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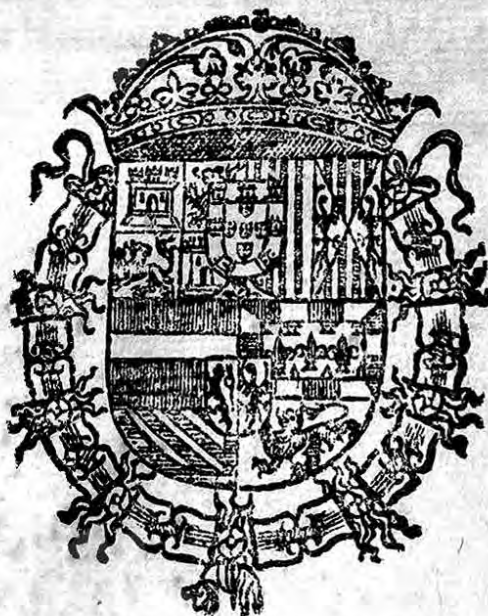
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L A S
SE YSCIENTAS
A P O T E G M A S D E
Iuan Rufo. Y otras obras
en verso.
D I R I G I D A S A L
Principe nuestro señor.



CON PRIVILEGIO,
En Toledo, por Pedro Rodriguez,
Impressor del Rey nuestro señor.

1596.

SPANISH EPIGRAMS BY FRIEND OF CERVANTES

1. RUFO, Juan. *Las seyscientas apotegmas ... Y otras obras en verso.*

En Toledo, por Pedro Rodriguez. 1596. First edition. 8vo (10 x 14.5cm) [8], 136, 135-264, 67, 266-267, 70, 269-270 ff., complete, with leaves I3 & [I6] present (these slit by the printer for intended cancellation, affecting a line of text on side of each leaf but sense recoverable), the two additional intended replacement leaves of text also present ([2L3] ie I3 foliated 67, between ff. 264 & 266; & [2L6] ie [I6] foliated 70, between ff. 267 & 269), Arms of Philip II to title-page, a few pages with ink underlining by an early reader, occasional light paper toning, a few fox marks, a very good copy in contemporary limp vellum, wear to extremities of vellum wrapper with a few small tears but sound, spine with traces of early manuscript title.

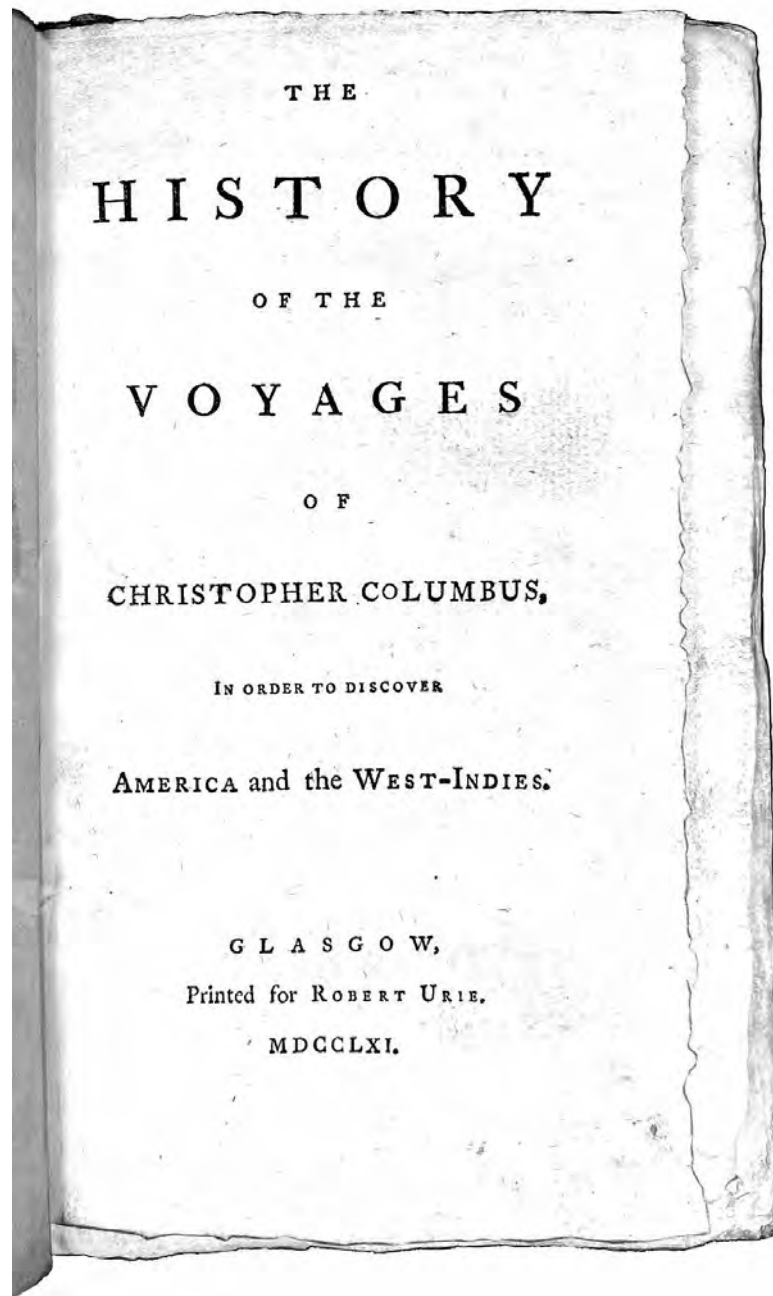
First edition, a very good copy in contemporary vellum, of this seminal volume of epigrams and maxims by the poet, soldier and jurist Juan Rufo (1547-1620). A treasure from the Spanish Golden Age, this book is noteworthy in particular as one of the very first collections of apothegms to be printed in Spanish. Rufo's epic poem *La Austriada* (Madrid, 1584) was praised in *Don Quixote* by his close friend Miguel de Cervantes (1547-1616), the pair having both fought at the battle of Lepanto.

Drawing on a life peppered with gallantry and gambling, Rufo penned over seven hundred pithy phrases and witty counsels. He writes of the brothel, the gaming house, and the theatre, with many comments concerning fashion and music. During military service his literary ear must have pricked up at the recounting of many tales of martial lore and derring-do. Several anecdotes reference enslaved African servants: one concerns black slaves from Guinea dressed in fine Dutch clothing; another gives an account of a black man selling partridges; another mentions a son born from an enslaved African mother. There are also references to exotic locations in the Spanish empire: Guadalajara in Mexico, the Congo, Honduras and the West Indies. Also present in this volume are his verse *Romance de los Comendadores* (ff. 196-221), on the theme of the commanders of Cordoba, from which Lope de Vega (1562-1635) drew in his play *Los Comendadores de Cordoba* (1609), and several other poetic pieces including his celebrated letter to his young son Luis Rufo (1581-1653), *Carta que Iuan Rufo escrivio a su hijo* (ff. 229-238).

This is an especially rare book. We have not been able to trace any copy at auction in the last century. Unusually, as in a copy in at the National Library of Spain (see: Gutiérrez, 1923, pp. 76-79) this example includes both leaves I3 & I6 uncanceled and also their intended replacements (bound as 2L3 & 2L6). Therefore this copy in fact includes 110 apothegms, rather than the usual 107, as the replacement leaves contain three entirely different epigrams. A second edition (Toledo, 1614) is cited by Pérez Pastor but we have not been able to trace a single copy - it may perhaps be a ghost.

Palau 281192; Pérez Pastor 421. Salva 3897 (II, p. 183: "extremely rare"). OCLC locates 10 copies only (Harvard University; University of Michigan; Universitätsbibliothek Augsburg; University of Alberta; Bibliothèque Nationale de France; Biblioteca Nacional de España; Universitat de València; Universitat de Barcelona; Koninklijke Bibliotheek van België; Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin).

£12500



VOYAGES OF CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

2. [AMERICA.] The history of the voyages of Christopher Columbus, in order to discover America and the West-Indies.

Glasgow, printed for Robert Urie. 1761. First edition. 8vo (11.5 x 18.5cm) [2], 141, [1]pp., a fine copy, uncut in contemporary leather-backed marbled boards.

First edition, rare, a fine uncut copy in contemporary leather-backed marbled boards, of this history of the voyages of Christopher Columbus. Printed by Robert Urie (1713-1771) in Glasgow, each of the four voyages receives a chapter, with an additional chapter offering "a digression, containing the discoveries made by other Spaniards, while Columbus was engaged in his third voyage". A detailed index is appended. Subsequent editions, similarly rare, include: London: [undated] M.Cooper; 1772; 1777 & Aberdeen, 1789. Bibliografia Colombina, p.61. Sabin 14656. ESTC locates 6 copies only (British Library; National Library of Scotland; Beinecke Library Yale; American Antiquarian Society; Buffalo & Erie County Public Library; John Carter Brown Library).

£2500





CARIBBEAN ISLAND OF DOMINICA -THREE WATERCOLOUR VIEWS

3. [DOMINICA.] View of the town of Roseau Morne-Bruce &c. in the island of Dominica.
 [&] View of Morne-Bruce, the town of Roseau, and Scotts-Head, in the island of Dominica.
 [&] View of Scotts-Head in the Island of Dominica.

[Dominica, 1800.] 3 watercolour views on paper (each approx. 42 x 28cm) each laid on contemporary card backing, with contemporary ink titles penned at foot on mounts, each signed & dated "T.L.B. 1800", each in modern, ruled card window mounts, paper with some slight undulation in places from mounting, very good.

These three large watercolour views depicting coastal towns on the Caribbean island of Dominica were drawn in 1800, having been dated and initialled by the artist, "T. L. B." Though the island had been a French colony for much of the eighteenth century, in 1800 it was under British control, with the economy underpinned by sugar plantations and the slave trade. The town of Roseau, depicted here from the south, the view including the neighbouring hillside enclave Morne Bruce, became Dominica's capital. The small settlement of buildings shown here had been begun by the French in the eighteenth century. A second view shows the same coastline from the north. The third view depicts the Scott's Head peninsula, the English flag raised over the fort, with some fishing boats and fisherman, apparently of African descent, in the foreground.

£2750



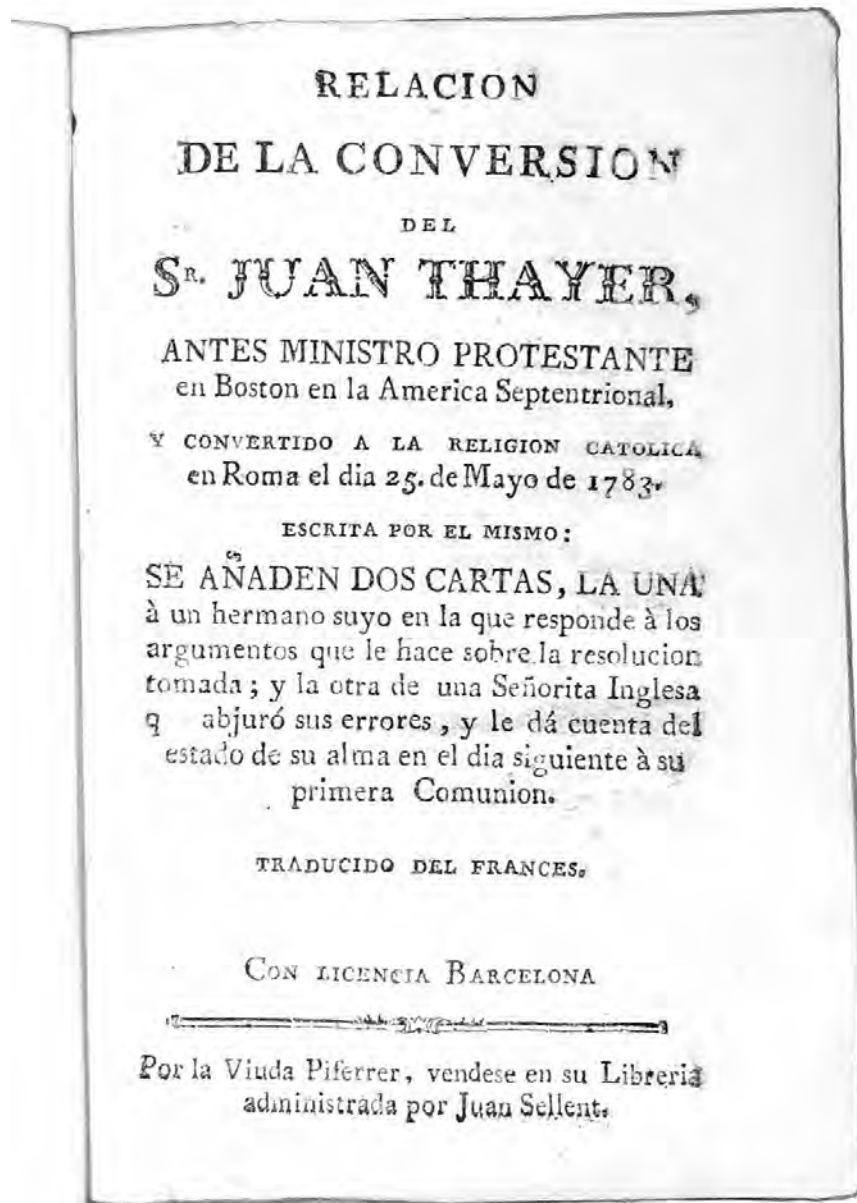
PROMOTER OF COLONY OF GEORGIA

4. [SMITH, John.] Sr. John Percivale Bar. of Burton in the county of Cork in Ireland.

[London.] G. Kneller S. R. Imp. et Angl. Eques. aur. Pinx. 1704. I. Smith fec. Et ex. [1708.] Mezzotint (platemark 26.1 x 42cm, sheet 26.3 x 42.2cm) some negligible wear to thread margins, very good condition.

This fine mezzotint portrait of the Irish peer John Perceval, first earl of Egremont (1683-1748), was produced by John Smith (1652-1743) after a portrait by Sir Godfrey Kneller (1646-1723). The twenty-one year old Perceval was painted in 1704, in which year he inherited an Irish estate, was returned as the MP for County Cork, and set out on four years of travel in both the British Isles and to continental Europe on a grand tour (see: Ingamells, pp. 757-758). This mezzotint was published on his return in 1708. The background of picturesque ruins is suggestive of Perceval's antiquarian and artistic interests. In the 1730s he became the most prominent political promoter of the establishment of the colony of Georgia. Chaloner Smith, 200, state ii (following unlettered proof).

£650



NEW ENGLAND MINISTER CONVERTED TO CATHOLICISM

5. THAYER, John. *Relacion de la conversion del Sr. Juan Thayer, antes ministro Protestante en Boston en la America septentrional, y convertido a la religion Católica en Roma el dia 25. De Mayo de 1783 ...*

Barcelona, por la Viuda Piferrer. [1788.] First edition in Spanish. 24mo (10 x 14cm) 96pp., first & last few pages with some negligible dustiness, light wear to extremities, nineteenth century marbled paper wrapper.

First edition in Spanish translation, scarce, of this account of the conversion to Roman Catholicism of the New England Congregationalist minister John Thayer (1755-1815). Born in Boston and educated at Yale, Thayer had served as a chaplain during the American War of Independence. On a visit to Rome in 1783 he was moved to convert to Roman Catholicism and in 1789 was ordained as a Roman Catholic priest in Paris. After stints in Boston, Virginia and Kentucky, he returned to Europe, settling in Ireland at Limerick. This Spanish edition was translated from the French, itself a translation of the English edition first published as *An account of the conversion of the Reverend Mr. John Thayer, lately a Protestant minister, at Boston in North America, who embraced the Roman Catholic religion at Rome ...* (London, 1787).

Sabin 95253; Palau 331310.

£750

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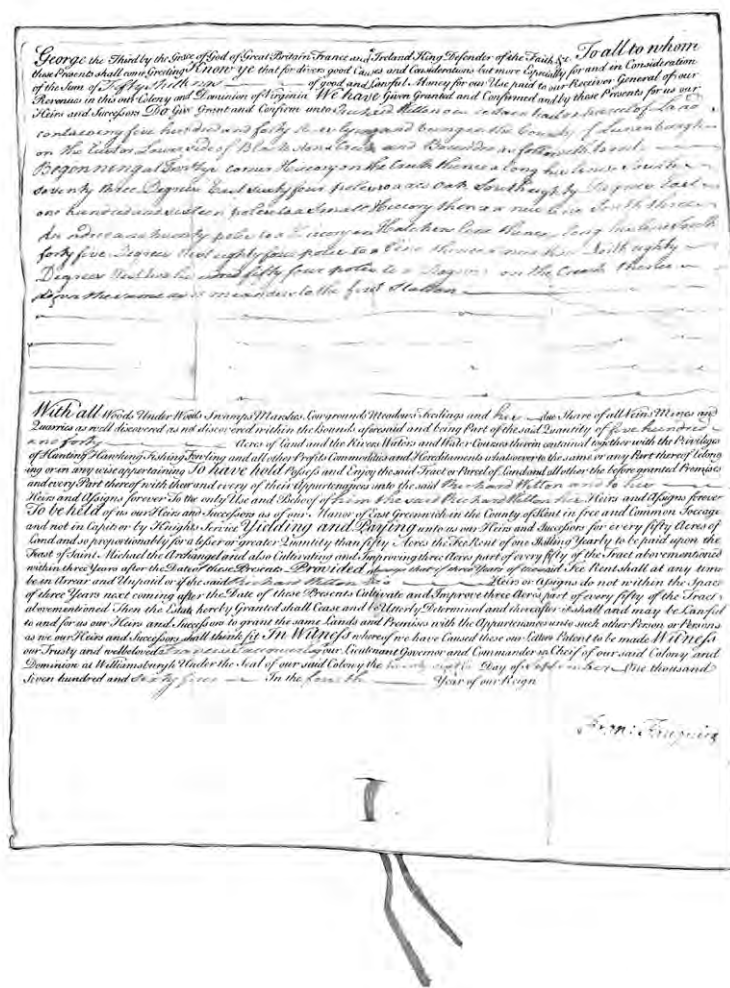
6. [WILLETT, Marinus.] [Indenture recording the sale by "Marinus Willet of the city of New York cabinet maker" to Crean Brush of his share of a tract of land "on the east side of Lake Champlain in the county of Albany ... erected into a township by the name of Deerfield," for £50.]

[New York, 22 June 1771]. Indenture, ink on single sheet of vellum (approx. 69 x 25cm) 25 lines in English, signed at foot "Marinus Willett," with impression of his small seal in red wax adjacent, verso with endorsement concerning witnessing of document with signatures of Henry White, Henry Bicker and Joseph Beck, some negligible wear along old folds, very good.

A good example of the signature of Marinus Willett (1740-1830), a prominent member of the Sons of Liberty in New York and subsequently an outstanding soldier in the American Revolutionary War, is penned at the foot of this document. The indenture, dated 22 June 1771, records Willett's sale for £50 of his share (one thirty-fifth) of a tract of land "on the east side of Lake Champlain in the county of Albany ... erected into a township by the name of Deerfield," to Crean Brush (1725-1778), a Dublin-born lawyer with Loyalist sympathies who arrived in New York in 1762. Brush became a member of the New York Provincial Assembly and amassed thousands of acres near the Connecticut River within the area that was also claimed by New Hampshire. He later fled to Boston where in 1775 his status as the designated official collector for the safekeeping of valuable goods brought him further unpopularity. This document is notable for the clear identification of Marinus Willett as "cabinet maker," clarifying his choice of profession after service in the French and Indian War.

£950

Marinus Willett



LAND IN COLONIAL VIRGINIA PURCHASED FROM THE CROWN

7. [VIRGINIA.] George the Third ... To all to whom these presents shall come ... know ye that ... for and in consideration of the sum of [fifty shillings] of good and lawful money ... paid to our Receiver General of our revenues in this our colony and dominion of Virginia We have given granted and confirmed ... unto [Richard Witton one certain tract or parcel of land containing five hundred and forty acres lying and being in the county of Lunenburg on the East or lower side of Blackston's Creek ...]

Williamsburg, 26 September 1764. Printed certificate, engraved on single sheet of vellum (32 x 38cm) completed in manuscript, signed at foot "Fran. Fauquier", cloth tie remaining attached at base of document (seal gone), old folds, some negligible dustmarking to blank verso, very good.

A scarce example of an engraved certificate printed on vellum produced for the specific purpose of recording purchases of land in Virginia from the British crown. Issued 26 September 1764 at Williamsburg, the manuscript completions detail the purchase of "five hundred and forty acres lying and being in the county of Lunenburg" by Richard Witton. At the foot of the document is penned the signature of Francis Fauquier (1703-1768) in his capacity as lieutenant governor of the colony. London-born Fauquier is remembered as a fair administrator and cultured gentleman who developed a close friendship with Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826). Richard Witton seems to have been one of the coroners for Lunenburg county in the 1750s. In addition to the ownership of "all woods under woods swamps marshes low grounds meadows feedings", the purchase also included a "due share of all veins mines and quarries as well discovered as not discovered ..."

The exact boundaries of the land purchased by Witton are outlined as: "one certain tract or parcel of land containing five hundred and forty acres lying and being in the county of Lunenburg on the east or lower side of Blackston's Creek and bounded as followeth to wit ... beginning Fruittys Corner hickory on the creek thence along his line south ... seventy three degrees east sixty four poles to a red oak south eighty degrees east ... one hundred and sixteen poles to a small hickory thence a new line south three hundred and twenty poles to a hickory in Hatchers line thence along his line south forty five degrees west eighty four poles to a pine thence a new line north eighty degrees west two hundred fifty four poles to a dogwood on the creek thence down the same as it meanders to the first station ..."

£1250



NATIVE AMERICAN ENGRAVED ON SEAL MATRIX

8. [AMERICA.] [Seal matrix, engraved intaglio with the head and shoulders of a Native American, carrying a bow, quiver of arrows and wearing a feather headdress.]

[North America?, c.1760?] Circular seal matrix (diameter 2.65cm) engraved on reverse of repurposed, smoothed George II halfpenny, tiny suspension piercing, some light wear & patination to extremities.

The design of this mid-eighteenth century seal matrix displays the head and shoulders of a male Native American warrior wearing a feather headdress or war bonnet, carrying a bow and quiver of arrows. This appears to be the work of a competent amateur engraver. The reuse of a smoothed George II halfpenny suggests that the maker had time on their hands, but limited materials – perhaps a soldier fighting in the French and Indian War (1754-1763). Feathered headdresses of this type were worn traditionally by leaders of the Native American tribes of the Great Plains, and also some others, including the Caribbean Kalinago of the Lesser Antilles. This matrix was intended for creating an impression in sealing wax when closing letters. A unique and unusual eighteenth century representation of a Native American. Provenance: A.H. Baldwin & Sons.

£2500



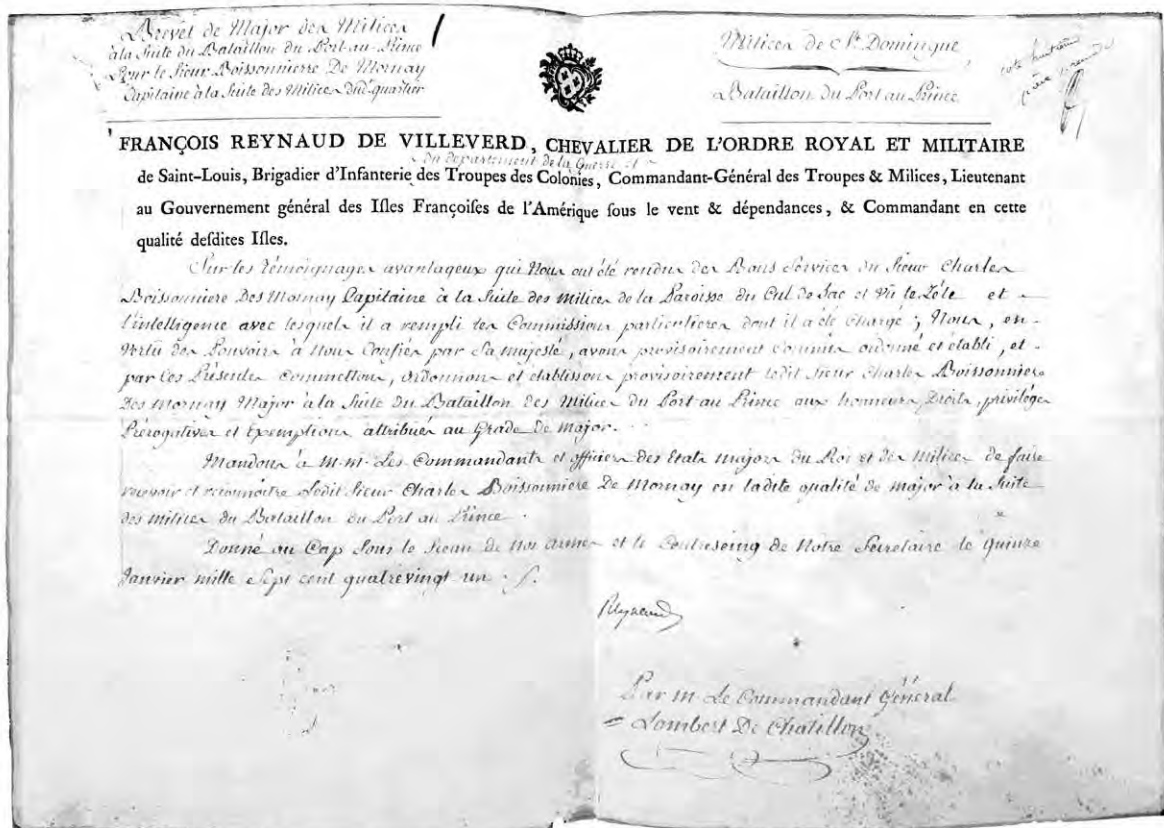
BOSTON CUSTOMS COMMISSIONER DURING STAMP ACT RIOTS

9. [PAXTON, Charles.] [Conveyance (release) for £80: Charles Paxton of New England in America, now residing Walbrook, London, esquire, grandson and heir of Roger Paxton the elder of Redriffe otherwise Rotherhithe in Surrey, mariner, to Job Purvis the younger of Rotherhithe, pilot, messuage and the wharf or ground behind it, in Rotherhithe, now unoccupied, formerly occupied by Roger Paxton the younger, before by [blank] Atkins, mariner (N (18 feet): the River Thames; S (20 feet): the high street or way of Rotherhithe; W (43 feet): messuage occupied by John Evers, before by [blank] Smith and [blank] Holloman; E: messuage occupied by Luke Langly, before by Joseph Ball.] [London.] 20 November 1750. Conveyance, manuscript in ink on single sheet of vellum (approx. 77 x 62cm) engraved heading incorporating bust portrait of George II & text: "This indenture", signed at foot "Chas. Paxton" & sealed in red wax impressed with Paxton's own heraldic seal, contemporary blue paper embossed tax stamps to margin, verso with contemporary ink endorsements noting witnesses Ralph Creswell, James Pew, Thomas Handford, old folds, very good.

Signed and sealed 20 November 1750 by the Boston customs officer Charles Paxton (1708-1788) "of New England in America, now residing Walbrook, London", this document records the conveyance by Paxton of a building and wharf at Rotherhithe, a London port area on the Thames. Paxton is well-known in the history of Boston in the Stamp Act era. By 1750 he was a customs officer, in 1760 he was appointed surveyor of customs. In 1767 he was appointed commissioner of customs - the same year during the tumult caused by the Townshend Acts he was hung in Boston in effigy, together with the Pope and the Devil. Disliked for his stringent application of regulations, he fled to England in 1776 at the beginning of the American War of Independence. There seems to be little recorded information on Paxton's London background - this document, in addition to offering a fine example of his signature and heraldic seal impressed in red wax, contains references to his grandfather "Roger Paxton the elder of Redriffe ... mariner" and the ownership of property in Rotherhithe.

£950

Chas Paxton



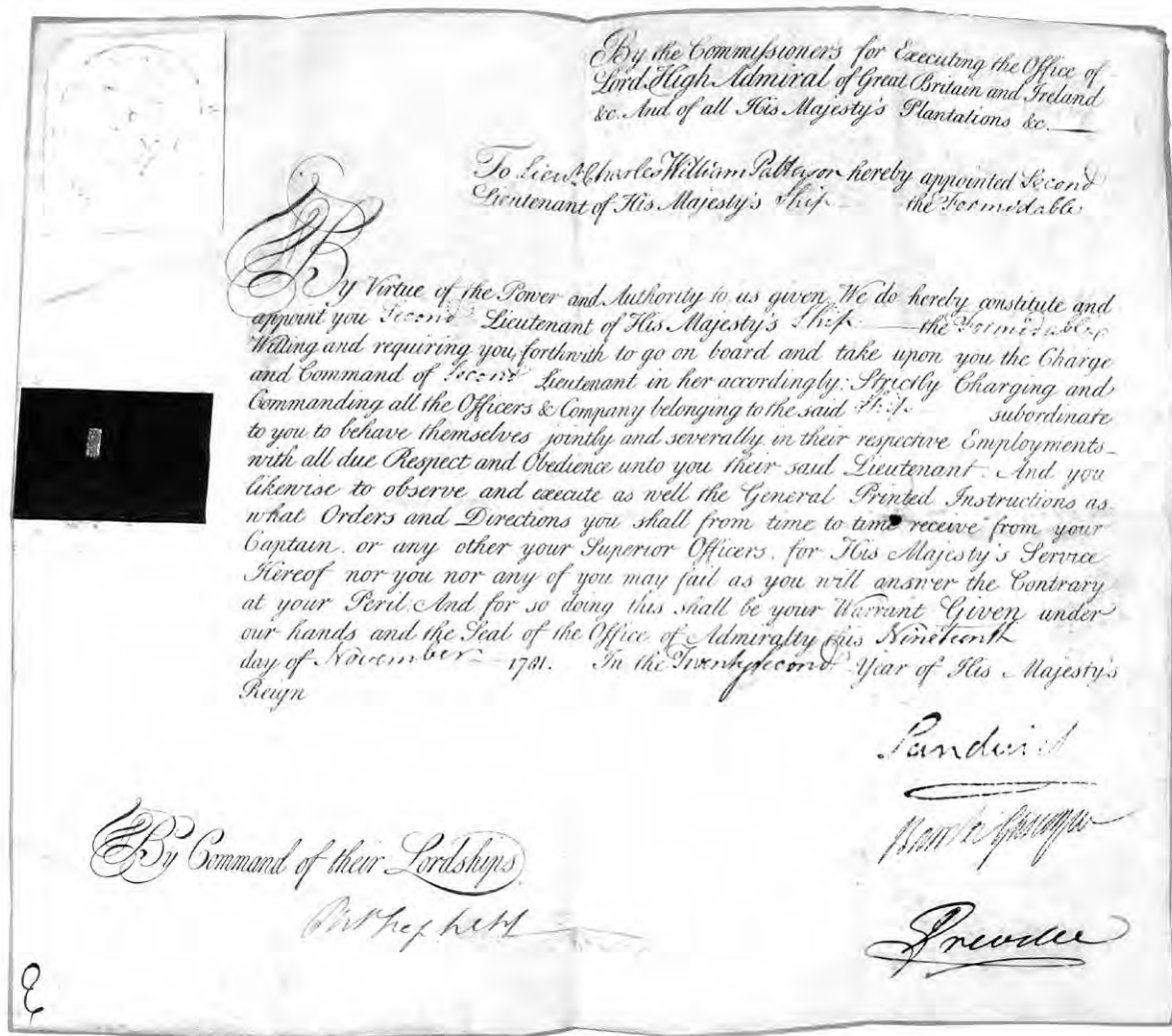
FRENCH WEST INDIES DURING AMERICAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE

10. REYNAUD DEVILLEVERD, Jean-François. [Military commission signed, appointing Charles Boissonnière de Mornay as major in the militia of the Port-au-Prince battalion, Saint-Domingue.] "Au Cap" [Cap-Française, Saint Domingue], 15 January 1781.

Military commission signed, single sheet of vellum. Oblong folio (35.5 x 25cm) Printed heading with small arms of Saint-Domingue at head of sheet, with manuscript text in ink below, signed at foot "Reynaud", with signature below of "Lambert de Chatillon", residual traces of red sealing wax (seal gone), old folds, very good.

A scarce example of a French military commission issued in the Caribbean during the American War of Independence, this document on vellum bears the signature, in his capacity as commandant-général of troops and militias, of the French governor of the island of Saint-Domingue (now Haiti), Jean-François Reynaud de Villeverd (1731- 1812). Only a few months earlier Reynaud had fought at the Siege of Savannah, 16-18 October 1779, where under the overall command of Charles Hector, comte d'Estaing (1729-1794) a Franco-American force, including more than 500 recruits from Saint-Domingue, attempted to retake Savannah from the British. In recognition of his contribution Reynaud was appointed in 1783 as one of the original members of the Société des Cincinnati de France. Dated 15 January 1781, the document appoints as major in the militia of the Port-au-Prince battalion Charles Boissonnière de Mornay (1731-1784), a Creole sugar plantation owner and sometime receiver-general at Port-au-Prince. On Reynaud's return to Paris he represented Saint-Domingue in the legislature and himself owned sugar plantations on the island at Limonade.

£1250



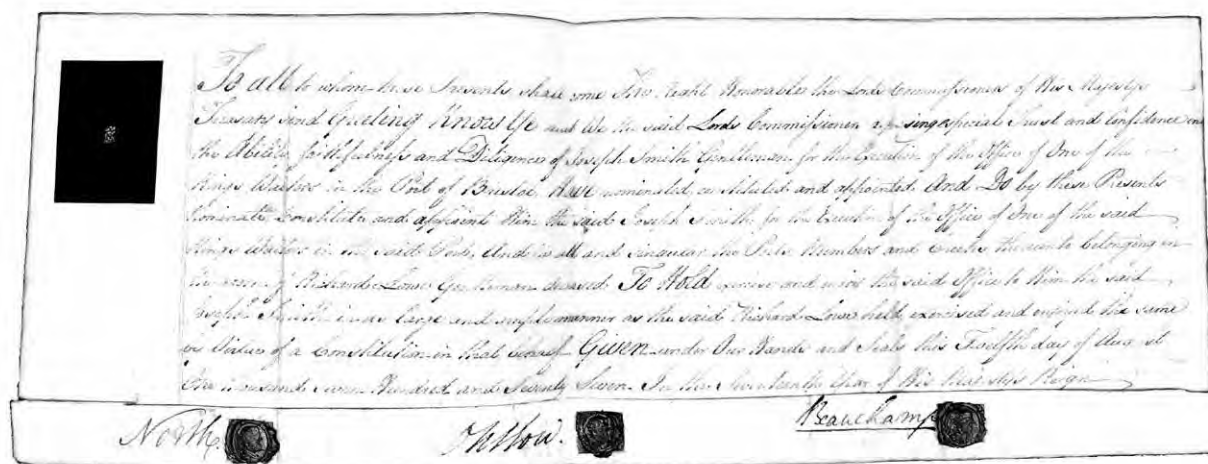
AMERICAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE - SAILING FOR THE WEST INDIES

11. [ADMIRALTY.] By the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain and Ireland & c. ...To [lieut. Charles William Patterson] hereby appointed [second] lieutenant of His Majesty's [ship] the [Formidable] ...

[London.] 19 November 1781. Naval commission certificate, engraved on single sheet of vellum (33 x 28cm) completed in manuscript, signed off at foot by commissioners "Sandwich", "Bamber Gascoyne", "Greville", & secretary "Php. Stephens," embossed Admiralty wafer seal & blue embossed tax stamps attached at left margin, verso with original paper printed tax stamp, old folds, very good.

This fine naval commission dated 19 November 1781 was issued in London at the Admiralty Office during the American War of Independence. It records the appointment of Charles William Paterson (1756-1841) as "second lieutenant of His Majesty's ship the Formidable". Paterson, whose distinguished naval career (see: ODNB) saw his eventual appointment as admiral of the white, sailed out to the West Indies in February 1782 aboard the Formidable, flagship of admiral George Rodney (1718-1792). At sea through much of the American War of Independence, Paterson had been appointed to the Alcide in April 1780, being present at the capture of the Caribbean island Sint Eustatius from the Dutch in February 1781. At the Battle of the Saintes 12 April 1782 he commanded the fire ship Blast, in which he returned to England at the end of the war. The document bears the signatures of John Montagu, fourth earl of Sandwich (1718-1792), first lord of the Admiralty, Bamber Gascoyne (1725-1791) and Charles Francis Greville (1749-1809) in their capacity as Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, together with that of Sir Philip Stephens (1723-1809), first secretary of the Admiralty.

£1250



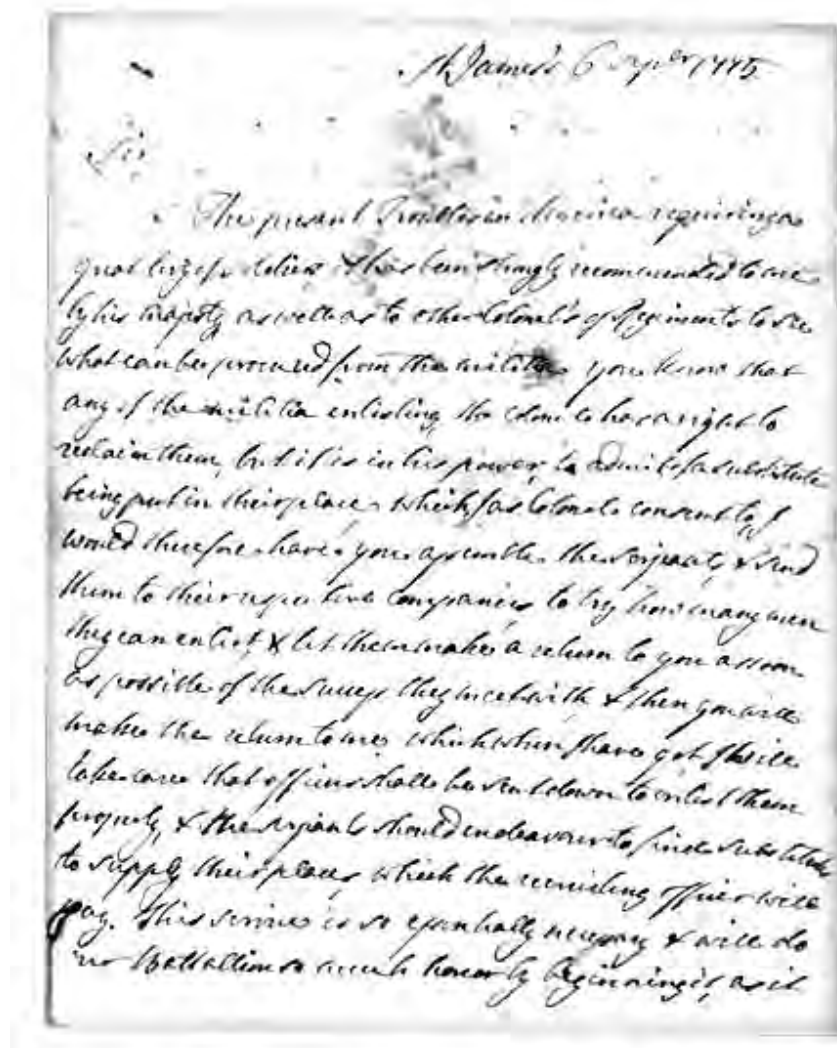
BRISTOL CUSTOMS OFFICER DURING AMERICAN WAR -
SIGNED BY LORD NORTH

12. [BRISTOL.] [... The Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury ... reposing special trust and confidence in the ability ... of Joseph Smith gentleman for the execution of the office of one of the King's Waiters in the port of Bristol ... appoint him ... to hold ... the said office ...]

[London, 12 August 1777.] Manuscript, single sheet of vellum (17 x 43cm) ten lines, blue embossed tax stamp in one corner, with signatures of Lords North, Onslow and Beauchamp at foot, each with accompanying small red wax seal, verso with contemporary endorsements, old folds, very good.

A rare example of a certificate recording the appointment of a "King's Waiter" at the port of Bristol, a lucrative customs officer post overseeing the boarding of ships on arrival to check cargoes for contraband. Joseph Smith, appointed 12 August 1777, held tenure during the American War of Independence. The conflict placed a great strain on trade at the port, bankrupting many merchants. Bristol was one of the principal British ports for the slave trade in the eighteenth century. The document is also noteworthy for bearing the signature of the then Prime Minister Lord North (1732-1792) and those of George Onslow, first earl of Onslow (1731-1814) and Francis Seymour-Conway, first marquess of Hertford (1718-1794).

