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12A West Street
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BH20 4JX
United Kingdom

+44 (0)1929 556 656

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CATALOGUE 22

SLAVERY,

THE SLAVE TRADE:

ITS SETTING & ABOLITION

Anno Decimo tertio

Georgii Regis.

An Act to enable the South Sea Company, with the Licence and Consent of the East India Company, to take in Negroes within their Limits of Trade, and to deliver the same at Buenos Ayres.



WHEREAS the Island of Madagascar is within the Limits of Trade granted to the united Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies, commonly called the East India Company: And whereas the Port of Buenos Ayres, in America, is within the Limits of Trade granted to the Governor and Company of Merchants of Great Britain, trading to the South Seas, and other Parts of America, and for encouraging the Fishery, commonly called the South Sea Company: And whereas the Transportation of Negroes from the said Island of Madagascar, to Buenos Ayres, may become a very beneficial Branch of the Trade of this Kingdom: And whereas by an Act of Parliament passed in the Ninth and Tenth

11

SLAVERY PRIVILEGES FOR THE SOUTH SEA COMPANY

1) [ACTS - GEORGE II]. [Drop-head title:] An Act to enable the South Sea Company, with the Licence and Consent of the East India Company, to take in Negroes within their Limits of Trade, and to deliver the same at Buenos Ayres.

London. Printed by John Baskett, 1727.

Folio. [2], 391-395pp, [1]. Modern grey paper boards, printed paper lettering-piece to upper board. Scattered spotting.

A rare Georgian act granting the South Sea Company the right to 'take in Negroes within their Limits of Trade' from the island of Madagascar to Buenos Aires; enabled as a result of the Assiento with Spain, following the Treaty of Utrecht, that provided the British with the exclusive right to provide enslaved Africans to Spanish colonies in the Americas.

COPAC records copies at only two locations (Birmingham and Senate House); OCLC adds no further.

ESTC N50315.

£ 450

Anno Regni decimo tertio Georgii Regis.

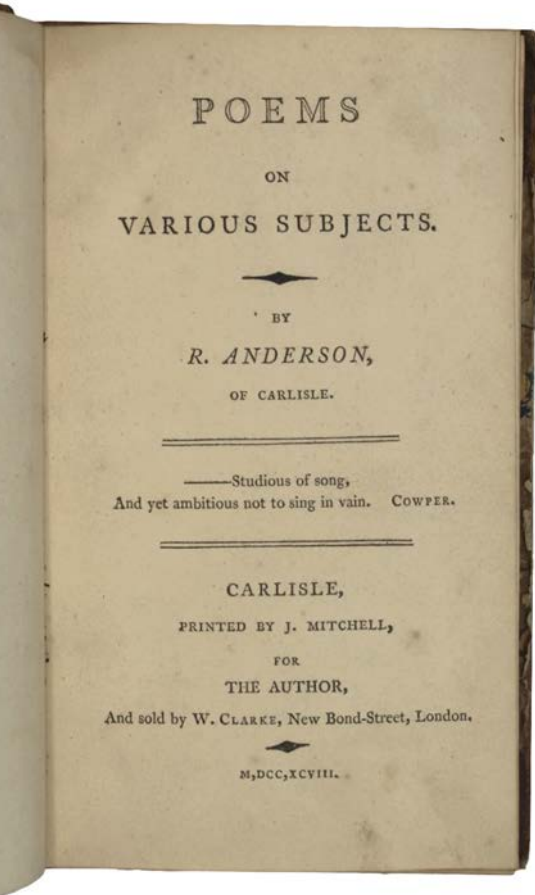
Tenth Years of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Third (amongst other things) for settling the Trade to the East Indies, it is provided that Security shall be taken, that all the Goods, Wares, Merchandizes, and Commodities, which should be laden in any Ship or Ships whatsoever, bound from the East Indies, or Parts within the Limits of the said united Company's Trade, should be brought without breaking Bulk to some Port of England or Wales, and there be unladen and put on Land: And whereas by another Act made in the Sixth Year of the Reign of Her late Majesty Queen Anne, for better securing the Duties of East India Goods, it is Enacted (amongst other things) that all the Goods, Wares, Merchandizes, and Commodities, which should be laden in the East Indies, or other the Parts within the Limits of the said united Company's Trade, upon any Ship or Vessel belonging to any of Her Majesty's Subjects, should be brought to some Port of Great Britain, and there should be unladen and put on Shore, on pain of forfeiting all such Goods, or the Value thereof, to be recovered and distributed as therein is mentioned: And inasmuch as the taking in of Negroes within the Limits of Trade of the said united Company, and delivering of the same at Buenos Ayres aforesaid, without

Anno Regni decimo tertio Georgii Regis.

Vessels, and to deliver the same unto, and at Buenos Ayres aforesaid.

And it is hereby further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the taking in, transporting, and delivering such Negroes as aforesaid, shall not be, nor be deemed or taken to be a breaking of Bulk, nor shall the said Governor and Company, their Agents, Officers, or Servants, so Licenced as aforesaid, for or in respect of their taking in and transporting such Negroes to and from the Places aforesaid, be liable to any Penalties or Forfeitures whatsoever, the said Acts of Parliament, or any other Law, Statute, or Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided always, and it is hereby further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Ship or Vessel, Ship or Vessel whatsoever, in the Service of, or belonging to, or sent or employed by, or by the Order, or under the Authority or Direction of the said Governor and Company, shall sail or go to any Coast, Strand, Port, or Place whatsoever, within the said limits of Trade granted to the East India Company, other than unto the said Island of Madagascar, all and every such Ship and Vessel, and the Goods and Effects, with all the Tunnage, Port



2) **ANDERSON, R.** Poems on various subjects.
Carlisle. Printed by J. Mitchell, for the author, 1798. First edition.

8vo. xii, 227pp, [1]. Near contemporary half-calf, marbled paper boards, tooled in gilt and blind. Rubbed, upper joint split, and spine a little chipped, lower joint starting. Bookplate of Thomas Bell and ticket of bookseller H. Gray of Manchester to FEP, very occasional spotting.

The first edition of Cumberland poet Robert Anderson's (1770-1833) first published collection of verse. A native of Carlisle, Anderson received little formal education. A pattern drawer by trade, whose admiration for poetry would be kindled by attending recitations at Vauxhall Gardens, he would come to be admired, particularly with the publication of his second volume *Ballads in the Cumberland Dialect* (1805), receiving praise from Poets Laureate Robert Southey and William Wordsworth.

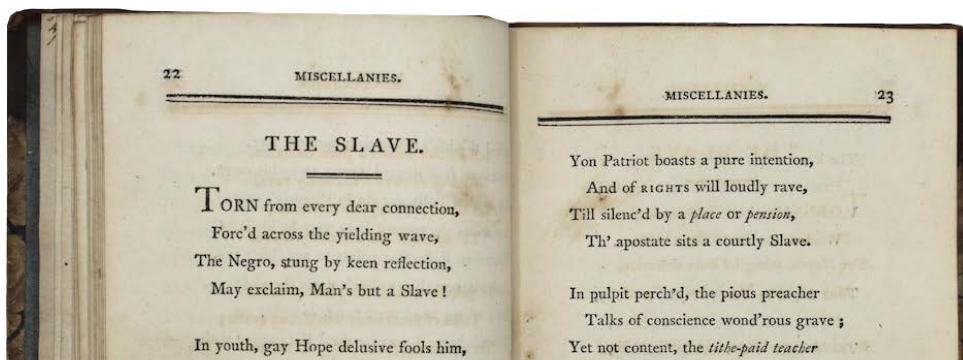
The collection notably includes the ten-stanza composition entitled simply 'The Slave', a poem which employs an enslaved African as a framing device for a critique of ambition;

*Torn from every dear connection,
 For'd across the yielding wave,
 The Negro, stung by keen reflection,
 May exclaim, Man's but a Slave!*

This literal condition of an enslaved African is juxtaposed in the following stanzas with metaphorical forms of 'slavery', such as pride and ambition, each further trivialising the opening lines.

ESTC T88949, Jackson p.229.

£ 625

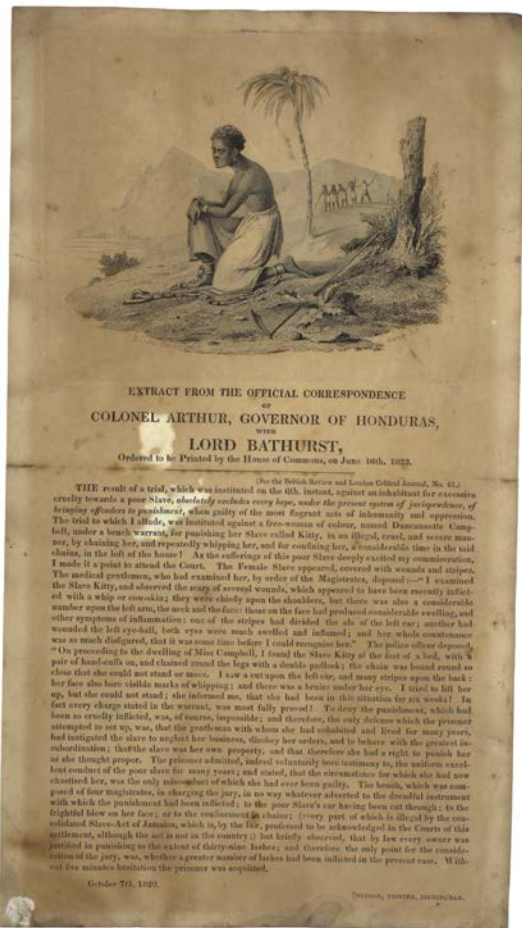


UNRECORDED PLEA ON BEHALF OF PUNISHED SLAVES

- 3) **[BATHURST, Lord]**. Extract from the official correspondence of colonel arthur, governor of honduras, with lord bathurst, Ordered to be Printed by the House of Commons, on Jun 16th. 1823..
Birmingham. Hudson, Printer; [s.d., c.1823].

Folio. Single leaf folio. Printed on one side only, with large engraved vignette of a shackled enslaved woman, engraved by Garner after a design by S. Lukes. Heavily browned, with some staining to recto and verso; evidently removed from a frame. Old horizontal fold with short tears, small integral tear at head to edge of engraved area.

An unrecorded broadside reprint of a key text in the abolitionist cause, printed in Birmingham under parliamentary order during the 1823 debates which led to the passing of the 'Canning Resolutions'; banning various slave-owning practices in the British Colonies, including the flogging of females, and the recognition of marriage between enslaved men and women.



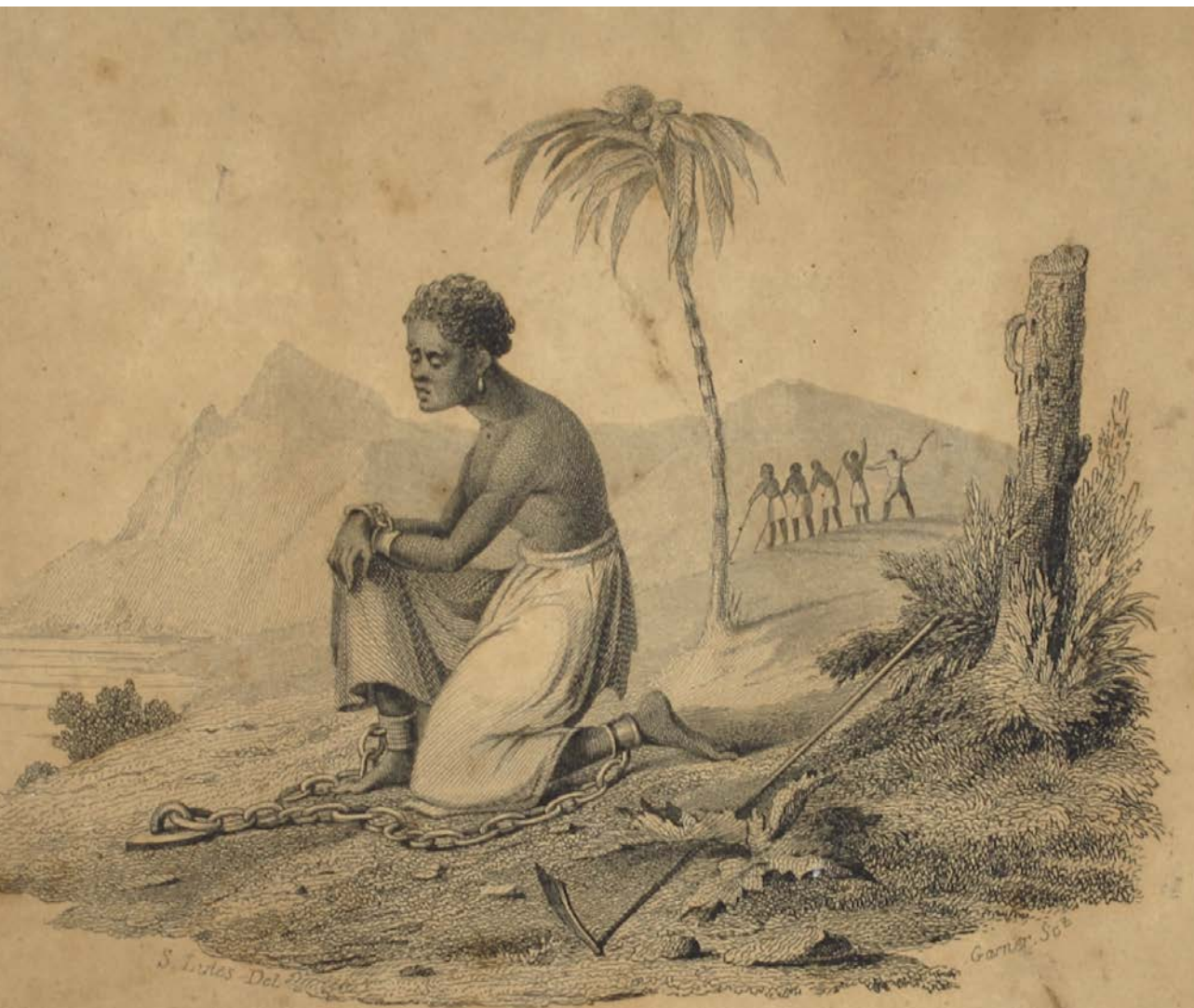
The broadside reprints extracts from an 1820 correspondence between **Sir George Arthur (1784-1854)**, then Lieutenant Governor of British Honduras, and **Henry, third Earl Bathurst (1762-1834)**, then Colonial Secretary, regarding the iniquity of 'the result of a trial...against an inhabitant for excessive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

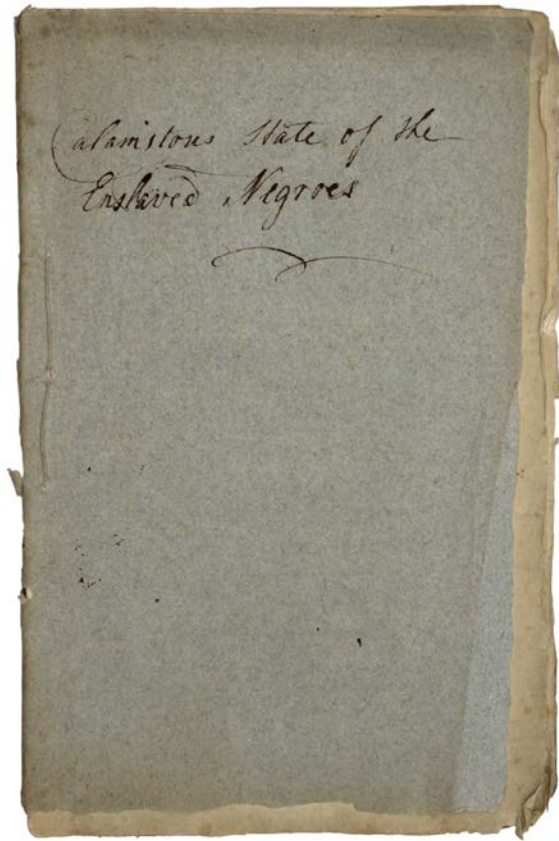
Lord Bathurst was known for his paternalistic administration as Colonial Secretary, and despite not supporting the abolition of the practice of slave-owning, was a gradual reformist, a friend of William Wilberforce and critical of mistreatment of the enslaved. Arthur, who had served in the British Army in various theatres during the Napoleonic Wars and was in command in both military and civil roles in British Honduras, was - as demonstrated - here critical of the exercise of justice by the elected magistrates of the Honduran landowning class, and considered amongst the earliest of humanitarian colonial governors. He notes that the prevailing laws allowed for 'punishing to the extent of thirty-

nine lashes; and therefore the only point for the consideration of the jury, was, whether a greater number of lashes had been inflicted in the present case'. As interpreted by the self-interested Honduran magistrates, who directed the jury as such and ignored other more stark allegations of criminality, this led to acquittal without 'five minutes hesitation'.

When this correspondence was cited in the Parliamentary debates, opponents of reform were quick to cite contradictory opinions on the condition of enslaved persons from amongst Arthur's own reports. However their cause - reliant upon generalities rather than specific examples such as a plight of Kitty - rightly lost out, with the Canning Resolutions and with it the reform of slave-owning in the colonies passed that same year.

£ 1,250





STITCHED, AS ISSUED

- 4) **BENEZET, Ant.** A caution to great Britain and her colonies, in a short representation of the calamitous state of the enslaved negroes in the british dominions.
Philadelphia Printed: London Reprinted. Sold by James Phillips, in George-Yard, Lombard-Street, 1784. New edition.

8vo. 46pp, [2]. With a terminal advertisement leaf. Stitched, as issued, in original powder-blue paper wrappers. Title inscribed in early manuscript to upper wrapper. A trifle creased, spine chipped, and a little marked to margins, else a fine copy in original state.

An entirely unsophisticated copy of the second London appearance of a significant pre-American Revolution abolitionist work by French-born American educationalist Anthony Benezet (1713-84).

Benezet's abolitionist credentials are unimpeachable; in addition to teaching Black Philadelphians in evening classes, he was responsible for encouraging the setting up of a Quaker school for both free and enslaved African children there. His involvement in local anti-slavery societies both within and without the Quaker faith was prodigious. His written output, including most notably *Some Historical Account of Guinea* (Philadelphia, 1771), were influential in inspiring the efforts of later abolitionists such as Thomas Clarkson, who read his works whilst preparing his entry for a 1785 Cambridge Latin essay prize on the subject.

J. Gardner

A
CAUTION
TO
GREAT BRITAIN
AND
HER COLONIES,
IN A
SHORT REPRESENTATION
OF THE
CALAMITOUS STATE of the
ENSLAVED NEGROES
IN THE
BRITISH DOMINIONS.
A NEW EDITION.

By ANT. BENEZET.

PHILADELPHIA Printed: LONDON Reprinted and
Sold by JAMES PHILLIPS, in GEORGE-YARD,
LOMBARD-STREET. 1784.

Originally published in Philadelphia (1767), *A caution to Great Britain* is a masterful survey of the extent and evils of the slave trade, published to 'more fully make known the aggravated iniquity attending the practice...whereby many thousands of our fellow-creates, as free as ourselves by nature...are yearly brought into inextricable and barbarous bondage, and many, very many, to miserable and untimely ends'. Included are surveys of the treatment of the enslaved in the West Indies, in 'our Southern provinces on the Continent', and of the capture of Africans for enslavement on the West Coast of African.

In addition, in quoting from other works both for and against slavery, Benezet's work forms at the same time a survey and somewhat a refutation of the other prevailing works on - and views regarding - the practice. Extracts from works by Burke, Whitfield and other lesser known writers on the subject appear interspersed throughout, with further recourse made to Hutcheson and Montesquieu in justification of his philosophical and Christian opposition.

The reason for the reappearance of this earlier text in London in 1784 is not clear within the text, but the early 1780s saw the burgeoning of the abolitionist movement proper in London. This cataloguer wonders whether James Phillips, who operated from George-Yard in Lombard St. between 1775 and 1829, who advertises three further works, including this author's own account of Guinea, was provoked by the presentation of the Quaker petition against slavery to Parliament in June 1783, or Benezet's death in May that year.

ESTC T28949. Howes B345; Sabin 4671.

£ 750

[4]

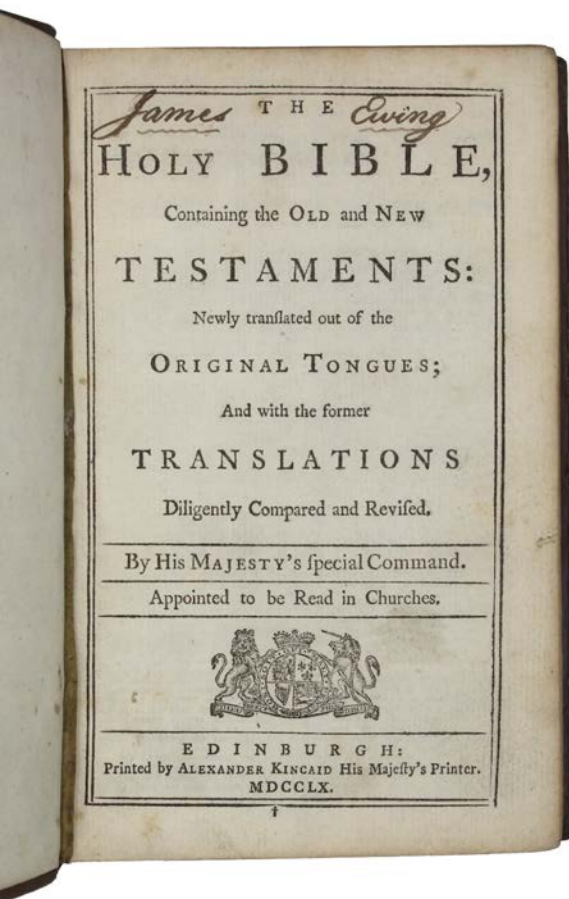
Christ's redeeming Grace, are yearly brought into inextricable and barbarous bondage; and many, very many, to miserable and untimely ends.

The Truth of this lamentable Complaint is so obvious to persons of candour, under whose notice it hath fallen, that several have lately published their sentiments thereon, as a matter which calls for the most serious consideration of all who are concerned for the civil or religious welfare of their Country. How an evil of so deep a dye, hath so long, not only passed uninterrupted by those in Power, but hath even had their Countenance, is indeed surprizing; and charity would suppose, must in a great measure have arisen from this, that many persons in government, both of the Clergy and Laity, in whose power it hath been to put a stop to the Trade, have been unacquainted with the corrupt motives which gives

[5]

and bold defiance; and spurns at all the principles both of natural and revealed Religion.

Much might justly be said of the temporal evils which attend this practice, as it is destructive of the welfare of human society, and of the peace and prosperity of every country, in proportion as it prevails. It might be also shewn, that it destroys the bonds of natural affection and interest, whereby mankind in general are united; that it introduces idleness, discourages marriage, corrupts the youth, ruins and debauches morals, excites continual apprehensions of dangers, and frequent alarms, to which the Whites are necessarily exposed from so great an increase of a People, that, by their Bondage and Oppressions, become natural enemies, yet, at the same time, are filling the places and eating the bread of those who would be the Support and Security of the Country. But as these and many more reflections of the same kind, may occur to a



A PLANTATION OWNER'S BIBLE

5) **[BIBLE, English - Authorised version]**. The Holy Bible, Containing the Old and New testaments: Newly translated out of the original tongues...
Edinburgh. Printed by Alexander Kincaid, [1760].

[836]pp. Printed in double columns. ESTC T166102.

[Bound with:] The psalms of david in metre...
Edinburgh. Printed by Alexander Kincaid, 1763.
 [72]pp. ESTC T91752.

12mo. In two volumes. Contemporary calf, tooled in gilt and blind, contrasting red morocco lettering-pieces. Heavily rubbed. Brocade pastedowns, some loss to front blank fly-leaves.

A handsomely bound combination of Edinburgh printed Bible and Psalter, once the property of a prominent Scottish plantation owner.

James Ewing of Strathleven (1775-1853) was one of Glasgow's most successful businessmen, sometime MP (1832-5) and Lord Provost (1832-3) for the city, and kept significant holdings of land and slaves in Jamaica. An influential plantation owner, he was instrumental in the establishment of the anti-abolition lobbying group Glasgow West India Association.

Herbert 1133.

£ 625

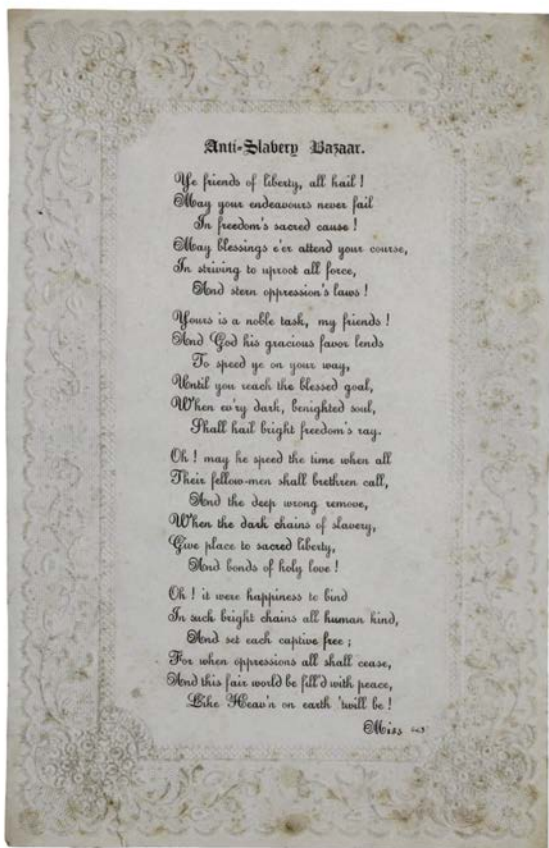


UNRECORDED BROADSIDE VERSE FOR ABOLITIONIST FUNDRAISER

- 6) [BOSTON FEMALE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY]. M. [Drop-head title:] Anti-Slavery Bazaar.
[s.i.]. [s.n., s.d., c 1849].

Dimensions 115 x 180mm. Single leaf broadside, printed in single column within elaborate and finely decorated embossed borders. Slight spotting and small marginal tear at foot.

*'Ye friends of liberty, all hail!
May your endeavours never fail
In freedom's sacred cause!
May blessings e'er attend your course,
In striving to uproot all force
And stern oppression's laws!*



A handsome broadside printing of a stirring four stanza verse, encouraging the fervent continuation of the abolitionist struggle, apparently composed for the 1849 Boston Anti-Slavery Bazaar.

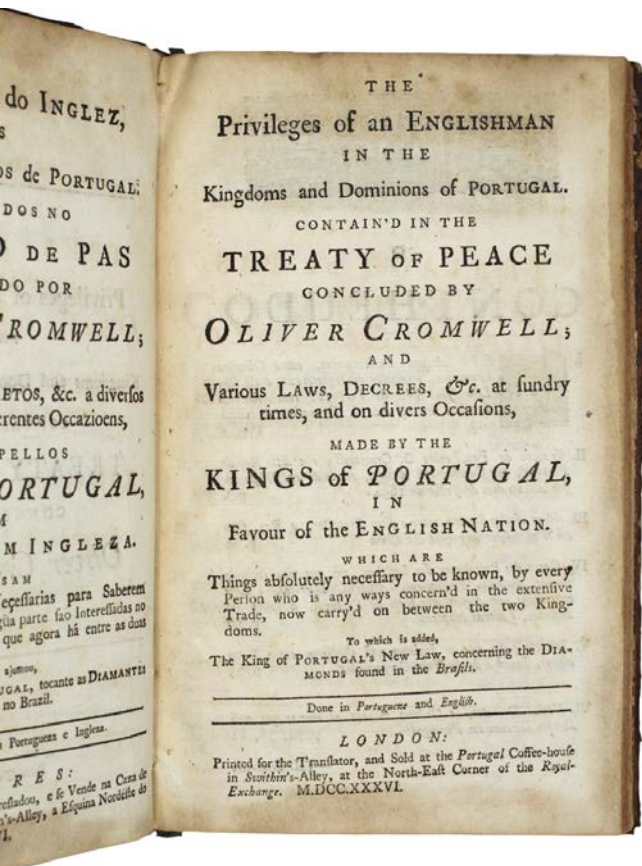
Whilst this broadside itself is undated, the same verse is identified in *The Liberator*, January 26 1849 as one of 'two poetical effusions' originating at the 16th such Bazaar, at Faneuil Hall, organised as a fundraiser for the cause by the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society. Given that this occurred in the same month, shortly before that issue was published, it is likely that the work - otherwise unknown - was composed for that occasion.

Signed, in print - both in this broadside printing, and in the periodical appearance - with a simple M, this copy has had this converted to read 'Miss ?GQS' in a minuscule manuscript hand, suggesting that the work - quite naturally given its reading at the Bazaar - originated from a female writer, perhaps a member of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society.

Unrecorded by OCLC and COPAC.

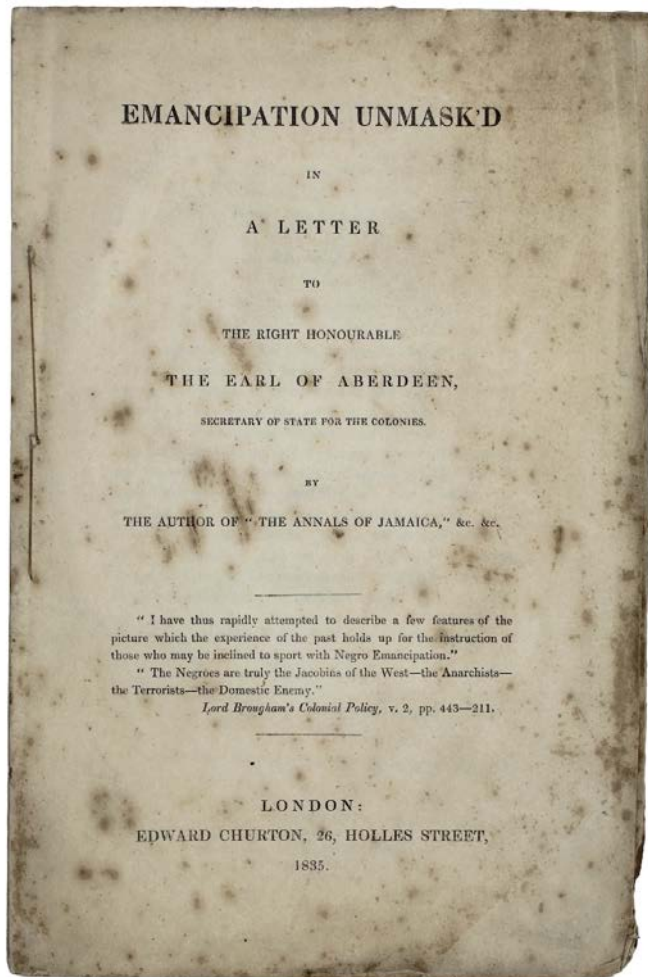
DIAMOND MINING IN BRAZIL

- 7) [BRAZIL]. The Privileges of an Englishman in the Kingdoms and Dominions of Portugal. Contain'd in the treaty of peace concluded by Oliver Cromwell; and Various Laws, Decrees, &c. at sundry times, and on divers Occasions, made by the kings of portugal, in Favour of the English Nation. Which are Things absolutely necessary to be known, by every Person who is any way concern'd in the extensive Trade, now carry'd on between the two Kingdoms. To which is added, The King of Portugal's New Law, concerning the Diamonds found in the Brasils. Done in Portugueze and English. London. Printed for the Translator, and Sold at the Portugal Coffee-house, 1736. First edition.



8vo. xv, [1], 117pp, [1]. With half-title and parallel English/Portuguese title and text. Contemporary mottled calf, gilt. Marbled endpapers. Some slight surface loss to lower board, spine, rubbing to edges, corners of boards exposed, chip to base of spine. Tear to blank fly-leaf, occasional browning and marginal tears. With the book-label of 'M. de Passac, chevalier de St-Louis a Vendome. Dept. de Loir-et-cher' to FEP.

A rare example of mid eighteenth century printed affirmation of the seventeenth century treaty rights secured for English traders in Portuguese South America, in a 1654 Peace Treaty, signed between Cromwell's England, and Portugal. A work that Thomas Jefferson was later - in 1791 as Secretary of State - to recommend to David Humphreys, the newly appointed U.S. Minister to Portugal.



A SUPREMACIST PLEA FOR EMIGRATION TO JAMAICA

- 8) [BRIDGES, Rev. George Wilson]. Emancipation unmask'd in a letter to the right honourable the earl of Aberdeen, Secretary of State for the colonies. London. Edward Churton, 1835. First edition.

8vo. 28pp. Stitched, as issued. A little creased and somewhat toned and marked, especially at front and end, and to fore-edges. Small marginal loss to final leaf.

An impassioned, caustic and colonial response the 1833 Slavery Abolition Act, by Rev. George W. Bridges (1788-1863), Anglican clergyman, rector of Mandeville, Jamaica, opponent of missionaries and defender of slavery, best known for his partially libellous *The Annals of Jamaica* (London, 1828).

The Annals, published when abolition was increasingly advocated by an evangelical movement in Britain, represented the minority viewpoint of a white colonist in the West Indies - himself the owner of several slaves - outnumbered by enslaved and free black residents, and warned of inevitable ruin for Jamaica in the event of the Anti-Slavery Society securing the abolition of the practice. *Emancipation Unmask'd*, published in the wake of that abolition, and the 1831-2 Jamaican revolt, represents his final attempt at securing colonial supremacy over the island and its newly-emancipated majority.

EMANCIPATION UNMASK'D.

Obsta principiis—Veniente occurrere morbo"—

"A race of men, such as the Africans, can only be kept in subjection by the whites so long as they are in chains :"*

"Men who have been so long accustomed to servitude and dependance are unfit for liberty suddenly acquired :"[†] and "no power under that which called them into existence could at once transform them into men capable of supporting the relations required by the constitution of a free and civilized community."[‡]

These are some of the aphorisms of my Lord Brougham in his elaborate work on Colonial Policy :—and to such we must doubtless pay all deference, since he therein professes to demonstrate "the utter unfitness of the negro character for the relations of voluntary labourers in a regular and civilized state :"[§] names the faculty of speech as "that which almost alone distinguishes them from the beasts which surround them :"[¶] the distinction of colour as an order instituted by the arrangements of nature, and marked by palpable and indelible symbols :"[¶]—asserting of their peculiar nature that "the industry of a savage, his habits of voluntary obedience, his capacity for enjoying civil and political rights, and in general his fitness for becoming the subject of a peaceful and regular community, is, if possible more limited than that of a mere slave."^{**}

* Brougham's Colonial Policy—vol. 2. p. 137.

† Ibid. v. 5. p. 506.

‡ Ibid. v. 2. p. 120.

§ Ibid. v. 2. p. 121.

¶ Ibid. v. 1. p. 70.

¶ Ibid. v. 1. p. 78.

** Ibid. v. 2. p. 135.

Whilst often making arguments referencing political economy, the previous writings of latter-day abolitionists such as Henry Brougham, and practicalities of colonial security, the work is entirely imbued with diabolical undertones, and often explicit white supremacism of wholly racist foundations. It should be no surprise, therefore, that Bridges' opposed apprenticeship and encourages extensive immigration from 'the over-burthened parishes and half-starving communities of Great Britain' via the 'establishment of an Emigration Company', leading to 'a permanent increasing class of labourers, producing an agricultural population, and eventually a tenantry, drawing ample measures from a country where riches are unrivalled.'

Rare. OCLC and COPAC together locates just five institutional copies in the UK (BL, Cambridge, Glasgow, Southampton and St. Andrews), and a single copy elsewhere (Jamaica).

Sabin 7822.

£ 1,250

THE
TWO CHARTERS
 OF THE
 SOCIETY
 FOR
 ADVANCING THE CHRISTIAN FAITH
 IN THE
British West India Islands,
 AND ELSEWHERE,
 WITHIN THE DIOCESES OF JAMAICA AND OF BARBADOES,
 AND THE LEEWARD ISLANDS, AND IN THE MAURITIUS:
 TO WHICH IS PREFIXED,
 A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE
 CHARITABLE FUND.
 LONDON:
 PRINTED BY RICHARD CLAY, BREAD-STREET-HILL,
 DOCTORS' COMMONS.
 1836.

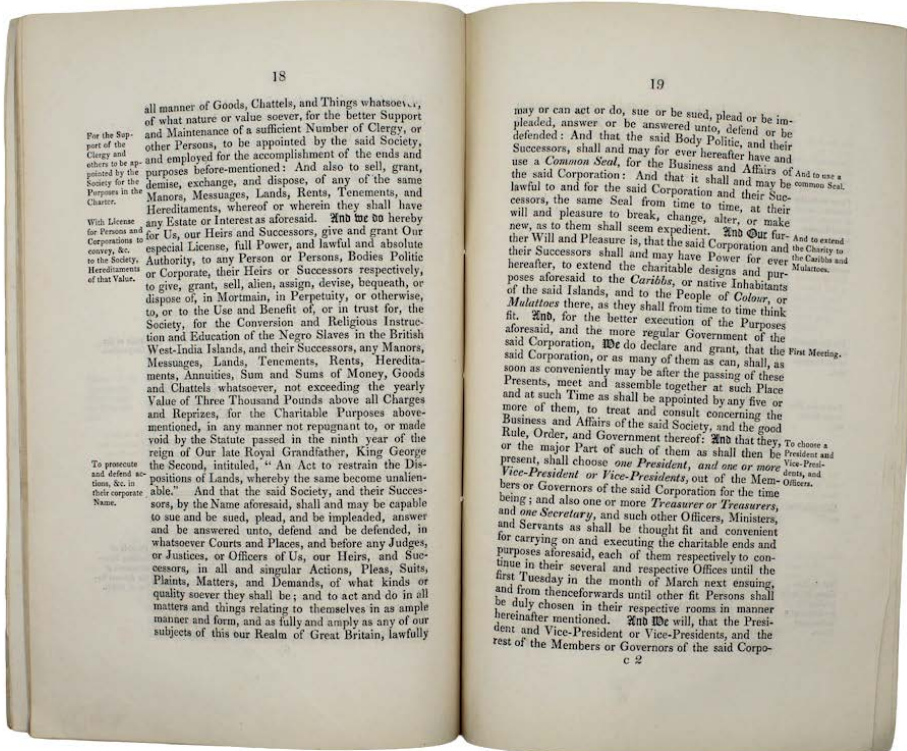
9) [BRITISH WEST INDIES]. The two charters of the society for advancing the christian faith in the British West India Islands, and elsewhere, within the dioceses of jamaica and of barbadoes, and the leeward islands, and in the mauritius: to which is prefixed, a short account of the charitable fund.
London. Printed by Richard Clay, 1836. First edition.

