

SAMUEL GEDGE

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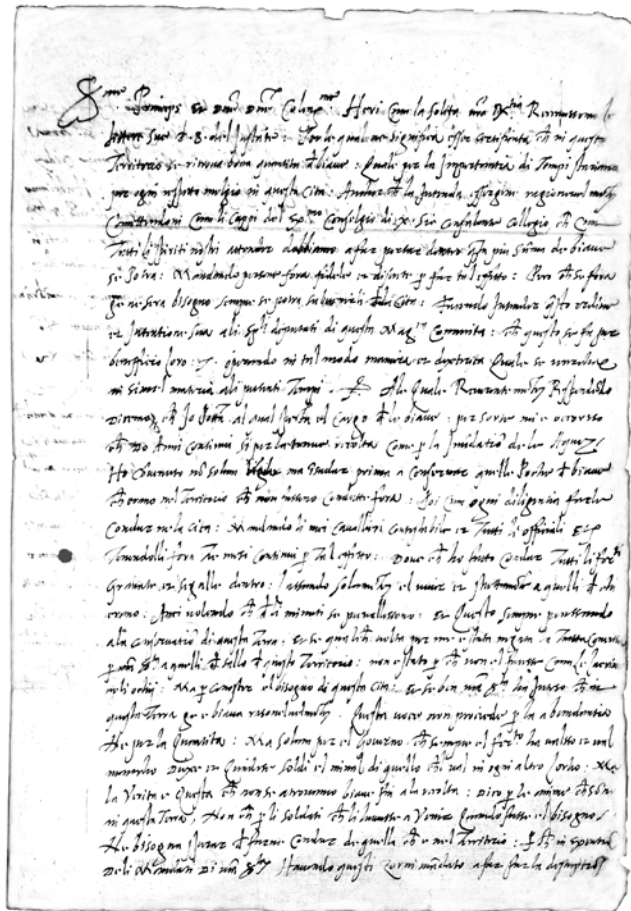


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Catalogue XXXV



DOGE OF VENICE DEMANDS GRAIN FROM VERONA

1. [VERONA.] [Letter signed by the Rectors of Verona, to Andrea Gritti, Doge of Venice, responding to requests by the Venetian Council of Ten for the provision of grain, mentioning famine and the fear of depredations by foreign soldiers.]

Verona, 10 April 1528. Letter signed, folio (2.5 x 32cm) [2] full pages on bifoilum, penned in a Venetian Italian, blank verso of second leaf with manuscript address panel, ink docket title penned on receipt, trace of red wax seal, old folds, one corner sometime excised (no loss of text), some slight wear along old folds, a few small fumigation slits, watermark, uncut, very good.

This fine Italian letter, penned 10 April 1528 by the Rectors of Verona, is addressed to Andrea Gritti (1455-1538), Doge of the Venetian Republic. The Veronese respond to requests by the Venetian Council of Ten for the provision of grain. Venice itself produced none, relying on supply from neighbouring territories. The Rectors report on official correspondence having been sent out to all vicars to ascertain in person the supplies in their barns, advising that they have 8 days to send all their provisions to the city. Mention is made of the harvest, grain prices, and a dearth of corn such that soldiery could not be billeted. The letter was written against the backdrop of famine in Northern Italy and fears of the depredations by foreign mercenaries, following the Sack of Rome in 1527.



CARDINAL-LIBRARIAN OF THE VATICAN ARCHIVES

2. [PAUL V.] [Plenary indulgence issued to the brothers and sisters of the Augustinian Confraternity of grain farmers of Munich.]

[Rome, 22 August 1608.] Manuscript, ink on single sheet of parchment (approx. 45 x 25.5 cm) 10 lines in Latin, signed at foot "Scipio Cobellutius", without seal, a few negligible stains, light wear along old folds.

This manuscript Roman Catholic plenary indulgence granted during the pontificate of Pope Paul V (1550-1621) was issued in Rome 22 August 1608 to the brothers and sisters of the Augustinian confraternity of grain farmers of Munich in Germany. Presumably a member or associate of the confraternity had made a pilgrimage to Rome, obtaining the document there. At the foot is penned the signature of the Italian cardinal, archivist and librarian Scipione Cobellutius (1564-1626). In 1618 appointed Cardinal-Librarian of the Vatican Archives, in 1622 he oversaw the transportation to Rome of the Bibliotheca Palatina of Heidelberg.

£650





ANGLO-SAXON READING AID - "ALFRED JEWEL" IN VICTORIAN REPLICA

3. [PAYNE & SON.][The Oxford Facsimile of King Alfred's Jewel, made by Payne & Son. Goldsmiths, Oxford. 1901 (Alfred Millenary Year) ...]

[Oxford.] [Payne & Co, 1901.] Dimensions approx. 6.7cm x 3cm. Silver-gilt, moulded & finished by hand, incorporating polychrome enamelled image under glass (simulating rock crystal), bordered with text "AELFRED MEC HEHT GEWYRCAN", finial formed as a beast head, flat verso chased with foliate design, in fine condition in original fitted red morocco-covered, silk-lined case with external paper label of Payne & Co, light wear to case.

The extraordinary Anglo-Saxon Alfred Jewel, in gold and rock-crystal, incorporating an enamel plaque bearing an image of a man, was discovered in Somerset in 1693 and is now housed in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford. The bordering text, "AELFRED MEC HEHT GEWYRCAN", translated as "Alfred ordered me to be made", suggests a connection with the ninth century reign of Alfred the Great (848-899). It seems generally to be agreed that the object served as a handle for a reading pointer, or *aestel*. Alfred is known to have sent out these reading pointers to each bishopric together with a copy of a translation of the *Liber Regulae Pastoralis* of Pope Gregory the Great (c.540-604). Several different replicas of the jewel were produced around 1900, the present example being one of those produced by Payne & Co in Oxford in 1901. The label on the present example records that it is number 38 of those manufactured in silver gilt. Similar high-quality reproductions were commissioned by the bookseller Elliot Stock (1838-1911) for Elkinington of London. The Payne examples of this kind appear to be somewhat rarer than those produced for Stock.

£3750





ITALIAN RENAISSANCE EMBLEM ON COPPER PRINTING PLATE

4. [EMBLEM.] [Copper printing plate engraved with emblem of an open book with motto “Fatis Scribenda Secundis”, framed by architectural border.]

[Italy, c.1600?] Copper plate, engraved (approx. 14.8 x 20.6cm) blank verso reused in nineteenth century for painting of a monastic scribe at work, light wear to extremities, a few negligible scratches, very good.

This copper printing plate is engraved with an emblem of an open book with motto: “Fatis Scribenda Secundis” (destiny is written in seconds[?]). The plate most probably dates from c.1600 - the design appears to be related to or derived from the emblem associated with Cardinal Alessandro Farnese (1520-1589) printed in *Imprese di diversi principi, duchi, signori, e d'altri personaggi et huomini illustri* ... (Venice, 1566), by Giovanni Battista Pittoni (1520-1583). The architectural border includes a putto, fruit, foliage and winged caryatids. The copper is relatively thin and it seems unlikely that the plate would served for a large enough print run for it to be associated with a book. It seems more likely that it was a practice plate, perhaps produced by an Italian engraver in training. The survival of the plate seems to have been facilitated by the blank verso being used in the nineteenth century for a painting of a monk at work in a scriptorium. A rare and unusual survival.

£1950



ANGLO-SAXON SCHOLAR & NONJURING BISHOP

5. [MINIATURE.] George Smith. Burn Hall. Co. Durham. Feb. 20 1751.

[Co. Durham.] 20 February 1751. Portrait miniature, painted on ivory, oval (approx 4.5 x 3.5cm) in contemporary giltwood frame (approx. 10 x 9cm), under [glass?], some old restoration to background, suspension loop at top of frame, verso with contemporary paper label with manuscript inscription in ink: "George Smith. Burn Hall. Co. Durham. Feb. 20[?] 1751. OS.", frame & label with some light wear to extremities, in a very good state of preservation.

This portrait miniature depicts George Smith (1693-1756) of New Burn Hall near Durham, an alumnus of both St. John's College Cambridge and later Queen's College Oxford, his uncle Joseph Smith (1670-1756) being provost there. Smith brought to publication the unfinished edition of Bede's ecclesiastical history that has been begun by his father John Smith (1659-1715) prebendary of Durham, printed as *Historiæ ecclesiasticæ gentis Anglorum libri quinque* ... (Cambridge, 1722). In 1728 he was consecrated as the nonjuring bishop of Durham. The ODNB entry lists no "likenesses" – we have not been able to trace a record of any other portraits.

£750



LUTHERAN ANTI-CLERICAL MEDAL IN SILVER

6. [REFORMATION.] [Protestant anti-clerical medal, each side bearing two conjoined reversible heads: a Pope and devil; a cardinal and a fool.]

[Germany, c.1543?] Medal, cast in silver (30mm), border legends: "MALI C[O]RVI OVUM" & "STVLTI ALIQVANDO SA PITE. PSAL. XCII.", sometime pierced for suspension, a good casting on a thin flan, very fine.

This early sixteenth century German medal in silver displays imagery characteristic of the anti-Roman Catholic satire of the heyday of Lutheranism – on both sides are conjoined reversible heads: a Pope and devil; a cardinal and a fool. This design, of which there appear to be many variants, is sometimes referenced in relation to the *Naumberger Bischofsstreit*, the bitter dispute in 1543 between competing Catholic and Protestant candidates for the position of bishop of Naumberg in Saxony. For medals with similar designs, see: BM1877,0709.27 & BM1987,0649.662. Provenance: A.H. Baldwin & Son. See: Barnard, F., *Satirical and Controversial Medals of the Reformation*, 1927.

£450

FOURTEENTH CENTURY SQUIRREL SEAL MATRIX

7. [SEAL MATRIX.] [Pedestal-form seal matrix depicting a squirrel with legend: "* S' MATHEI DE BILONDON"]

[England, c.1350.] Seal matrix, copper alloy (length approx. 2.4cm, diameter of face approx. 1.8cm) conical in shape with hexagonal handle terminating with collar above which is a cast quatrefoil suspension loop, seal depicts a squirrel with legend within rope border, "* S' MATHEI DE BILONDON" (seal of Matthew de Bilondon), light patination, light wear to extremities, very good.



The squirrel was a popular animal for displaying on medieval personal seals – possibly because of the association between the squirrels' hiding of nuts with the keeping of secrets. Squirrels, chained and collared, were sometimes kept as pets during the medieval era. The owner of this fourteenth century personal seal

matrix was named Matthew de Bilondon – *Bilondon* may possibly represent Bellingdon, a hamlet in the parish of Chesham in Buckinghamshire. The sealing of documents in wax underpinned the authentication of both letter writing and legal transactions in medieval manuscript culture, making seal matrices significant objects, connected intimately with the identity of owners.

£450





TWO MEDIEVAL SINGLE LETTER SIGNET RINGS

8. [SEAL MATRIX.] [Signet ring with matrix showing a crowned letter “W” on an irregular lattice field.]

[England, c. 1480.] Signet ring, copper alloy (size S, round face approx 1.3cm diameter) light old patination. [TOGETHER WITH]

[SEAL MATRIX.] [Signet ring with matrix showing a letter “I” flanked by palm-fronds.]

[England, c. 1480.] Signet ring, copper alloy (size T, oval face approx. 1 x 1.3cm), light rubbing with a few small areas of wear.

These two simple single letter late medieval signet rings present matrices for the letter “W”, on an irregular lattice field, and a letter “I”, flanked by palm fronds. They can be dated to c.1480 and are representative of the sort of matrices that were commonplace in the medieval period, used in particular for sealing vellum deeds in land-related transactions. The sealing of documents in wax underpinned the authentication of both letter writing and legal transfers in medieval manuscript culture, making seal matrices significant objects, connected intimately with the identity of owners.

£450





TUDOR LONDON - MORTGAGE SECURED WITH SILVER PLATE

9. [LONDON.] [Exemplification, under the seal of the mayoralty of London, of interrogatories and depositions concerning a mortgage of plate for £152 by Sir Edmund Rowse to John and Christopher Harbottell, citizens and haberdashers of London, on 23 June 1550, returned to Rowse on the payment of £160 on 27 May 1551.] London, 6 May 1569. Document, ink on single sheet of parchment (44 x 32cm) 47 lines in an English secretary hand, small hole at left margin touching one letter, fine impression of the red wax seal of the mayoralty of London appended on vellum tag, clerk's name signed in turn-up [William] Blakwell, verso endorsed with signatures of Christopher Ballard, Henry Veer, Robert Sparrow, old folds very good.

Bearing a fine and rare example in red wax of the seal of the mayoralty of London, this Tudor document, penned in English in an early Elizabethan secretary hand, dated 6 May 1569, relates to a mortgage of silver plate made in 1550 to Sir Edmund Rowse (1521-1572), landowner, magistrate and MP for Dunwich. Imprisoned for debt in 1569, Rowse, or Rous, is recorded in his later years as being heavily indebted and encumbered with litigation and this exemplification, to prove that the silverware had indeed been returned to him, probably was produced in relation to ongoing court proceedings.



In summary, the exemplification, headed by the name of Sir Thomas Rowe (1517-1570) Lord Mayor of London, records that Christopher Harbottell, aged 70, citizen and haberdasher of London, confirmed the dates of the agreement and the return of the plate from his house near Ludgate by his servant Robert Pigot to Rowse's servant William Hale, who gave a receipt; Stephen Ashenden, aged 43, citizen and haberdasher of London, was Christopher Harbottell's apprentice and helped load the plate onto a cart when it was returned to Sir Edmund Rowse; the two witnesses state that different sums – £152 and £160 – were paid on the return of the plate; the second may include the interest on the loan, approximately 5%.

The document bears the signature, in the turn-up at the foot of the document, of William Blakwell, town clerk of London from 1540 to 1570. Blakwell owned the Gatehouse at Blackfriars before it was purchased by William Shakespeare (1564-1616) in 1613. Christopher Harbottle is recorded as an haberdasher and sometime supplier of the Revels Office with garments.

£1250



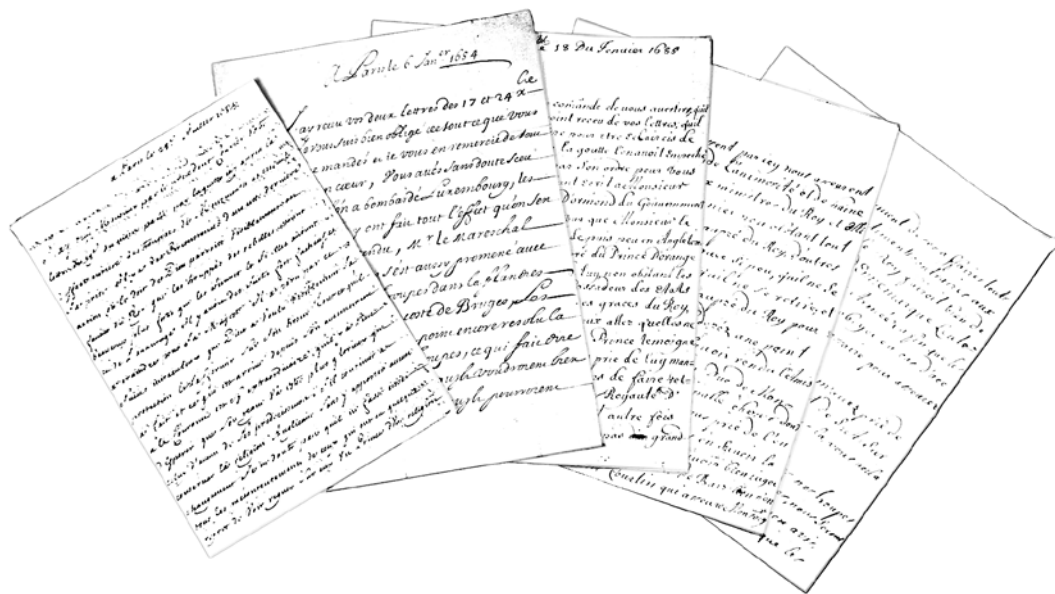
GENERAL GEORGE MONCK AT THE RESTORATION

10. [STENT, Peter.] His highnes generall George Monck duke of Albemarle.

London. Printed and are to be sold by Peter Stent [c.1660.] (with "Thos Hind at ye Black Bull in Cornhill" remaining visible but partially scratched out in the plate (sheet approx. 21.9 x 28cm) just shaved at edge with some of border line remaining, laid paper with watermark, very good.

A rare popular engraved print depicting the prominent military leader George Monck (1608-1670), this must have been issued c.1660 when, on account of his support for the Restoration of king Charles II (1630-1685), Monck was made first duke of Albemarle. The print bears the imprint of the leading London print publisher Peter Stent (c.1613-1665). The plate must be one of those that he acquired from the stock of the printseller Thomas Hind (fl. 1637-1653), as though the plate has been reworked it is still possible to view the scratched-out imprint of "Thos Hind at ye Black Bull in Cornhill". The original text "London, printed and are to be sold by" has been left untouched, with "Peter Stent" then having been added below to the reworked plate. We have not been able to trace another example in the British Museum, or elsewhere.

£950



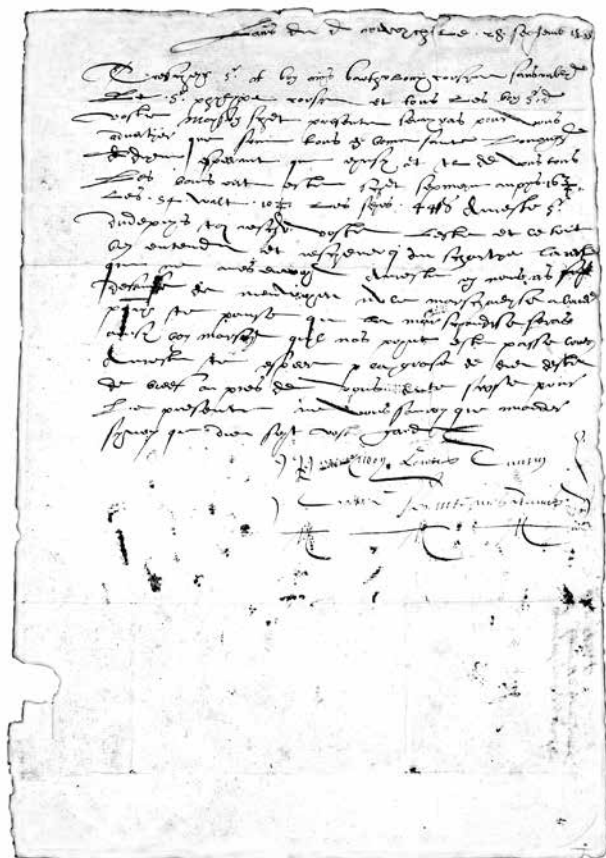
MONMOUTH REBELLION - LETTERS FROM FRANCE TO JAMES II'S SPY

11. HÉRAULT, Jean, Baron de Gourville. [Three letters, two signed, all addressed to [Ignatius White] Marquis D'Albyville in London, concerning in particular the Monmouth Rebellion and Anglicanism.]

Paris: 6 January 1684, [1 ½] pages, signed; 18 January 1685, [10 ½] pages, signed; 28 July 1685, [2 ½] pages; together 3 letters, ink on paper in French, all 4to, I & III with manuscript address panels & red wax seals, old folds, a few small marginal tears not affecting text, very good.

Sent from Paris to London, these three letters from 1684-5, including a lengthy ten page missive, were written by the French adventurer, aristocrat and financier Jean Hérault, Baron de Gourville (1625-1703). They are all addressed to Ignatius White, Marquis D'Albyville, an Irishman who served as a spy and advisor to king James II (1633-1701), following him into exile after the Glorious Revolution. The letters here contain clandestine political intelligence, including plans for the Siege of Luxemburg in 1684. Those of 1685 contain much discussion concerning the rebel commander James Scott, first duke of Monmouth (1649-1685), instigator of the Monmouth Rebellion, together with consideration of the state of Anglicanism and how James II might preserve peace. Also mentioned are James Butler, first duke of Ormond (1610-1688) and concerns about the behaviour of William of Orange (1650-1702). A scarce sample of Anglo-French Stuart-era political correspondence between two prominent diplomats.

£950



DUTCH HUGUENOT TRADING CLOTH IN ELIZABETHAN NORWICH

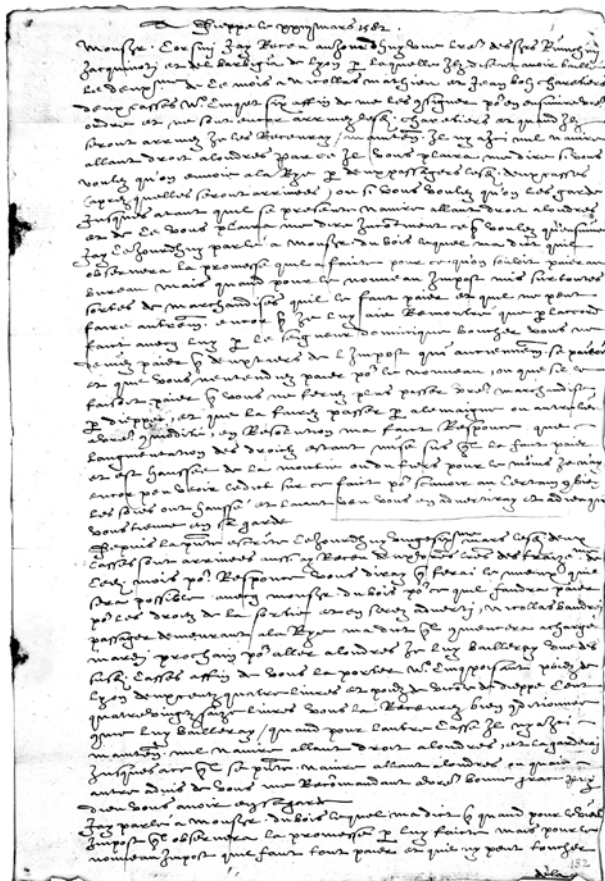
12. CANTIN, Louis. [Letter signed to Bartolomeo Corsini in London, updating him on the progress of his mercantile transactions in the Norwich cloth market.]

Norwich, 28 September 1585. Letter signed, ink on paper, in French. Folio (21 x 31cm) [1] page, with integral manuscript address panel to blank verso, uncut, old folds, very good.

