couldn't hold Libya, so engaged in a tactical retreat toward Tunisia, maximising the damage and delays to Allied soldiers while allowing for the withdrawal of his own troops. Montgomery was cautious and decisive. ODNB adds that the momentum gained “throughout the north African campaign, refusing to take unwarranted risks and conducting a methodical advance that, if it did not impress the pundits, gave the western world the sense that the tide of war had really turned: that **Britain had at last learned how to deploy its resources, and would win not occasional battles, but, inexorably, the necessary campaigns that would end in Hitler's defeat.**”

Not in OCLC, not in Libraryhub.

A Medical Account in the Biafran War

19 ANDREWS (Lt-Col. Andrew). *Experiences of the Civil War. Forward Surgical Unit.*

Sole edition. Illustrated throughout with photographic illustrations. Small 4to. Publisher's cloth-backed illustrated wrappers, a little thumbled & soiled but very good. 56, [2]pp. Kaduna (Nigeria), Nipas, c. 1971. £375



Very rare and seemingly unrecorded. This illustrated account of a Forward Surgical Unit attached to 1 Field Ambulance in the Nigerian Army during the Biafran war is not for the faint of heart.

The Nigerian Civil War (1967–1970) was a secessionist war fought with the Republic of Biafra, which had declared independence.

Lt. Co. Andrews writes in the preface: “Right from the beginning of the civil war, 1 Field Ambulance was faced with several problems. It appeared that nobody knew how the treatment evacuation of casualties under combat conditions should be organized. The further development and improvement was made by the 1 Field Ambulance and personnel and civilian Medical Officers Volunteers.”

The book includes vivid descriptions of the medical unit improvised in treating different medical issues of the soldiers to keep the war going. Also included are some photographs showing the way some of the medical issues were treated. This is a rare account of the Nigerian civil war told from the front lines.

Not on OCLC, not in Libraryhub, not in KVK.

To High Commissioner & Mrs Johnson
 You have been a wonderful couple
 in building Anglo-Zambian relations!
 Please continue to serve fellow man to
 the best of your ability. Keep smiling all the way
 & God bless.

1/20
 STATE HOUSE,
 LUSAKA.

20th
 June,
 1954.

With a Lengthy Inscription by Kaunda

20 KAUNDA (Kenneth). *Kaunda on Violence.*

First edition. 8vo. Publisher's black cloth, green, pink & yellow printed dust-jacket, upper edge spotted, a very good copy. 184pp. London, Collins, 1980.

£750

A desirable copy of this philosophical work by Kenneth Kaunda, published shortly after helected the first President of an independent Zambia. He has warmly inscribed the book on the front free endpaper:

"For High Commissioner & Mrs Johnson — You have been a wonderful couple in building Anglo-Zambian relations! Please continue to serve fellow man to the best of your abilities. Keep smiling all the way & God bless."

Edited by Colin Morris, this is an account of Kaunda's involvement in the Zambian struggle for independence, with specific references to his early following of Gandhi. In a contemporary review of the book, Zambian scholar Mwizenge Tembo wrote: "As a Christian and a staunch believer in non-violence, Kaunda painfully describes how he came to support the armed struggle for freedom and majority rule in Zimbabwe. He explains the moral anguish he underwent in changing from being a 'pacifist' to a 'non-pacifist.' He indicts the western nations, particularly Britain, of duplicity and hypocrisy."

Tembo, M.A., [review] "Kaunda on Violence by Kenneth David Kaunda and Colin M. Morris" in *The Journal of Modern African Studies*, Vol. 19, No. 2 (Jun., 1981), p.346.