8vo. 32pp. Original publisher's marbled wrappers, printed paper lettering-piece to upper wrapper. Lightly rubbed, creased. Internally clean and crisp.

The first edition of an account of the charitable fund originally set up by Robert Boyle in 1691 for the Propagation of the Christian Religion amongst Infidels. This however was meant more for the native inhabitants of New England. The fund was re-instituted in 1791, after the American Revolution, and again in 1835, more specifically to educate the 'Negro Slaves in the British colonies', which at that time numbered half a million.

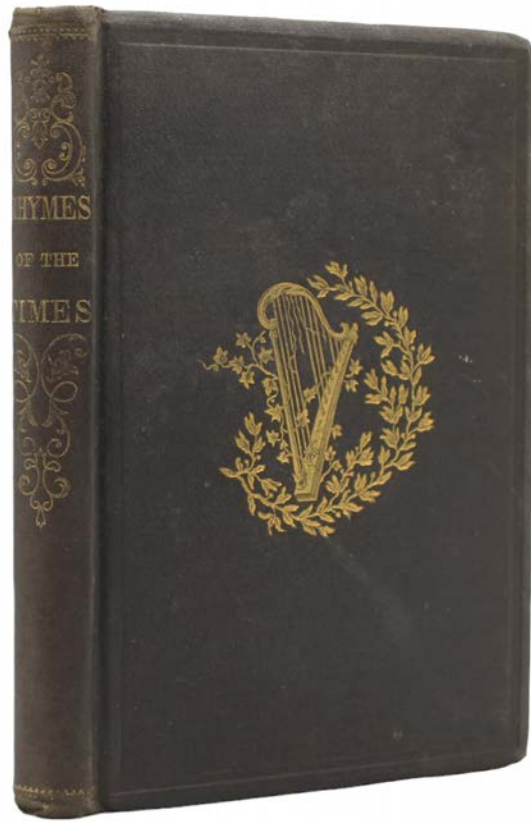
OCLC and COPAC together record copies at five locations (BL, Columbia, Lambeth, Trinity College Dublin, and University of the West Indies).

£ 250



all manner of Goods, Chattels, and Things whatsoever, of what nature or value soever for the better Support and Maintenance of a sufficient Number of Clergy, or other Persons, to be appointed by the said Society, and employed for the accomplishment of the ends and purposes before-mentioned: And also to sell, grant, demise, exchange, and dispose of, any of the same Manors, Messuages, Lands, Rents, Tenements, and Hereditaments, whereof or wherein they shall have any Estate or Interest as aforesaid. *And we do hereby give, grant, sell, alien, assign, devise, bequeath, or dispose of, in Mortmain, in Perpetuity, or otherwise, to, or to the Use and Benefit of, or in trust for, the Society, for the Conversion and Religious Instruction and Education of the Negro Slaves in the British West-India Islands, and their Successors, any Manors, Messuages, Lands, Tenements, Rents, Hereditaments, Annuities, Sum and Sums of Money, Goods and Chattels whatsoever, not exceeding the yearly Value of Three Thousand Pounds above all Charges and Expences, for the Charitable Purposes above-mentioned, in any manner not repugnant to, or made void by the Statute passed in the ninth year of the reign of Our late Royal Grandfather, King George the Second, intituled, "An Act to restrain the Dispositions of Lands, whereby the same become unalienable."* And that the said Society, and their Successors, by the Name aforesaid, shall and may be capable to sue and be sued, plead, and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended, in whatsoever Courts and Places, and before any Judges, or Justices, or Officers of Us, our Heirs, and Successors, in all and singular Actions, Pleas, Suits, Complaints, Matters, and Demands, of what kinds or quality soever they shall be; and to act and do in all matters and things relating to themselves in as ample manner and form, and as fully and apply as any of our subjects of this our Realm of Great Britain, lawfully

may or can act or do, sue or be sued, plead or be impleaded, answer or be answered unto, defend or be defended: And that the said Body Politic, and their Successors, shall and may for ever hereafter have and use a Common Seal, for the Business and Affairs of the said Corporation: And that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Corporation and their Successors, the same Seal from time to time, at their will and pleasure to break, change, alter, or make new, as to them shall seem expedient. *And Our further Will and Pleasure is, that the said Corporation and their Successors shall and may have Power for ever hereafter, to extend the charitable designs and purposes aforesaid to the Caribbs, or native Inhabitants of the said Islands, and to the People of Colour, or fit. And for the better execution of the Purposes aforesaid, and the more regular Government of the said Corporation, We do declare and grant, that the said Corporation, or as many of them as can, shall, as soon as conveniently may be after the passing of these Presents, meet and assemble together at such Place and at such Time as shall be appointed by any five or more of them, to treat and consult concerning the Business and Affairs of the said Society, and the good Rule, Order, and Government thereof: And that they, or the major Part of such of them as shall then be present, shall choose one President, and one or more Vice-President or Vice-Presidents, out of the Members or Governors of the said Corporation for the time being; and also one or more Treasurer or Treasurers, and one Secretary, and such other Officers, Ministers, and Servants as shall be thought fit and convenient for carrying on and executing the charitable ends and purposes aforesaid, each of them respectively to continue in their several and respective Offices until the first Tuesday in the month of March next ensuing, and from thenceforwards until other fit Persons shall be duly chosen in their respective rooms in manner and form hereinafter mentioned. And We will, that the President and Vice-President or Vice-Presidents, and the rest of the Members or Governors of the said Corporation*



INCLUDES VERSE ON EMANCIPATION

- 10) **BRUCHHAUSEN, C.** Rhymes of the times and other chimes.
New York. [S. Angell], 1870. First edition.

8vo. 210pp, [4]. With a mounted albumen portrait frontispiece and a terminal leaf of advertisements. Original publisher's black cloth, stamped in gilt and blind, A.E.G. Extremities marked, lightly rubbed. Recent bookplate of Robert J. Hayhurst to FEP, scattered spotting. Signed by the author beneath albumen portrait: 'C. Bruchhausen / 1869'.

The sole edition of homeopathist physician Caspar Bruchhausen's (1806-1891) only published collection of poetry, which includes, under the heading 'Echoes of Late Events', several compositions relating to the period of reconstruction following the American Civil War, including 'Emancipation, January 1, 1863':

*The die is cast and broken is the spell,
Of Slavery is rung the funeral knell,
Of Liberty begun the jubilee,
Lincoln at last proclaiming God's decree,
That men of any color should be free.'*

PRESENTATION COPY

- 11) **BURBIDGE, John.** *The Slave Trade, and other poems.*
London. J.H. Jackson, 1847. First edition.

8vo. [2], 24pp. Original publisher's green cloth over card boards. A little rubbed and marked, some damp-staining to endpapers and preliminaries, hinges starting. Light spotting to text. Presentation copy, inscribed 'Louisa Sarah Laufear from Dear Mrs Burbidge, Thursday Sept. 2nd 1847' to head of title.

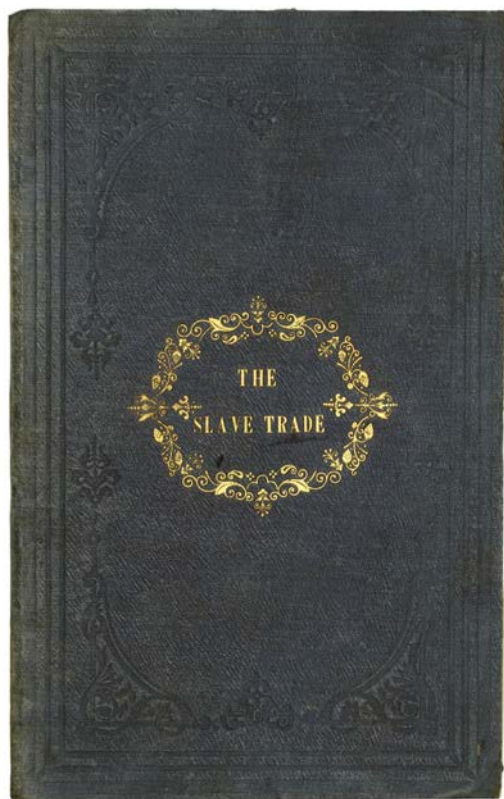
*'Go then, and aid the cause of God and
man,
Though much ye cannot do - do all ye can -
Rise for the wrongs that Afric's sons
oppress'
And leave for Him to sanctify and bless.'*

A rare collection of devotional verse, printed in Oxford, and led by the seven-page title poem exploring the moral horrors of the transatlantic slave trade, the practice's continuation in certain parts of the world, and the consequent risks 'incurred by the nation that supports them'.

The rhyming couplets of 'The Slave Trade', which closes with a combination of Whiggist progressivism and Christian redemption, are followed by two pages of footnotes relating details of references within the verse. The sources cited for these suggest that the author was especially familiar with the works of Mungo Park and Thomas Buxton.

Of the author little is known, and although a contemporary review in the *Athenaeum* suggests that the 'theme so directly claiming the protection of the Muse' defends the 'appeal itself...against imperfect execution', indicating perhaps that the times were receptive to a work of this nature - both John Burbidge and *The Slave Trade* appear to have sunk almost without trace.

COPAC and OCLC together locate just three copies worldwide (BL, Liverpool and NY Historical Society).



THE
ANALOGY
OF
RELIGION,
NATURAL AND REVEALED,
TO THE
CONSTITUTION AND COURSE OF NATURE.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,
TWO BRIEF DISSERTATIONS:
I. On Personal Identity. II. On the Nature of Virtue.
TOGETHER WITH
A CHARGE delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of
Durham, at the Primary Visitation, in the Year MDCCLI.
By JOSEPH BUTLER, LL.D.
LATE LORD BISHOP OF DURHAM.

*Ejus (Analogiæ) hæc vis est, ut id quod dubium est, ad aliquid
simile de quo non quaeritur, referat; ut incerta certis probet.*
QUINT. INST. ORAT. L. I. C. 6.

A NEW EDITION, CORRECTED.
WITH A
P R E F A C E,
GIVING SOME ACCOUNT OF THE CHARACTER AND WRITINGS
OF THE AUTHOR,
By SAMUEL, LORD BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER.

LONDON:
Printed for J. F. and C. RIVINGTON, and G. and T. WILKIE, in
St. Paul's Church Yard; and S. HAYES, *Oxford-Street*.
M.DCC.LXXXVIII.

12) BUTLER, Joseph. The analogy of religion, natural and revealed, to the constitution and course of nature...
London. Printed for J. F. and C. Rivington, 1788. New edition, corrected.

8vo. lxxvii, [13], 477pp, [3]. With a terminal leaf of advertisements. Contemporary gilt-ruled tree-calf, contrasting red morocco lettering-piece. Rubbed, spine sunned. Small hole to text of leaf N5 (without loss of sense), tears to text of leaf N7 (without loss of sense), loss to upper corners of leaves Z7-8, inked ownership inscription of James Ewing to recto of front blank fly-leaf.

First published 1736, Church of England clergyman Joseph Butler's (1692-1752) *Analogy* is a significant work of eighteenth-century natural theology, outlining the similarities between religious and scientific order indicating a common originator; God.

James Ewing of Strathleven (1775-1853) was one of Glasgow's most successful businessmen, sometime MP (1832-5) and Lord Provost (1832-3) for the city, and kept significant holdings of land and slaves in Jamaica. An influential plantation owner, he was instrumental in the establishment of the anti-abolition lobbying group Glasgow West India Association.

ESTC T116202, PMM 193 (for the first edition).

£ 125

James Ewing

STRICTURES

ON A

LIFE OF WILLIAM WILBERFORCE

BY THE REV. W. WILBERFORCE, AND
THE REV. S. WILBERFORCE.

BY

THOMAS CLARKSON, M.A.

Noque premendo alium me extollere velim. — Liv.
*Motto to the Cambridge Prize Essay
on the Slave Trade, 1785.*

WITH A CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN
LORD BROUGHAM AND MR. CLARKSON;

ALSO A SUPPLEMENT, CONTAINING
REMARKS ON THE EDINBURGH REVIEW OF MR. WILBERFORCE'S LIFE,
ETC.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR
LONGMAN, ORME, BROWN, GREEN, & LONGMANS,
PATERNOSTER-BOW.

1838.

13) CLARKSON, Thomas. *Strictures on a life of William Wilberforce.*

London. Longman, Orme, Brown, Green, & Longmans, 1838. First edition.

8vo. xv, [1], 136pp. Uncut in original publisher's buff paper boards, later rebacked, printed paper lettering-piece. Boards rubbed, marked, bumped, and scored. Recent shelf-label of Peter A. Crofts to recto of FFEP, scattered spotting.

The sole edition of abolitionist Thomas Clarkson's (1760-1846) retort to accusations levelled by the sons of William Wilberforce in their 1838 biography of their illustrious father, in which they insinuated that Clarkson had been remunerated for his work against the slave trade.

£ 125

the society, be required to pay them. The reader will the more easily comprehend the nature and the extent of this sort of expenditure, by my referring him to Mr. Wilberforce's Life, on the occasion of a trial at the Old Bailey arising out of the slave-trade. In his Diary he says, "Paid Williams's bill for expenses of Dowlin and Devereux's trial, 200*l.*;" and afterwards, "Paid remainder of Williams's bill, *unfairly coming upon me*, 500*l.*" Here then is a bill for one *single trial*, amounting to 700*l.*, which Mr. Wilberforce had to pay; and we find him complaining of its *coming unfairly upon him*. Would even Mr. Wilberforce, though a rich man, have been degraded had he allowed others to participate in this expense? I think he would not. On my speaking of the unfairness of his being permitted to defray the whole of the expense, to one of his most confidential friends; he replied, "Do not make yourself uneasy about it; it is the intention of some of his friends, whom you know, to reimburse him." Whether he, in fact, accepted of this reimbursement, I cannot tell. Now this, which, in *one* instance, occurred to Mr. Wilberforce, occurred to me repeatedly. The very business I had undertaken naturally exposed me to such liabilities. I therefore, accented of the

insensible of the intended insult in its needless introduction in the Life of Mr. Wilberforce; needless, certainly, as respects the illustration of his character; though it may have been thought useful by these biographers as assisting their determination to represent me as a *paid* or *rewarded agent*. That there may be no misapprehension on such a subject, I affirm solemnly, that I, neither on this, nor on any other occasion, received either payment or reward for any labour or service in this cause. My character would not have suffered if I had; but, though not rich, I was independent.

But I not only received this money, as the biographers state,—they also wish it to be believed, that I obtained it by means of importunate applications; and for this purpose they make an extract from a letter of mine to Mr. Wilberforce, in which I name certain persons whom I suggest he should apply to; and, in order to fix the reader's attention to this letter, intimations are made, in more than one part of the book, of *sorrow* at the *necessity* of making known what they would have their readers to suppose so discreditable to me. Happily for me, all they write themselves is *con-*

A LIVERPOOL TRADER IN NIGER

14) **COLE, William.** *Life in the niger or, the Journal of an African Trader.*
London. Saunders, Otley, and Co., 1862. First edition.

8vo. [4], 208pp. With a half-title. Original publisher's gilt-stamped green cloth. Rubbed, bumped, and cocked. Upper hinge exposed, very occasional light spotting.

The sole edition of a series of anecdotal reminiscences by Liverpool trader William Cole recording his experiences operating a factory in Aboh, Niger in 1859.

The conditions which Cole endured were frequently demanding. His account of a visit to the harbourage at Ohvos's'so, 'the principal palm-oil and slave depot in the Niger' is remarkably vivid. Following an encounter with a party of slave-dealers, Cole dubbed the port 'the centre of barbarity and slavery', Nonetheless, Cole was unsympathetic with the lot of the slave as opposed to the plight of British labourer: 'I'll be bound to say that a slave here is not so oppressively treated and taxed as our own unpitied artisans...What has been done for our own countrymen in comparison to what has been, and is doing, to ameliorate the sufferings of the so-called unpitied negroes?'. He continues to provide extracts from an unnamed source relating the expenditure of tax money on suppressing the slave trade, declaring that 'centuries must elapse before slavery will be lessened; and moreover, lives, and many too, will have to be wasted in an attempt to circinate Africa'.

£ 375

LIFE IN THE NIGER

OR, THE

Journal of an African Trader

BY

WILLIAM COLE,
(OF LIVERPOOL.)



LONDON:
SAUNDERS, OTLEY, AND CO.,
66, BROOK STREET, HANOVER SQUARE.
1862.

twelve, the white man's reward. Talk about civilization indeed! do not the promoters in many cases seek

"A bubble reputation"?

And I here declare that centuries must elapse before slavery will be lessened; and moreover, lives, and many too, will have to be wasted in an attempt to circinate Africa.

Here is an extract (an old one truly, but none the worse for that) forcibly detailing how one portion of our sweated taxation is expended:—

"FACTS CONCERNING THE SLAVE TRADE.

"It is impossible, perhaps, to give an exact estimate of the number of slaves

"There is not only the direct expense incurred by the cruisers which have been employed on the coast of Africa, the West Indies, and Brazil, but that which has been paid to foreign powers to secure their co-operation, the expenditure in and for Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast, and Fernando Po, bounties paid to captors of slavers, salaries to the mixed commissions, pensions, &c. &c.

"According to the latest estimate, the charge for the suppression of the slave trade is stated as follows:—

Vessels on the West Coast.	£291,501
And for vessels not exclusively employed on the coast.	£414,953
	£706,454

THE
L I F E,
REMARKABLE
A D V E N T U R E S
AND
P Y R A C I E S,
OF
Captain SINGLETON :

CONTAINING

An ACCOUNT of his being set on Shore in the Island of *Madagascar*, his Settlement there, with a Description of the Place and Inhabitants : Of his Passage from thence, in a *Paraguay*, to the main Land of *Africa*, with an Account of the Customs and Manners of the People : His great Deliverances from the barbarous Natives and wild Beasts : Of his meeting with an *Englishman*, a Citizen of *London*, among the *Indians*, the great Riches he acquired, and his Voyage home to *England*.

As also the Captain's Return to Sea, with an Account of his many Adventures and Pyracies with the famous Captain *Avery* and others.

THE THIRD EDITION.

L O N D O N :

Printed for F. NOBLE, in *Holborn*; J. NOBLE, in *St. Martin's Court*; T. LOWNDES, in *Fleet-Street*; and J. JOHNSON and B. DAVENPORT, in *Paternoster Row*.

MDCCLXVIII.

PIRACY AND THE SLAVE TRADE

15) [DEFOE, Daniel]. The life, remarkable adventures and pyracies, of Captain Singleton: containing An Account of his being set on Shore in the Island Madagascar, his Settlement there, with a Description of the Place and Inhabitants: Of his Passage from thence, in a Paraguay, to the main Land of Africa...As also the Captain's Return to Sea, and an account of his many Adventures and Pyracies with the famous Captain Avery and others.

London. Printed for F. Noble., 1768. Third edition.

12mo. 299pp, [1]. Contemporary gilt-ruled sheep, remains of old paper lettering-piece to head of spine. Heavily rubbed, with boards exposed at corners, loss to spine at head and foot, upper joint naively strengthened, FFEP and title neatly reattached at gutter. With the eighteenth-century book label of 'James Arnot. His Book, at Perth. 1784' to FEP. Several early ownership inscriptions, including those of Patrick Craigie, to blanks at front and end. Browning, staining, occasional marginal loss or pencil trials and chipping throughout.

A late eighteenth-century edition of Daniel Defoe's (1660?-1731) swashbuckling pirate novel, originally published in the year after the first appearance of his canonical *Robinson Crusoe* (1719).

A novel of two parts; the first - almost entirely on land - finds the eponymous Captain in an overland trek across Africa after he was stranded in Madagascar following involvement in a mutiny; the second - almost entirely at sea - follows Singleton's piratical career in the West Indies, the coasts of South America, and to the East Indies via the Red Sea and Persian gulf.

Written at the close of the so-called Golden Age of Piracy, Defoe's work explores various aspects of the transforming picture of it, reflective of its successful suppression in the Atlantic by the Royal Navy, who were by the 1720s increasingly involved in protecting East India Company ships elsewhere.

More recent scholarship on the novel has drawn attention to the references to slavery and the slave trade made within the novel, most significantly when Singleton's pirates encounter 'a large Ship with upwards of 600 negroes, Men and Women, Boys and Girls, and not one Christian, or White Man, on board'. What follows, when it becomes apparent that this was a slave-ship whose crew had been overthrown, is a well-crafted exploration by Defoe not only of the difficulties of



THE
A D V E N T U R E S
O F
CAPT. SINGLETON.

AS it is usual for great Persons, whose Lives have been remarkable, and whose Actions deserve recording to Posterity, to insist much upon their Originals, give full Accounts of their Families, and the Histories of their Ancestors; so, that I may be methodical, I shall do the same, though I can look but a very little Way into my Pedigree, as you will see presently.

If I may believe the Woman, whom I was taught to call Mother, I was a little Boy, of about two Years old, very well dressed, had a Nursery-Maid to tend me, who took me out on a fine Summer's Evening into the Fields towards *Islington*, as she pretended, to give the Child some Air; a little Girl being with her, of twelve or fourteen Years old, that lived in the Neighbourhood. The Maid, whether by Appointment or otherwise, meets with a Fellow, her Sweet-heart, as I suppose; he carries her into a Public-House, to give her a Pot and a Cake; and while they were toying in the House,

A 2

overcoming prejudices, but also of the very nature of the slave-trade itself - troubling to many contemporaries, including the author. The Quaker Surgeon William, often a voice of rationality, appeals to the better nature of the narrating pirate and his crew with regard to their next actions, discouraging crew some of the latter from 'cutting them all in Pieces' or 'torturing some of them to make them confess' by suggesting that: 'it was nothing but what, if they were in the Negroes Condition, they would do if they could; and that the Negroes really had the highest Injustice done them, to be sold for Slaves without their Consent; and that the Law of Nature dictated it to them; that they ought not to kill them, and that it would be wilful Murder to do it'. Unfortunately the commercial ambitions of the avaricious pirates, and even the relatively enlightened William, did not preclude his taking command of the ship personally and 'in less than five weeks' selling 'all his negroes' to Portuguese planters on the American coast.

Perhaps unsurprisingly, given it was printed on relatively poor mid eighteenth-century paper and in many cases surely read to pieces, few copies of the third edition of this novel have survived. OCLC and COPAC together locate just three in British libraries (BL, Cambridge and NLS), with only six further in North America (Case Western, Delaware, Texas A&M, Toronto, UCLA, Yale).

ESTC T69686, Furbank & Owens 209 (for the first edition), Moore 435 (for the first edition).

£ 1,250

THE SLAVE CAPTAIN;

A LEGEND OF LIVERPOOL.

BY JOHN DIGNAN,

AUTHOR OF "A ROMANCE OF LIVERPOOL LIFE."

LONDON:

T. C. NEWBY, 72, MORTIMER STREET, CAVENDISH
SQUARE.

LIVERPOOL:

JOHN DIGNAN, AT HIS NEWSPAPER AND ADVER-
TISING OFFICE, SOUTH JOHN-STREET.

—
1847.

LIVERPOOL BRICKS SET IN AFRICAN BLOOD

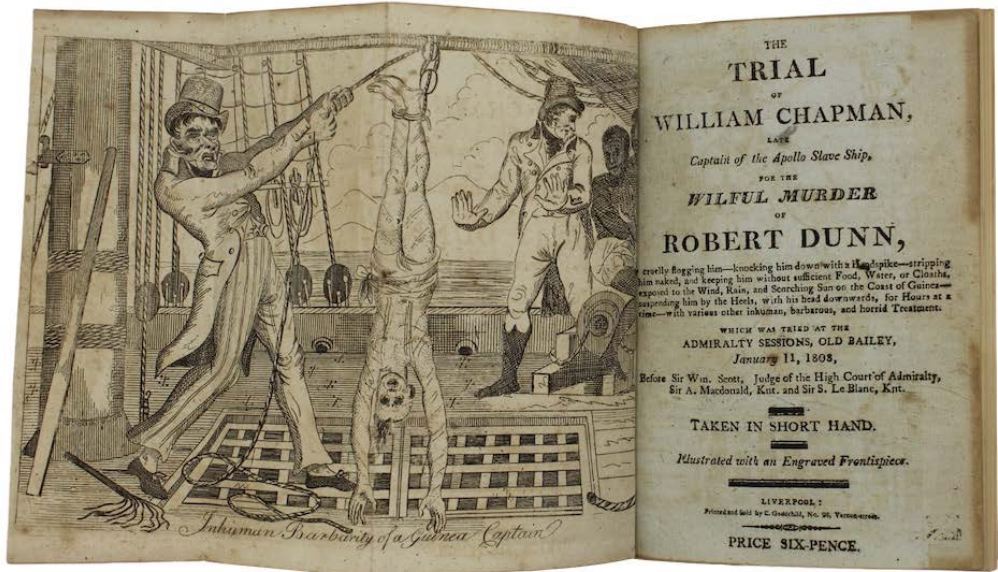
16) **DIGNAN, John.** The slave captain; a legend of liverpool.
London: T. C. Newby. Liverpool: John Dignan, 1847. First edition.

12mo. 288pp. With an engraved double frontispiece. Original publisher's blind-stamped brown cloth, lettered in gilt to spine. Rubbed, heavily marked, corners bumped, spine dulled, a trifle cocked. Frontispiece detached, very occasional light spotting.

The sole edition of Liverpoolian newspaper publisher John Dignan's second and final published work; a society novel set at the height of slave trade when 'every Liverpool brick was cemented in African blood', and centred on an imperious slaver, the narrative oscillating between Britain and the West Indies.

As Dignan notes in his prefatory remarks 'the basework of the story was communicated some years since by one of a race now nearly extinct - an old African Slave Captain'. The novel is imbued with a certain verisimilitude through the mention of real life Liverpoolian locations and notably, in one instance, the appearance of abolitionist William Roscoe who opines on the 'curse of slavery'.

£ 250



UNRECORDED LIVERPOOL EDITION

- 17) [DUNN, Robert]. The trial of william chapman, late Captain of the Apollo Slave Ship, for the wilful murder of robert dunn, By cruelly flogging him-knocking him down with a Handspike-stripping him naked, and keeping him without sufficient Food, Water, or Cloaths, exposed to the Wind, Rain, and Scorching Sun on the Coast of Guinea - suspending him by the Heels, with his head downwards, for Hours at a time - with various other inhuman, barbarous, and horrid Treatment. Which was tried at the admiralty sessions, old bailey, January 11, 1808...Illustrated with an Engraved Frontispiece. *Liverpool. Printed and Sold by C. Goddchild, No. 94, Vernon-street, [s.d., c.1807].*

Small quarto. 23pp, [1]. With a folding engraved frontispiece. Later gilt-tooled red hard-grained half morocco, marbled boards, neatly rebacked. Rubbed to extremities. Frontispiece expertly remounted, some browning and occasional paper flaw, without loss.

An entirely unrecorded edition of a harrowing account of life aboard a Liverpool slaving ship in the very final years of the Transatlantic slave trade, and specifically of punishments allegedly meted out, resulting in several deaths of crew members and a passenger, aboard a voyage from Liverpool to Calabar, and back, by Slaver captain William Chapman.

The main charge upon which the latter's Admiralty Sessions trial centred was that his systemic mistreatment of 'a boy by the name of Robert Dunn - a relation of Mr. Bray, one of the owners' - including flogging with the cat o'nine tails, and 'having him suspended by the body with chains and ropes, for six hours at a time', leading to his death. That the Apollo was clearly not a happy ship, and that the Captain was secure in his leadership, is well attested to by the witness statement of not only its surgeon John Scott, who was responsible for the accused's apprehension upon reaching Montserrat in June 1807 during the return leg of the voyage, but also no fewer than four members of the 25-strong crew, who testified that Chapman meant to kill Dunn. Indeed, following the reading of the verdict over the main charge, more details of two further crew deaths are revealed.

TRIAL, &c.

INDICTMENT.

WILLIAM CHAPMAN was indicted for that he, on the first day of March in the forty-seventh year of his Majesty's reign, and on divers other times between that day and the 31st of March, then next following, with force of arms upon the high seas, within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England, about the distance of one league from New Calabar, on the coast of Atrica, and divers other places within the jurisdiction aforesaid, in and upon a certain ship called the Apollo, of which he the said William Chapman was master, violently and feloniously did assault one Robert Dunn, then being in, and belonging to the said ship; and that he then and there with force and arms wilfully, and with malice aforethought did strip the said Robert Dunn, and caused him to be stripped and deprived of his cloaths, whereby the said Robert Dunn being naked on board the said ship was exposed to the rain, wind and sun, and other inclemency of the weather, and feloniously did refuse to give or allow, or suffer to be given or allowed sufficient meat, drink and other necessaries proper and requisite for the sustenance and maintenance of his body; and that he then and there with a certain instrument made of wood and divers pieces of iron, called a cat, which he then and there held in his right hand, feloniously and with malice aforethought did beat and strike the said Robert Dunn, in and upon his head, back, stomach, sides and arms, hereby giving to the said Robert Dunn divers wounds. And that with a certain other instrument called a hand-spike which he then and there held in both hands feloniously and violently did beat and strike the said Robert Dunn upon his head, back, stomach, and arms, thereby giving to the said Robert Dunn, divers wounds, bruises, and contusions; and that he then and there with force and arms did tie, fix, and fasten, and caused to be tied, fixed, and fastened certain cords to the right wrist of the said Robert Dunn, and thereby and therewith did hang up and suspend the said Robert Dunn for the space of four

Chapman's defence, which was ultimately successful, was that he 'had the misfortune to...command a set of men of the most wicked and mutinous dispositions who took every possible opportunity of disobeying my orders and of insulting me personally'. In his written defence all blame for the 'loss of lives of some of the crew and slaves was owing' to the inattention of the ship's surgeon, and that the latter's motivation for bringing his accusations was that he was himself punished by Chapman.

The cruel irony of this work is that the 'inhuman, barbarous, and horrid Treatment' for which the Apollo's Captain was on trial, including punishments depicted by the elaborate unsigned frontispiece engraving captioned 'Inhuman Barbarity of a Guinea Captain', refer only to punishments alleged against crew members. The 'two hundred and thirty-six slaves on board', of which 'a considerable number...died' are only mentioned in passing by Scott, and other witnesses, in relation to the allegations of crimes against the crew, or Dunn. Indeed, a character reference provided to the court by a fellow ship's Captain, Jonathan D'Arcy notes that on another voyage Chapman - who by his own account was 'an ignorant and illiterate man' who had 'followed a seafaring life since I was ten years of age' - had 'volunteered' in place of a dead surgeon, and 'conducted himself with great humanity to the seamen and slaves'.

Chapman's acquittal for the death of Dunn created a public outcry, as attested to in the account of the proceedings against newspapermen John Harriott Hart Henry White, who were ultimately found guilty of libel against the Judge and Jurors of this trial in alleging a miscarriage of justice. However, accounts of the Chapman trial have sunk almost without trace. Whether the fall out of this conviction deterred later printers is unknown, but apart from this unrecorded edition, from the recently dispersed library of **William St Clair (1937-2021)**, author of *The Grand Slave Emporium: Cape Coast Castle and the British Slave Trade* (2006), just two other editions, both printed at London - by John Fairburn, and Jones & Bumford respectively - are recorded by the usual databases.

Unrecorded by OCLC and COPAC.

£ 2,500

AN
INSTITUTE
OF THE
LAW OF SCOTLAND.

IN FOUR BOOKS.

In the Order of Sir GEORGE MACKENZIE'S
Institutions of that Law.

By JOHN ERSKINE, Esq; of Carnock, ADVOCATE,
Some time Professor of SCOTS LAW in the University of Edinburgh.

THE THIRD EDITION.

Enlarged by ADDITIONAL NOTES, and IMPROVED.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

EDINBURGH:
PRINTED FOR BELL & BRADFUTE,
BOOKSELLERS TO THE FACULTY OF ADVOCATES.
M.DCC.XCIII.

A PLANTATION OWNER'S INSTITUTES

18) **ERSKINE, John.** An institute of the law of scotland. In four books. In the Order of Sir George Mackenzie's Institutions of that Law. *Edinburgh. Printed for Bell & Bradfute, 1793. Third edition.*

Folio. Two volumes bound as one. x, 813pp, [57]. With a terminal leaf of publisher's advertisements. Contemporary calf, contrasting red morocco lettering-piece. Rubbed and marked, slight loss to head and foot of spine. Contemporary inked ownership inscription of James Ewing to recto of FFEP, very occasional light spotting.

A revised and enlarged edition of jurist and advocate John Erskine of Carnock's (1695-1768) authoritative and influential account of Scots law, first published posthumously in 1773, from the Scottish library of a plantation owner.

James Ewing of Strathleven (1775-1853) was one of Glasgow's most successful businessmen, sometime MP (1832-5) and Lord Provost (1832-3) for the city, and kept significant holdings of land and slaves in Jamaica. An influential plantation owner, he was instrumental in the establishment of the anti-abolition lobbying group Glasgow West India Association.

ESTC N7730.

£375

James Ewing
1795

STATISTICS OF FRENCH COLONIAL SLAVERY

19) [FRENCH COLONIES]. Notices statistiques sur les colonies françaises. Imprimées par ordre de m. le vice-amiral de rosamel, ministre secrétaire d'état de la marine et des colonies.

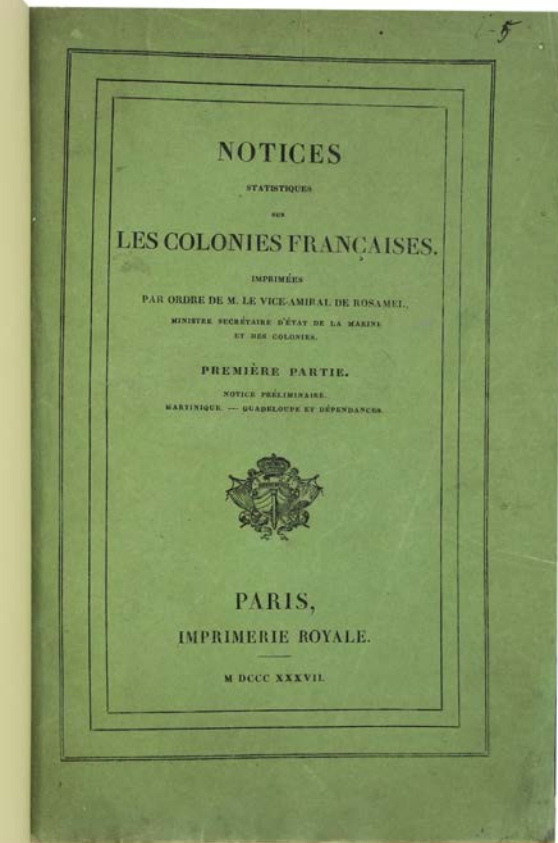
Paris. Imprimerie Royale, 1837-40.

8vo. Four separately issued parts. In four volumes. [4], iii, [1], 248; [6], 271, [1]; [4], ii, 320; [4], 216pp. Uncut and largely unopened in modern navy cloth, contrasting black calf lettering-pieces. Remnants of original publisher's printed wrappers laid down and bound in. Extremities a trifle rubbed and marked. Scattered spotting.

Annual reports concerning the French colonies of Martinique, Guadeloupe and dependencies, Guyana, Reunion, Senegal and dependencies, and French establishments in India, Mayotte and dependencies, Sainte-Marie de Madagascar, Saint-Pierre and Miquelon.

There is a preliminary notice concerning all the French colonies. The *Notice statistique sur la Martinique* includes a brief history of the colony and chapters on topography, meteorology, legislation, finance, and commerce. The chapter on population (as of 31st December 1835) includes those classified as free white men, free men of colour, and the enslaved, divided into broad age groups. Similar tabulations are presented for Guadeloupe and Dependencies. The second part provides population and vital statistics similar to those for Guadeloupe and French Guiana, while the fourth part includes population and vital statistics for St Pierre and Miquelon.

£ 450



GLASGOW CAMPAIGN AGAINST EXTENDED APPRENTICESHIP

20) [GLASGOW EMANCIPATION SOCIETY]. Anti-slavery crisis.-- Great Public Meeting In Dr. Heugh's Chapel, on Monday, April 16, 1838. --- From the Glasgow Argus. Glasgow. John Clark, Printed, Argus Office, [1838].

Dimensions 485 x 630mm. Single leaf broadside, printed on one side only. A crisp copy, despite old folds with occasional short tears; without loss of text.

A rare broadside reprinting of an account of the large-scale public 'Anti-Slavery Crisis' meeting, organised by the Glasgow Emancipation Society in response to planter and parliamentary efforts to extend the Apprenticeship Period beyond 1838.