This rare example of an Elizabethan mercantile letter from Norwich is dated 28 September 1585, sent by Louis Cantin, a Dutch Huguenot resident in Norfolk, addressed to the prominent merchant Bartolomeo Corsini (1545-1613) in London. Cantin, a merchant stranger, seems to have been acting as Corsini's agent in the city. Writing to him in French he sends his greetings to Bartolomeo's older brother Philip who had started trading from London in the 1560's and had probably assigned to his younger brother the management of the newer market of Norwich, then one of the most important hubs for cloth trade. Here Cantin sends an update on the progress of mercantile transactions including 44 livres of "sayes" he is trading on behalf of Corsini. This was a type of lightweight woollen twill which alongside bayes and serge were first introduced to England by immigrant Dutch Huguenots in the third quarter of the 16th century. He reports on the market prices of wool which remain high on the local market at 16 and 3/4 and on the arrival of merchandise from Paris. Letters of this type were sent via the Merchant Adventurers postal system, mercantile marks penned on the manuscript address panel indicating subscription to the network.

Provenance: from the Corsini archive (Christies Robson Lowe, 1984-1988).

£750



ELIZABETHAN CROSS-CHANNEL TRADE WITH FRANCE

13. CHANNYN, Jean. [Letter signed, to Bartolomeo Corsini in London, concerning financial matters, detailing transport options, currencies and the complex negotiations to avoid new customs duties at Dieppe.]

Dieppe, 26 March 1582 (including copy letter of 23 March). Letter signed, ink on paper. Folio (21 x 31cm) [1 1/2] pages in French, second page penned with manuscript address panel, residue of red wax seal, edges uncut, old folds, very good.

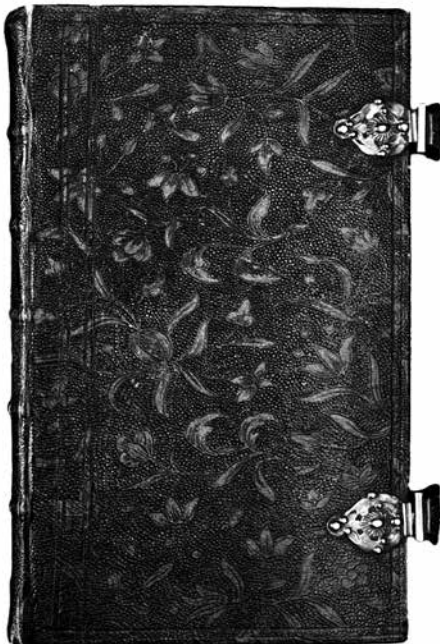
Addressed to the prominent London-based Florentine merchant Bartolomeo Corsini (1545-1613) from the port of Dieppe by his agent, the merchant Jean Channyn, this letter provides an update on mercantile matters. Channyn mentions the trusted Nicholas Mathieu in relation to ongoing issues with the Lyon merchant bankers Rinuccini, Jacquinotti and Del Barbigia. Concerned about the speedy handling of two trunks and a lack of cargo ships bound for London, the Dieppe agent offers an alternative route: consigning the goods to Nicholas Loudrey, via Rye and then travelling to London by land. Many French Huguenot refugees had settled in Rye and found employment as factors or agents for Dieppe merchants. Channyn then goes on to describe in detail his ongoing negotiations with a Mr. Dubois and Dominique Louchet to try and obtain an exemption or reduction for the Corsinis on newly-introduced customs duties. He reports on an appeal to an official called Roney, mentioning the threat by his London employer to cease using Dieppe as a commercial station and reroute all their business through Germany.

Provenance: Corsini archive (dispersed Christies Robson Lowe, 1984-1988).

£950



BLINDSTAMPED FISHSKIN BINDING ON CALVINIST CATECHISM

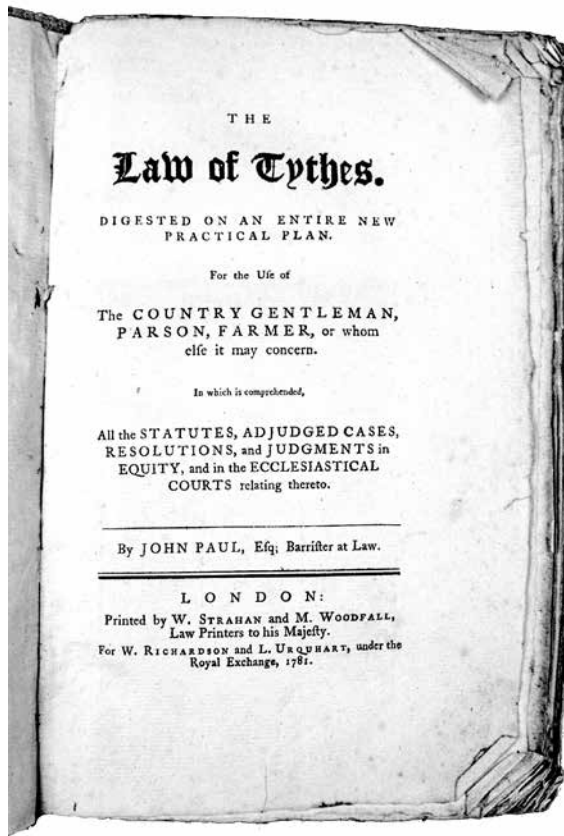


14. [BINDING.] *Catechismus, Das ist: Unterricht Wahrer Christenlicher Religion: Samt den Zertheilungen einer jeden Antwort und Zeugnissen der Heiligen Schrift. Eingetheilt in XLVIII. Sonntäge durch das ganze Jahr. Für die Jugend der Stadt und Landschaft Zürich.*

Zürich, David Gessner. 1781. 8vo (9.5 x 17.5cm) 240pp., with engraved frontispiece, printed in 2 columns, including printed music, very good in contemporary black shagreen stamped with an all-over floral design, original silver clasps, red-gilt brocade paper pastedowns, early ink inscription to front flyleaf, all edges gilt.

This Swiss Calvinist Protestant catechism for children includes printed music throughout. It is not uncommon to see seventeenth and eighteenth century continental devotional works bound in plain shagreen, or fishskin, however the present binding is unusually decorative. Bound in contemporary black shagreen with brocade paper pastedowns and contemporary silver clasps, unusually the shagreen covers here are blindstamped with a delicate flower and foliage pattern. Presumably this was achieved by stamping the fishskin with a heated metal matrix before curing and drying.

£850



LAW OF TITHES FOR “GENTLEMAN, PARSON, FARMER”

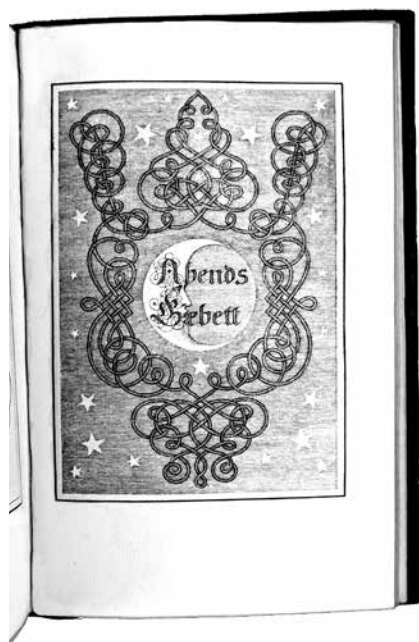
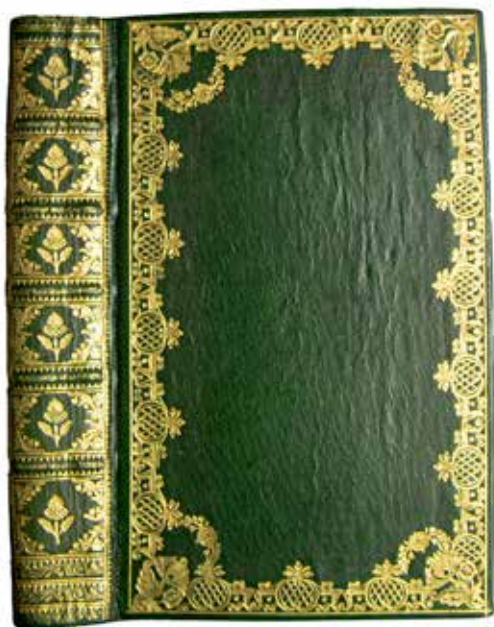
15. PAUL, John. The law of tythes. Digested on an entire new practical plan. For the use of the country gentleman, parson, farmer ... In which is comprehended, all the statutes, adjudged cases, resolutions, and judgments in equity, and in the ecclesiastical courts relating thereto.

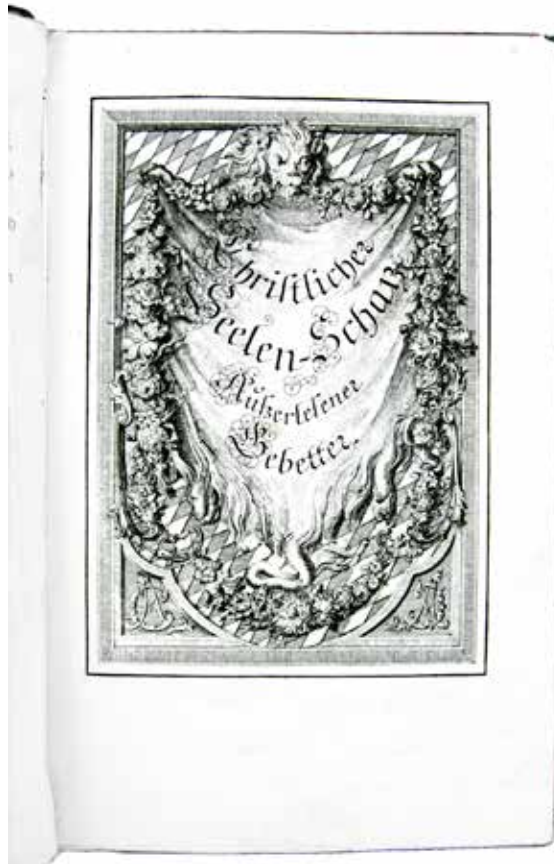
London, printed by W. Strahan and M. Woodfall ... For W. Richardson and L. Urquhart. 1781. First edition. 8vo (14 x 22cm) [8], 175, [13]pp., with index & final advertisement leaf, a fine, uncut copy in the original blue paper wrapper, spine with contemporary ink title, light wear to extremities.

First edition, rare, a fine copy, uncut in contemporary blue paper wrapper, of this compendium of English law concerning tithes. The compiler, barrister John Paul (1707-1787), introduces his work "for ... the country gentleman, parson, farmer, and all others that ... may become interested in the paying or collecting of the different species of tythes as by the law are now settled and ascertained ... The tythe law has for ages past been a ground of constant litigation between individuals, sometimes to the total ruin of themselves, their families, and fortunes ... This work is offered as an humble attempt to remove that evil ..." Of particular interest is an alphabetical compendium defining "things tytheable, and things not tytheable", ranging over all manner of produce, from acorns to fish, pigeons, and turnips.

ESTC lists 2 variant imprints, both scarce, this one ("For W. Richardson and L. Urquhart") with 11 copies located (bEa; bL; bC; bGu; bLg; bOlw; bO; nPP; nNN; nCU-AL; nCaOTYL).

£650





ENGRAVED GERMAN BAROQUE CATHOLIC PRAYER BOOK

16. [KAUKOL, Maria Joseph Clement.] Christlicher Seelen-Schatz Ausserlesener Gebetter. [Bonn, for the author, 1729.] First edition. 8vo (12.5 x 19.5cm) [128] engraved leaves, including titles, printed on thick laid paper, with engraved title-page, armorial frontispiece, 8 sectional titles, headpieces & initial letters, a fine copy in contemporary green morocco, boards with gilt-stamped baroque roll, spine gilt in compartments with repeated acorn tool, polychrome Dutch-style gilt & floral endpapers, all edges gilt.

First edition, a fine copy in sumptuous contemporary green morocco gilt, of this German Roman Catholic prayer book, considered one of the finest examples of Baroque devotional books printed from engraved calligraphic plates rather than moveable type. Printed privately in Bonn in 1729, the dedication is signed by the editor and engraver Maria Joseph Clement Kaukol, secretary to Clemens August of Bavaria, Archbishop-Elector of Cologne (1700–1761), to whom the book is dedicated. The text was engraved by Kaukol after his own calligraphic manuscript with designs for the title, frontispiece, sectional title-pages, initials and decorative headpieces being the work of the French artist Stephan Laurenz de La Roche (1665 - 1742).

Lanckoronska I, 80; Jantz, German Baroque literature, 1464; Faber du Faur 1854; Grässe, IV, p. 7; Bonacini 924; Berlin Katalog 2340.

£950



GEORGIAN PENNER - TRAVELLING INKWELL & QUILL HOLDER

17. [PENMANSHIP.] [A Georgian penner, in two parts, incorporating inkwell and quill holder.]

[England, c.1780.] Penner (length 10.3cm, width at maximum 3.2cm) in two parts, the base housing a glass inkwell & stand for 2 quills, the whole in ruled brass, top of lid with oval cornelian-coloured paste glass oval, base stamped with makers name "Foster", light wear to extremities, negligible chip to neck of inkwell, very good.

This Georgian penner can be dated to c.1780. Intended for use while travelling, the brass casing slides apart into two sections, housing a glass inkwell in the base with two holes for quills. The lid is inlaid with a cornelian-coloured glass oval that could have been engraved as a seal matrix for impressing sealing wax when closing letters. The base is stamped "Foster", indicating the name of the maker. Penners of various designs were produced during the early modern era in horn, leather and metal, including examples in silver. A rare survival.

£750



GEORGIAN PENNER - TURNED WOOD IN SHAGREEN SLIPCASE

18. [PENMANSHIP.] [A Georgian penner, in three parts, incorporating inkwell and quill holder.]

[England, c.1800.] Penner (length 12.5cm, width 2.8cm) in three parts, the base housing a glass inkwell, with second lidded section for quills, the whole in turned hardwood with ridged exterior design, the sections screwing together, in fine condition, housed in a contemporary two-part shagreen-covered card slipcase (length 15.3cm, width 3.7cm), light wear to extremities of slipcase, very good.

Finely-turned from hardwood with a ridged exterior design, this Georgian penner can be dated to c.1800. Intended for use while travelling, the casing unscrews into three two sections, housing a glass inkwell in the base with separate quill chamber above. The fine condition can be attributed to remaining housed in a contemporary shagreen (rayskin) slipcase. Penners of various designs were produced during the early modern era in horn, leather and metal, including examples in silver. A rare survival.

£750



SEALING LETTERS WITH GEORGIAN SILVER WAX JACK

19. [WRITING.] [George III silver wax jack, the circular base supporting lyre-shaped frame.]
[Hallmarked to base: London, John Emes, 1801.] Wax jack, silver, the circular base supporting lyre-shaped frame, with chained conical snuffer, the rotating axle with red sealing wax wick coil, base with thumb handle, in a fine state of preservation.

This elegant George III silver wax jack would have made a stylish addition to the desk of a prosperous letter-writer in the era of Jane Austen (1775-1817). A popular item of desk-stationery in the Georgian era in Great Britain, the wax jack served as a dispenser of sealing wax for use when sealing letters, the wax often then being impressed with a seal matrix from a signet ring, fob seal or desk seal. The hallmarks on this wax jack indicate that it was manufactured in London in 1801 by the silversmith John Emes (1762-1808) of Amen Corner, Paternoster Row. Trained as an engraver, Emes became a silversmith in his 30s, being granted his first mark by the Goldsmiths 27 August 1796, initially working in partnership with Henry Chawner (d.1851). Emes specialised in tea and coffee services. The business was continued and expanded after his death by his widow Rebecca Emes (d.1828) in partnership with Edward Barnard I (d.1855).

£2250



EIGHTEENTH CENTURY DESKTOP HORNBOOK IN PEWTER

20. [HORNBOOK.] [A large circular desktop hornbook in pewter.]

[England.] "Edward Farmer, 25th April 1781." Hornbook, in pewter, circular (diameter 25cm) recto incised, verso blank, extremities with a few small dents, in a very good state of preservation.

This unique large circular desktop Georgian hornbook in pewter is incised with the alphabet in capitals, lower case letters, together with vowels and numbers. The name of the maker "Edward Farmer" and date of manufacture "25 April 1781" are recorded in the last two lines. Hornbooks were fashioned during the early modern period as educational aids for children in a wide variety of materials and sizes: silver; wood; lead; leather; mica; horn; paper. This example is a rarity on account of being much larger than usual. Perhaps it was made by a schoolmaster, or by a father for a child, and would have been placed on a desk to assist in writing practice.

£2500

FINE ROCOCO GEORGIAN SILVER INK STAND



21. [WRITING.] [George III silver ink stand, with cut-glass ink bottle and pounce pot.]

Hallmarked for London, 1763, maker's mark: H over SH over B (Samuel Herbert & Co.), dimensions approx. 16 x 8 x 5cm, the gallery pierced, standing on claw feet, the original matching cut-glass ink bottle & pounce pot with silver lids, small rod working loose at base but still firmly attached, very good condition.

This fine silver Georgian ink stand was manufactured in London in 1763 by Samuel Herbert and Company, specialists in pierced flatware. Standing on claw feet, it has a pierced gallery, the design evoking the mid-eighteenth century English Rococo fashion for Chinoiserie. Pens, nibs and quills would have been stored in the gallery compartments. The cut-glass ink bottle and pounce pot both have their original silver lids. Pounce was a powder usually made from cuttlefish bone or sandarac resin that was used for drying ink before the widespread adoption of blotting paper. Blotting paper became widespread in the nineteenth century, the invention being cited as having occurred at East Hagbourne Mill in Oxfordshire c.1800.

£1250

GEORGIAN 'TREASURY' INK STAND IN PEWTER

22. [WRITING.] [A George III pewter 'Treasury' inkstand.]

[England, c.1800.] (dimensions approx. 6.5cm x 21.2cm x 13.5cm) of typical flat rectangular twin-flap form, one side fitted with pounce pot & lidded inkwell holder, retaining contemporary blue glass fitted inkwell, the other compartment for quills, nibs &c., on ball feet, typically unmarked, old patination & light wear to extremities, very good.



A very good example of a George III pewter "treasury" inkstand. Dateable to c.1800, this form of inkstand was one of the most widespread in the late Georgian era. Standing on ball feet, the rectangular twin-flapped form houses one side fitted with a pounce pot & lidded inkwell holder, retaining contemporary blue glass fitted inkwell, the other compartment being intended for quills and pens. Pounce was a powder usually made from cuttlefish bone or sandarac resin that was used for drying ink before the general adoption of blotting paper in the nineteenth century. This style is called a "Treasury" inkstand on account of the design dating back to the reign of king James II (1633-1701), when an order for silver inkstands of this type was made for the use of the Privy Council.

£450



VICTORIAN INKWELL IN HALIFAX SLIPWARE

23. [WRITING.] [Inkwell, of square form in Halifax slipware, the base inscribed "W.G. 1843."]

[Yorkshire?, 1843.] Inkwell (approx. 4 x 4 x 3.5cm), in glazed ochre earthenware with brown wash (Halifax slipware), with original copper alloy domed slide-on lid, four corner holes for quills, the base inscribed in blind before firing "W.G. 1843", negligible chip to one hole & rim of circular opening, very good.

A rare survival, this mid-nineteenth century inkwell in Halifax slipware, ochre-coloured earthenware with decorative brown glaze that was produced in Yorkshire, evokes the desk stationery of the early Victorian middle classes. The date of manufacture is supplied from the base, inscribed before firing "W. G. 1843". From a literary perspective, the year 1843 conjures Dickens – in particular the beginning of the serialisation of *The life and adventures of Martin Chuzzlewit*. The four holes at the corner of the inkwell were for use as quill stands.

£350

GEORGIAN WINE BOTTLE FROM ALL SOULS OXFORD

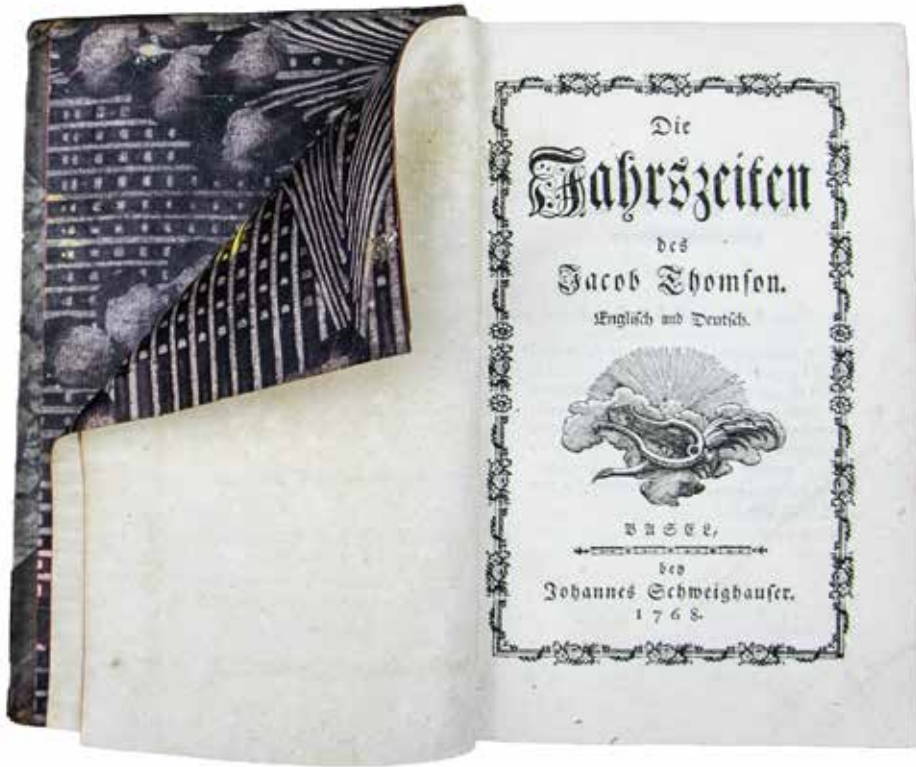
24. [WINE.] [Wine bottle bearing the ASCR seal of All Souls Common Room, Oxford.]

[Dennis glass works, Stourbridge? c.1760] Wine bottle (height approx. 26cm) double string rim, tiny chip to rim, otherwise very good.