£450



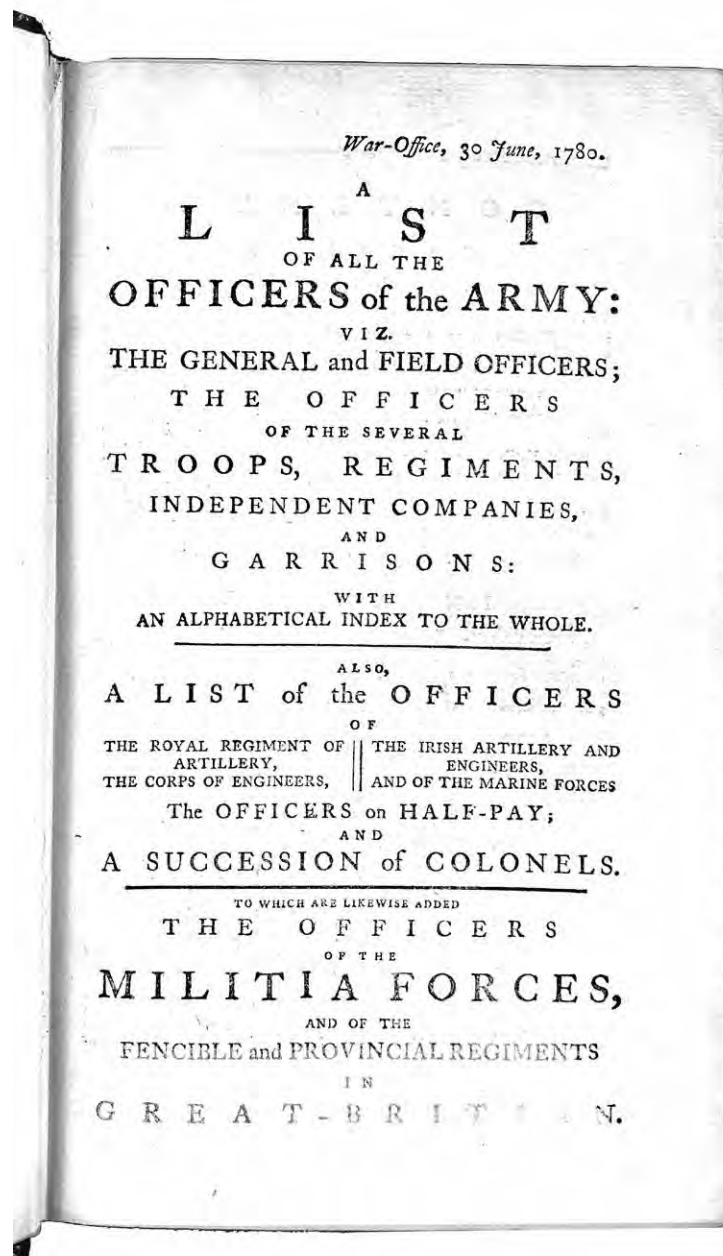
“TROUBLES IN AMERICA REQUIRING A GREAT LEVY OF SOLDIERS ...”

13. NASSAU VAN ZUYLESTEIN, William Henry van, Fourth Earl of Rochford. [Autograph letter signed, concerning the enlistment of soldiers required for the American War of Independence.]

St. James's 6 Sept. 1775. Autograph letter signed. 4to (19 x 23.5cm) [1 1/2] pages, on bifolium, unaddressed, but with small contemporary ink docket note to verso of second leaf recording receipt: "Lord Rochfords . . .", patch of foxing to first leaf lead with section of blank paper imperceptibly repaired to style, old folds.

A rare example of an autograph letter penned by the Fourth Earl of Rochford, William Henry van Nassau van Zuylenstein (1717-1781) concerning British preparations for conflict in the American War of Independence. Dated 6 September 1775, Rochford writes as Secretary of state for the south concerning the enlistment of soldiers: "The present situation in America requiring a great levy of soldiers, it has been strongly recommended to me by his majesty as well as other colonels of regiments to see what can be procured from the militia. You know that any of the militia enlisting, the colonel has a right to reclaim them, but it is in his power, to admit a substitute being put in their place, which I as colonel consent to, I would therefore have you assemble the serjeants, & send them to their respective companies, to try how many men they can enlist, & let them make a return to you as soon as possible of the success they met with ... This service is so essentially necessary & will do our battalion so much honor by beginning it, as it will be followed over all England ... " Rochford, hugely experienced in foreign policy and matters of diplomacy, favoured a negotiated settlement with the American colonies, however his failing health led him to retire in October 1775.

£450



AMERICAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE - LIST OF BRITISH ARMY OFFICERS

14. [WAR OFFICE.] ... A list of all the officers of the Army: viz. the general and field officers; the officers of the several troops, regiments, independent companies, and garrisons: with an alphabetical index to the whole. Also, a list of the officers of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, the Corps of Engineers, the Irish Artillery and Engineers, and of the marine forces the officers on half-pay; and a succession of colonels. To which are likewise added the officers of the militia forces, and of the fencible and provincial regiments in Great-Britain.

[London.] War Office, 30 June, 1780. 8vo (14.5 x 24cm) [4], 21, [1], 25-58, [1], 64-76, 75-82, 85-177, 198-216, [1], 210-261, 298-371, [1], 69, [3], 75-86pp., without final advertisement leaf present in some copies, printed on thick paper, very good in contemporary full red morocco, bookplate of "John Murray Traill", marbled pastedowns, spine gilt in compartments with floral tooling, boards gilt-edged with Greek key roll, spine with wear to extremities with some cracking but stitching sound, all edges gilt.

Bound in full red morocco and printed on thick paper, this is a superior copy of this official list of the officers of the British Army as constituted 30 June 1780 – it is noteworthy for including a record of British forces engaged in the American War of Independence. The collation of the mispaginations in this copy matches the John Carter Brown Library copy. Pages 83-86, "alterations whilst printing", are present in our copy - they are listed as absent from several copies listed in ESTC.

£450

Dr Sir,

Antigua, 14th March, 1781.

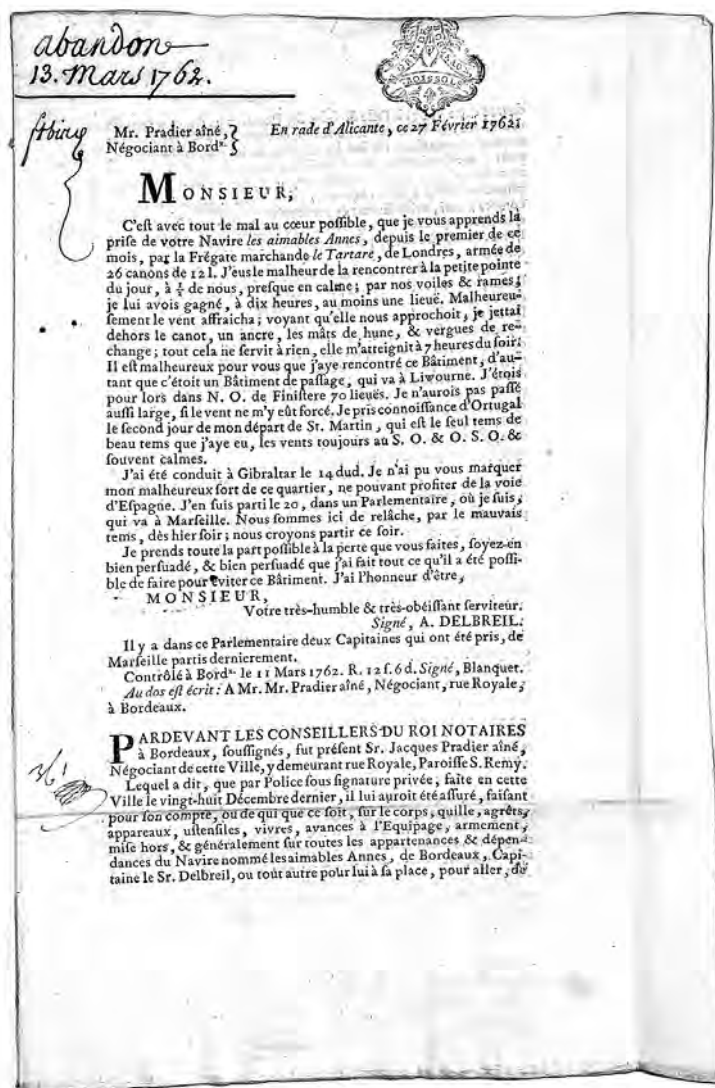
I lately hoped to have had the Pleasure of seeing you in the
 Course of the ensuing Summer in London; but as that flattering prospect
 is now set at a distance, I must again become a humble suitor to your
 good Offices. It now nears three Years that we have served in the West
 Indies, under every severity & disadvantage, that Soldiers are liable to in
 a Climate so unfriendly to Human Life. Our pay has been always
 nearly one fifth reduced, by the course of Exchange; those that have forborne
 under their Commissions are spending them, & those that have none, are
 barely able to Subsist. By an unaccountable regulation of Lord Bankers
 we were excluded from any share of Promotion, in the Payments formed in
 79, & 80, & still are under the same disadvantage, with respect to Corps that are
 now forming. Our promotion, in our Corps has been retarded, by hindering
 Officers from selling out. Under these disadvantages, we naturally expected, that
 respect would have been paid to our Merits, when a Commission in Chief was appoint-
 ed for the West Indies; but we have been disappointed. Tho' the best Officers
 of our Rank in this Country, are daily superseded by people immediately from
 Home, who have undertaken at Head Quarters, when Vacancies fall by Death
 on the Payments to which we belong. Such being the real state of the
 Case, I must beg you to endeavour to procure me some recommendation to General
 Vaughan, as there is positively no other prospect of succeeding. From this
 fresh trouble I give you, & believe, you should not have had it were there
 any other Road to Promotion. A Lieutenant was lately reduced by three
 Payments, immediately from Europe, & an immense Booty has been got. Boxes

AMERICAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE IN THE CARIBBEAN

15. GRAY, Alexander. [Autograph letter signed, to a Mr. Graeme in London, concerning the British capture of the Dutch Caribbean colony of St. Eustatius, prospects of promotion and the allocation of prize money.]

Antigua, 14 March 1781. Autograph letter signed, ink on paper. 4to (18.5 x 22.5cm) old folds, very good.

Penned from Antigua 14 March 1781 by Alexander Gray, a British army officer stationed in the West Indies during the American War of Independence, this lengthy letter reports on the capture of the Dutch Caribbean colony of St. Eustatius 3 February 1781 by a British force headed by admiral Rodney. The island had been the principal trading post for the Dutch sale of military supplies to the American Revolutionary forces: "St. Eustatius was lately reduced by three regiments, immediately from Europe, & an immense booty has been got. Boxes of money are every day coming to light, & vessels, from all our enemies, are daily dropping in. Not less than fifty have arrived, since the island was taken. It submitted without resistance & every article in the place has been seized. The prize money is computed to amount to nearly four millions sterling ..." Other content concerns bitterness about his prospects for promotion, petitioning for a share of the prize money from West Indies regiments not involved in the action, requests for various books of military tactics, the discovery of documentation concerning British merchants involved in "black transactions" supplying the enemy with goods, and his views on the British prospects in the American war.



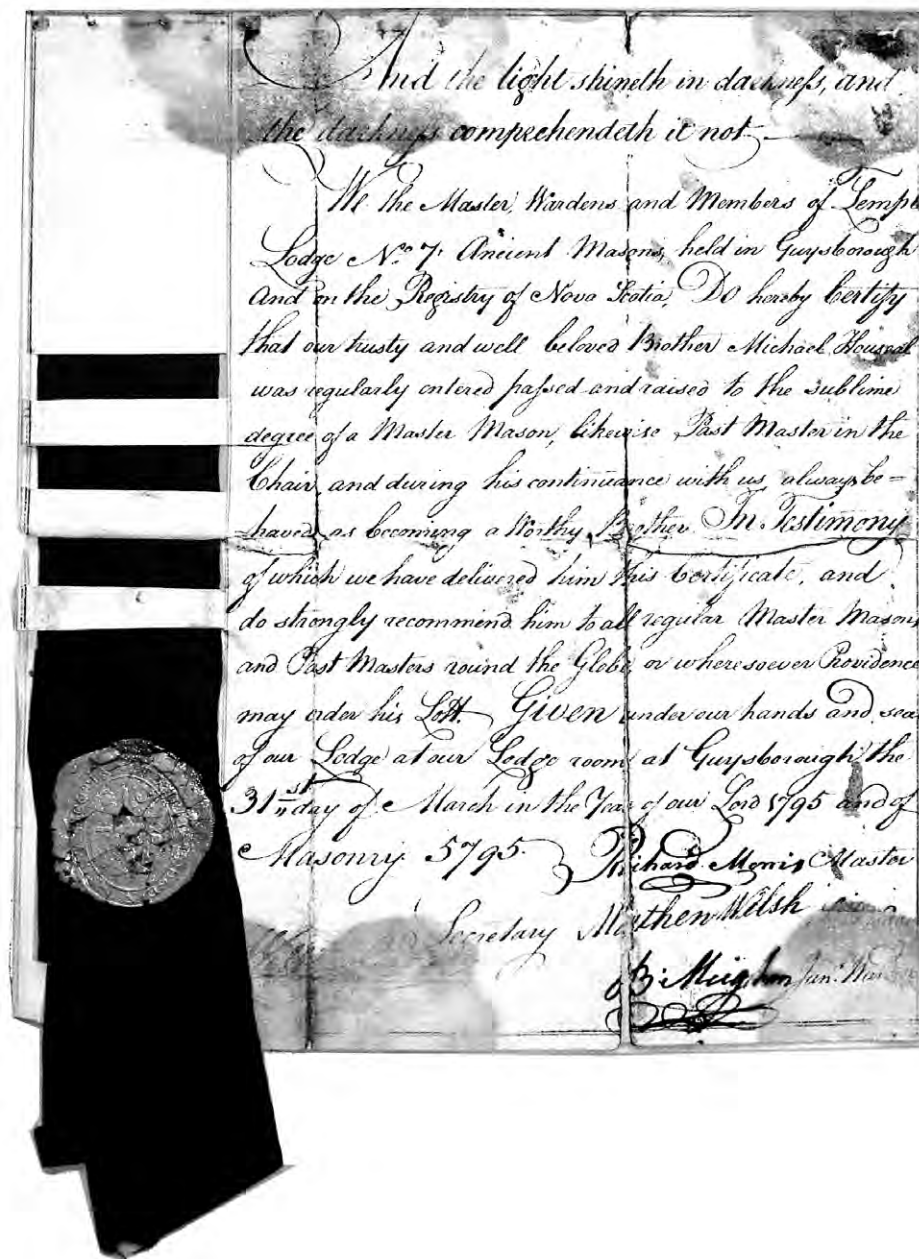
SAILING FOR SAINT-DOMINGUE - CAPTURED BY ENGLISH PRIVATEERS

16. [PRIVATEERING.] [Printed legal letter concerning the capture of the Bordeaux merchant ship *Les Amiables Annes*, bound for the Caribbean island of Saint-Domingue, by the English frigate *the Tartar*.] Mr. Pradier ainé, négociant à Bord[eau]x ...

[Bordeaux?, 1762.] Printed legal letter. Folio (21 x 32cm) [4]pp., manuscript endorsements to p. [1] at head & to foot of p. [4] with signatures of notary Cheyron & Bordeaux merchant Pradier, old folds, French tax stamp upper margin p. [1], old folds, very good.

A rare example of a printed legal letter concerning the capture of the Bordeaux merchant ship *Les Amiables Annes*, bound for the Caribbean island of Saint-Domingue, by the English frigate *the Tartar*. Printed for distribution to those with a financial interest in the voyage, and for the notification of the insurers, the document begins with a printed account of the capture of the ship as recorded by the captain A. Delbreil addressed to the owner, Bordeaux merchant Jacques Pradier. On 28 December 1761 Pradier had taken a policy insuring all expenses concerning the vessel – crew, tools, victuals – sailing from Bordeaux to the French West-Indian colony of Saint-Domingue. The text also lists several additional policies taken by Pradier, their values, and their terms of coverage.

£450



FREEMASONRY IN EIGHTEENTH CENTURY NOVA SCOTIA

17. [NOVA SCOTIA.] ... We the master, wardens and members of Temple Lodge No. 7 Ancient Masons, held in Guysborough and in the registry of Nova Scotia, do hereby certify that our trusty and well beloved brother Michael Houseal was regularly entered passed and raised to the sublime degree of master mason, likewise past master in the chair, and during his continuance with us always behaved as becoming a worthy brother ...

[Guysborough, Nova Scotia, 31 March 1795.] Manuscript certificate, ink on paper (21 x 24cm) blue silk ribbons woven into margin of certificate with red wax seal of the lodge (cracked but largely intact) affixed, signed off by master, wardens and secretary, marginal staining at head and foot of sheet, tears along old folds with related strengthening to blank verso for preservation.

Freemasonry in Canada appears to have begun with a number of lodges at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in the mid- eighteenth century. Following the establishment of a Provincial Grand Lodge at Halifax in 1784, the next lodge to be founded was Temple Lodge No. 7 at Guysborough (formerly Chedabucto), one of those involved being the Scot Sir William Campbell (1758-1834), who went on to hold the post of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Upper Canada. This masonic certificate was issued to Michael Houseal at the lodge at Guysborough in 1795 and includes the signatures of Richard Morris, master, Matthew Welsh, senior warden and B. Meighan. A rare relic of eighteenth century freemasonry in Canada.

Dec. 15

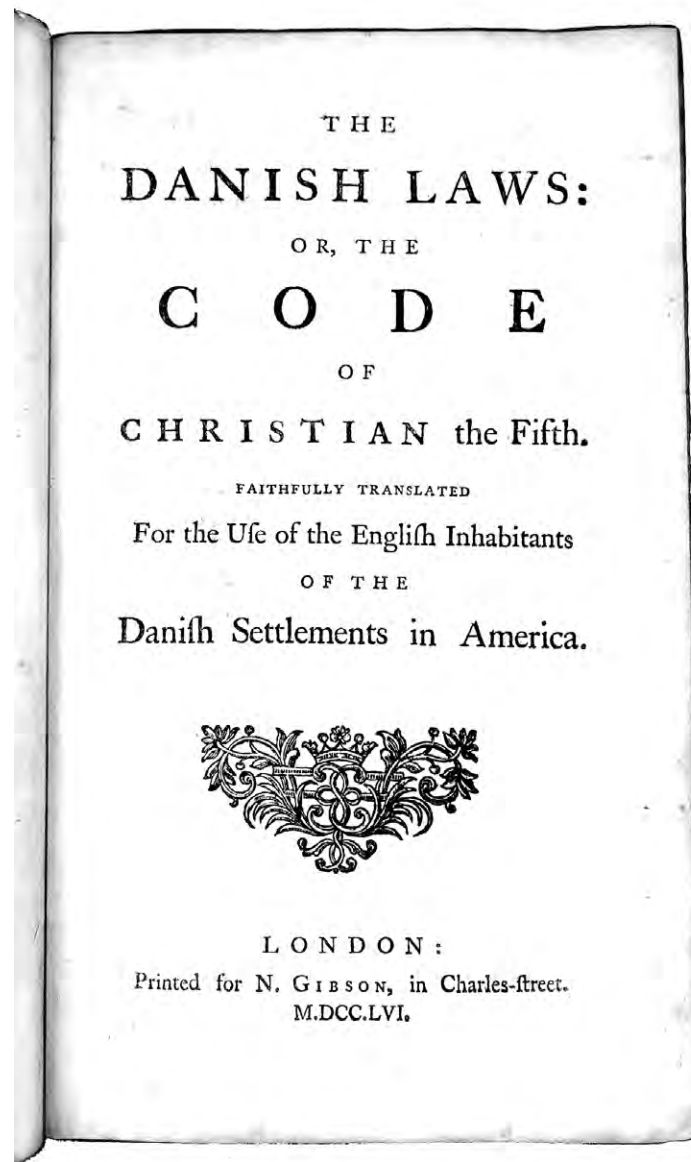
Capt. Mitchell Commander of the Duke of
Cumberland who has a letter & some News papers & a Scilly
Ling for you, will deliver you this & the inclosed from my
Worthy friend your Uncle, which came to hand 4 or 5 hours
or more after he had sail'd. Your Uncle desir'd I should
return the letter, in case they were gone, however I was determin'd
to keep it a post or two as I thought the Weather seem'd very
uncertain & the Wind the same. I was not a little vain that
my Opinion turn'd out right — in Opposition to two Noble
Commanders in the Navy, who told me it was in vain to expect
them back — when to their surprise last night they made
their Appearance by which means I hope your Father & you
will receive Accounts of my dear friend, sooner than otherwise
you would have done ^{in my opinion} & I hope the news to him, as he now
resides in the seat of Intelligence — Adm. Keppel & Adm.
Palliser's disputes are productive of a Court Martial on Mr.
Keppel, & I suppose Mr Palliser will soon be call'd on
in the same way — a little time will explain the whole
I hope to have the pleasure of hearing by first Opportunity.

SCOTTISH MERCHANT'S NEWSLETTER FROM JAMAICA TO MADEIRA

18. [JAMAICA.] GORDON, Alexander. [Autograph letter signed, to William Johnston Esq. merchant in Madeira, sending news from Jamaica.]

Falmouth, 18 December [17]78. Autograph letter signed. 4to (18.5 x 22.5cm) [2] pages on bifolium, verso of second leaf with manuscript address panel, old folds, very good.

The merchant Alexander Gordon writes from Jamaica to Madeira, addressing this letter to William Johnston of the prominent Madeira wine merchants Newton & Gordon: "Capt. Mitchell commander of the Duke of Cumberland who has a letter & some newspapers & a Scilly Ling for you, will deliver you this & the inclosed .. Your uncle desir'd I would return the letter in case they were gone, however I was determin'd to keep it a post or two as I thought the weather seem'd very uncertain & the wind the same ... in opposition to two noble commanders in the Navy, who told me it was in vain to expect them back ... Adm. Keppel & Adm. Palliser's disputes are productive of a court martial on Mr Keppel, & I suppose Mr Palliser will soon be call'd on in the same way — a little time will explain the whole ..."



DANISH WEST INDIES SUGAR COLONY PROMOTED BY IRISH PLANTER

19. [VIRGIN ISLANDS.] The Danish laws: or, the code of Christian the Fifth. Faithfully translated for the use of the English inhabitants of the Danish settlements in America.

London, printed for N. Gibson. 1756. First edition. 8vo (13.5 x 21cm) viii, 476, [4]pp., some light marginal foxing, contemporary calf, sometime rebounded to style, gilt-titled spine label, light wear to extremities.

First edition in English, scarce, of this legal code, "translated for the use of the English inhabitants of the Danish settlements in America." The island of St. Croix, today one of the U.S. Virgin Islands, was in 1733 purchased by the Danish West India Company from France. This volume was promoted by the dedicatee, the merchant Nicholas Tuite (1705-1772) of Saint Croix. A prominent planter, slave owner, commission merchant and banker of Irish Roman Catholic descent, Tuite based himself in London in the 1750s from where he managed his sugar plantation, trading and shipping interests on Saint Croix. He became a valued advisor to the Danish court and also secured religious freedom for Roman Catholics on the island. This is a substantial volume, containing an English version of all the parts of the law code of King Christian V of Denmark that were relevant to the Danish Virgin Islands. The sections of laws concerning "maritime affairs" and "property ... title of possession, and debts" would have been of particular use to the mercantile community, however there is also comprehensive information on "criminal cases," "judicature" and "civil and domestick affairs."

Sabin 18501; Higgs 1357. ESTC records only 7 copies of this issue (bL; bLu; eBINs; nMB; nOCIW; nPPL; nNN: "p.91 and 106 are misnumbered 61 and 06, p.59 is numbered correctly. "). The other three issues recorded in ESTC are similarly scarce.

£1750



DAUGHTER OF PROMINENT SUGAR MERCHANT & ART COLLECTOR

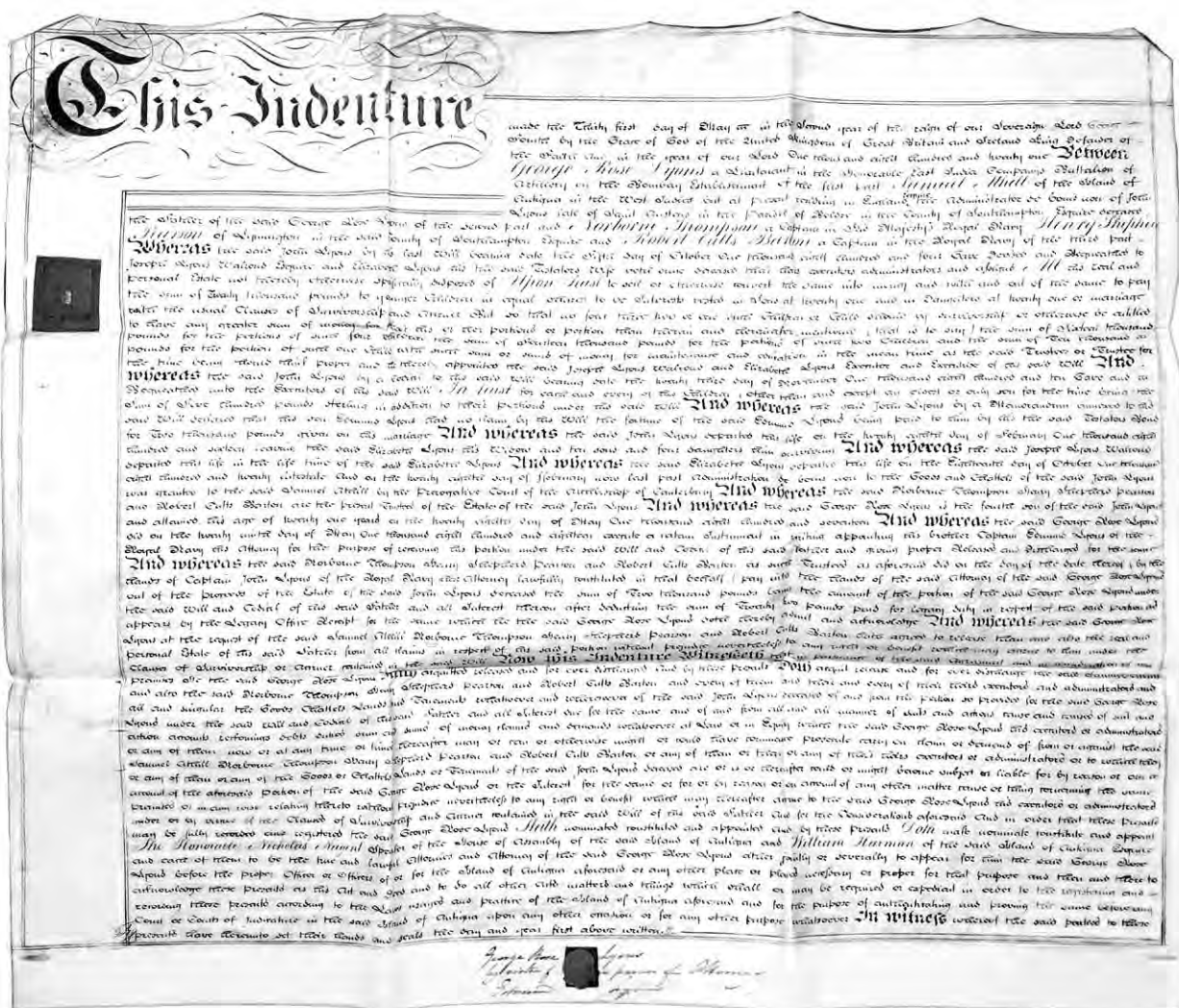
20. [TOMKINS, Peltro William.] [Lucy Boyd.] [London.] J. Downman. Delt. P.W. Tomkins pupil of F. Bartolozzi sculpt. Publish'd as the act directs Dec. 10. 1780.

Stipple en- graving (sheet approx. 23 x 29cm, platemark approx. 25.5 x 20.1cm), some light dustmarking in the margins, small marginal tear outside platemark to lower left corner tip, early pencil annotation to lower margin "Miss Boyd", very good.

This rare stipple-engraved portrait by Peltro William Tomkins (1759-1840) was produced in 1780 after a drawing by John Downman (1749-1824) of the same year (the signature "JD 1780" being reproduced in the background). The sitter Lucy Boyd (b.1753) was the second daughter of the prominent sugar merchant, Caribbean plantation owner and East India Company director Sir John Boyd, first baronet (1718-1800) and his first wife Mary (d.1763). Retiring from mercantile life, in the 1770s Boyd travelled in Europe on a grand tour, collecting antiquities and art, including the Piranesi Vase, with which he embellished Danson House, the Palladian mansion at Welling that he had commissioned from architect Sir Robert Taylor (1714-1788). Lucy and Boyd's other daughters Sarah and Catherine were each left £10,000 in his will.

BM 1868,0328.853.

£650



BEQUEST OF ESTATES IN ANTIGUA

21. [ANTIGUA.] [Release in respect of a portion under the will of John Lyons; George Rose Lyons, lieutenant in the East India Company's battalion of artillery on the Bombay Establishment, fourth son of John Lyons, to Samuel Athill of the Island of Antigua in the West Indies, esquire, now residing in England, administrator de bonis non of George Rose Lyons's father John Lyons of St. Austens in Boldre, Hampshire, esquire, and Norborne Thompson, captain RN, Henry Shepherd Pearson of Lymington in Hampshire, esquire, and Robert Cutts Barton, captain RN, trustees of the estate of John Lyons: £2000, charged on his father's estates in Antigua, to which George Rose Lyons is entitled under his father's will.]

[Lymington?] 3 May 1821. Manuscript indenture, ink on single sheet of vellum (approx. 72 x 60cm) in English, engraved heading "This indenture", ruled in red, contemporary blue embossed tax stamp in margin, signed at foot by Edmund Lyons (by power of attorney for George Rose Lyons), verso with signatures of witnesses B.[?] Brown, notary public, Lymington, Hampshire & clerk Charles Brown, with manuscript endorsements including recording in Antigua Register Office 8 November 1821, verso with some negligible foxing, old folds, very good.

An owner of extensive sugar plantations in Antigua, the politician John Lyons (1760-1816) was father to eighteen children over the course of two marriages. George Rose Lyons (1796-1828) was one of five to enter the East India Company. This document, including details concerning the administration of the will and estates of John Lyons, bears the signature of another son, Edmund Lyons (1790-1858), naval officer and later an admiral and prominent diplomat.

£450



JAMAICAN PLANTER'S PROFILE PAINTED IN SILHOUETTE

22. [MIERS & FIELD.] Mr. W[illia]m. Vick. Shady Spring. Jamaica.

Miers & Field, 111. Strand, London. [c.1830.] Silhouette painted on plaster, some areas of detail heightened in yellow, in original black lacquered wooden frame (12.5 x 15cm) with oval brass surround & brass suspension loop at head, verso with paper label of "Miers & Field" (some losses to engraved text of label along oval border of plaster backing), further paper label with manuscript note identifying sitter as "Mr. W[illia]m. Vick. Shady Spring. Jamaica", light wear to extremities, very good.

A rare example of an early nineteenth century silhouette depicting the profile of a resident of Jamaica. Dating to c.1830, a manuscript label pasted to the verso identifies the sitter as "Mr. William Vick", associated with the Jamaican sugar plantation "Shady Spring" in St. Thomas in the East. The engraved label pasted to the verso identifies the silhouette as the work of the prominent firm of: "Miers & Field, 111. Strand, London. (Opposite Exeter Change.) Profile painters, jewellers, seal engravers, and manufacturers of every description of miniature frames ... Continue to execute their long approved profile likenesses in a superior style of elegance and with that unequalled degree of accuracy as to retain the most animated resemblance and character ..."

£950



TOKENS USED BY SLAVES ON TORTOLA PLANTATION

23. [HODGE, Arthur William.] [Five Tortola Black Dogs, so-called “Hodge Dogs”, being Cayenne two sous pieces or similar, counterstamped with an incuse capital “H”.] [Tortola, c.1800?] 5 Black Dogs, (each approx. diameter 2.2cm), worn & rubbed, several with faint traces of the “host” coin at extremities.

These coins, known as “Hodge Dogs”, a variant of Tortola Black Dogs, are thought to have been produced as tokenage for the use of slaves on the Caribbean plantations on the island of Tortola owned by the notoriously sadistic planter Arthur William Hodge (1763-1811), hung in 1811 for the murder of a slave. The “base” or “host” coins for these tokens were mostly worn French colonial Cayenne 2-sous pieces, or coins forged as such, some of which were struck in Birmingham (See: St. James’s Auctions, The Baldwin’s Vault Sale Part I, 2023, lots 445-456.) Very few tokens from specific plantations have been identified making these an unusual survival recording the economy of Caribbean plantation slavery.

Provenance: A.H. Baldwin & Son. See: Spink, Numismatic Circular, October 1983, pp.267-268; B. Lyall: “A hoard of Tortola Black Dogs”.

£450



CULTIVATING SUGAR CANE - WEST INDIES AGRICULTURAL MEDAL

24. [ST. KITTS.] Saint Christopher Agricultural Association.

[London?] 1831. Medal, silver. (diameter 3.6cm) obverse: agricultural emblems with text "Speed the plough. Perseverantia" bordered with text: "Saint Christopher Agricultural Association", reverse: a mercantile sailing ship with three barrels below, bordered with text "Ships Colonies and Commerce. Signum Diligentia," pierced for suspension, with loop, very fine.

A very fine example of this rare silver medal issued in 1831 at the time of the inauguration of the Saint Christopher Agricultural Association, founded in order to encourage free labour on sugar plantations on the island. The obverse displays a wreath formed of two sugar canes with related cultivation tools, including a plough, fork and billhook, emphasising that the agricultural economy of the British Caribbean island colony of St. Kitts was underpinned by sugar production.

The reverse displays a three masted mercantile ship with three barrels below – these large barrels, which were used for transporting sugar, were known as hogsheads. After the passing of the Slavery Abolition Act (1834) a note in *The Eclectic Review* in 1835 suggests that the agricultural society did not achieve its aim on St. Kitts: "That it has not succeeded in inducing free persons to work on sugar-estates, is not surprising considering the idea of degradation connected to what has hitherto been slave labour." (1835, July-December, Third series, vol. XIV, pp. 384). No example traced in British Museum catalogue. Roehrs 1606.

£1750



JOSEPH PRIESTLY DEPICTED ON AGATEWARE FOB SEAL

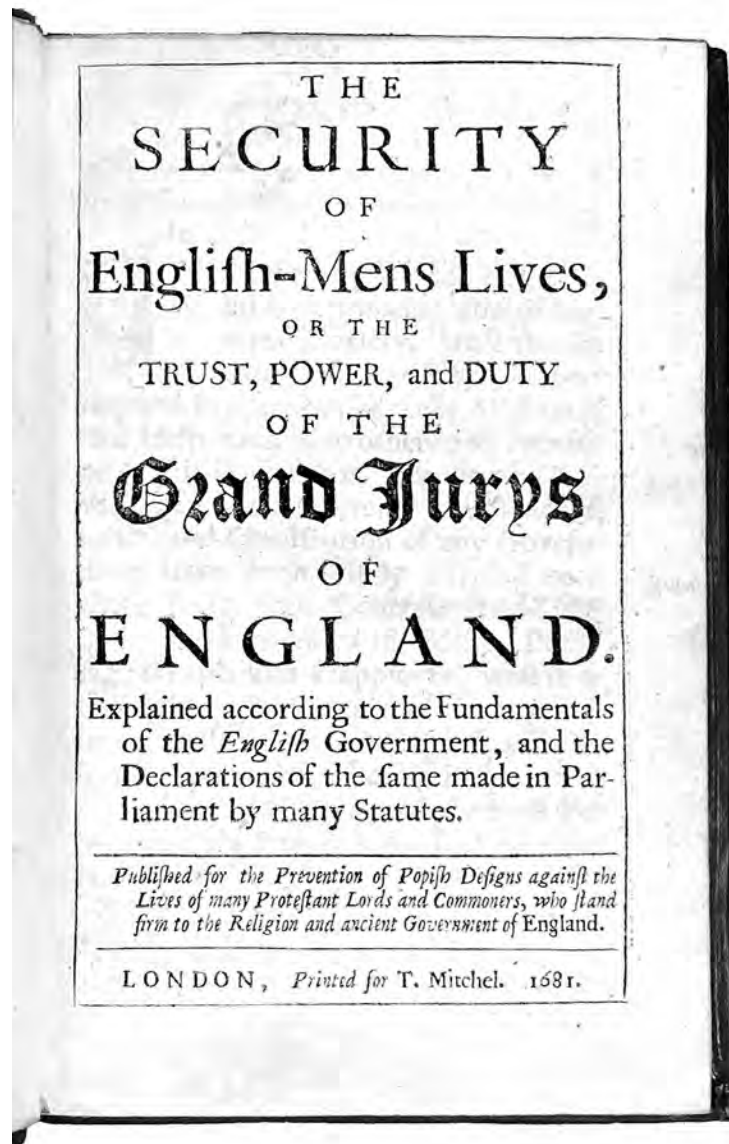
25. [AGATEWARE.] [Fob seal, the intaglio matrix depicting Joseph Priestley.]

[England, c.1785.] Fob seal, ceramic agateware (length approx. 2.5cm) the oval matrix (approx. 2.1 x 2.3cm) with intaglio bust depicting Joseph Priestley, integral suspension piercing, nineteenth century bone label affixed bearing manuscript title "Dr. Priestley?", slight wear to edge of matrix (a tiny chip filled to style), very good.

This fine eighteenth century ceramic fob seal bears an intaglio bust portrait of Dr Joseph Priestley (1733-1804), the influential polymath Dissenter, known in particular as a chemist, theologian and political theorist. Dating to c.1785, this is a rare example of a seal manufactured in agateware, intended to imitate the swirling patterns of agate. It is an especially appropriate material for a depiction of Priestley. The Wedgwood manufactory at Etruria was one of the principal producers of experimental wares and Priestley and Josiah Wedgwood I (1730-1795) corresponded on matters of chemistry and laboratory equipment. The modelling of the intaglio of the present fob is very similar, though not identical, to an intaglio of Priestley produced by Wedgwood (see: BM 1887,0307,1.536). The present depiction also bears similarities to the bust of Priestley shown on the commemorative medal of 1783 designed John Gregory Hancock (BHM 251).

£750





“LIVES, LIBERTIES AND PROPERTIES” – INFLUENCE ON LOCKE & JEFFERSON

26. [SOMERS, John.] The security of English-mens lives, or The trust, power, and duty of the grand jurys of England. Explained according to the fundamentals of the English government, and the declarations of the same made in Parliament by many statutes ...

London, printed for T. Mitchel. 1681. First edition. 8vo (10 x 16cm) 168pp., a few contemporary ink annotations & sporadic pencil markings in the margins [by a member of the Sandys family], very good in contemporary speckled calf, spine gilt in compartments with gilt-titled red morocco label, red edges, light wear to extremities.

First edition, scarce, an excellent copy in contemporary calf gilt, of this influential legal treatise on the right to trial by grand jury as the fundamental underpinning of English freedom under the law. The work of the prominent lawyer and politician John Somers (1651-1716), it represents a seminal manifesto of political freedom from the machinations of corrupt officialdom, beginning thus:

“The principal ends of all civil government, and of humane society, were the security of mens lives, liberties and properties, mutual assistance, and help, each unto other, and provision for the common benefit and advantage; and where the fundamental laws and constitution of any government have been wisely adapted unto those ends, such countries and kingdoms have increased in virtue, prowess, wealth and happiness, whil’st others through the want of such excellent constitutions, or neglect of preserving them, have been prey to the pride, lust and cruelty of the most potent, and the people have no assurance of estates, liberties or lives ...”

Penned against the backdrop of the Popish Plot, Somers’s treatise influenced both John Locke (1632-1704) in his *Second treatise of government* (London, 1689) and Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826), reverberating in the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution: “No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury ...”

Wing S4643. Sweet & Maxwell I:378 (34). Provenance: Sandys family, Ombersley Court library.

£3500



THOMAS PAINE'S PORTRAIT PAINTED ON LIBERTARIAN SNUFF BOX

27. [PAINE, Thomas.] [Papier mâché table snuff box, the lid painted with a portrait of Thomas Paine.]

[England, c.1820?] Snuff box, "japanned" painted papier mâché, circular (diameter approx. 9cm, 2cm depth) in two parts, slight patch of rubbing to lid, light wear to extremities, very good.

This finely-painted snuff box can be dated to c.1820. The lid bears a painted portrait of the Norfolk-born writer, libertarian political reformer and revolutionary Thomas Paine (1737-1809), famed for *Common Sense* (1776), *The American Crisis* (1776-83) and *Rights of man* (1791). It is very much in the style of Samuel Raven (c.1774-1847) of Birmingham, whose speciality was the painting of snuff boxes. The owner of this snuff box would, presumably, have been able to pass it around their table after dining, displaying to friends their libertarian political credentials. This portrait of Paine is derived ultimately from a 1792 painting by George Romney (1734-1802), probably via the 1794 print engraved by William Sharp (1749-1824).

£1250



RADICAL DRAMATIST – ASSISTED THOMAS PAINE WITH *RIGHTS OF MAN*

28. [DANIELL, William.] Thomas Holcroft.

[London, c.1810.] Drawing, chalk & pencil on paper (sheet approx. 18.8 x 24.6cm) inscribed by Daniell in pencil at foot of sheet "Thomas Holcroft actor", laid down in the nineteenth century on a backing sheet for preservation, very good.

The writer Thomas Holcroft (1745-1809) is remembered as a political radical, dramatist and novelist. Sympathetic to the ideals of the French Revolution, he was a member of the circle around William Godwin (1756-1836). Holcroft's friendship with Thomas Paine (1737-1809) led to him assisting with the publication of the first part of Paine's *Rights of man* (1791). This fine drawing was produced c.1810 in chalk and pencil by the painter and engraver William Daniell (1769-1837) tracing a portrait of Holcroft (BM: 1898,0712.23) dated 9 May 1795 by George Dance (1741-1825). It is a preparatory drawing for a soft-ground etching (BM: 1925,0511.26.34). Daniell published 72 etchings in twelve parts between 1808 and 1814 from portraits by Dance of prominent artistic and literary figures, reissued as *A collection of portraits sketched from the life since the year 1793 ... by George Dance* (1814). Additional unpublished plates were produced. Several of the other original preparatory drawings from the series are in the collection of the National Portrait Gallery, London (NPG 3089).