Extracted from the Glasgow Argus, this broadside reprints in vivid detail the speeches, resolutions and petitions made at the large scale public meeting held at Dr. Heugh's Chapel on April 16, by those who 'publically assembled to promote measures for the redress of the wrongs of the Negro population of the Colonies;. In addition to reiterating the moral, christian and practical case for complete abolition of slavery, and the importance of bringing an end to the indentured servitude of Apprenticeship - deemed the 'unrighteous law of the British Empire', which followed the abolition of slavery in 1834 - the Glasgow public meeting resolved to appeal directly to both Parliament and Queen Victoria in securing an end to this practice. In so doing, they sought 'the interference of your Majesty's humanity and love of justice', and that if successful in bringing an end to apprenticeship, 'it may be proclaimed that your Majesty is no longer a Queen of Slaves'.

A final note on this ephemeral broadside edition of a record of an important Scottish public assembly perhaps suggests a reason for its scarcity: 'All who receive this sheet GRATUITOUSLY are requested, after perusing it, to give the information which it contains to the widest possible circulation'.

Rare; COPAC and OCLC together locate a single copy, worldwide, at Manchester.

£ 1,250

ANTI-SLAVERY CRISIS.--Great Public Meeting In DR. HEUGHS CHAPEL, on Monday, April 16, 1838.---From the Glasgow Argus.

The meeting convened, a meeting of the individuals was held in Dr. Heugh's Chapel, on Monday, April 16, 1838. The proceedings were conducted in a most interesting and successful manner. The meeting commenced at 7 o'clock, and continued till 10 o'clock. The first business was the reading of the Declaration of Sentiments, which was read by the Rev. Mr. Christie. It was then proceeded to the election of a Committee, which was done in the most satisfactory manner. The Committee then proceeded to the consideration of the various resolutions, which were adopted in the following order:-- 1. That the meeting do hereby express their abhorrence of the African Slave Trade, and of all the various branches of the Slave Trade; and do hereby declare that they will continue to be the friends of the African Slave Trade, until it shall have been completely abolished. 2. That the meeting do hereby express their abhorrence of the Slave System, and of all the various branches of the Slave System; and do hereby declare that they will continue to be the friends of the Slave System, until it shall have been completely abolished. 3. That the meeting do hereby express their abhorrence of the Slave System, and of all the various branches of the Slave System; and do hereby declare that they will continue to be the friends of the Slave System, until it shall have been completely abolished. 4. That the meeting do hereby express their abhorrence of the Slave System, and of all the various branches of the Slave System; and do hereby declare that they will continue to be the friends of the Slave System, until it shall have been completely abolished. 5. That the meeting do hereby express their abhorrence of the Slave System, and of all the various branches of the Slave System; and do hereby declare that they will continue to be the friends of the Slave System, until it shall have been completely abolished. 6. That the meeting do hereby express their abhorrence of the Slave System, and of all the various branches of the Slave System; and do hereby declare that they will continue to be the friends of the Slave System, until it shall have been completely abolished. 7. That the meeting do hereby express their abhorrence of the Slave System, and of all the various branches of the Slave System; and do hereby declare that they will continue to be the friends of the Slave System, until it shall have been completely abolished. 8. That the meeting do hereby express their abhorrence of the Slave System, and of all the various branches of the Slave System; and do hereby declare that they will continue to be the friends of the Slave System, until it shall have been completely abolished. 9. That the meeting do hereby express their abhorrence of the Slave System, and of all the various branches of the Slave System; and do hereby declare that they will continue to be the friends of the Slave System, until it shall have been completely abolished. 10. That the meeting do hereby express their abhorrence of the Slave System, and of all the various branches of the Slave System; and do hereby declare that they will continue to be the friends of the Slave System, until it shall have been completely abolished.

T H E
NEGRO SUICIDE.
A POEM.

DEDICATED BY PERMISSION, TO
WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, Esq.

BY JOHN GORTON.

EXTERIOR disadvantage can produce
No plausible, no substantial proof
To strike conviction to the candid mind,
Whom truth unbiased, only can compel—
Inferiority of frame
Or in the hue, or in the mien inwove,
Maintains sufficient vigor to abate
The soul's superior lustre.

L O N D O N :

Printed and sold (for the Author) by W. KEMMISH, No. 17, King-Street, Borough.

ALSO, SOLD BY

H. D. SYMONDS, PATERNOSTER-ROW—W. ASH, CHISWEL-STREET—R. GIFFORD,
No. 72, OLD GRAVEL-LANE—GRIFFITHS, No. 7, CITY-ROAD—CHAMPANTE and
Co. JEWRY-STREET—J. EDMONDS, SHEERNESS—AND ALL THE BOOKSELLERS.

PRICE TWO SHILLINGS.

M DCC XCVII.

ABOLITIONIST VERSE DEDICATED TO WILLIAM WILBERFORCE

- 21) **GORTON, John.** The negro suicide. A poem. Dedicated by permission, to William Wilberforce, Esq..
London. Printed and sold (for the Author) by W. Kemmish, No. 17, King-street, Borough. Also, sold by H.D. Symonds..., 1797. First edition, variant with the dedication to Wilberforce.

Quarto. v, [1], 41pp, [1]. With a frontispiece engraved by John Barlow after Isaac Cruikshank. Uncut. Stitched, as issued, in wrappers. Some chipping and marking to wrappers, the lower panel of which is detached, margins a trifle stained and dog-eared at start and end - not affecting the text. Frontispiece marked and torn across, but now expertly repaired, and in part neatly remargined, with Japanese paper. Early ink inscription of 'Rev. David Evans, Ruyton' to head of upper wrapper; almost certainly the Rev. David Evans, Vicar of Ruyton of the Eleven Towns, (1788-1823).

A uncut copy of the rare first edition of a bleak, first-person verse narrative of an enslaved African who seeks escape in suicide, with a lengthy printed dedication to Wilberforce, by John Gorton (1770/1-1834).

Later known for his translation of Voltaire's philosophical dictionary, and compilation of reference works such as *A General Biographical Dictionary* (London, 1828) this - evidently inspired from a fervent abolitionist attitude - was his first publication. So rare is the first edition that the latest revision of his entry in the DNB refers only to the second edition, retitled *Tubal to Seba, the Negro Suicide*.

The text, formed entirely in blank verse, follows the unhappy captive in his final contemplative moments, who recollects in his narrative the horrific circumstances of his capture by 'an unexpected band of ruthless ruffians, bred to rapine dire', along with hundreds of others, before being 'Transplanted to a soil so far averse, So barren to his good', where 'His life since then, has been a constant scene, A perfect series of perpetual woe.' A full seven pages are occupied by the enslaved African's questioning of 'What rage, what blindness captivates mankind' to stray 'so far The European from the beam of truth', calling for vengeance to 'rise In most terrific form' upon 'Britain, as it chief - its main support', before his suicide, by thrusting a dagger into his chest, securing 'Celestial glories' in his own self-inflicted 'triumphant death'.



W. WILBERFORCE, Esq.

S I R,

SINCE your unaffected benevolence and disinterested endeavours in the cause of Liberty and Humanity, have already attracted every eye to be an observer of, and every feeling and unbiaſſed mind to wiſh you, with all heartineſs, ſucceſs in ſuch your ſtrenuous and unexampled enterpriſe, my encomiums on your unparalleled generoſity, would but prove tedious and uninterreſting—ſuffice it to ſay, therefore, that the following little P O E M, (if it may be allowed that appellation), is partly dictated from the ſplendour of your bright example, and from a motive, (tho' in a much leſs eminent degree), to ſerve the ſame cauſe, in which you have ſo many years been ſo arduouſly employed; and ſhould it be fortunate enough to merit but a ſmall ſhare of your appro-

A 2

bation,

The dramatic and sympathetic frontispiece engraving by Barlow after a design by **Isaac Cruikshank (1756-1811)** depicts the heroic enslaved African in his final moments, the 'pointed steel' in his outstretched arm facing downward toward him, with the plantation where he has been imprisoned in the background. The caption, slightly contracted from the text proper prepares the reader for the most significant nine lines to which the entire poem leads:

*'I come this pointed Steel
Pier'd to my Heart my Spirit's Citadel
Shall bew my Soul a passage to those Realms
Where false Injustice can afflict no more
But where Felicity expanding wide
O'er Fields of Ether and thro' Plains of Light
In ev'ry Breat beats high where Freedom
dwells
And where eternal Equity presides
Suspends the Scale and poises all above.'*

Something of a bibliographical minefield, ESTC lists three separate variants of the first edition; two with half-titles and a terminal blank, and just one with, as here, without either, with the addition of 'Dedicated by permission, to William Wilberforce' to the title and a three page dedication wishing abolitionist 'success in such your strenuous and unexampled' cause:

'May this, your great aim, at length be answered - and may the Great Disposer of Events, the impartial Parent of us all, the Negro as well as the White, crown your procedure with success. - May...your name be applauded in transport, by a numerous people whom you shall have been the means of relieving, and be revered by all lovers of Justice.'

OCLC locates just two known copies of any edition with this title (Alexander Turnbull and NY Historical Society, the former without the frontispiece). COPAC adds no further.

ESTC T491918. Not in Jackson.

£ 7,500

A WINTER
IN
THE WEST INDIES,

DESCRIBED IN
FAMILIAR LETTERS

HENRY CLAY, OF KENTUCKY.

BY
JOSEPH JOHN GURNEY.

"TRUTH BY ITS OWN SIKENS SHALL PREVAILE."

Second Edition.

LONDON:
JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET;
NORWICH: JOSIAH FLETCHER.
1840.

22) **GURNEY, Joseph John.** A winter in the west indies, described in familiar letters to henry clay, of kentucky. London. John Murray, 1840. Second edition.

8vo. xvi, 282, 12pp. With an etched frontispiece, one further etched plate, and a terminal publisher's advertisement catalogue. Original publisher's blind-stamped brown cloth, lettered in gilt to spine. A trifle rubbed and marked. Early inked gift inscription to recto of FFEP.

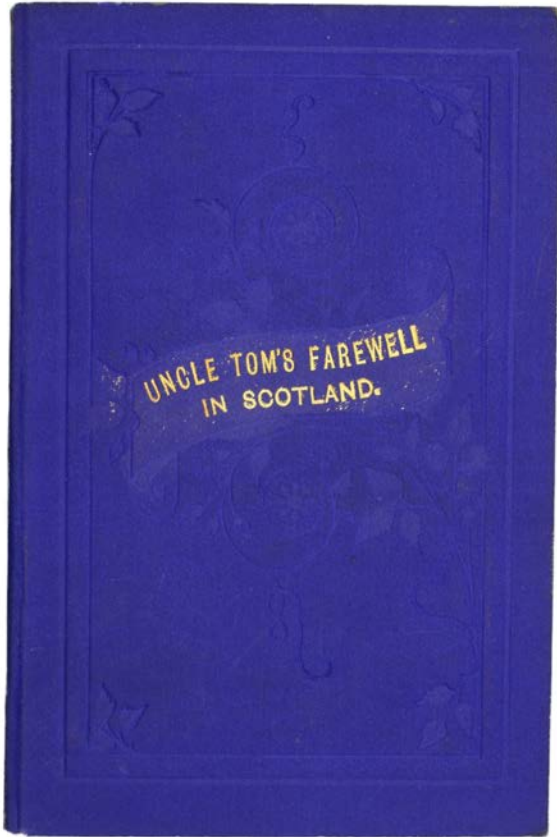
The first edition of evangelical Quaker minister Joseph John Gurney's (1788-1847) epistolary travelogue recording his experiences wintering in the West Indies in 1839, including an extended description of the condition of Jamaica and prominent discussion of the consequences of the abolition of slavery in 1833.

£ 125



SLIGOVILLE - JAMAICA.





RECLAIMING HIS OWN NAME

23) [HENSON, Rev. Josiah]. The Rev. Josiah Henson, "Uncle Tom," in Scotland. Report of Farewell Meeting and Presentation in the City Hall, Glasgow Friday, April 20, 1877.

Glasgow. George Gallie & Son, 1877. First edition.

8vo. [4], 36pp, [2]. With a photographic albumen portrait of Rev. Josiah Henson and his wife pasted to frontispiece, captioned 'J. Douglas & Son, Printers, Glasgow', and two facsimile autograph letters Buckingham Palace, and the Earl of Shaftesbury preceding. Original publisher's royal blue blind-stamped cloth over card boards, titled in gilt to upper board. Slightest of shelf-wear, vertical bleach-stain to lower board, upper hinge cracked, else a fine copy.

A rare record of the Glasgow testimonial meeting of - and presentation to - the abolitionist and black activist Rev. Josiah Henson, here described as the 'original of Mrs. Beecher Stowe's' title character' and his wife Nancy, issued as a 'Memorial of their visit to Scotland' and featuring accounts of Henson's own speeches there.

Josiah Henson (1789-1883), was born enslaved in Port Tobacco, Maryland, before escaping to Canada, founding a settlement and school there for other escaped slaves. His memoir, *The Life of Josiah Henson, Formerly a Slave, Now an Inhabitant of Canada, as Narrated by Himself* (Boston, 1849) in part inspired the title character of Stowe's landmark of protest literature, as noted in her *A Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin* (Boston, 1853): 'A last instance parallel with that of Uncle Tom is to be found in the published memoirs of the venerable Josiah Henson'.

As explained in this volume, the Hensons 'came over from Canada to England to raise funds to clear off a mortgage which he had been obliged to grant over his farm in order to meet the costs of a lawsuit connected with the Dawn Educational Institute, incorporated now as the Wilberforce University'. Their tour, and several speeches made by Henson, or in his honour, is recounted in good detail here; as are the detailed 'subscriptions and proceeds of meetings' in various locations on both East and West coasts. The final presentation made to the Hensons from the Scottish portion of their tour was a cheque for £750, over and above the original amount - already raised in the English leg of the tour - needed to clear their mortgage.

THE
REV. JOSIAH HENSON, "UNCLE TOM,"
IN SCOTLAND.

REPORT

OF
Farewell Meeting and Presentation

IN THE
CITY HALL, GLASGOW FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1877.

GLASGOW:
GEORGE GALLIE & SON, 99 BUCHANAN STREET.
1877.

But the tour had a more profound effect than just raising funds for the Hensons; whilst often marketed, and indeed described within this volume - and many other contemporary accounts - as the tour of the 'original' titular character of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, Henson's powerful oratory exposed the real, rather than fictional, horrors of American slavery, and racial injustice, to a British, often Evangelical, audience. The prefatory note, somewhat presciently, expresses a hope that the 'circulation of the book, especially in the United States of America and Canada, may serve a useful purpose, by showing how the people of Great Britain can love and honour a man of worth, whatever his country of his clime, and thus assist in removing the foolish prejudice to colour which exists in some quarters, and which it may yet take years to destroy.'

The work also demonstrates how Henson saw the significance of reclaiming his own name from the fictional character, and later racist phrase, with which he was often associated. The final section of this volume, reprinting an article from the *Dumfries and Galloway Standard* of April 25, 1877, records him as saying 'Now allow me to say that my name is not Tom, and never was Tom, and that I do not want to have any other name inserted in the newspapers for me than my own. My name is Josiah Henson, always was, and always will be. I will never change my colours' (p.31-2),

It was apparently issued in at least two variant bindings, either blue or maroon cloth, and is rare in commerce, with just a single copy traced in the rooms (Swann, March 2011). Institutionally; OCLC locates just two copies in British libraries (Glasgow and NLS), and six in North America (Harvard, Henry Ford, Rutherford B. Hayes Presidential, Texas, Toronto and Yale). COPAC adds no further.

£ 2,500

✓

A
COMPLETE COLLECTION
OF THE
TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS,
AND
RECIPROCAL REGULATIONS,
AT PRESENT SUBSISTING BETWEEN
GREAT BRITAIN & FOREIGN POWERS,
AND OF THE
LAWS, DECREES, AND ORDERS IN COUNCIL,
CONCERNING THE SAME;
SO FAR AS THEY RELATE TO
COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION,
TO THE
REPRESSION AND ABOLITION OF THE
SLAVE TRADE;
AND TO THE
PRIVILEGES AND INTERESTS OF THE SUBJECTS OF THE
HIGH CONTRACTING PARTIES.

COMPILED FROM AUTHENTIC DOCUMENTS,
By LEWIS HERTSLET, Esq.
LIBRARIAN, AND KEEPER OF THE PAPERS, FOREIGN OFFICE.

VOL. I.

LONDON:
HENRY BUTTERWORTH,
LAW BOOKSELLER; AND PUBLISHER,
7, FLEET STREET.

1827.

24) **HERTSLET, Lewis.** A complete collection of the treaties, and reciprocal regulation, at present subsisting between great Britain & foreign powers, and of the laws, decrees, and orders in council, concerning the same; so far as they relate to commerce and navigation, to the repression and abolition of the slave trade; and to the privileges and interests of the subjects of the high contracting parties.

London. Henry Butterworth, 1827.

8vo. In three volumes. vi, 408; vi, 395, [1]; xii, 575, [1], 8pp. Contemporary brown morocco, tooled in gilt and blind, A.E.G. Rubbed and marked. Recent shelf-label of Peter A. Crofts to FFEP of Vol. II,

Lewis Hertslet (177-1870), librarian and editor of state papers. In 1820 he published, as a private undertaking but with a guaranteed order from the Foreign Office, two volumes of *A Complete Collection of the Treaties and Conventions*, relating to commerce, navigation, and the slave trade. A third volume, along with a reissue of the first two, appeared in 1827. Further separately published volumes would appear up to 1913, with volumes 12-19 edited by Hertslet's son and successor as librarian at the Foreign Office **Edward Hertslet (1824-1902)**.

The work includes the texts of an additional article to the Anglo-French treaty of 20 November, 1815, relating to the 'universal abolition of the slave trade'; the Declaration of the Dey of Algiers, 28 August, 1816 condemning 'Christian slavery'; and several conventions between Britain and Portugal for 'preventing any illicit Traffic in Slaves'.

£ 250

exclusivement, sera inscrit sur le grand livre de la dette publique de France, au taux susmentionné, et avec jouissance du 22 Mars prochain, inclusivement.

Ne seront point admis à la liquidation et aux payemens mentionnés dans le présent Article, les vaisseaux, navires, cargaisons et autres effets mobiliers qui auraient été saisis et confisqués, soit au profit de la France, soit au profit des sujets de Sa Majesté Très Chrétienne, par suite des lois de la guerre et des lois prohibitives.

VII. Les créances des sujets de Sa Majesté Britannique, provenant des différens emprunts faits par le Gouvernement Français, ou d'hypothéqués sur des biens séquestrés, saisis et vendus par le dit Gouvernement, ou toute autre créance non comprise dans les Articles précédens, et qui serait admissible d'après les termes de l'Article IV. Additionnel du Traité de Paris de 1814, et de la présente Convention, seront liquidées et fixées en suivant, relativement à chacun d'elles, les modes d'admission, de vérification et de liquidation, qui seront relatifs à leurs natures,

whole amount of the said arrears up to the 22d of March next, exclusively, shall be inscribed upon the great book of the public debt of France, at the rate above-mentioned, and shall bear interest from the 22d of March next, inclusively.

The vessels, ships, cargoes and other moveable property which shall have been seized and confiscated, either to the profit of France, or to the profit of the subjects of His Most Christian Majesty, in conformity to the laws of war, and the prohibitory decrees, shall not be admitted to the liquidation, nor to the payments mentioned in the present Article.

VII. The claims of the subjects of His Britannic Majesty, arising from the different loans made by the French Government, or from mortgages upon property sequestered, seized and sold by the said Government, or any other claim whatsoever, not comprised in the preceding Articles, and which would be admissible according to the terms of the fourth Additional Article of the Treaty of Paris of 1814, and of the present Convention, shall be liquidated and fixed, adopting with respect to each claim, the modes of admission, of verification, and of liquidation, which

PRESENTATION COPY

25) **HOLLOWAY, W[illiam]**. The minor minstrel; or, poetical pieces, chiefly familiar and descriptive.

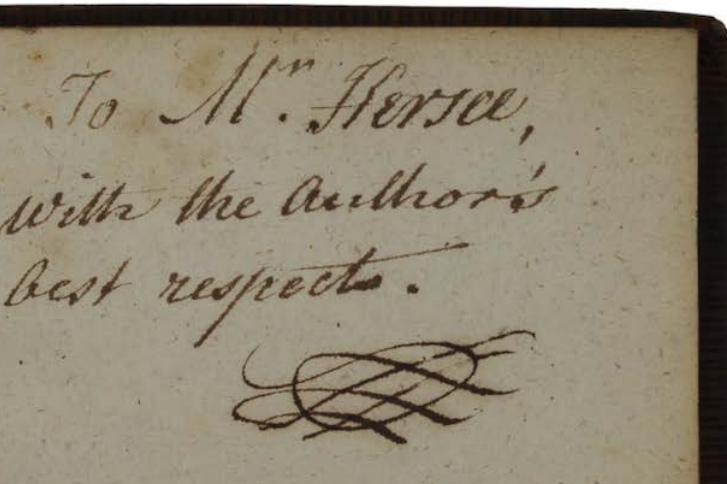
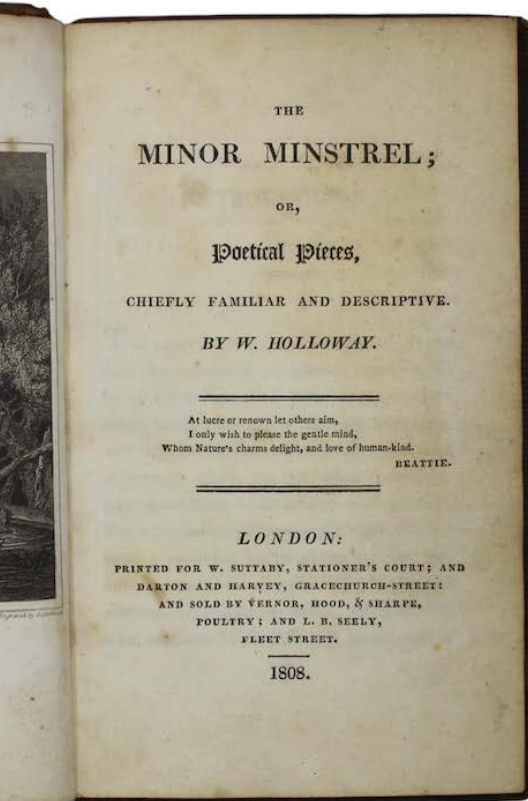
London. Printed for W. Suttaby et al., 1808. First edition.

12mo. vii, [1], 182pp, [2]. With an engraved frontispiece and a terminal leaf of advertisements. Contemporary diced calf, tooled in gilt and blind, marbled edges. Rubbed, upper joint split, some chipping to head and foot of spine. Marbled endpapers, scattered spotting, heavy offset mark to pp.161-175, likely the result of flower pressing. Presentation copy, inked inscription to recto of front blank fly-leaf: 'To Mr. Hersee, / with the author's / best respects'.

The first edition of a collection of chiefly pastoral pieces by minor Dorset poet and East India Company official **William Holloway (bap. 1761, d. 1854)**, exceptions being one commemorating Nelson's victory at Trafalgar, and three decrying slavery: 'The Negro Friends', 'Heccar and Alico. An African tale'; the latter appended with the disclaimer: 'Since the above was written, to the honour of humanity, and the British nation in particular, this diabolical trade has been abolished; in consequence the following Apostrophe was addressed to the Author of the Farmer's Boy', that piece being 'To Robert Bloomfield, on the Abolition of the Slave Trade'.

Jackson p.320.

£ 450



Rebecca Willmott 1846
 Augustus Forsyth's birthday
 present from his Uncle & Aunt
 To H. Gregory
 Feb. 22nd 1858

POEMS,

RURAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

BY DAVID HOLT, JUN.

"Poetry is youth's language—and the scroll
 Whereon is poured the music of the soul."
 L. E. L.

MANCHESTER:
 JOSEPH GILLET, PRINTER, 2, BROWN STREET;
 SOLD ALSO BY
 LEWIS, AINSWORTH, & WHITMORE,
 1846.

PRaising ABOLITIONIST SOCIETIES

26) HOLT, David, Jun. Poems, rural and miscellaneous.
 Manchester. Joseph Gillett, 1846. First edition.

8vo. 152pp. Original publisher's blind-stamped green cloth, lettered in gilt to spine. A trifle rubbed and marked, spine lightly sunned. Near contemporary inked gift inscription to head of title page.

The sole edition of minor poet David Holt's (1828-1880) first published work, a collection of predominantly pastoral verse, the exception being the spirited six-stanza 'To the Anti-Slavery Association', a rousing panegyric praise of the societies abolitionist achievements.

*'- Their's was a bloodless conflict! o'er the wave
 Floated the joyous shout — the exulting song,
 When they stretched forth the friendly hand to save,
 And from the tyrant's scourge to shield the
 tremb'ling slave!*

£ 150

II.

Beneath their hand an injured race arose,
 Tramp'ling their wrongs—while mercy, from on high,
 Look'd down triumphant on her baffled foes,
 And pealed the shouts, exulting to the sky,
 From liberated thousands! one glad cry
 From wife and husband reunited there!
 Then rose the swell of tameless ecstacy
 From hearts that long had drooped in deep despair,
 But bounded from their woes as free as mountain air!

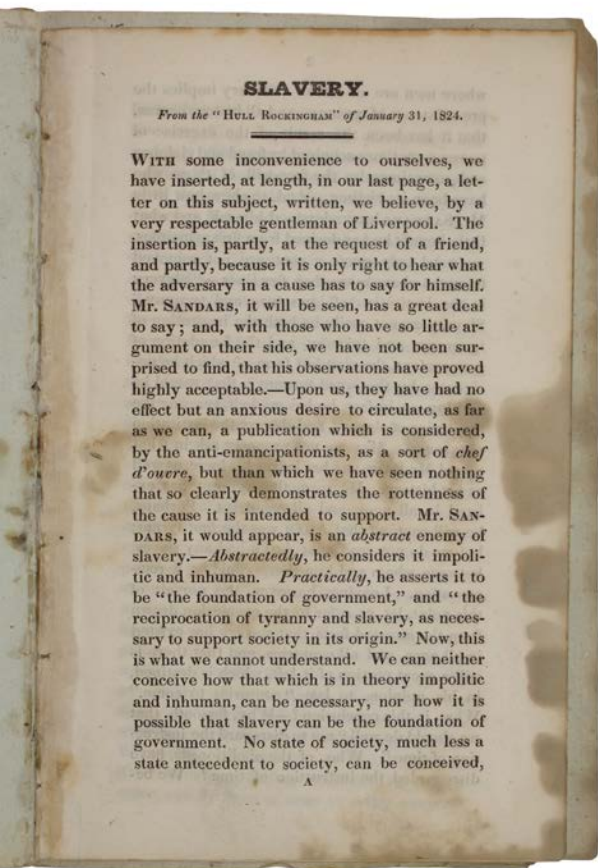
IV.

Rise, injured land, the white man is thy friend!
 No more is Albion to thy mis'ry blind;
 Soon shall thy woes and gross injustice end,
 For there are pleaders to convince mankind;
 Soon shall thy lot, oh, Afric! be assigned
 An independent, intellectual land!
 Th' inhuman trade in man shall be resigned!
 No more shall shrieking victims leave thy strand
 Torn from their peaceful homes by power's relentless
 hand!

SUGAR VERSUS HUMANITY

- 27) [HULL ROCKINGHAM]. [Drop-head title:] Slavery. From the "Hull Rockingham" of January 31, 1824.
[Liverpool]. [Rushton and Melling], [1824]. First offprint edition.

8vo. 8pp. Disbound., later stitched into marbled wrappers. Leaves dampstained, primarily at margins.

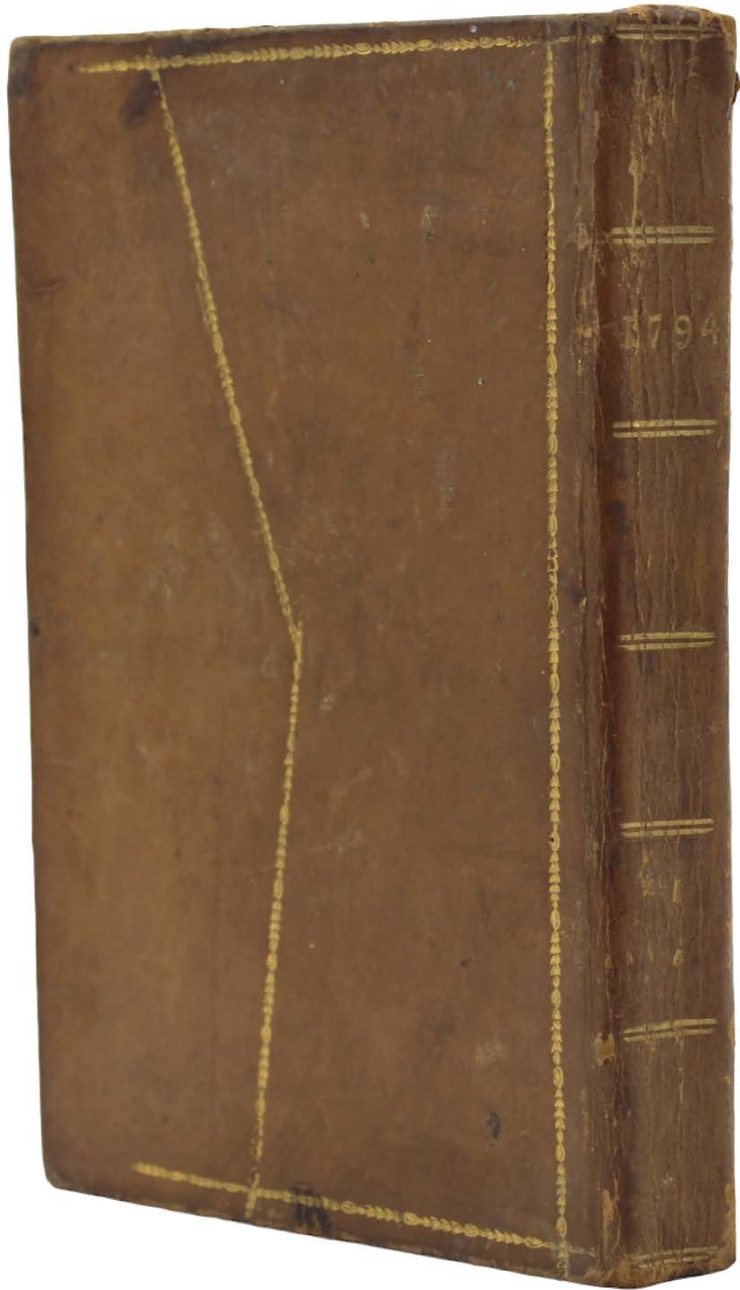


The first offprint edition, from the Liverpool-based newspaper the *Hull Rockingham*, of an impassioned article critiquing a letter by one Mr. Sanders on the subject of slavery.

The periodical labels Sanders an 'abstract enemy of slavery', stating that 'Abstractedly, he considers it impolitic and inhuman. Practically, he asserts it to be the 'foundation of government', and 'the reciprocation of tyranny and slavery, as necessary to support society in its origin'. The article proceeds to methodically deconstruct the inherent contradictions in this statement. However, though supportive of the total abolition of slavery, the paper concedes that immediate emancipation throughout the British Empire may lead to chaos for both the enslaved and planter alike, concluding that: 'since the abolition of the slave trade, there need not, at this moment, have been a slave in the West Indies', and retains entirely racist notions that though freed, the previously enslaved 'will not work, unless compelled by the whip, or some other similar forcible inducement, and we shall have less sugar than we have. 'Aye, there's the rub. Sugar versus justice and humanity!'

OCLC records copies at just six locations (Cornell, NLA, Oberlin College, Ozark Dale County Library, Texas Southern, and Yale); COPAC adds no further.

£ 500



EARLY HEBREW PRINTING IN JAMAICA

28) [JAMAICA]. The new Jamaica Almanack, and register, Calculated to the Meridian of the Island for the Year of our Lord 1794. Being the Second after Bissextile or Leap Year. [Second Edition - Carefully Corrected].

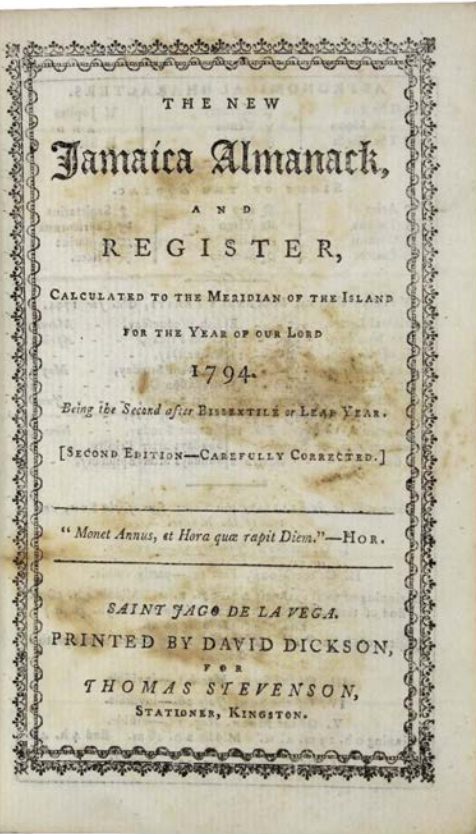
Saint Jago de la Vega. Printed by David Dickson, for Thomas Stevenson, Stationer, Kingston, [1794].

12mo in 6s. 146pp, [14]. With two hand-coloured engraved leaves of plates depicting Signals for distinguishing the Several Packets on the Falmouth Station¹ bound in before title. Various interleaved at front, with numerous blanks at end inserted, some of which removed. Contemporary, perhaps original gilt-tooled wallet-format calf over card boards, the fold-over flap missing, but with an open fore-edge to upper board with marbled paper-lined pocket. Rubbed and marked, with some occasional staining, sometimes rather unsightly, to text, childish pen and pencil trials to endpapers, engraved signals (largely erased), and some blank-interleaving or areas of text. Occasional manuscript correction to text. Bifolium G3-4 detached from the binding.

A rare Jamaican-printed almanac - with the original engraved signals leaves apparently issued only in this edition - featuring an early example of West-Indian Hebrew printing.

Almanacs were apparently first issued in Jamaica during the 1760s, printed by Weatherby & McCann, Walker & Strupar, Douglass and Aikman, and later Alexander Aikman alone, at Kingston. The rival *New Jamaica Almanack and Register* first appeared in the same city in 1788, printed by Bennett and Dickson, for the stationer Thomas Stevenson of King Street. From 1791 this same title was printed by David Dickson alone at Spanish Town (Saint Jago de la Vega). This is definitely not the second appearance of a Dickson printed almanac either printed at Kingston or Spanish Town (editions for 1791, 1792 and 1793 are known, for example, with the Saint Jago de la Vega imprint), despite the title designation.

In addition to providing a calendar specifically for use in the colony, noting for example the dates of various Jamaican assizes, these eighteenth-century almanacks are perhaps best known for their inclusion of some of the earliest examples of printing with Hebrew type - specifically produced for the use of the largest Jewish community in the Atlantic outside of London - in the Western hemisphere, significantly predating any American-printed Hebrew calendar. This is displayed in this edition as a final calendar leaf headed 'Of Months, Sabbaths, and Holidays, which the Hebrews or Jews observe and keep, for the Years 5554 an 5555 of the Creation¹.



KALENDAR

OF MONTHS, SABBATHS, and HOLIDAYS, which the HE
BREWS OF JEWS observe and keep, for the Years 5554 and
5555 of the CREATION.

EVERY Sabbath throughout the Year.

רח שבט	Month Shebat, Thursday,	-	January 2
רח אדר	Month Adar, Friday, Saturday,	Jan. 31, Feb. 1	
	Month Veadar, Sunday, Monday,	March 2, 3	
צום אסתר	Fast of Esther, Thursday,	- - -	13
פורים	Purim, Sunday, Monday,	- - -	16, 17
רח ניסן	Month Nisan, Tuesday,	-	April 1
פסח	Passover, Tuesday, Wednesday,	-	15, 16
רח אייר	Month Iyar, Wednesday, Thursday,	30,	May 1
לנ לעומר	Laglabomer, Sunday,	- - - -	18
רח סיון	Month Sivan, Friday,	- - - -	30
שבועות	Sebutot (feast of weeks) Wednesday,	}	June
	Thursday,		
רח תמוז	Month Tamuz, Saturday, Sunday,	-	28, 29
צום תמוז	Fast Tamuz, Tuesday,	- - -	July 15
רח אב	Month Ab, Monday,	- - -	28
תשעה באב	Fast Ab, Tuesday,	- - -	August 5
	Tubeab, Monday,	- - -	11
רח אלול	Month Elul, Tuesday, Wednesday,		26, 27

5555.

ראש-השנה	Rosh Afana, Thursday, Friday,	Sept. 25, 26	
צום גדליה	Fast Guedalya, Sunday,	- - - 28	
כפור	Kipur, Saturday,	- - - Oct. 4	
סוכות	Sucot (Tabernacles) Thursday and	}	9, 10
	Friday,		
הושענה רבה	Hosabana Raha, &c. Wednesday,	}	15, 16, 17
	Thursday, and Friday,		
רח חשוון	Month Hesvan, Friday, Saturday,	-	24, 25
רח כסליו	Month Kisliw, Sunday,	- - -	Nov. 23
חנוכה	Hanuca (feast of Maccabeus) Wednesday,	Dec. 17	
רח טבת	Month Tebet, Monday Tuesday,	22, 23	
	Bareg Halenu, Wednesday,	- - -	3

Whilst much of the remainder of the first half of the volume relates to British government and administration, the first 30pp of the second half includes a description of the geography and history of Jamaica, and excerpts various commercial treaties applicable, including the 'Act for regulating the Commerce with America', and notes the duties due to the Receiver-General for landing traded goods. Rather disturbingly, this includes the government duty of £2 'per head' imposed upon the importers of enslaved Africans.