A good example of a wine bottle produced for the Common Room of All Souls College Oxford. Dating to c.1760 this bottle is the earliest type to feature the well-known "ASCR" seal design, variants of which continued to be produced until the mid-nineteenth century. For an overview of the different bottle types, see: Haslam, J. Sealed bottles from All Souls College, *Oxoniensia*, 1970, vol. xxxv, pp.27-33. During the tenure of Stephen Niblett (1697-1766) as warden, the most famous All Souls alumnus is considered to be the jurist William Blackstone (1723-1780), a fellow from 1743 to 1762. During his time as bursar of the college, Blackstone is in fact recorded as having organised the purchasing of wine from London was involved also in the ordering of bottles for the college.

£350





THOMSON'S SEASONS IN GERMAN & ENGLISH

25. THOMSON, James. Die Jahreszeiten des Jacob Thomson. Englisch und Deutsch. Basel, Johannes Schweighauser. 1768. 8vo (12 x 19cm) 355, [1]pp., a very good copy in contemporary leather-backed, sponge-painted paper-covered boards, spine with original gilt-titled morocco label, patterned painted endpapers, all edges red, light wear to extremities.

Printed in Basel in Switzerland, this scarce edition of *The Seasons* by the Scottish poet James Thomson (1700-1748) presents both the original English and the text of the first German translation (Hamburg, 1745) on facing pages. The German text was the work of the poet and Hamburg senator Barthold Heinrich Brockes (1680-1747). With decorative painted endpapers, this is a very good copy of an uncommon and early Continental edition of a work that ranked among the most popular pieces of poetry in Europe in the eighteenth century.

ESTC lists 3 locations only (British Library (2); Oxford University Taylor Institution; Smith College).

£450



ENGLISH TRAGEDIES IN GERMAN TRANSLATION

26. [THOMSON, James; YOUNG, Edward.] *Trauerspiele aus dem Englischen übersetzt durch Johann Heinrich Schlegel.*

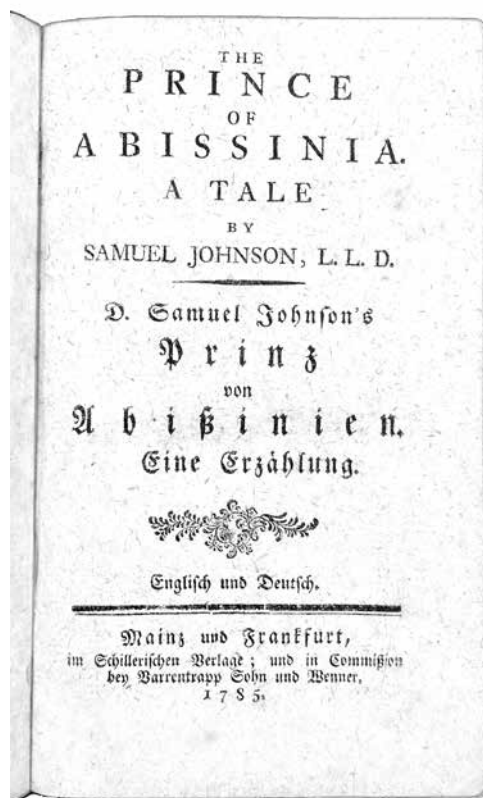
Kopenhagen und Leipzig, Pelt. 1764. First edition (of this translation). 8vo (12 x 20cm) [6], 366pp., two small library stamps to title-page ("Bib ... F.F. Min. Gorheim" & "Bib ... Kloster Frauenberg Fulda", dispersed), very good in contemporary sheep, spine gilt in compartments with original leather label titled in gilt, marbled pastedowns, small patch of leather loss to lower edge of front board, light wear to extremities.

First edition, scarce, of these translations into German from the English tragedies *Edward and Eleonora* ... (London, 1739) and *Tancred and Sigismunda* ... (London, 1745) by James Thomson (1700-1748), and *The brothers* ... (London, 1753) by Edward Young (1683-1765), followed by historical notes by the translator Johann Heinrich Schlegel (1726-1780). Educated at Leipzig, Schlegel's academic career led him to Denmark, where he was appointed professor of philosophy at Copenhagen in 1760 and librarian to the Danish Royal Library in 1770. This followed his translation *Jakob Thomsons Sophonisba, ein Trauerspiel* ... (Leipzig, 1758).

£450



£250



JOHNSON'S *RASSELAS* IN GERMAN & ENGLISH

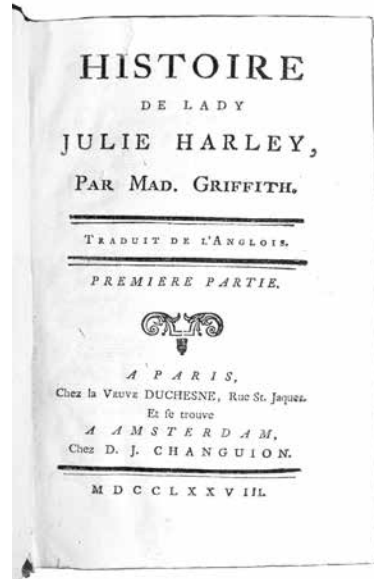
28. JOHNSON, Samuel. *The prince of Abissinia. A tale ... Prinz von Abissinien. Ein Erzählung. Englisch und Deutsch.*

Mainz und Frankfurt, im Schillerischen Verlage; und in Commission bey Varrentrapp Sohn und Wenner. 1785. 8vo (11 x 17.5cm) [16], 573, [1]pp., text in English and German on facing pages throughout, without final leaf of ads., some negligible underlining in pencil, last page with pencil annotation, very good in contemporary German speckled painted paper-covered boards, spine blind-stamped in compartments with stamped title-label, light wear to extremities.

This continental edition of Samuel Johnson's philosophical novel *The prince of Abissinia. A tale* ... (London, 1759), now generally known by the title *Rasselas*, presents the English text and a German translation on facing pages. This translation by Johann Friedrich Schiller (1737-1814), publisher in Mainz, was the second to be made into German, the first having been printed in 1762. Schiller appears to have issued three variants in 1785: this dual language edition, and also the German and English parts separately. All are rare.

Fleeman, 59.4R/11. We have traced 3 copies of this edition. OCLC lists 2 copies: ULB Sachsen-Anhalt (without final ad. leaf) & Harvard, Hyde collection (with final ad. leaf). A third copy appeared at Sotheby's 11 December 2017 (lot 88, without final ad. leaf).

£1250



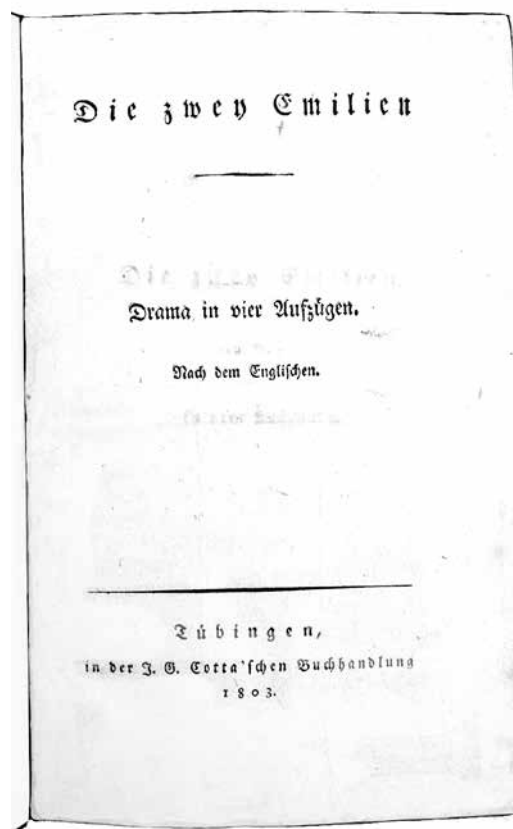
IRISH GOTHIC NOVEL IN FRENCH TRANSLATION

29. [GRIFFITH, Elizabeth.] *Histoire de Lady Julie Harley ... Traduit de l'anglais.*

A Paris, chez la veuve Duchesne ... Amsterdam, chez D.J. Changuion. 1777. First edition in French. Two parts bound in one volume. 12mo (10 x 16cm) [4], 148, [4], 173, [1]pp., with half-title to second part (without half-title to first part), very good in contemporary French calf, spine gilt in compartments with floral tooling & original gilt-titled red morocco label, contemporary blind-stamped coat-of-arms of the Rochefoucauld family to both boards with related nineteenth century bookplate, all edges red, light wear to extremities.

First edition in French translation, scarce, of *The story of Lady Juliana Harley ...* (London, 1776), an epistolary Gothic novel set in Ireland penned by the Irish writer and playwright Elizabeth Griffith (1727-1793). Her novels are remembered for their complex plots and and sturdy heroines triumphing against adversity. The English edition of this novel received several positive reviews: "The productions of this ingenious lady have so often obtained our approbation, that she may claim a kind of prescriptive right to the favour of criticism ... in elegance of style, chasteness of sentiment, and moral tendency, the present novel merits an equal degree of encomium with those which have formerly proceeded from the same agreeable and interesting writer" (The critical review, London, 1776, p.155); "... a sorrowful love tale ... forced marriage, dove like tenderness, a little blood, conjugal infidelity ... this is in truth a very decent story, interspersed with just and wholesome observations ..." (Monthly Review, vol. 55, London, 1777, p.239).

Rochedieu p.133. OCLC locates 8 copies only (National Library of Poland; Oxford Taylor Institution; Koninklijke Bibliotheek; ULB Darmstadt; UB Augsburg; Bibliothèque nationale de France; Thüringer ULB; Sommerpalais Greiz).



CROSS-DRESSING GOTHIC NOVELLA TURNED GOETHEAN DRAMA

30. [STEIN, Charlotte von; LEE, Sophie.] *Die zwey Emilien. Drama in vier Aufzügen. Nach dem Englischen.*

Tübingen, in der J.G. Cotta'schen Buchhandlung. 1803. First edition. 12mo (10.5 x 17cm) 142pp., engraved library label c.1830 "Bibliothek von Aug. Hertwig," very good in early nineteenth century black sponge-painted paper-covered boards, cloth spine with two old manuscript-titled labels.

First edition of this Goethean rarity, a theatrical adaptation by the dramatist Charlotte von Stein (1742-1827), lady-in-waiting at the Weimar court, of the Gothic novella *The two Emilys* (1798) by the English writer Sophie Lee (1750-1824). In Stein's adaptation the evil Emilie Lenox is pitted against the virtuous Emilie Fitzallen in a battle for the attentions of the Marquis von Lenox. Featuring principally Irish and Scottish characters, the Italian setting is centred on Naples. Stein's play has been the subject of considerable academic discussion, the narrative including cross-dressing by the heroine (see: F. Eigler & S. Kord, *The Feminist Encyclopedia of German Literature*, 1997, p.245). This was the only work by Stein to be published in her own lifetime, at Tübingen, by the "Cotta'schen Buchhandlung," then managed by Johann Friedrich Cotta (1764-1832), well-connected politician and friend to several prominent German writers, including Friedrich Schiller (1759-1805). This first edition is of the utmost rarity. It was followed by a second edition (Augsburg, [1805]), the title-page of which attributed the authorship, mistakenly, to Schiller.

OCLC locates 1 copy only (Northwestern University Library).

£3500



MANUSCRIPT NOTES BY PROMINENT MORAL PHILOSOPHER

31. BALGUY, John. [Autograph notes on moral philosophy; together with autograph retained copies of ten letters penned to his patron Benjamin Hoadly, bishop of Winchester; also three autograph letters to Balguy from Hoadly & two autograph letters from Thomas Herring, archbishop of York.]

BALGUY, John. [Autograph notes:] [North Allerton?, c. 1730?] Ink on paper, in English. 4to (approx. 16 x 21 cm) approximately [58] full pages of manuscript text on bifolia & single sheets. [TOGETHER WITH]

BALGUY, John. [10 Autograph letters to Benjamin Hoadley, bishop of Winchester, retained copies.] [Sheffield & Northallerton, 1 dated 29 Jan. 1735, the others c. 1730s] 8vo (approx. 12 x 19 cm) in total approx. [30] pages of manuscript text. [TOGETHER WITH]

HOADLEY, Benjamin. [3 autograph letters signed:] [2 addressed to John Balguy.] 12 October 1732, 8vo [2] pages & 29 October 1757. 4to [1] page; & [1 addressed to Thomas Balguy] 6 March 1742. 4to [2] pages. [TOGETHER WITH]

HERRING, Thomas. [2 autograph letters signed, to John Balguy.] Both 4to. Kennington, 10 November 1743 [1 1/2] pages, part of second leaf of bifolium excised shaving signature & 5 March 1747 [3] pages; occasional small tears along old folds (no loss of text), the papers overall in a very good state of preservation.

Offered here is a substantial cache of autograph manuscript notes on moral philosophy penned c.1730 by the influential moral philosopher, theologian and Anglican clergyman John Balguy (1686-1748). Educated at St. John's College Cambridge and later settling at the vicarage of Northallerton, Yorkshire, Balguy is remembered as a prolific author. Among his principal works are numbered *The foundation of moral goodness* (London, 1728), *Divine rectitude* (London, 1730), *The law of truth: or, the obligations of reason essential to all religion* (London, 1733) and *A collection of tracts moral and theological* (London, 1734). The notes here consist principally of numbered statements on themes in moral philosophy, with headings including "On the nature & distinctions of Laws ... Explanations of the first definition of moral philosophy ... that it is a science informing us what sorts of actions and characters are morally good or morally evil ... Of the nature & circumstances of mankind ...". Also included are autograph copies of ten letters by Balguy to his patron Benjamin Hoadly, bishop of Winchester (1676-1761), including discussion of Hoadly's *A plain account of the nature and end of the sacrament of the Lord's-Supper* (London, 1735), together with three autograph letters sent from Hoadly and two autograph letters penned by Thomas Herring (1693-1757), archbishop of York.

The value of this small archive is augmented by the fact that little autograph material by Balguy appears to have survived – he was in the habit of burning his sermons, considering it an encouragement to productivity. The only archival source noted for Balguy in the ODNB is a collection of letters to his son Thomas Balguy (1716-1795) held at the Beinecke Library, Yale University.

£3500

GERMAN ROMANTICISM - GREETING CARDS WITH SILK-PRINTED VERSES

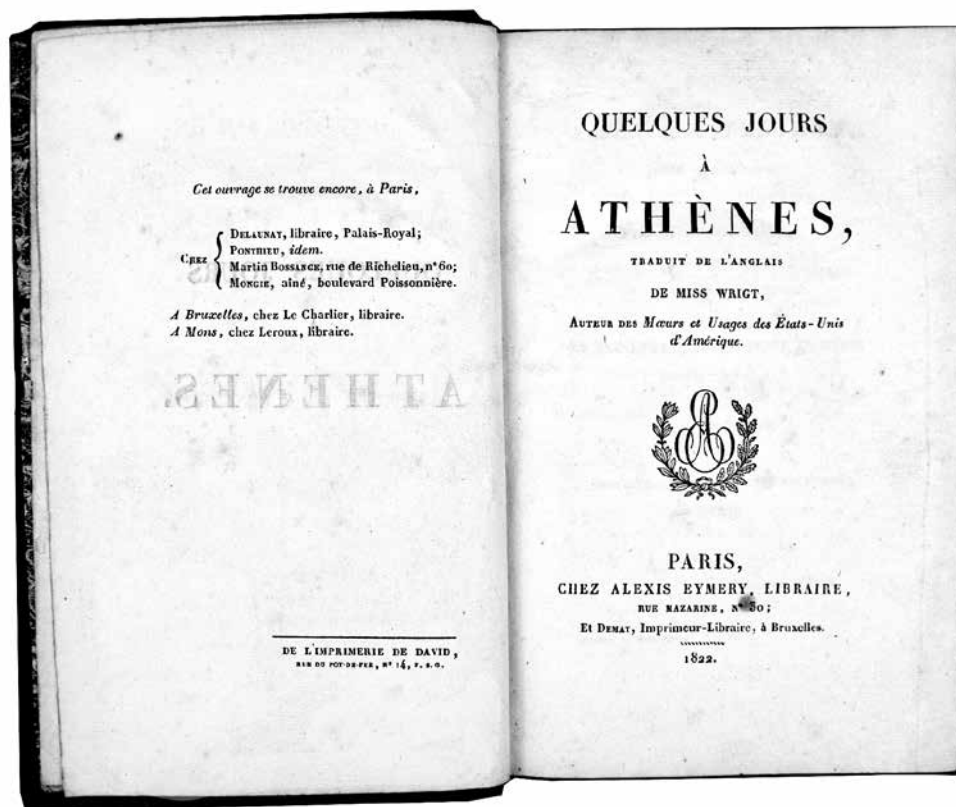
32. [SILK PRINTING.] [Four engraved German greeting cards, each with pasted-on silk section bearing letterpress-printed verses.]

I. [Friendship card.] [Wiederhold, Göttingen.] [c.1790] (10 x 15.5cm). II. [New Year card.] [Germany,] manuscript inscription dated 1796 (8.3 x 10.7cm). III. [Friendship card.] [Wiederhold, Göttingen.] [c.1800] manuscript inscription (10 x 13cm). IV. [Good wishes card.] [Germany, c.1800.] (10.5 x 18cm) manuscript inscription, old central fold; together 4 cards, each with engraved decorative design, handcoloured, framing a pasted-on silk section bearing letterpress German verse, a few negligible marginal dust marks, very good.

Evoking the era of German Romanticism, these four scarce examples of German greeting cards date from the last decade of the eighteenth century. In contemporary handcolour, each engraved design is centred on a stone plinth or tomb on which a section of coloured silk bearing letterpress verses has been pasted.

£750





SCOTTISH FEMINIST'S PHILOSOPHICAL NOVELLA IN FRENCH TRANSLATION

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

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

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

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

£1750

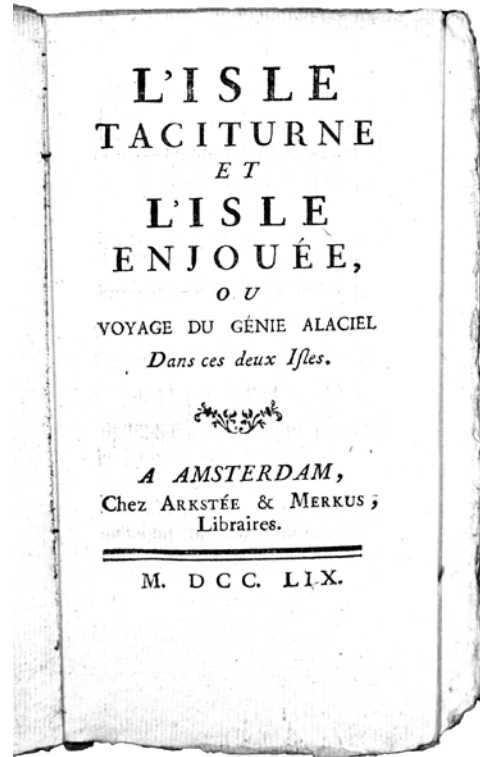
UTOPIAN SATIRICAL VOYAGE – ENGLAND & FRANCE COMPARED

34. [LA DIXMERIE, Nicolas Bricaire de.] L'isle taciturne et l'isle enjouée, ou Voyage du génie Alaciel dans ces deux isles.

Amsterdam, chez Arkstée & Merkus. 1759. First edition. 16mo (9.5 x 16.5cm) [2], 188pp., fine, uncut copy in contemporary blue paper wrapper, light wear to extremities.

First edition, rare, a fine, uncut copy in contemporary paper wrappers, of this satirical utopia intended to present the contrasting characters of the French and English nations through accounts of the genie Alaciel's travels through two islands, "L'isle taciturne" describing England and "l'isle enjouée" representing France. The author, French writer Nicolas Bricaire de la Dixmerie (c.1730-1791), is known in particular for his *Le sauvage de Taiti* ... (Londres [i.e. Paris], 1770) and later for his membership of the influential masonic lodge de Neuf Sœurs that included Voltaire and Franklin. It was reprinted in the valuable compilation *Voyages imaginaires, songes, visions et romans cabalistiques* ... (Amsterdam, 1787) edited by Charles Georges Thomas Garnier (1746-1795). Versins p.496; Higgs 2136 (suggesting there are some economic references); Howgego, *Encyclopedia of Exploration*, vol. 5, B51.

£1250



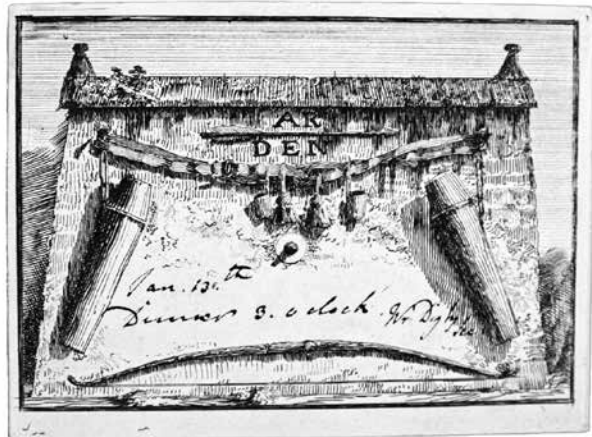
ARCHERS' DINNER WITH THE WOODMEN OF ARDEN

35. [ARCHERY.] Arden [Jan[uary]. 13 th Dinner 3. o clock. Wr. Digby Sec[retary].

[Meriden, Warwickshire, c.1800.] Printed invitation card, engraved (13 x 10cm) with contemporary manuscript note, very good condition.

The Woodmen of Arden, a society of archers based in the Forest of Arden in Warwickshire, was run along similar lines to the earlier archery societies of the Restoration period. Supposedly "revived" in 1785 at a meeting at the Bull's Head Inn in Meriden, the society arranged itself in different ranks with annual archery competitions on the Packington Outwoods, leased to the society by founder Heneage Finch, fourth Earl of Aylesford (1751-1812). This engraved card of c.1800 headed "Arden" with a design including bow, arrow and quivers, bears an autograph inscription signed by Wriothesly Digby (d.1827) of Meriden Hall, secretary of the society between 1785 and 1826, inviting the recipient to a dinner organised by the Woodmen. A rare survival – we have not been able to trace another example.

£350



GUIDE TO GEORGIAN ENGLAND FOR FOREIGN VISITORS

**36. [DUTENS, Louis.] L'ami des étrangers qui voyagent en Angleterre ...**

A Londres [ie London], chez P. Elmsley. 1787. First edition. 8vo (10.5 x 18.5cm) [4], iii, [1], 172pp., with half-title, a fine copy in contemporary sponge-patterned, paper-covered, leather-backed boards, spine with floral gilt tool in compartments, original red leather label titled in gilt, light wear to extremities.