£1750

Mt Hermon Jamaica
June 19th 1849.

My Dear Brother,

I promised to inform you of the result of contemplated changes at Mt Nebo and would now do so.

I am happy in being able to report, that Mr Ingram's removal was effected without the least unpleasantness; and that the whole church so far as I know, went with me in the change.

On discharging Mr I. I fully expected that I should be compelled by the failing resources of both churches to do without an assistant by giving half of my time to each. But hearing that Mr Tunley was about to leave the Island I wrote to him to become my helper and take charge of the school at Mt Nebo. I had however so little to offer him that but for his love to the work - the smallness of his family, combined with the great moderation of his earthly desires I should have failed to secure his aid as I am happy to state I have done. I am to pay him £30 per annum besides the school fees. He lives in the house at Mt Nebo which I made as comfortable as I could for him. The school is rapidly improving under his efficient care and will I hope be

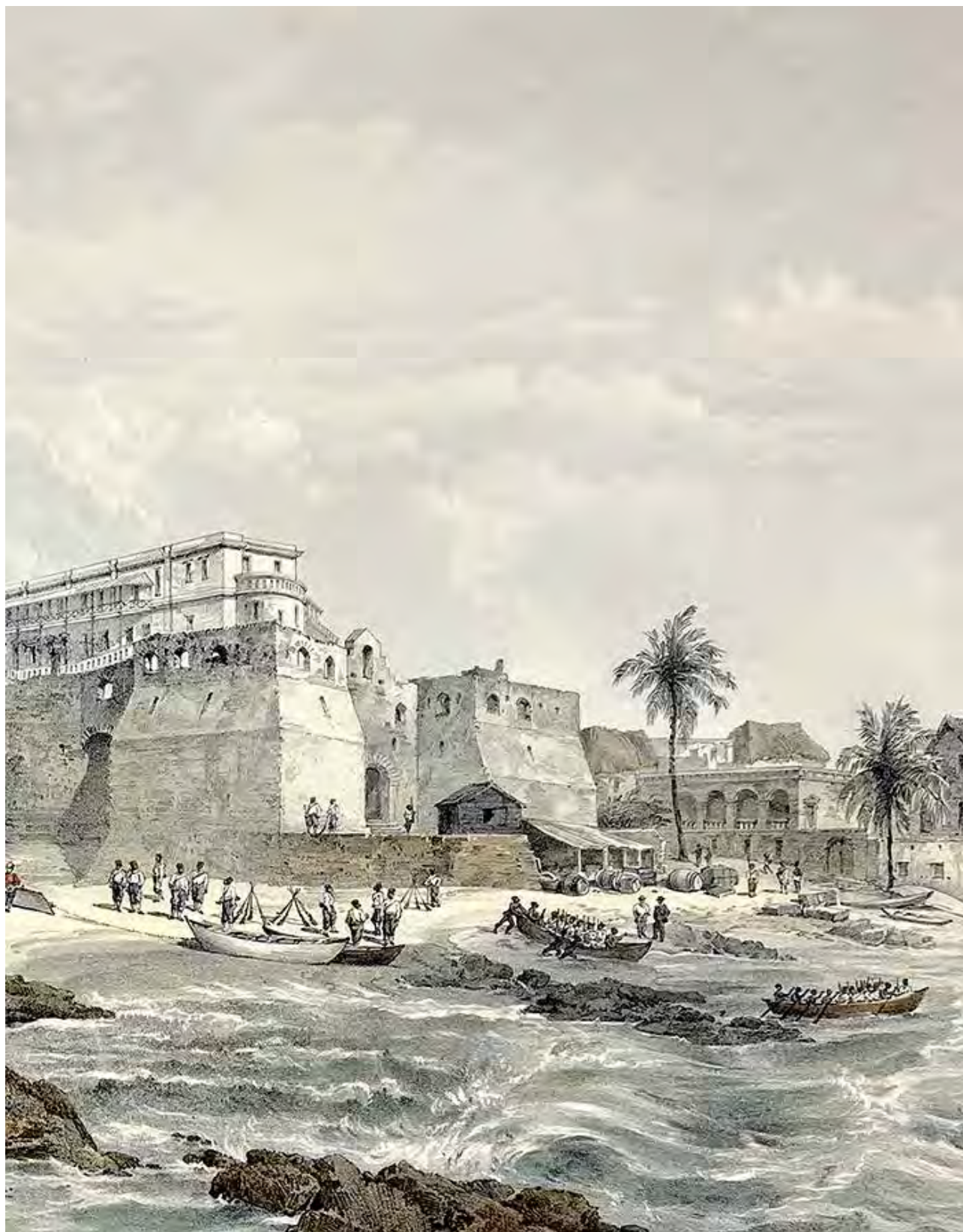
BAPTIST MISSIONARY WRITES FROM JAMAICA

29. HUME, James. [Autograph letter signed, to Revd. Joseph Angus, concerning the ministry of the Baptist missions at Mount Nebo and Mount Hermon, Jamaica.]

M[oun]t Hermon Jamaica, June 19th 1849. Autograph letter signed. 4to (20 x 25cm) [3] pages penned on bifolium, small marginal tear from seal opening touching a few letters, verso of second leaf with manuscript address panel & postal stamps & markings, old folds, very good.

Revd. James Hume writes from Jamaica 19 June 1849 to London, updating Revd. Joseph Angus, secretary to the Baptist Missionary Society, with news of the progress of the Baptist churches at Mount Nebo and Mount Hermon. He notes the departure of "Mr. Ingram", the hiring of "Mr Tunley", details of the precarious financial situation, repairs and renovations to the chapels, and requests alterations to his subscriptions for missionary publications. Hume had been sent to Jamaica in 1843.

£350





WEST AFRICAN SLAVE FORT - CAPE COAST CASTLE

30. [SLAVERY.] Cape Coast Castle. Zouaves embarking for Sierra Leone.

London. Published by Thomas McLean, 7. Haymarket Nov.r 16. 1874. Lieut. Bale 1st West India Reg.t del. C.F. Kell, lith: Castle St., London. Tinted lithograph on thick paper (approx. 62 x 48cm) very good.

This large and rare tinted lithograph illustrates Cape Coast Castle, principal British fort on the West African Gold Coast, now situated in Ghana. Enlarged over the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the huge and heavily fortified edifice became used principally for the imprisonment of enslaved Africans in dungeons before they were shipped to plantations in the West Indies. In the 1790s two upper stories were added, containing apartments for the governor. This view was published in London in 1874 and depicts soldiers of the 1st West India Regiment embarking for Sierra Leone during the Third Anglo-Ashanti war. However, the appearance of the castle appears largely unchanged since the eighteenth century. The print was produced after a drawing by Major John Edward Bale (1834-1913), 1st West India Regiment, also a member of the Ipswich Fine Art Club.

£1250



APHRA BEHN'S NATIVE AMERICAN QUEEN ON STAGE

31. [LENS, Bernard.][Anne Bracegirdle as Semernia, the Indian queen, in Aphra Behn's *The widdow ranter*?]
[London, c.1700.] Mezzotint (sheet 9.5 x 12.3cm; platemark 9.3 x 12.2cm) a very good impression.

This rare mezzotint by printmaker Bernard Lens II (1659-1725) can be dated to c.1700. Depicting an actress of the late seventeenth century in costume, with feathered headdress, it has been identified as a portrait of Anne Bracegirdle (1671-1748), a leading actress on the London stage during the 1690s. She is known to have played the role of the native American queen Semernia in *The widdow ranter* (London, 1690). Penned by the celebrated female playwright Aphra Behn (1640-1689), the play is set in colonial Virginia. The headdress and costume appears very similar to the larger mezzotint titled *The Indian queen* (London, c.1690) by William Vincent (see: BL 2010,7081.334). Provenance: Hon. C. Lennox-Boyd. Not in Chalonier Smith.

£750

To conclude with the highly successful Burlesque of

P A R I S

OR, VIVE L'EMPEREUR.
SCENERY BY MR. RYAN.
Messieurs Celestins.

Angie, King of the Gods—the most beautiful
Mystery, the Royal Tiger
Miss, Queen of the Forest
Capit., President of the Royal Academy of Music, Fine Arts, and First Laureate in Olympic
Appl., an Old Lady

Messieurs Celestins.

John, Queen of the Gods and Goddesses
Theresa, the Roman
Minerva, the Goddess of Literary Warfare

Demi Gods—the solid middle class.

Gloria... the daughter of Duke and Duchess, and half-sister of the beautiful Helen
Gloria, Master of France, the only Irish Constitution
Glory-made

Demi Goddesses—most respectable.

Epais...
Helen, Lady of the Gods

An Ordinary Mortal.
An Extraordinary Mortal.

These, known by the names of Mount Airy, the famous baron, and by the title of Duke
The, known by the name of Mount Airy, the famous baron, and by the title of Duke

Special Programme for Saturday, May 25th, the LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON, the Performance will commence with the great set national Drama,

THE OCTOORON.

See Cast of Characters above, and conclude with the celebrated Drama, in 3 Acts, entitled—

JACK SHEPPARD

Monday next, extra night, for the BENEFIT of Mr. LEVERTON (Musical Director).

Mr. FRANK MUSGRAVE begs to announce that, at the extinction of the present Season, there will be a vacation of Two Weeks; after which, the Theatre will be RE-OPENED, arrangements having been made for the reception of the most Popular London Companies at present travelling the Province.

Songs Artist, Mr. Edward Ryan. Musical Director, Mr. H. Leverton. Stage Manager, Mr. Alfred Nelson.

DOORS OPEN AT SEVEN, COMMENCE AT HALF-PAST SEVEN.

Prices of Admission.—Private Boxes, £1 1s. to £2 2s. Reserved Orchestra Stalls, 5s. Dress Circle Stalls, 3s. Dress Circle, 2s.6d. Upper Circle, 1s.6d. Pit, 1s. Gallery, 6d.

Second Price at Nine o'clock in Dress Circle Stalls, Dress Circle, Upper Circle and Gallery.

BOX PLAN OPEN AT MR. R. B. HARRIS'S, 3, MARKET STREET, LONG ROW.

Acting Manager and Treasurer. Mr. J. C. MUSGRAVE

STAFFORD & CO., PRINTERS, NOTTINGHAM.

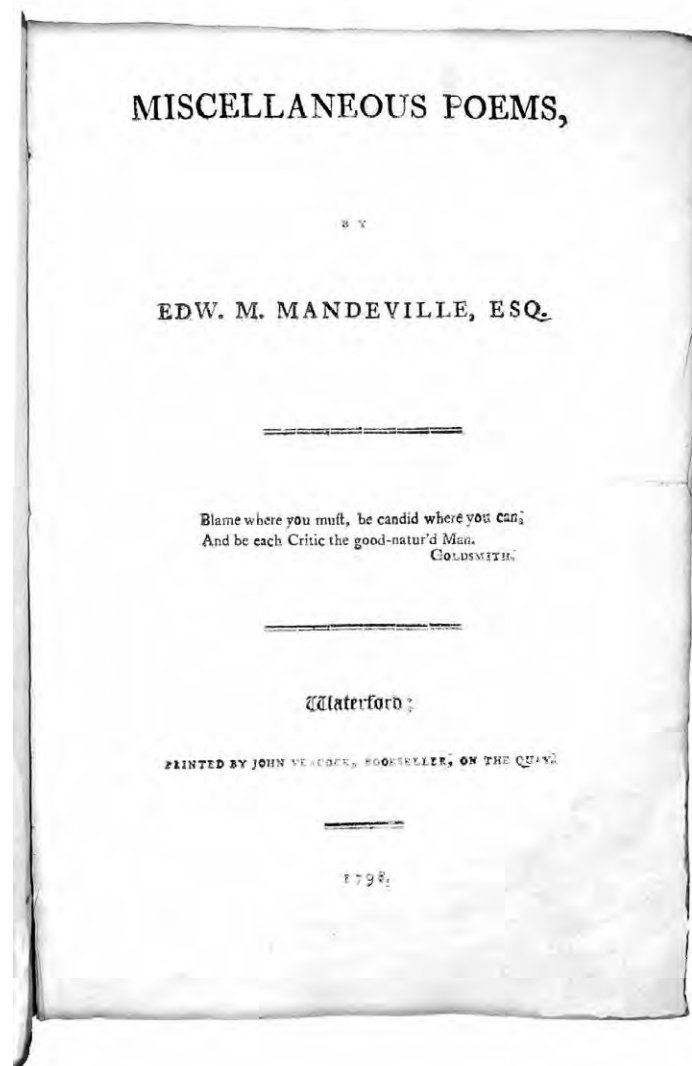
VICTORIAN SLAVERY PLAY SET IN LOUISIANA

32. [BOUCICAULT, Dion.] New Theatre Royal Nottingham ... Friday, May 24th. ... the performance will commence with Boucicault's great sensational drama, in 4 acts, The octoroon of, Life in Louisiana ...

Nottingham, Stafford & Co. [1872.] Playbill, printed in blue ink. Oblong folio (approx. 51 x 38cm) ink annotation indicating date: "[18]" / "72", a few areas of foxing, light wear along old folds.

Set in a fictional Louisiana plantation named Terrebone, *The octoroon* was one of the most successful plays written by Dion Boucicault (1820-1890). Adapted from the novel *The quadroon* (1856) by Thomas Mayne Reid (1818-1883), it was performed first in New York 6 December 1859, becoming an influential production that stimulated debate in America and Great Britain around the abolition of slavery at the time of the American Civil War. This playbill records a revival of the production in Nottingham in 1872. The four acts are titled: 1. Plantation of Terrebone ... 2. The lumber shed ... 3. The slave sale ... 4. The Lynch trial. The ship on fire ...” The characters are described in detail on the sheet.

£450



ABOLITION OF SLAVERY & IRISH THEATRICALS IN VERSE MISCELLANY

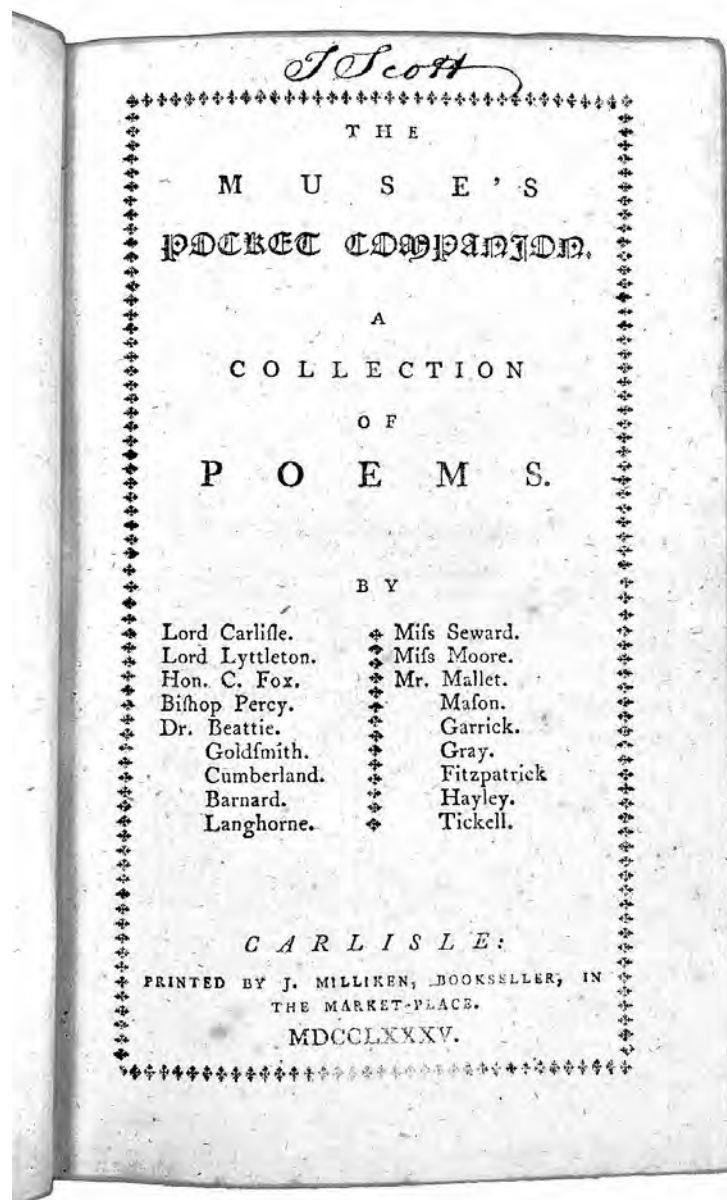
33. MANDEVILLE, Edward M. *Miscellaneous poems ...*

Waterford, printed by John Veacock, bookseller, on the Quay. 1798. First edition. 8vo (14 x 20.5cm) xix, [1], 196pp., with large margins in contemporary blue paper-covered boards as issued, spine with original printed paper label, some imperceptible strengthening to paper at spine & joints, boards with wear to extremities but sound, a very good copy.

First edition, rare, of this verse miscellany by Irish poet Edward Morgan Mandeville (1756- 1801). Printed at Waterford in the south of Ireland it is noteworthy in particular for the inclusion of a poem with several pages of abolitionist content titled "The philanthropic family, or, modern toleration": "This day was mov'd by Wilberforce ... a bill to stop that intercourse ... Twixt Afric's native sons, and those ... Who every law of God oppose ..." The theme of abstention from sugar being highlighted: "Then I do pray no sugar take ye ... Twill save the poor blacks in Jamaica ... I therefore vow that from this day ... I'll ne'er use sugar with my tea ... All tarts, all sweet-meats and plum-cake ... I'll here resign for mercy's sake ..." Due to the rarity of the book this lengthy poem appears to have been overlooked in anthologies of abolitionist verse.

Other themes include Irish theatricals, with titles of poems including: "Prologue, spoken by a puppet-show man, at Bunmahon, a country bathing place" ... "On seeing Miss Campion in the character of Juliet" ... "Epilogue, spoken by Mr. Montague, in the character of Belcour, for the benefit of hurling" offers verses on that native Gaelic sport, while the lengthy subscribers list opens a window on Irish literary society in Waterford and beyond. The author, Edward Morgan Mandeville, served as a magistrate and was a resident of Raheen. The second edition of his Mr. Owenson, who played Major O' Flaherty, Theatre-Royal, Waterford". "The poem *Anarchic reform; or freedom in France* (Waterford, 1794) is printed in this book, incorporating "corrections and additions" (ESTC records a single copy of the separately-published first edition: St. Patrick's College Library). Mandeville is recorded also as a contributor to *Walker's Hibernian Magazine*.

ESTC locates 4 copies only (British Library; National Library of Ireland; Royal Irish Academy; University of Chicago).

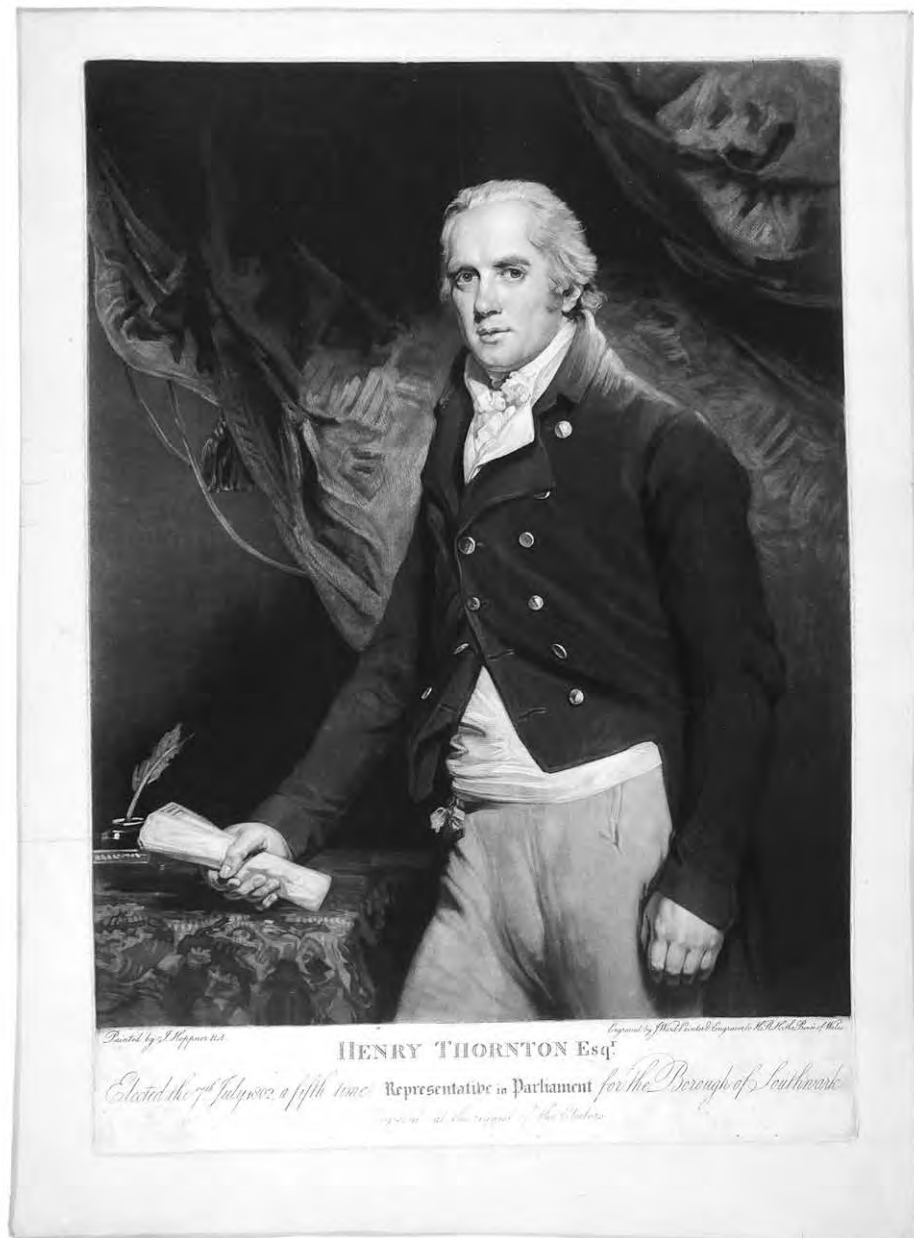


VERSES ON CAPTAIN COOK & JAMAICAN SLAVE REVOLT

34. [SEWARD, Anna.] The muse's pocket companion. A collection of poems. By Lord Carlisle. Lord Lyttelton. Hon. C. Fox. Bishop Percy. Dr. Beattie. Goldsmith. Cumberland. Barnard. Langhorne. Miss Seward. Miss Moore. Mr. Mallet. Mason. Garrick. Gray. Fitzpatrick Hayley. Tickell.

Carlisle, printed by J. Milliken, bookseller, in the Market-place. 1785. Second edition. 8vo (11 x 18cm) [2], 289, [1]pp., modern bookplate, title with early ink inscription "J. Scott", contemporary calf, spine with original red leather label titled in gilt, imperceptible repair to front joint, light wear to extremities.

Provincially-printed in Carlisle in the North West of England by the bookseller John Milliken, presumably the editor of the volume, this pocket-size collection of British verse is noteworthy for the inclusion of two popular poems by Anna Seward (1742-1809): her *Elegy on Captain Cook* (London, 1780) and *Monody on Major André* (Lichfield, 1781). Also present in the selection is a poem titled "The death of Alico. An African slave, condemned for rebellion, in Jamaica, 1762", by the Jamaica planter and politician Bryan Edwards (1743-1800), author of *The history, civil and commercial, of the British colonies in the West Indies* (London, 1793-1801). First printed in the *Universal Magazine* (1777) this influential poem expressing sympathy for the plight of the condemned Alico, ending with the line "And freedom to the slave!", appears to have been printed several times in miscellanies before inclusion in the book of his own poetry that Edwards published later in Jamaica as *Poems, written chiefly in the West-Indies* (Kingston, 1792). Both this second edition of *The muse's pocket companion* and the first (London [i.e. Carlisle?], 1782) are scarce.



ABOLITIONIST & ECONOMIST - FRIEND & COUSIN OF WILLIAM WILBERFORCE

35. Ward, James. Henry Thornton Esq. Elected the 7th. July 1802. a fifth time representative in Parliament for the borough of Southwark engraved at the request of the electors. [London.] Painted by J. Hoppner R.A. Engraved by J. Ward, painter & engraver to HRH the Prince of Wales. [1802.] Print, mezzotint on laid paper (sheet approx. 42.5 x 57 cm; platemark approx. 35.5 x 51 cm) closed tear (no loss) at margin not touching printed surface, a very good impression with wide margins.

This large, fine mezzotint portrait depicts Henry Thornton (1760-1815), political economist, abolitionist and M.P. for Southwark. A cousin and close friend of William Wilberforce (1759-1833), Thornton was one of the most influential members of the Clapham Sect of evangelicals. A successful banker, he helped build the firm of Down, Thornton and Free into one of the largest banks in London. As an economist he is remembered in particular for the influential work on monetary theory *An inquiry into the nature and effects of the paper credit of Great Britain* (London, 1802). Wilberforce and Thornton shared a house together in Clapham in the 1790s and were close political allies. As an abolitionist Thornton was the most prominent director of the Sierra Leone Company which aimed to establish an African colony of freed slaves. Engraved by James Ward (1769-1859) after a portrait by John Hoppner (1758-1810), the British Museum holds a series of working proofs of this print donated by Ward.

Antigua June 14th 1817

Sir

Since my last to you of the 26th April I have had the pleasure to receive yours of the 15th March, which I had answered to go by the last Packet, but the calm weather, & contrary winds prevented my boat from getting to this Island before the mail boat followed the Packet. I therefore thought it safest to send it in the time. I have been anxiously looking for the spirit of Barbado's Belle which you mentioned in your letter had been sent to me some weeks before your writing, but I am sorry to say it has not yet arrived, I have therefore not been able to take any steps in the business for want of it, and the last Courts are now closing for the year; but I trust it will arrive so that we may be ready by the opening of the Courts next season. I suppose it must have slipped the memory of the gentleman who was to have sent it.

With respect to the removal of the Negroes from Barbuda I had not taken any steps, because I was not aware that you had decided on that head, on receipt of yours I wrote to Mr Osborn stating to him as there will be great objections on the part of the Negroes to leave the Island, that the best method would be for you to give a positive order for a certain number to be removed, in which case your orders must be shall be put into execution; I was in hopes to have seen Mr Osborn before the last Packet sailed, but the state of the weather would not admit of my crossing the Channel without the risk of my being out two or three days, however I am happy to find that he wrote you on the subject. Since I have been here I have made particular inquiries concerning the Bill which has passed the Legislature of this Island, and am happy to find that Barbuda has been taken care of, as far as it was possible to do, & Negroes may at all times be brought from that Island to this, and on particular occasions such as Wrecks happening, or a Gale

BARBUDA SLAVES USED TO SALVAGE WRECKS

36. JAMES, John. [Autograph letter signed to Sir Christopher Bethell Codrington Bart. at Dodington, Gloucestershire, updating him with news concerning his interests on Barbuda.]

Antigua, 14 June 1817. Autograph letter signed. Folio. (20 x 32cm) [3] pages on bifolium, verso of second leaf with manuscript address panel, two small tears from seal opening touching a few letters but not affecting sense of text, old folds, very good.

The Caribbean island of Barbuda was owned by the Codrington family between 1685 and 1870. Dated 14 June 1817, this letter, sent to Sir Christopher Bethell Codrington (1764-1843) in Gloucestershire, was penned by the overseer of Barbuda, John James. The island was used principally for the raising of cattle and also raised a considerable income for Codrington from the large number of wrecks that were salvaged from reefs around the island. The content here concerns in particular Codrington's wishes to remove the enslaved workers from the island to Antigua: "With respect to the removal of the negroes from Barbuda I have not taken any steps because I was not aware that you had decided ... there will be a great objection on the part of the negroes to leave the island ..." There is some discussion of recent legislation "to prevent a diminution of slaves on this island." James also makes some comments about salvage operations: "The negroes which we shall be able to spare from Barbuda must be very young ones as at present it is with difficulty in case of a wreck that I can properly man our boats, which was the reason we did not get to the two last vessels on shore in time to claim a salvage. They were on the south side and the boats had to make half the circuit of the island to get to them. They therefore got off without assistance. Nor will the negroes if sent off young feel the changes so much as the older ones ..." James continues by discussing his planting of yams, corn and cotton, also mentioning financial matters, and four turtles shipped to Codrington.

Antigua Aug 1st 1834
Parham Lodge

Dear Sir

The day looked forward to by all the Inhabitants of this little Island with so much interest & anxiety has at length arrived, but our packet coming in before the day we have consequently only departing hardly had it in my power to give you any decided acct how the Negroes conduct themselves after their Emancipation - This day has been fixed upon for a general Thanksgiving & all our Churches & Chapels are consequently open for the purpose, as we considered it a proper course in which to direct the celebration of joy naturally to be expected at this moment. Should the packet be detained so as to give me an opportunity of affording you any information connected with the most interesting points in this change of our Social System, I will add a postscript to my letter, if otherwise I will address a few lines to you by the first Sugar loaded vessel so as to give you the first that offers after - The Negroes generally have expressed dissatisfaction at the rate of wages offered, but their orderly & civil conduct & demeanour induces me to hope

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN ANTIGUA REPORTED

37. OTTLEY, GEORGE. [Autograph letter signed to John Paine Tudway in Wells, Somerset, reporting from Antigua on the day of the abolition of slavery, 1 August 1834.]

Parham Lodge, Antigua, 1 August 1834. Autograph letter signed. Folio. (20 x 31cm) [3] pages on bifolium, verso of second leaf with manuscript address panel, small tear from seal opening not affecting text, old folds, very good.

Writing from Antigua 1 August 1834, the formal day of the abolition of slavery in the British West Indies, George Ottley, overseer at Parham Lodge plantation, addresses the absentee owner John Paine Tudway (1775-1835) in Wells, Somerset. Antigua was one of the islands on which an apprenticeship scheme was not introduced, the enslaved population being freed immediately:

"The day looked forward to by all the inhabitants of this little island with so much interest and anxiety has at length arrived ... This day had been fixed for a general thanksgiving and all our churches & chapels have been open for the purpose as we considered it a proper course in which to direct the celebration of joy naturally expected at this moment ... The negroes generally have expressed dissatisfaction at the rate of wages offered, but their orderly and civil conduct and demeanour induces me to hope when it is further explained to them that the price of our produce finds it out of our power to give more than 1/- per day they will come quickly into our terms ... I must say they will prove themselves very ungrateful for what their masters have done on their behalf if they should not, particularly when it is taken into consideration that the moderate price of those provisions on which they have been accustomed to subsist, as well as the cost of clothing ... may be obtained at the same rates at they have been in the habit of receiving ... for one third of the money we offer them as wages, which will enable them to support their infants incapable of labour, and afford the means of indulging in better food and clothes ... to the idle no doubt the change will be anything but advantageous ... Tomorrow will be spent in idleness or festivity ... but we hope to see them offering themselves for work on Monday ..."



“AFRICA REJOICE” - WILBERFORCE & ANTI-SLAVERY ELECTION VICTORY

38. [WILBERFORCE, William.] W. Wilberforce Esq. returned to the British Parliament for the sixth time for the county of York June 1807. Africa rejoice!! Yorkshire-men have acted independently. The hero of Freedom the pride of his country and ornament of human nature.

[London? 1807.] Medal, white metal. (diameter 35mm) obverse: “W. Wilberforce ...” reverse: “Africa rejoice !! ...”, both sides with oak leaf wreaths, pierced for suspension not touching legends, very fine.

This medal commemorates the election of William Wilberforce (1759-1833), evangelical Christian and social reformer, as MP for Yorkshire in 1807, his sixth election victory for the county. The inclusion of the phrase “Africa rejoice!!” on the medal is a reference to the passing in the parliament that followed the 1807 election of the Act for the abolition of the slave trade, of which Wilberforce had been a leading advocate. BM “curator’s comments” include the observation that: “This medal is frequently pierced and was presumably intended to be worn at political gatherings.” Brown, p.153. 626. BM: M.529.

£650



ABOLITIONIST EMBLEM ON CAST-IRON TOBACCO BOX

39. [SLAVERY.] [Abolitionist cast-iron tobacco box, the lid with image of a kneeling enchained slave and legend "Humanity."]

[England, Coalbrookdale?, c.1800.] Tobacco box, cast iron (dimensions when closed approx 14 x 9 x 7.5cm) the lid cast with emblem of a kneeling enchained slave, legend "Humanity" & initials "E H," with additional brass-handled internal compressor, much of the exterior original black paint remaining, some surface rust patination (particularly to the interior) but sound, overall in a very good state of preservation.

The lid of this cast-iron tobacco box bears a version of the device of the The society for effecting the abolition of the slave trade, depicting an enchained African slave, with legend "Humanity." The cast initials "E H" relate presumably to the name of the owner. The box can be dated to c.1800, a possible place of manufacture being the Coalbrookdale ironworks in Shropshire. The design was modelled originally by William Hackwood at the behest of Josiah Wedgwood (1730-1795) for production in 1787 at Wedgwood's factory Etruria on a ceramic medallion with accompanying legend "Am I not a man and a brother". This abolitionist emblem was popularised swiftly on all manner of household objects including jewellery, fob seals and brooches. With hindsight the choice of a tobacco box as an object to decorate with a symbol of the abolitionist cause seems questionable, given that, like sugar, tobacco was a crop manufactured by slave labour - nonetheless a relatively large number of these tins seem to have been produced.

We have traced similar examples at the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, London (ZBA2439) and The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation (2017-294, A&B).

£2500



LUTWYCHE'S ANTI-SLAVERY HALFPENNY TOKEN

40. [ABOLITION.] [Lutwyche's Anti-slavery half-penny token.]

[Soho Mint, Birmingham, manufactured by William Lutwyche. 1795?] Copper token (27mm diameter) reverse with clasped hands & border legend "May slavery & oppression cease throughout the world", obverse with kneeling enslaved African, & border legend "Am I not a man and a brother," edge stamped "Payable in Dublin or London", very fine.

A very fine example of this halfpenny anti-slavery token manufactured by William Lutwyche (1754-1801), toy maker and from c.1790 token manufacturer, of London and later Birmingham. The design here on the reverse displays clasped hands with a border legend "May slavery & oppression cease throughout the world" the obverse with the famous Wedgwood-inspired abolitionist emblem of a kneeling enchained enslaved African, & border legend "Am I not a man and a brother", designed in 1787 for the Society for Effecting the Abolition of the Slave Trade. This was one of many privately-issued tokens that were used as a substitute for official coinage due to the shortage of small denomination coins in the second half of the eighteenth century. Dalton & Hamer 1038a.

£450



ABOLITIONIST MESSAGE PROMOTED ON MEDAL

41. [SLAVERY.] [Medal bearing Wedgwood's design of an enchained slave, with text:] Am I not a man and a brother.

[London?, c.1790.] Medal, [bronze?] (diameter 3.3cm) obverse with design of kneeling slave and text beginning "Am I not a man ...", reverse with text beginning "Whatsoever ye would ...", a rubbed example, with some losses to rim not touching text, old traces of black lacquer.

This medal in gilt bronze manufactured c.1790 was issued to promote the message of the Society for Effecting the Abolition of the Slave Trade. Soon after the formation of the Society in 1787 a jasperware medallion was modelled by William Hackwood (d.1836) at the behest of master potter Josiah Wedgwood (1730-1795) depicting an enchained slave accompanied by text "Am I not a man and a brother?" This seminal image had been chosen as the emblem of the Society and occupies the obverse of this medal, the reverse bearing the text "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." During the 1790s abolitionist designs were incorporated into many everyday items such as tobacco tins, fob seals, tokens and medals bearing variants of this and similar designs, which were sold presumably to raise funds for the abolitionist cause.

Brown, L.A., A catalogue of the British historical medals 1760-1960, vol. 1, London, 1980, p.64, 269. Dalton, R. & Hamer, S.H., The provincial token-coinage of the 18th century, Middlesex, London, 1910, p.119. Bronze examples of this medal are scarce, it being found more usually in a pewter-like white metal.

£450





ALBINO SLAVE SENT FROM JAMAICA TO LONDON

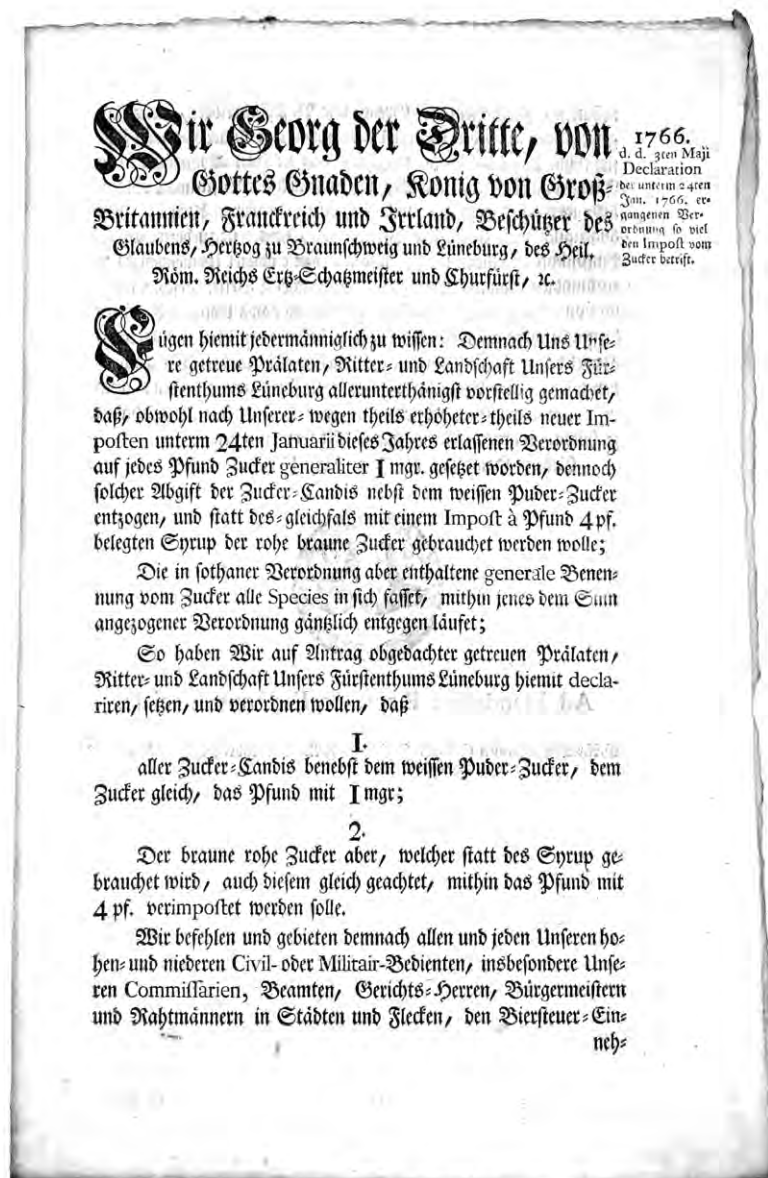
42. HALL, Thomas. Mrs. Newsham the White negress [...] To be had at the Curiosity House City Road near Finsbury Square London 1795.

[London, 1795.] Token, copper alloy (diameter 31mm) in a fine state of preservation.

This copper token was issued by the London taxidermist and museum proprietor Thomas Hall to advertise the appearance in 1795 at his Curiosity House near Finsbury Square of Amelia Newsham (c.1748-c.1798), a Jamaican-born albino woman of west African descent. Born into slavery she was sent to London in 1753 by her plantation owner master Sir Simon Clarke 6th baronet (d.1770) as a present for his son Kingsmill Clarke, who sold her to a London curiosity shop owner named Burnet. After becoming free she married a Mr Newsham or Lewsham with whom she had at least six children.

Dalton & Hamer 317, p.132. BM: SSB,191.109.1.

£750



DUTIES ON SUGAR IN GEORGE III'S GERMAN KINGDOM

43. [SUGAR.] Wir Georg der Dritte, von Gottes Gnaden, König von Gross-Britannien ... Fügen hiemit jedermänniglich zu wissen: Demnach Uns Unsere getreue Prälaten ... vorstellig gemacht, dass, obwohl ... auf jedes Pfund Zucker generaliter 1 mgr. gesetzt worden, dennoch solcher Abgift der Zucker- Candis nebst dem weissen Puder-Zucker entzogen, und statt des ... Syrup der rohe braune Zucker gebraucht werden wolle ...

[Hanover? 1766.] Folio (21 x 32cm) [2]pp. on bifolium, drop-head title, uncut & unbound as issued, fine.

Issued under the name of King George III of England (1738-1820), dated at Hanover in Germany 3 May 1766, this separately-printed edict, in fine condition on an uncut and unbound bifolium, concerns the imposition of duties on sugar sold in his German kingdoms, including mention of powdered, rock sugar and molasses; also regulations resulting from an incident of poisoning or adulteration of powdered sugar. OCLC locates 1 copy only (Göttingen).

£450



GERMAN PIETIST LUTHERAN BIBLE IN RED MOROCCO

44. [BIBLE.] *Biblia, Das ist Die gantze Heil. Schrift Altes und Neues Testaments, nach der Teutschen Uebersetzung D. Martin Luthers ... Nebst der Vorrede Des S. Hrn. Baron Carl Hildebrands von Canstein.*

Halle, zu finden im Wäysenhouse, 1761. "Die LXIII Auflage." 8vo (13.5 x 20.5cm) 14, [2], 1079, [1]; 308, [4] pp., New Testament with separate title-page, very good in contemporary full red morocco gilt, spine in compartments with raised bands, original green morocco label tield in gilt, blue endpapers, all edges gilt, light wear to extremities.