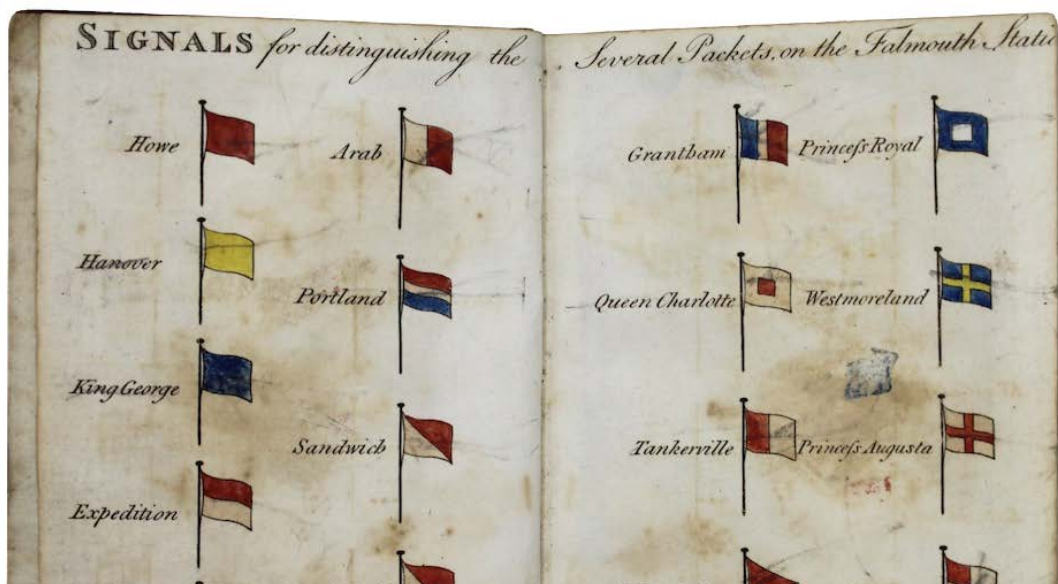
Fully 44 further pages, headed 'Jamaica Lists', relate to the civil administration and military establishments of the colony, including lists of officials and appointees, headed by the then Lt.-Governor Major General Adam Williamson. **Included in this section are extensive details on the economic output of the plantations of the island, grouped by parish within different counties, often revealing the extent of enslavement.** Thus, St. George is noted as housing '19 Sugar Works, and 5 more settling, 90 other Settlements, 7000 Slaves, and 4500 Cattle', whilst Trewlawny housed '86 Sugar Works, 126 other Settlements, 27000 Slaves, and 15000 Cattle'.

Copies of the Dickson-printed almanacks printed during the final decade of the eighteenth-century are known with and without maps. There is none present here, but equally there is no obvious absence of such. However, the only reference we can find to any edition of an almanac with engravings of signals flags, as here, is in the 1794 edition; indeed, the foot of the first of the two engraved leaves notes that it was 'Engraved for the New Jamaica Almanac, 1794'. Given the increasingly visible presence of Royal Naval ships in the West Indies due to action taken against French colonies in the War of the First Coalition, it is entirely possible that the signals were placed in some copies of the 1794 *New Jamaican Almanack* instead of the map.

OCLC locates three copies worldwide (Temple, with a map, and two at Yale, one without a map or signals, wanting pp81-102, and possibly pp.145-6; and another without map but with the signals).

ESTC N67930.

£ 6,250



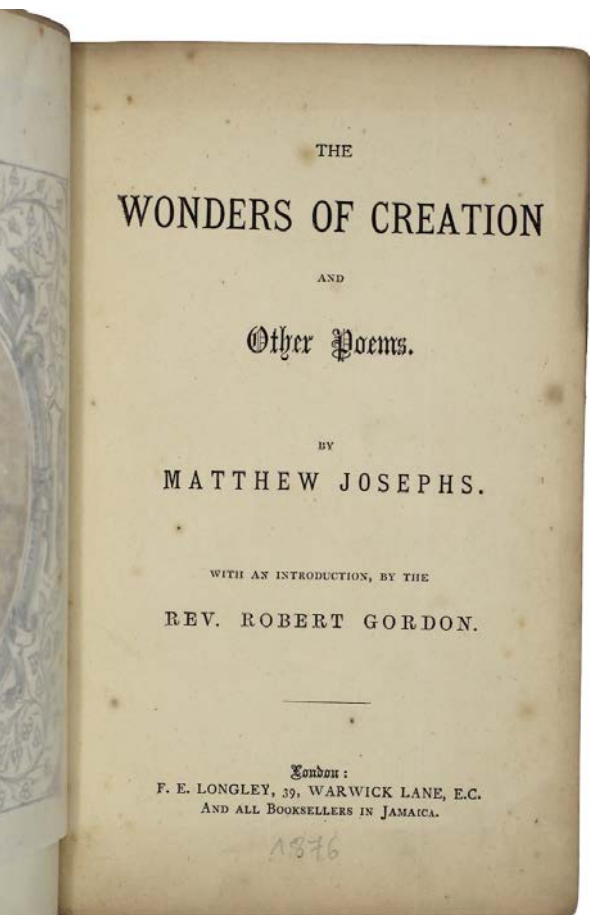
VERSE BY A JAMAICAN SCHOOLMASTER

- 29) **JOSEPHS, Matthew.** The wonders of creation and Other Poems. With an introduction, by the Rev. Robert Gordon.
London. F.E. Longley...and all Booksellers in Jamaica, [s.d., c.1876]. First edition.

8vo. vii, [1], 231pp, [1]. With a half-title and frontispiece, featuring an oval albumen print photographic portrait of the author, within an elaborate lithographed border. Contemporary gilt-tooled, black hard-grained morocco. Marbled endpapers. Rubbed to extremities, small chip at head of spine, some bumping to corners with boards slightly exposed. Occasional marks, ink-marks and spotting. Preserved within a modern gilt-tooled blue cloth folding box.

The sole edition, likely self-published, of the collected 'principal poetical writings' of Jamaican school-teacher Matthew Josephs (1831-1901), with frequent reference to the slave trade, the practice of slavery, and the abolition of both.

Born the son of enslaved Africans at the Rose Hill coffee plantation, Montego Bay, Josephs's seven page autobiographical preface explains how the 'beautiful scenery' for which 'The Island of Jamaica has been at all times proverbial' was also the scene of the 'iron yoke of slavery' under which his father, 'the eldest son of Agullon, a Prince of one of the Eboe tribe inhabiting a tract of country nearly bordering on the Gulf of Guinea', laboured and was 'considered by his owner as a dangerous slave'. In opposition to assertions that 'the negroes have but little desire for intellectual improvement', Josephs explains how his father was taught to read 'by a kind book-keeper' on the plantation on which he was 'headman', and subsequently taught the author using Fenning, Dilworth, 'the New Testament, and an old edition of Gurthrie's Geography'. Josephs secured further education at the Woodford missionary school of which he was later to become master.





The verse text proper, largely evangelical in nature, is dominated by two long poems; 'The Wonders of Creation' and 'The Slave'. The second, is a blank-verse lament - over some 37 pages - on the life of a captured African, transported to slavery in Cuba, and beyond, with barbarity and punishment characteristic of the brutal trade, which nevertheless ends with a celebration of Christianity, imploring with missionary zeal 'great herald of all righteous deeds, 'Thrice happy Britain!' to send her sons:

*'To every land; yea, from the snowy heights
Of Greenland's frozen hills, to the hot sands
Of Afric's burning plains. Where'er it goes
Sin, superstition, Slavery shall flee!'*

This verse, however, is just one of several which either directly relate to, or obliquely refer to the practice - or celebrate the abolition - of slavery, including two celebrations of the anniversary of the abolition on August 1 1834, 'Lines for August, 1874, and 'Ode for August 1, 1872', and a stirring sonnet entitled 'To the Memory of Sharpe, Clarkson and Wilberforce',

The dating of this edition to circa 1876 is almost certainly correct; the preface is signed December 1875, and reviews of and advertisements for the work began to appear in 1876-77.

Rare. OCLC locates just three copies in the UK (BL, Cambridge, NLS), with COPAC adding a single further, at Oxford, and two in Jamaica (NLJ and University of the West Indies).

£ 2,500

JOHN FOWLES' COPY

30) **LATTRE, Philippe Albert de.** *Campagnes des français a saint-domingue, et Réfutation des reproches faits au Capitaine-Général rochambeau.* Paris. *Chez Locard et al., 1805. First edition.*

8vo. [4], iii, [1], 285pp, [1]. With a folding table. Contemporary gilt-tooled calf, contrasting red morocco lettering-piece. Rubbed, marked, and stained. Recent bookplate of John Fowles to FEP, slight loss to lower corner of leaf 14.

The first edition of a contemporary account of the Haitian Revolution, from the perspective of the defeated French colonists.

The insurrection began in 1791 with the enslaved people of Saint-Domingue, now Haiti, rising against French colonial rule. The revolt ended in 1804 with the Haitian people gaining independence from France, thereby becoming the first country to be founded by those formerly enslaved.

The book is primarily a defence of French actions during the conflict, and in particular the conduct of military commander **Donatien-Marie-Joseph de Vimeur, vicomte de Rochambeau (1755-1813)**. In 1801, Rochambeau was appointed to lead an expeditionary force against Saint-Domingue in an effort to restore French control. He proceeded to wage a war of extermination, massacring thousands. His brutal tactics served only to galvanise the rebels, and he was ultimately defeated in November 1803.

CAMPAGNES DES FRANÇAIS A SAINT-DOMINGUE,

ET

*Réfutation des reproches faits au Capitaine-
Général ROCHAMBEAU ;*

Par Ph.-Albert de LATTRE, Propriétaire, ex-Liquidateur
des dépenses de la guerre à Saint-Domingue.

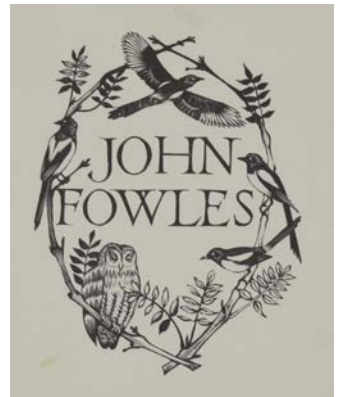
Les faits s'altèrent et changent de face en changeant de témoins. D'après l'événement on juge l'entreprise; mais combien de fois l'événement a couronné l'imprudence et confondu l'habileté! On est quelquefois plus heureux que sage, quelquefois plus sage qu'heureux. Dans l'une et dans l'autre fortune, il est très-malaisé d'apprécier les hommes.
BÉLISAIRE, Ch. X.

A PARIS,

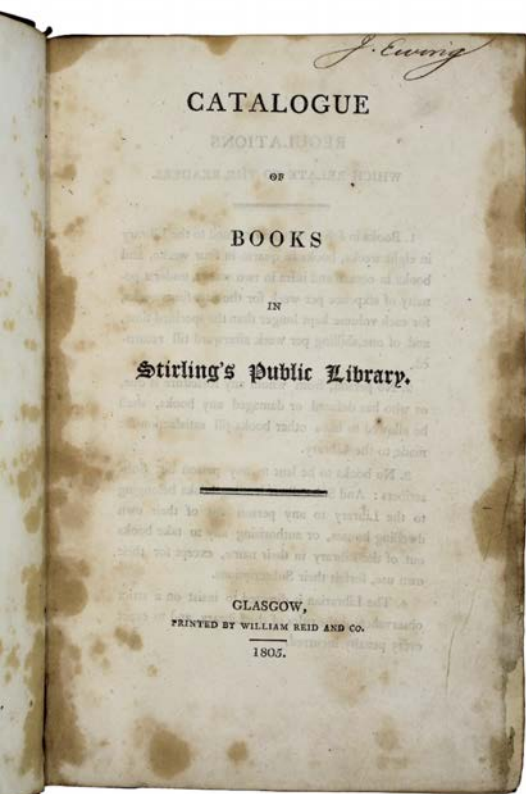
CHEZ { LOCARD, Libraire, quai des Augustins, N^o. 31.
ARTHUS-BERTRAND, même quai, N^o. 35.
AMAND KÖNIG, même quai, et à Strasbourg.
AN XIII-1805.

John Fowles (1926-2005), English novelist, notable works include *The Magus* (1965) and *The French Lieutenant's Woman* (1969).

£ 750



**LIBRARY CATALOGUE INDEXED BY A
SLAVE-OWNER**



31) [LIBRARY CATALOGUE]. Catalogue of books in Stirling's Public Library.

Glasgow. Printed by William Reid and Co, 1805. Third edition.

8vo. [94]ff (of [97]ff), [pi]1, A1-4 (-A2-3), B-Z4 2A4(-2A4). With six additional leaves, completed in manuscript, forming a subject index of the library's contents. Lacking A2-3, and without the terminal leaf Aa4, which follows the printer's imprint and was thus presumably a blank. Contemporary gilt-tooled red roan, contrasting lettering-piece, marbled boards. Heavily rubbed and marked, with some loss to spine. Browning and spotting to preliminaries, and occasionally throughout. From the library of James Ewing, recently dispersed as part of the Crum-Ewing/Hamilton estate at Lowood House, inscribed 'J. Ewing' to head of title, text ruled in red, each item in the catalogue classified with a subject in manuscript, and then referred back to in the manuscript index added at front.

The second edition, slightly defective but also extensively indexed by the Scottish merchant, plantation owner, slave-holder and sometime politician James Ewing of Strathleven (1775-1853), of a significant Glasgow library catalogue.

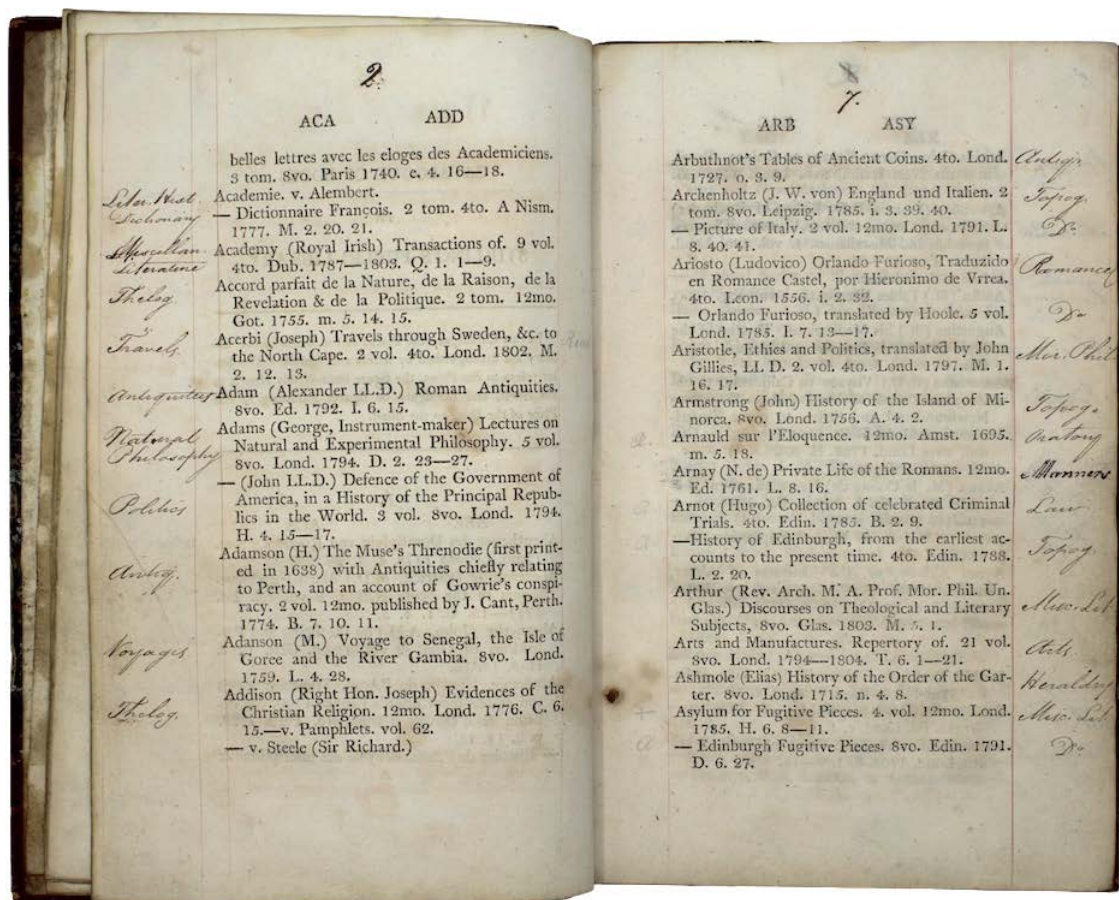
Named somewhat ambiguously - after the prosperous merchant **Walter Stirling (c.1710-1791)**, who bequeathed his house on Miller Street, Glasgow, and library, to the City - rather than the Scottish city of the same name, Stirling Public Library was formed in 1791, and opened as a lending library to subscribers soon after; some 14 years before Glasgow's civic Public Library was opened. The first catalogue of the Stirling library - listing the 804 titles left by Stirling - was, by repute, printed in 1792 in small quarto format. No copies of that edition, however, are recorded in the usual databases. The earliest edition that we could locate - listing 3705 books and occupying 164 pages - was printed in 1795, as is this apparent third edition, by William Reid of Glasgow. Thomas Mason in his *Public and Private Libraries of Glasgow* (Glasgow, 1885) notes that by 1805, the growth of the collection resulted in it being 'found necessary to issue a new general catalogue' of which 1000 copies were printed, further noting 'not one of which now remains'.

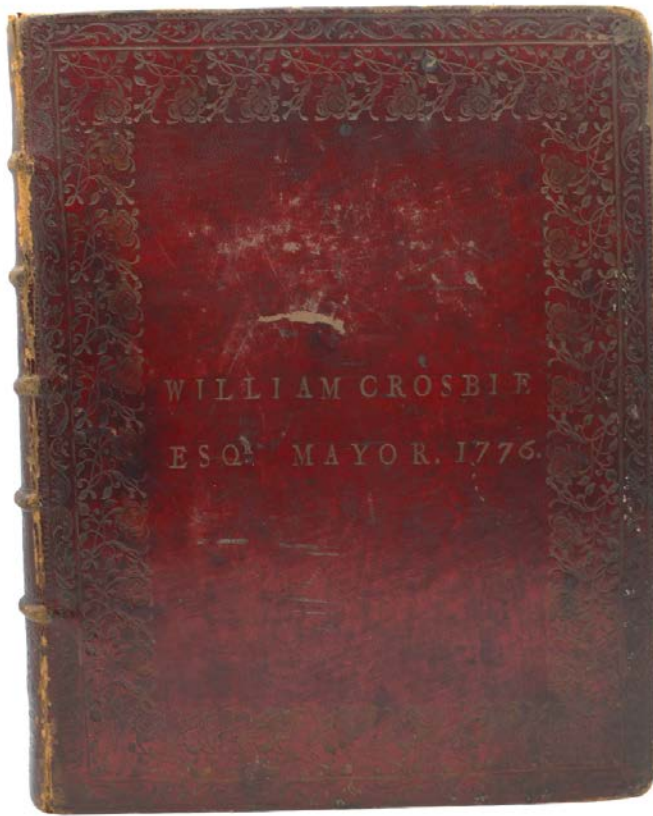
The annotator of this copy, James Ewing, was one of Glasgow's most successful businessmen, sometime MP (1832-5) and Lord Provost (1832-3) for the city, and kept significant holdings of land and enslaved Africans in Jamaica. An influential plantation owners was instrumental in the establishment of the anti-abolition lobbying group Glasgow West India Association. His education in the classics and philosophy at what later became Glasgow University began at the age of just 11, and the extensive indexing undertaken in manuscript suggests not only that he was a frequent visitor to the

Stirling library, but also that his interests were wide. The books are indexed into 53 headings (including a handful of sub-headings), from 'Agriculture' to 'Voyages', by way of - *inter alia* - 'Commerce & Trade', 'Politics', 'Police', 'Political Economy' and 'Statistics', of which all would surely have been useful to this influential man of Scottish and Jamaican politics and business. Interestingly, whilst the library contained works of then relatively progressive philosophy, such as Wollstonecraft's *Vindication of the Rights of Women* (London, 1792), there is an apparent dearth of works relating to abolitionism. Granville Sharp and Thomas Clarkson's names do not grace the library catalogue's pages; meanwhile Henry Brougham Jnr's inquiry into the *Colonial Policy of the European Nations* (London, 1802) is classed by Ewing as 'Political Economy', and Benezet's *Account of Guinea*, with its 'inquiry into the rise and progress of the slave-trade' is consigned to 'Topography'!

Rare; OCLC and COPAC locate just four copies worldwide (Cambridge, Glasgow, Grolier Club and NLS).

£ 1,250





A SLAVER'S LITURGY

- 32) **[LITURGY - English]**. The book of common prayer, And administration of the sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, According to the use of The Church of England: Together with the psalter or psalms of david...
Oxford. Printed by T. Wright and W. Gill, 1772.

Quarto. [416]pp. Contemporary gilt-tooled red morocco, 'William Crosbie Esq. Mayor. 1776' stamped in gilt to upper board, A.E.G. Extremities rubbed and discoloured, loss to gilt tooling, joints worn. Marbled endpapers, internally clean and crisp but for tear to margin of K2.

A handsomely bound eighteenth-century edition of the Church of England liturgy bound for William Crosbie, merchant and sometime Mayor of Liverpool with prominent interests in the transatlantic slave trade – records show that in excess of 170 voyages were undertaken in his name in the final decades of the eighteenth-century.

ESTC locates three copies of this quarto edition in British libraries (BL, Bristol, and Oxford), and a further two in North America (Brown and Pennsylvania).

ESTC N32792. Griffiths 1772:3.

£ 750

PRESENTATION COPY

AN EXAMINATION
OF
The Report
OF THE
BERBICE COMMISSIONERS,
AND AN
ANSWER TO THE LETTERS
OF
JAMES STEPHEN, ESQ.
RESPECTING THE CROWN ESTATES IN THE
WEST INDIES,
Published in the Courier,
UNDER THE SIGNATURE OF "TRUTH."

BY
JOSEPH MARRYAT, ESQ. M.P.

He that is first in his own cause seemeth just; but his neighbour cometh and searcheth him.
Proverbs, chap. xviii. ver. 17.

London:

Printed by Hughes & Baynes, Maiden-Lane, Covent-Garden.

**SOLD BY J. M. RICHARDSON, CORNHILL, AND
RIDGWAYS, PICCADILLY.**

1817.

33) **MARRYAT, Joseph.** An examination of The Report of the berbice commissioners, and an answer to the letters of James Stephen, esq. Respecting the crown estates in the west indies, published in the courier, under the signature of "truth." *London. Printed by Hughes & Baynes...Sold by J. M. Richardson, 1817. First edition.*

8vo. [4], 122pp. With a half-title. Modern half-calf, marbled paper boards, lettered in gilt to spine. Minor shelf-wear. Loss to lower corners of leaves C7-8, small marginal hole to head of leaf G5. Presentation copy, inked inscription to head of half-title: 'Lewis Hoyes Esq. / With the Author's Compliments'.

The sole edition of West Indian slave owner and politician Sir Joseph Marryat's (1757-1824) vitriolic response to a report on the condition of the British colony of Berbice, Guyana, issued during his ongoing controversy with prominent abolitionist James Stephen (1758-1832) over arguments for the system of slave registration.

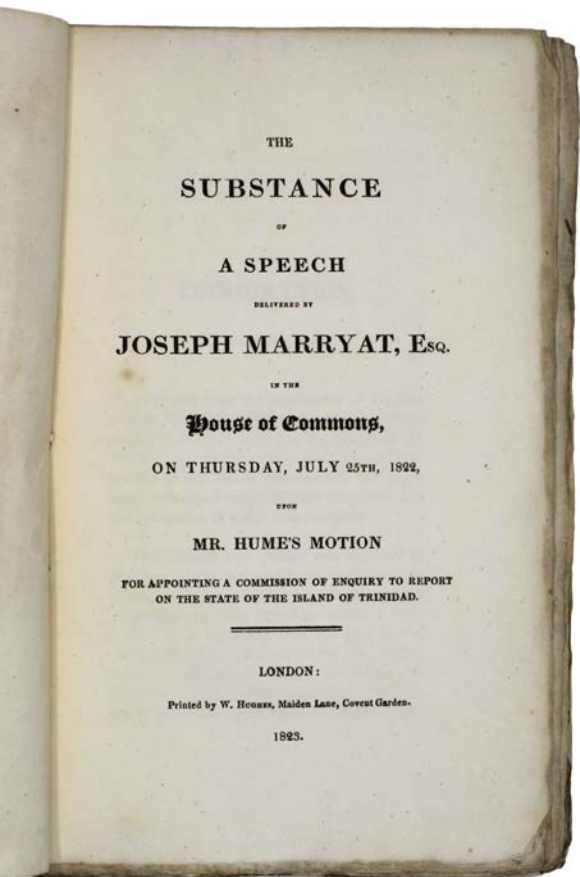
Lewis Hoyes of Forres, Scotland (1784-1842), merchant in Grenada, speaker of the colony's House of Assembly, and a slave owner and attorney or executor for twenty-one plantations.

£ 625

Lewis Hoyes Esq
With the Author's Compliments

- 34) **MARRYAT, Joseph.** The substance of a speech delivered by Joseph Marryat, Esq. in the House of Commons, on Thursday, July 25th, 1822, upon Mr. Hume's motion for appointing a commission of enquiry to report on the state of the island of Trinidad.
London. Printed by W. Hughes, 1823. First edition.

8vo. xii, 115pp, [1]. With half-title. Stitched, as issued. Uncut and unopened. Half-title and verso of final leaf a trifle dusty.

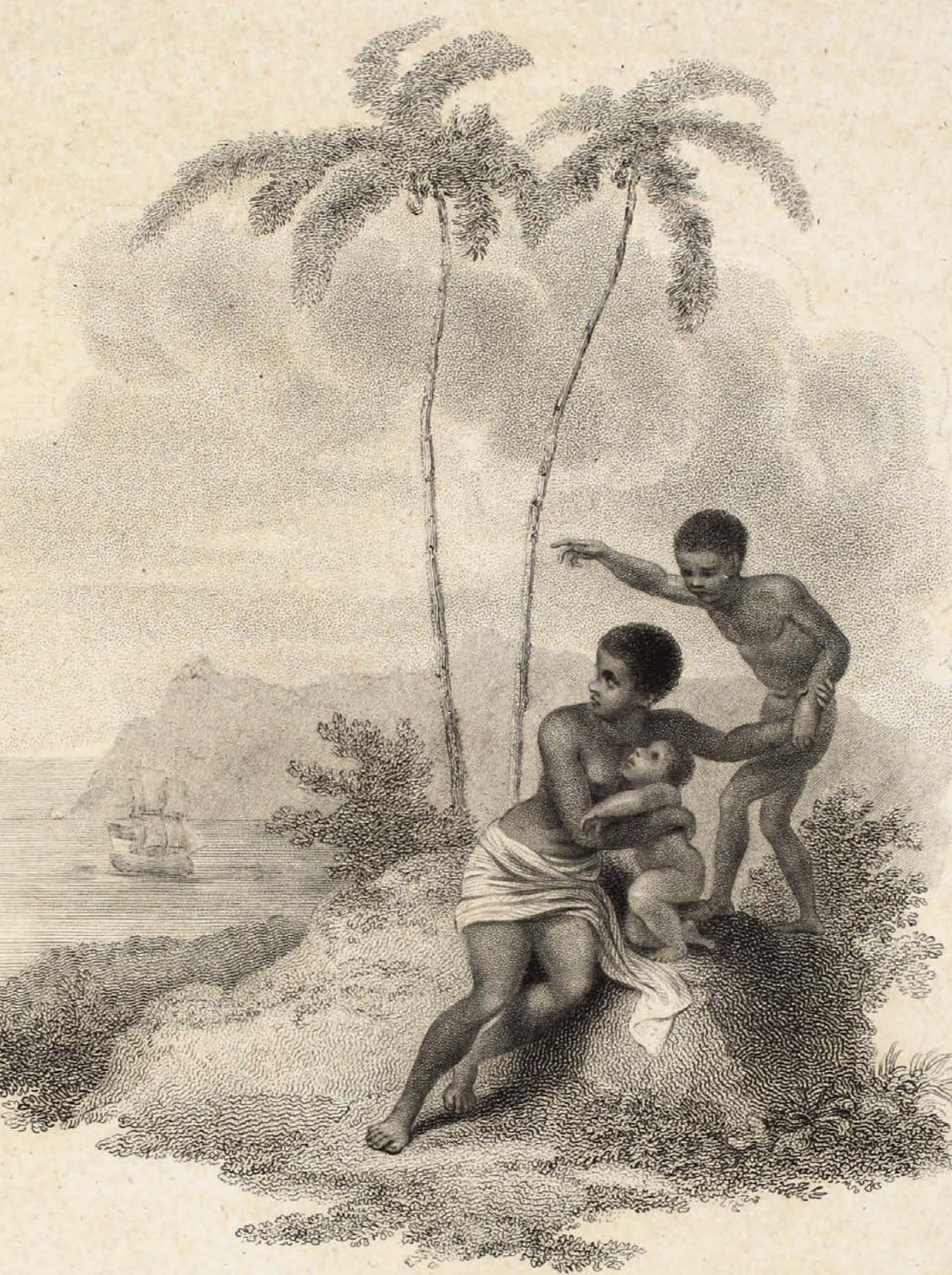


Sir Joseph Marryat (1757-1824), West India merchant who served as agent for Trinidad. Marryat provides a critique of British colonial policy as applied to Trinidad, which had been captured from Spain in 1797. Spanish laws still applied on the island and this was a grievance which had caused the inhabitants to petition the Commons. Particularly at issue were Spanish commercial and land law and the use of torture against the free, as opposed to slave, inhabitants.

Marryat refers briefly to the notorious torture case against Governor Picton, supporting him on the grounds that Picton was merely using an old British cavalry punishment rather than Spanish torture. Having been made commandant and military governor of the territory in 1797, British Army officer **Sir Thomas Picton (1758-1815)** set to remedying the instances of endemic civil disorder that the island was renowned for. His methods were vindictive and vicious and most often resulted in execution. In 1803 William Fullarton, a fellow member of the governing commission, and a man diametrically opposed to Picton, conducted a series of open enquires into allegations levelled at the authoritarian brigadier-general. Fullarton brought charges against Picton, who stood trial in London, with the chief indictment being his torture of one Luisa Calderon. Picton was found guilty, though this conviction was later overturned.

Sabin 44709.

£ 450

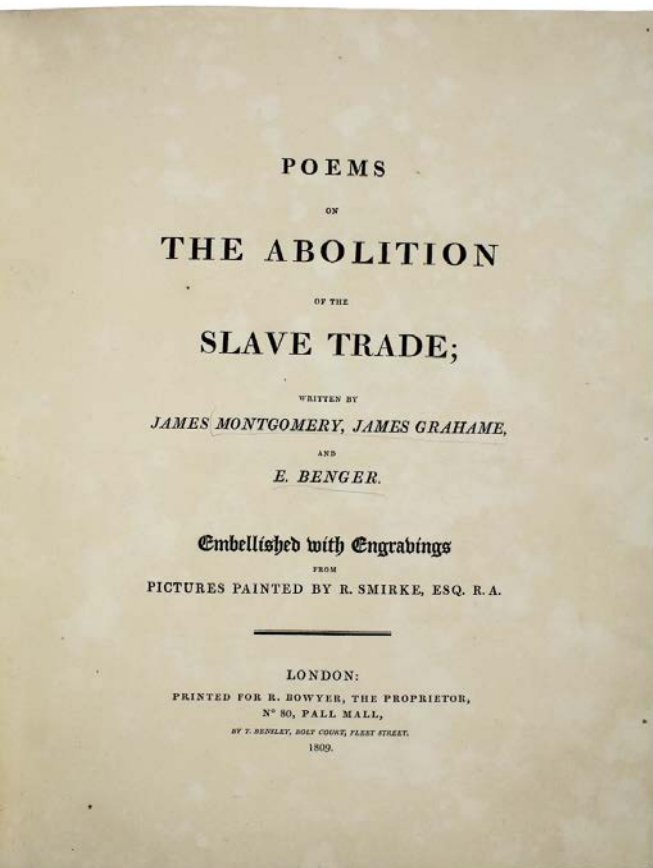


- 35) **MONTGOMERY, James. GRAHAME, James. BENGER, E.** Poems on the abolition of the slave trade.

London. Printed for R. Bowyer...by T. Bensley, 1809. First edition.

Large quarto. [16], ii, 141pp, [1]. With an additional engraved allegorical title page and 12 engraved plates. Contemporary gilt-tooled red straight-grain morocco, marbled paper boards. Heavily rubbed. Later ticket of booksellers of Livraria Camões, Lisbon, Portugal to FEP, very occasional light spotting.

The first edition of an anthology of three long poems published to commemorate the 1807 abolition of the slave trade within the British Empire, comprising James Montgomery's (1771-1854) 'The West Indies', James Grahame's (1765-1811) 'Africa Delivered', and Elizabeth Benger's (1777-1827) 'A Poem Occasioned by the Abolition of the Slave Trade'.

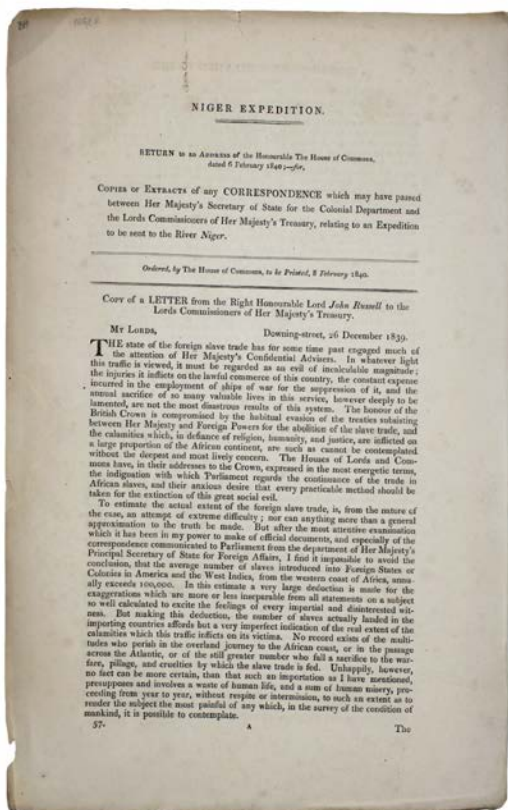


Commissioned by publisher Robert Bowyer, and dedicated to the Society for Bettering the Condition of the Natives of Africa, the volume revels in 'the dignity of the British Empire' and her enlightened triumph in instigating 'that great legislative event' for the 'universal interest of mankind'. The compilation opens by venerating preeminent British abolitionists, Sharpe, Clarkson, and Wilberforce, each accompanied by a handsome engraved portrait by celebrated artist **Robert Smirke (1753-1845)**.

The Monthly Review lavished praise on the book: 'We welcomed Mr. Bowyer's elegant publication on the Abolition of this traffic; and we congratulate the poets, the artist, and the editor, who have contributed to celebrate a transaction so glorious in itself, so characteristic of the exaltation of moral feeling, and so pregnant with blessings to the whole African race'.

Jackson p.332.

£ 450



- 36) [NIGER EXPEDITION]. [Drop-head title:] Niger expedition. Return to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 6 February 1840...
[London]. [s.n.], [1840]. First edition.

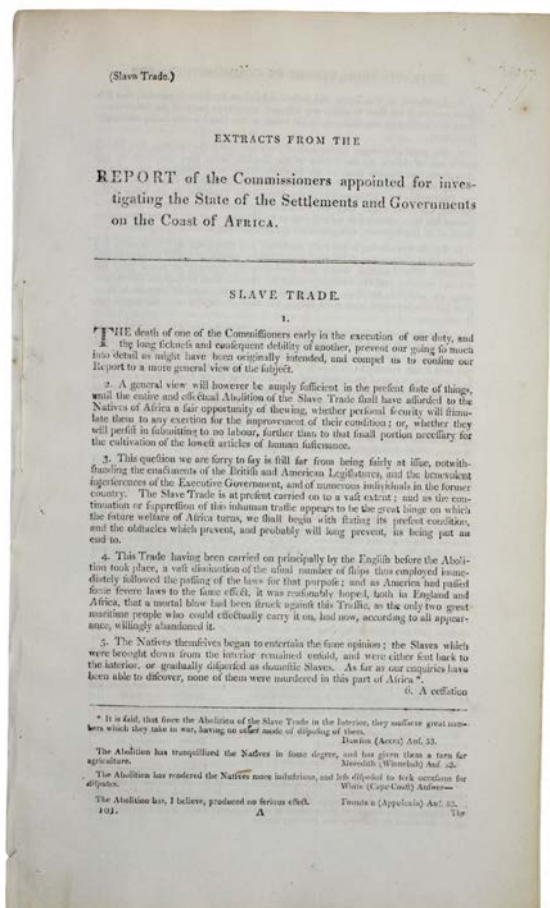
Folio. 6pp. Docket title to verso of final leaf. A trifle creased, some very short tears to margins.

A rare survival, ordered to be printed by the House of Commons, of copies of correspondence concerning the setting up of a British expedition to Niger to attempt to repress the foreign slave trade.

The expedition, organised by the Society for the Extinction of the Slave Trade and for the Civilization of Africa, was ultimately mounted in 1841 using three British iron steam vessels to travel to Lokoja, at the confluence of the Niger River and Benue River, where treaties against the slave trade were achieved - despite significant casualties from illness amongst members of the expedition - with the cities of Aboh and Idah.

OCLC records copies at four locations (Florida, Harvard, NYPL, and Oxford); COPAC adds no further.

£ 625



37) [PARLIAMENT]. [Drop-head title:] Extracts from the report of the Commissioners appointed for investigating the State of the Settlements and Governments on the Coast of Africa.

[London?]. [s.n.], [1812].

19pp, [1]. Docket title to verso of terminal leaf.