First edition, rare, a fine copy of this guide to Georgian England for foreign travellers. The author, Louis Dutens (1730-1812), a Huguenot diplomat and writer, sporadically resident in London, was born in Tours and is remembered in particular for editing the works of Leibnitz (Geneva, 1768). He served as British diplomat in Turin, later guiding several young British gentlemen on the Grand Tour, including Lord Algernon Percy (1750-1830), his father Hugh Percy, first duke of Northumberland (1714-1786) being a significant patron of Dutens. The content here ranges widely, with much concerning London, the chapter headings including: "Transition rapide ... Routes & auberges ... Langue Angloise ... De la société ... Constitution de la gouvernement Anglois ... Londres ... Églises ... Hôpitaux ... Palais ... Ponts ... La tour de Londres ... Hôtels de noblesse ... Salles de spectacles, théâtres, Ranelagh, Vauxhall & c. ..." The guide book must have been well-received as ESTC locates subsequent editions of 1789 and 1794, both similarly rare.

ESTC locates 5 copies only (British Library; Polish Academy of Sciences; Cornell University; Stanford University; Catholic Institute of Sydney).

£850

LIBRARY LABEL OF CLAPHAM BOOK SOCIETY

37. AIKIN, John. Letters from a father to his son, on various topics, relative to literature and the conduct of life. Written in the years 1792 and 1793 ...

London, printed for J. Johnson. 1793. First edition. 8vo (13 x 21cm) xii, 348pp., title & front pastedown with some light toning/foxing, printed label of "Clapham Book Society" to front pastedown, with related contemporary ink note "No. 20", uncut, very good in contemporary sheep-backed marbled boards, flyleaf gone, boards, spine & joints rubbed with some wear & cracking but sound, original gilt-titled leather label, binding remaining sturdy.



First edition, uncut in contemporary boards, of this conduct manual for young men by physician John Aikin (1747-1822). The provenance of this copy, identified by the contemporary printed book label, is of particular interest: "Clapham Book Society. This book as soon as read to be returned to the Reverend Mr. Sharpe, steward of the society, by whom it will be forwarded to the other members in succession, to prevent the detention, and loss of books." Members of the Clapham Book Society met on the second Thursday of each month. Founded some time in the 1790s and running to 1813, the steward of the society was Rev. John Sharpe, curate and lecturer at Clapham, with members including the philanthropist clergyman John Venn (1759-1813) and the abolitionist MP Charles Grant (1746-1823), together with other prominent members of the "Clapham Sect" of social reformers. See: David H. Knott, 'An Eighteenth-Century Book Club at Clapham', *The Library*, s5-XXIV, Issue 3, September 1969, pp. 243-246.

£450

EUROPEAN TRAVEL GUIDE FOR ENGLISH GRANDTOURISTS

38. DUTENS, Louis. Journal of travels made through the principal cities of Europe ... Translated from the French ... by John Highmore, gent. ...

London, printed for J. Wallis. 1782. First edition in English. 8vo (13.5 x 21.5cm) [4], xxxi, [1], 175, [3], 26pp., some light paper toning, occasional contemporary ink annotations, very good in original plain calf, red morocco spine label titled in gilt, light rubbing to extremities.

First edition in English of this substantial Grand Tour guide, translated by John Highmore from the French *Itinéraire des routes les plus fréquentées* ... (Paris, 1775) by the Huguenot diplomat and writer Louis Dutens (1730-1812). This is a surprisingly scarce book – presumably many copies were used to destruction. It covers France, Italy, Germany, the Netherlands and Spain, with extensive printed notes on places of interest. The title offers this summary of the content:

"Wherein the time employed in going from post to post is marked in hours and minutes; the distances in English miles, measured by means of a perambulator fastened to the chaise; produce of the different countries; population of the towns; and remarkable curiosities in the cities and the roads; together with an account of the best inns, &c. To which is subjoined, a comparative view of the different monies, and that of itinerary and lineal measures, as well as the price of post-horses in different countries ... To which is added, an appendix: containing the roads of Italy; with some useful tables and hints to strangers who travel in France."

This copy is enhanced by occasional intelligent contemporary ink annotations, commenting on prices and points of interest, penned by an English traveller, presumably on the Grand Tour.

£750

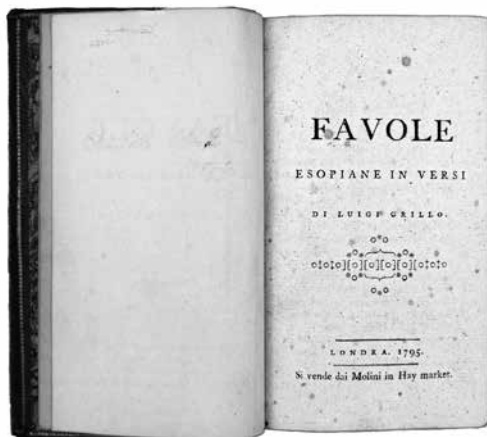
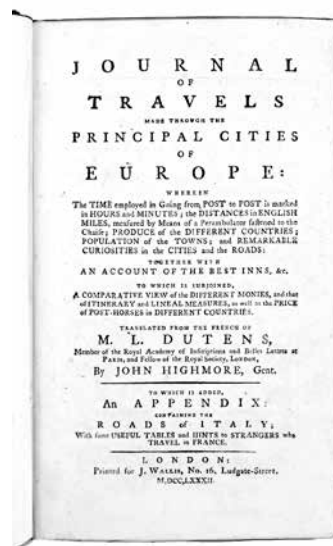
LONDON-PRINTED AESOP'S *FABLES* IN ITALIAN VERSE**39. GRILLO, Luigi. Favole Esopiane in versi ...**

Londra [ie London]. Si vende dai Molini in Hay Market. 1795. First London edition. 18mo (9 x 14.5cm) [4], 209, [ie 204]pp., (complete) title with some light foxing, flyleaves with early inscriptions in ink "Charlotte Stock 1807" and "J ... Escoll ... 1795", marbled pastedowns, very good in contemporary English straight grain red morocco, spine gilt in compartments, original leather label titled in gilt, all edges gilt, some light rubbing to extremities.

This charming little Anglo-Italian rarity was printed in London and sold at the Haymarket premises of the Italian printer and publisher Pietro Molini (1730-1806). The first London printing of these verse paraphrases of Aesop's *Fables* by Luigi Grillo (d.1790), this followed printing in Paris in 1789. ESTC records two subsequent London editions, both dated 1800 and published by Gaetano Polidori (1763-1853), sometime collaborator of Molini, both of their names being found in the imprint of the London-printed Italian translation of Horace Walpole's gothic masterpiece, published as *Il castello di Otranto. Storia gotica* (Londra, 1795). The contemporary red morocco binding here is in fact very similar to the quite distinctive small format morocco bindings associated with Polidori's publications.

ESTC locates 2 copies only (The National Archives (UK); National Library of Wales).

£450





WINE MERCHANT IN GEORGIAN LONDON – DIARY & FINANCES

40. [WOODIFIELD, Robert.] The complete pocket book, or gentleman and tradesman's daily journal, for the year of our lord 1771 ...

London, printed for J. Johnson. 1771. 8vo (11.5 x 17.5cm) [120], 48, [32]pp., with engraved frontis of "A perpetual almanack", completed with manuscript dairy entries (Feb. to Sept.) in ink by Robert Woodifield, in contemporary roan fold-over binding, flap mostly gone but binding remaining perfectly functional, clasp sometime removed (for recycling), with 7 small manuscript receipts for various purchases slipped in side pocket together with engraved receipt for subscription to "relief of the sick and needy of the Westminster Hospital." [TOGETHER WITH]

[WOODIFIELD, Robert.][Manuscript notebook recording names of customers with totals of their purchases outstanding at August 1769, together with a manuscript account book.]

I. [London, August 1769.] Manuscript notebook. 12mo (10 x 16cm) [52] pages of completions, alphabetically tabbed in black & red lettering, a few blank leaves appended, comb-marbled endpapers, stitched in contemporary plain roan, very good.

II. [London, 1765-1771.] Manuscript account book, 12mo (12 x 18cm) [18] pages completed with additional blanks, contemporary roan, very good. [TOGETHER WITH]

[WOODIFIELD, Robert.] [8 printed annuity receipts made out to Robert Woodifield.]

[London, 1746-1765.] 8 printed forms (each approx. 21 x 16cm) completed in manuscript, old folds, very good. [TOGETHER WITH]

[WOODIFIELD, Robert.] [Naval insurance policy for the merchant ship Haughton, captain Godshall, sailing from Oporto to London, cargo "twenty pipes of wine valued at eleven pounds per pipe".]

[London, December 1766.] Printed form. Folio (24 x 37cm) [1] page on bifolium, completed in manuscript, very good. [TOGETHER WITH]

[WOODIFIELD, Robert.] The Earl of Halifax, bond to Robert Woodifield £828.12.

[London, 8 February 1768.] Printed bond certificate. Folio (20 x 32cm) [1] page on bifolium, completed in manuscript, signed & with black wax seal of Earl of Halifax, old folds, very good; together with 16 additional documents, including 3 printed receipts (Relief of the poor of the parish of Battersea, 1771; Duty for the window-lights, 1771; Land tax, 1771), the others including letters, financial summaries & similar.

Recording the financial and social life of London wine merchant Robert Woodifield of Beaufort Buildings on the Strand in the 1760s and early 1770s, this collection includes a diary for 1771, in particular noting his dining appointments. The printed edition of *The complete pocket-book* (London, Johnson, 1771) in which these are penned appears unrecorded in ESTC – notably it includes a valuable printed 48pp. "list of merchants, principal tradesmen, &c. in London", Woodifield himself being listed in the directory. Other items include a manuscript account book and a miscellany of financial documents, including several rare printed annuity receipts, a printed bond signed by George Montagu-Dunk, 2nd Earl of Halifax (1716-1771), and a printed naval insurance policy insuring "twenty pipes of wine" imported from Portugal by Woodifield. However the most illuminating item here is Woodifield's notebook recording totals of purchases from his customers in August 1769 – it lists many prominent names in Johnson-era London, in particular from the nobility: "Lord Robert Bertie ... The Earl Cornwallis ... The Duke of Chandos ... The Earl of Darlington ... Lord Fortescue ... Sir Charles Farnaby bart. ... Lord Ligonier ... The Earl of Mornington ... Thomas Sheridan Esq. ... The Countess of Stamford ... Theo. Taaffe Esq. ..."

£2750

SILK MERCHANTS IN GEORGIAN LONDON – LETTERS TO TURIN



41. [COTTA, J.A.] [Eleven letters sent from different London mercantile houses to the company J.A.Cotta in Turin, concerning the silk trade.]

[London, 1799-1805.] 11 letters, in French, all 4to, the majority on bifolia, approximately 16 pages of text in total, some light paper toning, manuscript address panels & postal markings, occasional small tears from seal openings, very good.

Concerning the Anglo-Italian cloth trade during the Napoleonic era, these 11 letters, all written by mercantile houses in London, are addressed to the firm of J.A. Cotta in Turin. The content includes details of prices of different fabrics, exchange rates, news of the arrival and departure of ships, insurance matters and market information. Names of the British firms here who have written to Cotta include James Cazenove & Co., James Vere, Nephew & Co., Italian silk importers, and Mackrill, Hutton & Barber, silk merchants. Of particular interest here is that one of the letters (A & A Favene to Cotta, London 22 January 1799) is penned on a bifolium on which p.[3] bears a printed price current for silk in London (Seta greggia ... Orgazino del Piemonte .. Organzino di Bergamo ... Milano ... Modena ... Bologna ...) with prices completed in manuscript. The letters offer a rare window into the specificities of the Anglo-Italian silk market at the turn of the nineteenth century.

£750

“CELEBRATED IRISH GIANT” VISITS GEORGIAN LONDON

42. [O'BRIEN, Patrick.] Just arrived in London, that wonderful phenomenon of nature, the celebrated Irish giant, Mr. O'Brien, indisputably the tallest man in the known world ... will exhibit himself, for a short time only, next door to the Cannon Coffee-House, Cockspur-Street ...

[London.] Printed by P. Boyle 14, Vine-street, Piccadilly. [1803.] Handbill (14 x 24cm) contemporary ink date “1803”, negligible strengthening to verso, very good.



A rare survival, this handbill advertises a visit to London made by the “the celebrated Irish giant” Patrick O’Brien (1760-1806), “indisputably the tallest man in the known world ... being near nine feet high and ... almost forty stone.” Born in Kinsale as Patrick Cotter, he adopted the stage name O’Brien in order to present himself as “a lineal descendant of the old and puissant King Brien Boreau.” A manuscript note penned on the handbill supplies a date of 1803, the printed text advising that he “will exhibit himself, for a short time only, next door to the Cannon Coffee-House, Cockspur-Street, nearly opposite Spring-Gardens ... from the confined air of London, his stay in the metropolis must be very short.” O’Brien retired to Bristol in 1804 on the proceeds of his showmanship. Exhumation of his remains in 1972 confirmed a height of approximately 8 feet.

Not traced in OCLC; a similar handbill of 1790 is listed advertising a visit by O’Brien to Southampton (locating 1 copy: Hartley Library, University of Southampton).

£750

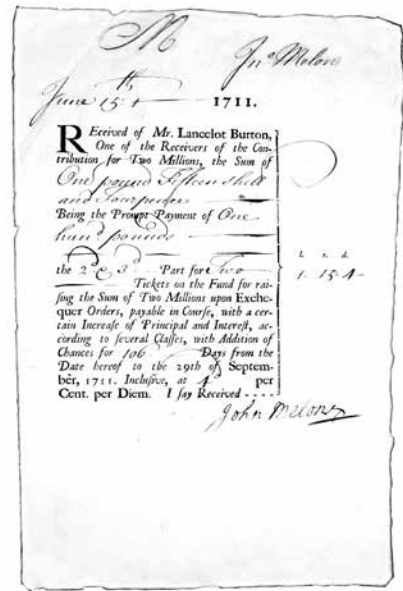
LOTTERY OF 1711: "THE TWO MILLION ADVENTURE"

43. [EXCHEQUER.] [Exchequer receipt signed by John Melon, confirming payment from "Mr. Lancelot Burton, one of the receivers of the Contribution for Two Millions, the sum of one pound fifteen shill. ... four pence being the prompt payment of one hund[red] pounds the 2d. & 3d. part for two tickets...]

[London, 15 June 1711.] Printed receipt, single sheet. Folio (18 x 30cm) completed in manuscript, signed at foot by "John Melon" uncut, some negligible marginal dustiness, very good.

The "Two Million Adventure" Lottery received royal assent 12 June 1711. With 20,000 tickets costing £100 each, five different classes of ticket with varying prizes, a top prize of £20,000, and a guarantee that every ticket would win a prize of at least £10, the project brought in much-needed funds for the government of Queen Anne (1665-1714) during the War of the Spanish Succession. The Bank of England acted as receiver, the money then being loaned to the government. This printed receipt dated 15 June 1711 records a payment from the financier Lancelot Burton, one of the appointed receivers for this lottery, to John Melon, a purchaser of two tickets. Ticket holders received interest payments in addition to the chance of winning prizes, "payable in course, with a certain increase of principal and interest, according to several classes", in this case "with addition of chances for 106 days from the date hereof to the 29 of September, 1711. Inclusive, at 4d per cent. Per diem ..."

£450



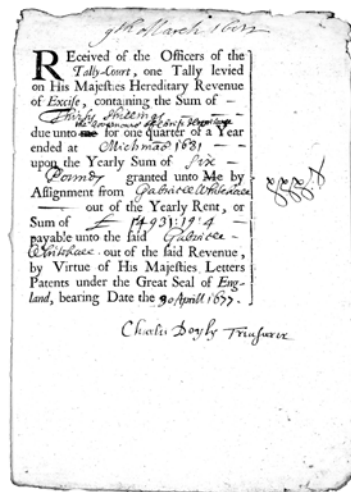
THE STOP OF THE EXCHEQUER UNDER CHARLES II

44. [EXCHEQUER.] Received of the officers of the Tally-Court, one tally levied on his Majesties hereditary revenue of excise, ... thirty shillings due unto ... the Governours of Christs Hospital for one quarter of a year ended at Mich[ael]mas 1681 upon the yearly sum of six pounds granted ... by assignment from Gabriell Whitehall ... out of the ... sum of £14931:19:4 payable ... by ... letters patent ... 30 April 1677.

[London, 9 March 1682.] Printed form (receipt), single sheet. 4to (15.5 x 22.5cm) completed in manuscript and signed by "Charles Doyley treasurer", some edges uncut, very good.

This receipt relates to the aftermath of the 1682 Stop of the Exchequer, the repudiation of state debt under king Charles II (1630-1685). On 30 April 1677 the monies owed to London goldsmith-banker creditors were noted by letters patent. This document records a payment of 30 shillings to the Governors of Christs Hospital facilitated by the Exchequer and reassigned from part of the large annual interest payment of £14931:19:4 from the state made to the banker Gilbert Whitehall, the third largest creditor, owed a staggering £248,866, mistakenly noted here as Gabriel Whitehall.

£450





FATHER OF THE GUNNING SISTERS BY IRISH MEZZOTINTER

45. [HOUSTON, Richard.] [Roundel portrait bust of John Gunning] *Utrum horum mavis accipe. In Virtus[e]’s eye how bright these gems appear ...*

[London, 1760.] Copper printing plate (approx. 22.9 x 13.8cm) mezzotint roundel to centre with border of engraved text, some light wear, in a very good state of preservation; with a twentieth century ink impression in black ink on fine laid paper (approx. 38 x 26cm, uncut edges).

This eighteenth century copper printing plate was produced in London in 1760 by the Dublin-born Irish engraver Richard Huston (c.1721-1775). It bears a mezzotint portrait of the Irish gentleman John Gunning (d.1767) of Castle Coote, Roscommon. The accompanying engraved verses extol the benefits of piety: *In Virtus[e]’s eye how bright these gems appear, But vice how foul! How shocking to the ear ...*) Gunning seems to be remembered principally in relation to two of his daughters. Celebrated in Georgian society for their beauty, they both married into the aristocracy, Maria (1732-1760) as Countess of Coventry, Elizabeth (1734-90) as Duchess of Hamilton. This plate appears to be the upper part of BM 1887,0406.80, the plate at some point having been cut down to remove the text roundel below. Huston produced several prints relating to the Gunning family (see: BM). A rare survival.

£450



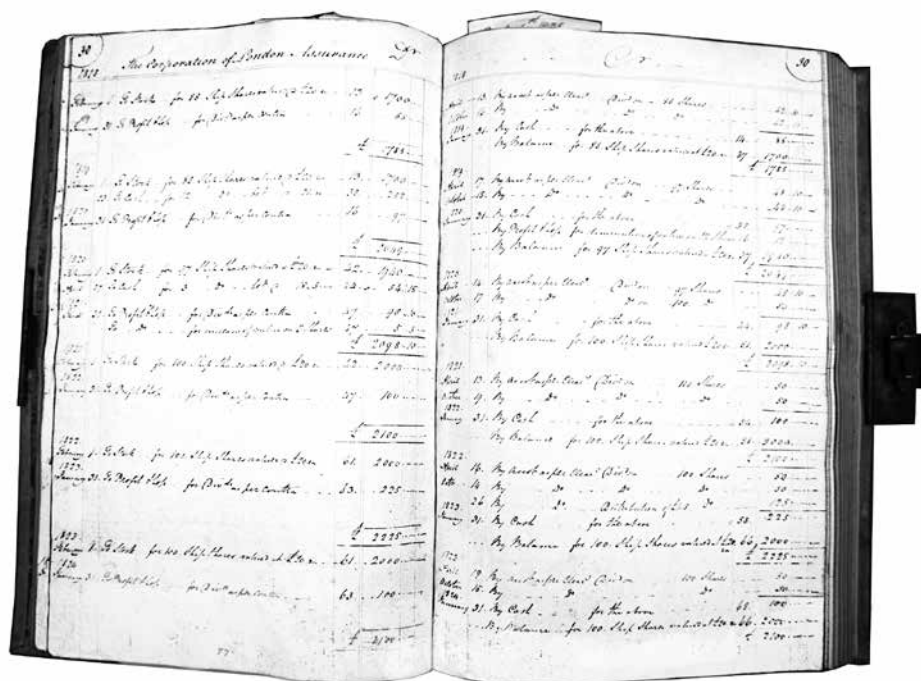
THOMAS PAINE'S PORTRAIT PAINTED ON LIBERTARIAN SNUFF BOX

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

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

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

£1250



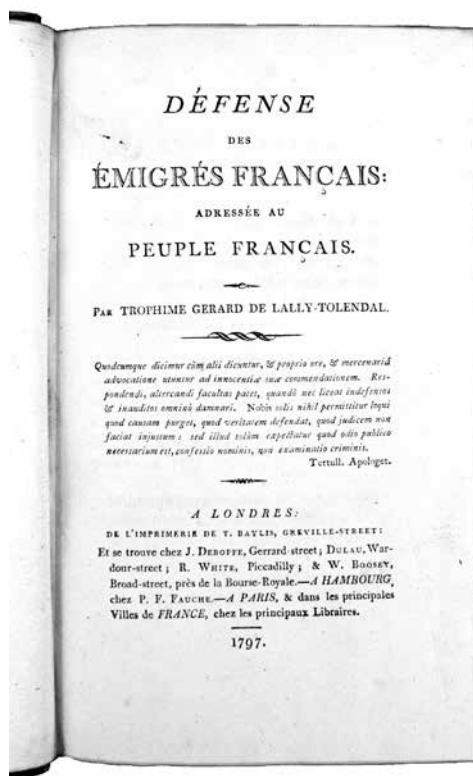
GEORGIAN STOCKBROKER'S MANUSCRIPT ACCOUNT BOOK

47. CANCELLOR, John. [Account book recording stock ownership and related transactions, together with other financial records.]

[London, c.1803-1831.] Manuscript, ink on paper. Large folio (approx. 25 x 38cm) 126 numbered pairs of facing pages (ie 252 pages) completed in manuscript, additional blanks at end of volume, a few related documents loosely laid in, very good in sturdy vellum with heavy brass catch, marbled endleaves, light wear to extremities.