Bound in contemporary full red morocco gilt, this is an handsome example of a mid-eighteenth century German Pietist Lutheran Bible. Printed at the press of the Halle Orphanage, the German charitable Pietist institution established by the Lutheran theologian and philanthropist August Hermann Francke (1663-1727), the preface was written by Karl Hildebrand von Canstein (1667-1719), founder in 1710 of the Cansteinsche Bibelanstalt. The first modern Bible institute, Canstein's endeavour was continued by Francke and thousands of German Lutheran Bibles of this format were printed during the eighteenth century. Canstein is known in particular for pioneering the printing of the Bible using a stereotype process, which, presumably, was used for printing the present volume. Beyond Germany, Halle Pietism was influential in the formation of North American Lutheran identity in the eighteenth century, in particular in Pennsylvania.

£850

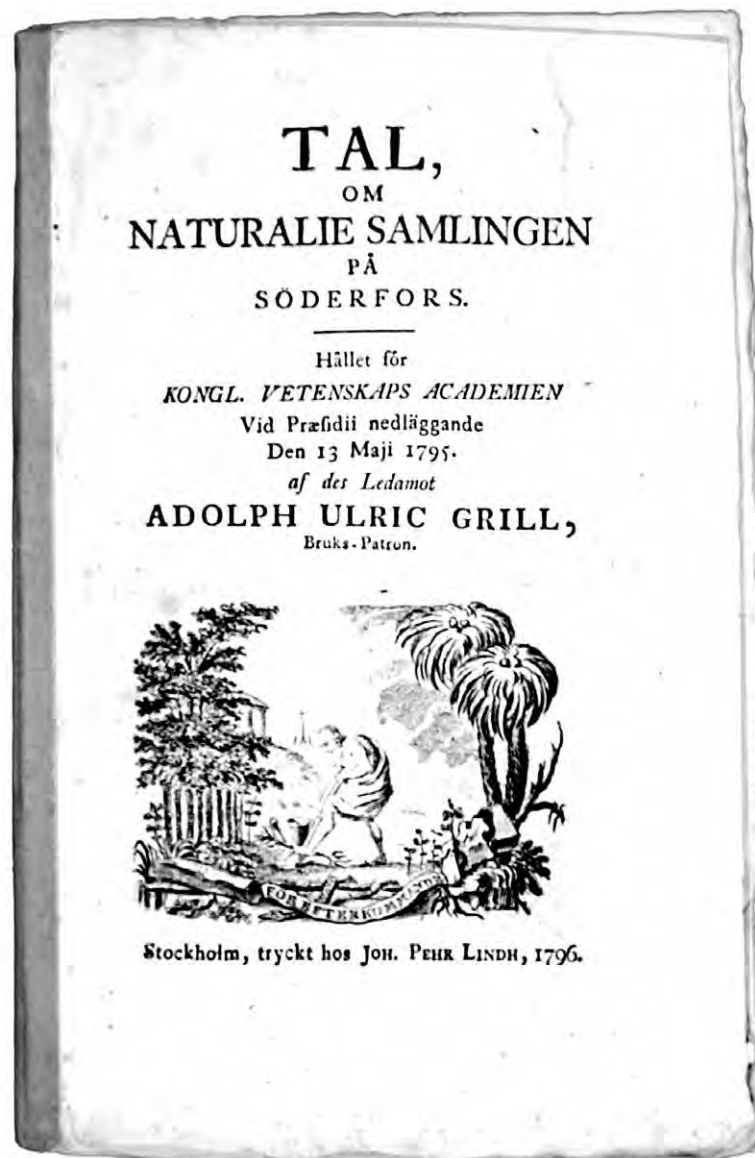


BARBADOS SLAVERY PLAY ON THE GERMAN STAGE

45. FABER, Johann Heinrich. Inkle und Yariko, ein Trauerspiel in Versen und fünf Aufzügen ...
 Frankfurt und Leipzig, bey Johann George Esslinger. 1768. First edition. 8vo (10.5 x 17cm) 85, [1]pp., flyleaf with old ink inscription, printed cast list annotated in ink with contemporary list of German actors (presumably penned at a performance), a few negligible marginal waterstains, very good in contemporary plain paper-covered boards, some light wear to extremities.

First edition, scarce, of this German play by Johann Heinrich Faber (1722-1791), a tragedy in verse, presenting a version of the tale of Yarico and Inkle. Set in Barbados, the narrative features an English merchant (Inkle) shipwrecked in the West Indies who is helped by a West-Indian maiden (Yariko) with whom he falls in love but then sells into slavery to regain his fortune. The earliest source has been identified as Richard Ligon's *True & exact history of the island of Barbadoes* (London, 1657) and many variations of this influential story were versified and dramatised throughout the eighteenth century. Faber's verse play followed a poetic rendering of the tale by Swiss writer Johann Jacob Bodmer (1698-1783), published as *Inkel und Yariko* ... [Lindau,] 1756. Bodmer's poem was based on the tale as recounted by Richard Steele (1672-1729) and inspired by a poetic version by Christian Fürchtegott Gellert (1715-1769) first published in his *Sämmtliche Fabeln* ... (Leipzig, 1746). Later Salomon Gessner (1733-1788) composed a prose continuation of the story, published as *Inkel und Yariko; zweyter Theil* ([Zurich?] 1756). Not listed in Hogg.

£750



SWEDISH CABINET OF CURIOSITIES

46. GRILL, Adolf Ulric. *Tal, om naturalie samlingen på Söderfors. Hållet for Kongl. Vetenskaps Akademien vid præsidiu nedläggande den 13 Maji 1795 ...*

Stockholm, Joh. Pehr Lindh. 1796. First edition. 8vo (14 x 22cm) [2], 36pp., title-page with engraved vignette, a few light marginal waterstains not affecting legibility, old beige paper backing strip along spine, unbound as issued.

This scarce booklet records the text of a lecture concerning the establishment and contents of the Swedish cabinet of curiosities collected by Adolf Ulric Grill (1752-1797). The owner of the ironworks at Söderfors in Sweden, Grill was an assiduous collector of natural history specimens from both his native Sweden and further afield, his mercantile connections facilitating the procuring of many rare specimens, including items from as far afield as Greenland and China. In 1788 Grill travelled to England, where he traded a stuffed moose for a collection of sixty rare birds. His museum at Söderfors, housing mammals, birds, fishes, fossils, shells, corals and plants, was by the end of the eighteenth century the foremost private natural history collection then assembled in the Nordic countries. In 1795 Grill was elected chairman of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences.

Not in: Grinke, P., *From wunderkammer to museum*, Quaritch, 2012. OCLC lists 6 copies only (British Library; Harvard (Ernst Mayr Library); Universitätsbibliothek Griefswald; National Library of Sweden; Smithsonian Institution; Royal Danish Library).

£750



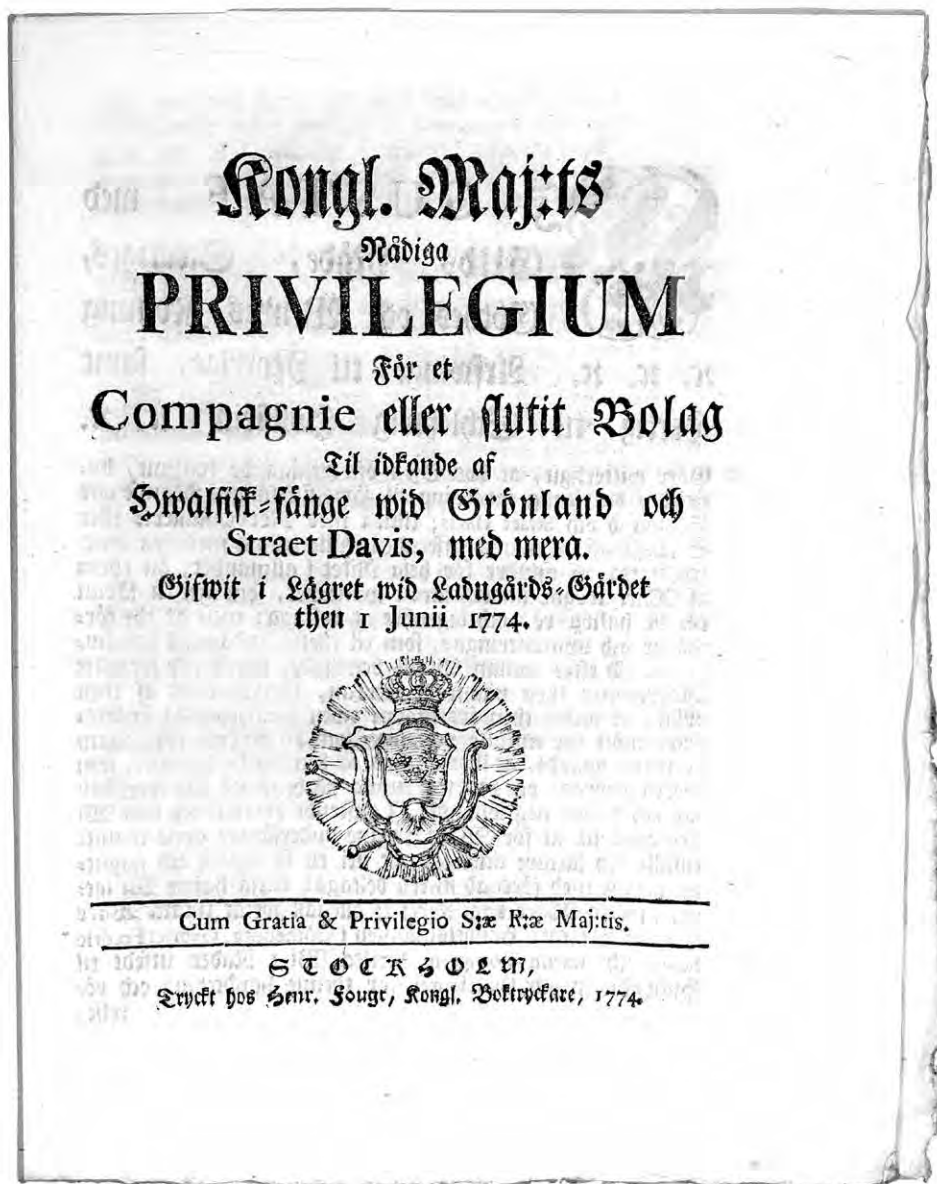
“A SWEDISH AND ENGLISH DICTIONARY HAS BEEN LONG DESIRED”

47. WIDEGREN, Gustaf. Svenskt och engelskt lexicon, efter Kongl. Secreteraren Sahlstedts svenska ordbok ...

Stockholm, tryckt hos Johan A. Carlbohm. 1788. First edition. 4to (19 x 23cm) [10], 897, [1]pp., a very good copy in contemporary Swedish sheep-backed speckled boards, spine with original morocco label titled in gilt, light wear to extremities.

A very good copy of the first edition, scarce, of this substantial Swedish and English dictionary compiled by Gustaf Widegren, a teacher of the English language at Stockholm. In his preface, printed in two columns in both Swedish and English, Widegren notes that “a Swedish and English dictionary has been long desired”, noting that those dictionaries produced by Serenius had “long been out of print.” Taking “the vocabulary of Mr. Sahlstedt secretary royal ... for the Swedish”, Widegren notes his incorporation of additional technical vocabulary, including Linnean nomenclature drawn from Pulteney’s translations and marine vocabulary from “Major Dahlman’s Sea dictionary.” Not only was this dictionary of use in facilitating Anglo-Swedish commerce and communication, it was also of value in maintaining relations between Sweden and the United States of America, a “Treaty of amity and commerce” having been signed between the two countries in 1783. It would also have been of much use to those resident in or communicating with the West Indian island of Saint Barthélemy, a Swedish colony between 1784 and 1878.

Alston XIII, 121. ESTC lists 10 locations only (bL(2); bCt; bEu; bOa; bO; bOq; bOta; bOt; eCRAs; nNHl).



GREENLAND COMPANY ESTABLISHED FOR WHALING IN DAVIS STRAIT

48. [WHALING.] Kongl. Maj:ts nådiga privilegium för et compagnie eller slutit bolag til idkande af hwalfisk-fänge wid Grönland och Straet Davis, med mera. Gifwit i lågret wid ladugårds-gårdet then 1 Junii 1774.

Stockholm, Trykt hos Henr. Fougé. 1774. First edition. 4to (17 x 22cm) [8]pp., a fine copy, uncut, unopened, unbound as issued.

A fine copy of this pamphlet outlining the privileges granted to and regulations governing a new Swedish Greenland Company. Formed in 1774 by Gotheborg merchants Gabriel Fredric Beijer and Martin Törgren for the purpose of whaling and seal hunting, the company was to fish in the waters of the Davis Strait, a northern area of the Labrador Sea between Greenland and Canada's Baffin Island. Shares in the company were offered for private subscription with the government of king Gustav III (1746-1792) providing an initial start-up loan in gold.

Not traced in Lauridsen, Bibliografia Groenlandica.

£450



GOTHIC GERMAN FOLKTALE IN LITHOGRAPH BY AMERICAN INVENTOR

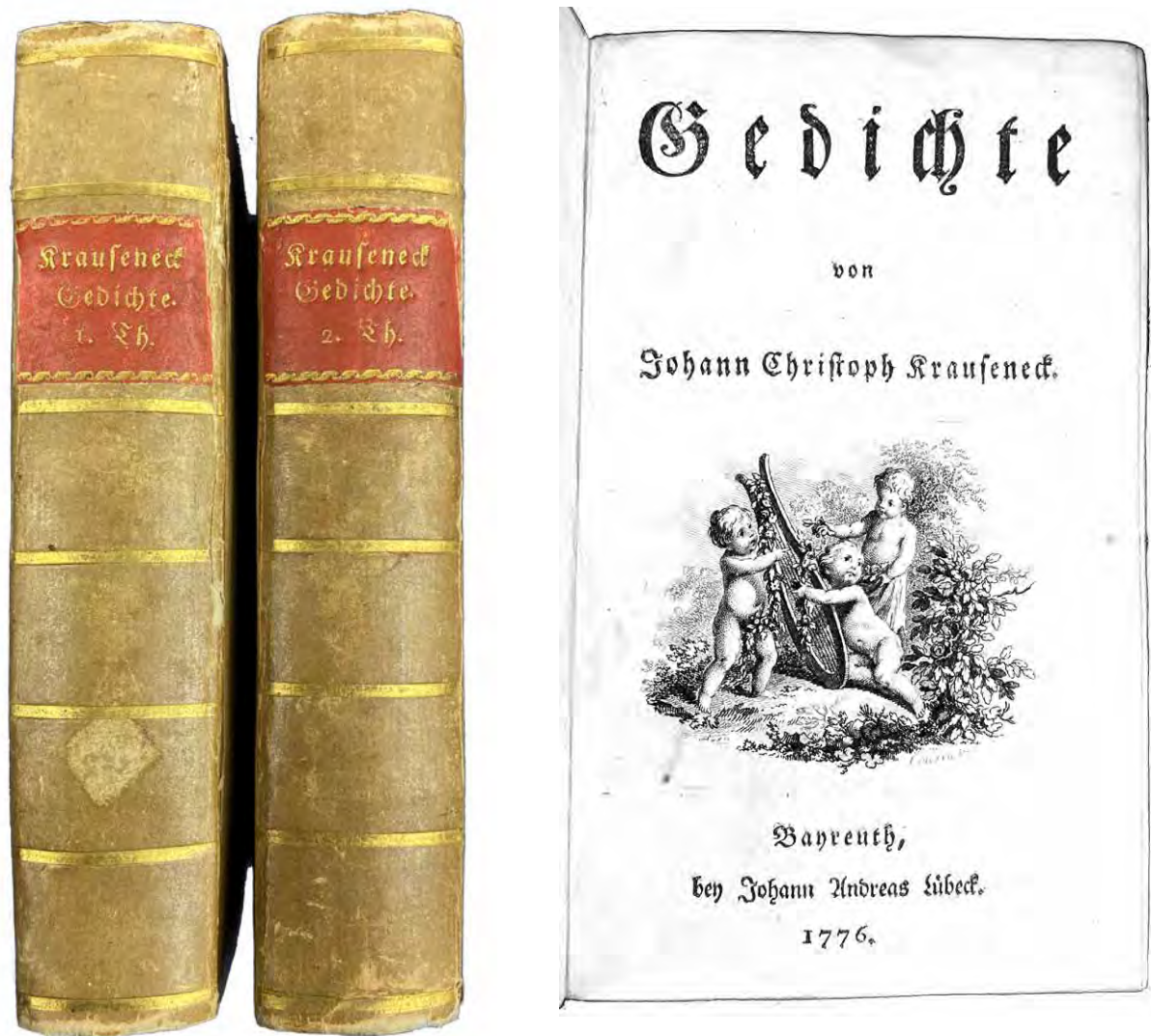
49. PERKINS, Jacob.] The maid ofTangermunde who having lost herself in a wood fell asleep and on waking found a stag by her side, she mounted him and was carried home. Printed at the National Gallery Adelaide St. London. [c.1836?]

Lithograph (sheet approx. 28 x 23cm) paper with light even toning, some light wear to margins, small closed tear at lower margin, very good.

This rare lithograph depicts "The maid of Tangermunde who having lost herself in a wood fell asleep and on waking found a stag by her side ... mounted him and was carried home." This German folk tale, known as Die Jungfrau Lorenz und der Hirsch zu Tangermünde, was the subject of a musical work in 1836 by the German prodigy Karl Anton Eckert (1820-1879) – this lithograph must have been produced at a similar date. The imprint indicates that it was printed at the National Gallery of Practical Science on Adelaide Street, a London institution for the exhibition of technological innovations founded in 1832 by the American inventor Jacob Perkins (1766-1849), a pioneer of printing technology.

We have not been able to locate another copy of this print. Not in British Museum.

£750



SLAVERY & AMERICAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE IN GERMAN VERSE

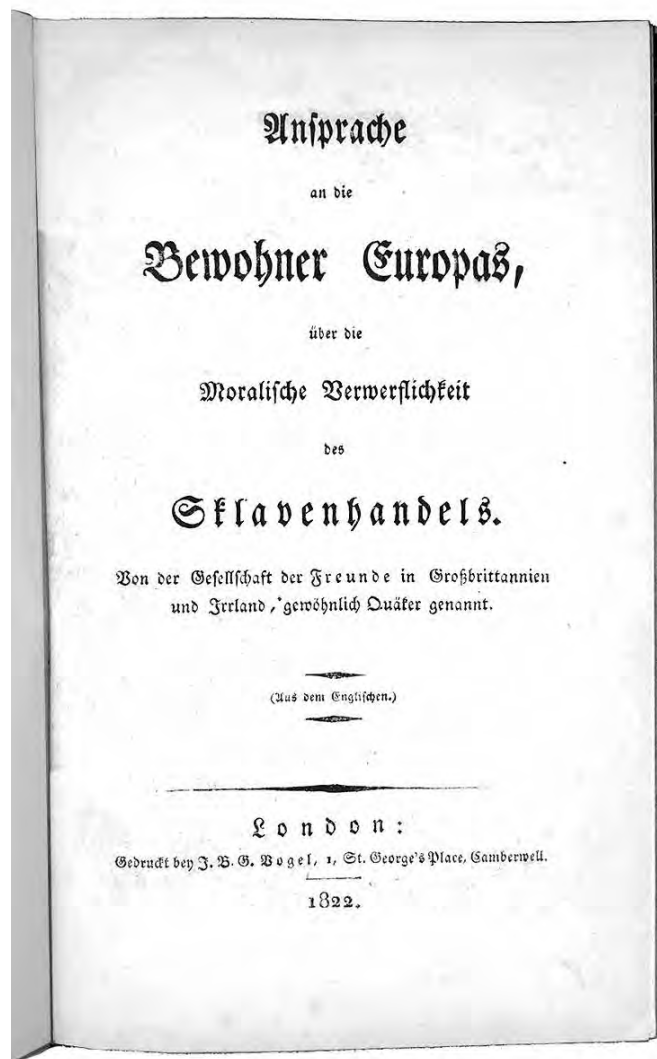
50. KRAUSENECK, Johann Christoph. *Gedichte von Johann Christoph Krauseneck.*

Bayreuth, bey Johann Andreas Lübeck. 1776. & auf Kosten des Verfassers ... 1783. Two volumes. First edition. 8vo (10 x 15.5cm) xii, 16, 388; xxx, 355, [1]pp., both volumes with subscription lists, titles with engraved vignettes, very good in contemporary uniform painted grey boards, spines ruled in gilt with red, gilt-stamped labels, light wear to extremities.

First edition, scarce, an excellent set in contemporary boards of this two volume collection of poetry by German writer Johann Christoph Krauseneck (1738-1799). There are a number of poems relating to North America, in particular the American War of Independence, and slavery "Auf einen blühenden Cereus. 1774. ... Leid eines Negersklaven ... Coumbus," and in volume two : "Abschied eines Teuschen von seiner Geliebten, beym Feldzug nach Amerika ... Zween Neger ... Feldgesang eines teutschen Grenadiers in Nordamerika ... " Krauseneck is perhaps best known for his play on the theme of Hessian conscription, *Die Werbung für England* ... (1777).

Dippel 102; see: Baginsky 519. OCLC locates 2 copies in U.S.A. (Jantz Collection at Duke University; University of Wisconsin, Madison).

£850



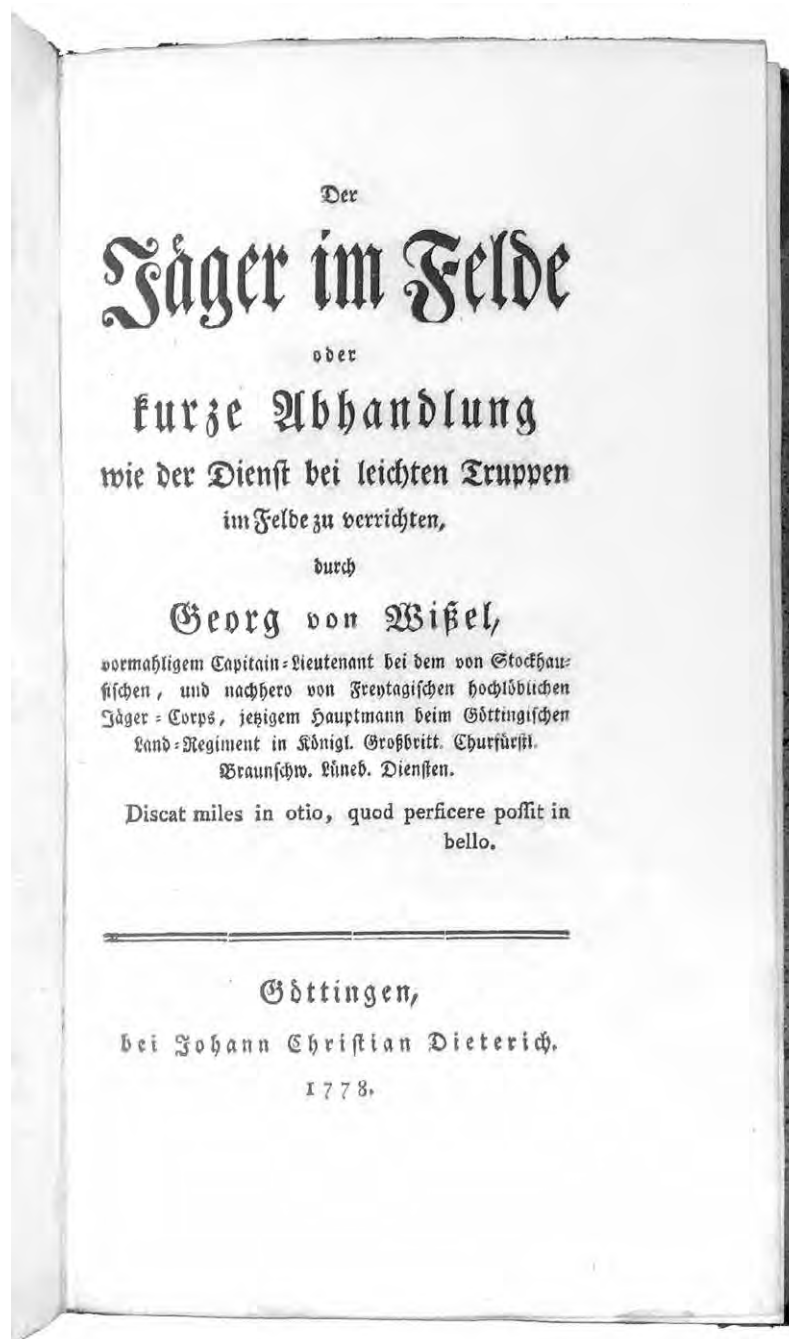
ABOLITIONIST PLEA TO EUROPE BY BRITISH QUAKERS

51. [QUAKERS.] Ansprache an die Bewohner Europas, über die moralische Verwerflichkeit des Sklavenhandels. Von der Gesellschaft der Freunde in Grossbritannien und Irland, gewöhnlich Quäker genannt. (Aus dem Englischen.)

London: Gedruckt bey J.B.G. Vogel, 1, St. George's Place, Camberwell, 1822. First edition in German. 8Vo (13 x 20.5cm) 15, [1]pp., margins with some light paper toning, very good in nineteenth century cloth-backed marbled boards.

Printed in London, this is the scarce German translation of the Quaker anti-slavery tract titled *An address to the inhabitants of Europe on the iniquity of the slave trade; issued by the religious society of Friends ... in Great Britain and Ireland ...* (London, 1822). Intended for a pan-European audience, to remind Christian neighbours of the "complicated iniquity of the slave trade", editions in Dutch, French, German, Swedish, Portuguese, Italian and Danish were issued. The text includes a summary of Quaker involvement in the abolitionist cause. Dated at London, 25 May 1822, the address is signed off by Josiah Forster (1782-1870) in his capacity as "clerk to the Meeting this year." Hogg, *African slave trade*, 2573 (English edition, noting translations). OCLC locates 5 copies only of this German translation (Royal Danish Library; Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin; Harvard University; University of Bern; Aargauer Kantonsbibliothek).

£650



AMERICAN WAR - HANOVERIAN INFANTRY TRAINING

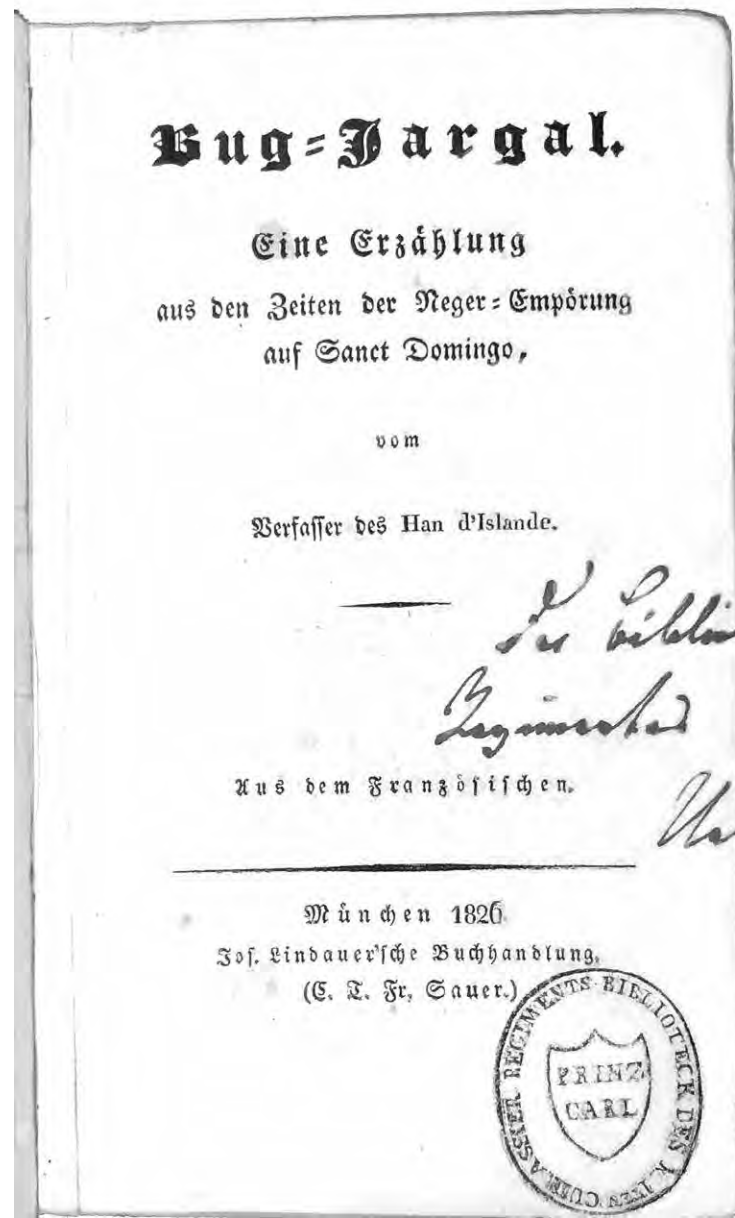
52. WISSEL, Georg von. *Der Jäger im Felde oder kurze Abhandlung wie der dienst bei leichten Truppen im Felde zu verrichten ...*

Göttingen, bei Johann Christian Dieterich. 1778. First edition. 8vo (12 x 20cm) 68pp., small [nineteenth century?] private name stamp to flyleaf, very good in contemporary leather-backed speckled paper boards, spine in compartments tooled in gilt with flower device, light wear to extremities.

First edition, rare, of this training manual for highly mobile German Jäger infantry regiments. Several companies of these German rangers fought in the American War of Independence for the British Army in North America, in particular from Hesse-Kassel, Hesse-Hanau, and Ansbach-Bayreuth. Printed in the German university town of Göttingen, this manual was a product of the military system of the Hanoverian electorate then ruled by British king George III (1738-1820), the author Georg von Wissel being described on the title-page as "Hauptmann beim Göttingischen Land-Regiment in Kongl. Grossbritt. Churfürstl. Braunsch. Lüneb." A second edition was printed in 1784.

OCLC locates 5 copies only (Society of the Cincinnati Library; Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin; Universität Göttingen; Institute for Advanced Study Library; Sächsische Landesbibliothek).

£750



VICTOR HUGO'S HAITIAN REVOLUTION NOVEL IN GERMAN TRANSLATION

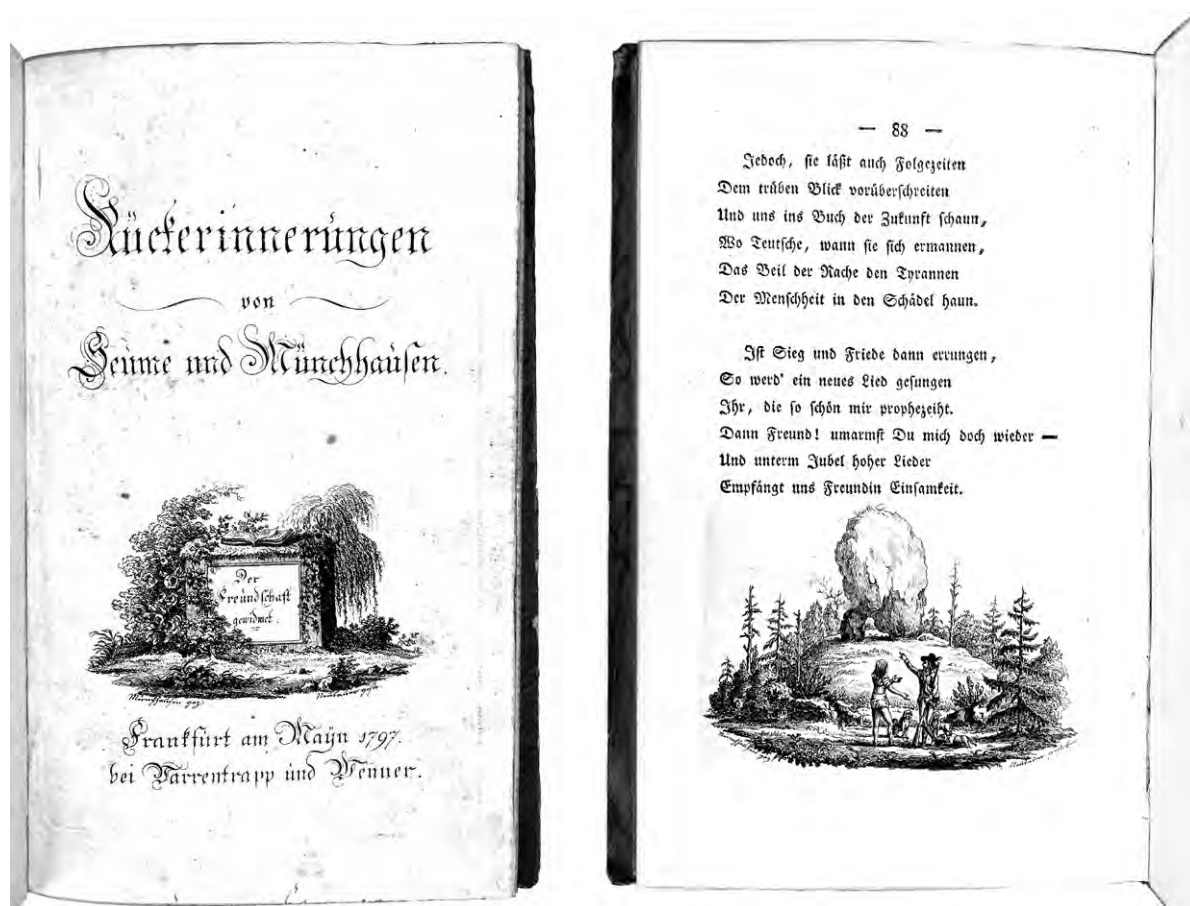
53. Domingo, vom verfasser des Han d'Islande.

München, Jos. Lindauer'sche Buchhandlung. 1826. First edition in German. 8vo (10 x 17cm) [4], 348pp., title-page with early nineteenth century stamp ("Prinz Carl" Prussian cavalry regimental library) & related ink annotation, pp.193-213 with small wormhole at inner margin not affecting text, a few negligible fox marks in the margins, contemporary leather-backed speckled card boards, spine titled in gilt, light wear to extremities.

First edition, rare, of this first German translation of the French novel *Bug-Jargal* (Paris, 1826) by Victor Hugo (1802-1885). Set during the outbreak of the Haitian Revolution in 1791, the narrative centres on the friendship between an enslaved African prince, Pierrot, and a French officer, captain Leopold d'Auverney. Hugo's work is among the most notable nineteenth century works of fiction set on the West Indian island of Saint-Domingue during the tumult that led to the foundation of the republic of Haiti under the leadership of François-Dominique Toussaint Louverture (1743-1803). The provenance of this copy, from the regimental library of the Prinz Carl regiment of the Prussian cavalry, offers an interesting pointer to the contemporary readership of the novel.

OCLC locates 5 copies only (Landesbibliothek Mecklenburg-Vorpommern; Thüringer Universitäts-und Landesbibliothek; Wissenschaftliche Stadtbibliothek Mainz; Bibliothèque Nationale Et Universitaire De Strasbourg; University of Chicago).

£750



CANADA REVISITED IN POEMS BY GERMAN VETERANS OF AMERICAN WAR

54. SEUME, Johann Gottfried & MÜNCHAUSEN, Karl Ludwig August von. *Rückerinnerungen von Seume und Münchhausen.*

Frankfurt am Mayn bei Varrentrapp und Wenner. [1797.] First edition. 8vo (11.5 x 18.5cm) [10], 96pp., including engraved title-leaf & two engraved vignettes, title-page with some negligible foxing, marbled endpapers, contemporary leather-backed painted paper boards, original leather label titled in gilt, light wear to extremities.

The writer Johann Gottfried Seume (1763-1810), travelling to Paris from Leipzig in 1781, was seized by Hessian recruiters and forced to serve in the American War of Independence as a soldier in the German auxiliary forces on the British side, landing near Halifax in August 1782. During his time in Canada Seume became close friends with the German officer and writer Karl Ludwig August von Münchhausen (1759-1836). This volume containing poems by both Seume and Münchhausen commemorates their friendship and contains references to their time together in Canada. Of particular relevance is Seume's poem "Abschieds-Schreiben. Meinem Freunde Münchhausen" with references to the scenery ("Neuschottlands westlichem Gestade") and the indigenous Canadian population ("ein freundlicher Hurone"). An appendix adds contextual notes. The title-page and two vignettes were engraved by Friedrich Ludwig Neubauer (1767-1826) after drawings by Münchhausen. The appendix records that the engraved vignette printed at the foot of p. 88 depicting a large standing stone amidst pines is intended to represent an actual landscape seen in Canada by Münchhausen ("auf das spitze Ende aufgerichteten unbehauenen grossen ehförmigen Kieselsteins; deren ich in Neuschottland mehrere ...") The other vignette is noteworthy for the depiction of a magic lantern, shown being handled by a putto, projecting an image of a sailing ship. Not in Dippel or Baginsky.

£750



SETTLING IN AMERICA – PHRASE BOOK FOR GERMAN EMIGRANTS

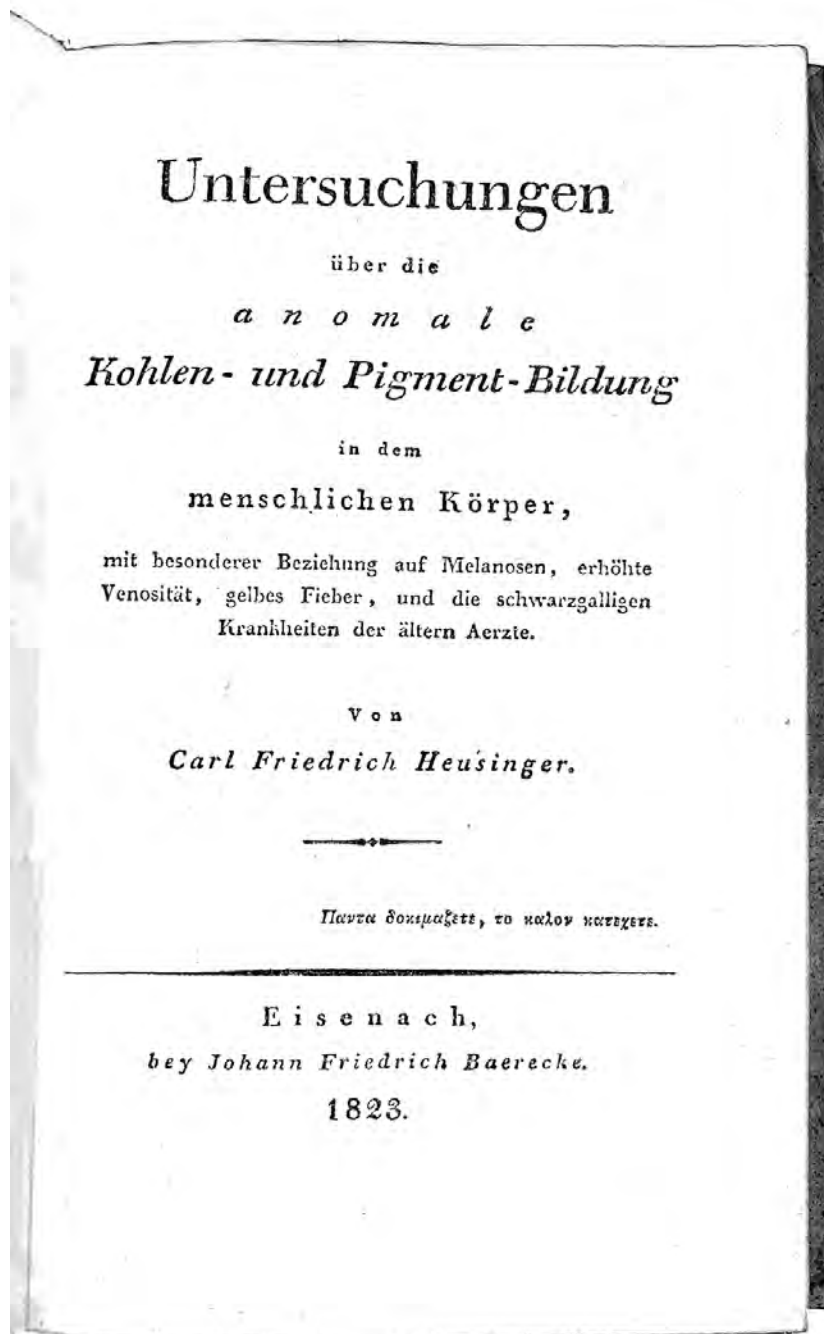
55. [AMERICA.] Deutsch-englischer Dolmetscher für Jeden der möglichst bald Englisch zu lernen wünscht, oder kleine Englische Sprachlehre. Das nützlichste Hülfsbuch für Auswanderer und jeden Reisenden in Amerika und England. Nebst einigen beachtenswerthen Notizen für Auswanderer ...

Ulm, Ebner'schen Buchhandlung. 1850. Third edition. 8vo (13.5 x 22cm) [6], with advertisement leaf before title, some page corners turned over (not affecting text), a few light fox marks, uncut in the original printed paper wrappers, some losses of paper to spine & extremities but sound.