[Bound with:] [Drop-head title:] Further paper relating to the slave trade. Viz. Observation by William Dawes, Esquire, one of the Commissioners; - in addition to the Report made by the Commission of African Enquiry. - 1811. [London?] [s.n.], [1812]. [21]-22pp, [1]. Docket title to verso of terminal leaf.

Folio. Disbound. Stab-stitch holes to gutters. Later re sewn. Early manuscript page numbers to upper margins.

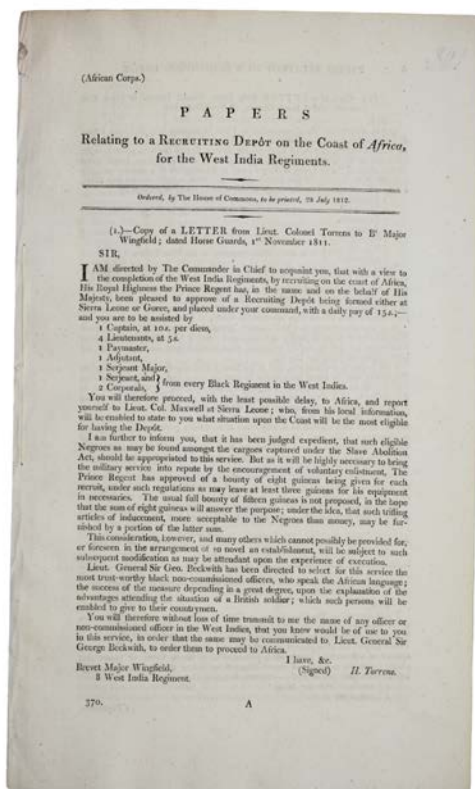
A rare survival of a report on the condition of British territories on the Gold Coast of Africa, in particular efforts to tarry the Spanish and Portuguese slave trade. Of interest are the expense tables showing the cost of maintaining British forts in the region; Cape Coast Castle, for example, has an average annual charge of £3,277, with 'Black Men's Pay' making up £179 and 'Castle Slaves' costing £990.

The report is here paired with the second located copy of an addendum by sometime governor of Sierra Leone, William Dawes (1762-1836), that whilst broadly agreeing with the findings, nevertheless suggests an increase in naval power off the African Coast. Soon after this paper was printed, Dawes, at the suggestion of William Wilberforce, travelled to Antigua to work for the anti-slavery cause there.

OCLC and COPAC together record copies of the first mentioned work at just three locations (John Carter Brown, NLW, and Princeton).

OCLC records a single copy of the second mentioned work (NLSA); COPAC adds no further.

£ 450



- 38) [PARLIAMENT]. [Drop-head title:] Papers Relating to a Recruiting Depot on the Coast of Africa, for the West India Regiments. [London?]. [s.n.], [1812].

Folio. 9pp, [2]. Docket title to verso of terminal leaf. Disbound. Later resewn. Early alternate pagination in manuscript to upper corners.

The second located copy a series of dispatches relevant to the establishment of a British Army recruiting station at either Sierra Leone or Gorée.

Under the authority of the Prince Regent, Brevet Major Wingfield, of the 8th West India Regiment was charged with determining the most suitable location for the depot with the assistance of, inter alia, one sergeant and two corporals 'from every Black Regiment in the West Indies', and that 'such eligible Negroes as may be found amongst the cargoes captured under the Slave Abolition Act, should be appropriated to this service'.

From the recently dispersed library (without any indication of such) of British scholar and senior civil servant **William St Clair (1937-2021)**, and presumably used by him in his research for his acclaimed book *The Grand Slave Emporium: Cape Coast Castle and the British Slave Trade* (2006).

OCLC records a single copy (UWI); COPAC adds no further.

£ 500

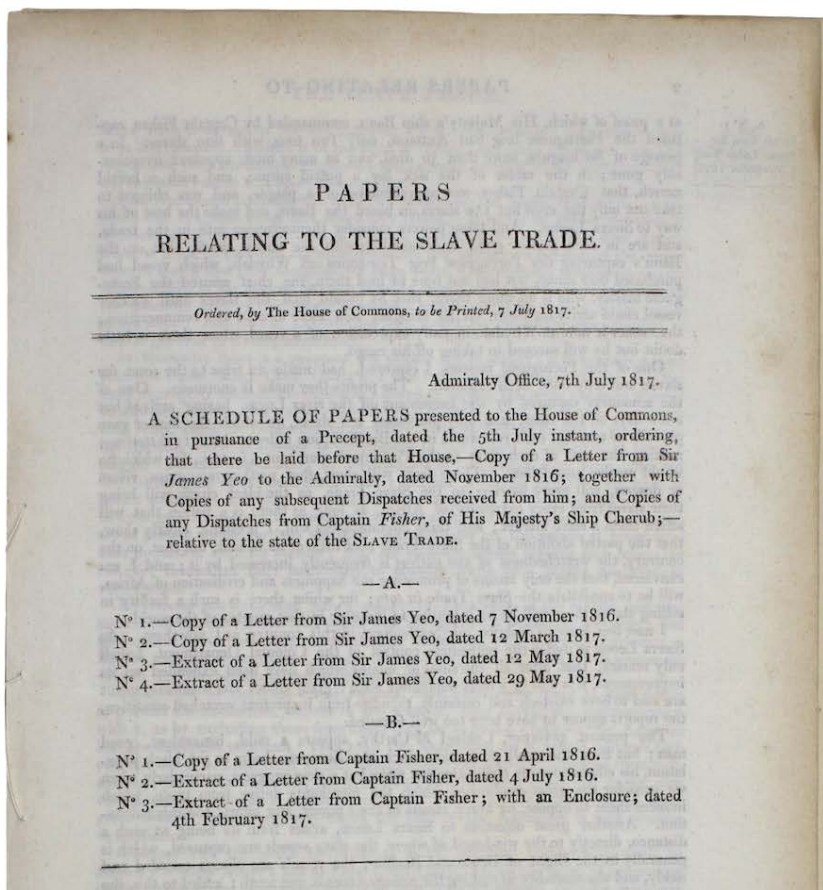
- 39) [PARLIAMENT]. [Drop-head title:] Papers relating to the slave trade.
[London]. [s.n.], [1817].

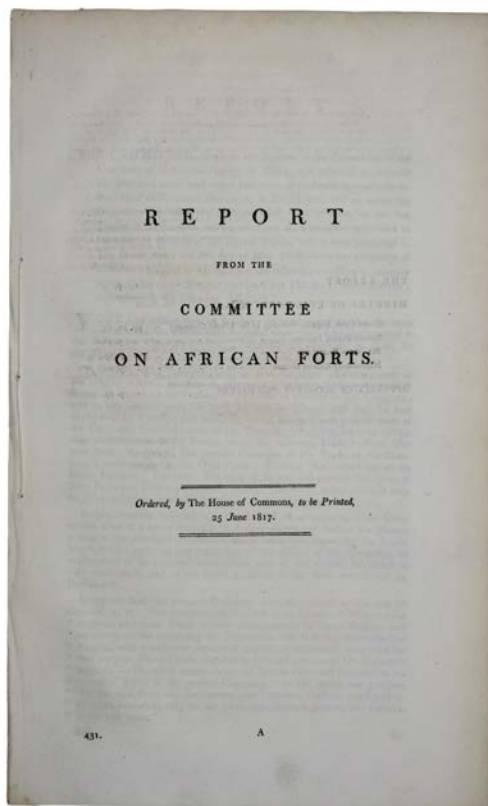
Folio. 10pp, [2]. Docket title to verso of terminal leaf. Sewn, as issued. Three old horizontal folds. A clean and crisp copy.

A selection of seven papers, printed by order of the House of Commons, regarding the Africa slave trade.

The initial four letters contain reports of Royal Navy officer **Sir James Lucas Yeo (1782-1818)**, then commander-in-chief on the west coast of Africa with special responsibility for the anti-slavery patrol. He commences with the disheartening revelation that 'efforts toward obtaining the real abolition of slavery, have been of little or no avail; for though fewer negroes may have been enslaved since the Abolition Acts took place, with respect to this country, yet the cruelty to those now taken away by Spaniards and Portuguese, has increased quadruple; and those Acts appear to have had no other effect then that of transferring the Slave Trade to Spain and Portugal, whose inhuman traffic has since wonderfully increased'. Yeo proceeds to provide accounts of numerous vessels recently seized, both by himself and Captain Fisher (who authors the final three letters reproduced here), including the capture Portuguese brig San Antonio carrying 600 enslaved Africans, and the American schooner Rosa, sailing under Spanish colours, trafficking 276.

£ 250





- 40) [PARLIAMENT]. [Drop-head title:] Report from the committee on african forts. [London?]. [s.n.], [1817].

Folio. 63pp, [1]. Disbound. Later resewn. Terminal leaf creased.

The report of a parliamentary committee appointed to evaluate the condition of the state of trade and establishments of the African Company, issued four years prior its ultimate dissolution by the British Government in 1821.

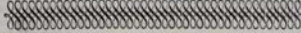
With the exception of the major forts such as Cape Coast Castle, many British forts were not particularly well defended nor maintained and as such their efficacy as a deterrent to slave traders greatly diminished. Parliament, frustrated by this reduced effectiveness, pursued a policy of reducing the number of African Company settlements through the abandonment of any, upon strict inquiry, not found to be of service in a sufficient degree to warrant their expenditure.

From the recently dispersed library (without any indication of such) of British scholar and senior civil servant **William St Clair (1937-2021)**, and presumably used by him in his research for his acclaimed book *The Grand Slave Emporium: Cape Coast Castle and the British Slave Trade* (2006).

OCLC and COPAC together record copies at just six locations (California, NLW, NYPL, Senate House, Southampton, and UoL).

£ 450

25 June 1819.



A

B I L L

For the better Regulation of the *African* Company.

Note.—The Figures in the Margin denote the Number of the Folios in the written Copy.

1 **W**H^{ereas} an Act passed in the twenty-third year of his late Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for extending and improving the Trade to *Africa*." And whereas by the said recited Act, certain forts, factories and settlements on the coast of *Africa*, were vested in the Company of Merchants trading to *Africa*; and a Committee, consisting of nine persons, to be annually chosen as therein directed, was established for the management of the affairs of the said Company: And whereas it is expedient that the said Act should be amended, and that provision should be made in relation to the said Committee, and respecting the said forts, and also further regulations for restraining the members of the said Committee, and also certain of the officers and persons employed by the said company, from trading at or with any of the said settlements, or at or in any place in the neighbourhood thereof; and that the Committee of the said company should be empowered, with the leave of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, to purchase lands in the vicinity of the said forts and settlements;

Folio. 13 lines. 40 c. 31.

2 **I**t is therefore enacted by The KING's Most Excellent MAJESTY, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, THAT from and after the

3 the Committee for governing, maintaining, preserving and improving the said forts, factories and settlements, to be appointed in the manner directed by the said Act, shall consist of only members, in lieu and in stead of nine members, as directed by the said recited Act, and that such members shall be persons usually residing in London or within miles thereof, and shall be chosen in manner directed by the said Act (that is to say) of the members of such committee shall be annually chosen by the free-men

Number of Committee Men reduced to six.

512.

A

men

APPARENTLY UNRECORDED

41) [PARLIAMENT]. [Drop-head title:] A bill For the better Regulation of the African Company.
 [London?]. [s.n.], [1819].

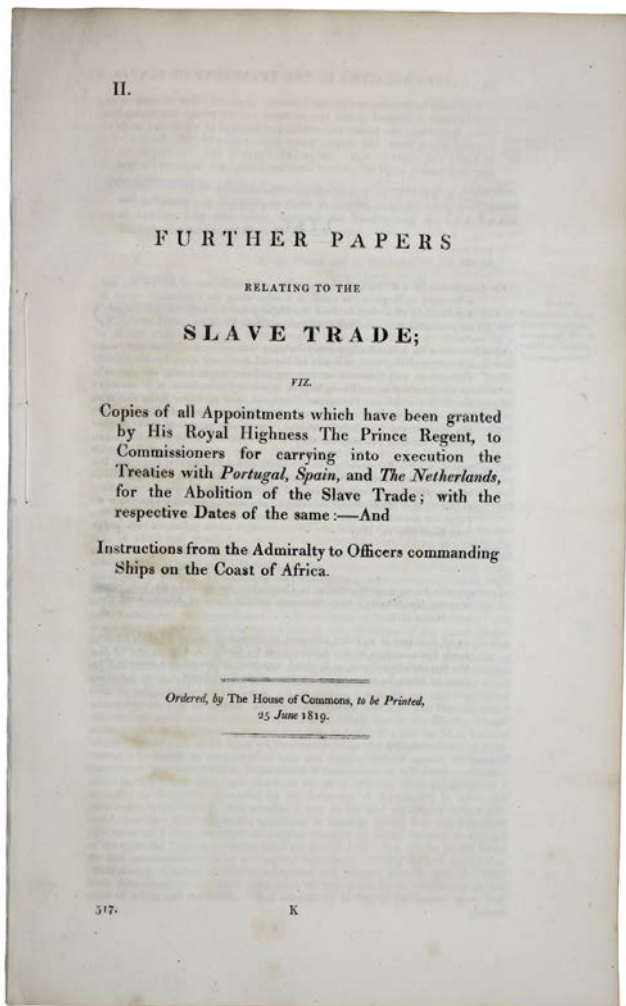
Folio. 5pp, [1]. Docket title to verso of terminal leaf. Disbound. Three old horizontal folds.

An apparently unrecorded parliamentary bill proposing amendments to the 1750 Act for extending and improving the Trade to Africa, specifically reducing the number of committee members and restraining the trade opportunities of the African Company of Merchants.

The bill was seemingly never enacted; the Company was abolished in 1821, with all assets passing to the Crown.

From the recently dispersed library (without any indication of such) of British scholar and senior civil servant William St Clair (1937-2021), and presumably used by him in his research for his acclaimed book *The Grand Slave Emporium: Cape Coast Castle and the British Slave Trade* (2006).

£ 750

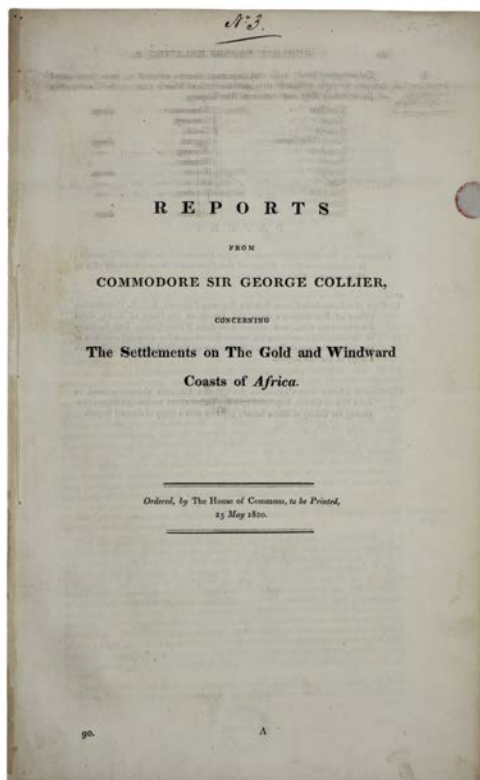


- 42) [PARLIAMENT]. [Drop-head title:] II. Further papers relating to the slave trade...
[London]. [s.n.], [1819].

Folio. [3], 40-48pp, [2]. Docket title to verso of terminal leaf. Sewn, as issued. Three old horizontal folds. A clean and crisp copy.

A selection of five papers relating to the prevention of the trafficking of enslaved Africans; three of which commissioning British judges, secretaries, and registrars to be appointed to stations in London and Sierra Leone in order to oversee the execution of recent treaties with Portugal, Spain, and the Netherlands for the abolition of the slave trade, and in particular providing authorisation for said officials to rule on cases relating to the detention of vessels suspected of illicitly conveying slaves and grant, where deemed appropriate, compensation for lost revenue.

£ 250



REPORTS FROM THE AFRICA SQUADRON

- 43) [PARLIAMENT]. [Drop-head title:] Reports from commodore sir george collier, concerning The Settlements on The Gold and Windward Coasts of Africa. [London?]. [s.n.], [1820].

Folio. 17pp, [1]. Disbound. Later re sewn. Three old horizontal folds, sealing wax remnant to title, ink-stamp pf the Institute of Historical Research to verso.

The second located copy of an annual report submitted by Royal Navy officer Sir George Collier (1774-1824) on the condition of the African Company's forts and settlements.

Between 1818 and 1821 Collier commanded the six-ship coast of Africa squadron, with a remit to suppress the slave trade, a charge he undertook with zeal, significantly reducing the traffic of slaves from the continent. In 1820 his work was recognised by election to honorary life membership of the African Institution.

From the recently dispersed library (without any indication of such) of British scholar and senior civil servant **William St Clair (1937-2021)**, and presumably used by him in his research for his acclaimed book *The Grand Slave Emporium: Cape Coast Castle and the British Slave Trade* (2006).

OCLC and COPAC together record a single copy (Southampton).

£ 450

- 44) [PARLIAMENT]. [Drop-head title:] African company. Copies of all letters addressed by the African Company of London to the Treasury Board, respecting the Surrender of the African Forts to Government, with all Lists of the Servants of the said Company sent therewith; and also, A Copy of the Treasury Minute made in consequence thereof. [*London?*]. [*s.n.*], [1821].

Folio. 14pp, [2]. Docket title to verso of terminal leaf. Disbound. Later resewn. Three old horizontal folds.

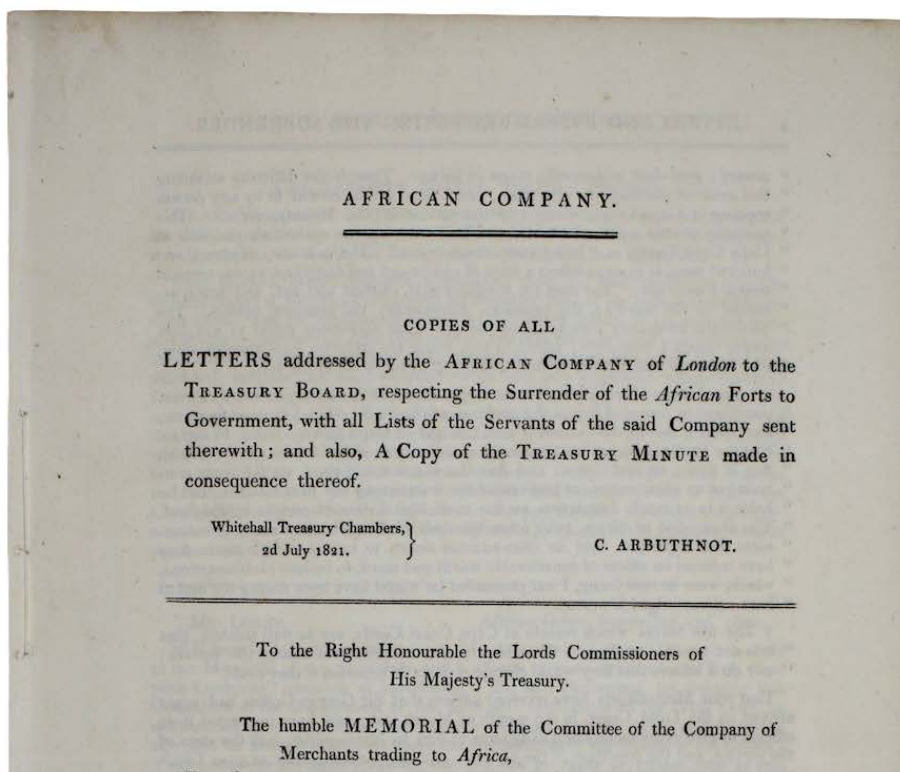
A rare survival of copies of correspondence relating to act to divest the African Company of Merchants of the charge and management of forts and settlements on the Gold Coast of Africa, and transfer their control to the Crown.

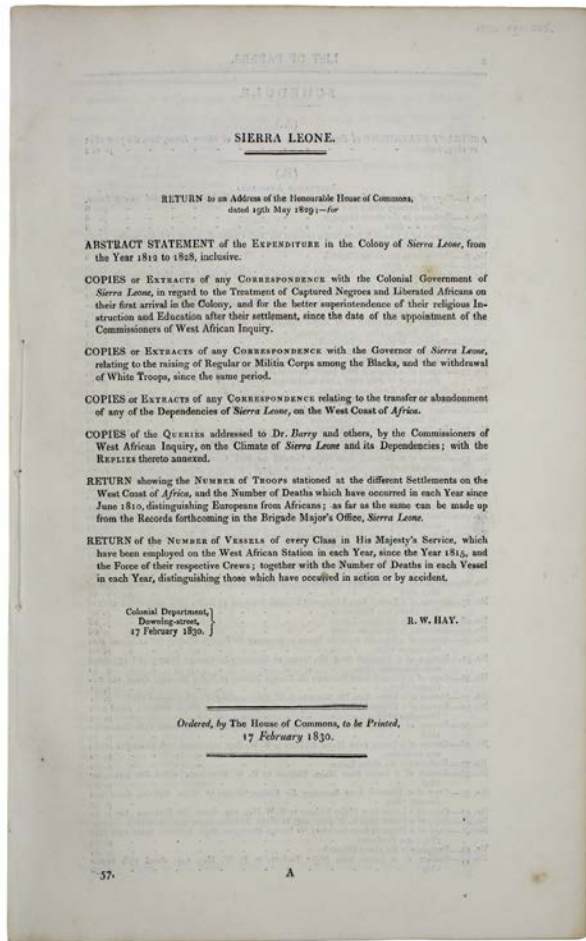
The act that abolished the company was passed in May 1821, and the transfer ownership of eight forts, including the notorious Cape Coast Castle, was affected on 3rd July, the day after these letters were ordered by Commons to be printed. They contain listings of the Company's employees and respective salaries and abstract of annual stipends paid to local Kings and Cabboccers.

From the recently dispersed library (without any indication of such) of British scholar and senior civil servant **William St Clair (1937-2021)**, and presumably used by him in his research for his acclaimed book *The Grand Slave Emporium: Cape Coast Castle and the British Slave Trade* (2006).

OCLC records copies at just two locations (Florida and NLW); COPAC adds no further.

£ 450





- 45) [PARLIAMENT]. [Drop-head title:] Sierra leone. Return to an Address of the Honourable House of Commons dated 19th May 1829...
[London?]. [s.n.], [1830].

Folio. 95pp, [1]. Disbound. Later resewn. A trifle creased.

A series of correspondence relating to the administration of the British colony of Sierre Leone, in particular extracts of the colonial government in regard to the 'treatment of captured negroes and liberated Africans on their first arrival in the colony, and for the better superintendence of their religious instruction and education after their settlement' and 'the raising of regular and militia corps among the blacks, and the withdrawal of white troops'.

From the recently dispersed library (without any indication of such) of British scholar and senior civil servant **William St Clair (1937-2021)**, and presumably used by him in his research for his acclaimed book *The Grand Slave Emporium: Cape Coast Castle and the British Slave Trade* (2006).

£ 250

S L A V E T R A D E .

RETURN to an ADDRESS of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 13 March 1845, &c.

— 1. —

" A RETURN of the Number of VESSELS furnished by the Admiralty with SLAVE WARRANTS in each Year, from December 1838 to December 1844, distinguishing those Vessels employed exclusively in suppressing the SLAVE TRADE from those charged with other Duties; specifying the Name, Class, and Force of each Vessel, and the Number of the Crew."

— 2. —

" AN ESTIMATE of the ANNUAL COST to the Country of each Class of Vessels employed only in Slave Trade Suppression, including the Wear and Tear;—Also, a RETURN of the Number of MEN and OFFICERS who Died or were Invalided in the same Service within the same Period."

— 3. —

" A RETURN of the Number of VESSELS CAPTURED in each of the said Years, stating whether they were ultimately Released or Condemned, with an Account of the Net Proceeds of all Condemned Vessels and Cargoes sold, and naming how they were disposed of; Amount of Bounty or Head-money paid to the Captors in each Year for the same Period; with the Amount paid under the Head of Tonnage Bounties for Vessels Detained and Condemned under the Provisions of the Equipment Treaty."

— 4. —

" A RETURN of the Amounts, as nearly as they can be given, paid for ILLEGAL CAPTURES; distinguishing the Compensations paid by the Captors from those paid by the British Government."

— 5. —

" A RETURN of the Expenses of the MIXED COMMISSION COURTS for the like Period, including all Contingent Expenses."

— 6. —

" A RETURN of the Sums paid to Foreign Governments, and of Debts due by them to Great Britain which were cancelled in consequence of their relinquishing the SLAVE TRADE."

— 7. —

" A RETURN of the Expenses of LIBERATED AFRICANS and of the LIBERATED AFRICAN DEPARTMENT during the like Period, including Buildings and all Contingent Expenses."

(Mr. Hunt.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
8 July 1845.

- 46) [PARLIAMENT]. [Drop-head title:] Slave trade. Return to an address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 13 March 1845.
[London]. [s.n.], [1845].

Folio. 38pp. Docket title to verso of terminal leaf. Disbound, later resewn. A trifle creased.

The second located copy of parliamentary document detailing financial statistics relating to British anti-slavery activity in Africa between 1838 and 1844, including the number of vessels captured in each of the said years, stating whether they were ultimately released or condemned, with an account of the net proceeds of all condemned vessels and cargoes sold.

OCLC records a single copy (Temple); COPAC adds no further.

CAPE COAST CASTLE.

COPIES of EXTRACTS of DESPATCHES or LETTERS
addressed to the Secretary of State for the
Colonies, relating to the Case of Robert Erskine;
and CORRESPONDENCE between the Colonial
Office and the Aborigines Protection Society, on
the same Subject.

(Sir Edward Buxton.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
14 August 1850.

- 47) [PARLIAMENT]. [Drop-head title:] Cape coast castle. Return to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 29 July 1850...
[London?]. [s.n.], [1850].

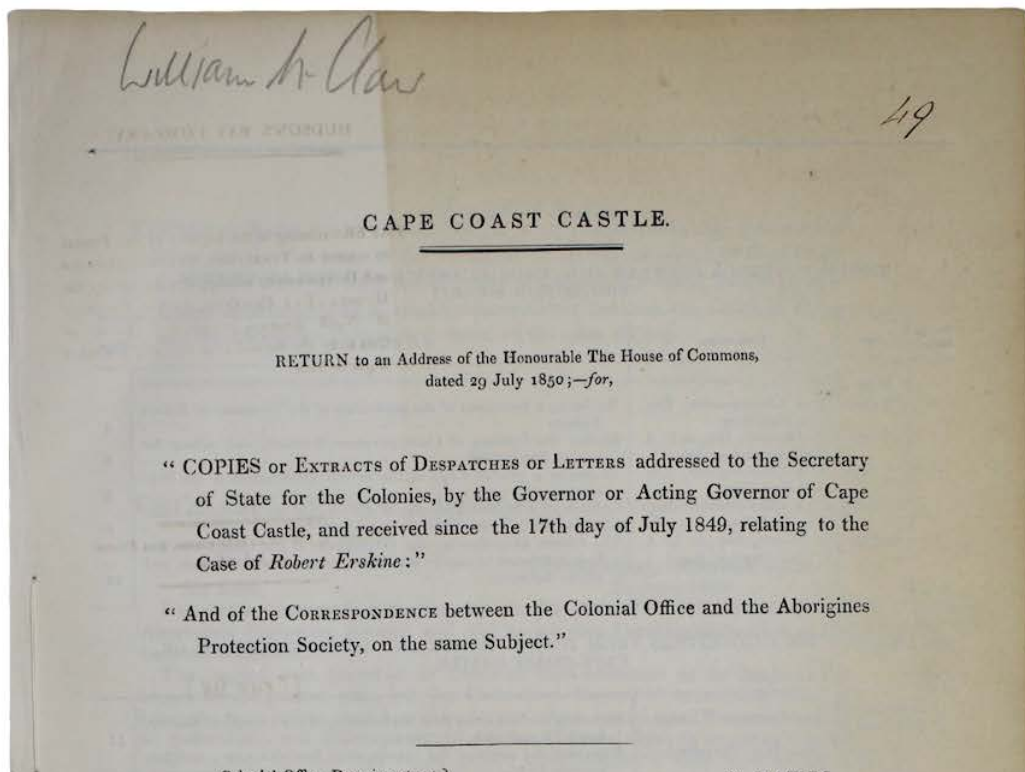
Folio. 26pp, [2]. Docket title to verso of terminal leaf. Disbound. Later resewn. Early alternate pagination in manuscript to upper corners. From the recently dispersed library of William St Clair, with his distinctive pencilled ownership inscription to head of title.

A series of dispatches relating to the violent torture of Cape Coast native Robert Erskine.

In 1847, whilst a domestic in the service of Captain Augustus William Murray of the 1st West-India Regiment, and stationed at the infamous Cape Coast Castle, Erskine was accused of having stolen sundry articles of jewellery from the officer. Despite his protestations of innocence, and a lack of any evidence connecting him with the crime, Erskine was brutally tortured for eight days. In consequence of his torment he lost the use of his hands. It was later ascertained that the actual culprit was a soldier of the 1st West India Regiment, and likely one of the individuals who engaged in Erskine's maltreatment. A year after the event, the Aborigines Protection Society took up Erskine's case, and successfully prosecuted it in 1851.

From the recently dispersed library (without any indication of such) of British scholar and senior civil servant **William St Clair (1937-2021)**, and presumably used by him in his research for his acclaimed book *The Grand Slave Emporium: Cape Coast Castle and the British Slave Trade* (2006).

£ 450



FOR FREEDOM'S SAKE

BY
ARTHUR PATERSON

AUTHOR OF
"A MAN OF HIS WORD," "A SON OF THE PLAINS"
Etc. Etc.

LONDON
OSGOOD, McILVAINE & CO.
45 ALBEMARLE STREET, W.
1896

A NOVEL TAKE ON ABOLITION

48) **PATERSON, Arthur.** For freedom's sake.
London. Osgood, McIlvaine & Co., 1896. First edition.

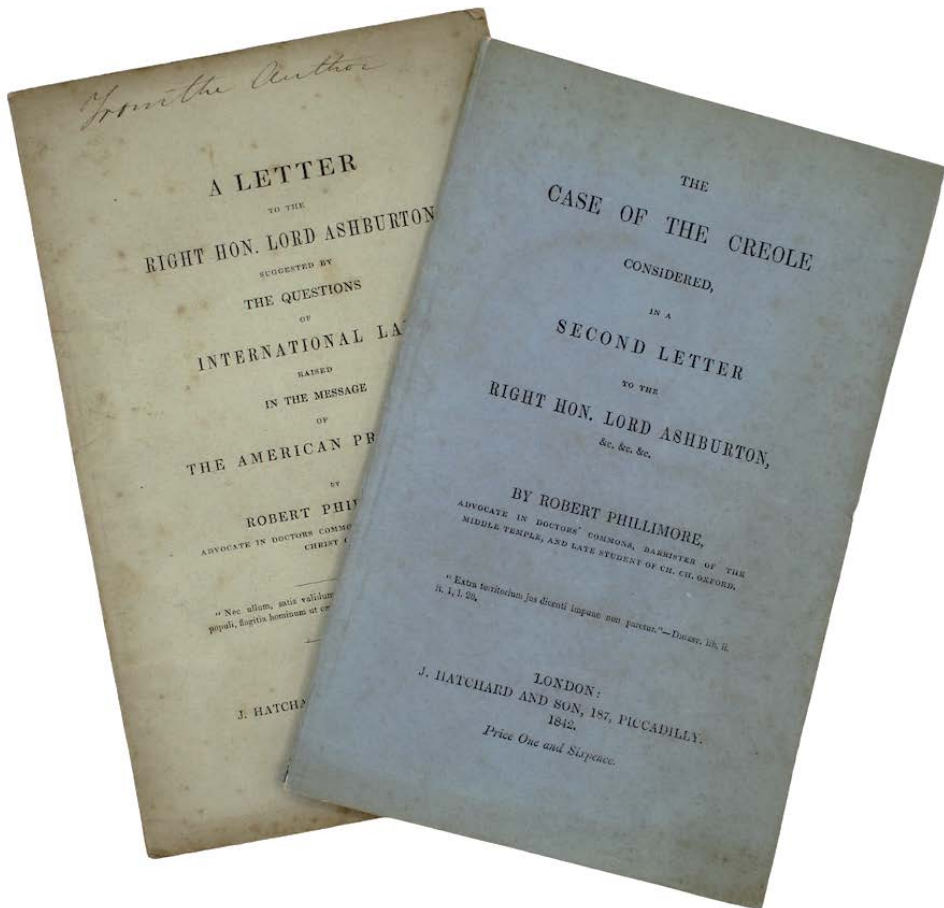
8vo. viii, 323pp, [5]. With two terminal leaves of publisher's advertisements. Original publisher's brown cloth, stamped and lettered in gilt. Rubbed, and marked. Endpapers browned, scattered spotting.

The first edition in book form of Arthur Paterson's (1862-1928) historical novel initially serialised in the columns of the weekly edition of *The Times*, February to June, 1896. The unrelenting narrative is based on the experiences of prominent abolitionist **John Brown (1800-1859)** and the events of the 'Bleeding Kansas' Border War, a series of remarkably violent civil confrontations between anti-slavery 'free-staters' and pro-slavery 'border ruffians' provoked by debate as to whether Kansas, upon joining the Union, would do so as a slave state or a free state. The novel does not shy away from depicting the brutal guerrilla warfare of the Pottawatomie Massacre, the Battle of Osawatomic, and Brown's raid of Harper's Ferry, which would see him charged for treason against the Commonwealth of Virginia, the murder of five men, and inciting a slave insurrection. He was hanged on 2nd December 1859, the first person to be executed from treason in the history of the United States.

The Calcutta Review (No. CCVII, January, 1897) appear to have misapprehended the intention of the novel: 'We cannot help thinking that the subject of the story is a trifle belated. The day has gone by when the question of the American slave trade was a burning one, and when men's blood was stirred to boiling point by recitals of acts of cruelty perpetrated on his victims by the brutal slave owner, and it is not of sufficient general interest to be classed among those that are ever new.'

OCLC and COPAC together record copies at just eight locations (BL, Cambridge, Friends of the Launceston Mechanics' Institute, Liverpool, NLW, Oxford, Strathclyde, and UoL).

£ 375



PRESENTATION COPIES

- 49) **PHILLIMORE, Robert.** A letter to the right hon. lord ashburton, suggested by the questions of international law, raised in the message of the american president. *London. J. Hatchard and Son, 1842. First edition.*

8vo. 83, [1], 15pp. With a terminal publisher's advertisement catalogue. Original publisher's printed powder blue wrappers. Extremities foxed and creased. Presentation copy, inked inscription to head of upper wrapper: 'From the Author'.

[Together with:] **PHILLIMORE, Robert.** The case of the creole considered, in a second letter to the right hon. lord ashburton, &c. &c. &c. *London. J. Hatchard and Son, 1842. First edition.* 8vo. 51pp, [1]. Original publisher's printed blue wrappers. Extremities lightly creased and spotted. Presentation copy, inked inscription to recto of FFEP: "The very Revd. the Vice-Chancellor with the author's respectful compliments", 'Vice Chancellor' struck-through and replaced with 'Dean of Christ Church', i.e. Thomas Gaisford, from whose library these were recently acquired.

Two incendiary pamphlets by lawyer Robert Phillimore (1810-1885), the first concerning the *Caroline* Affair, the second relating to the *Creole* case.

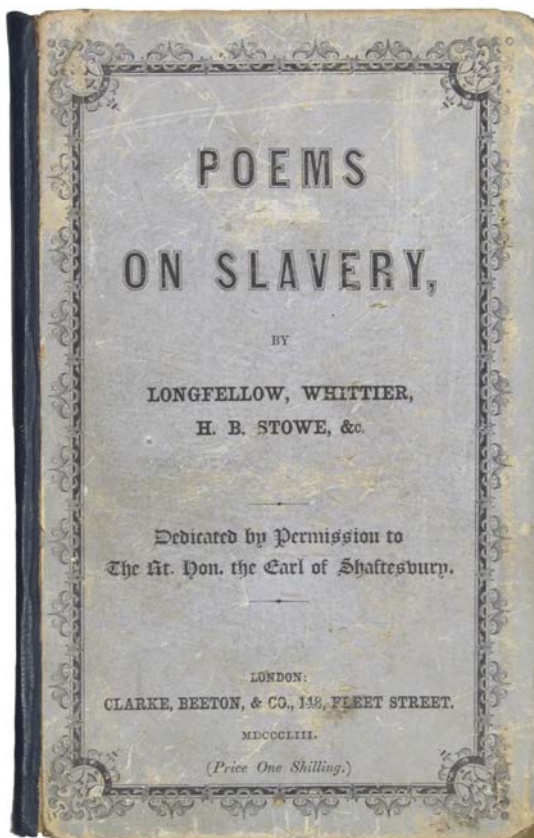
A dispute between the United States and Britain over the crossing into U.S. territory by British troops fighting Canadian rebels, the *Caroline* Affair began in December 1837 when the remnants of the failed Upper Canada Rebellion retreated to Navy Island on the Niagara River. The American steamer *Caroline* was chartered to ferry supplies to the rebels. On the night of the 29th, a British force crossed the river. In the brief skirmish that followed an American was killed and the *Caroline* set on fire and adrift. The incident aggravated already tense relations between Britain and the United States. The diplomatic crisis that followed would continue until 1842, and have significant impact on international law.

In November 1841, the American brig *Creole* was transporting 135 enslaved persons from Richmond, Virginia, to the New Orleans slave markets. A minority managed to seize control of the vessel and force their captors to sail to British controlled Bahamas, where they gained their liberty. The incident generated diplomatic tension between Britain and the United States, with the slavers demanding compensation for the loss of 'property'.