This large, weighty tome, bound in sturdy stationer's vellum and with a substantial brass clasp lock, houses an unusually detailed Georgian-era account book charting the finances of stockbroker John Cancellor (1760-1831) of Threadneedle Street over a period of thirty years. Running from approximately 1803 to 1831, it offers an overview of the money management of a prosperous upper middle-class City of London professional, also including his personal accounts. Profit and loss on shares, dividends, and records of other parties transacted with are all recorded in meticulous detail: "Kennet & Avon Canal shares ... The Sun Fire Office shares ... East India Stock ... Bank stock ... The English Copper Company ... The Corporation of London Assurance ..." There are also details of the costs expended on his house on Threadneedle Street and various family-related trusts and transactions.

£950



FRENCH EMIGRANTS IN LONDON DEFENDED

48. LALLY-TOLENDAL, Trophime-Gérard, marquis de. Défense des émigrés français: adressée au peuple français.

A Londres: de l'imprimerie de T. Baylis, Greville-Street: et se trouve chez J. Deboffe, Gerrard-Street; Dulau, Wardour-Street; R. White, Piccadilly; & W. Boosey, Broad-Street, près de la Bourse-Royale. - A Hambourg, chez P. F. Fauche. - A Paris, & dans les principales villes de France, chez les principaux libraires. 1797. First edition. 8vo (13.5 x 21.5cm) viii, 379, [1], lxxi, [1, errata]pp., engraved heraldic bookplate of "Sir Edmund Antrobus" [c.1810?], a very good copy with large margins in contemporary English polished calf, flat spine ruled in gilt with original black morocco gilt-titled label, light wear to extremities.

First edition, a handsome copy in contemporary polished calf gilt, of this influential work defending and examining the status of those refugees who fled Revolutionary France in the 1790s. One of the foremost London-resident French émigrés was the author, Lally-Tolendal (1751-1830), a philanthropist and politician from an aristocratic Parisian family with Irish Jacobite heritage. He had escaped to England in 1792 before the September massacres, not to return to France until 1816. Lally-Tolendal championed the cause of the French exiles in London, addressing this work to the French public to attack the absurdities of the anti-émigré laws that were passed by the revolutionaries. The second part of the book offers a compendium of such legislation: "Table chronologique des décrets contenus au code des émigrés." This London printing was the first to be published - it was followed soon after by a Parisian edition of 1797. Thousands of copies went on to be printed in France, however this first edition, printed in London, is scarce (for locations, see: ESTC). An English translation made by John Gifford (1758-1818) was published as *A defence of the French emigrants* ... (London, 1797). Sabin 38694.

£750



THE OLD EEL PIE HOUSE AT LIMEHOUSE

49. [LONDON.] The Old Eel Pye House.

[London, 2 February 1847.] Watercolour & pen, on paper (approx. 27 x 21.5cm) sometime laid on card, a few marginal dust marks otherwise very good, blank verso with manuscript date "February 2 1847", verso with old adhesions from former album mounting, light wear to edges.

The name of the building depicted here can be identified from the ink inscription penned under the eaves: "The Old Eel Pye House." The date of the watercolour is indicated by a manuscript note on the verso: "2 February 1847." This must be the Old Eel Pie House on the River Lea at Limehouse, East London. On the horizon to the left of the image can be seen, faintly sketched, the rigging of many large merchant ships on the nearby Thames docks. Eel pie and mash became known as one of the signature working-class dishes of East London. We have been able to trace several drawings of the similarly-named Old Eel Pie House, also known as the Sluice House Tavern, at Highbury, however we have not been able to trace any drawings of this Limehouse premises (for mention of the name, see: *Spectator*, London, 1840, vol. 13, p.915).

£850



GEORGIAN PASTEL PORTRAIT OF A YOUNG LADY

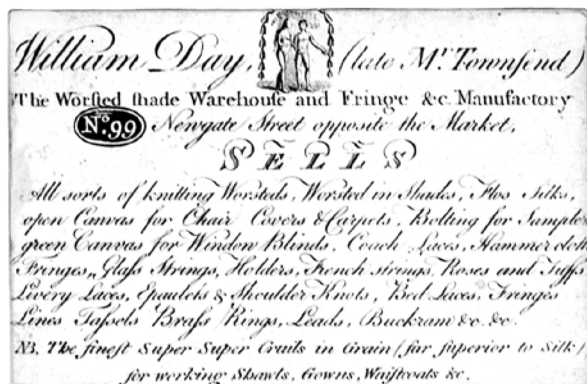
50. SMARTT, Samuel Paul. [Portrait of a young lady in embroidered dress.]

[London, c.1780.] Pastel, oval (approx. 20 x 25cm) on paper, in original contemporary giltwood moulded frame, a few small chips to frame, a few specks of dirt behind glass but otherwise in very good condition, verso retaining original paper backing, torn, but with artist's ink inscription remaining fully legible: "S.P. Smartt at Mrs Boujonnar's No. 48 St. Mary Axe", nineteenth century pencil inscription "my great grandmother G.W. Hall 1899."

This is a good example of a late eighteenth century Georgian pastel portrait of a young lady. In the original, contemporary frame, it bears the signature to the papered verso of Samuel Paul Smartt (1754-1817?), known as a miniaturist but evidently highly competent in pastel. It most probably dates from c.1780. Trained at the Royal Academy Schools from 1771, his address when this was drawn is recorded here in his hand as "at Mrs. Boujonnar's No. 48 St. Mary Axe." She may have been the widow of a jeweller named Boujonnar. A John Boujonnar is recorded promoted to major in the East India Company in 1798, perhaps another relative. What is striking in this portrait is the confidence and economy in the handling of the face, in contrast with the decorative embellishment of the sitter's embroidered and bowed blue and white dress. There is a clue to the identity of the sitter noted in pencil on the verso, the inscription reading: "my great grandmother, G.W. Hall 1899." For biographical details concerning Smartt, see: Neil Jeffares, *Dictionary of pastellists before 1800*, Online edition.

£1250

*S. P. Smartt at M^{rs} Boujonnar's
No 48 St Mary Axe*



NEWGATE WORSTED WAREHOUSE FOR KNITTING WOOL

51. [LONDON.] William Day, (late Mr. Townsend) The worsted shade and fringe & c. manufactory No. 99 Newgate Street opposite the market, sells all sorts of knitting worsteds, worsted in shades, flos, silks ...

[London, c.1780.] Trade card (12 x 7.5 cm) engraved on card, small engraved vignette at head (Adam & Eve?), very good.

This engraved trade card of c.1780 advertises the London knitting wool warehouse of merchant William Day at no. 99 Newgate Street "all sorts of knitting worsteds, worsted in shades, flos, silks, open canvas for chair covers & carpets, bolting for samples, green canvas for window blinds, coach laces, hammer cloth fringes, glass strings, holders, French strings ..."

£350



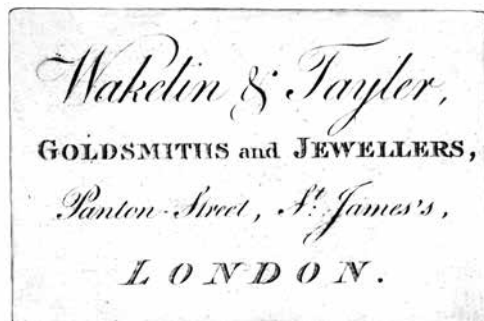
TEA, COCOA & CHOCOLATE IN GEORGIAN MARYLEBONE

52. [LONDON.] Smart, grocer & tea-dealer, No. 39, Queen-Anne Street West, corner of Wimpole Street, London.

[London, c.1780.] Trade card (9.2 x 6.3cm) letterpress on card, very good.

This decorative letterpress trade card issued by a grocer and tea-dealer named Smart in London's Marylebone notes that he also offered for sale "fine cocoa" and "chocolate".

£250



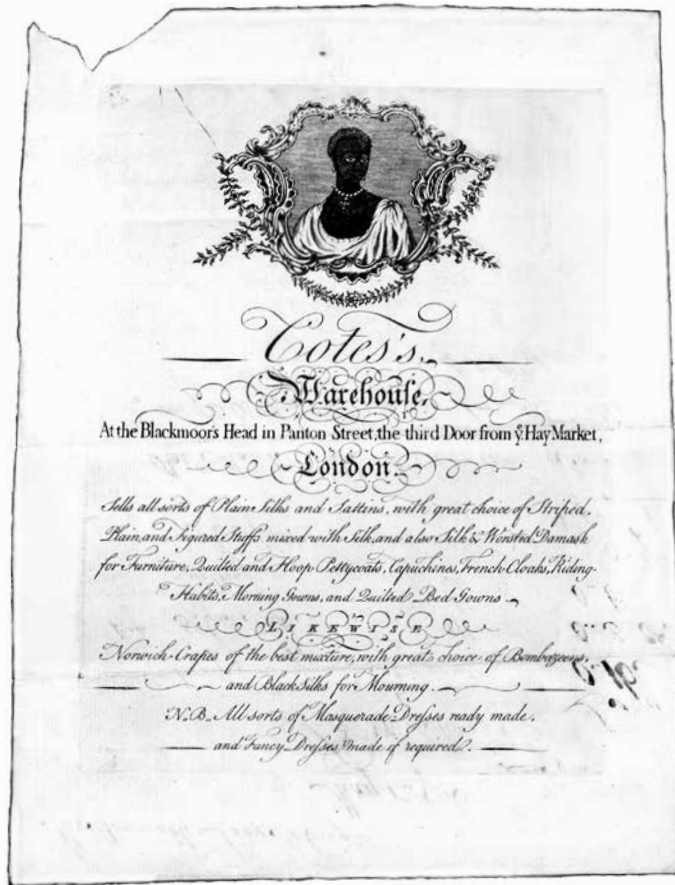
PROMINENT GOLDSMITHS & JEWELLERS IN ST. JAMES'S

53. [LONDON.] Wakelin & Tayler, goldsmiths and jewellers, Pantons Street, St. James's, London.

[London, c.1780.] Trade card, engraved on card (approx. 9 x 6.5cm) verso with contemporary ink manuscript notes recording purchases, very good.

A discreet and elegant engraved trade card of c.1780 advertising the prominent goldsmiths and jewellers Wakelin & Tayler on Pantons Street in St. James's. The partnership of John Wakelin and William Tayler is recorded from c.1776-1796. Penned on the verso is a contemporary priced ink note recording purchases: "A large round waiter ... 2 small waiters 4 salts & spoons, 2 tea cannister a sugar d[itt]o 12 Ta C. spoons, 2 gravy D[itt]o. A skew[c]r & a small mug ..."

£250



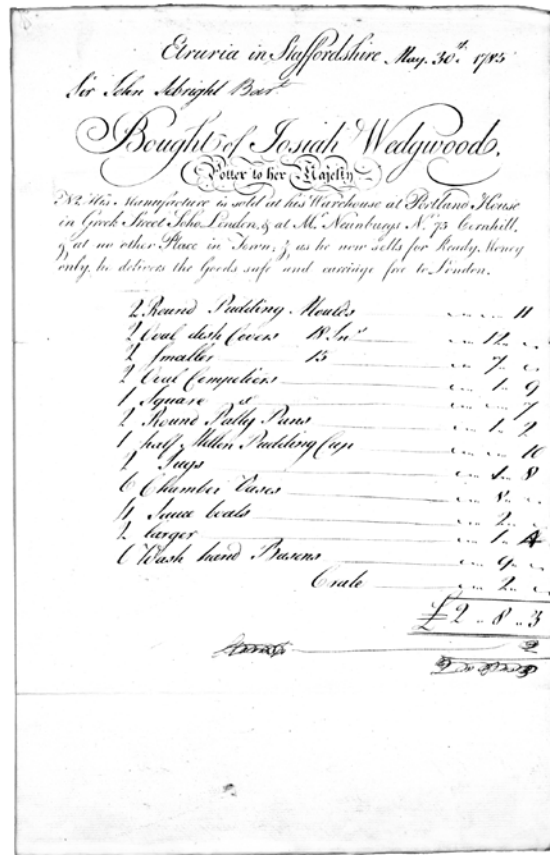
“ALL SORTS OF MASQUERADE DRESSES READY MADE”

56. [LONDON.] Cotes's Warehouse at the Blackmoor's Head in Pantion Street, the third door from ye Hay Market, London ...

[London, 1756.] Trade card, engraved on paper (sheet approx. 21.5 x 28cm ; platemark approx. 17 x 22cm) verso bearing bill penned to "... Lady Seabright May 12: 1756" for purchases including "fine pink stuff coat" & "quilting", paper torn at one corner beyond platemark, old folds, very good.

This large and decorative mid-Georgian trade card was issued 1756, advertising Cotes's Warehouse on Pantion Street, Haymarket, London, selling: "all sorts of plain silks and sattins, with a great choice of striped, plain, and figured stuffs mixed with silk, and also silk & worsted damask for furniture, quilted and hoop petticoats, capuchins, French-cloaks, riding-habits, morning gowns, and quilted bed gowns. Likewise Norwich-crapes of the best mixture, with a great choice of bombazeens, and black silks for mourning. All sorts of masquerade dresses ready made, and fancy dresses made if required." The decorative engraved design at the head of the sheet, representing the shop sign of the premises, is a bust of a finely-dressed black woman wearing pearl earrings and a pearl necklace, pictured within a rococo frame.

£950



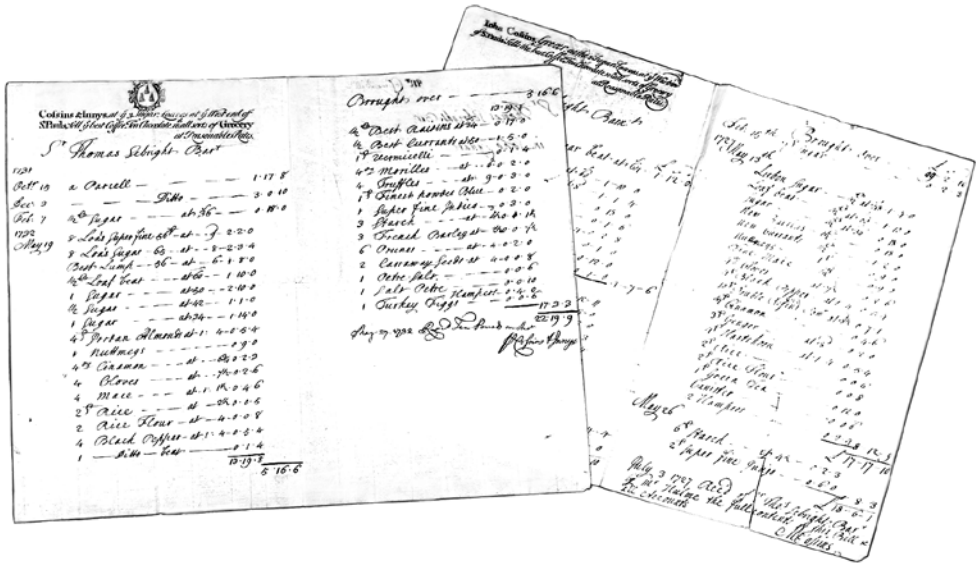
“BOUGHT OF JOSIAH WEDGWOOD, POTTER TO HER MAJESTY”

57. [WEDGWOOD.] *Etruria in Staffordshire ... Bought of Josiah Wedgwood, potter to her Majesty ...*

[London, May 30 1785.] Invoice, on folio bifolium (21 x 33cm) [1] page, engraved billhead (approx. 18.5 x 10.8cm) itemised list of purchases penned in ink manuscript, made out to “Sir John Sebright bart.”, verso of second leaf with manuscript docket title, edges uncut, old folds, very good.

A good example of an invoice for ceramics made at the Etruria factory in Staffordshire during the heyday of the celebrated potter Josiah Wedgwood (1730-1795), the engraved billhead here advising “his manufacture is sold at his warehouse at Portland House in Greek Street Soho London, & at Mr. Neunburgs No. 75 Cornhill, & at no other place in town; & as he now sells for ready money only, he delivers the goods safe and carriage free to London.” Dated 30 May 1785 the bill records individually priced purchases by John Sebright, 6th baronet (1725-1794), including “2 round pudding moulds ... 2 oval dish covers ... 2 oval compotiers ... 2 round patty pans ... 6 chamber vases ... 4 sauce boats ...” the total amounting to £2 8s 3d. George Neunberg, mentioned in the billhead, a dealer in glass and earthenware at Cornhill, is recorded as an agent for Wedgwood during the early 1780s.

£850



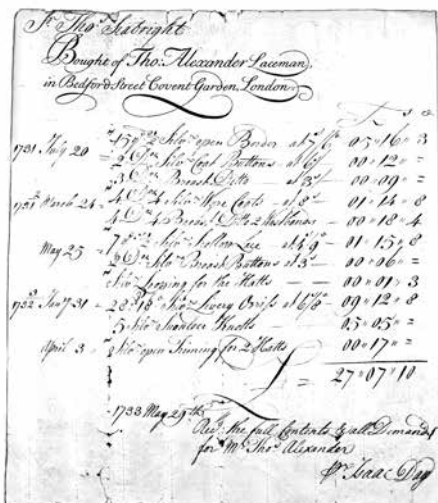
EAST INDIA SPICES SOLD BY LONDON GROCER

58. [LONDON.] John Cosins, grocer, at the 3 Sugar Loaves, at ye West-end of St. Pauls sells the best coffee, tea, chocolate, w[i]th all sorts of grocery at reasonable rates.

2 invoices: [London, 3 July 1727 & 27 May 1732: "Cosins & Innys."] Both folio (approx. 19.5 x 30cm) bifolia, each with [2] pages of manuscript text, engraved billheads, old folds, very good.

These two lengthy early Georgian London grocery invoices were issued by John Cosins on 3 July 1727 and Cosins & Innys 27 May 1732, both to Sir Thomas Sebright 4th baronet (1692-1736) of Beechwood Park, Hertfordshire. In addition to sugar and "Jamaica pepper" from the West Indies and "Turkey figs", presumably imported by Levant Company merchants, they offer a record of fine foods imported by East India Company traders, including "Jordan almonds ... nutmegs ... cinnamon ... cloves ... black pepper ... best raisins ... best currants ... ginger ... green tea ... super fine indigo ..."

£650



HABERDASHERY FROM COVENT GARDEN LACEMAN

59. [LONDON.] Bought of Tho[mas]: Alexander laceman, in Bedford Street Covent Garden, London.

[London, 29 May 1733.] Invoice (23 x 26.5cm) with engraved billhead, completed in manuscript, a few tiny tears along old folds.

Dated 29 May 1733, this invoice issued by Thomas Alexander, laceman in London's Covent Garden, records the purchase by Sir Thomas Sebright 4th baronet (1692-1736) of Beechwood Park, Hertfordshire, of a variety of haberdashery goods, totalling £27, 7s 6d, including: "silv[er] coat buttons ... silv[er] scallop lace ... silver looping for the hatts ..."

£250



FABRICS FROM COVENT GARDEN MERCERS

60. [LONDON.] Bo[ugh].t of Harris's, King & Thompson, mercers. At the Wheatsheaf & Sun in King Street, facing Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

[London, 1764 & 1765.] Two invoices (both approx 23 x 23cm) with large engraved billheads, completed in manuscript, made out to "Lady Seabright", old folds, very good.

The large engraved rococo billheads of these two invoices advertise the business of Harris's, King & Thompson, mercers of Covent Garden. Dated 1764 and 1765, the bills are made out to Lady [Sarah] Sebright, wife of Sir John Sebright, 6th baronet (1725-1794) of Beechwood, Hertfordshire. The fine fabrics listed here include "18 yds rich green ... drapery brocade" and "20 yds rich gray cord good imperial dauphine."

£450

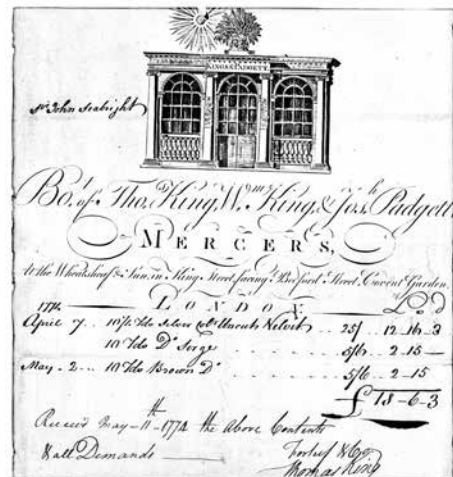
COVENT GARDEN MERCERS' GEORGIAN SHOPFRONT

61. [LONDON.] Bo[ugh].t of Tho[mas]. King, W[illia].m King, & Jos[ua].h Padgett, mercers, at the Wheatsheaf & Sun, in King Street, facing Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

[London, May 1774.] Invoice (23 x 25cm) with large engraved billhead, completed in manuscript, made out to "Sir John Seabright", old folds, very good.

The large engraved billhead here depicts a Georgian shopfront in Covent Garden, the premises of mercers King, King & Padgett at the sign of the Wheatsheaf and Sun in King Street. Dating to May 1774, the invoice records the purchase of costly silver coloured uncut velvet, together with silver and brown serge, by Sir John Seabright, 6th baronet (1725-1794) of Beechwood, Hertfordshire.

£350





GEORGIAN AMUSEMENTS AT SPA FIELDS PANTHEON

62. [LONDON.] *The Pantheon Macaroni*.

London, printed for Rob^t Sayer. No. 53 Fleet Street. [c.1772.] Mezzotint (platemark approx. 11.4 x 15.1cm, sheet approx. 12.8 x 16.5cm) negligible trace of old fold, very good.

This satirical mezzotint of c.1772 depicts a "Pantheon Macaroni" accompanied by two Georgian ladies at the Spa Fields Pantheon in Islington, a rowdy tea-house that operated between 1770 and 1774. The frock-coated macaroni and one of the young women are gazing intently at one another. He is offering her a cup of tea from his tea tray, the accompanying tea-drinking accoutrements having been pictured in dainty detail. BM Satires 5097.

£450



TICKET FOR HANDEL CONCERT BY SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS

63. [MUSIC.] [Ticket for a concert organised by the Society of Musicians performed at the Pantheon, 16 May 1788.]

[London.] F. Zuccarelli invt. [1788.] Engraved ticket (sheet approx. 25 x 30cm) heading completed in manuscript: "Friday, May 16.th 1788", corner torn at lower right of sheet (from docking on entry), embossed wafer seal of "Society of Musicians" & two contemporary penned ink [secretarial?] signatures of "Arnold" (for Samuel Arnold) & "Sandwich" (for the Earl of Sandwich, as Society committee members) to blank lower margin, verso with contemporary ink note "No. 158. Richard Sullivan Esq. Subscriber.", old folds, very good.