This phrase book was intended for German emigrants bound for America. Arranged in three columns, phrases are printed in German and English together with a phonetic spelling for the ease of use of the German learner. A short dictionary with a focus on practical words connected with farming, furniture, foodstuffs and weather is included together with a six page section of advice for emigrants in America: "Beachtungswerthe Notizen für Auswanderer nach Nordamerika." Many Germans settled in America in the mid-nineteenth century, the farming communities of Texas being a particularly popular destination. First printed in 1841, all editions appear rare.

No copy of this third edition or the first edition of 1841 traced in OCLC, which locates a single copy only of a second edition (Ulm, 1847) at University of Texas at Austin.

£450



BLACK SKIN PIGMENTATION UNDER THE MICROSCOPE

56. VON HEUSINGER, Karl Friedrich. Untersuchungen über die anomale Kohlen-und Pigment-Bildung in dem menschlichen Körper; mit besonderer Beziehung auf Melanosen, erhöhte Venosität, gelbes Fieber, und die schwarzgalligen Krankheiten der ältern Aerzte.

Eisenach, Johann Friedrich Baerecke. 1823. First edition. 8vo (13 x 20.5cm) x, 214pp., modern bookplate: "Hannes Büttner", very good in contemporary paper-covered speckled boards, spine with red label titled in gilt, edges painted red, light wear to extremities.

First edition, scarce, a very good copy in contemporary paper-covered speckled boards, of this influential medical study by Karl Friedrich von Heusinger (1792-1883), one of the earliest published studies concerning microscopic examination of black skin pigmentation. A correspondent of Darwin, Heusinger investigated melanosis in freckles, liver spots, skin moles, melanoma and also skin discolouration in diseases including typhus, scurvy and yellow fever. He also studied the cellular constitution of the skin of black Africans. He includes references to skin discolouration in yellow fever outbreaks in North America and the West Indies, including Saint-Domingue and Martinique. Despite the inaccuracy of Heusinger's theory that carbon deposition formed the basis for black pigmentation, this book can be considered a pioneering study in this field. Not in Sabin or Miner Yellow Fever Collection.

£1250

Erzählungen
von den
Sitten und Schicksalen
der
Negerflaven.

Eine rührende Lektür für Menschen guter Art.



Bern,

in der Hallerschen Buchhandlung,

1789.

ANTI-SLAVERY COMPENDIUM - GERMAN ABOLITIONIST PERSPECTIVES

57. [KOLB, Johann Ernst.] *Erzählungen von den Sitten und Schicksalen der Negersklaven. Eine rührende Lektür für Menschen guter Art.*

Bern, in der Hallerschen Buchhandlung. 1789. [BOUND AFTER]

DONNDORFF, Johann August. *Ueber Lebensart, Sitten, Gebräuche, und natürliche Beschaffenheit verschiedener Völker und Länder: ein Lesebuch für Freunde der Erd- und Völkerkunde mit vielen Bemerkungen aus der Naturgeschichte ...*

Erfurt, Georg Adam Keyser. 1789. Two works bound together. First editions. 8vo (11 x 18cm) xxiv, 288; [12], 626, [2]pp., very good copies in contemporary speckled paper-covered, leather-backed boards, spine with gilt-ruled raised bands, gilt-stamped spine label, painted patterned endpapers, silk bookmark, light wear to extremities.

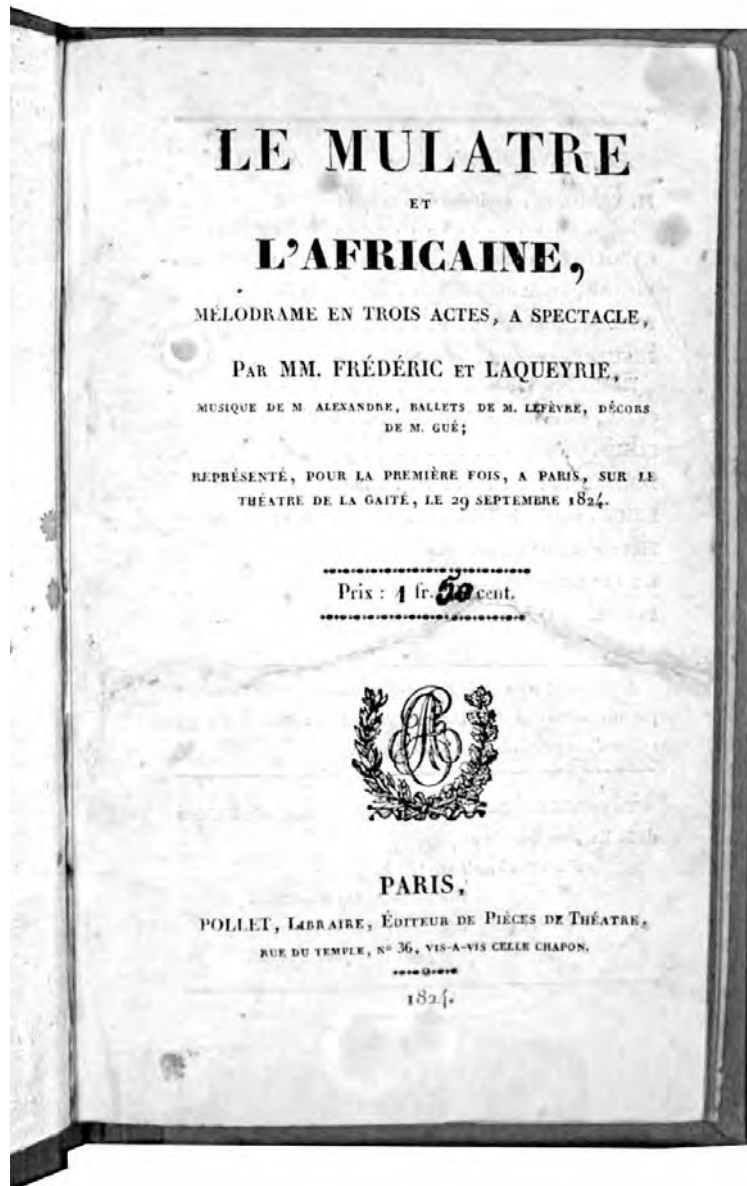
First edition, rare, of this anti-slavery compendium, one of the most significant abolitionist books printed in German in the eighteenth century. The editor, Johann Ernst Kolb, has included thirty-two different texts, several from his own pen, to create an anthology of "Tales of the customs and fates of African slaves" in support of abolition. In the lengthy preface he outlines his opposition to the barbarism of the transatlantic slave trade. The texts include tales of the harsh conditions of plantation life, the attitudes of colonists and planters, and imagined perspectives of the enslaved on their own slavery: "Zimeo ... Quaschi ... Der Quaker Miflin ... Von dem Zustand der Sklaven aus der Insel St. Domingue ... Von der Shwarzen auf Jamaika ... Verordnung des hohen Rathes von Philadelphia wegen der Slavery ... Die Sklaven auf Barbados in Westindien ... Der Neger Makandal ..." Several stories here were adapted in later German literary renderings of slavery, in particular "Zimeo" being incorporated by the philosopher-poet Johann Gottfried Herder (1744-1803) in his "Neger-Idyllen" (1797).

Kolb's tales range in location from Saint-Domingue to South Carolina, including accounts of the bravery of rebel slaves in Jamaica, tales of love between the enslaved and the humane treatment and consideration of slaves by Quakers. His aim was to turn the feelings of his readership towards sympathy for the oppressed, the title-page advising that the book offered "Eine rührende Lektür für Menschen guter Art": a moving account for people of good nature. In addition to readers in Switzerland and Germany, the book would also have been accessible to German-speaking settlers in North America.

For an analysis of Kolb's work, see: Paul E. Logan, *Images of the Black: J.E. Kolb's "Erzählungen von den Sitten und Schicksalen der Negersklaven"*, in: *Monatshefte*, Vol. 72, No. 4 (Winter, 1980), pp. 389-400. Kolb's work is bound together here with the first edition, rare, of a geographical anthology by the German naturalist Johann August Donndorff (1754-1837) which includes descriptions of the East Indies, the Philippines, Arabia, Tibet, and Senegal, including mention of the slave trade.

I. Sabin 22806; Hogg, *The African slave trade and its suppression*, 4210; Dippel 488. Not in Baginsky. OCLC locates 5 copies only (Landesbibliothek Coburg; Universitätsbibliothek Augsburg; Universität Göttingen; Harvard; Bibliothèque cantonale et universitaire Fribourg). II. OCLC locates 5 copies only (British Library; Cambridge University Library; Universität Göttingen; Universität Leipzig; Herzogin Anna Amalia Bibliothek). Baginsky, reviews: 1029A; 1115A.

£6500



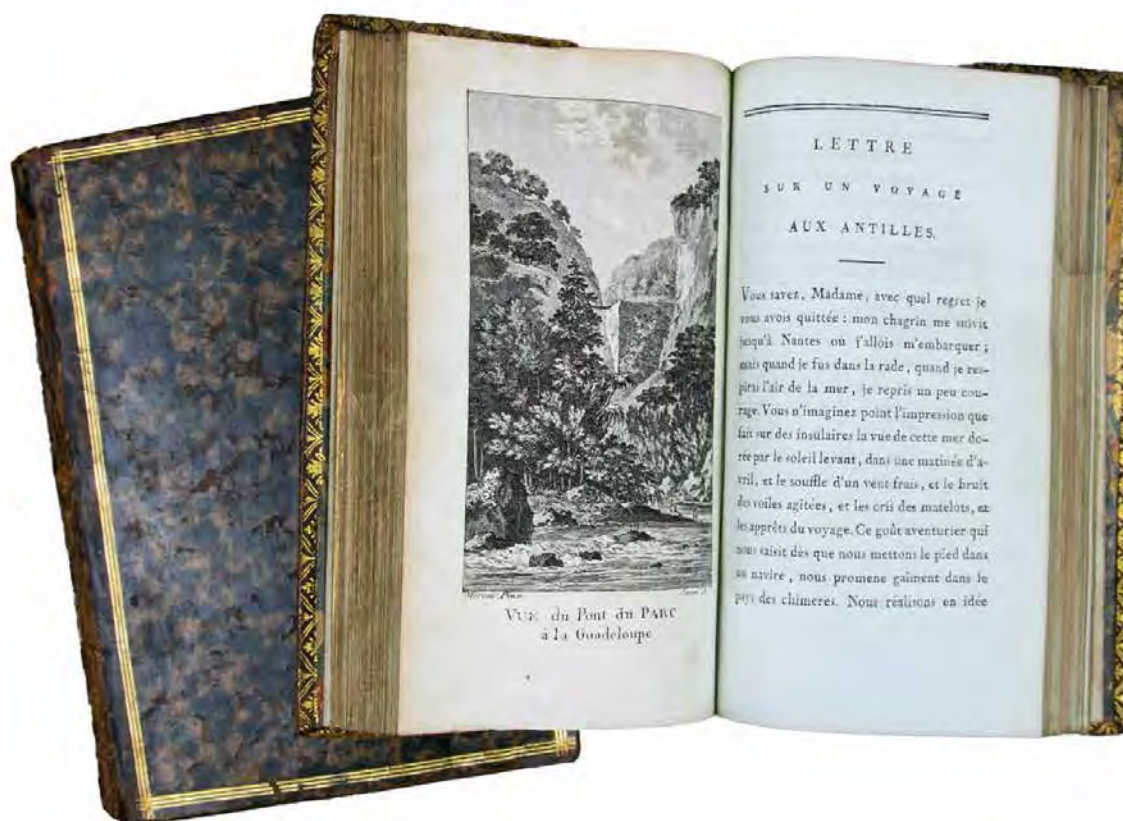
PLANTATION MELODRAMA SET AT CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

58. [PELLISSIER, Jean-Baptiste.] Le mulâtre et l'africaine, mélodrame en trois actes, a spectacle ... représenté, pour la première fois, a Paris, sur le Théâtre de la Gaité, le 29 septembre 1824.

Paris, Pollet. 1824. First edition. 8vo (12.5 x 21cm) 68pp., title-page with repaired horizontal tear, initial & final few leaves foxed with some dustmarking, a few small old sewing tears at inner margin not touching text, modern cloth-backed blue paper-covered boards in period style, title-label to front cover.

First edition, scarce, of this libretto for a melodrama set on a plantation in South Africa at the Cape of Good Hope. First performed in Paris at the Gaité in September 1824, it was written by the French playwrights Jean-Baptiste Pellissier (1788-1856) and Frédéric Dupetit-Méré (1785-1827). The cast list includes characters "Vandeck, capitaine d'un vaisseau hollandais ... Caroline, sa nièce ... Victor, amant de Caroline ... Bloomer, magistrat ... Jeaufre, mulâtre, commandeur de l'habitation Vandeck ... Olga, veuve du chef des Cafres ... Zimio, son fils ...". The setting of the first two acts is "au cap de Bonne-Espérance ... dans l'habitation Vandeck", with the third "au milieu d'une peuplade errante de Cafres." Not traced in: Hogg, *The African slave trade and its suppression*.

£450



GADELOUPE EXPEDITION DESCRIBED BY CREOLE POET

59. LEONARD, Nicolas-Germain. *Œuvres de M. Léonard.*

A Paris, chez Prault. 1787. "Quatrième édition." 12mo (8.5 x 14.5cm) 305, [3]; [4], 278, [6]pp., complete with half-titles to both volumes, vol. 1 with 5 engraved plates, vol. 2. with 3 engraved plates, marbled pastedowns, very good in contemporary French tree calf, spines gilt in compartments original morocco title & volume labels, all edges gilt, light wear to joints & extremities.

From the perspective of the literature of travel in the West Indies this fourth edition (Paris, 1787) of the collected works of the writer Nicolas-Germain Leonard (1744-1793) is noteworthy in that it contains the very first printing of his lengthy prose account *Lettre sur un voyage aux Antilles* (vol. 2, pp. 165-251). A Francophone Creole poet, Léonard is considered the first significant literary figure to have been born on the French Caribbean island colony of Guadeloupe. In this romanticised travel account he describes a journey made into the tropical interior in 1783, visiting the Soufrière volcano and describing the flora of the island, as well as plantations and isolated communities encountered. The text is accompanied by an engraving titled "Vue du Pont du Parc à la Guadeloupe," engraved after Jean-Michel Moreau (1741-1814), the other seven plates being engraved after designs by Jacques-Joseph Coigny (176-1809).

Cioranescu 39274; Cohen, 622. See: Marcel Chatillon & Jean-Claude Nardin (eds.), *De la découverte à l'émancipation : trois siècles et demi d'histoire antillaise ...* (Bibliothèque Mazarine, 1998)

£450



**A R R Ê T
DU CONSEIL D'ÉTAT
DU ROI,**

*Concernant le Commerce étranger dans les Isles
Françoises de l'Amérique.*

Du 30 Août 1784.

Extrait des Registres du Conseil d'État.

LE ROI, toujours occupé du soin de concilier l'accroissement des cultures de ses colonies d'Amérique, avec l'extension du Commerce général de son Royaume, n'a jamais perdu de vue les moyens qui pouvoient contribuer à la prospérité de ses possessions au-delà des mers, sans diminuer les avantages que la métropole devoit retirer de ses établissemens; mais les principes à suivre pour parvenir à ce but, présentoient des difficultés qui ne pouvoient être vaincues qu'à mesure que l'expérience auroit éclairé sur les changemens

A

FRENCH WEST INDIAN PORTS OPENED TO FOREIGN TRADE

60. [WEST INDIES.] Arrêt du conseil d'état du roi, concernant le commerce étranger dans les isles Françaises de l'Amérique. Du 30 Août 1784.

[A Paris, De L'imprimerie Royale. 1784.] First edition. 4to (19.5 x 25cm) 10pp., drop-head title, very good in modern, sponge-patterned, paper-covered boards in period style, spine with leather label titled in gilt.

This edict of 30 August 1784 opened the ports of the French West Indies to foreign trade for the first time since 1727, including the island colonies of Martinique, Guadeloupe, and Saint-Domingue. This represented a relaxation of mercantile policy in the aftermath of the American War of Independence. Included are regulations for foreign naval captains, French shipowners importing foreign goods, warehousing, specific cargos permitted and excluded from trade (mentioning syrups, salt beef, salt cod). Reference is also made to the slave trade, with notice that cargos of slaves can be brought only into certain ports.

Echeverria & Wilkie, *The French Image of America*, 784/32; Sowerby, E.M. *Catalogue of the library of Thomas Jefferson*, 2293; Sabin 14702.

£450

NOUVEAUX & ANCIENS
PRINCIPES DU COMMERCE,
COMPARÉS:
OU
T R A I T É
SUR LES
P R I N C I P E S
DU
Commerce entre les Nations ;
AVEC UN
A P P E N D I C E,
CONCERNANT

- I. Les principaux Moyens généraux d'aider le Commerce.
- II. La Balance du Commerce.
- III. La Prééminence de l'Industrie agricole.
- IV. La Comparaison des Prohibitions, des Primes & des
Restitutions des Droits de Douane.
- V. Le Commerce du Grain.
- VI. Les Loix de la Navigation.
- VII. Les Loix pour l'Intérêt de l'Argent.

OUVRAGE TRADUIT DE L'ANGLAIS.

Et penitus toto divisos orbe Britannos.
Virg. Eccl.

A L O N D R E S :
Imprimé par GALABIN, INGRAM-COURT.
M.DCC.LXXXIX.

PROMOTION OF FREETRADE
SUPPORTED BY THOMAS JEFFERSON IN PARIS

61. [VAUGHAN, Benjamin.] Nouveaux & anciens principes du commerce, comparés: ou Traité sur les principes du commerce entre les nations; avec un appendice, ... Ouvrage traduit de l'Anglois.

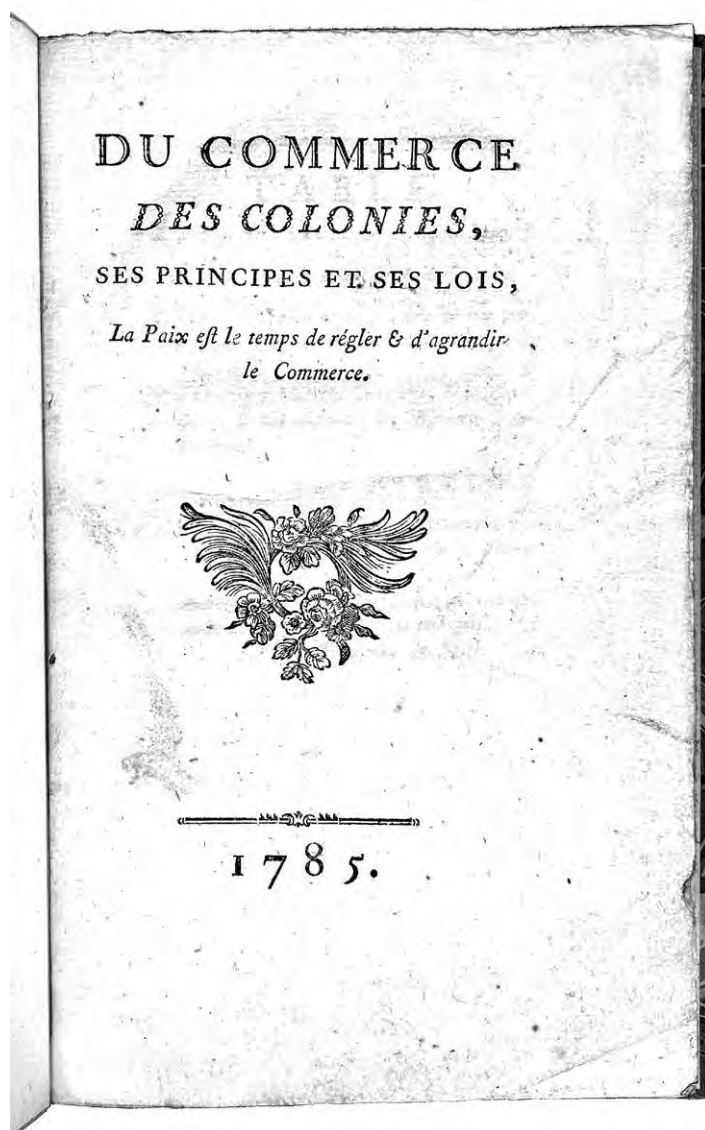
A Londres, imprimé par Galabin, Ingram-Court. 1789. First edition in French translation. 8vo (14.5 x 23cm) xvi, 167, [1]pp., with additional folding letterpress table opposite page 140, a very good copy, a few negligible dust marks to title-page, uncut & stab-sewn as issued.

First edition of this French translation, rare, of *New and old principles of trade compared; or a treatise on the principles of commerce between nations* ... (London, 1788), by diplomatist and political reformer Benjamin Vaughan (1751-1835). Offering arguments promoting the principles of free trade in the tradition of Adam Smith (1723-1790), the book includes ideas for the replacement of protectionist policies with international commercial liberty. References to the economic possibilities open to government in North America, France and Great Britain are examined. The contents were summarised on the title-page of the English edition thus: "I. The principal general means of aiding commerce. II. The balance of trade. III. The pre-eminence of agricultural industry. IV. A comparison of prohibitions, bounties, and drawbacks. V. The commerce of grain. VI. Navigation laws. VII. Laws concerning the interest of money."

A close friend of Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790), the author Benjamin Vaughan had been involved in assisting the British in negotiations in Paris for the Anglo-American peace of 1782-3. Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826), during his time in Paris as American minister to France, corresponded with Vaughan concerning the distribution of a number of copies of this French edition of Vaughan's treatise on trade. Printed in London by John William Galabin of Ingram Court, it was translated into French by Joseph-Mathias Gérard de Rayneval (1736-1812), French diplomat and Under-secretary of state for foreign affairs and trade. Vaughan's American connections led to him moving in 1797 to settle permanently with his family at Hallowell in Maine.

For Jefferson's correspondence with Vaughan in relation to this book, see: *The Papers of Thomas Jefferson*, vol. 15, 27 March 1789–30 November 1789, ed. Julian P. Boyd. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1958, pp. 133–134. A copy of the English edition, *New and old principles of trade* ... is recorded in Jefferson's library: E. Millicent Sowerby, *Catalogue of the library of Thomas Jefferson*, Washington: Library of Congress, 1953, Vol. III, p.440, 3548. ESTC locates 9 copies (Cambridge Trinity; LSE; Leeds Brotherton; Winchester College Fellows; Boston Athenaeum; Bowdoin College; Columbia University; New York Public Library; University of Kansas Spencer Research Library). OCLC adds Bibliothèque Nationale de France; Harvard Business School Baker Library; Edinburgh University; American Philosophical Society Library; Université de Poitiers).

£2750



SLAVE TRADE & FRENCH COLONIAL ECONOMY AFTER AMERICAN WAR

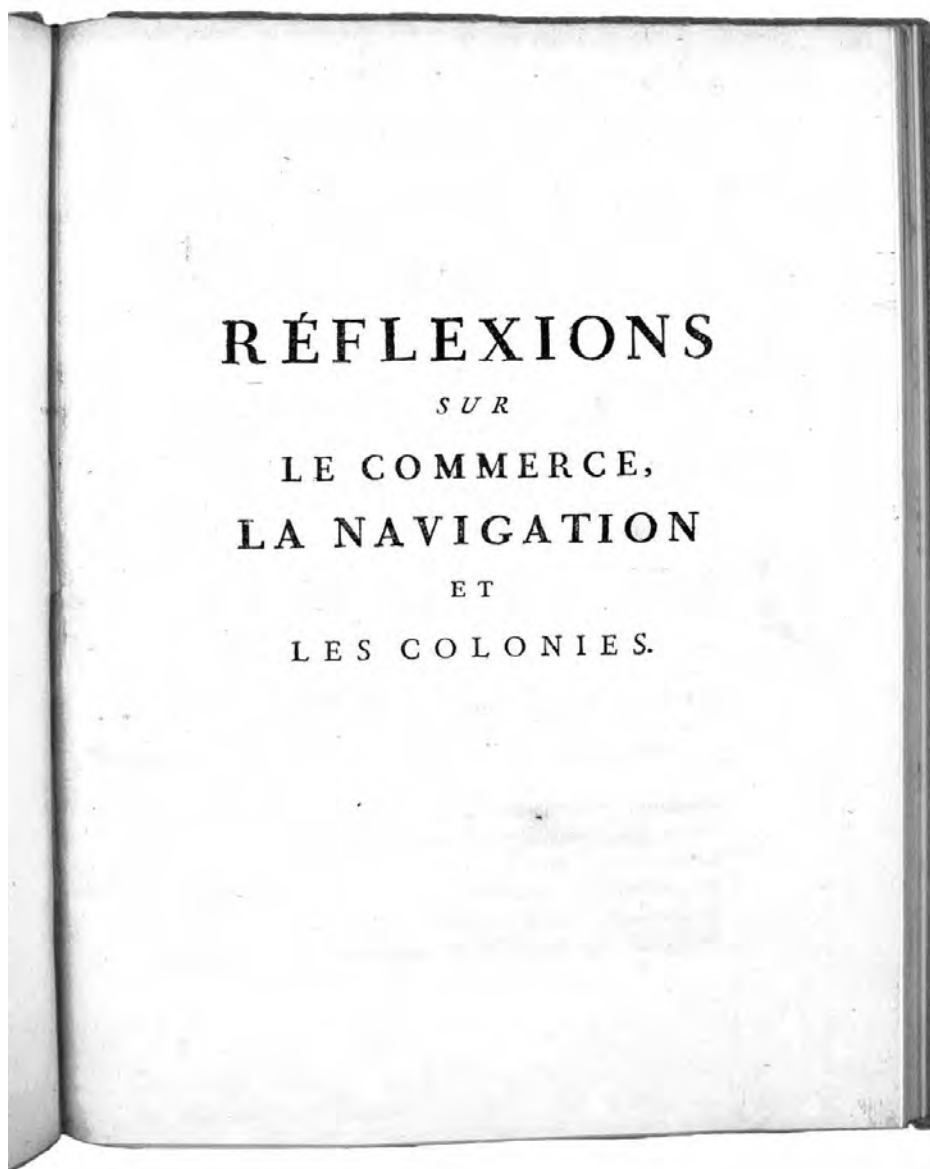
62. [HILLIARD D'AUBERTEUIL, Michel-René.] *Du commerce des colonies, ses principes et ses lois, la paix est le temps de régler & d'agrandir le commerce.*

[Brussels?] 1785. 8vo (13.5 x 22cm) [4], 63, [1]pp., a very good copy, partially uncut, in modern marbled boards in period style, printed spine label.

First edition, scarce, of this examination of French commerce in the West Indies, specifically the island colony of Saint-Domingue, in the aftermath of the American War of Independence, including a substantial chapter concerning the slave trade. Authorship is attributed to the lawyer and historian Michel-René Hilliard d'Auberteuil (1751-1789). He resided on Saint-Domingue from c.1765, returning to France in 1775 to study law. His legal career was obstructed by controversy over his criticism of the French administration of Saint-Domingue in *Considérations sur l'état de présent de la colonie française de Saint-Domingue. Ouvrage politique et législatif...* (Paris, 1776-77). His critique of the plantation economy and recommendations for the overhaul of the colonial judiciary led to the book being suppressed. In the present pamphlet he argues in particular for the opening of the ports of the French West Indies to foreign ships and the cessation of the slave trade for economic reasons.

Goldsmiths' 12973.2. Sabin 14967. Hogg, *The African slave trade*, 1110.

£950



FRENCH MARITIME COMMERCE & THE SLAVE TRADE

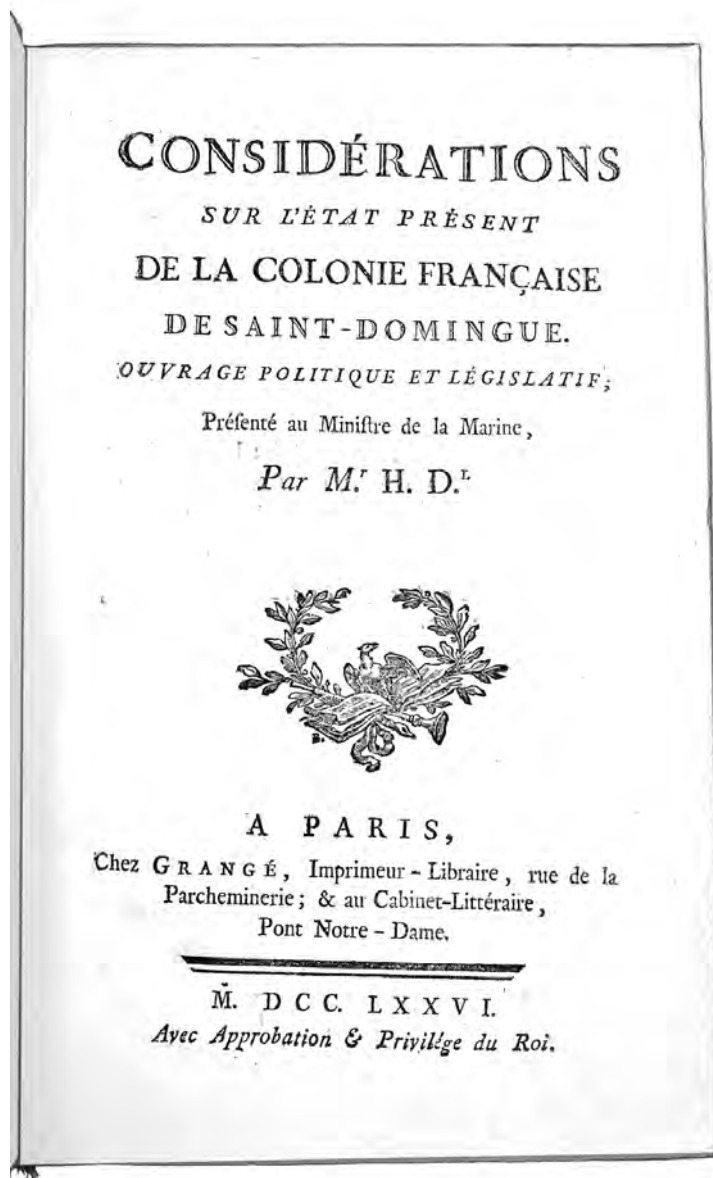
63. [FOACHE, Stanislas.] *Réflexions sur le commerce, la navigation et les colonies.*

[Paris?, 1787.] First edition. 4to (19 x 24cm) [2], 64pp., a very good copy with wide margins, modern boards with gilt-titled leather spine label.

First edition, scarce, of this substantial treatise on trade, navigation and French colonial mercantile interests, in particular in the West Indies. The author, Stanislas Foache (1737-1806), was resident on the French Caribbean colony of Saint-Domingue between 1763 and 1775 and here argues in favour of the interests of planters on the island. He proposes a more integrated approach to trade policy that would break down the barriers between the different French administrative departments, in particular the Navy, Foreign Office and Treasury. He pleads also for special legislation for the sugar-producing island colonies and defends the slave trade, the loss of which, in his view, would impoverish France and cede power to foreign competitors. There are some references also to American commercial interests, perhaps the reason that a copy resides in Thomas Jefferson's library.

Sowerby, *Catalogue of the Library of Thomas Jefferson* 2538; Echeverria, *French image of America*, 787/23; Sabin 68752; Goldsmiths' 13422.10. Not traced in Hogg, *African Slave Trade*.

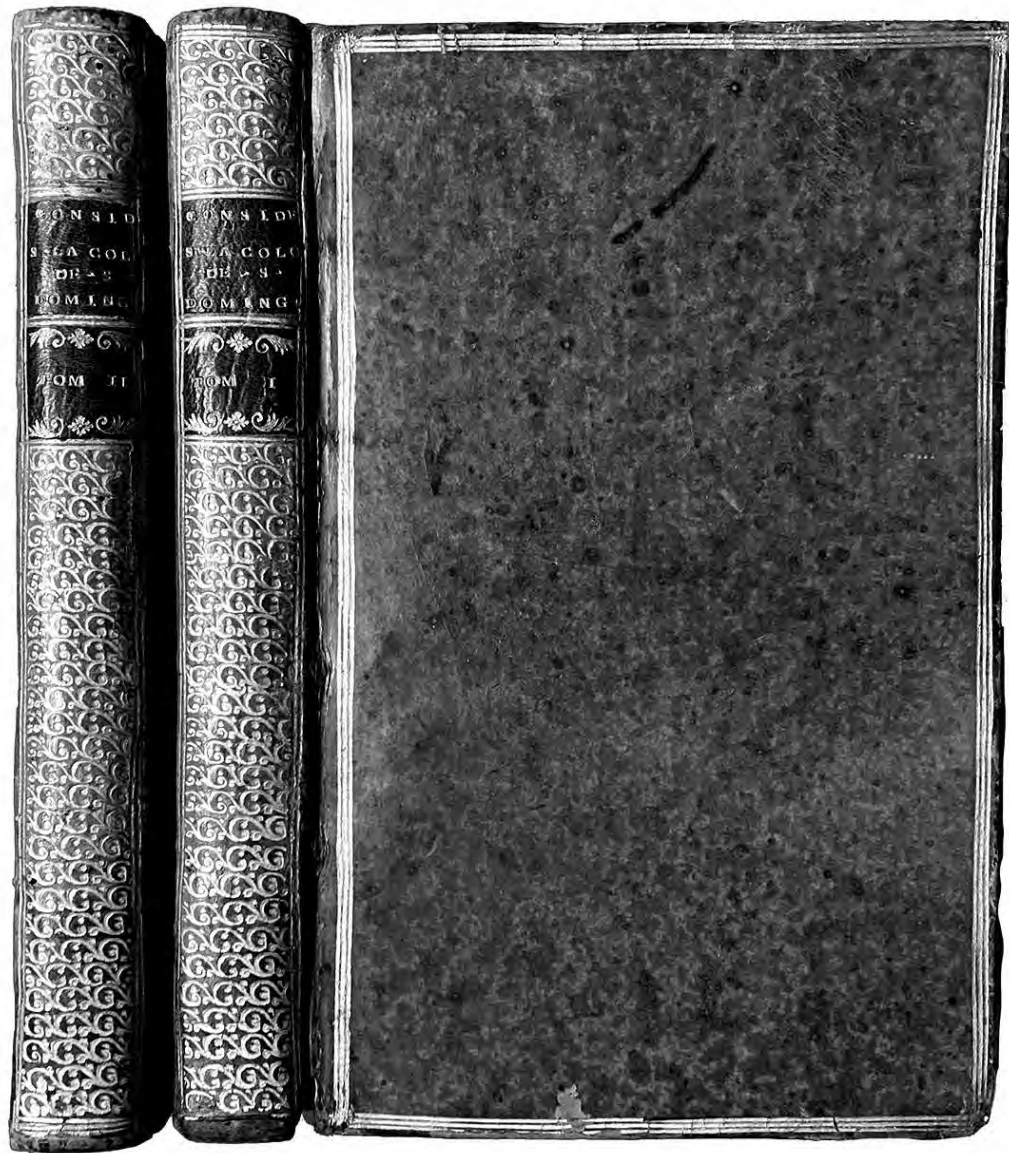
£1250



FRENCH CARIBBEAN CONTROVERSY - SLAVERY & PLANTATION ECONOMY

64. [HILLIARD D'AUBERTEUIL, Michel-René.] *Considérations sur l'état présent de la colonie française de Saint-Domingue. Ouvrage politique et législatif; présenté au ministre de la marine, par M.r H. D.* A Paris, chez Grangé. 1776-1777. 2 volumes. First edition. 8vo (12.5 x 20cm) xvi, 327, [1]; [4], iv, 368, with half-titles, additional folding table in vol. 1, a very good set in contemporary French tree calf, spines richly gilt all-over with original black leather labels titled & numbered in gilt, marbled edges, light wear to extremities.

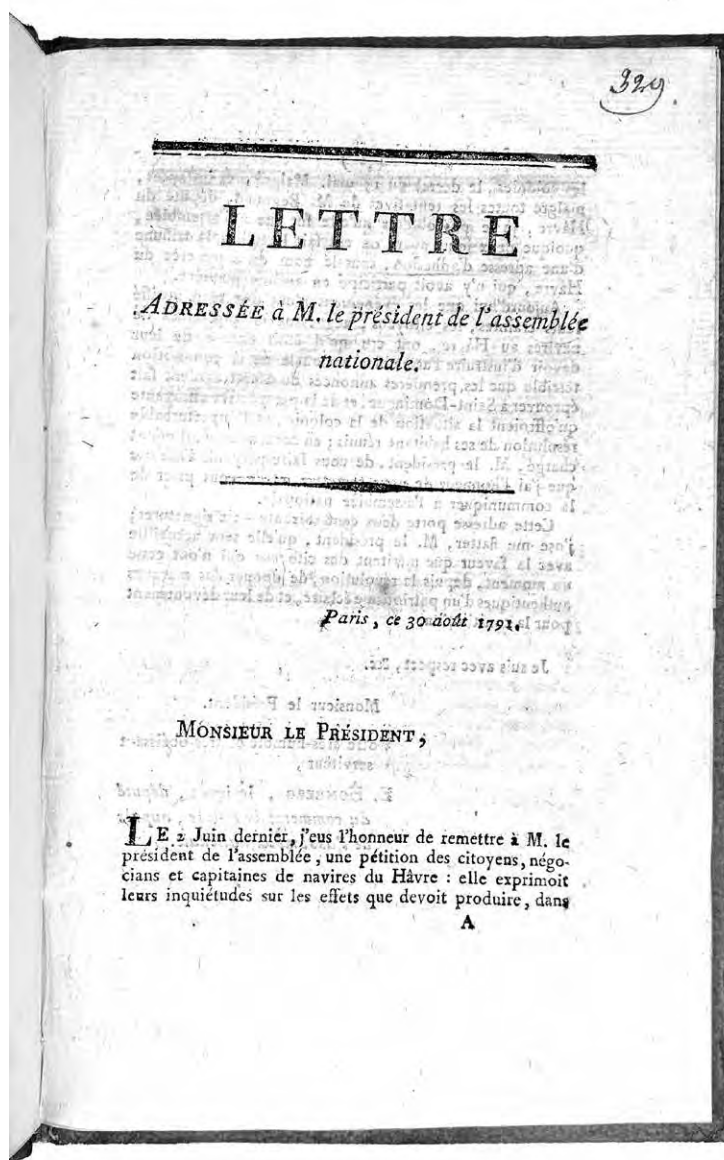
First edition, scarce, a superior set, of this important and controversial work concerning the French Caribbean island colony of Saint-Domingue (now Haiti) by lawyer and historian Michel-René Hilliard d'Auberteuil (1751-1789). He resided on Saint-Domingue, hub of the French Atlantic slave trade, from c.1765, returning to France in 1775 to study law, however his legal career was obstructed as a result of his attacks on the French administration in the present work. His critique of the plantation economy and recommendations for social and economic reforms, including the overhaul of the colonial judiciary, led to the book being suppressed in December 1777. A planned third volume was never issued. A correspondent of Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson, Hilliard D'Auberteuil also compiled the first French language history of the American War of Independence, *Essais historiques et politiques sur les Anglo-Américains* ... (Brussels, 1781-82), and penned a novel, *Mis Mac Rea. Roman historique* (Brussels, 1784), based on the death of Jane McCrea (d.1777) during the Revolutionary War. Having returned to Cap-Français on Saint-Domingue in 1787, Hilliard D'Auberteuil's death in 1789 at Port-au-Prince is thought to have been a political assassination resulting from his criticism of the colonial regime.



This is among the most substantial works on Saint-Domingue to have been published in the eighteenth century, providing an overview of the colony before the French Revolution and the upheaval and disorder of the 1790s that led to the Haitian Revolution. Volume 1 includes chapters on the relationship of planters and merchants with the French state, laws relating to property on the island, coinage, foreign trade, and cultivation of plantation produce including sugar, coffee, cotton and indigo. There is also a chapter on the slave trade which includes details of the life of enslaved Africans on the island. The folding letterpress table presents a summary of sugar and other commodities produced in 1776. The second volume covers the climate, population, militias, army, civil and legal administration. Hilliard was not an abolitionist – he condemned slavery in principle while justifying it in practice, advocating humanitarian reform. His ideas concerning altering the racial balance on the island have received considerable academic attention, in particular the freeing of the mixed-race population and the building up of a mixed race soldiery to defend the colony.

Hogg, African slave trade, 1798: “expresses antislavery views in a chapter on the slave population”; Goldsmiths’ 11449.2; Sabin 31897; Kress 7216; Bissainthe 6172; Chadenat 1370; LeClerc 1388; Echeverria & Wilkie 776/19.