From the recently dispersed library of Howth Castle, County Dublin, seat of the Gaisford-St Lawrence family, of which notable members include **Thomas Gaisford (1789-1855)**, English classical scholar, sometime curator of the Bodleian Library, Regius Professor of Greek at Oxford, and Dean of Christ Church.

£ 1,500

Dean of Christ Church.
The overs and the Vice-Chancellor
with the author's respectful
Compliments



AN ABOLITIONIST ANTHOLOGY

- 50) **[POEMS ON SLAVERY]**. Poems on slavery by longfellow, whittier, southey, h. b. stowe, &c.
London. Clarke, Beeton, & Co., 1853. First edition.

12mo. iv, [3], 16-232pp. Complete despite erratic pagination. Original publisher's printed powder blue paper boards, rebacked later navy calf, brown calf lettering-piece. Boards heavily rubbed, scored. Contemporary pencilled ownership inscription to recto of FFEP, scattered spotting.

The second located copy of an anthology of abolitionist poetry including Longfellow's 'The Slave's Dream', Southey's 'Slavery Sonnets', Harriet Beecher Stowe's 'Caste and Christ', and Cowper's 'The Negro's Complaint'.

The Eclectic Review (Vol. VI, 1853, p.254) received the book favourably: 'A collection of genuine and touching poetry consecrated to one of the most interesting themes which can engage the human mind. The poets of America, like those of England, are happily identifying themselves with the cause of human freedom'.

OCLC and COPAC together record just a single copy at the British Library.

£ 450

A SEIZED SLAVE SHIP

51) [PORTUGAL]. Documentos Relativos ao apresamento, julgamento entrega da barca franceza charles et georges e em geral ao engajamento de negros...

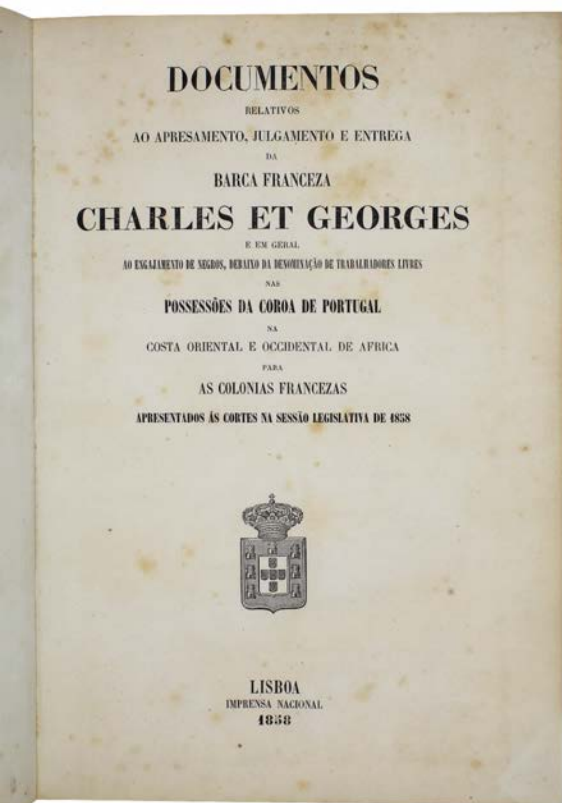
Lisboa [i.e. Lisbon]. *Imprensa Nacional*, 1858. First edition.

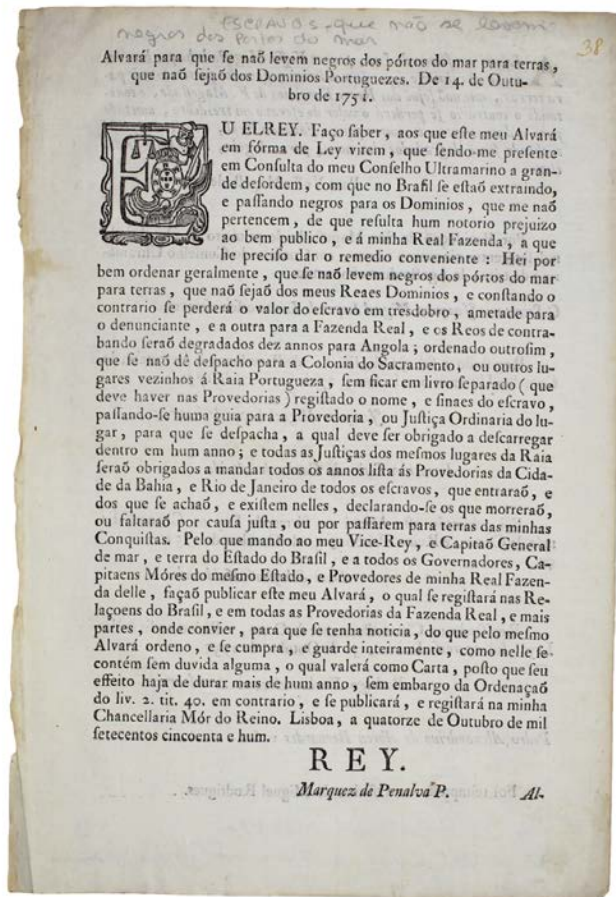
Folio. [4], 249, 16, xviii pp. With a terminal errata leaf. Contemporary cloth-backed marbled paper boards, lettered in gilt. Rubbed, some surface loss to boards. Recent Portuguese bookseller's ticket to FEP, occasional slight spotting.

The sole edition of a selection of documents reproducing official correspondence between Portuguese, French, and English authorities relating to the confiscation in 1857 of the French barque *Charles-et-George*.

The vessel was seized by the Portuguese off the coast of Mozambique and found to be carrying 110 Africans destined to be sold to French sugar plantations in the Mascarene Islands. The captain was imprisoned and a prize-crew brought the ship to Lisbon. The French government demanded that the ship be returned, the captain released, and damages paid. Extensive negotiations ensued. Despite numerous appeals, England declined to support the Portuguese in their efforts to uphold international law prohibiting the transport of slaves. Portugal was ultimately forced to capitulate.

£ 125





- 52) [PORTUGUESE SLAVE TRADE]. [Drop-head title:] Alvará para que se não levem negros dos pórtos do mar para terras, que não sejam dos Dominios Portuguezes. De 14. de Outubro de 1751.
 [Lisbon?]. [s.n.], [1751].

Dimensions 200 x 300 mm. Single sheet, printed on both sides. A trifle creased.

A rare survival of a mid-eighteenth century edict issued by King José I of Portugal forbidding traders to transport slaves from Portuguese seaports to colonial territories held by other nations.

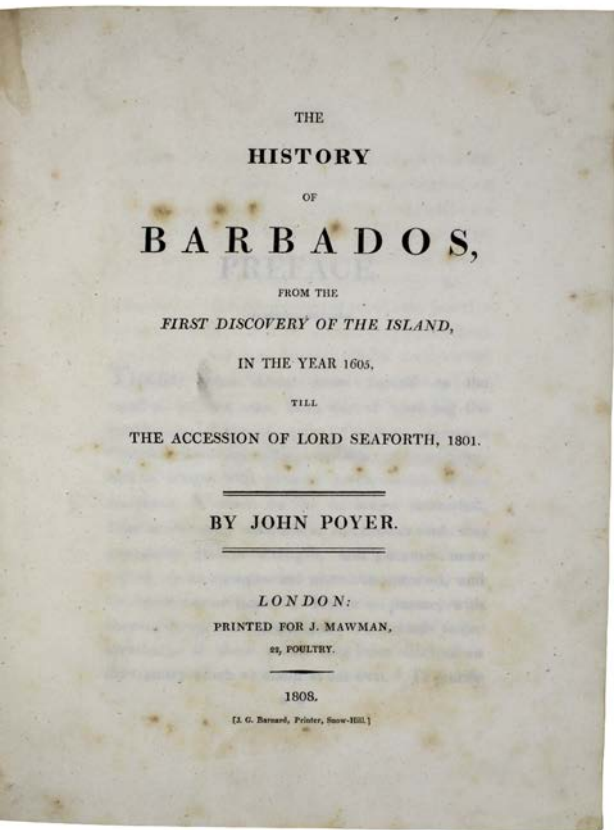
The Portuguese slave trade experienced continual growth throughout the latter half of the eighteenth century, in particular from West African colony of Luanda, from which, between the issue of this edict in 1751 to 1760, an average of 10, 940 enslaved Africans were trafficked annually.

OCLC records copies at just three locations (BL, NYPL, and UoL); COPAC adds one further (Senate House).

DEFENDING BRITISH BARBADOS

- 53) **POYER, John.** The history of barbados, from the first discovery of the island, in the year 1605, till the accession of lord seaforth, 1801.
London. Printed for J. Mawman, 1808. First edition, second state title page.

Quarto. xxix, [7], 8, [2], 9-668pp. With a list of subscribers. Bound by W. & G. Baird of Belfast in later half-calf, brown cloth boards, contrasting red calf lettering-piece. Minor shelf-wear. Endpapers browned, binder's ticket and armorial bookplate of Anglo-Irish British Army officer and politician **Hugh McCalmont (1845-1924)** to FEP, very occasional light spotting.



A well-informed account of the primary events of British controlled Barbados, from the foundation of the colony to the close of the eighteenth century, by white West Indian native John Poyer (d. 1825).

Although the welfare of the colony was inextricably bound up with the institution of slavery, Poyer is reluctant to dwell on the debt the island owed to the trafficking of enslaved African. In his lengthy prefatory remarks, the author addresses his decision not to take notice 'of the general state of west Indian slavery', before launching into an invective reproach of 'gross calumnies' propagated by 'transatlantic fellow-subjects' concerning the poor treatment of slaves in the colony. Poyer proceeds to provide testimonies of travellers who all, conveniently, express amazement at the 'felicity of the West Indian slaves', in order to not only defend the planters of Barbados 'whose hearts throb with the finest sensibilities of humanity', but also to support his unabashed conjecture that 'the situation of slaves in the West Indies [is] more desirable than that of the lower classes of whites in Great Britain'.

£ 950

A NOTORIOUS FAMILY'S COPY OF AN ABOLITIONIST'S WORK

54) ROSCOE, William. The life of Lorenzo de' medici, called the magnificent. London. Printed for A. Strahan; T. Cadell Jun. and W. Davies, 1796. Second edition.

Quarto. In two volumes.[2], xxvi, [2], 320, 136; [2], 132, 48, 111, [1], 11pp, [1]. With an engraved portrait frontispiece to Vol. I and 14 engraved illustrations in the text. Without half-titles. Contemporary brown morocco, richly tooled in gilt and blind, A.E.G. Extremities rubbed. Scattered spotting. Later armorial bookplates of Edward Francis Colston to both FEPs, inked ownership inscriptions of Marianne Colston to title pages.

A revised edition, printed in the year after the first, of historian, politician, and abolitionist **William Roscoe's (1753-1831)** celebrated life of Italian statesman and arts patron Lorenzo de' Medici. Upon publication the work found immediate success, establishing its author as a scholar of international renown, and winning Roscoe the praise of his contemporaries including man of letters Horace Walpole who commented; 'Mr. Roscoe is by far the best of our historians, both for beauty, style and deep reflexions'.

Marianne Colston

THE
LIFE
OF
LORENZO DE' MEDICI,
CALLED
THE MAGNIFICENT.
BY WILLIAM ROSCOE.
THE SECOND EDITION, CORRECTED.
VOL. I.



LONDON:
PRINTED FOR A. STRAHAN; T. CADELL JUN. AND W. DAVIES (SUCCESSORS TO
MR. CADELL) IN THE STRAND; AND J. EDWARDS IN PALL-MALL.
1796.

Edward Francis Colston (1795-1847), descendent and heir of merchant and slave-trader **Edward Colston (1636-1721)**, husband of travel writer **Marianne Colston [née Jenkins] (1792-1865)**.

£ 950



Edward Francis Colston.

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Dutch writings each side of 30 lines, beside
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of the inhabitants nothing.
Ditto for the account of Townsmen - -
Ditto for the account of Strangers - -

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For ditto of each 1000 P. G. and upwards

For Deeds of Conveyance of Eftates of the va-
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cerned - - - - -

For Donations inter vivos - - - - -

THE DUTIES IN SWEDISH WEST INDIES

55) [SAINT BARTHÉLEMY]. [Drop-head title:] Kongl. Maj:ts förordning och taxa på lösen för domar, resolutioner och öfrige til justitiarie-embetet på ön St Barthelemy i Vest-Indien hörande skrifter, contracter, attester m. m. : gifven Stockholms slott den 2 maji 1797...
Stockholm. Tryckt i kongl. Tryckeriet, 1797.

Dimensions 430 x 530 mm. Single leaf broadside. Printed in three columns, parallel Swedish, French, and English text. Edges uncut. Several old horizontal and vertical folds.

A rare survival of a trilingual eighteenth-century edict providing information on prices for various legal and notarial duties on the Swedish colony of Saint Barthélemy.

An island in the West Indies, Saint Barthélemy was traded by the French to Sweden in 1784 in return for trading privileges in Gothenburg. The colony flourished, primarily due to the establishment of the Swedish West India Company, operator of the Swedish slave trade and primary source of island revenue.

OCLC records copies at just five locations (California, Harvard, John Carter Brown, Minnesota, and, NYPL).

£ 1,250

Ordonnance et Tarif

Kongl. Maj:ts
 Förordning och Taxa på Lösen för Domar, Resolutioner och öfrige til Justitiarie-embetet på Ön St Barthelemy i Vest-Indien hörande Skrifter, Contracter, Attester m. m. Gifven Stockholms Slott den 2 Maji 1797.

De Sa Majesté le Roi de Suede, concernant les droits à payer pour les Sentences, Jugemens, Arrêts et autres Ecritures, Contracts, Atteftations &c. qui font de la Competence du Justicier dans l'Isle de St Barthelemy dans les Indes Occidentales. Donné au Chateau de Stockholm le 2 May 1797.

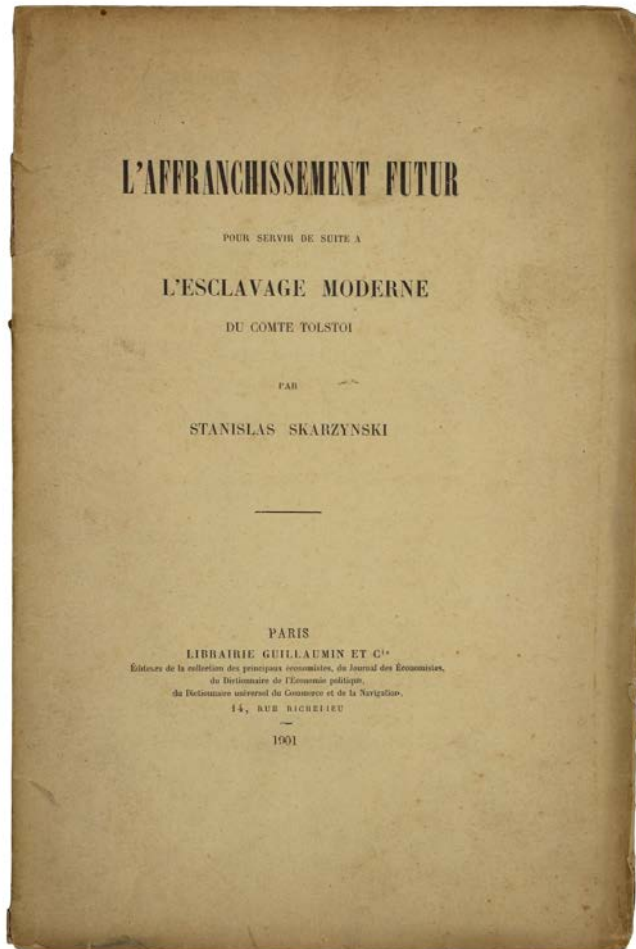
His Majesty's of Sweden

Ordinance and Edict about fees for Awards, Decrees and other Writings, Contracts and Atteftations relating to the Office of Justice in the Island of St Bartholomew in the West Indies. Given at the Palace of Stockholm the 2 of May 1797.

	Skilling	Swedish Mark
För en Dom, när i Saken Skrifter vexlats eller vinen hörts, betalas förlä Arket	3	6
För hvarje påföljande sida af 30 rader	6	12
För Resolutioner i Utöfningss-mål, förlä Arket	6	12
För hvarje påföljande sida af 30 rader	6	12
För alla slags Inprotocolleringar, som af Parterne begäras, och för Copior, vate sig af Domar, Resolutioner, Förhör m. m. för hvarje sida	6	12
För Skriftliga Stämningar i Saker under 20 P. G. värde, betalas intet		
För dito till 100 P. G. värde	2	5
För dito öfver 100 P. G. värde	1	2
För muntliga Stämningar endast till Rättens Betjent	5	3
För en Proclama	2	5
För Citationer ad valvas Curiae	1	5
För Bevis och Atteftater	1	5
För Atteftade Citationer och Vidmationier	5	3
För Öfverlätningar af Franiska, Engiska, Spanka och Holländska Actier, för hvarje sida af 30 rader jemte renskrifningen	9	9
För Hypothequer, liksom för Köpebref här under		
För Reför ut på landet för Habitanternes räkning, intet		
För dito för Stadsloernes räkning	1	1
För dito för Främmandes räkning	2	2
För et Inventarium på Egendom under 300 P. G. värde, för hvarje sida af 30 rader	1	1
För dito på dito till 400 P. G. värde	2	2
För dito på dito till 800 P. G. värde	3	3
För dito på dito till 1000 P. G. värde	4	4
För dito på dito till 1200 P. G. värde	5	5
För dito för hvar 1000 P. G. värde	10	10
För et Köpe-bref på Egendomen, til 400 P. G. värde	2	2
För dito dito til 800 P. G. värde	3	3
För dito dito till 1000 dito	4	4
För dito dito till 1200 dito	5	5
För dito för hvar 1000 P. G. värde	10	10

	Skilling	Swedish Mark
Pour un Jugement, rendu dans un procès par écrit ou dans lequel des témoins ont été entendus, on paye la premiere feuille	3	6
Pour chaque Page suivante de 30 lignes	6	12
Pour des Jugemens rendus dans les affaires de dette, la premiere feuille	6	12
Pour chaque page de 30 lignes	6	12
Pour toutes fortes d'enregistremens, faits à la demande des Parties, et pour Copies font des Jugemens, Decrets, ou des coniferences des Parties &c. chaque page	6	12
Pour des Citations par écrit dans des Causes au dessous de la valeur de 20 P. G. on ne paye rien.		
Pour dites de la valeur de 100 P. G.	2	5
Pour dites dites au dela de 100 P. G.	1	2
Pour des Citations verbales on payera à l'Huissier seulement	5	3
Pour une Proclamation	2	5
Pour des Citations ad valvas Curiae	1	5
Pour des Certificats et Atteftations	1	5
Pour des Citations et Collations atteftées	5	3
Pour des Traductions des Actes François, Anglois, Espagnols et Hollandois, chaque page de 30 lignes la Copie y comprise	9	9
Pour des Hypotheques vide Acte de Vente ci dessous.		
Pour des Voyages pour la Campagne pour le compte des Habitans on ne payera rien.		
Dite pour le compte des Habitans de Ville	1	1
Dite pour le compte des Etrangers	2	2
Pour un Inventaire des Biens au dessous de la valeur de 300 P. G. pour chaque page de 30 lignes	1	1
Dite de la valeur de 400 P. G.	2	2
Dite dite de 800 P. G.	3	3
Dite dite de 1000 P. G.	4	4
Dite dite de 1200 P. G.	5	5
Dite dite de 1000 P. G.	10	10
Pour un Acte de Vente d'une pollution de la valeur de 400 P. G.	2	2
Dite de la valeur de 800 P. G.	3	3
Dite dite de 1000 P. G.	4	4
Dite dite de 1200 P. G.	5	5

	Skilling	Swedish Mark
Fee payable for an award, when on the subject of litigation an epistolary Correspondence has been carried on, or witness heard, for the first sheet	3	6
For each succeeding page of 30 lines	6	12
For Determinations of Actions of debt the first sheet	6	12
For each succeeding page of 30 lines	6	12
For entering into the Records of what nature soever, that which may be defrayed by the parties whether Copies, Awards, Trials &c. for each page	6	12
For Summoes in writing in Causes below the value of 20 P. G. nothing to be paid.		
For Dito of the value of 100 P. G.	2	5
For Dito above the value of 100 P. G.	1	2
For Verbal Summoes to the Bench of the Court	5	3
For a Proclamation	2	5
For Citations ad valvas Curiae	1	5
For Certificats et Atteftations	1	5
For Attefted Citations and Collations	5	3
For Translating French, English, Spanisk and Dutch writings each side of 30 lines, beside the writing out fair	9	9
For Securities, the same as Deeds of Conveyance which vide.		
For Journeys into the country for the account of the inhabitants nothing.		
Ditto for the account of Townsmen	1	1
Ditto for the account of Strangers	2	2
For Inventories of Estates below the value of 300 P. G. for each side of 30 lines	1	1
For ditto of ditto of the value of 400 P. G.	2	2
For ditto ditto of the value of 800 P. G.	3	3
For ditto ditto of the value of 1000 P. G.	4	4
For ditto ditto of the value of 1200 P. G.	5	5
For ditto ditto of the value of 1000 P. G.	10	10
For ditto of each 1000 P. G. and upwards	10	10
For Deeds of Conveyance of Estates of the value of 400 P. G.	2	2
For ditto of ditto of 800 P. G.	3	3



A REPLY TO TOLSTOY

- 56) **SKARZYNSKI, Stanislas.** *L'Affranchissement futur: pour servir de suite à l'Esclavage moderne du Comte Tolstoi.*
Paris. Librairie Guillaumin, 1901. First edition.

8vo. 58pp. Original publisher's printed buff wrappers. Lightly rubbed and marked, loss to spine. Slight loss to upper corner of half-title.

An apparently unrecorded pamphlet by Polish economist Stanislas Skarynski responding to Tolstoy's essay *The Slavery of Our Times* (1900). Inspired by Tolstoy's contention that in a society founded on violence one is either enslaved or a slave-owner, Skarzynski considers the possibility of transforming society through granting freedom to modern enslaved, peasants, and workers, whilst exploring how societal change may be effected peaceably.

£ 150

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA:

AN ADDRESS

READ AT THE LAST MEETING OF THE MANCHESTER
UNION AND EMANCIPATION SOCIETY.

BY
GOLDWIN SMITH.

LONDON:
SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, & CO., STATIONERS' HALL COURT.
MANCHESTER: A. IRELAND & CO.
—
1866.

MANCHESTER EMANCIPATION SOCIETY

57) **SMITH, Goldwin.** The civil war in america: an address read at the last meeting of the manchester union and emancipation society.

London. Simpkin, Marshall, & Co., 1866. First edition.

8vo. 96pp. Original publisher's red pebbled cloth, lettered in gilt to upper board. A trifle rubbed, sunned. Internally clean and crisp. Inked inscription to recto of FFEP: 'With Thos. B. Potter's compliments'.

The first edition of journalist and historian Goldwin Smith's (1823-1910) impassioned address to the Manchester Union and Emancipation Society, commemorating the end of the American Civil War and the abolition of slavery in the United States.

The speech is appended with a report of the final meeting of the Manchester Union and Emancipation Society, headed by president **Thomas Bayley Potter (1817-1898)**, a close ally of Smith, who signed this copy.

£ 250

A handwritten inscription in cursive script, written in dark ink on a light-colored paper. The text reads "With Thos. B. Potter's Compliments." and is followed by a decorative flourish consisting of a wavy line.

SOCIETY
For the Extinction of the Slave Trade, and for the Civilization of Africa,

15, Parliament Street.

INSTITUTED JUNE, 1839.

PRESIDENT.—HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT, K. G.

PRESENT STATE OF AFRICA.

UPWARDS of 30 years, and more than 15 millions of money, have been consumed in fruitless attempts to put down the Slave Trade; yet it has doubled during this period. The annual loss of life, caused by the Trade, has risen from 17 to 25 per cent.;—170,000 Africans are computed to be annually reduced to slavery;—330,000 more, annually to perish;—and the total annual loss to Africa, to amount to 500,000 persons.* Africa, immensely rich in natural resources,—teeming with Inhabitants,—anxious for European Manufactures and Instruction,—still remains, under the desolating influence of the Slave Trade, an uncultivated desert,—degraded by superstition, and deluged with blood.

SIR FOWELL BUXTON'S PLAN.

Sir Fowell Buxton emphatically declares, that, next to Christianity, (the great and only effectual cure,) the "deliverance of Africa" is to be sought in "calling out her own resources."

Part of this duty devolves on Government, in enforcing the Treaties already made for the suppression of the Trade; obtaining other and more efficient Treaties with native Chiefs, as well as with European and other Powers; and promoting and protecting the legitimate efforts of individuals engaged in the same object.

Another part devolves on individuals, which he proposes to divide between two Associations, namely,—first, a Benevolent Society to watch over and befriend the interests of Africa; and, secondly, a Company which shall cultivate portions of her soil. The object of the one to be charity,—of the other, legitimate gain; distinct, therefore, in their purposes, and separate in their management, yet both accordant in principle, and conducing to the same benevolent end.

OBJECTS OF THIS SOCIETY.

The present Society, adopting the benevolent and pacific portion of Sir Fowell Buxton's scheme, proposes to accomplish the following objects, by agents and other suitable means:—

1. To make the Africans acquainted with the inexhaustible riches of their own soil, and sedulously to direct their attention to its cultivation on a system of free labour. To convince them, moreover, of the immeasurable superiority of agriculture and innocent commerce, even in point of profit, over the Slave Trade, which excludes them.

2. To instruct the natives in Agriculture and practical Science; to cultivate small

* Vide 'The African Slave Trade and its Remedy,' by Sir Fowell Buxton, Bart. p. 202. Murray, 1840.

portions of land as models for their imitation; distribute agricultural implements, seeds, plants, &c.; introduce local and other improvements; and suggest and facilitate the means of beneficially exchanging the produce of Africa for the manufactures of Europe.

3. To examine the principal languages of Africa, and reduce them, where advisable, to a written form.
4. To investigate the diseases, climate, and local peculiarities of Africa, for the benefit as well of natives as of foreign residents and travellers; to send out medicines and practitioners; and thus to separate the practice of Medicine from the horrid superstitions now connected with it.
5. To co-operate by every means in its power with the Government Expedition to the Niger; to report its progress—assist its operations—circulate the valuable information it may communicate; and, generally, to keep alive the interest of Great Britain in the suppression of the Slave Trade, and the welfare of Africa.

EXPENSE.

Means like these, on an adequate scale, will of course require numerous agencies both at home and abroad, and perhaps further Expeditions into the interior of Africa. These must occasion considerable expense; yet, if the result be in any good degree commensurate with the design, even a large outlay will be abundantly repaid.

Let it be remembered, then, that Africa has imperative claims on the sympathy of the whole civilized world; that it presents a field of labour to the Christian philanthropist, the man of science, and the lawful merchant,—that this Society, in fine, under God's blessing, and with the sanction of a benevolent Government, aims to prepare the path, and to facilitate the success of each of these classes of labourers; and thus may be said to consecrate its own efforts—to peace, to liberty, and to God.

J. M. TRKW, Secretary.

A subscription of One Guinea and upwards per annum constitutes an Annual Member. A donation of Ten Guineas and upwards constitutes a Life Member. Subscriptions and donations of a smaller amount will be thankfully received.

Subscriptions and Donations are received by the Treasurer, J. Gurney Hoare, Esq.; by Messrs. Barnett, Hoare, and Co., 62, Lombard-street; Messrs. Bealey, Bevan, and Co., 54, Lombard-street; Messrs. Coats and Co., 29, Strand; Messrs. Drummonds, Chancery-lane; Messrs. Hanbury, Taylor, and Co., 60, Lombard-street; Messrs. Hankey, 7, Fenchurch-street; Messrs. Hoare, 37, Fleet-street; Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., 20, Bishops-lane; and by the Secretary, the Rev. J. M. Trkw (to whom all communications relative to the business of the Society may be addressed), at the Office of the Society, 15, Parliament-street.

Recently Published, 8vo., price 6s.

The African Slave Trade, and its Remedy.

BY SIR FOWELL BUXTON, BART.

John Murray, Albemarle Street.

Shortly will be Published.

An Abridgment of the above, with an Explanatory Preface and an Appendix

John Murray, Albemarle Street.

Recently Published.

Proceedings at the First Public Meeting of the Society for the Extinction of the Slave Trade, and for the Civilization of Africa,

Held at Exeter Hall, on Monday, the 1st June, 1840.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT IN THE CHAIR.

John Murray, Albemarle Street.

Shortly will be Published, by Subscription, price One Guinea,

A Series of Pictoresque Views on the River Quorra, the Niger of the Ancients; BY COMMANDER WILLIAM ALLEN, R.N.

Dedicated, by Permission, to H.R.H. Prince Albert, &c., and under the Auspices of this Society.

* Names of Subscribers received at 15, Parliament Street, and by John Murray, Albemarle Street.

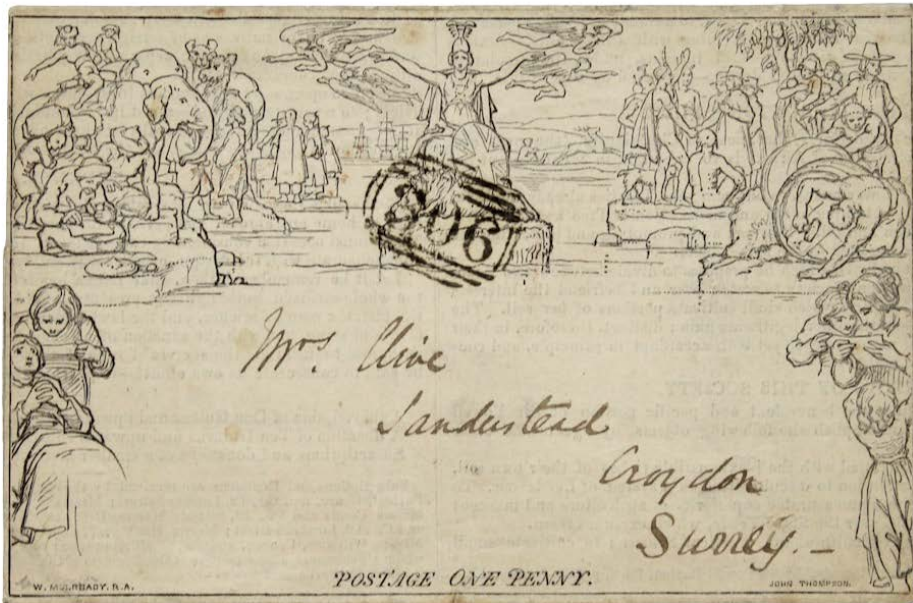
ADVERTISING FOR SLAVE TRADE EXTINCTION ON EARLY POSTAL STATIONARY

58) [SOCIETY FOR THE EXTINCTION OF THE SLAVE TRADE]. [Society for the Extinction of the Slave Trade and for the Civilization of Africa, advertisement to verso of One Penny Mulready letter-sheet].

Dimensions unfolded: 220 x 200 mm; folded: 133 x 88 mm.. Single leaf mulready letter-sheet, folded addressed to 'Mrs Clive, Sanderstead, Croydon, Surrey', postmarked Frome with the 306 duplex cancellation to folded front, and further post-marks of Croydon and Frome dated September 1844, to folded verso. Some tears to folds, margins, without loss of text, remains of opened wax seal and old paper repairs to recto.

The earliest of several known variants of this rare plea for donations for the Society for the Extinction of the Slave Trade, and for the Civilization of Africa, printed on the reverse of a 'Mulready' penny postal stationary sheet.

First issued on 1 May 1840, in parallel with the world's first stamp - the Penny Black - these pre-paid, self-folding letter sheets featured an engraved design by John Thompson after **William Mulready (1786-1863)** and were valid for use from 6th May. Much to postal reformer Rowland Hill's surprise, unlike their adhesive philatelic counterpart, the Mulready covers quickly proved unpopular both with customers and stationers - who relied upon the sale of writing paper for letters - alike. They were superseded by the introduction of simpler postal stationery, with impressions akin to stamps in the top left hand corner, in 1841; Mulready sheets were subsequently withdrawn from sale during the early 1840s.



Despite their unpopularity, soon after issue the promotional opportunities provided by advertising on the verso of the Mulready letter-sheets were seized upon by commercial and voluntary associations alike. Insurance companies, banks, newspapers, publishers, and religious institutions are all known to have advertised in such a manner; many made this stationery available in quantity at a discounted rate to ensure wide circulation to the writing desks of the literate across Britain.

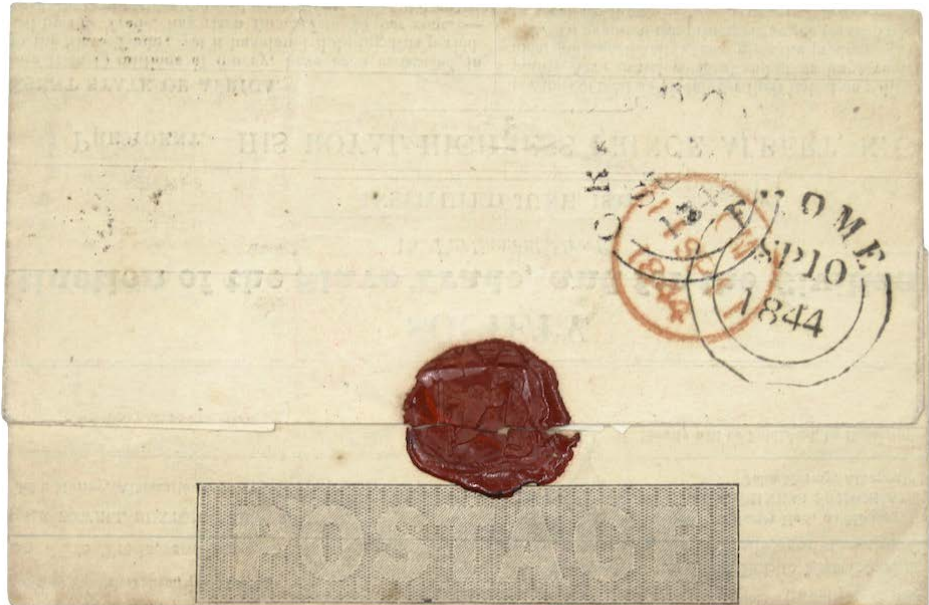
Advertisements for The Society for the Extinction of the African Slave Trade are known to have featured on nine slightly different advertisements to the verso of the Mulready one- and two-penny letter-sheets; this is the earliest known, advertising that 'Shortly will be Published' an *Abridgement of Buxton's The African Slave Trade* (London, 1840), implying that these were issued in the very first year of the stationery's use. The fact that no fewer than four works published by John Murray are also advertised could indicate that the cost of producing these pre-paid advertising letter sheets was borne by the publisher.

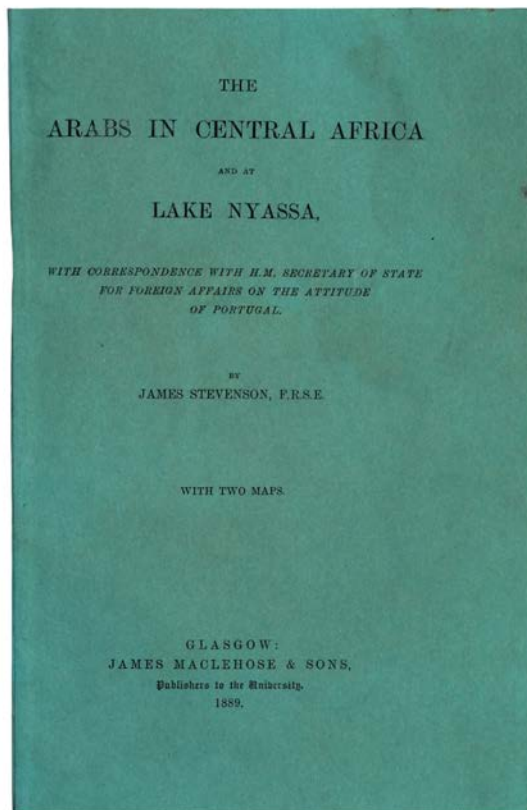
*'A subscription of One Guinea and upwards per annum constitutes an Annual Member. A donation of Ten Guineas and upwards constitutes a Life Member
Subscriptions and donations of a smaller amount will be thankfully received.'*

Founded by English politician **Fowell Buxton (1786-1845)** in June 1839 with the aim not only of finally extinguishing the Slave Trade in Africa, some decades after the original abolition of the Trade in Britain, her colonies, and the United States, but also to 'watch over and befriend the interests of Africa', and form a commercial 'Company which shall cultivate portions of her soil'. As noted in this advertisement, which sought 'subscriptions and donations', this included persuading the British Government's sending an expedition (see item number 36), led by the Royal Navy, to explore the Niger river, which despite the death of a full third of the those involved, largely to fever, did secure the signing of several treaties against the slave trade with tribes in modern day Nigeria. As this advertisement - signed by secretary, Irish clergyman and missionary **John Trew (1792-1869)** notes, further expeditions 'into the interior of Africa' were envisaged at 'considerable expense' to the society; however, the Society was acrimoniously dissolved in 1843 - the year before this letter-sheet was used - before any such expeditions could be repeated.