This large engraved ticket allowed entry to a London concert on 16 May 1788 organised by the Society of Musicians held at the Pantheon on Oxford Street. The concert is recorded as a two-part performance of selections from George Frideric Handel (1685-1759). Founded in 1738 for the support of musicians and their families, in 1790 the organisation was granted a Royal Charter. A manuscript annotation on the verso indicates that this ticket was "No. 158", issued to the subscriber "Richard Sullivan Esq." The corner would have been torn off on entry to the hall to prevent reuse of the ticket. The large engraved vignette displays a bucolic country scene depicting a mother observing her children performing a musical entertainment with trumpet, pipes and song.

£650



GAMBLING IN GEORGIAN LONDON – GAMING TOKENS

64. [GAMBLING.] [Six different Georgian tokens issued for gambling in London clubs and gaming houses:]

John Lister, Haymarket. [c.1792?] Copper token (approx. 3.2cm), by John Milton (signed J. Milton F.), used as an halfcrown, ace of spades within crowned garter, wreathed, verso monogram "JL", near mint state.

Smith & Lockwood. [c.1790.] Copper token (approx. 3.2cm), by John Milton (signed J. Milton F.), used as an halfcrown, ace of spades within crowned garter, wreathed, verso monogram "S&L", near mint state.

S. Fiuri, St. Mary Axe. 1 May 1792. 2 copper tokens (2.5 & 2.2cm), by John Milton (signed J.M.), shilling & sixpence tokens, ace of spades within crowned garter, verso monogram "SF", valued "XII" & "VI", both near mint state.

Cocoa Tree Club. [c.1820] white metal "One Guinea" token (2.6cm), verso "Cocoa Tree", near mint state.

Freemasons Tavern, M. Richold. [c.1790.] Gilt-brass guinea token (2.4cm), "M. Richold Guin. a" wreathed, verso "Free. Mason. Tavern" & stamped "462", very fine with much gilding remaining.

A fine selection of six different gaming tokens from the gambling houses and clubs of Georgian London. The Cocoa Tree Club is recorded as one of Lord Byron's haunts. John Liston, whose premises were situated on the Haymarket, was fined £200 in 1792 for keeping an unlicensed gaming house. Several of these tokens were modelled by John Milton (1759-1805), a prominent medallist employed at the Royal Mint from 1787. These examples are all in especially well-preserved, crisp condition. Provenance: A.H. Baldwin & Son ("vault").

£1250

GEORGIAN THEATRE IN LIVERPOOL – COPPER PASSES

65. [THEATRE.] [Two Georgian-era copper passes for the Theatre [Royal?] Liverpool.]

I. Liverpool Theatre. Pitt [c.1780?] (diameter 3.5cm); **II. Liverpool Theatre.** Box [c.1780?] (3.5cm); fine condition.



These two scarce Georgian-era copper passes or tickets allowed entry to the "pitt" and a "box" at the "Theatre Liverpool." Presumably they date from c.1780 and were issued by the Theatre Royal Liverpool. Opened in 1772 on Williamson Square, the managers were Joseph Younger (d.1784) and George Mattocks (1735-1804).

£350



GEORGIAN THEATRES IN LONDON - COPPER PASSES

66. [THEATRE.] [Seven Georgian-era copper passes for London theatres.]

I. Covent Garden pitt 1762 (diameter 3.6cm); II. Covent Garden box 1788, central hole, (3.5cm); III. Covent Garden first gall[er]y 1762 (2.8cm); IV. B[ox] P[rince's] S[ide] 1796 (3.5cm); V. R[oyal] C[oburg] T[heatre] pit 2 (3.1cm); VI. R[oyal] C[oburg] T[heatre] gal[l]ery 1 (3.1cm); VII. Pit [theatre unknown] (4cm); fine condition.

A good group of seven scarce Georgian copper theatre passes or tickets dating between 1762 and c.1820. Included are tickets for the "pitt", "box", "first gall[er]y" and "B[ox] P[rince's] S[ide]" at the Theatre Royal Covent Garden. Opened on 7 December 1732 under the management of director John Rich (1692-1761), the premises were twice rebuilt, the theatre from 1892 being known as the Royal Opera House. Also present here are two passes of. c.1820 for the Royal Coburg Theatre in London, for "pit 2" and "gal[l]ery 1". Opened in 1818, the building in 1833 was renamed The Royal Victoria Theatre, today known as the Old Vic. Included also is a large "pit" pass for an unidentified Georgian theatre.

£750

GAMBLING IN GEORGIAN LONDON - FORERUNNER OF ROULETTE

67. [GRAHAM, James.] Facing Almack's. EO table, no. 81. Pall Mall for gold and silver.

[London, c.1782?] Trade card, engraved text framed by decorative border, printed in sepia on card (8 x 5cm) some light marginal dustmarking, very good.

Of the utmost rarity, this trade card evokes the Georgian craze for games of chance. It advertises gambling at an EO table at "no. 81 Pall Mall", "facing Almack's" club. The wheel-based table game of EO, considered to be either a forerunner of, or parallel development similar to, Roulette, was popular from the 1770s into the Regency. A table game with spinning wheel, the name EO signified the even or odd numbers on which players could bet. Part of Schomberg House, 81 Pall Mall was occupied from 1781 to 1783[?] by the Scottish quack doctor and sex therapist James Graham (1745-1794). Named The Temple of Hymen, the premises housed his electromagnetic Celestial Bed, also being used as a brothel and gambling den. It seems likely that the card is connected to Graham's tenure in the building, suggesting a date of c.1782.



£250

JUST ARRIVED,
A LIVE BOOS POTAMOUS,
OR THE
RIVER COW
Of EGYPT, from the BANKS of the NILE,
(A Species of the HIPPOPOTAMUS)
*Being the only one ever taken, and nearly the Size of
AN ELEPHANT.*

THIS most curious amphibious Animal, hitherto undescribed by the Naturalists of any Country, was purchased by Mr. Brookes, in his Travels through the Ukraine, (a Russian Province of Count RAJOTSKY, which he had procured from Egypt, by Way of Turkey and the Crimea. It is of a Species, which partakes in the first Degree, of the large Holderness Breed, in Point of Size and other Properties, so much praised, and strongly recommended by the Gentlemen of that truly valuable Establishment, the BOARD of AGRICULTURE. Several of that scientific Body having seen this Quadruped, with the highest Approbation, and represented the same to His Most Gracious MAJESTY; it was exhibited to him and His Royal Highness Prince EDWARD, in the Riding-school, at Buckingham-house, who were pleased to express their entire Satisfaction. The Breath of this most rare Animal is so perfectly sweet, that it fills the Room with a rich Perfume; and is so extremely tractable and gentle, that the most timid Lady may approach it with perfect Safety.

To be seen at the Bird Shop, the Top of the Hay-market.
Admittance ONE SHILLING.—Foreign Birds Bought and Sold.
* * Orders taken in for all Kinds of Foreign DEER.

EGYPTIAN NILE BUFFALO EXHIBITED IN GEORGIAN LONDON

68. [BROOKES, John.] Just arrived, a live Boos Potamous, or the River Cow of Egypt, from the banks of the Nile, (a species of the Hippopotamus) being the only one ever taken, and nearly the size of an elephant ...

[London, c.1799.] Handbill. 4to (15.5 x 19.5cm) sometime laid on early nineteenth century album paper backing for preservation, blank verso with a few old corner adhesions, very good.

A very good example of this rare handbill advertising an Egyptian Nile buffalo on public display in Georgian London in 1799, exhibited at the Bird Shop at the Haymarket, "admittance one shilling". Founded by the menagerie-keeper Joshua Brookes (d.1803), the premises was used as a centre for the sale and exhibition of exotic animals and birds. Supposedly purchased by Brookes in the Ukraine, the somewhat misleading description here of this "amphibious" "river cow" as a "species of the hippopotamus", has led to some citing the beast displayed as a hippo, however further references to the creature as "a species, which partakes in the first degree, of the large Holderness breed", Holderness being a type of cattle, and references to it being "so extremely tractable and gentle, that the most timid lady may approach it with perfect safety", confirm that it must have been a buffalo. Brookes is recorded as operating his menagerie "near Gray's Inn-Gate, Holborn" as early as the 1760s, the collection including monkeys, a camel, a porcupine, two tame lions, a panther and an ostrich (BM: Heal, 14.2.), later moving to premises at Tottenham-Court and the Haymarket, which by 1799 was being run by his son John, known as "Wild beast Brookes".

ESTC locates 1 copy only, a variant (British Library, dated 1799 in manuscript ("Date supplied in MS. by Daniel Lysons", last line: "Orders taken in for all kinds of English and foreign deer."). The last line of text in our example reads: "Orders taken in for all kinds of foreign deer."



IRISH ELK SKELETON AT MUSEUM OF ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY

69. [IRISH ELK.] Skeleton of the great elk, cervus giganticus goldfuss found in the marl under peat, in Ireland and now in the Museum of the Royal Dublin Society 10 feet 4 inches high to the tip of the horns.

[Bristol?] W.J. Müller del. [c.1830.] Lithograph, on thick laid paper (sheet approx. 28 x 39cm) two edges uncut, very good.

This rare lithograph dates from c.1830 and depicts a complete mounted skeleton of the extinct Irish Elk, megaloceros giganteus, "found in the marl under peat, in Ireland and now in the Museum of the Royal Dublin Society 10 feet 4 inches high to the tip of the horns". The engraving was produced after a drawing by the artist William James Müller (1812-1845) – given that Müller was resident in Bristol at this time it seems possible that the engraving had some connection to the Bristol Philosophical and Literary Society. We have not been able to trace another example.

£750



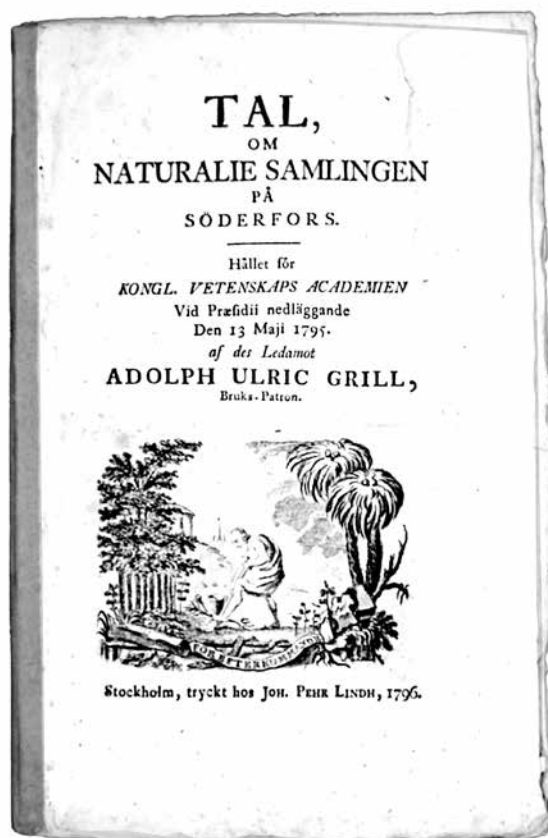
HIPPOCRATES IN NINETEENTH CENTURY FRENCH BRONZE

70. [BRONZE.] [Bust of the Greek physician Hippocrates.]

[France, c.1850?] Bust, bronze (dimensions approx. 10.3 x 11 x 19cm) unmarked, good old patination.

This fine quality nineteenth century bronze bust depicts the Greek physician Hippocrates of Kos (c.460-c.370BC), most probably inspired by the well-known classical sculpture in the Louvre. It is very likely that this bronze was produced in France c.1850 - it appears to be a close copy after a Sevres biscuit porcelain bust of Hippocrates attributed to the French sculptor Alexandre Brachard Jeune (1775-1843) (for which, see: Christies, London, Ceramics & glass, 7 July 1997, lot 249).

£950



SWEDISH CABINET OF CURIOSITIES

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

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

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

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

£750

Feb: 28th 1793.

My Dear Sir,

If I had been able to have attended to any other subject than the very melancholy one which continues to engross much of my thoughts, I should before this time have returned the pen to thank you for your very kind & friendly letter, which I do assure you afforded me as much consolation as my present situation will admit of my receiving. I think I am as well as composed & resigned under the interest, disappointment & affliction I have experienced as I could possibly suppose I should be, & I have strenuously endeavoured to derive comfort from the source which alone can quiet a disturbed mind, now wretchedly confined only to this life. I know not any object or argument which would afford me a moment's ease, but I trust that the hope of some time better hereafter & the expectation, if it may be realised of meeting those I have lost, will keep me equal to fulfilling the duties of this mortal state so long as it pleases God to continue me here.

"THE LINNEAN SHELLS ... ARE STILL IN THE UTMOST CONFUSION"

72. RACKETT, Thomas. [Autograph letter initialled to [Richard] Pulteney in Blandford, reporting on viewing the Linnean shell collection with James Ewdard Smith.]

[London?] 28 February 1793. Autograph letter, initialled "TR". 4to (18.5 x 22.5cm) [3 ½] pages on bifolium, verso of second leaf with manuscript address panel, postal markings, small tear from seal opening, old folds, very good.

A lengthy autograph letter from the polymath clergyman Thomas Rackett (1755-1840), probably writing from London, to the botanist Dr. Richard Pulteney (1730-1801) in Bath. Most interesting from the point of view of natural history is Rackett's account of viewing the Linnean shell collection with the botanist James Edward Smith (1759-1828) founder of the Linnean Society: "Dr. Smith will pay immediate attention to your request in your letter. He shewed me the Linnean shells, they are still in the utmost confusion, but many are numbered in ink by Linnaeus, & refer to the tenth edition of his works, others are in the boxes having the names of the shells written upon them, so that it appears to me that most if not all of them might be made out ... It was still impossible to pick out any of those which we desire to know ..." Other content includes discussion of the reasons for the rejection to the Royal Society of "Count Andreani a Milanese nobleman much attached to scientific pursuits ..." and mention of meetings with the Italian physicist Tiberius Cavallo (1749-1809). A substantial part of Pulteney's correspondence is held at the Linnean Society.

£850

Dear Sir

Sunday Evening.
Febr. 19. 1780.

It is now a Month since I saw you, and as I have heard nothing from you, that I can consider as authentic, I write to beg the favour that you will employ some person to give me a line concerning your present state; of which, I hear such various, & contradictory accounts. On the one hand that you are better, but do not stir out: on the other hand, that your eye is yet as far from well as ever, & that you are confined to a dark Room. I am glad to hear either of these accounts, & shall be anxious to receive a more agreeable Relation from yourself.

I have had no Letter from London since I saw you; nor from any quarter, that brought me Intelligence, that could be worth imparting to you: neither have I seen, much less read, any Book either in Physics, or Natural History; I think

PUBLICATION OF BANKS'S ICELAND VOYAGE AWAITED

73. PULTENEY, Richard. [Autograph letter initialled, to William Cuming at Dorchester, concerning the expected publication "of the expedition to Iceland, undertaken by Mr. Banks & Dr. Solander", and various medical matters.]

[Blandford.] 19 March 1780. Autograph letter initialled. 4to (16 x 19.5cm) [3] pages on bifolium, manuscript address penned to verso of second leaf, small marginal tear from seal opening, red wax seal impression, old folds, very good.

Penned by the botanist Dr. Richard Pulteney (1730-1801) to his friend the Dorchester physician Dr. William Cuming (1714-1788), this letter evokes their mutual interest in natural history: "I am told, there is, or soon will, be published, an Account of the expedition to Iceland, undertaken by Mr. Banks & Dr. Solander, in the Summer after their return ... but as it is not a work published by their authority, or under their auspices, but by a Swede, it will not be embellished with any plates, from the excellent drawings, which I remember to have seen in Mr. Banks's possession ... However at any rate it must have novelty in it, as it is a country abounding in the stupendous phaenomena of nature ...". Pulteney also comments at length on Cuming's health, the forthcoming publication by John Aikin (1747-1822) of his *Biographical memoirs of medicine in Great Britain* ... (London, 1780) and his recent perusal of various theses, one which referenced "a diagnostick of worms in children" by Dr. Home. A substantial part of Pulteney's correspondence is held at the Linnean Society.

£850

Dear Sir.

Rejoice I tell you from my friend Mr Paton
at Edinburgh which did not reach my hands till Yesterday
but which has been travelling ever since the 8th of May that
it was written, I am informed that it is a Mr Smith who has
actually purchased the Linnean Treasure, Mr Paton speaks
of him as an intelligent, modest Man, and an excellent Botanist
he is well known at Edinburgh having not long since attended
Lectures in that University. Mr Paton is astonished as you are,
that so valuable a Collection as that of the Father and Son should
be permitted to be carried out of Sweden, but says that he has informed
upon very good Authority that Mr Smith has agreed for the whole
Library, printed books and Manuscripts, Botany, Siccus, Animals
Fishes, Shells &c. &c. for the whole Museum at the price
of 900 Guineas. — It is said that all Linnaeus's Works
are interleaved and contain many Manuscript Additions, Alterations
&c. — What would you give my friend for this Collection?
Can you refrain from envying Mr Smith?

The Professor of Botany at Upsala has been told to
£1500 before, but this has proved too high for the British Museum.

“MR. SMITH ... HAS ACTUALLY PURCHASED THE LINNEAN TREASURE”

74. CUMING, William. [Autograph letter initialled, to the botanist Richard Pulteney, reporting news of the purchase, by [James Edward] Smith, of the library, archive, and natural history specimens of Carl Linnaeus,]

Dorchester, 26 June 1784. Autograph letter initialled. 4to (19.5 x 24cm) [2]pages on bifolium, verso of second leaf with manuscript address panel & small tears from seal opening, old folds, very good.

Writing 26 June 1784 from Dorchester the physician William Cuming (1714-1788) sends extraordinary news, relayed from “Mr. Paton in Edinburgh”, to his friend Richard Pulteney (1730-1801) in Blandford: “it is a Mr Smith who has actually purchased the Linnean Treasure. Mr Paton speaks of his as an intelligent, modest man, and an excellent botanist ...” James Edward Smith (1759-1828) was able to purchase the important collections of the Swedish botanist Carl Linnaeus (1707-1778), Sir Joseph Banks (1743-1820), a friend of Smith, having turned down the chance. The materials arrived in London in 1784 and Smith went on to found the Linnean Society in 1788. Evidently the event was something of an earthquake in the field of botany: “Mr Paton is astonished, as you are, that so valuable a collection ... should be permitted to be carried out of Sweden ... Mr Smith has agreed for the whole library, printed books, and manuscripts, Hortus Siccus, animals, fishes, shells & c., &c. in short the whole museum at the price of 900 guineas ... It is said that all Linnaeus’s works are interleaved and contain many manuscript additions alterations & c. ... Can you refrain from envying Mr Smith? ...” A splendid letter recording the reception of the news of the sale of the Linnean collections amongst two prominent English botanists. A substantial part of Pulteney’s correspondence is held at the Linnean Society.

£1250

Dear Sir

The Surgeon is lately got to send for him answering to you the said things, but cannot be friend & has been last ordered appointed Director of said Hospital that is established to attend an Expedition to some of our Southern Colonies in America, with a particular Commission as Physician Extraordinary & the Surgeon & Blagden is appointed Physn in ordinary & each are to receive a Salary of 20/- a day, and I am told that the Hospital boats purges with amount to more than an equal time. The title of Physn Extraordinary gives him only rank, but if he should be called on to act in the medical Department by the ill health or Death of B. or from other Accidents, he and then he entitled to the Emoluments of that Office. 7 Surgeons & two Apothecaries attend them, there are also several Cooks & Men & Women, with an Hospital & Quarters of them, but the Direction is left to the Director, and if he refuses him, when then I doubtless, even he is entitled

PHYSICIANS IN AMERICAN WAR & SHELL COLLECTING

75. CUMING, William. [Autograph letter signed, to the botanist Richard Pulteney in Blandford, concerning physicians John Mervin Nooth and Charles Blagden being appointed to army medical posts "to attend an expedition to some of our Southern colonies in America," also requesting that he send a description of his shell cabinet, and lamenting the rumour that "Mr [Joseph] Banks is plunged into the destructive vice of gambling."]

[Dorchester.] 1 November 1775. Autograph letter signed. 4to (18.5 x 22.5cm) [3] pages on bifolium, verso of second leaf with manuscript address panel, old folds, small tears from seal opening not touching text, very good.

Penned 1 November 1775 by the physician Dr. William Cuming (1714-1788) of Dorchester to his friend Dr. Richard Pulteney (1730-1801) of Blandford, this letter begins with discussion of the career prospects for two of their mutual acquaintances, both having obtained army medical posts "to attend an expedition to some of our Southern colonies in America" during the American War of Independence. John Mervin Nooth (1737-1828), with a "commission as physician extraordinary," was sent to New York, in 1779 appointed superintendent-general of the British hospitals in North America. Charles Blagden (1748-1820), appointed physician in ordinary, served on the Hospital ship HMS Pigot, later becoming secretary of the Royal Society. Other content here concerns Cuming's conchological interests: "I expect to hear from you how to pack up my shells to be sent to you, and send me a description of your cabinet, the materials, size, number and dimension of your drawers. I wish to have a repository to arrange them in ..." Cuming finishes with some incendiary gossip: "I just now hear, what if true, must affect every lover of natural history. That, Mr [Joseph] Banks is plunged into the destructive vice of gambling; it is even said that he has lost 50 thousand ..." A substantial part of Pulteney's correspondence is held at the Linnean Society.