£3500



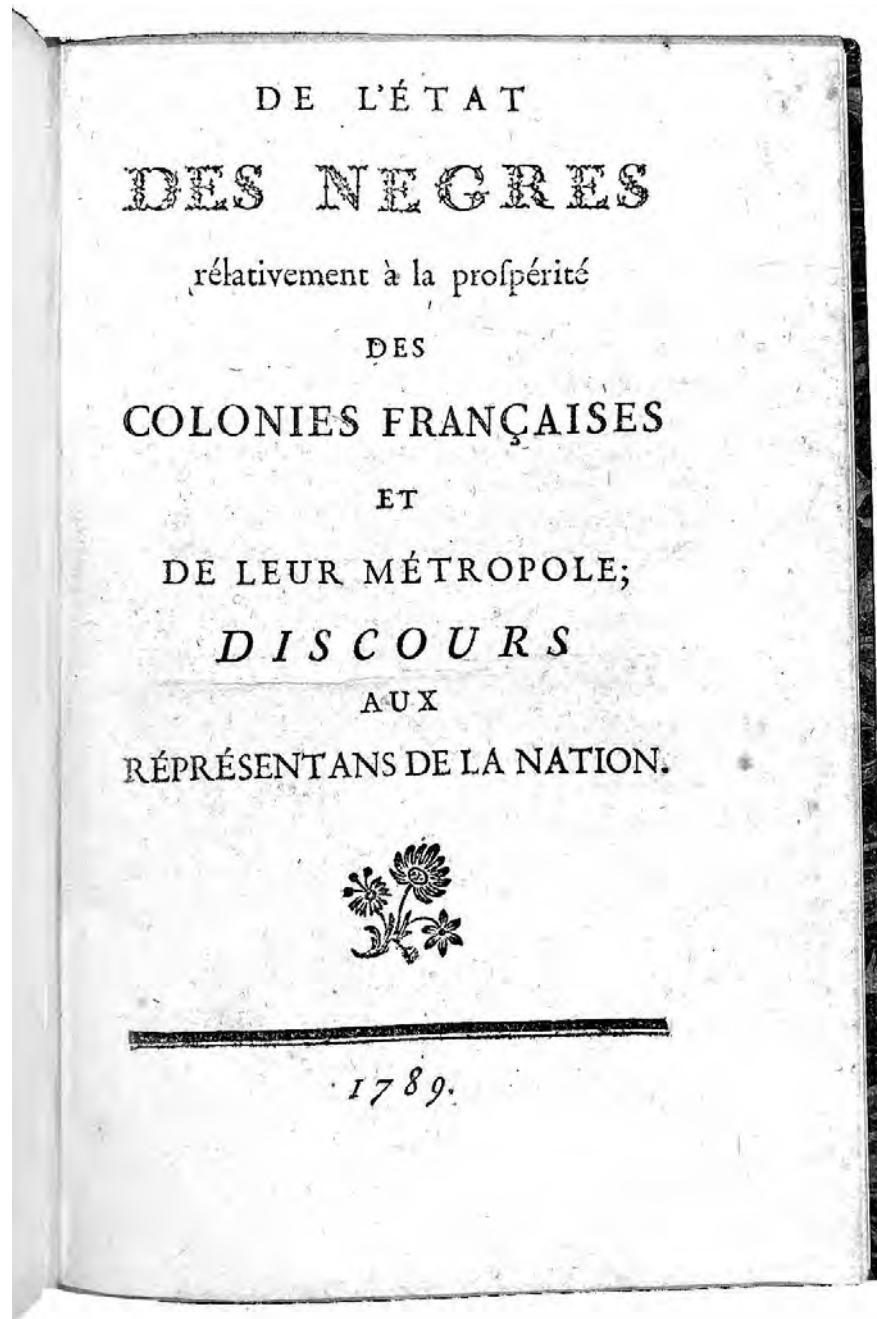
RACIAL EQUALITY ON SAINT-DOMINGUE CONTESTED

65. HOMBERG, E. Lettre adressée à M. le president de l'Assemblée Nationale.

[Paris? 1791.] First edition. 8vo (12.5 x 19.5cm) 8pp., drop-head title, very good in modern, painted, paper-covered boards in period style, spine with leather label titled in gilt.

This pamphlet contains the text of a petition against measures towards racial equality on the French Caribbean island colony of Saint-Domingue that were brought in by the French decree of 15 May 1791. The petition, addressed to the National Assembly, describes the measure as "fausse philanthropie" warning that it will be calamitous for colonial commerce. The names of the petitioners are listed in full: 266 citizens, merchants and naval captains of the Atlantic port Le Havre, one of the principal hubs of the French slave trade in the eighteenth century. An introductory letter by E. Homberg, commercial representative for Le Havre, notes "la commotion terrible que les premières annonces du décret avoient fait éprouver à Saint-Domingue ..." OCLC locates 1 copy only (Bibliothèque nationale de France). Roquincourt 1477.

£650



ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE TRADE OPPOSED BY FRENCH PLANTERS

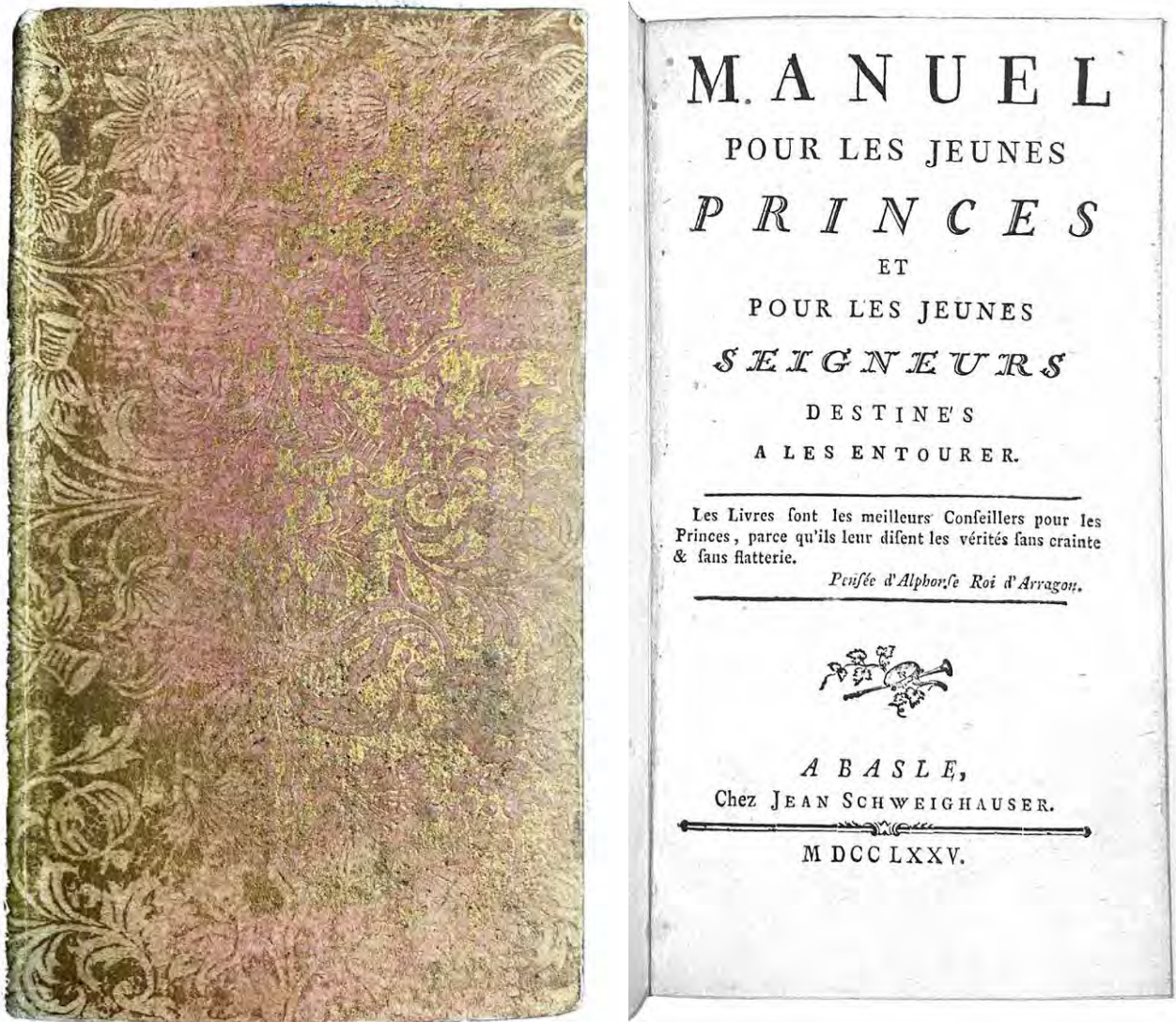
66. [SLAVERY.] *De l'état des nègres, relativement à la prospérité des colonies Françaises et de leur métropole. Discours aux représentans de la nation.*

[Paris?] 1789. First edition? 8vo (12.5 x 19cm) 32pp., very good in modern marbled paper-covered boards, stamped by binder "Lobstein-Laurenchet", spine with leather label titled in gilt.

Arguments against the abolition of the slave trade put forward here include that the French abolitionist society, *Société des amis des noirs*, are traitors to France, and that the freeing of slaves in the French Caribbean island colonies, including Saint-Domingue, Martinique and Guadeloupe, would plunge the French economy into economic collapse. Written from the point of view of planters and the mercantile community, the text makes numerous references to the idea that abolition was somehow hatched as an English plot against France, and that the ending of plantation slavery in the French colonies would facilitate Great Britain's plans for a global empire.

Sabin 81946; Martin & Walter IV/2 4988; Bissainthe 5361; Hogg, *African Slave Trade* 1972. One of two variants published in the 1789 (the other being 24pp.).

£1500



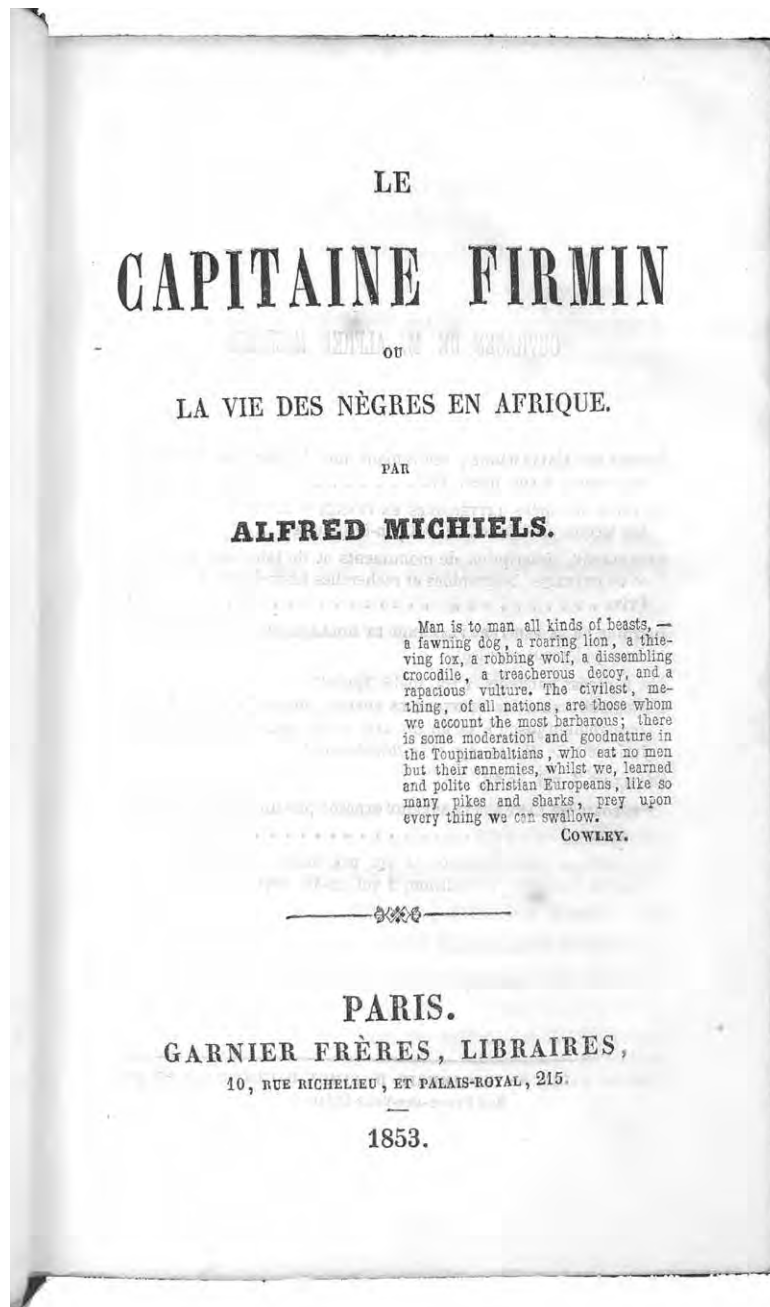
SLAVERY CONDEMNED IN PRINCELY CONDUCT MANUAL

67. [SLAVERY.] *Manuel pour les jeunes princes et pour les jeunes seigneurs destinés a les entourer.*

A Basle, chez Jean Schweighauser. 1775. First edition. 8vo (9.5 x 16.5cm) 307, [19]pp., with final errata leaf, a very good copy in contemporary continental brocade paper-covered boards, all edges red, light wear to extremities.

First edition, a superior copy in contemporary floral gilt on red brocade paper-covered boards, of this manual of European princely conduct. Printed at Basel in Switzerland, the preface indicates that the book was prepared by a tutor to a young prince of the house of Fürstenberg. The conduct includes extracts from Voltaire, fables, and extracts political, classical and philosophical, ranging over themes including charity, generosity, justice, friendship and courtly behaviour. It is also noteworthy on account of the inclusion of several abolitionist texts condemning slavery and the slave trade: "Discours d'un nègre a un europeen", a different text to that of the same name by Doigny Du Ponceau, and "De la traite des negres", decrying the slave trade as a violation of religious and moral law and all the natural rights of humanity.

£750



AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE DESCRIBED IN FRENCH NOVEL

68. MICHIELS, Alfred. *Le capitaine Firmin ou la vie des nègres en Afrique ...*

Paris. Garnier Frères, libraires. 1853. First edition. 8vo (11.5 x 18cm) 357, [3]pp., with final contents leaf, occasional marginal foxing, marbled pastedowns, silk bookmark, very good in contemporary leather-backed marbled boards, spine ruled in gilt with raised bands, original red leather label titled in gilt, light wear to extremities.

First edition, scarce, of this slavery novel set in Africa by the Franco-Belgian writer Alfred Michiels (1813-1892), known also for producing a French translation of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (1852) by Harriet Beecher Stowe (1811-1896). The focus of the narrative is on slave trading in Africa, the central character being Captain Firmin Rozoy. Chapter headings include: "La côte d'Afrique ... Un blanc esclave en Afrique ... La chasse aux esclaves ... La capture ... La marche à la côte ... Le vaisseau négrier ... Une révolte à bord ..." A rare example of a European novel concerning the transatlantic slave trade with an African setting.

Hogg, *The African Slave Trade and Its Suppression*, 4379. OCLC locates 2 copies (Bibliothèque nationale de France; Paris-Institut de France).

£750



ROBINSONADE OPERA INSPIRED BY PACIFIC EXPLORATION

69. [DE LA CHABEAUSSIÈRE, Ange-Étienne-Xavier Poisson.] *Azemias, ou Les sauvages, comédie, en trois actes et en prose, mêlée d'ariettes. Représentée à Fontainebleau, devant leurs Majestés, le 17 Octobre 1786, & à Paris, le Mai 1787.*

A Paris, chez Brunet. 1788. 8vo (14 x 22cm) 39, [1]pp., title-page with some light dust marking, final leaf with a few negligible stains, a large copy with uncut edges, stab-sewn & unbound as issued.

This libretto for the comic opera *Azemias* by Nicolas-Marie Dalayrac (1753-1809) was the work of Ange-Étienne-Xavier Poisson de la Chabeaussière (1752-1820). First performed in Fontainebleau in 1786, the narrative of this operatic Robinsonade centres on a young English woman, Azemia, who lives with her father on an inhospitable island. Following various adventures she marries a young man named Prosper, the wedding being celebrated with a grand ceremonial dance by the "sauvages" resident on the isle. The island setting was most probably inspired by French popular interest in the voyage around the world headed by the French explorer Jean-François Galaup, comte de Lapérouse (1741-1788?) that set out in 1785. This is one of at least two editions printed in 1788 bearing the Parisian imprint of Brunet.



PIRATES OF THE CARIBBEAN IN FRENCH GOTHIC ROMANCE



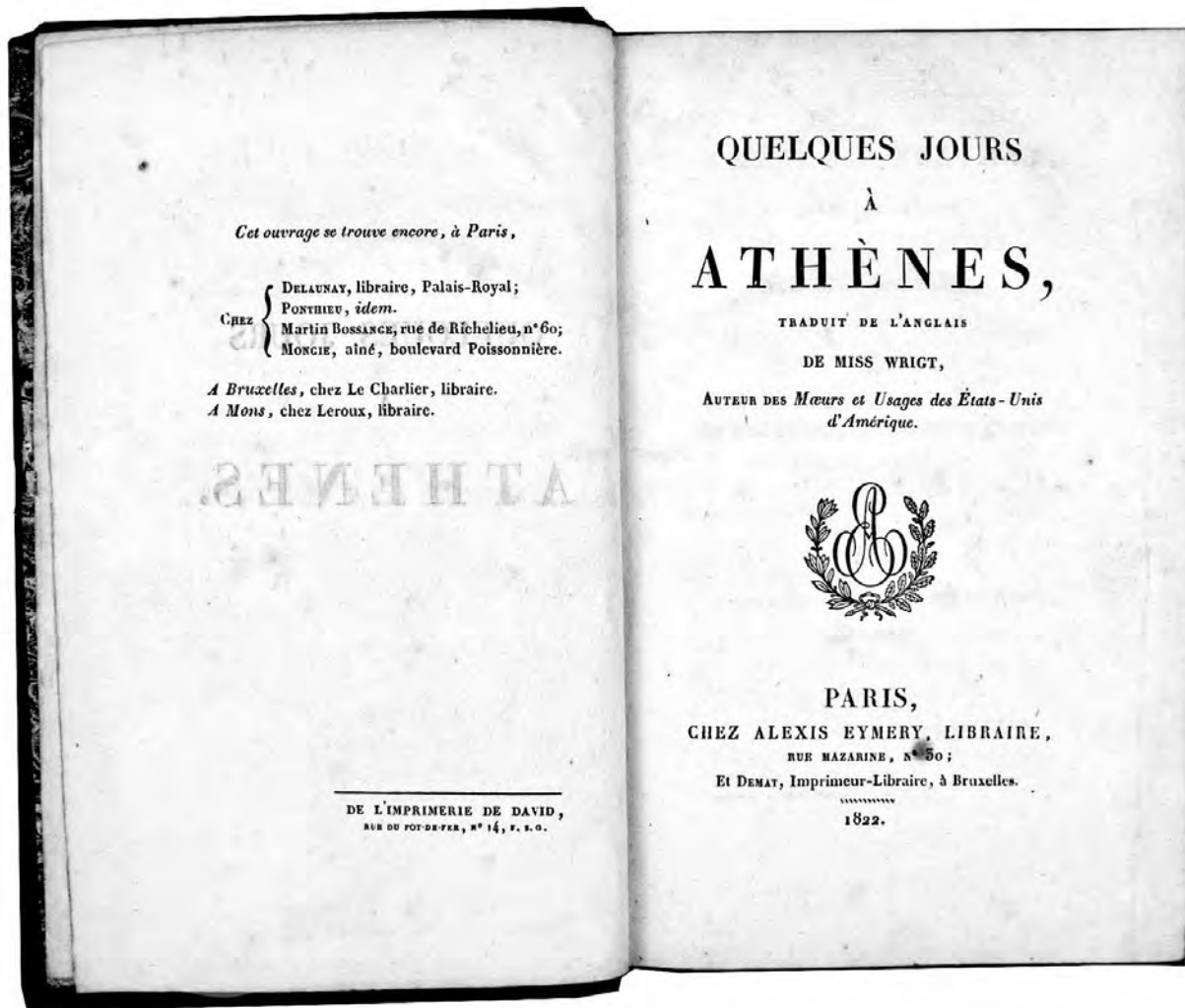
70. PICQUENARD, Jean-Baptiste. *Monbars l'exterminateur ou le Dernier chef des flibustiers. Anecdote du Nouveau-Monde ...*

A Paris, chez Galland. 1807. First edition. 3 volumes. 12mo (10 x 17cm) x, 238; [4], 266, [4], 223, [1], 14(ads.) pp., complete with half-titles to each volume, engraved frontispiece to vol. 1, indices & publisher's catalogue appended to vol. 3, some light dustmarking, contemporary French tree-calf, flat spines gilt in compartments with red & blue labels numbered & titled in gilt, some light wear to spines & extremities.

First edition, scarce, of this novel set in the Caribbean in the seventeenth century, based on the life of the French privateer Daniel Montbars (1645-1707). Renowned in particular for his hatred of the Spanish, Montbars looted and raided settlements in the Antilles, Honduras, Mexico and Cuba. In this fictionalisation, it is principally the English fleet in the West Indies that suffer from the pirate's depredations, the tale being entwined with a romantic narrative and the plantation politics of Saint-Domingue. There are also some references to slavery. The author, journalist Jean Baptiste Picquenard (c.1771-1826), lived on the island colony of Saint-Domingue as a young man, departing in 1794. A lengthy favourable review of this French edition was printed in *The Monthly Review* (London, 1807, vol. LIV, pp.538-542): "An elaborate but flattering account of the buccaneers is here interwoven with a very interesting fictitious story, abounding in extraordinary domestic incidents, and love adventures ..." This was the third Caribbean-themed novel penned by Picquenard. It followed his novels *Adonis* (Paris, 1798), set during a slave revolt of the early 1790s, and sequel *Zoflora* (Paris, 1800), completing an informal trilogy.

Sabin 62677. OCLC locates 10 copies only (University of California Riverside; Yale; University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee; Library of Congress; University of Basel; FB Gotha; University of Warwick; Swedish National Library; Hungarian Academy of Sciences; Bibliothèque Nationale de France). No copy listed in British Library online catalogue.

£1250



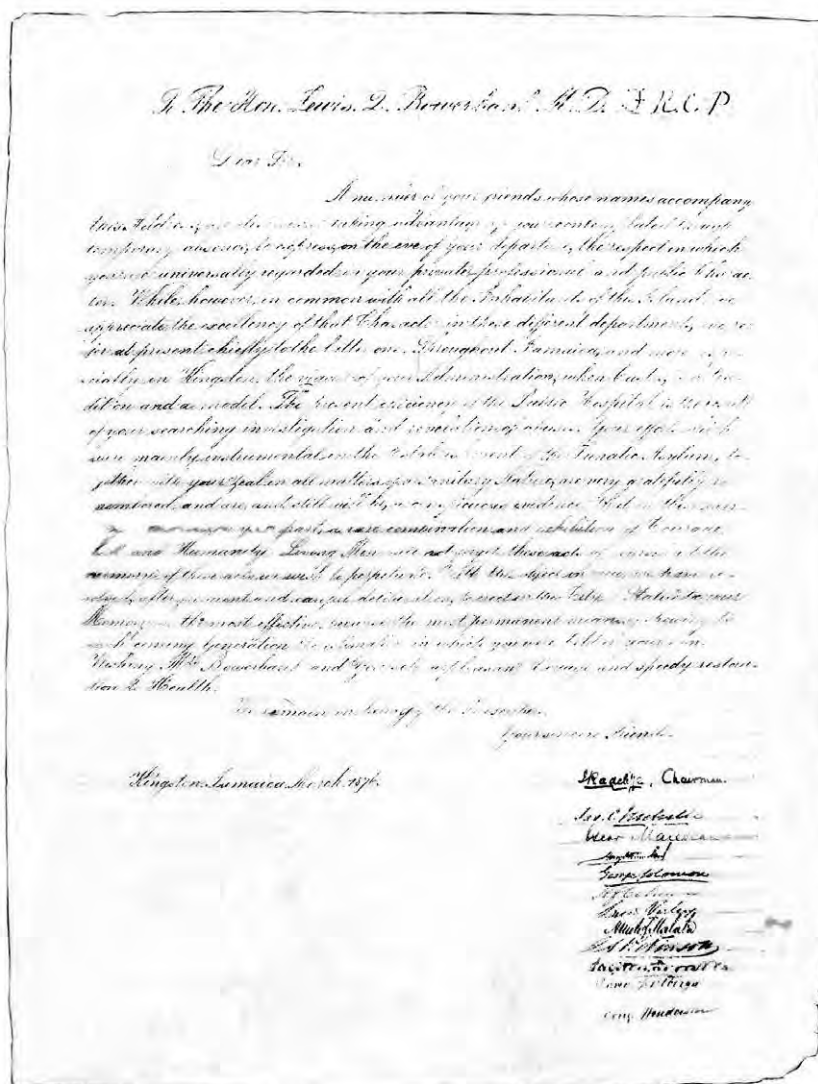
SCOTTISH FEMINIST'S PHILOSOPHICAL NOVELLA IN FRENCH TRANSLATION

71. WRIGHT, Frances. *Quelques jours à Athènes, traduit de l'anglais ...*

Paris, chez Alexis Eymery ... et Demat ... [De l'Imprimerie de David.] 1822. First edition in French translation. 8vo (13 x 20cm) [2], vii, [1], 175, [1]pp., with half-title, marbled pastedowns, very good in contemporary blind-stamped brown morocco, boards with gilt borders, spine ruled & titled in gilt, light wear to extremities.

First edition in French translation, scarce, of this influential novella by the Dundee-born radical feminist, social reformer, and abolitionist Frances Wright (1795-1852.) Both the English first edition *A few days in Athens ...* (London, 1822) and this French edition bear a dedication to Jeremy Bentham (1748-1832). Printed in the year following Wright's *Views of society and manners in America* (London, 1821) this Epicurean philosophical narrative in fact had been written while she was still a teenager and before her life-changing voyage to America in 1818. Presented as "the translation of a Greek manuscript discovered in Herculaneum" it underlines her fascination with Greek philosophy. Wright developed a close friendship with the Marquis de Lafayette (1757-1834). He invited her to France and made considerable efforts to assist in the distribution of this French translation which received a favourable review by the political economist J.C.L. de Sismondi (1773-1842), a friend of Lafayette. In 1825 Wright established a farming community in Tennessee named Nashoba designed along Owenite lines with the intention of emancipating slaves, as outlined in *A Plan for the gradual abolition of slavery in the United States without danger or loss to the citizens of the South* (Baltimore, Benjamin Lundy, 1825).

OCLC locates 6 copies only (British Library; University of Bern, Sächsische Landesbibliothek; Cambridge University Library; Bodleian Library Oxford; Bibliothèque nationale de France).



PIONEER OF JAMAICAN HOSPITALS & SANITATION

72. [JAMAICA.] To the Hon. Lewis Q. Bowerbank M.D. F.R.C.P. Dear sir, a number of your friends whose names accompany this address are desirous ... to express, on the eve of your departure, the respect in which you are so universally regarded ...

Kingston, Jamaica, March 1876. Manuscript certificate, ink on single sheet of vellum (approx. 49 x 63cm) rolled as a scroll, 12 signatures at foot, light wear to extremities, a few negligible dust marks, very good.

This unique manuscript certificate was drawn up in Kingston, Jamaica, in March 1876, on the departure from the island of Dr. Lewis Quier Bowerbank (1814-1880), principally to express the gratitude of the signatories for the medical improvements which he had instigated, in particular in relation to hospital development: "throughout Jamaica, and more especially in Kingston, the vigour of your administration, when Custos, is a tradition and a model. The present efficiency of the Public Hospital is the result of your searching investigation ... Your efforts which were mainly instrumental in the establishment of the Lunatic Asylum, together with your zeal in all matters of a sanitary nature, are very gratefully remembered ..." The eleven signatories number prominent figures in Kingston society, including Oscar Marescaux (1825-1907), manager of the Colonial Bank in Jamaica.

£450



ABOLITIONIST SOUP TUREEN – LADIES' ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY?

73. [SLAVERY.] [Tureen with transfer-printed abolitionist vignettes depicting a female slave.]

[Staffordshire?, c.1830.] Creamware tureen (width approx. 18.5cm, height approx. 14cm) with 2 side-handles & circular lid with floral handle (diameter approx. 11cm) with transfer-printed decoration in sepia, base unmarked, a few negligible scratches to extremities, in a very good state of preservation.

A scarce example of an English creamware tureen of c.1830 produced to support the cause of the abolition of slavery. It is decorated with three different transfer-printed designs, all depictions of a female slave. The lid is decorated with two examples of a kneeling female enslaved African in manacles, with palm trees in the background, a female variant of the Wedgwood-originated device of the Society for Effecting the Abolition of the Slave Trade. On one side of the bowl is an image of a female African slave holding a baby, with huts and palm trees in the background. The other side displays a larger depiction of a kneeling female African slave. This tureen may have been produced in support of the Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society, founded in Birmingham in 1825, and would have been part of a larger service. Among the founder members were Sarah Wedgwood (1776-1856), the Wedgwood family having had a seminal involvement in the creation of abolitionist ceramic wares. For a plate from a very similar dining service, see: National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, London (Michael Graham-Stewart Slavery Collection) ZBA2467.

£2500





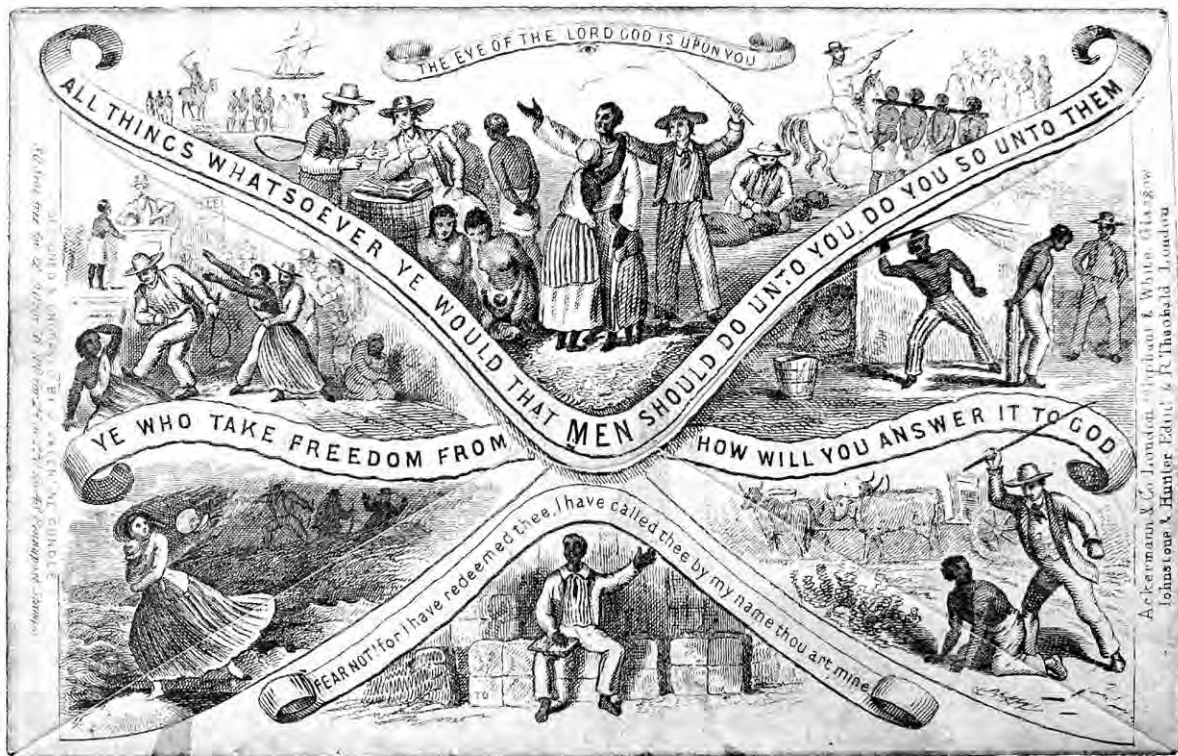
ABOLITIONIST EMBLEM ON JASPERWARE PLAQUE

74. [SLAVERY.] [Jasperware plaque displaying Wedgwood's design of a kneeling enchained slave.]

[Staffordshire, c.1790?] Jasperware pottery plaque (approx. 2.8 x 4.2cm) the design in white in relief, the background dipped a yellow cane colour, fine condition.

Datable to c.1790 and most probably produced by a small Staffordshire factory, the design of this jasperware plaque displays the emblem of the Society for Effecting the Abolition of the Slave Trade. Soon after the formation of the Society in 1787 a jasperware medallion was modelled by William Hackwood (d.1836) at the behest of master potter Josiah Wedgwood (1730-1795) depicting an enchained slave accompanied by text "Am I not a man and a brother?" This seminal image was then adopted by the abolitionist cause in general, being used also as the symbol of the French *Société des amis des noirs* and others. The yellow background colour used for this plaque, known as "cane" during the eighteenth century, may have been chosen as a reference to the yellow colour of sugar cane. During the 1790s abolitionist designs were incorporated into many everyday items such as tobacco tins, fob seals, tokens and medals bearing variants of this and similar designs, which were sold presumably to raise funds for the abolitionist cause. A rare survival.

£2250



ANTI-SLAVERY PICTORIAL ENVELOPE - UNCLE TOM'S CABIN

75. [SLAVERY.] [VALENTINE, James.] [Anti-slavery pictorial envelope, with text:] All things whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you do you so unto them.

[Dundee.] Designed & engraved by J. Valentine, Dundee. [c.1853?] Pictorial envelope (12.4 x 7.8cm) unused, printed on grey paper, negligible wear to extremities.

The Dundee business of engraver and photographer James Valentine (1815-1879) produced a variety of pictorial envelopes, some of which were related to specific social campaigns. This anti-slavery design features scenes from the popular abolitionist novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (Boston, 1852) by Harriet Beecher Stowe (1811-1896). Valentine issued also another abolitionist design showing a kneeling enslaved African with the legend "God hath made of one blood all nations of men." In the production of these envelopes he was influenced by the American diplomat and social activist Elihu Burritt (1810-1879). This example is state 2 of 3, with text printed at left margin "... 30 sent free for 12, 50 for 16, 100 for 24 or 250 for 48 pennypost stamps" and at right margin: "Ackermann & co London, Oliphant & White, Glasgow, Johnstone & Hunter Edin.r & R Theobald London" (see: Bodily, Jarvis & Hahn, *British pictorial envelopes of the 19th century*, Chicago, 1984).

£450



WEST INDIAN PLANTERS' COFFEE & SUGAR WAREHOUSE IN LONDON

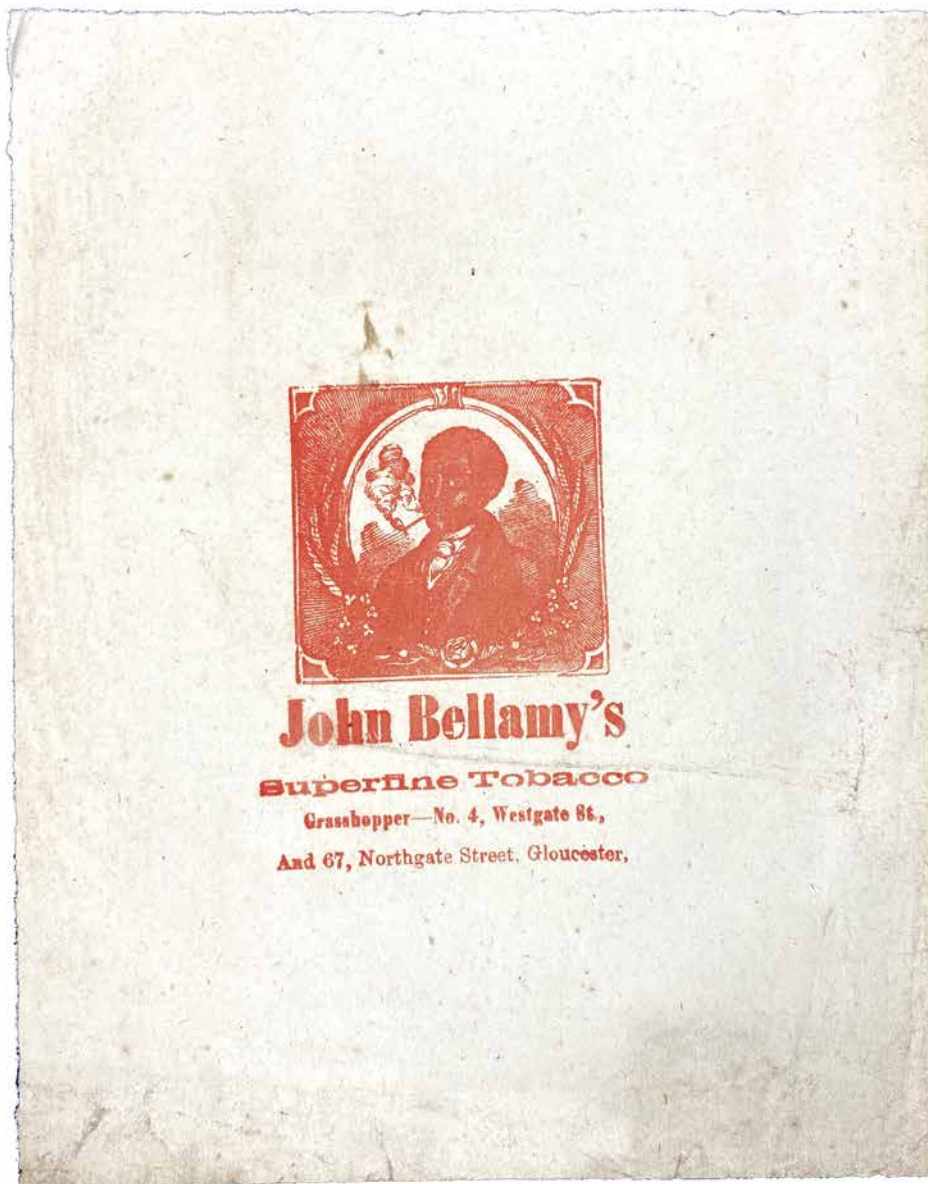
76. [WEST INDIES.] Coffee Mart established 1811 by W. Deacon No. 2 Skinner Street London under the patronage of the Committee of West India coffee planters and merchants W. Holden esqr. sec.y.

[London, c. 1811.] Token, copper "gilt" [ie pinchbeck plated?] (diameter 3.6cm) obverse: "Brittannia [sic] contemplating the excellency of coffee", reverse: "Coffee Mart established 1811 ...", surface bright & intact, extremely fine.

In extremely fine condition, the surface remaining bright and intact, this rare token advertises the Coffee Mart established in London at 2 Skinner Street in 1811. William Deacon (d. 1815) established the business "under the patronage of the Committee of West India coffee planters and merchants", also managing the related Colonial Coffee House next door. A draft trade card (BM D, 2.2343) for Deacon's premises shows that "sugar warehouses" and "subscription rooms" were incorporated into the building, indicating that the business was a hub for the sale of plantation sugar as well as West Indian coffee. The obverse of the token displays Britannia "contemplating the excellency of coffee", with a large coffee plant adjacent.

Provenance: 1. British Museum duplicate sale, Sotheby's, 13 July 1922, lot 189; 2. Francis Cockayne (1871-1945). We have traced a single reference to another example: Sotheby's sale of the collection of William Norman, 5 March 1906.

£950



SLAVERY SANITISED IN VICTORIAN TOBACCO ADVERTISEMENT

77. [TOBACCO.] John Bellamy's Superfine Tobacco ... No.4, Westgate St, and 67, Northgate Street, Gloucester.

[Gloucester?, c.1860.] Wrapper with printed advertisement in red ink (18 x 23cm) a few dust marks, very good.

A rare example of a Victorian paper tobacco wrapper of c.1860, this advertisement, printed in red ink, displays a young black man of African heritage, finely-dressed and smoking a pipe. The product advertised is the Superfine Tobacco of John Bellamy of Gloucester. In nineteenth century England the origins of American tobacco being planted by slave labour were masked by this sort of confectioned, sanitised imagery that portrayed American plantation life as a rural idyll. For a detailed analysis of this subject, see: Anandi Ramamurthy, *Imperial persuaders Images of Africa and Asia in British advertising*, Manchester University Press, 2003, pp.145-160.