Stanley Gibbons, *Queen Victoria Vol. 1 Pt. 1*, SG MA480a

£ 2,500 [+VAT in the UK]





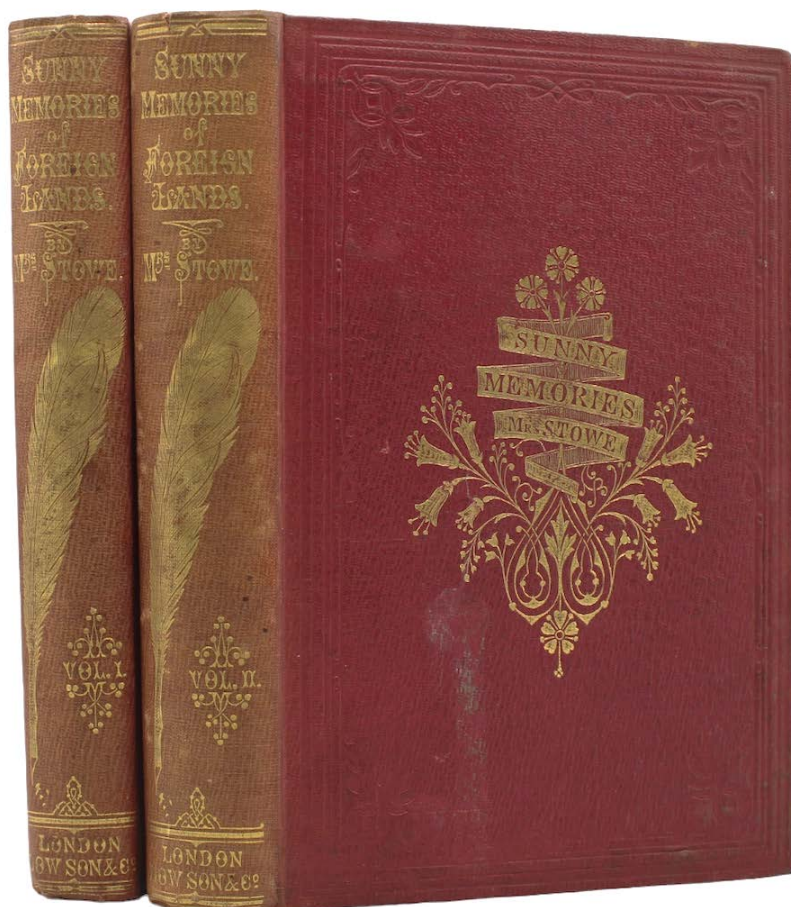
- 59) **STEVENSON, James.** The arabs in central africa and at lake nyassa, with correspondence with h.m. secretary of state for foreign affairs on the attitude of portugal. *Glasgow. James Maclehoose & Sons, 1889.*

8vo. 24pp, [2]. With two folding coloured maps, depicting the commercial routes and trading stations of the company, and the movements of Arab slave traders respectively. Presented in facsimile printed turquoise wrappers. A trifle creased.

A condemnation of the persistent Arab slave trade in Africa by a founder of the African Lakes Company.

Stevenson, with a fellow group of Scottish merchants, formed the African Lakes Company in 1878, establishing operations south of Lake Nyassa, in the belief that slavery in the region could be utterly eliminated by the provision of alternative revenue, such as trade in commodities including coffee and ivory. This pamphlet, first issued in 1888 as *The Arab in Central Africa*, describes their efforts in this regard, with extensive reference to accounts provided by slave traders, supplemented by reports of Portuguese economic concerns in the area, with particular respect to customs duties. The company's assets were sold to Cecil Rhodes's British South Africa Company in 1889.

£ 750

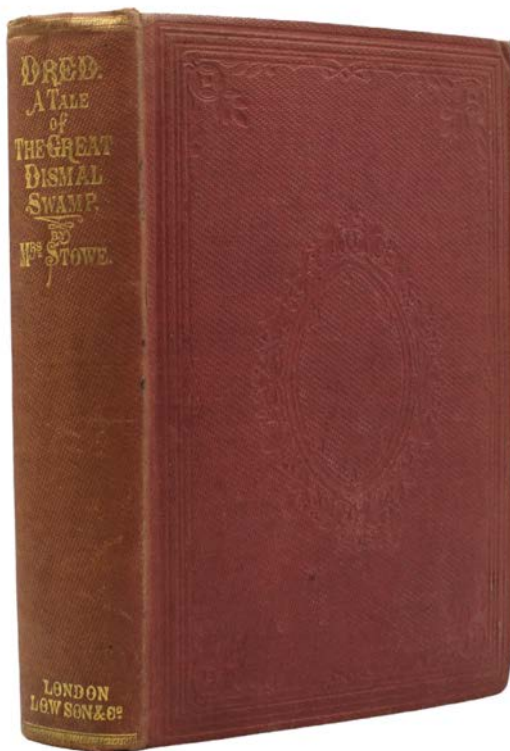


- 60) **STOWE, Mrs. Harriet Beecher.** Sunny memories of foreign lands.
London. Sampson Low, Son, & Co., 1854. First English edition.

8vo. In two volumes. xii, 326, 11, [1]; viii, 242pp, [2]. With an engraved frontispiece to each volume, numerous illustrations in the text, and a terminal publisher's advertisement catalogue to Vol. I. Partially unopened in original publisher's red cloth, stamped in gilt and blind. Lightly rubbed and marked, spines sunned, top edge dust-soiled. Later book-labels of 'Teddesley' to both FEPs, very occasional marginal chipping.

The first English edition of novelist and abolitionist Harriet Beecher Stowe's (1811-1896) epistolary travelogue recording her extended tour of England and Scotland and mainland Europe.

Stowe had already secured celebrity and commercial success as a result of the publication of her immensely successful anti-slavery narrative *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (Boston, 1852), nonetheless, during her travels, which are largely described in letters to her children, she expresses continual surprise at the enthusiastic reception she received. She met many eminent statesmen and writers, including Macaulay, Gladstone, Mrs. Gaskell, and Thackeray, and attended several anti-slavery meetings.



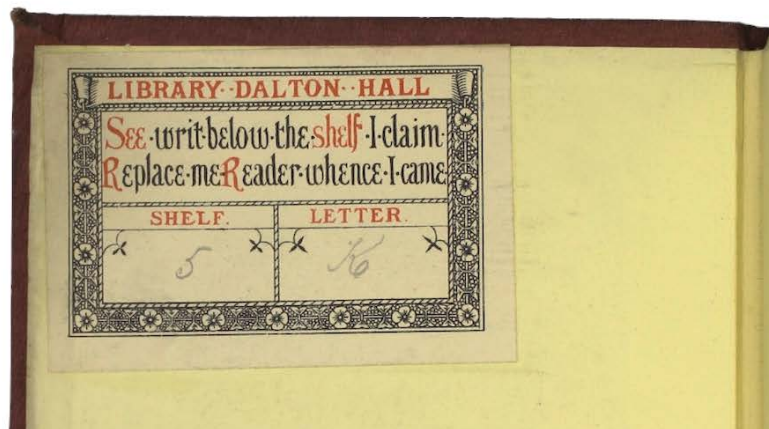
- 61) **STOWE, Harriet Beecher.** *Dred; A Tale of the Great Dismal Swamp.*
London. Sampson Low, Son & Co., 1856. First English edition.

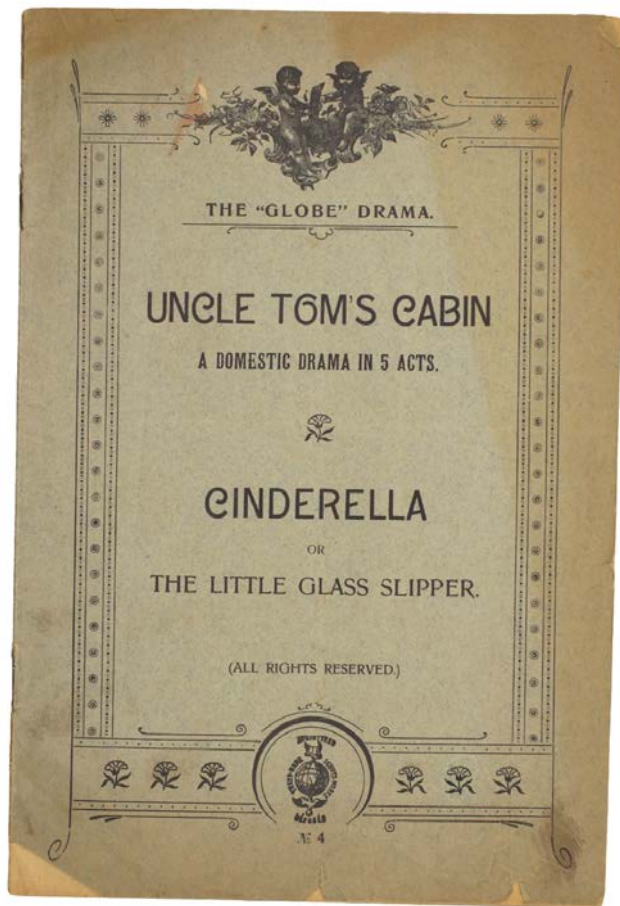
8vo. viii, 524, 12pp. With a terminal publisher's advertisement catalogue. Original publisher's brick red cloth, stamped in gilt and blind. A trifle rubbed, marked, and sunned. Shelf-label of Dalton Hall Library and ticket of Lancaster-based bookseller T. Edmondson to FEP, blind-stamp and contemporary inked ownership inscription to head of title page.

The first English edition, published in the same year as the first American edition, of Harriet Beecher Stowe's (1811-1896) second novel and spiritual successor to her phenomenally successful anti-slavery narrative *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (Boston, 1852).

In reaction to criticism levelled by abolitionists for the passive martyrdom of Uncle Tom, the eponymous Dred is a black revolutionary who advocates violent retribution against slaveholders.

£ 250





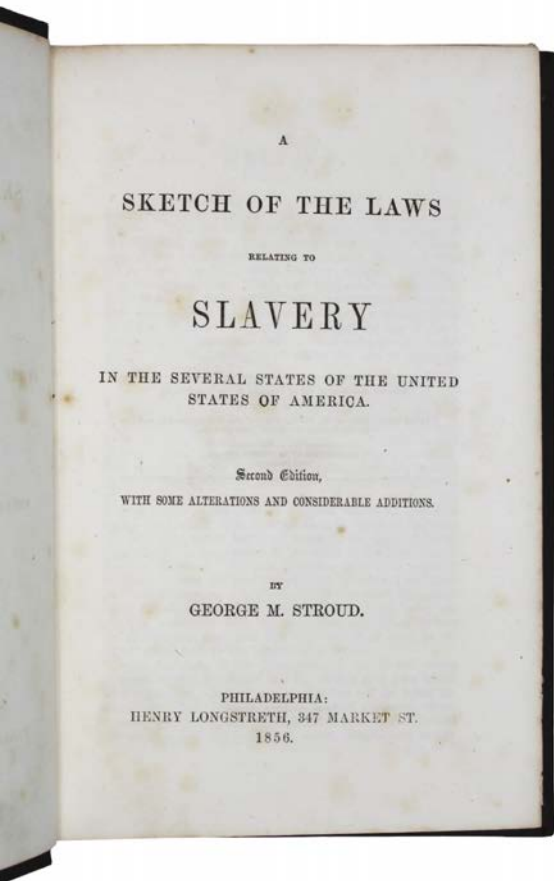
APPARENTLY UNRECORDED

- 62) [STOWE, Harriet Beecher]. The "globe" drama. Uncle tom's cabin. A domestic drama in 5 acts.
[s.i.]. [s.n.], [s.d., c. 1890].

8vo. 28pp, [2]. Stapled, as issued, in original publisher's printed buff wrappers. Extremities marked, creased, and sunned, with some loss and tearing. Leaves toned.

An apparently unrecorded playbook for an anonymous adaptation, intended for a juvenile audience, of Harriet Beecher Stowe's (1811-1896) abolitionist novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (Boston, 1852), a title appropriated for many stage productions throughout the latter half of the nineteenth century.

The succinct five-act drama, printed here with the text for a far more substantial metrical verse reworking of the folk tale of Cinderella, was likely issued to accompany 'The Globe Drama' series of toy theatres colour-printed in Germany, a postulation supported by the final two leaves of advertisements for 'Globe' games and the 'schutzmarke' stamp to the foot of the upper wrapper.



LORD COLERIDGE'S COPY

63) **STROUD, George M.** A sketch of the laws relating to slavery in the several states of the united states of america.

Philadelphia. Henry Longstreth, 1856. Second edition.

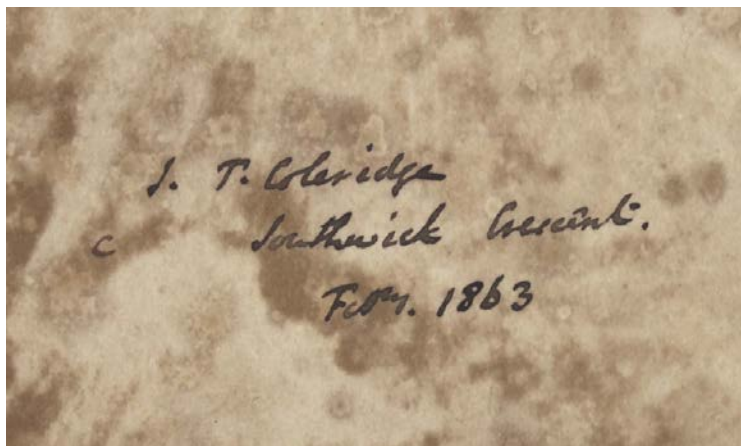
8vo. 300pp. Original publisher's blind-stamped brown cloth, lettered in gilt to spine. A trifle rubbed, chipping to head cap. Endpapers browned, inked ownership inscription to recto of FFEP: 'J T. Coleridge / Southwick Crescent / Feby. 1863', long tear to p.297-298 - touching text without loss of sense, scattered spotting.

A revised and greatly enlarged edition of Philadelphia jurist George McDowell Stroud's (1795-1875) authoritative documentation of laws relating to slavery in the United States of America.

First published in 1827, the book is held as a primary resource for Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (Boston, 1852), and has the distinction of being the first substantial legal treatise on American slavery.

John Taylor Coleridge (1790-1876), nephew of the Romantic poet, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, judge, and sometime editor of the *Quarterly Review*.

£ 625



Theatre, Leeds.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF
MISS GOWARD.

On Wednesday Evening, September 1, 1824
Will be presented the MUSICAL PLAY of The

SLAVE.

The Governor of Surinam.....	Mr DOWNE
Clifton (a Captain in the English Army).....	Mr MASON
Malcolm (a Scotch Naval Officer).....	Mr C. BLAND
Colonel Lindenburg (in the Dutch Service).....	Mr MARLOW
Matthew Sharpset (a resident in Surinam).....	Mr CROOK
Pogrum (a Londoner on his Travels).....	Mr W. J. HAMMOND
Sam Sharpset (a Yorkshireman, his Menter).....	Mr HAMMOND
Somerdyke (Agent to Lindenburg).....	Mr WEBSTER
First Planter	Mr REMINGTON
Second Planter	Mr DAYIES
Gambia (an African Slave).....	Mr CALVERT
Major Hampstead	Mr STANLEY
Officer.....	Mr YARNOLD
Military Secretary	Mr W. REMINGTON
Provost	Mr MORELLI
Esauge Townsend	Mr BYWATER
Taylor	Mr ANDREWS
Clifton's Child	Miss ANDREWS
Mrs Lindenburg.....	Mrs WARBURTON
Stella Clifton	Miss GOLDFINCH
Miss Von Trump (a rich Lady of Surinam).....	Mrs DARLEY
Zelinda (a Quadroon Slave, beloved by Clifton).....	Miss GOWARD
Indian Girls—Misses Scruton, Oliver, Frost, Andrews, &c.	
Slaves—Messdames Downe, Andrews, W. J. Hammond, Webster, &c. &c.	

END OF THE PLAY.

A COMIC DANCE, by Mr. Frimbley.
A COMIC SONG, by Mr. W. J. Hammond.

Miss GOWARD will (by particular Desire), sing the Favourite IRISH AIR of
SAVOURNA SELISH.

To conclude with the admired Farce (not acted here these Eight Years), called The
King & the Duke;
OR, WHICH IS WHICH?

The King of Poland	Mr MANSEL	Henry.....	Mr MASON
Duke of Kalitz	Mr CROOK	Jackinoffici	Mr W. J. HAMMOND
Prince Sigismund	Mr FAULKNER	Cracoff	Mr WEBSTER
Count Lowinski.....	Mr DOWNE	Ulric	Miss PENLEY
Attendants—Messrs. W. Remington, Stanley, Yarnold, Morelli, Glover, &c.			

Doors to be opened at Six, and to commence precisely at Seven o'Clock.—Tickets to be had of Miss GOWARD, at Mrs. Robinson's, Park Lane; and of Mr. Hoxe, at the Theatre, from Eleven till Two each Day, where Places for the Boxes may be taken.
Tickets—Boxes, 4s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Half-price—Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.

Robinson and Heraman, Printers, Intelligencer Office, Leeds.

- 64) [THEATRE, LEEDS]. [Drop-head title:] Theatre, Leeds. For the benefit of miss goward. On Wednesday Evening, September 1, 1824 Will be performed the musical play of The slave...
Leeds. Robinson and Heraman, [1824].

Dimensions 110 x 210 mm. Single leaf broadside. A trifle creased, margins shaved, several small holes, in one instance touching text without loss of sense.

An apparently unrecorded playbill advertising a performance at the Leeds Theatre of playwright Thomas Morton's (bap. 1764, d. 1838) musical melodrama *The Slave*, first staged at Covent Garden in 1816.

The narrative of the play centres upon Gambia, an enslaved African, who, having fought alongside slave-owners in quelling an indigenous revolt, is granted his liberty, only to sell himself back into slavery in order to save his former master from debt.

For the Benefit of Mr. BRANDON,

Box-Book and House-keeper.

Theatre-Royal, Covent-Garden,
This present FRIDAY, June 11, 1798,
Will be presented a favorite Comic Opera, called
INKLE and YARICO.

Inkle by Mr. JOHNSTONE,
Sir Christopher Curry by Mr. MURRAY,
Campley Mr. TOWNSEND, Mate Mr. Clarke, Medium Mr. Powel,
And Trudge by Mr. FAWCETT,
Wowski by Mrs. MARTYR,
Narcissa, Mrs. MOUNTAIN, Patty, Mrs. GIBBS,
And Yarico positively for the last time by Mrs. POPE.
In Act I. the Original Duet by Mr. JOHNSTONE and Mrs. POPE.
In the course of the Evening, Mr. INCLEDON will sing the popular Songs,
'Black Ey'd Susan,' 'Sally in our Alley,' & 'Old Towler.'
The BEGGAR'S SONG, in Character, by Mr. TOWNSEND.
And a DUETTO by Mrs. Martyr and Mrs. Mountain.

After which, the favorite Grand Pantomime of

HARLEQUIN AND FAUSTUS:

Or, The DEVIL WILL HAVE HIS OWN.

The following is a short Description of part of the Scenery, Machinery and Decorations.

A REPRESENTATION OF TARTARUS,

Exhibiting the Punishments of Sisyphus, Tantalus, Ixion, Flagefus, &c. &c.
(Designed and executed by Mr. RICHARDS) The Music by Mr. SHIELD. In which scene is introduced

THE SERPENT—(Invented by Mr. Rich.)

Pillardoe, Mr. CLARKE. Almodeus, Mr. GRAY. Lucifer, Mr. FYKE,
Orchus, Mr. BLURTON. Behal, Mr. LINTON. Ades, Mr. STREET.

The STUDY of FAUSTUS—(by Mr. Hodgings.)

Dr. Faustus, Mr. FERLEY. Zany, Mr. SIMMONS.

LANDSCAPE and WATER-MILL—(Mr. Walmfley.)

Harlequin, Mr. SIMPSON. Pierrot, Mr. FOLLETT. Miller, Mr. HAWKIN. Miller's Wife, Miss LELERVE
Colombine, Mad. St. ANDRE. And Philidel (the Celestial Spirit) Miss WHEATLY.

A VIEW of a COUNTRY INN—Trick BULL and DOG.

View of Smithfield on a Market Day. The Garden of Faustus—(Mr. Pugh)

Scene, a STREET—Two trick Sedan Chairs—invented by Mr. Hodgings.

A Farm Yard which changes to a Chinese Bridge.

In which will be introduced the celebrated Piece of Machinery—the PEACOCK.

Scene, a Tobacco Warehouse—changes to a Golden Equestrian Figure, (Executed by Reubiliac)

A Representation of the Infernal Regions, and a SHOWER OF FIRE.

The Pantomime to conclude with a View of

THE TEMPLE OF GLORY.

The Scenery and Machinery by Mess. Richards, Hodgings, Walmfley, Philips, Lupino, and
Assistants.—The Machinery of the Peacock conducted by Mr. SLOPER.

To-morrow, for the Benefit of Mess. SIMMONS, POWELL, RESS, and Mrs. HENLEY, Shakespeare's
COMEDY of ERRORS, with the Pantomime of WITCHES REVELS, or the Birth of Harlequin.

On Monday the comedy of WILD OATS—with the Pantomime of Harlequin and Faustus.

For the Benefit of Mr. FARLEY, Mr. SLOPER and Mrs. WATTS.

On Tuesday (20th time) the last new Comedy of HE'S MUCH to BLAME—with (4th time) the new
Farce of BOTHERATION, or a Ten Years Blunder.

- 65) [THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN]. For the Benefit of Mr. Brandon, Box-Book and House-keeper. Theatre-Royal, Covent-Garden, This present Friday, June 1, 1798, Will be presented a favourite Comic Opera, called Inkle and Yarico...
[London]. [s.n.], [1798].

Dimensions 190 x 250 mm. Single leaf broadside. Edges uncut. A trifle creased.

An apparently unrecorded playbill advertising an evening's entertainment at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden on 1st June 1798, including a performance of the comic opera *Inkle and Yarico*, first staged in 1787, with music by Samuel Arnold and a libretto by George Colman the Younger.

The narrative commences with Inkle, an English trader, shipwrecked in the West Indies. He is rescued by an 'Indian' maiden, Yarico, with whom he duly falls in love. However, upon returning to his native country, Inkle, in order to in part recover the financial losses of his disastrous voyage, plots to sell Yarico into slavery.

Colman's first critical and financial success, the play's finale sees Inkle repent and marry Yarico, a profoundly sentimentalised conclusion which completely reverses the ending of the (purportedly factual) article published in *The Spectator* in 1711, upon which the playwright based his opera. Steele's effort was in turn inspired by the account first related in **Richard Ligon's (c. 1585-1662) *True and Exact History of the island of Barbadoes* (1651)** which would be the catalyst for *Inkle and Yarico* becoming one of the foremost anti-slavery narratives of the eighteenth century.

£ 450

For the Benefit of Mr. BRANDON,
Box-Book and House-keeper.

Theatre-Royal, Covent-Garden,
This present FRIDAY, June 1, 1798,
Will be presented a favorite Comic Opera, called
INKLE and YARICO.

Inkle by Mr. JOHNSTONE,
Sir Christopher Curry by Mr. MURRAY,
*Campley Mr. TOWNSEND, Mate Mr. Clarke, Medium Mr Powel,
And Trudge by Mr. FAWCETT,
Wowki by Mrs. MARTYR,
Narcissa, Mrs MOUNTAIN, Patty, Mrs. GIBBS,
And Yarico positively for the last time by Mrs. POPE.
In Act I. the Original Duet by Mr JOHNSTONE and Mrs. POPE.

In the course of the Evening, **MR. INCLEDON** will sing the popular Songs,
'Black Ey'd Susan,' 'Sally in our Alley,' & 'Old Towler.'
The BEGGAR'S SONG, in Character, by Mr. TOWNSEND.
And a *DUETTO* by Mrs Martyr and Mrs Mountain.
After which, the favorite Grand Pantomime of

HARLEQUIN AND FAUSTUS:
Or, **THE DEVIL WILL HAVE HIS OWN.**

PRESENTATION COPY

- 66) **THOMPSON, George.** Prison life and reflections; or, a narrative of the arrest, trial, conviction, imprisonment, treatment, observations, reflections, and deliverance of work, burr, and thompson, who suffered an unjust and cruel imprisonment in missouri penitentiary, for attempting to aid some slaves to liberty.
New York. Printed by S. W. Benedict, 1848. Second edition.

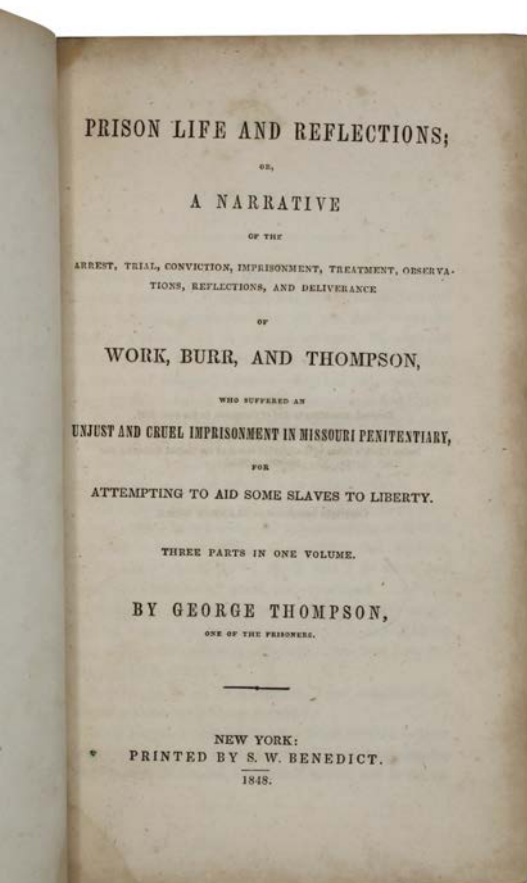
12mo. 377pp, [1]. Original publisher's blind-stamped brown cloth boards, recently rebacked with black cloth ruled and lettered in gilt. Boards rubbed and marked. Scattered spotting. Presentation copy, pencilled inscription to recto of front blank fly-leaf: 'From / the Author / G. T. - / Dec. 4/48'.

The second edition, printed in the year after the first had appeared at Oberlin, Ohio, of ministry student **George Thompson's** (d. 1893) account of his imprisonment following an attempt to liberate Missouri slaves from bondage.

In July 1841, Thompson, along with fellow ministry student **James E. Burr (1814-1859)** and Mission Institute resident **Alanson Work (1790-1879)** crossed the Mississippi River into Marion County, Missouri from Quincy, Illinois, with the intention of assisting enslaved persons escaping to Canada. They were swiftly caught and sentenced to twelve years at the Palmyra Penitentiary for 'slave abduction', though would only serve part of their terms, being pardoned between 1845 and 1846. The petition issued in support of the request for a pardon stated that they had been charged for 'no crime unless it be a crime to obey the explicit commands of Jesus Christ...Slavery is in itself an open and palpable violation of every principle of natural justice and divine equity and that therefore no laws enacted by man to uphold it can be of any binding moral obligation whatever'.

The book highlights the inherent corruption and hypocrisy of the American legal system relating to matters of the slave trade and provides an invaluable account of abolitionist sentiments as divisions in the nation over the ethics of slavery were pushing the country towards Civil War.

£ 950



By Permission of the Worshipful **THE BAILIFFS.**

TOWN HALL, BRIDGNORTH.

MR. THORPE,

With deference, begs to return his grateful acknowledgments to those Ladies and Gentlemen who favored him on Thursday evening, and respectfully intimates that it is his intention to deliver his

Comic Lectures,

ſc. ſc.

IN SEVEN SECTIONS,

**WITH VARIATIONS AND ADDITIONS,
ON SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 26, 1824,**

BEING POSITIVELY THE

LAST NIGHT,

(From prior engagements) that he can have the honour of appearing before them; and the Receipts of which Evening will be devoted

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

MR. WARWICK,

Who has long suffered under a most severe Indisposition, and whom Mr. THORPE recognizes, together with Mrs. WARWICK, as once comfortably circumstanced.

AMONGST THE PIECES INTRODUCED ON THIS OCCASION, WILL BE—

The Rev. Dr. Disney's admired Address on Negro Slavery, and his Appeal to Free-born Britons.

Madame Piozzi's Three Warnings, or Farmer Dobson's Wedding-Day, dramatized.

Hippisley's Eccentricities, and Imitations of first-rate COMEDIANS.

FRONT SEATS, 2s. BACK SEATS, 1s.—Half-Price will begin at Nine o'clock.

Young Ladies and Gentlemen under 14 years of Age, admitted at half price.

Doors to open at half-past Six o'clock, and the Performance to begin at half-past Seven. A select Band will attend.

TICKETS to be had of Mr. GITTON and Mr. PARTIDGE, Booksellers; and of Mr. WARWICK, at Mr. Clutton's Baker, Hungry Street.

A CARD.—MR. WARWICK deeply impress'd with sentiments of gratitude for the numerous acts of kindness he has received from the Ladies, Gentlemen and Inhabitants of Bridgnorth, during his severe and lingering Illness, takes this opportunity of returning them his unfeigned thanks; and at the same time, begs to solicit they will add another to the many favours already conferred, by patronising him on this occasion; as he depends upon his success on Saturday evening, for the means of removal to the LEAMINGTON WATERS.

GITTON, PRINTER.

- 67) [TOWN HALL, BRIDGNORTH]. By Permission of the Worshipful the bailiffs. Town hall, bridgnorth. Mr. thorpe, ...respectively intimates that it is his intention to deliver hi Comic Lectures...Amongst the pieces introduced on this occasion, will be - The Rev. Dr. Disney's admired Address on Negro Slavery, and his Appeal to Free-born Britons... [Bridgnorth]. Gitton, Printer, [1824].

Dimensions 180 x 230 mm. Single sheet, printed on one side only. A trifle creased and marked, loss to one margin.

An apparently unrecorded provincially published playbill advertising an evening's entertainment at Bridgnorth town hall in 1824, notably including an recitation of Church of England clergyman Samuel Disney's (1738-1786) abolitionist poem 'Epilogue to The Padlock', first printed in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for October 1787.

A
S C H E M E

For Payment of the Sum of

49,301,855 l. 6 s. 1 d. $\frac{1}{2}$

BEING THE

NATIONAL D E B T

O F

G R E A T - B R I T A I N ,

As it stood the 31st of Dec. 1730, in a few Years, without making any additional Tax on the Subject.

W H I C H ,

If Enacted into a Law, will be of infinite Service to the Merchants Trading to the *West-Indies*; infallibly secure our Possessions of *Gibraltar* and the *Island of Minorca*; totally abolish Smuggling; and be of singular Advantage to the *Woollen Manufactory*.

Humbly offered to the Consideration of the
BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

L O N D O N :

Printed for J. WILFORD, in *St. Paul's Church-Yard*. 1732. (Price 6 d.)

CONVICTS TURNED GALLEY-SLAVES

68) [TRANSPORTATION]. A scheme For Payment of the Sum of 49,301,855 l. 6 s. 1 d. 1/2 being the National Debt of great -britain...which, Ir Enacted into a Law, will be of infinite Service to the Merchants Trading to the West-Indies... London. Printed for J. Wilford, 1732. First edition.

8vo. [2], 26pp. Modern powder blue card, paper lettering-piece to upper board. A trifle marked. Light spotting to title page.

The sole edition of an anonymous pamphlet providing an abstract of a strategy to reduce Britain's national debt, primarily through terminating the transportation of convicts to the West Indies.

The author states that the inhabitants of Jamaica, Barbados and New England refuse on any terms to be concerned with convicts, and that in Virginia and Maryland, where they are taken, they are 'so far from being of any Service to the Planters and Merchants, who traffick in them...they are rather a Nuisance...by the numberless and incredible Mischiefs they do...by running away from their Masters...by spiriting up the Negro Slaves to Rebellion; by turning Pyrates...and ruining settlements'. Instead, it is suggested that criminals be made galley-slaves stationed in the Mediterranean, an action that is calculated to save the government £60,000 per annum.

£ 750

[6]

and ruining Settlements already made; and by preventing such as probably would be made in those remote and distant Parts of the *British* Dominions, to the Loss of Trade, and the Detriment of the King's Revenues. Change of Climate make no Alteration in their Morals, and Vice is become so habitual to them, that no temporary Severities exercised on their Bodies, and from which they have a Chance one Time or other to escape, can work any Reformation on their Manners, or turn the Propensity of their Inclinations, so long practis'd in an uninterrupted Course of Debauchery.

THE great Number of Convicts that yearly suffer Death, or Transportation, and the great Expences which attends their Convictions and Punishments, has been a Grievance more lamented than re-

[7]

themselves to Death and Banishment; that notwithstanding the Hardships of Servitude, and the Scandal of their Punishment, they are still hardened and abandoned thro' all the Variety of Distresses and Shame they suffer in the Prosecution of the Sentence passed upon them at the Bar: I say, should we enquire whence this Constancy in Villany proceeds, we shall find its Original in a Disinclination to Business, a Reluctancy to Work, and a wrong Turn of Mind given them in their Childhood. The *History of Executions* affords Examples enough of this Sort: There we may see the guilty Culprit lamenting in his last and dying Agonies, that Idleness, and a Desire of supplying his Wants without a great deal of Trouble, were the first Steps to his Ruin: and not he

A COLLECTION OF
 ALL THE
T R E A T I E S
 O F
 PEACE, ALLIANCE,
 AND
 COMMERCE,
 BETWEEN
G R E A T - B R I T A I N
 AND
 OTHER POWERS,
 FROM THE
 REVOLUTION in 1688, to the PRESENT TIME.

In TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

From 1688 to 1727.

LONDON:

Printed for J. ALMON, opposite Burlington-House, in
 Piccadilly.
 M.DCC.LXXII.

THE LOVELACE COPY

69) [TREATIES]. A collection of all the treaties of peace, alliance, and commerce, between great-britain and other powers, from the Revolution in 1688, to the present time.

London. Printed for J. Almon, 1772. First edition.

8vo. In two volumes. viii, 404, [4]; iv, 342pp. With a half-title to Vol. I and a folding table. Contemporary calf, contrasting red morocco lettering-pieces, gilt. Slight rubbing and soiling, surface loss to upper board of Vol. I, upper joint of Vol. I starting, else a crisp set. Light marginal damp-staining to final two registers of Vol. II. From the library of the Earls of Lovelace, with ink-stamps of the Ben Damp Forest to both FEPs.

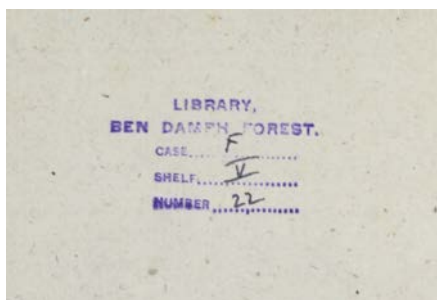
A compendium of the treaties, from the Glorious Revolution of 1688 until the eve of the American Revolution, arising as part of settlements negotiated between Britain and foreign powers subsequent to conflicts including the Seven Years' War (Treaty of Paris, 1763) and the War of Spanish Succession (Peace of Utrecht, 1713); many with a profound North American aspect.

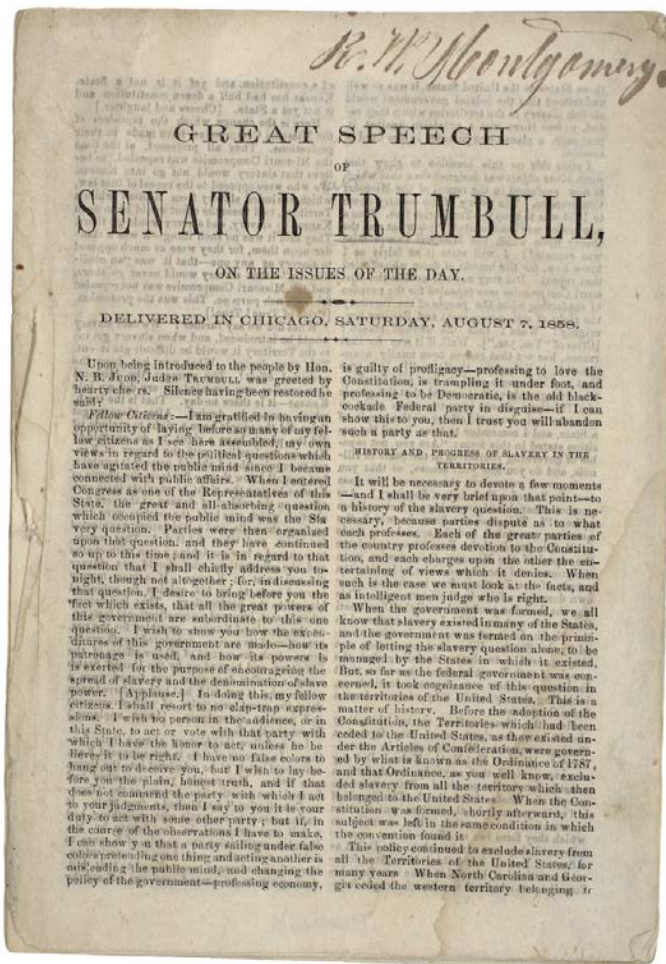
Aside from military concerns details are provided for the conversion to sterling of

French Canadian paper money (1766); the text of the 1713 Slave Act - which expanded the legal limits of the trade - and an early statement making reference to conflict in the Falkland Islands. A supplement, *A collection of treaties of peace, commerce, and alliance*, was published in 1781.

ESTC T144719.