Dr. Pulteney

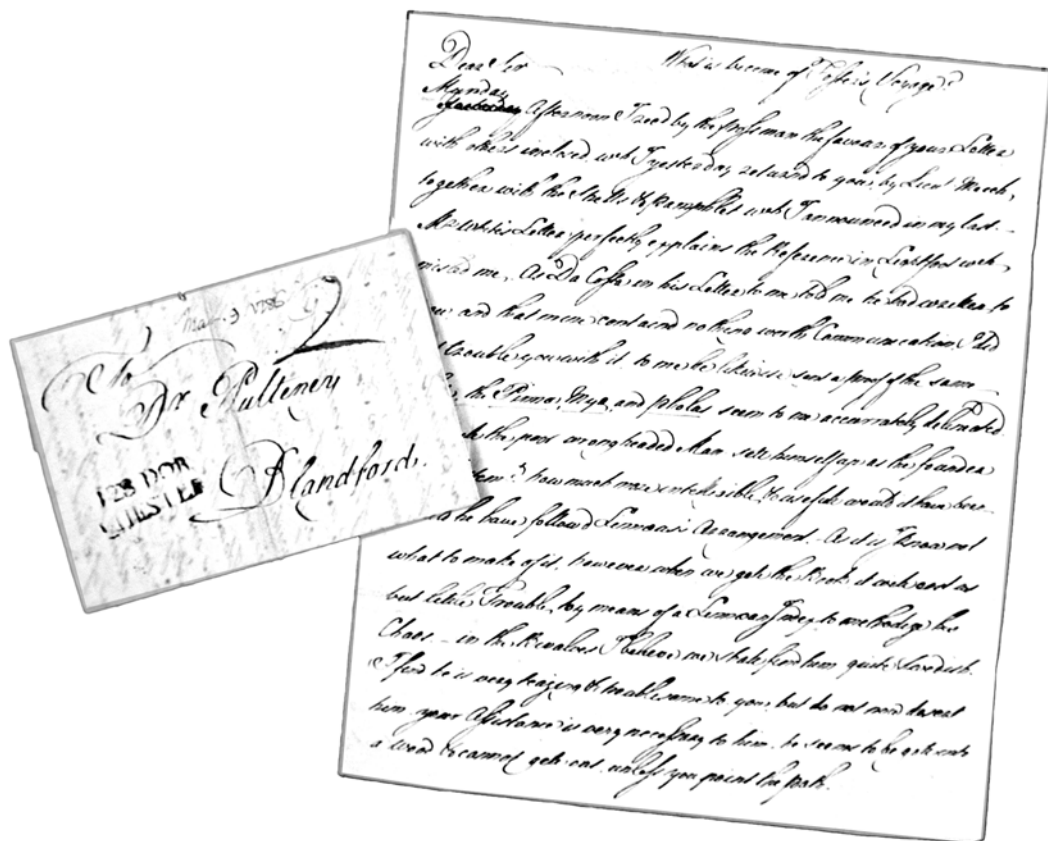
I have been so much indisposed all this week that every thing has been a blank to me, and I was so ill that hearing that Mr. Motter brought me your letter, that I was incapable of writing you a letter, unless it had been a few words of ceremony, relating to the affair at Trilols, which I hope you will think, as I do, was unnecessary, when I have the fullest confidence, not only in your justice, but in your liberality of thinking and acting, in every occurrence, of that kind, that shall ever happen between us. I believe I am now getting the impression of my letter in my dear friend's mind, which I feared would end in all that while longer that never fails to accompany extraordinary exertions in my friends.

MEDICAL BOOKS & MATTERS CONCHOLOGICAL

76. PULTENEY, Richard. [Autograph letter signed, to William Cuming, concerning a shipment of books sent by Pulteney to Dorchester by waggon, also mentioning his health, and conchological matters, in particular awaiting a "box of shells" from Emanuel Mendes da Costa.]

[Blandford.] 29 November 1776. Autograph letter signed. 4to (16 x 20cm) [3] pages on bifolium, manuscript address penned to verso of second leaf, some slight staining along old folds, with three small holes (touching letters but not affecting sense of text).

Penned by the botanist Dr. Richard Pulteney (1730-1801) to his friend the Dorchester physician Dr. William Cuming (1714-1788), he begins this letter by discussing his poor health caused by a trip to London, also making a cryptic reference to "the affair at Trilols, which I hope you will think, as I do, was unnecessary." Pulteney then goes on to explain arrangements for sending five books, including two by the Austrian physician Anton de Haen (1704-1776), by waggon to Cuming at Dorchester. Mention is made also of his awaiting "a box of shells" back from the conchologist Emanuel Mendes da Costa (1717-1791): "I thought I could send a few of my specimens & I was to send you any of them that I knew you wanted but the box is not come nor his book ..." A substantial part of Pulteney's correspondence is held at the Linnean Society.



CONCHOLOGY & EMANUEL MENDES DA COSTA

77. CUMING, William. [Autograph letter initialled, to Richard Pulteney in Blandford, principally on matters conchological, with several references to Emanuel Mendes da Costa.]

[Dorchester?] 5 November 1777. Autograph letter initialled. 4to (18.5 x 22cm) [3] pages on bifolium, verso of second leaf with two small tears from seal opening (touching 1 word without loss of sense), old folds, very good; together with a fragment (second leaf of a bifolium) of an autograph letter from Cuming to Pulteney, Dorchester, 9 March. 1786. [1] page, folio, old folds.

Dr. William Cuming (1714-1788) of Dorchester writes to the botanist Richard Pulteney (1730-1801) of Blandford. Cuming begins with mention of Emanuel Mendes da Costa (1717-1791) having sent him a proof plate, presumably conchological, adding "why will the poor wrong headed man set himself up as the founder of a system? How much more intelligible to us and useful would it have been would he have followed Linnaeus's arrangement ... when we get the book it will cost us but little trouble by means of a Linnean index to methodize his chaos – in the bivalves I believe we shall find him quite Swedish ...". The book in question must be Da Costa's *British Conchology* (London, 1778). Cuming mentions later in the letter that he is awaiting some shells promised by Da Costa, also discussing a Sandpiper shot in Yorkshire. News is also supplied of a new invention: "Mr Thomas who is in Lichfield tells me that a Dr. Darwin of that city, a man of genius ... has lately invented an instrument by w[h]ich one may write a letter & its copy almost in ye same time ...". Also included here is a fragment of a letter from 1786, principally concerning time spent in Italy in the 1780s by the French physician René-Nicolas Dufriche, baron Desgenettes (1762 – 1837). A substantial part of Pulteney's correspondence is held at the Linnean Society.

£750

Christ Church. Feb^y 21st. 1788.

Dear Madam,

I take the earliest opportunity to make you my best Thanks for your last kind letter which I received on Monday. I arrived here late Saturday night and though I did not leave my dear Mother by any means well yet I flatter myself her stay at Bath may at last prove of service to her. I wish very much that we should again take a House there and by becoming a resident she would not be exposed to the unpleasant and in her present situation very dangerous Inconveniences of a Lodging house — It is a very difficult and indeed almost impossible thing to keep the Door constantly shut, and unless that were the Case, it is not to be expected that my Mother should escape frequent Colds, and she is not permitted to drink the waters on that Case. I have heard but once since I left Bath and my eldest Brother tells me my Mother is much the same as when I left her. My Brother William is in Town, helping to try Mr Hastings but we take care that one of us shall always be with my Mother.

I am very sorry to hear so very poor an Account of the Miss Purbecks — shall I trouble you when you write to them to make my best Compliments and good Wishes in which my Mother would I am sure not willingly join. I had the pleasure of making them two or three visits at Bath which I am sorry to find has not had the good Effects which might have been expected and which frequently take place more often the patient has left the Spring than while there. I think it one of the prettiest places I was ever at & the

SIBTHORP'S BOTANICAL TOUR IN GREECE REPORTED

78. SANDFORD, Daniel. [Autograph letter signed, to Mrs. [Elizabeth] Pulteney in Blandford, including news of John Sibthorp's return from botanizing in Greece.]

[Oxford.] Christ Church Feb^y 21st. 1788. Autograph letter signed. 4to (18 x 22cm) [3] pages on bifolium, verso of second leaf with manuscript address panel, small losses from seal opening touching a few words but not affecting sense of text, old folds, very good.

A fine letter from Christ Church Oxford, penned 21 February 1788 by Daniel Sandford (1766-1830), the Irish-born Anglican clergyman who from 1806 was appointed Bishop of Edinburgh in the Scottish Episcopal Church. Here, as a student, he writes to Elizabeth Pulteney (d.1820) in Blandford, wife of the botanist Richard Pulteney (1730-1801). Of particular interest is Sandford's request to pass a message to Dr Pulteney concerning the Oxford botanist John Sibthorp (1758-1796): "assure him that I will be earnest in procuring him all the information I can from Dr. Sibthorpe ... who charged me the last time I saw him with his particular compliments to Dr. Pulteney and an offer of any seeds of the Asiatic plants which he might like. He is come home loaded with the plants, insects, fish & c. of Greece and the archipelago ... he has brought with him a number of new plants and I believe means to publish ..." Amongst other matters discussed are Sandford's plans for his time at Christ Church.

£450

Dear Sir
 Warrington Jan^y 19 - 76
 Two Days since, I received your
 very kind & obliging letter, for which & the offer
 of assistance contained in it I return you my most
 hearty thanks. I have only got one of the three
 books you mention'd, & should be very glad of the
 perusal of Anthony's apology, & Jones on Buxton
 Baths. These shall be carefully returned, with my
 best acknowledgments to the gentleman who favours
 me with the loan of them. Since the publication
 of my German I have met with several friendly
 & valuable offers of such assistance, some from
 persons with whom I had no previous acquaintance;
 so that I hope my desiderata of printed books at
 least will be pretty well fill'd up.
 Our friend Dr Garthshore has, at length, written
 to me, & assures me (universally I do not doubt) that
 it was not a want of friendship which made him
 so long silent. I dare say his time is, as it always
 used to be, very ~~fully~~ fully occupied.
 It

BOOK-SWAPPING GEORGIAN PHYSICIAN-BOTANISTS

79. AIKIN, John. [Autograph letter signed to the botanist Richard Pulteney concerning lending books, his desiderata of printed books, and medical matters.]

Warrington, 19 January 1776. Autograph letter signed. 4to (18 x 25cm) [2] pages on bifolium, second leaf verso with manuscript address panel & small excision from seal opening, old folds, very good.

The physician John Aikin (1747-1822) writes from Warrington to the botanist Dr Richard Pulteney (1730-1801) in Blandford, advising that "he should be very glad of perusal of *Anthony's apology*, & *Jones on Buxton Baths*, mentioning that a recent "publication" concerning his "specimen", presumably botanical, has led to new correspondents, adding "I hope my desiderata of printed books at least will be pretty well filled up." Aikin mentions also their mutual friend, the Scottish physician accoucheur Dr. Maxwell Garthshore (1732-1812), and his professional medical work. Pulteney is known to have contributed to Aikin's *England delineated* (London, 1788). A substantial part of Pulteney's correspondence is held at the Linnean Society.



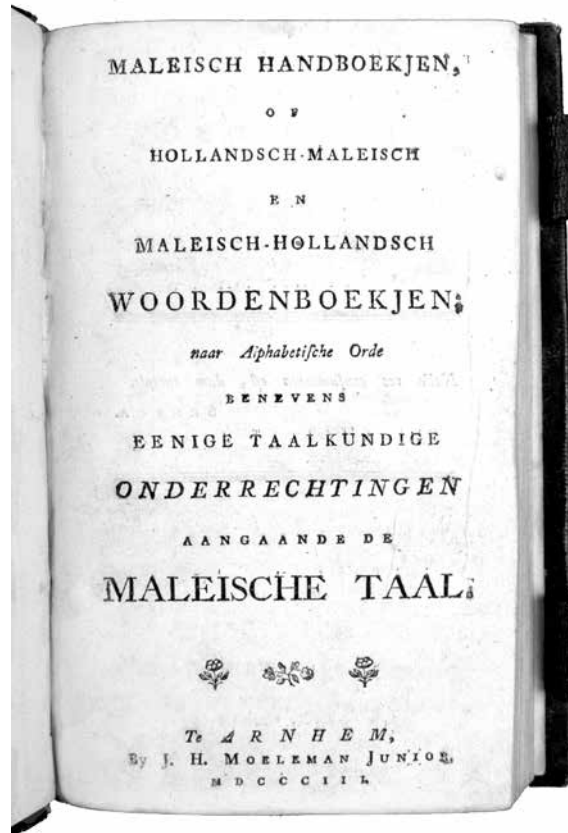
EIGHTEENTH CENTURY INDIAN PRINTING PLATE FOR PERSONAL SEAL

80. [INDIA.] [Brass engraved plate for printing a genealogical seal tracing the lineage of Shah Kamal-al-Din.]

[India, 1142 Hijri/1729 AD.] Seal, engraved brass (dimensions approx. 11 x 12.5) tear-drop shape, verso with original metal finger loop, light old patination, very good condition; with modern custom metal stand.

This engraved brass printing plate dated 1729 was created for printing on paper the design of an Indian personal genealogical seal tracing the lineage of a figure called Shah Kamal al-Din back to the Prophet Muhammad via all the Shi'ite imams (except the twelfth). It appears to trace this lineage via a figure here only called Ja'far (line 8), who seems to be Ja'far son of 'Ali al-Hadi (fl. 9th century CE), brother of the eleventh imam Hasan al-'Askari and son of the tenth imam 'Ali al-Hadi, known as al-Naqi (the pure). This descent to Muhammad via Imam al-Naqi may identify Shah Kamal-Din as a member of the Naqvi clan of sayyids (direct descendants of Muhammad), who are found on the Indian subcontinent. The back of the seal has a circular handle for hand-printing on paper, the seal presumably would have been impressed at the head of official documents, in a similar manner to an Ottoman tughra. The finely-engraved design is of high artistic quality, incorporating several decorative flower and foliage forms. A scarce survival.

£1750



MALAY DICTIONARY FOR THE DUTCH EAST INDIES

81. [REES, Willem van.] *Maleisch handboekjen, of Hollandsch-Maleisch en Maleisch-Hollandsch woordenboekjen, naar alphabetische orde benevens eenige taalkundige onderrechten aangaande de Maleische taal.*

Arnhem, J. H. Moelman Junior. 1803. First edition. 8vo (12 x 18cm) [10], 193, [1, errata]pp., flyleaf with ink inscription "Bulaeus Brack ... Deli", very good in contemporary green textured morocco, marbled endpapers, three original leather loops to hold a pen or pencil, boards with gilt floral roll to border, flat spine ruled in gilt, front joint cracked but sound on stitching, some loss of leather to head of spine, light wear to extremities.

First edition of this Dutch-Malay and Malay-Dutch dictionary which includes also some linguistic commentary on the Malay language by the compiler Dr. Willem van Rees. The publisher Moelman has included a dedication to "Den Raad der Asiatische Bezittingen en Etablissementen van de Bataafsche Republiek" (The Council of the Asiatic possessions of the Batavian Republic). Rees makes some references in his preface to Sumatra, Java, Timor, Borneo, Celebes and the Moluccas, also commenting on earlier Malay language studies by Dominicus and Werndly. The vocabulary in this dictionary would have been of much use to merchants trading in the Dutch East Indies. Provenance: penned in ink on the flyleaf is a nineteenth century ownership inscription "Bulaeus Brack", a Dutch surname, the place being noted in the same hand as "Deli", a location in East Sumatra. A very good copy of a book that appears to be of the utmost rarity.

OCLC locates 4 copies only (Dutch National Archives; Leiden University; Utrecht University; British Library).

£3500



TIBETAN BUDDHISM - WOODEN PRINTING BLOCK

82. [TIBET.] [Wooden printing block bearing Tibetan script for printing pages of a Nyingma Tibetan Buddhist text.]

[Tibet, c. 1870?] Printing block, wood (43 x 8.5cm) with Tibetan script carved on both sides, in a very good state of preservation.

This nineteenth century Tibetan wooden printing block displays carved script on both sides, pages from a Tibetan Buddhist text. The Tibetan block has a margin title which gives a short title “bka’ thang” and the folio number 34) where the title most probably points to it being a page from a well-known classical, so-called treasure text, of the Tibetan Nyingma (Old school) tradition.

£750



MONGOLIAN BUDDHISM - WOODEN PRINTING BLOCK

83. [MONGOLIA.] [Wooden printing block bearing Mongolian script for printing pages of a Buddhist text.]

[Mongolia, c.1750?] Printing block, wood (14 x 50 x 2.5cm) with Mongolian script carved on both sides, slight bowing, in a very good state of preservation.

This eighteenth century Mongolian wooden printing block displays carved script on both sides, pages from a Buddhist text of the Mongolian Ganjur collection. Taken from a large sutra (the 22nd page of the 23rd *juan*) the content concerns the production of the Bodhicitta, or mind of enlightenment. A rare survival. For a similar Mongolian block, see Art Institute of Chicago, collection reference: 1924.117.

£1250



ABOLITIONIST MESSAGE PROMOTED ON MEDAL

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

[London?, c.1790.] Medal, gilt bronze (diameter 3.3cm) obverse with design of kneeling slave and text beginning "Am I not a man ...", reverse with text beginning "Whatsoever ye would ...", near very fine, with traces of original gilding remaining, some light wear to extremities, old tone.

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

Brown, L.A., *A catalogue of the British historical medals 1760-1960*, vol. 1, London, 1980, p.64, 269. Dalton, R. & Hamer, S.H., *The provincial token-coinage of the 18th century*, Middlesex, London, 1910, p.119, [233?]. Bronze examples in fine condition, in particular with some surface gilding remaining as here, are rare, with variants of this medal being found more usually in a pewter-like white metal.

£1250

House and Window Taxes.

Can these burdensome Taxes be repealed? Yes.
 Will a substitute be required? No.
 How can the deficiency be met? By a reduction of Expenditure.
 How can the Expenditure be reduced? By the Abolition of Colonial Slavery.
 What does Slavery cost the Country? About £3,800,000 yearly.

How does this appear?
 There is a Proving Duty in favour of Slave-made Sugar against East-India Sugar of 26 a Ton, which, on the Sugar annually consumed in England, must occasion a rise of prices of at least £500,000
 The operation of the bounty on refined Slave-made Sugar exported is estimated to cost the country 1,180,000
 Expense of troops in the colonies, additions to pensions and half-pay 720,000
 &c., to protect the colonies from insurrection 530,000
 West-Indian Navy 2,930,000

Besides parliamentary grants, loans, &c., to a large amount. 2,500,000
 The House and Window Taxes amount to £430,000
 Leaving a surplus of

This sum is sufficient to be a substitute for the taxes on knowledge, and many others which press heavily on the country.

ELECTORS OF ENGLAND!

Cruelty and oppression are most expensive luxuries. You pay for them, while the West Indians only enjoy them. The House and Window Duties are all swallowed up in that den of oppression, that sink of iniquity, that grave of our soldiers,—the West Indies. Abolish slavery, and the necessary consequence will be a race of laborious freemen,—paying their own expenses, instead of draining your resources,—purchasing your manufactures by a supply of cheap sugar and coffee. The Cart Whip and the Window Duties—Slavery and the Assessed Taxes, must stand or fall together. Support Candidates pledged to Immediate Abolition, and you relieve yourselves by a great and noble act of justice and mercy.

Put the following question to every Candidate on the hustings:—"In the event of your becoming a member of the next Parliament, will you vote for and strenuously support the immediate Abolition of Colonial Slavery, subject to such provisions as Parliament may deem necessary in order to secure the industrious habits and orderly conduct of the Negroes?" Vote only for those who will give a reply in the affirmative, and you will free yourselves from the Tax of an enormous Amount—£2,930,000, £430,000 more than the

HOUSE AND WINDOW TAXES.

Printed by S. Bagster, Print. &c., Bartholomew Close, London.

800,000 OF OUR FELLOW SUBJECTS IN SLAVERY.

Vote only for Candidates who will plead for their Liberty.

TO ELECTORS.

The following QUESTION is recommended to be put to every Parliamentary Candidate, upon the subject of British Colonial Slavery.

In the event of your becoming a member of the next Parliament, will you vote for and strenuously support measures for the immediate and entire abolition of Colonial Slavery?

By the immediate abolition of Slavery is meant the substitution of judicial for the private and irresponsible authority now exercised by the master, securing to the Slave an equality of all Civil, Political, and Religious rights with the free-born subjects of Britain.

No. 10.

ABOLITION OF COLONIAL SLAVERY - ELECTIONEERING HANDBILLS

85. [ABOLITION.] 800,000 of our fellow subjects in slavery. Vote only for candidates who will plead for their liberty ...

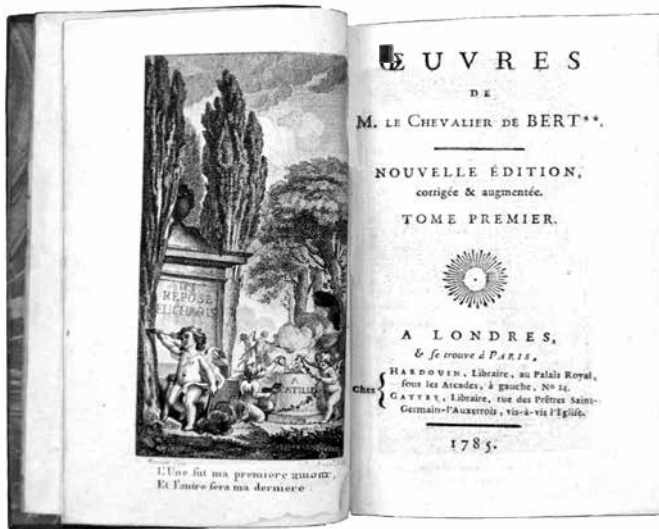
London: S. Bagster, Jun., printer, 14 Bartholomew Close. [1832.] Handbill (17 x 10.5cm) [TOGETHER WITH]

[ABOLITION.] House and window taxes. Can these taxes be repealed? Yes. ... How can the expenditure be reduced? By the abolition of colonial slavery ...

Printed by S. Bagster, Jun., 14, Bartholomew Close, London. [1832.] Handbill (18.5 x 22.5cm); both evenly browned, old folds.

Two rare and ephemeral survivals, these handbills were issued in London in advance of the general election of 1832 in support of the cause of the abolition of slavery in the British colonies. The Society for the Mitigation and Gradual Abolition of Slavery Throughout the British Dominions, known as the Anti-Slavery Society, had been founded in 1823 and members campaigned for new legislation that culminated in the Slavery Abolition Act of 1833. The first handbill here, advises electors to ask parliamentary candidates "In the event of your becoming a member of the next parliament, will you vote for and strenuously support measures for the immediate and entire abolition of colonial slavery?". The second handbill outlines an argument that house and window taxes could be repealed by the reduction of expenditure facilitated by the abolition of colonial slavery, including accounting projections: "The house and window duties are all swallowed up in that den of oppression, that sink of iniquity, that grave of our soldiers, - the West Indies. Abolish slavery, and the necessary consequence will be a race of laborious freemen, - paying their own expenses ...". The printer of these handbills, Samuel Bagster the Younger (1800-1835), was prominent in London baptist and abolitionist circles. I. OCLC locates 1 copy (Haverford College). II. Not in OCLC, which locates 1 copy of a similarly-titled broadside printed in Chichester for the 1832 elections (British Library).