£350

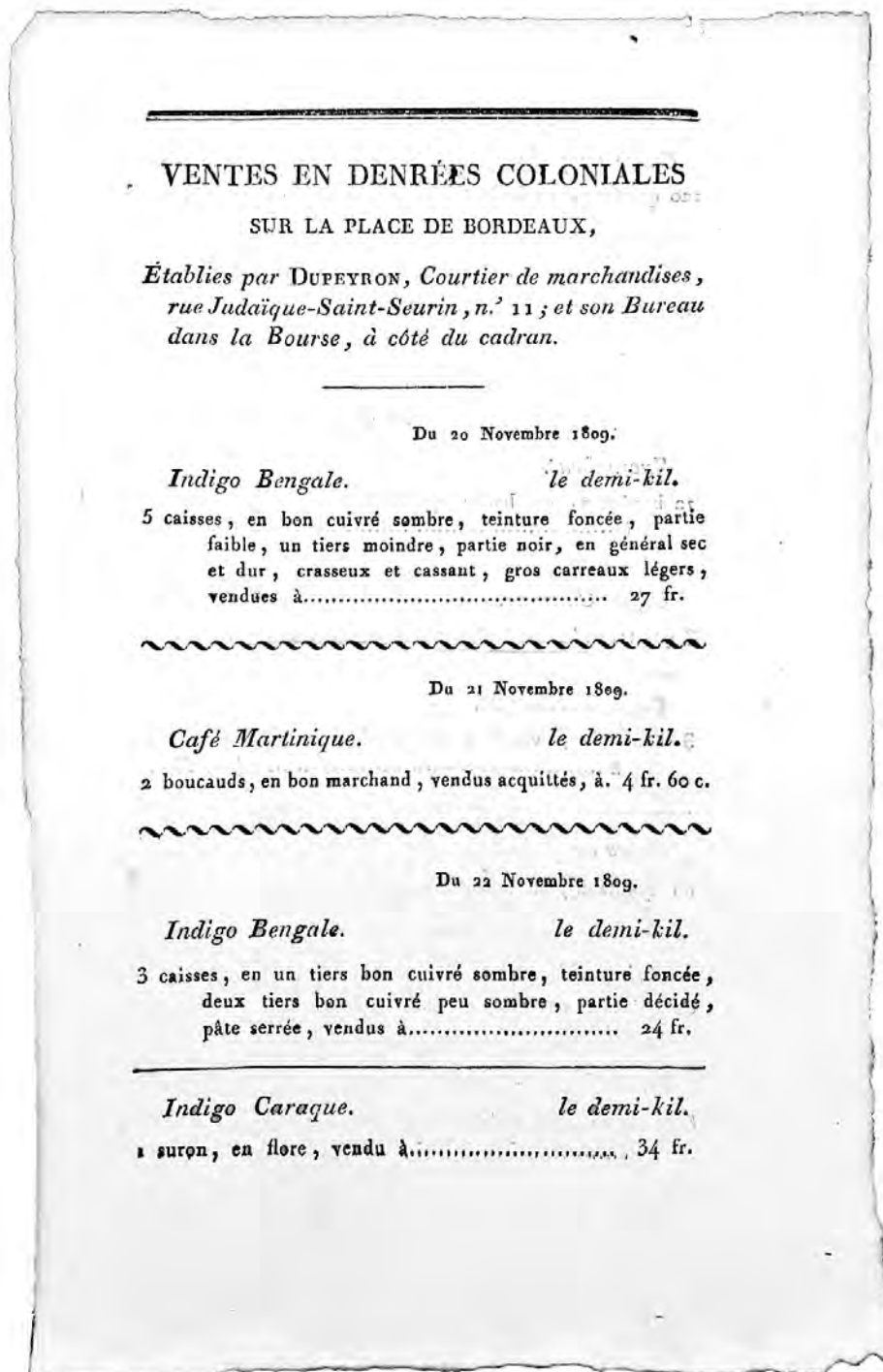


AMERICAN AGENT AT NANTES

78. [TRADE.] City of Nantes. Commercial Agency of the United-States of America ... before me [Wm. D. Patterson] commercial agent of the United-States ... appeared [Messrs. Hottinguer & Co. merchants] ... who .. did ... declare that [Mr. Wm. Rogers ... resident of New York is] the true lawful, and sole owner of all and singular the goods specified in the annexed [bills of lading] ... [Nantes, 2 February 1806.] Printed certificate. 4to (19 x 24.5cm) woodcut arms printed at head, signed off by Patterson, paper wafer seal attaching related bill of lading (23 x 20cm), both documents completed in manuscript, old folds and light foxing, very good.

Issued in February 1806 by William D. Patterson, American commercial agent at the French port of Nantes, this document certifies that the goods listed on the attached bill of lading from Hottinguer & Co. are the property of William Rogers, resident of New York, "and that no subject or citizen of any of the present belligerent powers or any other person or persons is or are directly connected with him in the said goods". Patterson had been sent to Nantes in 1803, filling the post of commercial agent after the death of Francis L. Taney.

£250



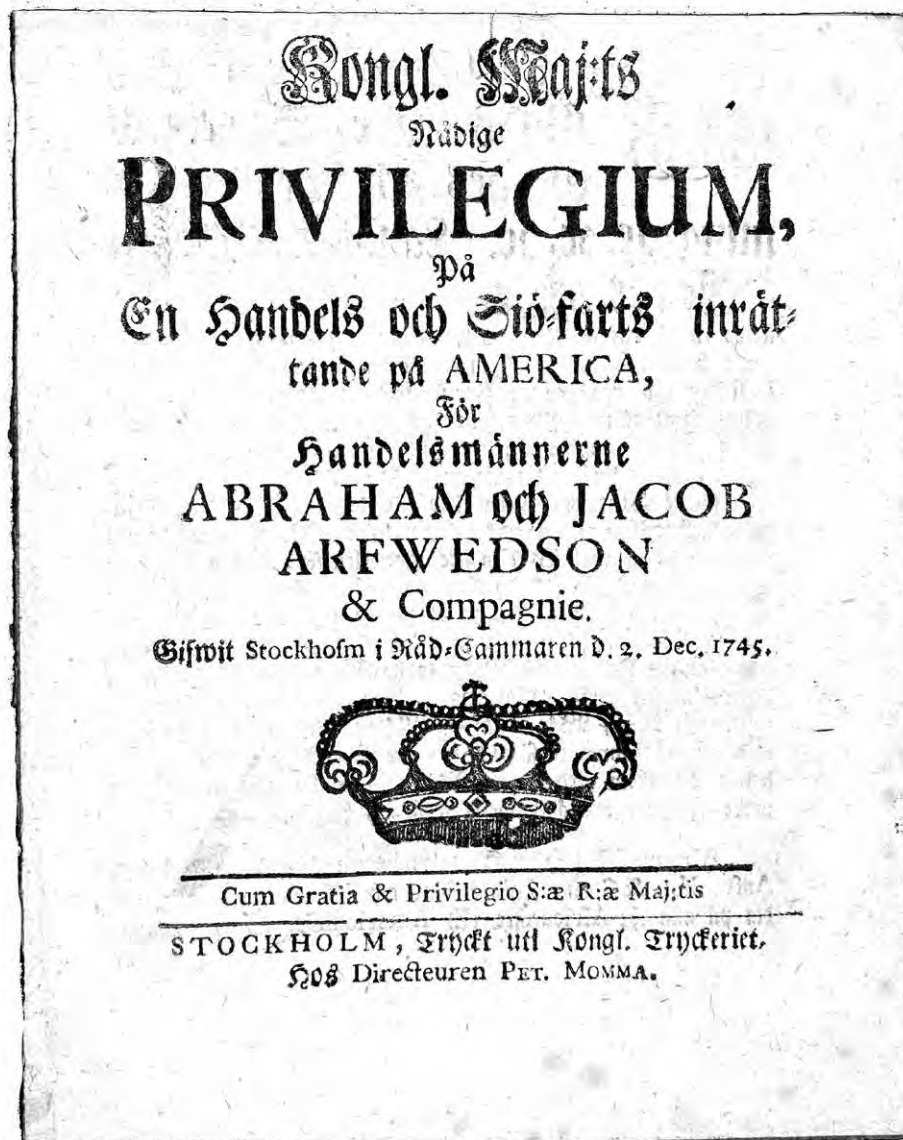
SUGAR, INDIGO & COFFEE FROM FRENCH COLONIES

79. [SLAVERY.] Ventes en Denrées Coloniales sur la place de Bordeaux, établies par Dupeyron, courtier de marchandises, rue Judaïque-Saint-Seurin, n.º 11; et son bureau dans la Bourse ...

[Bordeaux, 1809.] Handbill. 8vo (13.5 x 21cm) [2]pp., uncut, very good.

This handbill advertises the sale of imported French plantation-produced commodities in Bordeaux between 20 and 23 November 1809, including sugar, indigo and coffee: "indigo Bengale ... café Martinique ... indigo Caraque ... sucre en pain ... sucre brut ... café Martinique ... poivre léger ..."
A rare and ephemeral survival.

£250



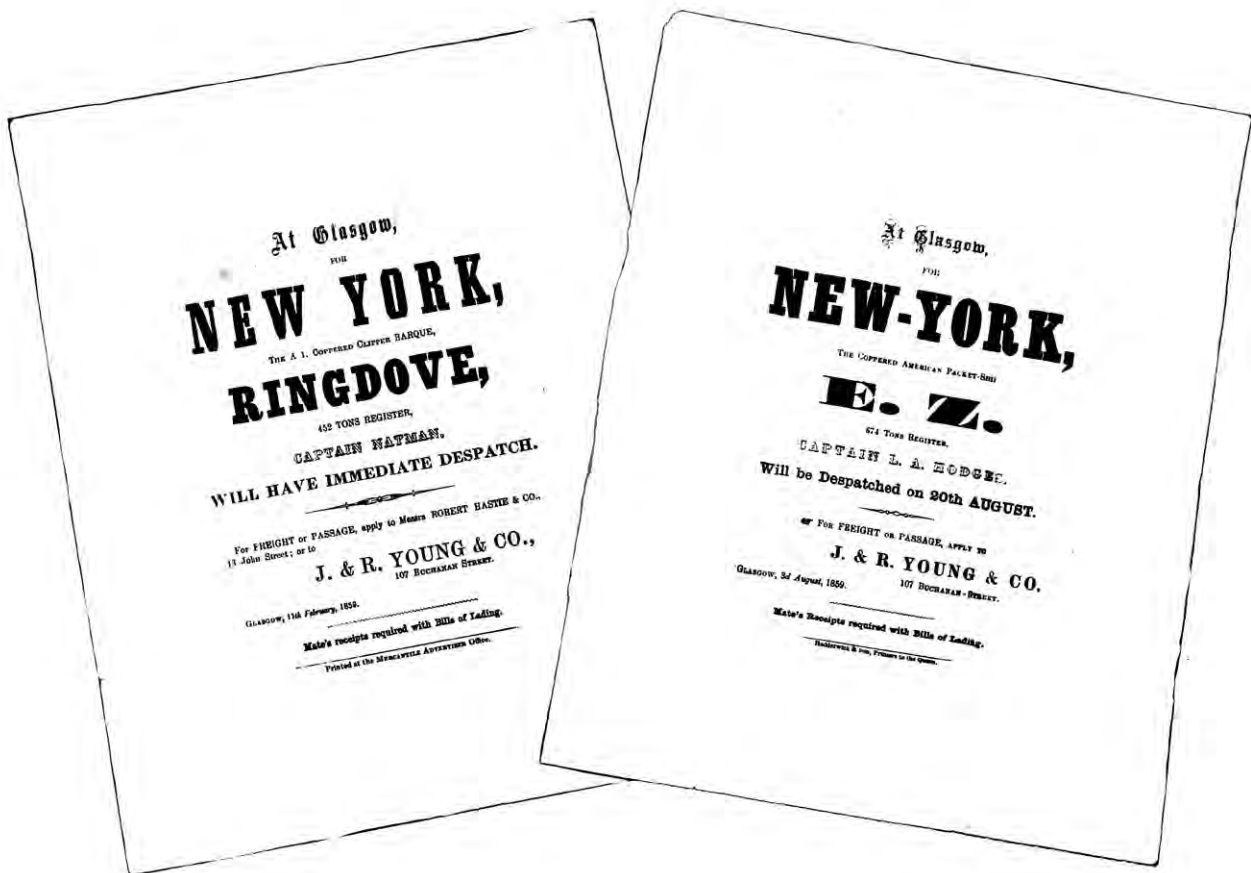
CARIBBEAN TRADING COMPANY PLANNED BY SWEDISH MERCHANTS

80. [WEST INDIES.] Kongl. Maj:ts nådige Privilegium, på en Handels och Siö-farts inrättande på America, för Handelsmännerne Abraham och Jacob Arfwedson & Compagnie. Gifwit Stockholm i Råd-Cammaren d.2. Dec. 1745.

Stockholm, Kongl. Tryckeriet. [1745.] First edition. 4to (15.5 x 20cm) [8]pp., very good, disbound.

Plans for a trading company in the West Indies are outlined in this pamphlet which records privileges granted 2 December 1745 to the Swedish bankers and ship owners Abraham and Jacob Arfwedson by King Frederick I of Sweden. The Arfwedsons hoped to begin their scheme in 1746 by taking over the expiring licence of the Swedish East India Company and then expand into trading in the Americas. They also intended to create a Swedish colony in the Caribbean. These plans never came to fruition for the Arfwedson's failed to attract sufficient foreign capital and did not take over of the licence for the Swedish East India Company. It was not until 1784, when they gained control of the island of St. Barthélemy, that the Swedes possessed a colony in the Caribbean. The Swedish West India Company was founded in 1786 and operated from the island until 1805. Alden, *European Americana* 745/203.

£750



EMIGRATING TO NEW YORK FROM GLASGOW

81. [NEW YORK.] At Glasgow, for New York, the A.1. coppered clipper barque, Ringdove, 452 tons register, Captain Natman, will have immediate despatch ...

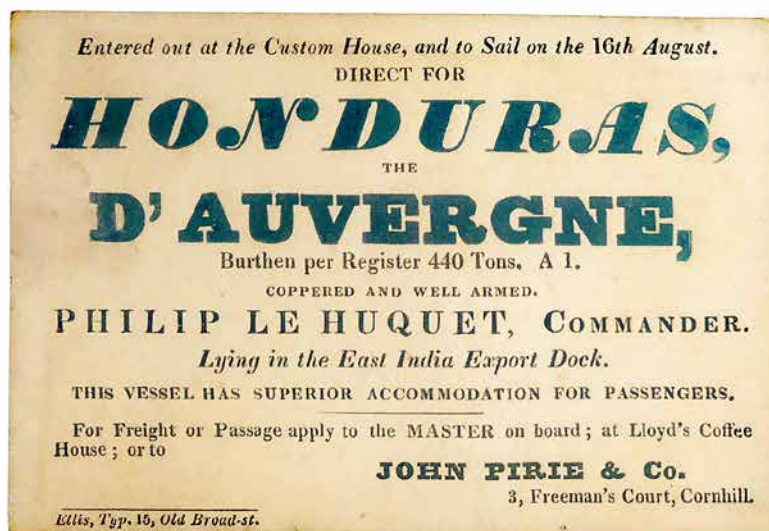
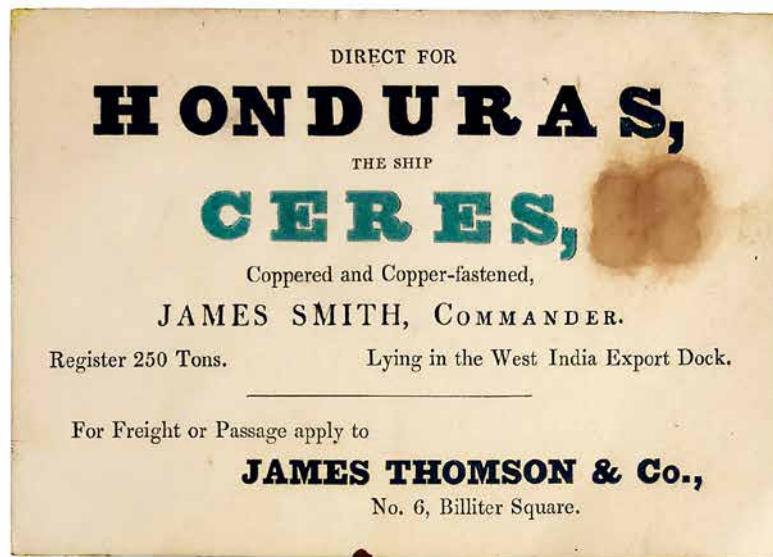
[Glasgow.] Printed at the Mercantile Advertiser Office. [1859.] Leaflet. 4to (20 x 25cm) [1]p. printed on recto of first leaf of bifolium, postally used with verso of second leaf bearing manuscript address panel and postal markings, some light dusting along old folds, very good. [TOGETHERWITH]

[NEW YORK.] At Glasgow, for New-York, the coppered American packet ship E. Z. 674 tons register Captain L. A. Hodges, will be despatched on 20 August ...

[Glasgow.] Hedderwick & Son. [1859.] Leaflet. 4to (20 x 25cm) [1]p. printed on recto of first leaf of bifolium, postally used with verso of second leaf bearing manuscript address panel and postal markings, some light dusting along old folds, very good.

These two rare leaflets advertising ships sailing from Glasgow to New York in 1859 were issued by J. & R. Young & Co of 107 Buchanan Street, Glasgow. During the Highland clearances large numbers of Scots emigrated to America and New York had a sizeable population that could claim Scottish descent. Throughout the nineteenth century hundreds of Scottish weavers lived at Paisley Place in Manhattan and many single young Scots women were employed in the textile mills.

£450



TWO SHIPS BOUND FOR HONDURAS

82. [HONDURAS.] Direct for Honduras, the ship Ceres, coppered and copper fastened, James Smith, commander ...

[London, c. 1840.] Printed ticket (8 x 11.5cm) printed in black and green ink, small stain in margin, verso with contemporary note in ink, very good. [TOGETHERWITH]

[HONDURAS.] Entered out at the Custom House, and to sail on the 16th August. Direct for Honduras, the Auvergne ... coppered and well armed. Philip le Huquet, commander ...

[London.] Ellis, typ. 15, Old Broad-St. [c. 1840.] Printed ticket (11.5 x 7.5cm) printed in black and blue ink, very good.

Two cards advertising sailings of ships bound for Honduras from London c.1840: "the Ceres ... James Smith commander. Register 250 tons," and the "d'Auvergne ... 440 tons A1. ... well armed. Philip le Huquet, commander ..."

£250



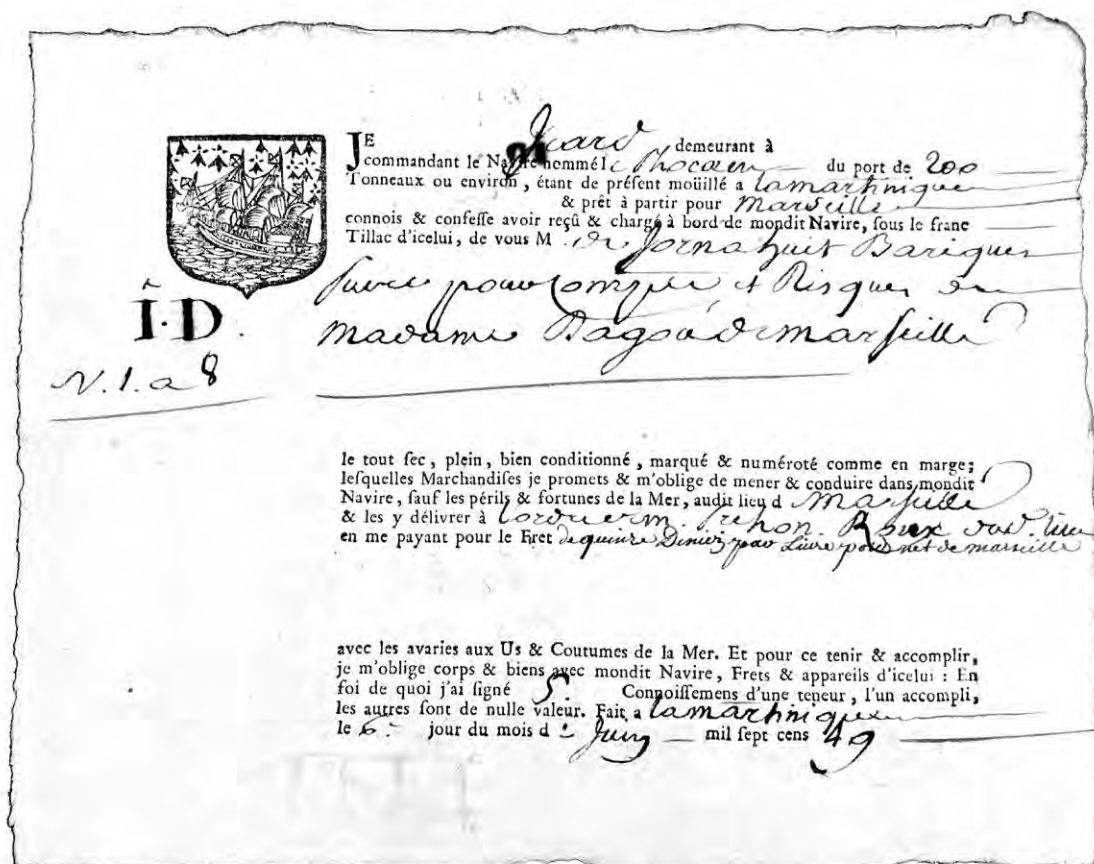
PLANTATION SUGAR RETAILED IN GEORGIAN LONDON

83. [SUGAR.] [Invoice recording purchase of sugar loaves from] ... Robert Ingall grocer at the Golden Sugar Loaves near Southampton Street in the Strand.

London, [30 September 1747.] Printed invoice, single sheet (16 x 11 cm) engraved billhead, completed in manuscript, signed by Ingall at foot, old folds, small filing pinhole, very good.

A scarce example of a mid-eighteenth century invoice for the purchase of sugar from a London grocer, dated 1747 this bill records the sale of 1 do[zen] do[ouble] loa[ves] of sugar] to a "Mr Barnard" by "Robert Ingall grocer at the Golden Sugar Loaves near Southampton Street in the Strand". The growth in the availability of sugar imported from plantations in the West Indies fuelled the eighteenth century increase in British consumption of confectionary, cakes, ice cream and the addition of sugar to cordials, tea and coffee. The engraved shop sign on the billhead displays three sugar loaves.

£450



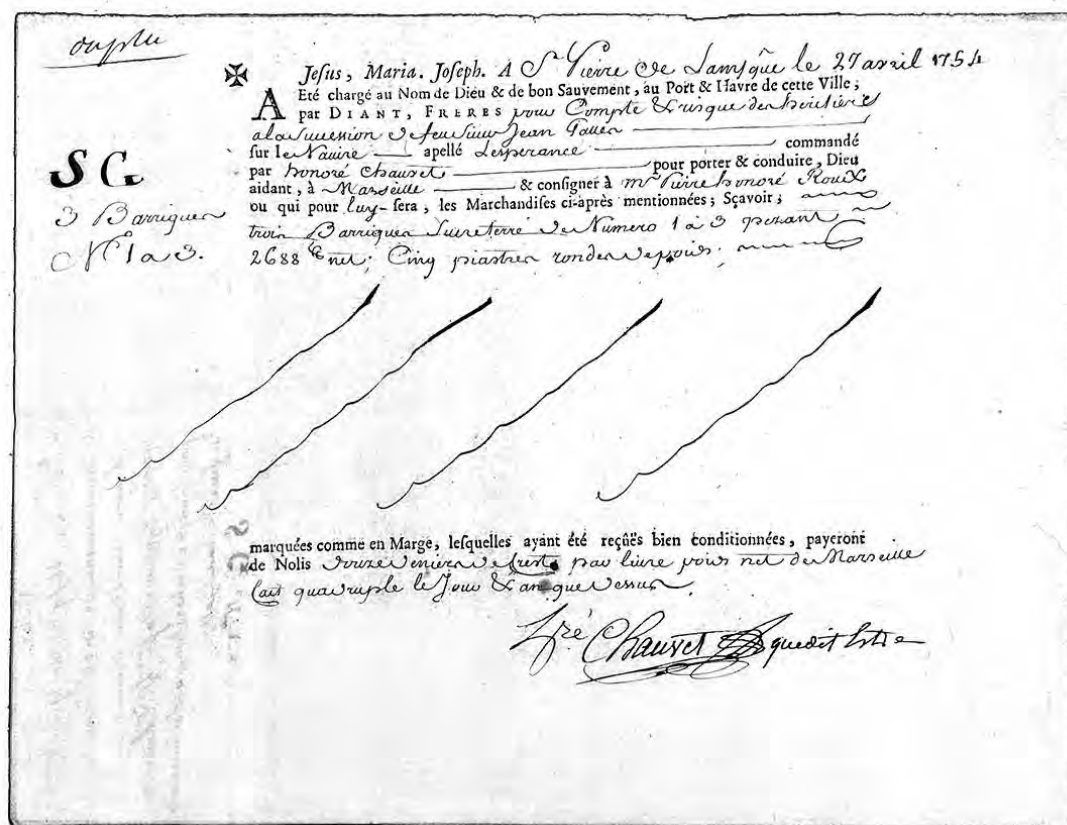
MARTINIQUE PLANTATION SUGAR BOUND FOR MARSEILLE

84. [MARTINIQUE.] [Bill of lading for a cargo of sugar and coinage bound from Martinique to Marseille.]

[Martinique, 6 June 1749.] Bill of lading, printed, on single sheet of paper, oblong 4to (22.5 x 17.5cm) initial woodcut of a ship, ink manuscript completions in French, edges uncut, old folds, very good.

This mid-eighteenth century French bill of lading records the shipping of plantation sugar, "huit barriques sucre brut" on the account and at the risk of "Madame Dagoud", from the French Caribbean island colony of Martinique to the southern French port of Marseille. Dated 6 June 1749, the cargo was to be delivered at Marseille to the prominent mercantile company Roux et C[ompagn]ie. A scarce mid-eighteenth century survival.

£550



MARTINIQUE MERCHANTS SHIPPING SUGAR TO FRANCE

85. [MARTINIQUE.] [Bill of lading for a cargo of sugar bound from Saint-Pierre de la Martinique to Marseille.]

[Saint-Pierre de la Martinique, 27 April 1754.] Bill of lading, printed, on single sheet of paper, oblong 4to (24 x 18.5cm) ink manuscript completions in French, old folds, very good.

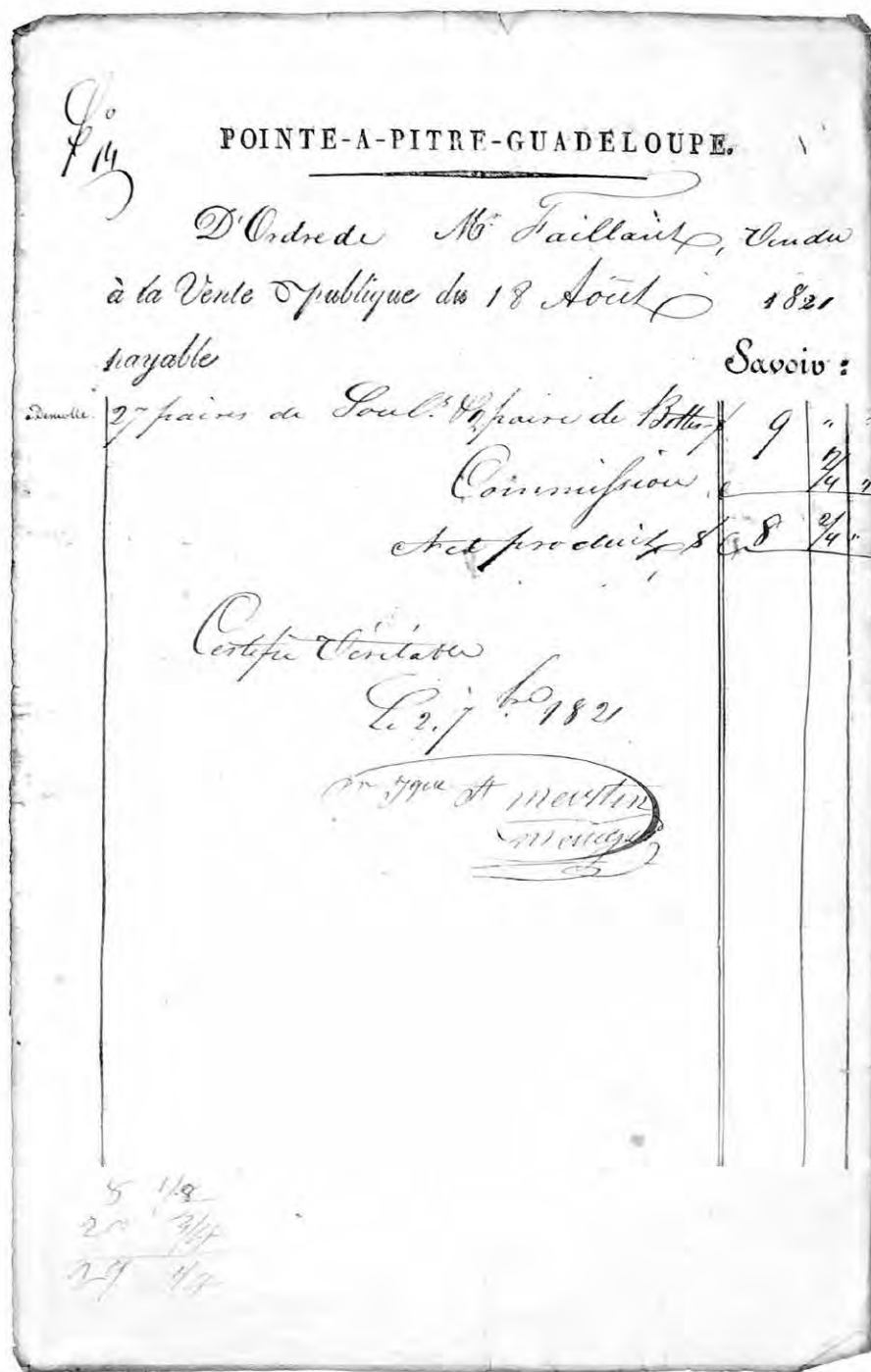
This eighteenth century French bill of lading records the shipping of plantation sugar, “trois barriques sucre terre”, from Saint-Pierre de la Martinique in the French Caribbean to the southern French port of Marseille. Dated 27 April 1754, the ship is noted as “L’Espérance”, captain Chauvet master, the cargo to be delivered at Marseille to the prominent merchant Pierre Honoré Roux. Rather than being a generic form, this bill of lading was printed especially for Diant, freres, merchants of Martinique, their company name being included in the printed text.

£350



Antigua, 9 June 1840. Printed return form/leaflet. Folio (24 x 38.5cm) a bifolium with [2] printed form pages completed in manuscript & [1] page letter penned on recto of second leaf of bifolium, verso of second leaf with manuscript address panel & postal markings, two small tears from seal opening touching a few letters, old folds, very good.

£450



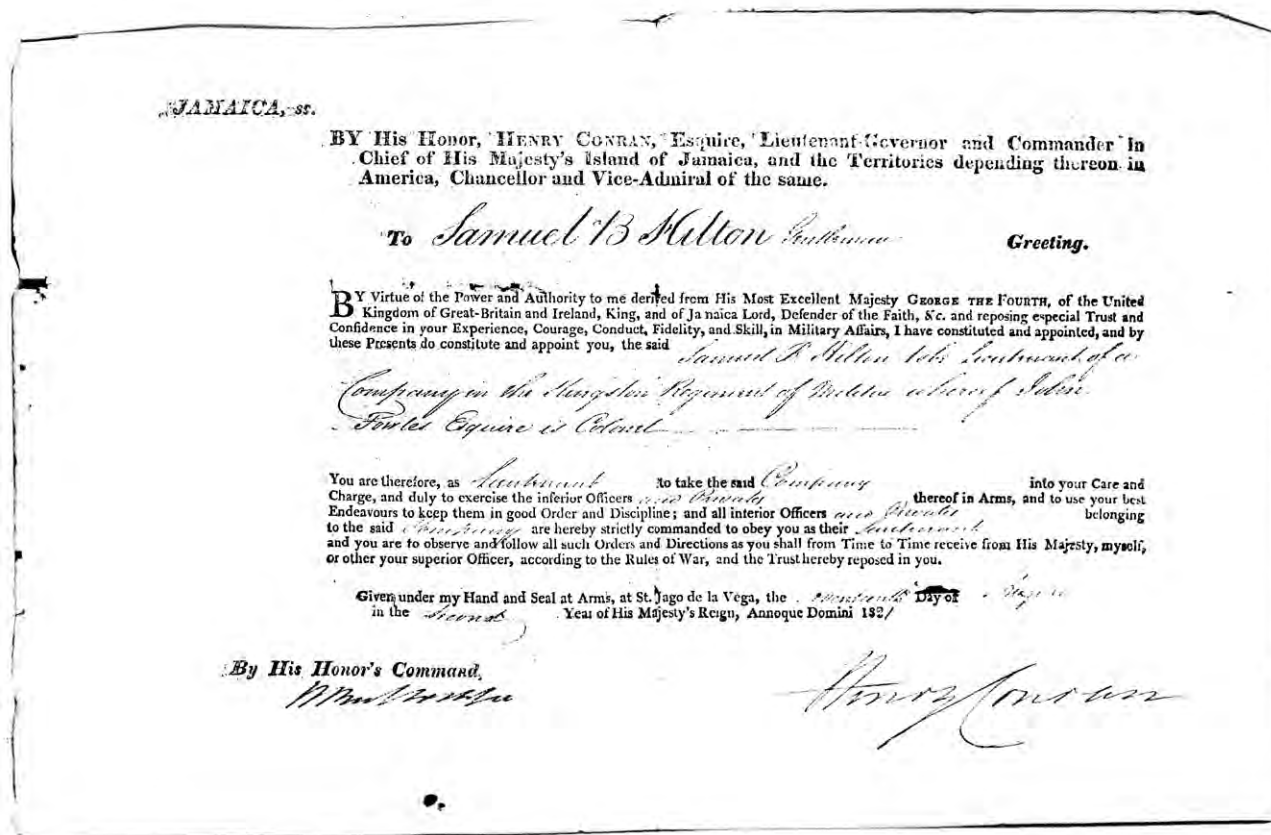
GUADELOUPE AUCTION RECEIPT SHOES FOR PLANTATION SLAVES

87. [GUADELOUPE.] Pointe-a- Pitre-Guadeloupe. D'ordre de M[r. Faillaut, vendu] à la vente publique du [18 Août] 18[21] payable ... Demolle ... 27 paires soul.[iers] & 2 paire de bottes ...

[Pointe-a-Pitre, Guadeloupe, 18 August 1821.] Printed receipt, single sheet (18.5 x 28.5cm) completed in manuscript, verso with related contemporary ink notes, old folds, very good.

A rare glimpse of auctioneering in the French Caribbean in nineteenth century, this receipt records the purchase of 27 pairs of shoes and 2 pairs of boots at Pointe-a-Pitre on the island of Guadeloupe on 18 August 1821. Given the large number, it seems possible they were intended for wearing by slaves working on sugar plantations.

£250



LIEUTENANT IN THE JAMAICAN MILITIA

88. [JAMAICA.] [Commission issued by Henry Conran, "Lieutenant-governor and commander in chief of his Majesty's island of Jamaica", appointing Samuel B. Hilton gentleman "to be lieutenant of a company in the Kingston regiment of militia whereof John Fowles Esquire is colonel."]

St. Jago de la Vega, 17 August 1821. Printed commission document, single sheet, oblong folio (24.5 x 39cm) completed in manuscript and signed off by Conran, original paper wafer seal, a few tiny tears along old folds, very good.

The Jamaican militia, founded in the 1660s, numbered some 5000 men during the eighteenth century and was used on occasion for maintaining control over the slave population. Appointing "Samuel B. Hilton, gentleman", to the post of "lieutenant of a company in the Kingston regiment of militia whereof John Fowles Esquire is colonel", this commission document bears the signature of Lieutenant-General Henry Conran (1767-1829), then Lieutenant-Governor of the island. Conran had served under Cornwallis against Tipoo Saib in 1791 and 1792 and had been at the siege of Pondicherry in 1793. From 1804 he served in the West Indies.

£250

Sir Ralph Payne Kt. B. *Copy Original file Pollard packet.*
Dear Sir, *Antigua July the 20th 1795.*

The foregoing is a Copy of my last respects dated the 4th instant, since which I have not been honoured with any Letter from You. —

By this Opportunity I have forwarded to Mess^{rs} Mesbitt & Stewart a remittance in Samuel Leathins Bill for £87. 6. 9^{ths}, on account of the Earnings of the Task-Gang, & a Bill on the Right Honourable, His Majesty's Fleet Master-General, for £125⁰ 0⁰, received from James Robinson for the purchase of Jeremiah a Carpenter, valued at £218 currency, he was also to pay me for Mulatto John, who he engaged to purchase, but could not at this Opportunity, raise the Money.

By the Fleet, to leave this Island the latter end of this month, I expect to forward considerable Remittances on account of the Task-Gang. — Our Fleet is arrived at Martinique, when it arrived at Barbadoes 16 Sail were missing, we can account for 8 Sail, arrived at the different Islands, we have certain intelligence of several Ships having been captured by the Enemy & carried into Guadaloupe. — General Lough is momentarily expected here, from Martinique. — I have just been called on for £349. 10. 7^{ths}, the amount of Your Publick Taxes. —

I am concerned to say we are much in want of Rain at Carliles, not having had any since the date of my last Letter. —

I remain most respectfully
Dear Sir,
 Your most faithful &
 most Obedient Servant,
Edward Jones,

Dear Sir, *Antigua July the 24th 1795.*

The last Letter I had the pleasure of writing to You was dated the 10th instant, since which I have not been honoured with any Letter from You, the foregoing being a Copy of my last. — I am happy I have it in my power to acquaint You, that since the Date of my last Letter, we have had very fine Rains at Carliles, ^{notwithstanding which} season, at this time would be

ANTIGUA PLANTATION REPORT DURING NAPOLEONIC WAR

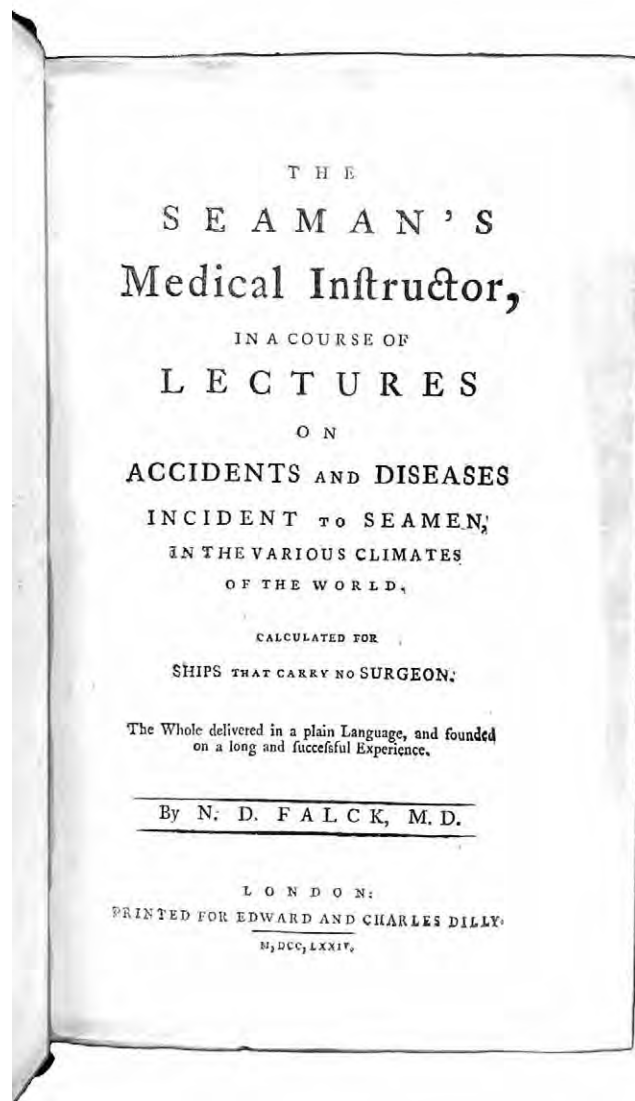
89. JONES, Edward. [Autograph letter signed to Sir Ralph Payne concerning the purchase of enslaved labourers, the shortage of provisions due to war, and the shipment of West-Indian preserved fruits and other luxuries intended for Lady Payne.]

Antigua, 29 July 1795 (& copy letter 10 July 1795). Folio (20 x 32cm) [3 ½] pages on bifolium, old folds, very good.

Writing from the Caribbean island of Antigua 29 July 1795, Edward Jones, manager of Carliles plantation, updates the owner Sir Ralph Payne (1739-1807), twice governor of the Leeward Islands, with news concerning his interests in the West Indies. He mentions the purchase of several enslaved Africans, including "Jeremiah a carpenter, valued at £218." In relation to ongoing war with France he mentions naval actions around Martinique, Guadeloupe and Barbados, fear of attack, a shortage of British troops protecting Antigua and "much uneasiness at our own present situation respecting provisions, Indian corn has for some time been past 13/6 per bushel ... I am afraid it will soon be higher ... few Americans come here with provisions ..." In stark contrast he notes various luxury articles for Lady Payne shipped with Captain Ross: "8 bottles of water'd cashew-nuts ... one pott of raw ginger ... 4 potts of preserved ginger ... four potts of guava jelly ... bottle of pepper vinegar ... cayenne pepper ... pickl'd pepper ... preserved limes ... pines."

£750





“FOR SHIPS THAT CARRY NO SURGEON”

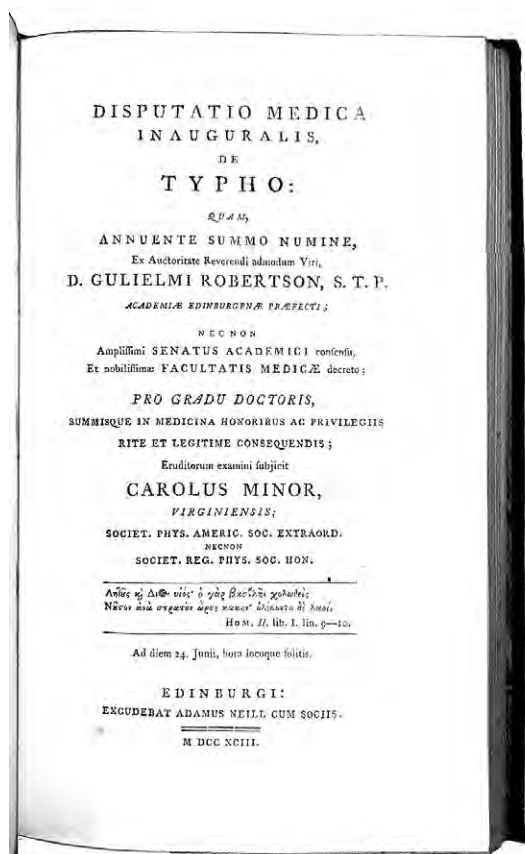
90. FALCK, Nikolai Detlef. The seaman's medical instructor, in a course of lectures on accidents and diseases incident to seamen, in the various climates of the world. Calculated for ships that carry no surgeon. The whole delivered in a plain language, and founded on a long and successful experience.