£ 500





TRUMBULL ATTACKS STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS

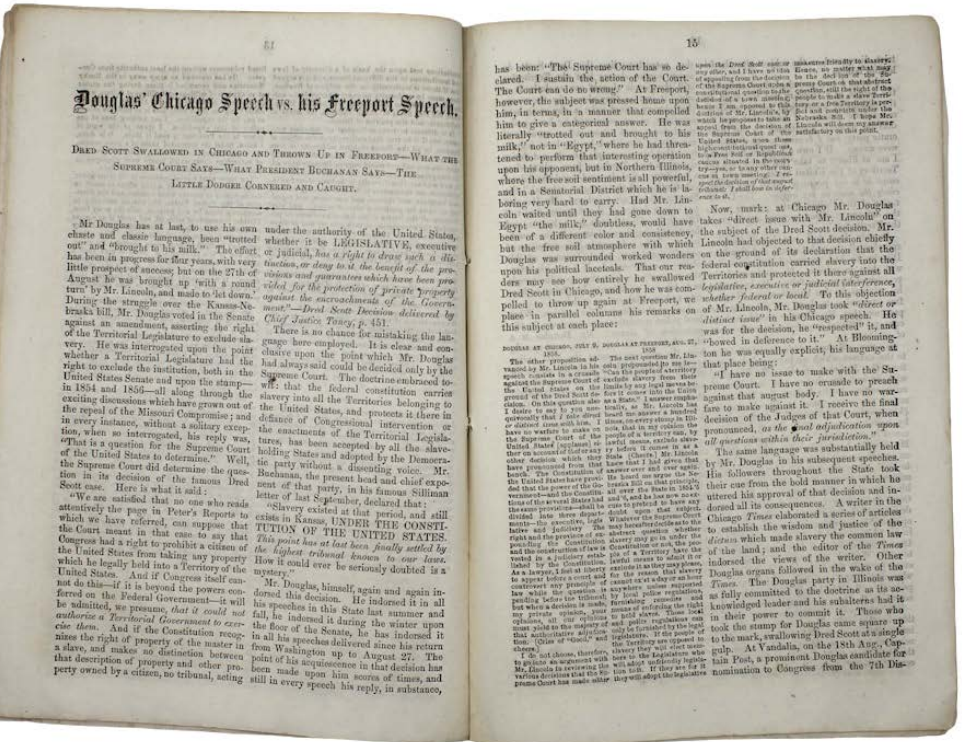
70) [TRUMBULL, Lyman]. [Drop head title:] Great speech of senator trumbull, on the issues of the day. Delivered in chicago, saturday, august 7. 1858. *Springfield. Daily Journal Office, [1858].*

Quarto. 24pp. Stitched, as issued. Some creasing, marking, and damp-staining, the latter to lower corner. Inscribed 'R.W. Montgomery' to head of first leaf, small ink-stamped 810808 to foot of second leaf.

A cheaply printed collection of electoral promotional material, produced during the Lincoln-Douglas senate campaign of 1858, including a full reprinting of the important August 7 1858 speech of leading abolitionist politician - and key Lincoln ally - Lyman Trumbull (1813-1896).

That speech, which occupies - with occasional diversion - the first 13 pages of this work, defends supports Abraham Lincoln's position unequivocally against Stephen A. Douglas, and outlines in its peroration the very heart of the nascent Republican Party's electoral offering in the late 1850s:

'The Republican party is opposed to...assumption of power, and all these unnecessary offices and unnecessary expenses, and they are for bringing the government back, not only in regard to this slavery question, but in regard to all questions, to its original policy under Washington and Jefferson. We are for an economical administration of the government, for shaping the legislation of the country to serve the best interests of the country, and the whole country, oppressing no section and no interest...Not interfering with slavery where it is, but shaping the policy of the country so as to prevent its expansion, and leaving it as the Constitution has left it, for the States where it exists, to manage as it shall seem to them best.'



It is for Trumbull's nevertheless racist defence - 'We, the Republican party, are the white man's party...We are for free, white men, and for making white labour respectable, and honorable' - against accusations that the Illinois Republicans were for equality, however, that the speech is most remembered.

DOUGLAS ENDORSES THE LEGISLATION ELECTED AND CONVENTION.

"Kansas is about to speak for herself through her delegates assembled in convention to form a constitution, preparatory to her admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States. Peace and property now prevail throughout her borders. The law and the right are to be elected is believed to be just and fair in all its obligations and provisions. If any portion of the inhabitants, acting under the advice of political leaders in distant States, shall choose to absent themselves from the polls, and withhold their votes, with a view of leaving the Free State Democrats in a minority, and thus securing a pro-slavery constitution in opposition to the wishes of the people living under it, let the responsibility rest on those who for partisan purposes, will sacrifice the principles they profess to cherish and promote."—[Douglas' Springfield Grand Jury Speech, June 12th, 1857.]

DOUGLAS ON THE ADMISSION OF TEXAS WITH POLYGAMY.
"The Territory of Utah was organized under one of the acts known as the Compromise Measures of 1850, on the supposition that the inhabitants were American citizens, owning and acknowledging allegiance to the United States, and consequently entitled to the benefits of self government while a Territory, and to admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States as soon as they shall number the requisite population. It was conceded on all hands, and by all parties, that the peculiarities of their religious faith and ceremonies interposed no valid constitutional objection to their reception into the Union, in conformity with the Federal Constitution, so long as they were in all other respects entitled to admission."—[Douglas' Springfield Grand Jury Speech, June 12th, 1857.]

DOUGLAS SAYS SLAVERY IS A CIVILIZED AND CHRISTIAN INSTITUTION.

"Not that day the negro was looked upon as a being of an inferior race. All history had proved that he was part of the world, or the world's history, had the negro ever shown himself equal to self government, and it was not the intention of the founders of the government to violate that great law of God which made the distinction between the white and the black man. Their distinction is plain and palpable, and it has been the rule of civilization and Christianity by the world over, that whenever any man or set of men were incapable of taking care of themselves, they should come to be governed by those who are capable of managing their affairs for them."—[Douglas' Springfield Grand Jury Speech, June 12th, 1857.]

DOUGLAS SAYS POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY IS A JUDICIAL QUESTION.

"He (Crittenden) cried the other day, as those associated with him on the stump used to do two years ago, and last year, to ascertain what were my opinions on this point in the Nebraska Bill. I TOLD THEM IT WAS A JUDICIAL QUESTION. My answer then was and now is THAT IF THE CONSTITUTION CARRIES SLAVERY THEY LET IT GO, AND NO POWER ON EARTH CAN TAKE IT AWAY, but if the Constitution does not carry it there, no power but the people can carry it there. Whatever may be the true decision of that constitutional point, it would not have affected my vote for or against the Nebraska Bill. I should have supported it just as readily if I thought the decision would be one way or the other. If my colleagues will examine my speeches, they will find that declaration. He will also find that I never, I never, I never discuss the LEGAL QUESTION, for by the Bill we referred it to the Courts."—[Douglas' Speech in Senate, July 2d, 1856—Appendix to Cong. Globe, page 79.]

HOW THE COURT RESEMBLES THE DEED SCOTT DECISION ON SLAVERY.

"The only two provisions which point to them, (slaves) and include them, *rent them out* of property, AND MAKE IT

THE DUTY OF GOVERNMENT TO PROTECT IT, no other power in relation to this race, is to be found in the Constitution."—[Deed Scott Decision, opinion of the court, page 423, Howard's Report.]

"The Territory being a part of the United States, the government and the citizens both enter it under the authority of the Constitution, with their respective rights defined and secured; and since the Federal Government can exercise no power over his person or property, beyond what that instrument confers, nor lawfully deny any right which it has reserved."

"The powers over person and property of which we speak are not only granted to Congress, but are in *express terms* denied, and they are forbidden to exercise them. And that prohibition is not confined to the States, but the words are general, and extend to the whole Territory over which the Constitution gives it power to legislate, it clothing those portions of it remaining under Territorial Government, as well as that covered by States. It is a total abrogation of power everywhere within the dominion of the United States, and places the citizens of a Territory, so far as these rights are concerned, on the same footing with Citizens of the States, and guards them as freely and plainly against any invasion which the general government might attempt under the plea of implied or incidental powers. And if Congress itself can not do this—if it is beyond the powers conferred on the Federal Government—it will be admitted, we presume, that it could not authorize a territorial Government to exercise them."

"And if the Constitution regulates the right of property of the master in a slave, and makes no distinction between that description of property and other property owned by a citizen, an individual, acting under the authority of the United States, whether LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE or JUDICIAL, has no right to draw such a distinction, or DENY to it the benefit of the provisions and guarantees which have been provided for the protection of private property against the encroachments of the Government."—[Deed Scott Decision, opinion of the court, pages 419, 450 and 461, Howard's report.]

DOUGLAS ENDORSES AND SUSTAINS THE DEED SCOTT DECISION.

"The character of Chief Justice Taney and associate judges who concurred with him require no eulogy—no vindication from me. They are endeared to the people of the United States by their eminent public services—venerated for their great learning, wisdom and experience—and beloved for the spotless purity of their characters and their exemplary lives. The potent shafts of partisan malice will fall harmless at their feet, while their judicial decisions will stand in all future time, a proud monument to their greatness, the admiration of the good and wise, and a rebuke to the perfidy of faction and lawless violence."

"The Court did not attempt to avoid responsibility by disposing of the case upon technical points without touching the merits, nor did they go out of their way to decide questions not properly before them and directly presented by the record. Like honest and conscientious judges, as they are, they met and decided each point as it arose, and faithfully performed their whole duty and nothing but their duty to the country by determining all the questions in the case, and nothing but what was essential to the decision of the case upon its merits."—[Douglas' Springfield Grand Jury Speech, June 12th, 1857.]

"When the decision is made, my private opinion, your opinion, all other opinions, must yield to the majority of that authoritative adjudication. In them, I shall respect the decisions of that august tribunal. I shall always bow in obedience to them. I will sustain the judicial tribunals and constituted authorities on all matters within the limits of their jurisdiction as defined by the constitution."—[Douglas' Speech at Chicago, July 9th 1858.]

DOUGLAS "DON'T CARE."

"It is none of my business which way the slavery clause (in the case) is decided. I CARE NOT WHETHER IT IS VOTED DOWN OR VOTED UP."—[Douglas' speech in Senate, December 29th, 1857, Congressional Globe, part 1, page 18.]

Printed and for Sale at the DAILY JOURNAL OFFICE, Springfield—
Price \$2 50 per hundred

Unsurprisingly, given the continuing tensions over 'popular sovereignty' in the new territories of Kansas and Nebraska - which boasted support in Illinois for the anti-slavery Republican Party - the remainder of collection of pro-Lincoln and anti-Douglas literature focuses its fire not only on the latter's defence of slavery in various speeches, but also on the contradictions between his positions before and after articulating the Freeport Doctrine.

Originally distributed, we expect, in the large quantities indicated by the imprint bulk price; 'sold by the hundred at a price of \$2.50', a short, eminently disposable read, printed on cheap paper, few copies of this Springfield edition have survived. OCLC locates six copies, all in the U.S. (AMS, Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library, Iowa, LOC, Stony Brook and Williams College).

£ 450



LAND NOT
COVERED

VAUXHALL ROAD

BYROM STR.

INFIRMARY

Queen Square

Great Charlotte

Tan Yards

Common Manufactory
Cotton mill lanes

Towmill Square

Thomas's Chapel

S. Catherine's Ch.

Castle Street

Plumbe Str.

S. Mathew's Ch.

S. Pauls Ch.

Old Hall

High Str.

Boat Yards

George's Dock

Bason

Timber Yards

BRIDGEWELL



SLAVE-SHIPS OF LIVERPOOL

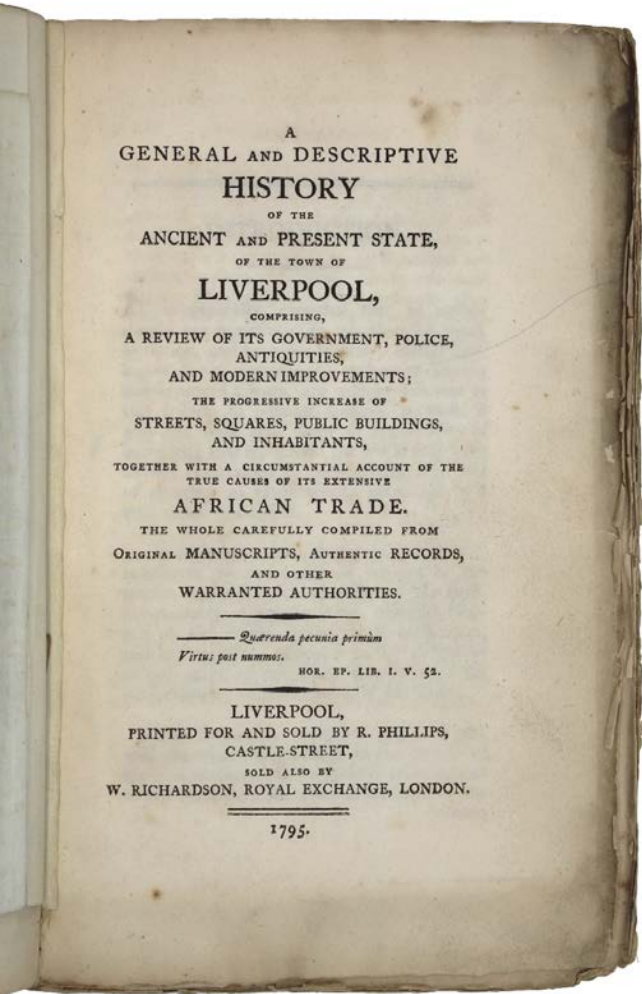
- 71) [WALLACE, James]. A general and descriptive history of the ancient and present state, of the town of liverpool...together with a circumstantial account of the true causes of its extensive african trade...

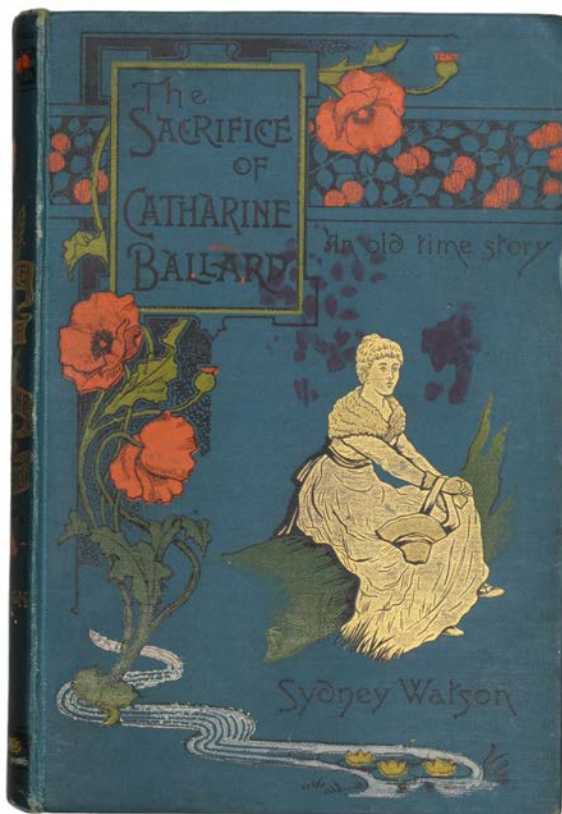
Liverpool. Printed for and sold by R. Phillips, 1795. First edition.

8vo. vi, 301pp, [3]. With an engraved folding plan and a terminal errata leaf. Uncut in later gilt-ruled calf-backed black paper boards, contrasting red calf lettering-piece. Rubbed, spine sunned. Scattered spotting, small hole to leaf P5, touching text without loss of sense, occasional inked/pencilled annotations.

The first edition of an authoritative history of Liverpool, with particular attention paid to the regions involvement in the slave trade. From original documents, the author constructs yearly tables revealing the intense concentration in the Liverpool slave trade from 1783 to 1793; for example, in 1783, 85 ships transported 39,170 slaves with a total sterling value of a staggering £1,958,500. Wallace concludes his statistical analysis with a summation of the remarkable dominance of the city in relation to the slave trade in the late eighteenth century; firstly, that 'one-fourth of the ships belonging to the port of Liverpool are employed in the African trade', secondly that 'it has five-eighths of the African trade of Great Britain' and thirdly that 'is has three-sevenths of the African trade of all Europe'.

£ 500





JAMAICAN PLANTATION NOVEL

- 72) **WATSON, Sydney.** *The sacrifice of Catharine Ballard.*
Stirling: Drummond's Tract Depot. London: S. W. Partridge & Co., [1894]. First edition.

8vo. 199, [1], viii pp. With a frontispiece, numerous illustrations in the text, and a terminal publisher's advertisement catalogue. Without half-title. Original publisher's pictorial blue cloth, gilt vignette to upper board. Lightly rubbed and bumped, spine dulled. Upper hinge partially exposed where half-title has been removed.

A rare survival of the sole edition of rather harrowing novel, set during the years leading up to the Slavery Abolition Act (1833), following the life of an Englishwoman and her abusive husband on a Jamaican plantation. The narrative is replete with details of the conditions the enslaved endure, not least the lash of their master. The eponymous heroine, observing their Christian devotion and untrammelled spirits, comes to abhor not only her own lot but theirs too: 'I don't like the word 'slaves; and there should be no slaves for another moment had I power to free them all.'

OCLC and COPAC together record copies at just five locations (BL, Cambridge, NLS, Oxford, University of the West Indies).

£ 375

A PLANTATIONS OWNER'S REPORTS

73) [WEST INDIES]. Report from the committee on the commercial state of the west indian colonies.

[London?]. [s.n.], [1807].

85pp, [3]. Docket title to verso of terminal leaf. Apparently unrecorded.

[Bound with:] Report from the committee on the distillation of sugar and molasses. [London?] [s.n.], [1808]. 317pp, [1].

[And:] Second report from the committee on the distillation of sugar and molasses. [London?] [s.n.], [1808]. 319-341pp, [5]. Docket title to verso of terminal leaf.

[And:] Third report from the committee on the distillation of sugar and molasses. [London?] [s.n.], [1808]. 343-388pp, [2]. Docket title to verso of terminal leaf.

[And:] [Drop-head title:] House of assembly, Veneris, 23o die Novembris, 1804. [Report of a committee on the abolition of the slave trade.] [*Spanish Town, Jamaica?*]. [Alexander Aikin, Jun., Printer to the Honourable Assembly], [1804]. 40pp. With two folding tables. OCLC and COPAC together record copies at only two locations (LoC and Wales).

[And:] [Drop-head title:] House of assembly, Veneris, 13o die Novembris, 1807. [Report of a committee to enquire into the consequences of imposing duties on sugar.] [*s.i., Jamaica?*] [s.n.], [1807]. 8pp. Apparently unrecorded.

[And:] [Drop-head title:] At a Meeting of the West India Association of Planters and Merchants in Glasgow, held for the purpose of considering the proper remedies for relief of the West India Colonial Trade, on the 8th January, 1808. [Glasgow], [S. Hunter], [1808]. 2pp, [2]. Docket title to verso of terminal leaf. Apparently unrecorded.

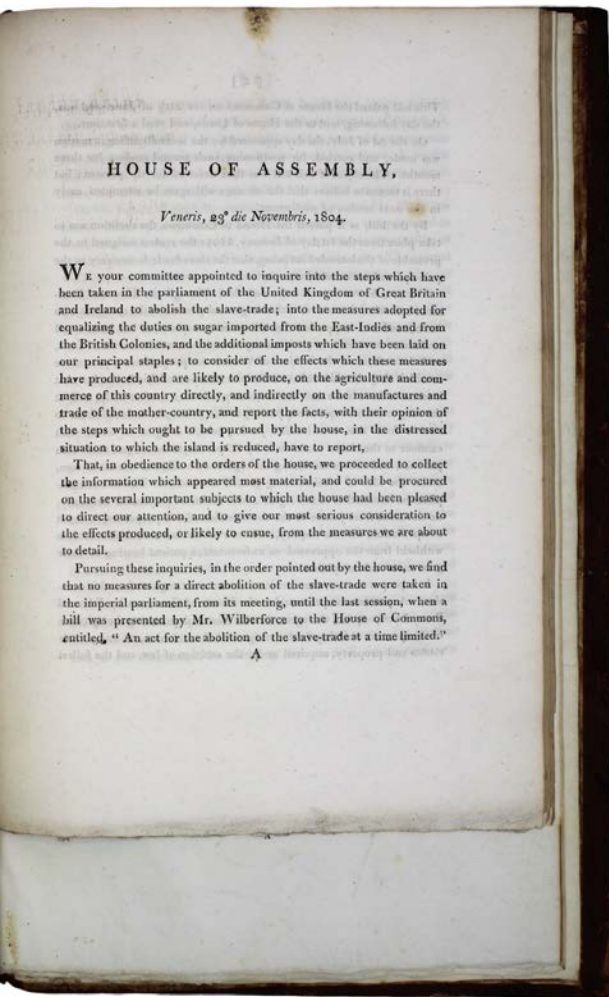
[And:] [Drop-head title:] Unto the right honourable, the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury the memorial of the importers, dealers, and others, interested in the Sale of Rum at the Ports of Clyde. [Glasgow]. [Memmons & Co.], [1804]. 2pp. Single sheet, printed on both sides. Apparently unrecorded.

[And:] [Drop-head title:] Sugar trade of great britain, From 1808 to 1821, Collected from returns to the House of Commons, ordered to be printed 19th April, and 28th May, 1821. [Glasgow]. [s.n.], [1821]. Apparently unrecorded. Dimensions 390 x 330 mm. Single leaf broadside, pasted to recto of initial leaf of next bound work:

[Accounts relating to sugar.] [London?] [s.n.], [1821]. 7pp, [1]. Docket title to verso of terminal leaf.



Folio and quarto. Contemporary gilt-ruled calf, contrasting black morocco lettering-piece. Rubbed and marked, joints starting. Very occasional light spotting. Contemporary inked ownership inscription of James Ewing to FEP, with detailed manuscript notes on British commerce between 1793 and 1827 in his hand beneath.



A coherent *sammelband* of rare and important publications, several unrecorded, relating to British commerce, in particular the sugar trade of the West Indies, from the library of Scottish merchant, plantation owner, slave-holder, and sometime politician James Ewing of Strathleven (1775-1853).

Ewing founded the Glasgow-West India merchant firm James Ewing & Co. around 1803. The company imported sugar and cotton and profited from commission. In addition, Ewing exported goods, including textiles and foodstuffs, to slave plantation owners in Jamaica. In 1807, he was one of the leading influences behind the establishment of the Glasgow West India Association, the primary pro-slavery lobbying group outside of London. There is no record of Ewing ever visiting Jamaica, later came to hold significant interests on the island. In 1832 he took ownership of Taylor Caymanas plantation and its enslaved workers in St Catherine. He also held security over those on other plantations. Following the emancipation of enslaved people in British colonies in 1834, Ewing claimed over £9,000 in compensation.

The documents collected here are a testament to Ewing's heavy involvement in the sugar trade, his primary source of income in the early nineteenth century, and the profiteering from slavery which would provide the foundation for his expansion into other lucrative enterprises.

J. Ewing

1829-

Amount of Capital invested in agriculture, commerce and Shipping	£200,000,000
British manufactures and agricultural produce ex- ported in real value, during 34 years from 1793 to 1827 inclusive	220,000,000
Expenses, during same period	200,000,000
Expenses, during same period in freight and charges	175,000,000
Quantity of British produce and manufactures of broad require for annual consumption	£4,500,000
Produce annually sent to Britain	9,000,000
Direct annual revenue to Great Britain	7,000,000
Ditto - £ on Sugar alone	5,000,000
British Shipping employed	500,000
Pounds	1,600
Tons	24,000
Containing the employment and Subsistence of a vast number of labourers as home.	

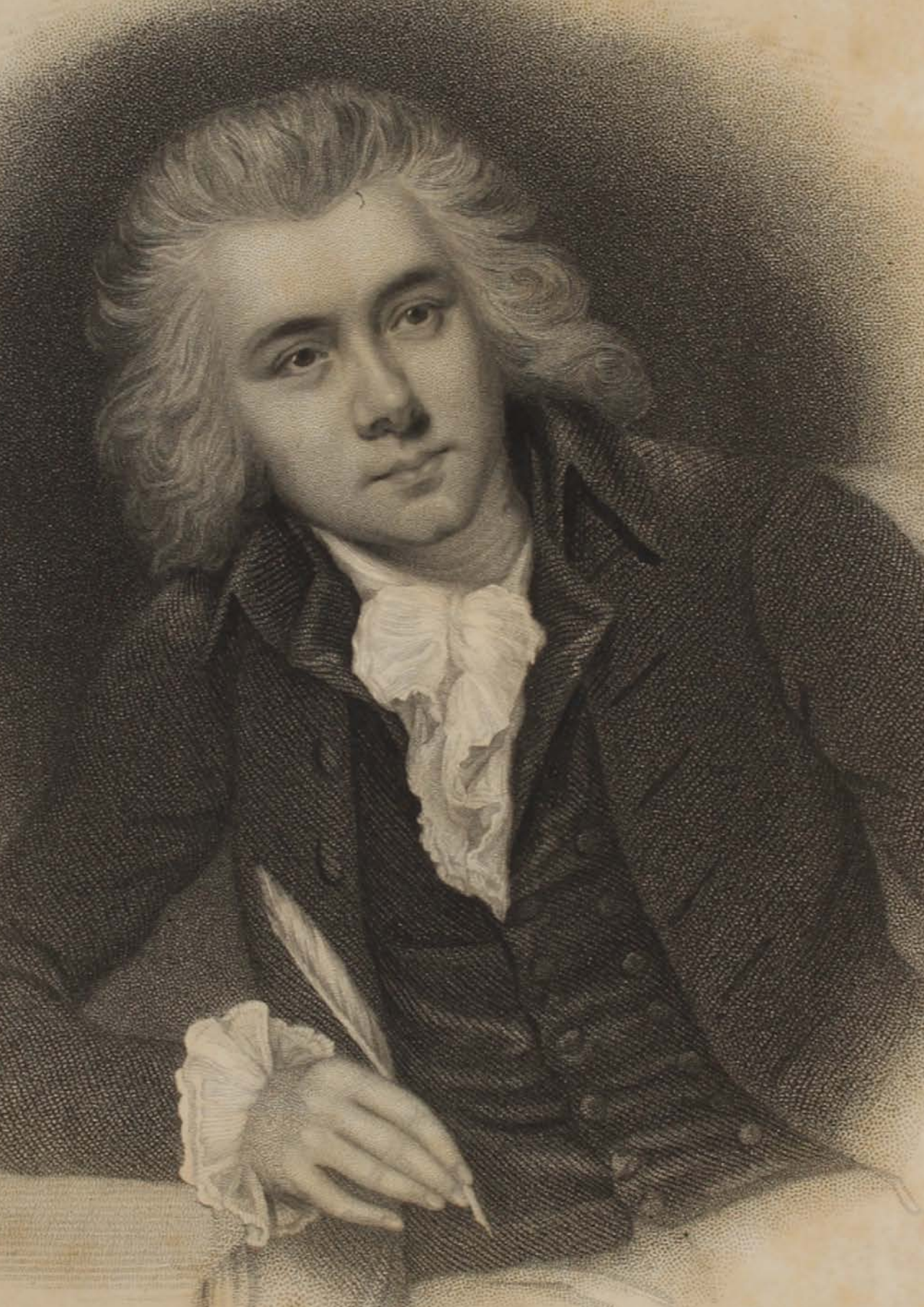
Of particular importance within this largely commercially orientated volume is a Jamaica-printed report of an 1804 House of Assembly committee on the effects that an abolition of the slave trade would bring, freely admitting that it would be disastrous for the West Indian colonies, and threaten the cultivation of sugar - a development that Ewing would most surely have been fearful of. The highly detailed study includes a wealth of statistical information regarding the economic situation of the West Indies, including two appendix folding tables, and blames diminishing economic circumstances squarely on 'laws and regulations, withholding from the West-India colonies a necessary supply of labourers, giving undue encouragement to rival settlements, and heaping upon their staples exorbitant and oppressive imposts'. It also reveals the visceral fears held by the representatives of the slave-owning class of Jamaica, in both their future economic prospects and physical safety, suggesting that West Indian developments post-abolition would reveal to its strongest advocates that:

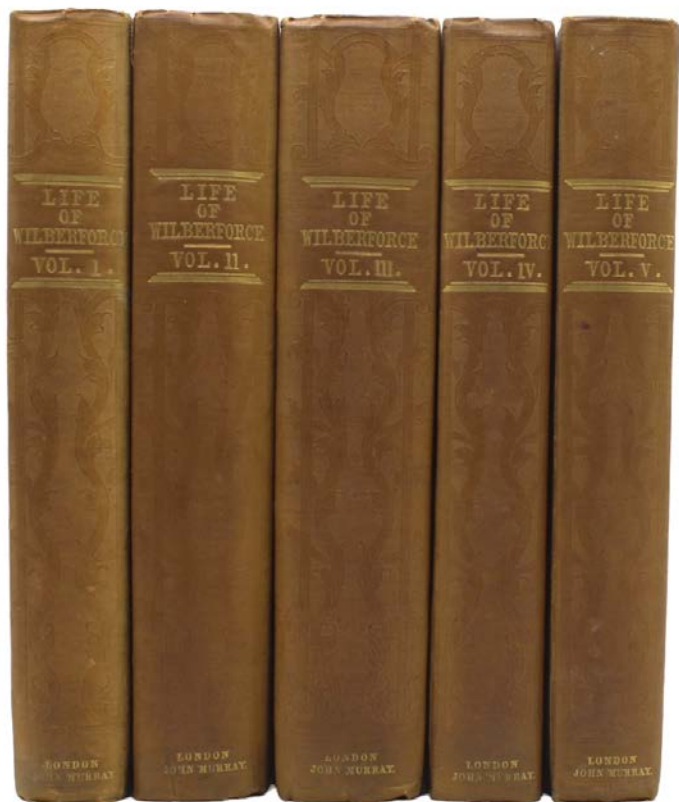
'They will soon see that the situation in which the island is placed invites them to assist the wishes of their friends, before the delusions shall vanish; and, in such circumstances, the struggle will not be long though the catastrophe will be terrible'.

The two unrecorded Scottish-printed documents, produced on behalf of merchants there with interest in the West Indies, provide yet further detailed economic analysis of the changing nature of trade between Great Britain and those areas which had long relied so heavily upon the slave trade.

As a whole this volumes presents a fascinating insight into the business interests of an important figure in the transatlantic sugar trade in the age of abolition, and as such surely a remarkable research opportunity.

£ 12,500





74) **WILBERFORCE, Robert Isaac. WILBERFORCE, Samuel.** The life of william wilberforce.

London. John Murray, 1838. First edition.

12mo. In five volumes. With half-titles, three engraved portrait frontispieces, three folding facsimiles of handwriting, a folding table, and a terminal publisher's advertisement catalogue to Vol. V. Partially unopened in original publisher's blind-stamped maroon cloth, ruled and lettered in gilt. Lightly rubbed and marked, spines sunned. Plates foxed, frontispiece of Vol. I detached. Contemporary inked gift inscription to verso of front blank fly-leaf of Vol. I: 'From / H. H. Hayes / to G. E. Eyre / in token of friendship, / and of sympathy / in the most interesting / event of his life'.

The first edition, in attractive original state, of a monumental hagiography of politician, philanthropist, and slavery abolitionist William Wilberforce (1759-1833), co-authored by his sons, Roman Catholic convert Robert Isaac Wilberforce (1802-1857) and sometime Bishop of Oxford and of Winchester Samuel Wilberforce (1805).

George Edward Eyre (1804-1887), barrister and antiquary, son of Justice of the Peace George Eyre (1772-1837), himself at one time an unsuccessful claimant to Lower Berney's Plantation, Barbados. The inscription is likely an irreverent reference to his marriage on 19th April, 1838.

£ 500



WILBERFORCE AND THE 1807 GENERAL ELECTION

75) [WILBERFORCE, William et al]. [A folio scrap album containing a collection of printed ephemera relating to the parliamentary election in Yorkshire, 1807].
[*vs, Yorkshire*]. [*vs., vs. 1807*].

Folio. Five separately printed broadsides, flyers and hand-bills; and numerous clippings from contemporary newspaper accounts, all either pinned or loosely inserted. Contemporary marbled paper wrappers. Worn and creased, torn at head with splitting to spine, loss to surfaces, several leaves detached. In spite of its state, the album appears intact (i.e. there are no obvious removals), and has preserved the contents rather well, apart from some creasing, misfolding, and occasional browning.

The five separately published pieces comprise:

[RICHARDSON, Charlotte]. Address To the Freeholders of Yorkshire. *York. T. Wilson and R. Spence, Printers, High Ousegate*. Dimensions 152 x 195 mm. A trifle creased and marked, pinned to album leaf. Attributed in pencil to Charlotte Richardson.

[WILBERFORCE, William - Friends of]. *York, 5th Month, 21st, 1807*. At a meeting of the Committee of friends, at York, appointed to promote the Interest of William Wilberforce, Esq. Dimensions 200 x 110 mm. Single lead handbill. A trifle marked, pinned to album leaf.

[A FREEHOLDER]. Freeholders of Yorkshire. [*s.i.*]. [*s.n.*], *May 13th 1807*. 170 x 210 mm. Single leaf hand-bill. Slightly torn at foot, creased to edges, A trifle marked, pinned to album leaf, else fine.

[MOCK PLAYBILL]. By Desire of the Right Hon. Earl. F--tz--m. On wednesday, May the 13th, At the Theatre, Castle-Yard, York... [*s.i.*]. [*s.n.*], *May 1807*. 140 x 175 mm. Single leaf hand-bill. A trifle marked, creased and chipped to margins, pinned to album leaf.

ADDRESS To the Freeholders of Yorkshire.

THREE Candidates await your choice,
Each anxious for the public voice;
Their different merits weigh with care
Ere you your sentiments declare.
But does not Gratitude demand
For WILBERFORCE each British land?
Loves there a Man to whom you owe
Such firm attachment? Britain, No.
Her bloody scourge when Slavery new'd,
In Africa's cause what chief appear'd,
Till glorious WILBERFORCE rose
The shameful traffic to oppose?
While distant lands his name receive,
Sho, shall his most thankfulness here?
Will you his loyal aid forego?
Will you reject him? Britain, No.
Shall he who long with ardent zeal
Has labour'd for the public weal,
Who by no party virus could'd,
The general good has still design'd,
Shall he at length be thrown aside,
Whose faithfulness you long have try'd?
Such have repeated will you show
For all his service? Britain, No.
Though Interest may her power impart,
And Faction's bribes reduce the heart,
Though Error form the specious tale,
Yet Truth at length will sure prevail.
Aids your hands, your hearts, your voice,
Shall fix on WILBERFORCE your choice:
And in your King return again
A Man whose conduct knows no stain.

(T. Wilson and R. Spence, Printers, High Ousegate, York.)

YORK, 21st Month, 21st, 1807.

AT a MEETING of the Committee of FRIENDS, at York, appointed to promote
the Interest of WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, Esq.

The event of this day's Poll being less favourable to W. Wilberforce, Esq. than
his friends could have wish'd; and it appearing to be absolutely necessary that his
mediate and eventual Exertions be made in his favour, both by personal Attendance
at York, and by liberal Subscriptions to defray the expense of a contested Election,
the Committee strongly recommends a prompt and constant attention to his Interest,
convinced that the increasing labours of W. Wilberforce, in the cause of the oppressed
Africans, have strong claims upon our Society for continued support.

We hope it is unnecessary to assure Friends, that the Subscriptions will be applied
in a manner unobjectionable to the Society.

N. B. The Committee requests to be furnished with early accounts of the amount
of Subscriptions addressed to W. TUXE and Co. York.

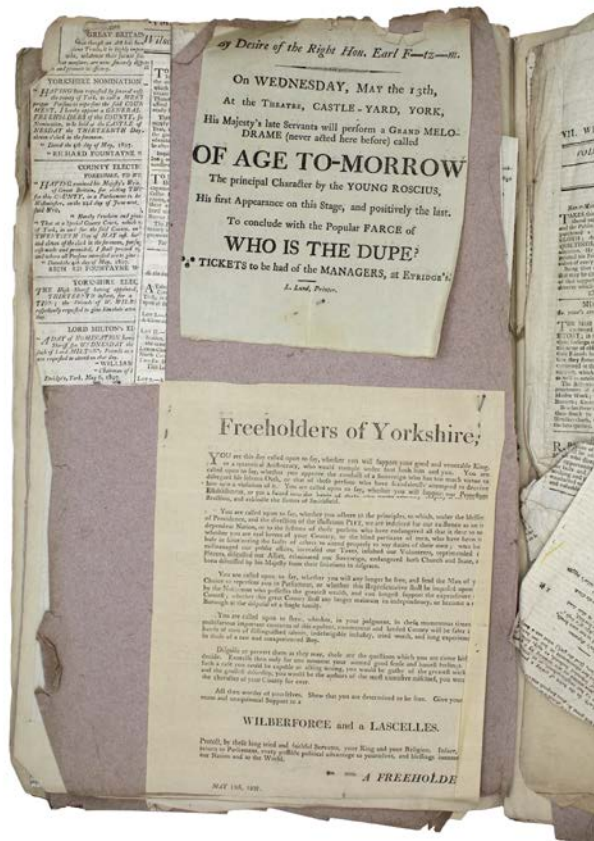
Of most significance is surely the verse broadside *Address To the Freeholders of Yorkshire*, by Yorkshire poet Charlotte Richardson, née Smith (1775-1825), a York-born working-class poet and widow of a shoe-maker who produced two published collections. A verse summation, in rhyming couplets, of the reasons for supporting Wilberforce at the 1807 election, it explains that whilst 'Three Candidates await your choice', only Wilberforce deserves the freeholder's support. A full stanza celebrates his recent achievement in securing the passage of the Slave Trade Act:

*'Her bloody scourge when Slavery rear'd,
In Afric's cause what chief appear'd,
Till gen'rous Wilberforce arose
The shameful traffic to oppose?
Whilst distant lands his name revere,
Say, shall HE meet unkindness here?
Will you HIS loyal aid forego?
Will you reject HIM? Britons, No.'*

This eminently disposable broadside appearance was clearly produced during the election, and later published in her second collection, *Poems, Chiefly composed during the pressure of severe illness* (York, 1809), which featured four further poems relating to the slave trade and its abolition, including 'After Reading Clarkson's Narrative'.

In addition to tracking appearances by the candidates, and their nominations, the newspaper clippings also include expressions of support and opposition to different candidates, often signed 'A Freeholder', and frequently updated tallies tracking the state of the polls during the lengthy 20 May and 5 June 1807 voting period.

£ 3,750



FINIS