London, printed for Edward and Charles Dilly. 1774. First edition. 8vo (13.5 x 21 cm) [2], xx, 244pp., with large folding engraved plate, engraved heraldic bookplate (“Lord Sandys”), a very good copy in contemporary plain calf, spine ruled in gilt.

First edition, rare, of this comprehensive naval medical manual intended for use aboard “ships that carry no surgeon” by the physician Nikolai Detlef Falck (1736-1783). This was a pioneering work of considerable utility to mariners given that many small ships sailed without medical personnel. Following an introduction to anatomy and physiology Falck outlines his “plan of a medicine box” listing required drugs, dressings and surgical implements. A large folding engraved plate illustrates various knives, scissors, splints, bandages and syringes. Treatment of falls, wounds, dislocations, fractures and, vitally, a lengthy examination of methods for the resuscitation of the drowned follows. Ulcers, boils, venereal disease, snake bites and rabies are included in the section on “external diseases”, together with some rudimentary dental procedures. Other chapters cover different types of fever and “internal diseases”, among which Falck includes scurvy. Falck’s explicit advocacy of lemon juice and vegetables for curing scurvy is especially noteworthy in the timeline of treatment of this disease - although experiments made by James Lind (1716-1794) had earlier come to similar conclusions, the use of lemon or lime juice was not adopted by the Admiralty until 1795. Writing from personal experience Falck notes that he: “hit upon the true antidote; namely, the saccharine quality and acidity of vegetables ... when a man is found to have evident signs of the scurvy, let his drink be acidulated with one fourth, or third, &c. of good vinegar, or what is yet better, lemon juice ... If however there is an opportunity for the patient to come on shore, it will greatly facilitate his cure ... I have with astonishment seen patients devour vegetables in large quantities, and mended surprizingly, even in a few hours ...”

Provenance: Sandys family, Ombersley Court library. The engraved heraldic bookplate, “Lord Sandys”, is that of Edwin Sandys, 2nd Baron Sandys (1726 – 1797). Presumably this would have been of interest to him as a former lord of the Admiralty. This is the only edition to have been published. Presumably the majority of copies would have been used to destruction at sea. The last copy at auction we have traced appeared at Parke Bernet in 1967 in the sale of duplicates from the Boston Medical Library. Garrison-Morton 9519.

£3500



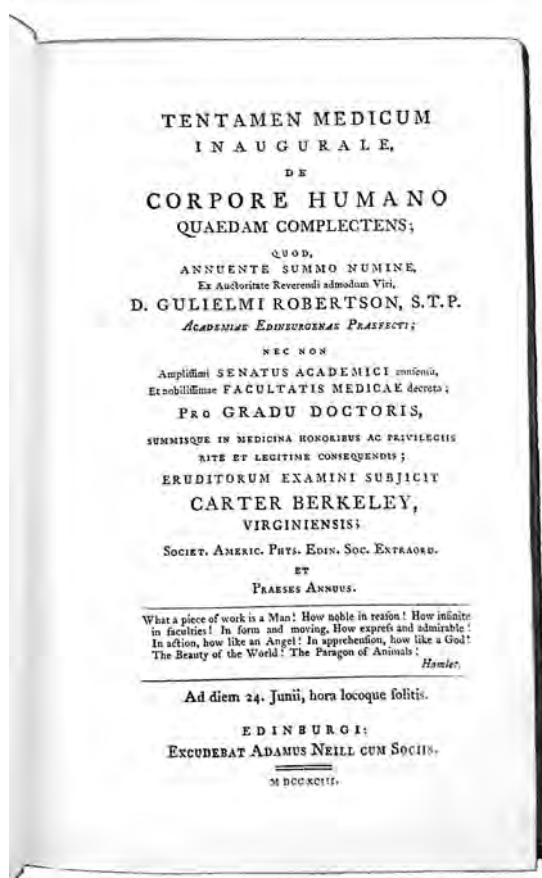
VIRGINIA MEDICAL STUDENTS STUDYING AT EDINBURGH

91. BERKELEY, Carter Burwell. Tentamen medicum inaugurale, de corpore humano quaedam complectens; quod, annuente summo numine, Ex Auctoritate Reverendi admodum Viri, D. Gulielmi Robertson, S. T. P. Academiae Edinburgensae Praefecti ... pro gradu doctoris ... An diem 24. Junii ...

Edinburgi, Adamus Neill cum Sociis. 1793.
[BOUND WITH]

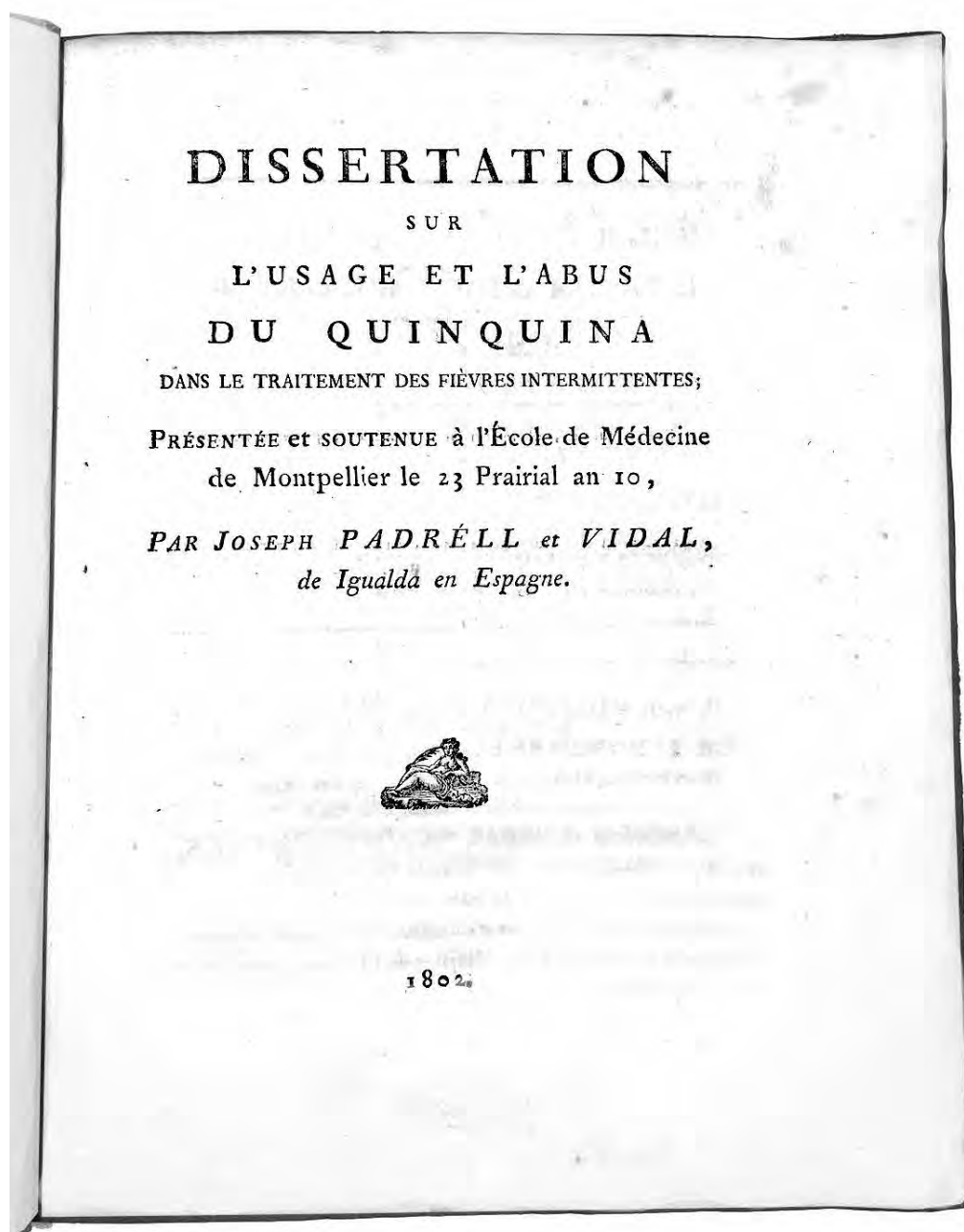
MINOR, Charles. Disputatio medica inauguralis, de typho: quam, annuente summo numine, Ex Auctoritate Reverendi admodum Viri, D. Gulielmi Robertson, S. T. P. Academiae Edinburgensae Praefecti ... pro gradu doctoris ... Ad diem 24. Junii ...

Edinburgi, Adamus Neill cum Sociis. 1793. Two works bound together. First editions. 8vo (13 x 20.5cm) [6], 52; [8], 54pp., with half-titles, first work with ink autograph presentation inscription penned on p. [v] by Berkeley to his brother William Berkeley, very good in contemporary [Edinburgh?] tree calf gilt, flat spine, 2 red leather title labels, marbled endpapers, light wear to extremities.



Bound in handsome contemporary Scottish tree calf gilt, this volume houses two doctoral dissertations in medicine prepared by a pair of North American medical students from Virginia studying at Edinburgh. Both completing their studies in 1793, and therefore exact academic contemporaries, they must, at the very least, have been acquaintances. The first, a treatise on the human body, by the prominent physician of Airwell, Hanover county, Virginia, Carter Burwell Berkeley (1768-1839), bears a signed authorial presentation inscription to his brother William Berkeley (1769-1843). The second treatise, on the subject of typhus, is the work of physician Dr. Charles Minor (1770-1806), son of the prominent Virginian landowner Major John Minor II (1735-1800) of Topping Castle, Caroline County. Both theses are scarce.

£750



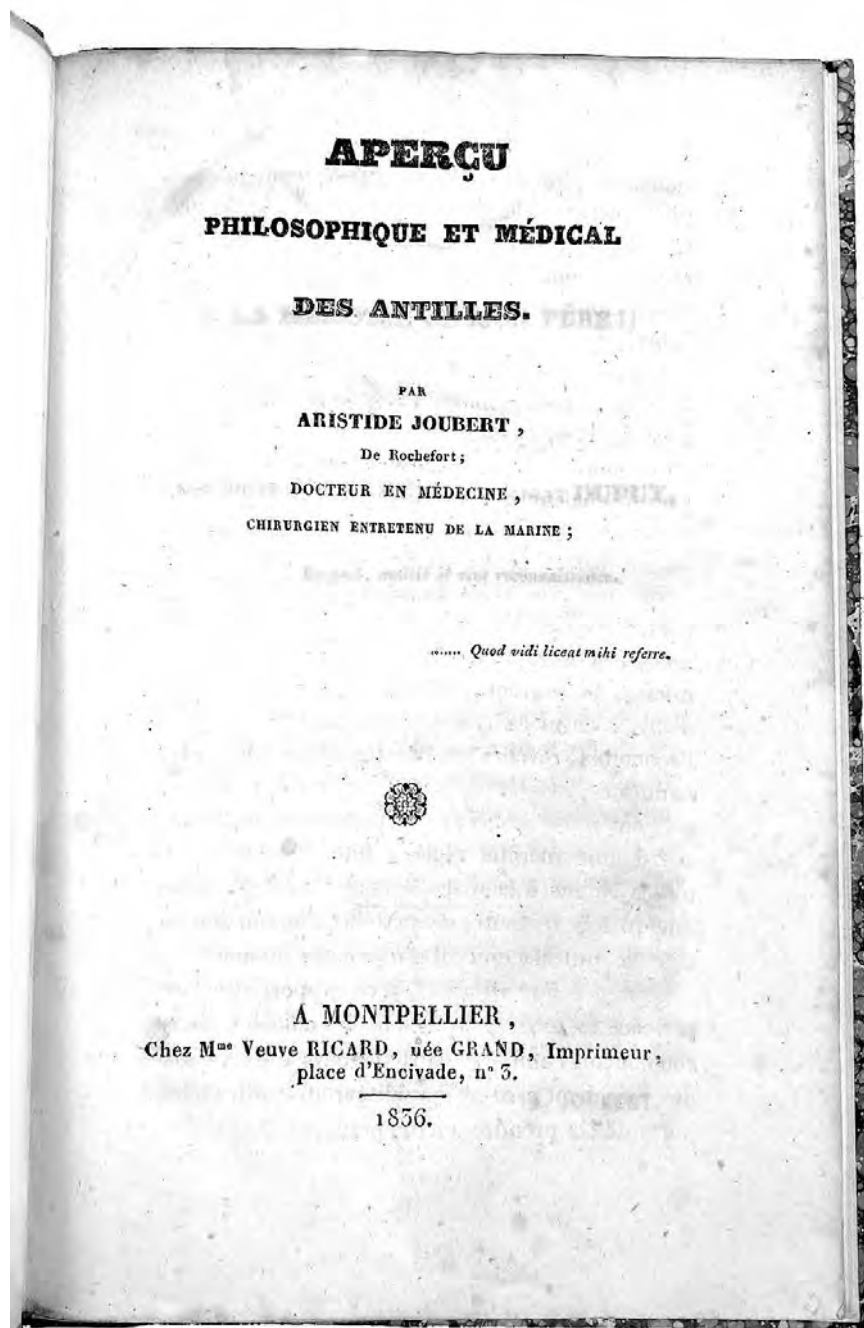
PERUVIAN & CARIBBEAN QUININE COMPARED

92. PADRÉLL ET VIDAL, Joseph. Dissertation sur l'usage et l'abus du quinquina dans le traitement des fièvres intermittentes; présentée et soutenue à l'école de médecine de Montpellier le 23 Prairial an 10 ...

[Montpellier.] 1802. First edition. 4to (20 x 25cm) [4], 39, [1]pp., paper toned, modern paper wrapper, front cover with printed title.

Describing quinine as one of the most useful discoveries made in the Americas, this medical thesis read at the medical school at Montpellier includes accounts of the use and abuse of medicine in the treatment of intermittent fevers, including comparison of several different types of quinine, in particular comparing that used in Peru with that made on the French Caribbean island colony of Saint-Domingue.

£250



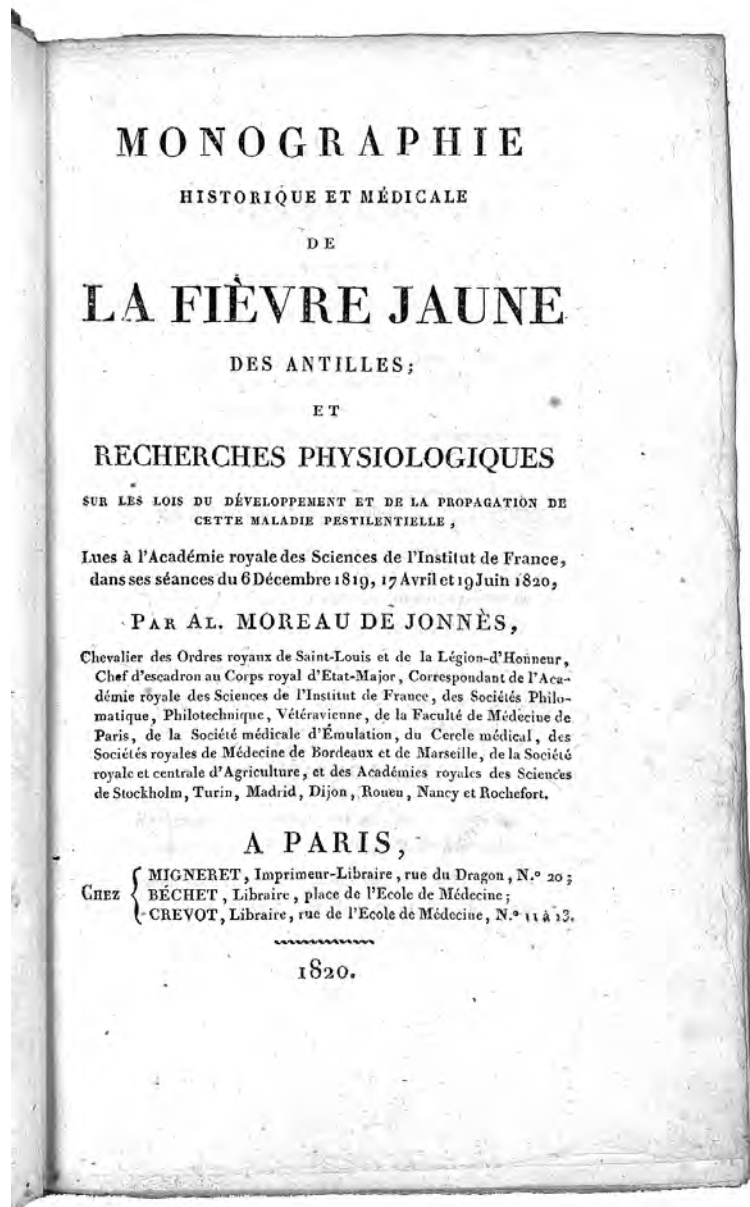
MEDICINE IN THE FRENCH CARIBBEAN

93. JOUBERT, Aristide. *Aperçu philosophique et médical des Antilles*.

A Montpellier, chez Mme Veuve Ricard. 1836. 8vo (13.5 x 20.5cm) 40pp., very good in modern, leather-backed marbled boards in period style, spine with gilt-titled leather label.

Writing after a long sojourn in the West Indies, Aristide Joubert, “de Rochefort, docteur en médecine, chirurgien entretenu de la marine”, offers his observations, philosophical and medical, concerning the Caribbean. In particular he comments on the effects of the seasons and climate on white colonists, also describing the maladies and diseases seen in other sectors of the population, including the mixed-race and black inhabitants.

OCLC locates 5 copies in total (British Library; Royal College of Surgeons of England; Mediatheque de Montpellier; Bibliothèque Nationale de France; Paris BIU Santé) of two variants, distinguished by the absence (as in this copy), or inclusion, of the text on the title-page advising: “thèse présentée et publiquement soutenue à la Faculté de médecine de Montpellier, le 5 février 1836.”



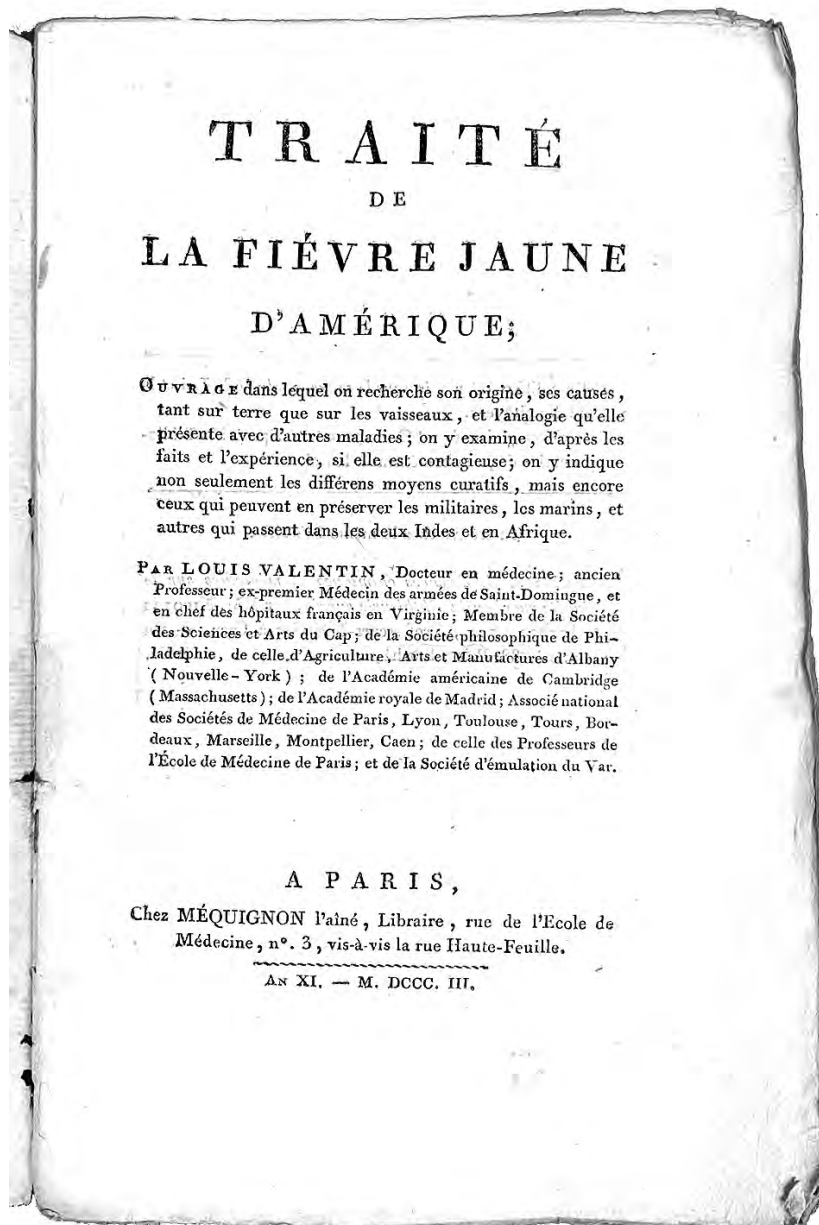
MARTINIQUE PHYSICIAN'S STUDY OF YELLOW FEVER

94. MOREAU DE JONNÈS, Alexandre. Monographie historique et médicale de la fièvre jaune des Antilles et recherches physiologiques sur les lois du développement et de la propagation de cette maladie pestilentielle ...

A Paris, chez Migneret ... 1820. First edition. 8vo (14 x 22cm) [2], 10, 384pp., with initial advertisement leaf & half-title, ink autograph presentation inscription by author to "Mr. Hallé ...", front pastedown inscribed "L. Jallat. D.M.", a very good, uncut copy in contemporary paper-covered boards, gilt-titled leather spine label, light wear to extremities.

Physician Alexandre Moreau de Jonnés (1778-1870) spent fourteen years on the French Caribbean island of Martinique (1802-1815), drawing on his medical observations there to compile this substantial monograph on yellow fever. The first part contains an historical examination of the disease in the Antilles from the fifteenth to eighteenth centuries, with a second section detailing nineteenth century outbreaks. The final part concerns his own theories on yellow fever. Pages 360-377 contain a bibliography of medical works consulted by the author. Provenance: the half-title bears an autograph ink presentation inscription by de Jonnés addressed to the prominent French physician Jean Noël Hallé (1754-1822), pioneer of the reform of French hygiene. Scarce. Miner Yellow Fever Collection 280; Sabin 50556.

£750



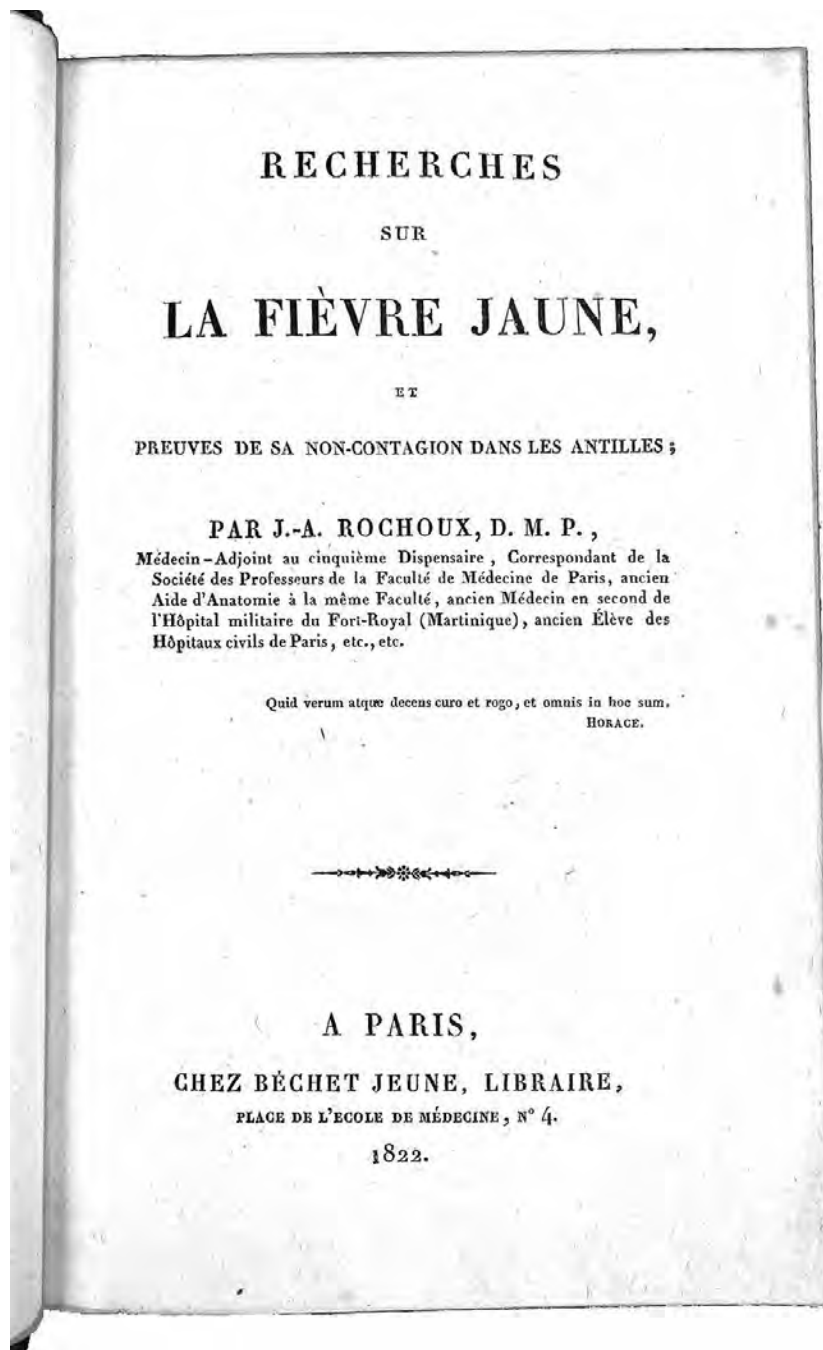
YELLOW FEVER IN SAINT-DOMINGUE, VIRGINIA & NEW YORK

95. VALENTIN, Louis. *Traité de la fièvre [sic] jaune d'Amérique; ouvrage dans lequel on recherche son origine, ses causes, tant sur terre que sur les vaisseaux, et l'analogie qu'elle présente avec d'autres maladies; on y examine, d'après les faits et l'expérience, si elle est contagieuse; on y indique non seulement les différens moyens curatifs, mais encore ceux qui peuvent en préserver les militaires, les marins, et autres qui passent dans les deux Indes et en Afrique ...*

Paris, chez Méquignon. 1803. First edition. 8vo (14 x 21cm) [4], 247, [3]pp., with final errata leaf, occasional light foxing/paper toning, a very good, uncut copy in the original blue paper wrappers, spine retaining printed paper label, some light wear to paper along spine & extremities.

First edition, scarce, a very good, uncut copy in contemporary blue paper wrapper, of this early treatise on yellow fever by surgeon Louis Valentin (1758-1829). The author encountered the disease first as a military surgeon on Saint-Domingue in the French Caribbean. Fleeing the island during the slave revolt he then remained in North America for five years at Virginia, managing the French naval hospital there. Valentin was one of the first to propose the non-contagious nature of yellow fever. He includes comments on outbreaks in the West Indies, in particular Saint-Domingue, together with references to Philadelphia, Norfolk in Virginia, and New York. Sabin 98354; Bissainthe 8273; Miner Yellow Fever Collection 388.

£750



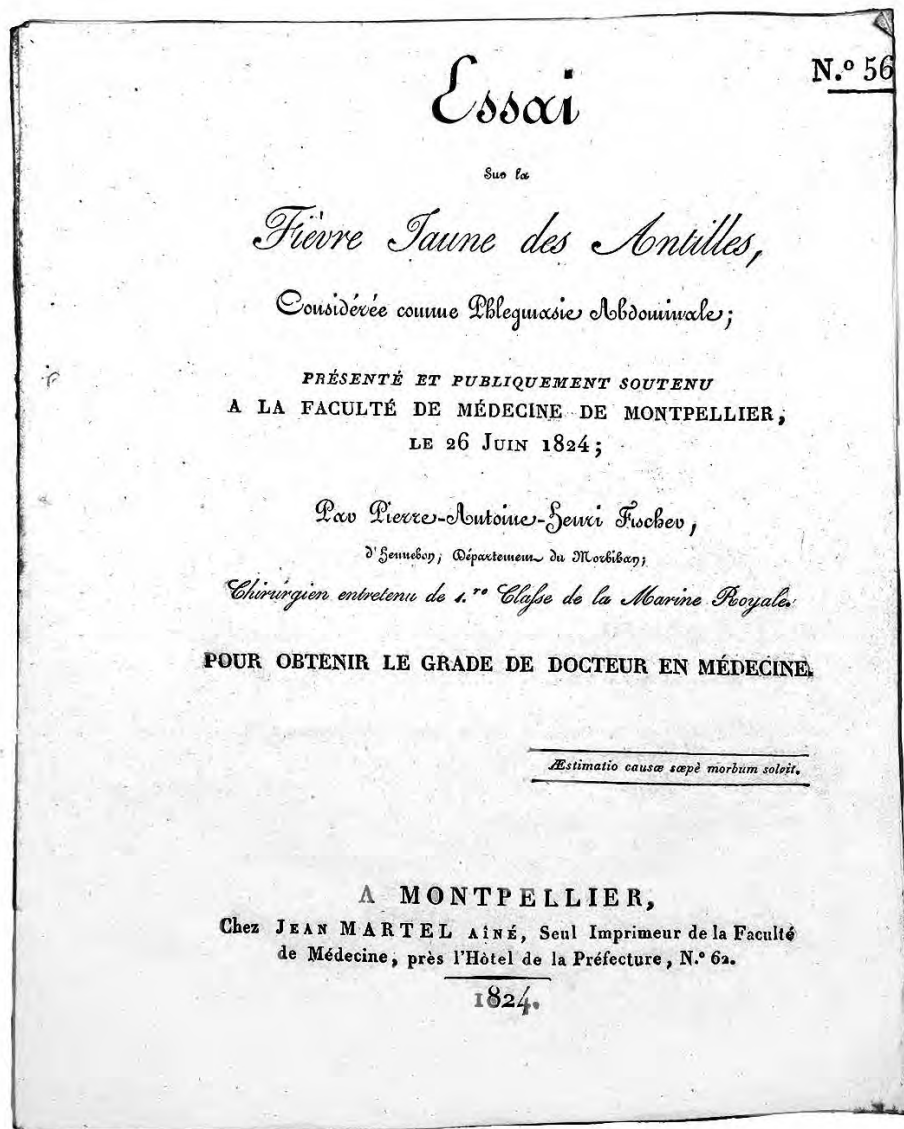
YELLOW FEVER STUDIED IN THE FRENCH CARIBBEAN

96. ROCHOUX, Jean-André. Recherches sur la fièvre jaune et preuves de sa non-contagion dans les Antilles ...

Paris, chez Béchét jeune. 1822. First edition. 8vo (13 x 21cm) [6], xi, [1], 452pp. with half-title & folding table, occasional negligible foxing, very good in mid-nineteenth century French morocco-backed marbled boards, spine gilt with leather label titled in gilt, marbled edges.

First edition, scarce, of this treatise examining yellow fever by Jean-André Rochoux (1787-1852), from 1814 government physician on the French island colony of Martinique at the military hospital of Fort Royal, later resident at Pointe-à-Pitre on Guadeloupe. A "non-contagionist", he compiled the present work on his return to Paris making reference to outbreaks he had observed first-hand in the French Caribbean. Sabin 72373. Not in Miner Yellow Fever collection.

£650



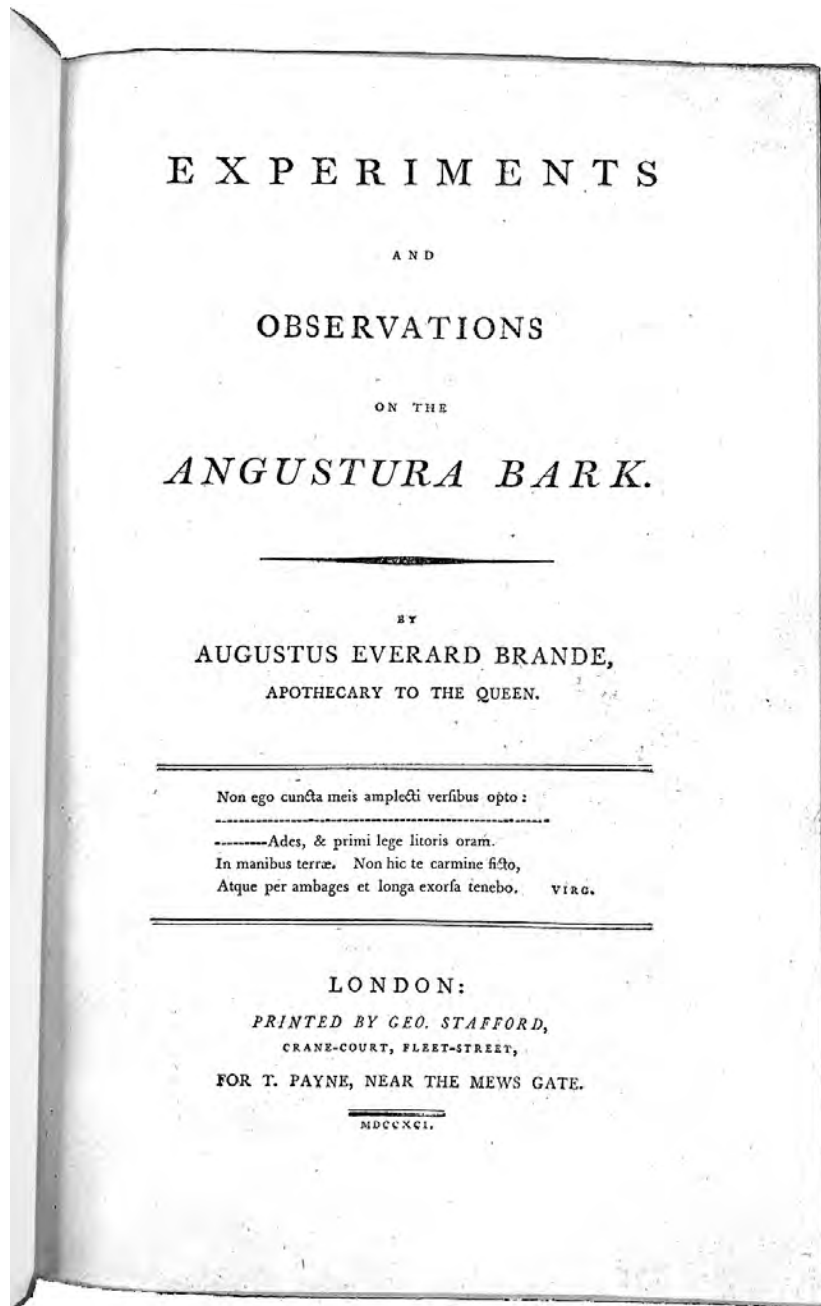
YELLOW FEVER IN THE WEST INDIES

97. FISCHER, Pierre-Antoine-Henri. *Essai sur la fièvre jaune des Antilles, considérée comme phlegmasie abdominale; présenté et publiquement soutenu à la faculté de médecine de Montpellier, le 26 Juin 1824 ...*

A Montpellier, chez Jean Martel. 1824. First edition. 4to (17.5 x 22cm) 24pp., unbound, very good.

First edition, rare, of this doctoral thesis read at the medical school at Montpellier on the subject of yellow fever in the West Indies. The author, military physician Pierre-Antoine-Henri Fischer (1791-1853) served in the Portuguese and Brazilian campaigns from 1815 to 1817 and in 1828 was appointed professor of anatomy at Montpellier. No copy in Miner Yellow Fever Collection catalogue. OCLC locates 3 copies (British Library; Bibliothèque Nationale de France; Paris BIU Santé).

£350



WEST INDIAN ANGOSTURA BARK AS FEBRIFUGE

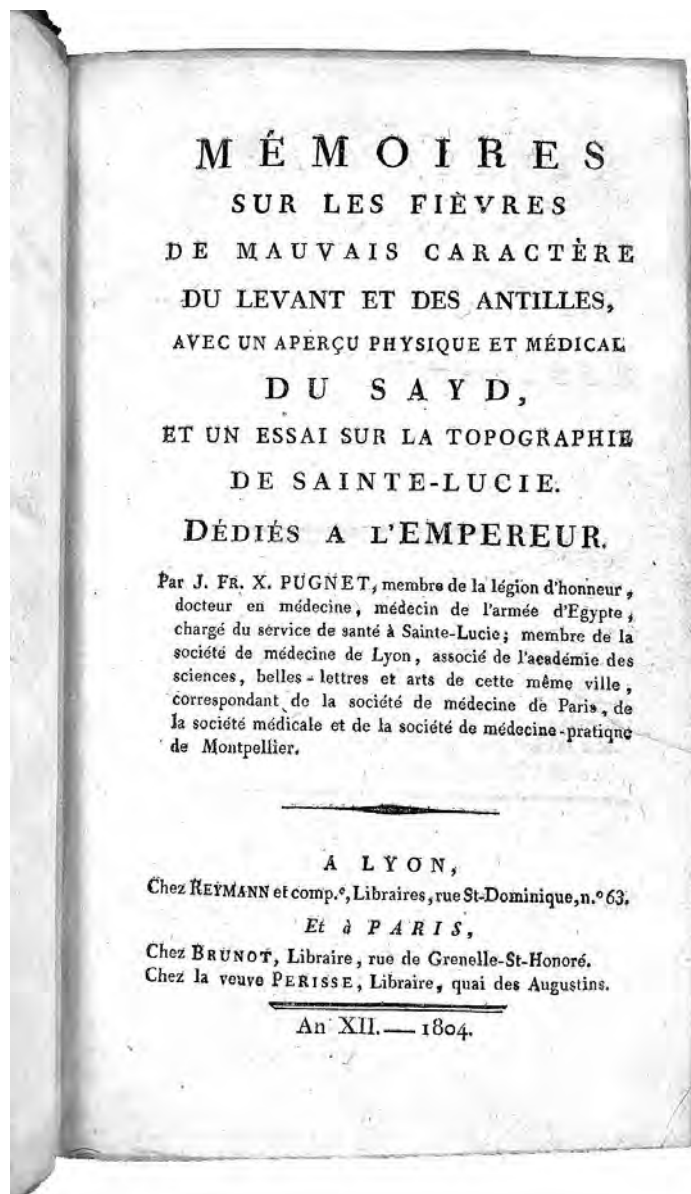
98. BRANDE, Augustus Everard. *Experiments and observations on the Angostura bark.*

London, Geo. Stafford for T. Payne. 1791. First edition. 8vo (14 x 21cm) viii, 86pp., a very good copy; bound with: BOWLES, John, *A view of the moral state of society* ... London, 1804, [2], xxiii, [2], 120pp., contemporary calf-backed, paper-covered boards, spine with red morocco label titled in gilt.

First edition, rare, a very good copy, of the first book to be printed examining Angostura bark as a tonic and cure for fevers. The apothecary Augustus Everard Brand (1748-1834) here notes his obtaining a sample of the bark in 1789, recording how it first arrived in London imported from the Caribbean island of Dominica in 1788. A traditional medical remedy in the West Indies and South America, Brande sets out his own observations on properties, preparation, dosage and reports of his administration of the bark as a tincture or powder, reporting on cases of his own patients, and those of other physicians, being treated for dysentery and fevers, making comparisons of efficacy with the use of quinine-containing "Peruvian bark." A second edition, also rare, followed in 1793.

Not in Sabin. Provenance: spine with crowned cypher "MD" of Mary Hill (1764-1836) marchioness of Downshire, from the Ombersley Court library.

£750



PLAGUE IN EGYPT & YELLOW FEVER ON SAINT LUCIA

99. PUGNET, Jean François Xavier. *Mémoires sur les fièvres de mauvais caractère du Levant et des Antilles, avec un aperçu physique et médical du Sayd, et un essai sur la topographie de Sainte-Lucie ...*

A Lyon, chez Reymann e comp.e ... 1804. First edition. 8vo (12.5 x 21cm) xvi, [2], 396, [2]pp., with half-title, errata leaf at end with marginal tears (no loss of text), engraved folding plate, bookplate ("Dr Maurice Villaret" c.1970?), book label ("Cornil Boirot docteur" c.1860?), very good in contemporary, leather-backed, blue paper-covered boards, gilt spine with original red morocco label titled in gilt, light wear to extremities.

Posted to the Levant and subsequently the West Indies, the prominent French physician Jean François Xavier Pugnet (1765-1846) here offers essays on his epidemiological observations drawn from experiences during Napoleonic military campaigns, in particular studying the plague in Egypt and yellow fever on St. Lucia in the French Caribbean. Sectional titles include: "Aperçu physique et médical du Sayd de la haute Égypte ... La peste est-elle endémique en Égypte? ... Observations pratiques sur l'épidémie qui règne dans l'armée Française en Syrie, An 7 ... Notes sur la peste observée au Caire en l'an IX ... Essai sur la topographie de Sainte-Lucie ... Observations sur les fièvres malignes et insidieuses des Antilles ..." The folding engraved plate depicts ancient Egyptian murals. This work expanded on Pugnet's earlier work *Mémoires sur les fièvres pestilentiennes et insidieuses du Levant ...* (Paris, 1802), also scarce. Sabin 66620; Miner Yellow Fever Collection 321.

£950