£750



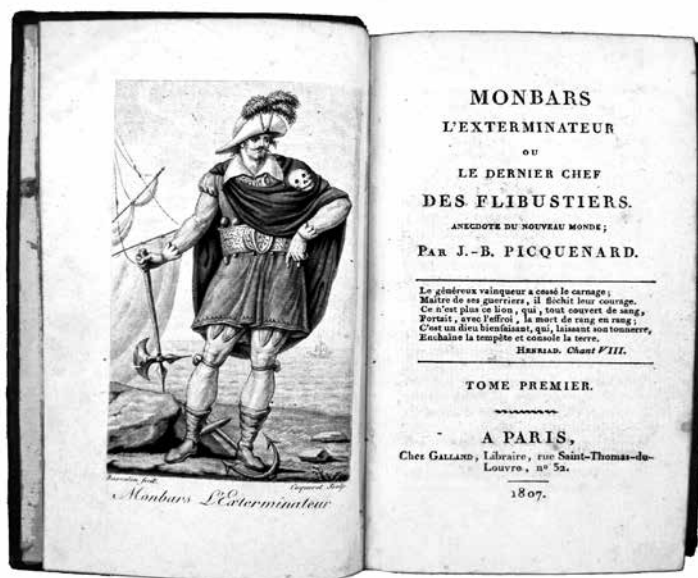
CREOLE POET BORN ON *ÎLE BOURBON* IN INDIAN OCEAN

86. [BERTIN, Antoine de.] *Oeuvres de M. le Chevalier de Bertin***

A Londres & se trouve à Paris [i.e. Paris], chez Hardouin ... [&] Gattey. 1785. 2 volumes bound in 1. First collected edition. 12mo (8 x 12.5cm) [4], 155, [1]; [6], 188, with half-titles & engraved frontispieces to both vols., negligible marginal paper repair to G 1&2 in second volume, very good in contemporary French tree calf, marbled pastedowns, green silk bookmark, all edges gilt, flat spine gilt in compartments with pomegranate tools, original green leather label titled in gilt.

First collected edition, scarce, of the works of the Francophone Creole poet Antoine de Bertin (1752-1790). Bertin spent his early childhood on the French island colony Île Bourbon, now known as Réunion, together with his poet friend Évariste de Parny (1753-1814), whose *Chansons madécasses* ([Paris], 1787) also bears the imprint of Hardouin and Gattey. Included here is Bertin's *Voyage de Bourgogne* ... ([Paris], 1777) with errors in the original printing corrected - the poet edited this edition, adding occasional footnotes and producing an *Epilogue*. Bertin's *Voyage* records a journey, beginning 15 September 1774, from Paris to Montereau by river barge and onward by coach to Brannay in Burgundy. His travelling companions included Parny's brother, and a black servant called Lazare, referenced several times in the text. There are various exotic allusions, likening the passengers on the barge to animals transported to Saint-Domingue or Louisiana, and a mention of "Rio-Janeiro", Parny having travelled to Brazil. Further poems here reference the Tropics, notably "Épître a M. Desforges-Boucher, ancien gouverneur général des Iles de France & de Bourbon" and "Aux sauvages." Also present here is *Le Amours* ([Paris], 1780), amorous verses addressed to "Eucharis," Marie-Catherine Sentuary (1747-1783), a fellow Bourbon Creole. Bertin went on to explore Italy, later fighting in the American War of Independence. He died of typhus in 1790 at the age of 38 on the French Caribbean island of Saint-Domingue soon after marrying a young Creole woman named Hélène de Lestang, one of his several muses. Despite the title-pages here advising "nouvelle édition, corrigé & augmenté" this appears in fact to be the first collected printing of Bertin's works and the only one published during his lifetime.





PIRATES OF THE CARIBBEAN IN FRENCH GOTHIC ROMANCE

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

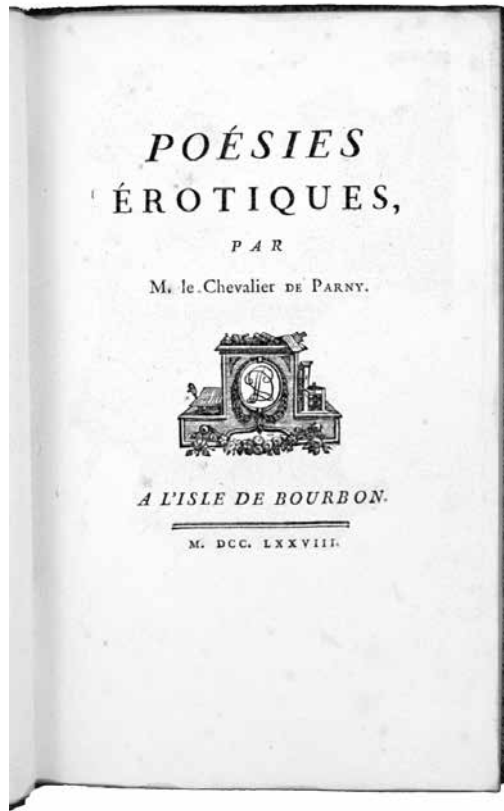
A Paris, chez Galland. 1807. First edition. 3 volumes. 12mo (10 x 17cm) x, 238; [4], 266, [4], 223, [1], 14(ads.) pp., complete with half-titles to each volume, engraved frontispiece to vol. 1, indices & publisher's catalogue appended to vol. 3, some light dustmarking, contemporary French tree-calf,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

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

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

£1250





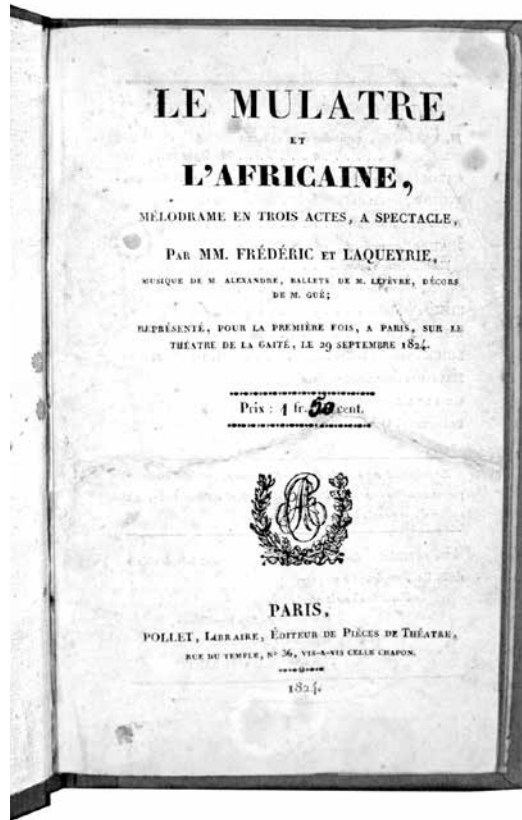
INDIAN ISLAND ROMANCE INSPIRES FRENCH CREOLE'S VERSES

88. PARNY, Évariste-Désiré de Forges. *Poésies érotiques* ...

A l'Isle de Bourbon. [i.e. Paris.] [Pierre Didot?] 1778. First edition. 8vo (9 x 14cm) [4], 64pp., printed on thick, large paper, marbled pastedowns, contemporary French blond calf gilt, spine with all-over gilt wave roll design, original black morocco label titled in gilt, all edges gilt, front joint starting at head (joint remaining perfectly sound) light wear to extremities.

First edition, printed on large, thick paper, in contemporary French blond calf gilt, of this influential volume of love poetry by the French poet Évariste de Parny (1753-1814). A Francophone Creole, Parny's youth was spent on Île Bourbon, now Réunion, the French island colony in the Indian Ocean. This is referenced in the false imprint here "A l'Isle de Bourbon", when in fact the volume was printed in Paris, perhaps by Pierre-François Didot (1731-95), the cypher "PD" being incorporated into the woodcut device on the title-page. Parny's love for Esther Lelièvre (1761-1825), a young Creole girl of Île Bourbon, inspired this volume, her identity being referenced as the "Éléonore" to whom many of the poems are addressed. The final poem is dedicated to Parny's close friend, fellow poet Antoine de Bertin (1752-1790), who also spent his childhood on Île Bourbon. This volume of verse, his first, is considered Parny's most significant work and received considerable contemporary acclaim. Drawing on the elegiac form employed by Tibullus, Parny is considered to have breathed new life into French Romantic verse, influencing François-René de Chateaubriand (1768-1848), among others. Parny's subsequent *Chansons madécasses* (Londres [i.e. Paris], 1787) also was influenced strongly by his experiences in the Indian Ocean. A very good copy of the scarce, deluxe, large-paper variant of 64pp., the standard edition of 1778 having been printed in a different setting of 68pp. Gay, III, col. 793; Brunet, Supplement, II, 161; Cioranescu 49086.

£1650



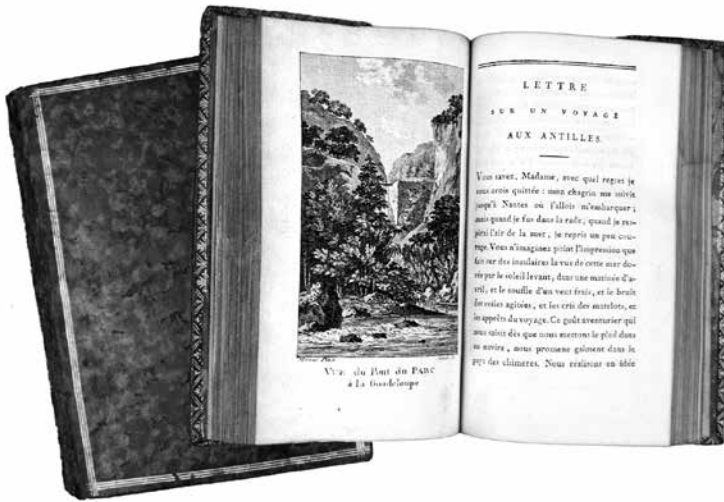
PLANTATION MELODRAMA SET AT CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

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

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

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

£450



GUADELOUPE EXPEDITION DESCRIBED BY CREOLE POET

90. LEONARD, Nicolas-Germain. *Cœuvres de M. Léonard.*

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

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

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

£450

THREE JAMAICAN PLANTATION OWNERS



91. ARCEDECKNE, Chaloner. [Autograph letter signed to William Perrin in London, requesting that he consider switching the shipping and landing of his Morant Bay sugar cargoes from the Old Wharf to the new Paterson's wharf.]

"Cockfield Hall in Yoxford Suffolk", 5 September 1774. Autograph letter signed. 4to (18 x 22cm) [2] pages on bifolium, verso of second leaf with manuscript address panel, residue of red wax seal, "Yoxford" hand stamp, blank second leaf with tear from seal opening, a few small tears along old folds (not affecting legibility).

Writing from Cockfield Hall, Yoxford, Suffolk, 5 September 1774, the politician and owner of Jamaican plantations Chaloner Arcedeckne (c.1743-1809) asks a favour of his friend William Philip Perrin, also an owner of plantations on the island. Simon Taylor (1739-1813), the most wealthy planter on the island, wishing to support an overseer of long service who has recently purchased a wharf at Morant Bay, has requested that Arcedeckne ask the favour of Perrin that he switch the landing of his sugar cargoes from the Old Wharf at Morant Bay to this new wharf, Paterson's, it being in any case "nearer by half a mile of sand road to Blue Mountain."

£250

FRENCH EAST INDIA COMPANY IN MAURITIUS COURT CASE

92. [COMPAGNIE DES INDES.] Mémoire pour le sieur Mabille, ancien conseiller au Conseil supérieur de l'Isle de France; contre les syndics & directeurs de la Compagnie des Indes ...

[Paris.] [De l'Imprimerie de L. Cellot, rue Dauphine, 1766.]
First edition. 4to (22 x 27cm) 50pp., drop-head title, uncut edges, unbound as issued, very good.

A rare printed legal brief concerning a court case in 1766 brought against the French East India Company by M. Mabille, an employee of the company at Mauritius from 1741, concerning a claim for a debt of livres 82,095. The action concerns the company's interests on the island colony of Mauritius, with the debt to Mabille having been accrued on account of his management of the cultivation of land intended for the subsistence of men who were transported to the French colonies. Mabille was paid in paper vouchers but was unable to convert them into currency, leading to the litigation.

OCLC locates 1 copy only (Bibliothèque Nationale de France).

£750



TOKENS USED BY SLAVES ON TORTOLA PLANTATION

93. [HODGE, Arthur William.] [Five Tortola Black Dogs, so-called "Hodge Dogs", being Cayenne two sous pieces or similar, counterstamped with an incuse capital "H".]

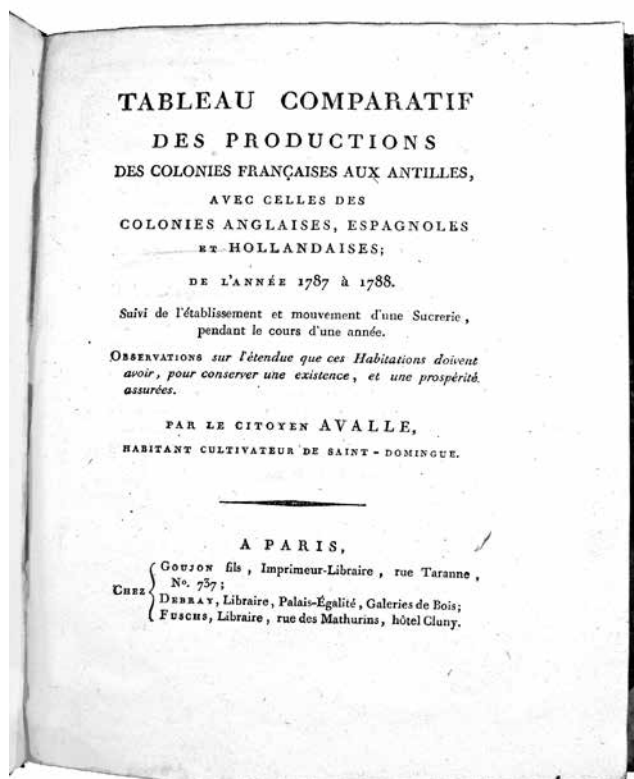
[Tortola, c. 1800?] 5 Black Dogs, (each approx. diameter 2.2cm), worn & rubbed, several with faint traces of the "host" coin at extremities.

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

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

£450





WEST INDIES SUGAR PRODUCTION & PLANTATION MANAGEMENT

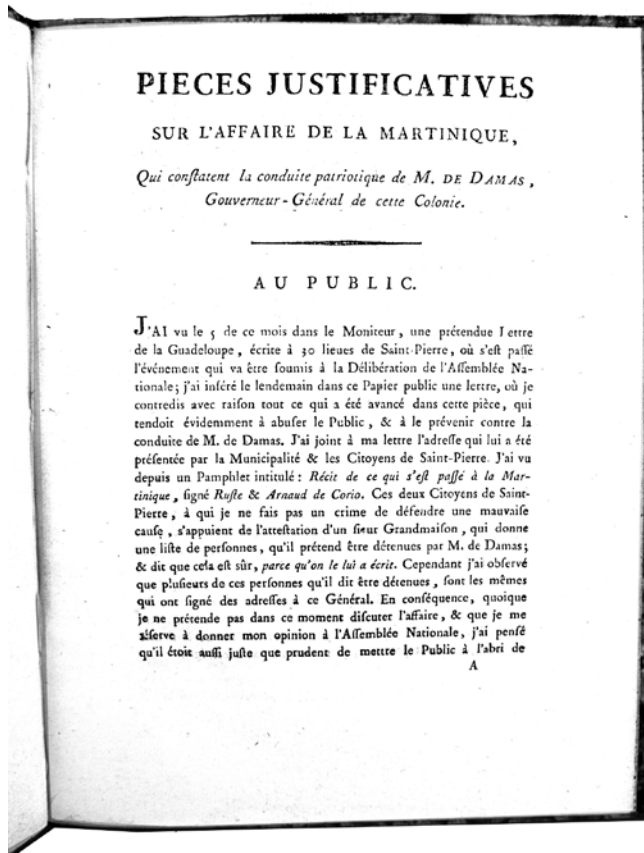
94. AVALLE, Marc-Antoine. *Tableau comparatif des productions des colonies françaises aux Antilles, avec celles des colonies anglaises, espagnoles et hollandaises; de l'année 1787 à 1788. Suivi de l'établissement et mouvement d'une sucrerie, pendant le cours d'une année. Observations sur l'étendue que ces, habitations doivent avoir, pour conserver une existence, et une prospérité assurées.*

A Paris, chez Goujon ... Debray ... Fuschs. [1799.] First edition. 4to (20.5 x 25.5cm) [2], viii, [10], 73, [1]pp. 12 tables (7 folding) & an additional engraved plantation plan, a very good copy in contemporary French calf-backed speckled paper-covered boards, spine with morocco label titled in gilt, light wear to extremities.

First edition, rare, of this important and substantial overview of sugar production in the West Indies by Marc-Antoine AVALLE, twenty years a sugar planter on the French Caribbean island colony of Saint-Domingue. Intended to draw the attention of the French government to the importance of colonial commerce, AVALLE presents a large quantity of statistical data in tabular form, comparing sugar production in the French, English, Dutch and Spanish colonies. He also includes information on indigo, cotton, cocoa and coffee. The principal part of the book then offers an extremely detailed description of the operation of a sugar plantation in the West Indies over the course of one year, with information on the allocation of enslaved labour, cultivation and choice of crops, land and personnel management, plantation buildings, timings of harvesting, benefits of windmills, and the refining process. In addition to the twelve statistical tables an engraved annotated folding plate of a sugar plantation is appended.

Goldsmiths' 17611.1; Sabin 2468; Monglond IV, 459; Roquincourt 81. Not in Hogg, *The African Slave Trade*.

£4500



MASSACRE ON MARTINIQUE DURING REVOLUTIONARY TURMOIL

95. DILLON, Arthur. *Pièces justificatives sur l'affaire de la Martinique, qui constatent le conduite patriotique de M. de Damas, gouverneur-général de cette colonie.*

[Paris?, 1790.] First edition. 4to (18 x 24cm) 18pp., drop-head title, very good in modern sponge-patterned boards in period style, spine with leather label titled in gilt.

First edition, rare, of this report praising the conduct of the governor of the Windward Islands, Claude-Charles de Damas (1731-1805), with regard to his handling of the violent insurrection and massacre on the French Caribbean island colony of Martinique at a festival on 3 June 1790: "trois officiers brevetés & un nombre considérable de Gens de Couleurs libres ont été massacrés, pendu ou mis à mort de différentes manières par la peuple de Saint-Pierre, menacent la colonie d'un bouleversement général." Following the suppression of a slave revolt in 1789 the then governor of Martinique, Charles du Houx de Vioménil (1734-1827), was faced with ongoing political factionalism caused mainly by the impact of the ideas of the French Revolution. Vioménil returned to France 6 April 1790, relieved of his post by the arrival on 26 March 1790 at Fort-Royal by Claude-Charles de Damas. The texts here, letters and statements edited by the Franco-Irish officer Arthur Dillon (1750-1794), are intended to support the conduct of Damas against the backdrop of the mutinous disorder on Martinique that threatened the old social and racial hierarchies connecting the white planters, the free *gens du couleur*, the soldiers of the Martinique Regiment, the poor *Petits blancs* and the slave population.

Sabin 18361; Martin & Walter 10798. OCLC locates 8 copies only (British Library; New York Public Library; John Carter Brown Library; National Library of Australia; University of Florida; Kings College London; Bibliothèque nationale de France; Zentralbibliothek Zürich).

£1250

REFUTATION COMPLETE

Des accusations portées par MM. RUSTE et CORIO, Députés de la Ville de Saint-Pierre, contre M. de DAMAS.

LA ville de Saint-Pierre a envoyé deux députés à l'Assemblée Nationale, pour dénoncer comme aristocrates, M. de Viomenil, (1) le vicaire de la Martinique et tous les Colons : pour demander justice de la rébellion qu'on a mis à l'expansion de leur patriotisme. Pendant que ces députés se plaignoient à Paris, on assassinait dans la ville de Saint-Pierre, le 3 Juin, jour de la Fête-Dieu, quatorze mulâtres et trois blancs, parce qu'ils avoient voulu marcher sous le drapeau national; et ces gens là se disent patriotes!

Cette catastrophe, qui mettoit la Colonie en grand danger, décida l'Assemblée Coloniale à requérir le pouvoir exécutif, à l'effet de purger la ville de Saint-Pierre, des brigands qui avoient commis ce crime. M. de Damas y marcha à la tête des planteurs, des troupes réglées et des mulâtres libres. Les mesures furent si sages, les précautions si bien prises, que ce coup d'écumoir s'est donné sans tuer ni blesser personne.

La prudence de M. de Damas, la modération de tous les Colons, ont opéré dans cette circonstance, un rapprochement heureux entre les honnêtes gens de Saint-Pierre et les planteurs; on en voit la preuve dans les adresses de remerciemens faites à ce général et à l'Assemblée Coloniale, signées d'une foule de citoyens de cette Ville.

On sent aisément que dans une assez nombreuse population, il se trouve toujours quelques individus que la paix et l'ordre contrarient; laissons les croasser.

Mais que deviennent MM. les Députés de Saint-Pierre, envoyés par un parti qui n'existe plus, puisque les citadins et les planteurs sont d'accord, et que l'ordre est rétabli? Leur colère civique sera-t-elle apaisée par les mânes de ces dix-sept victimes assassinées? Seront-ils assez sages pour consentir à rester dans une heugueuse nullité? Attendront-ils de nouveaux ordres de leurs commettans? Non.

Ils dénoncent M. de Damas comme un tyran qui a rétabli l'ancien régime et qui règne avec la verge du despotisme; l'Assemblée coloniale comme un composé de gens de mauvaise foi, qui ont mis aux fers leurs créanciers; et les gens de couleur comme des conspirateurs qui alloient

(1) M. de Viomenil avoit rempli l'indignité de M. de Damas à la Martinique. Il étoit d'abord de retour en France, et M. de Damas, dans son gouvernement, quand les Mémoires de l'Assemblée du premier, lui se plaignent du second, tous les chefs possibles se sont réunis en juragend.

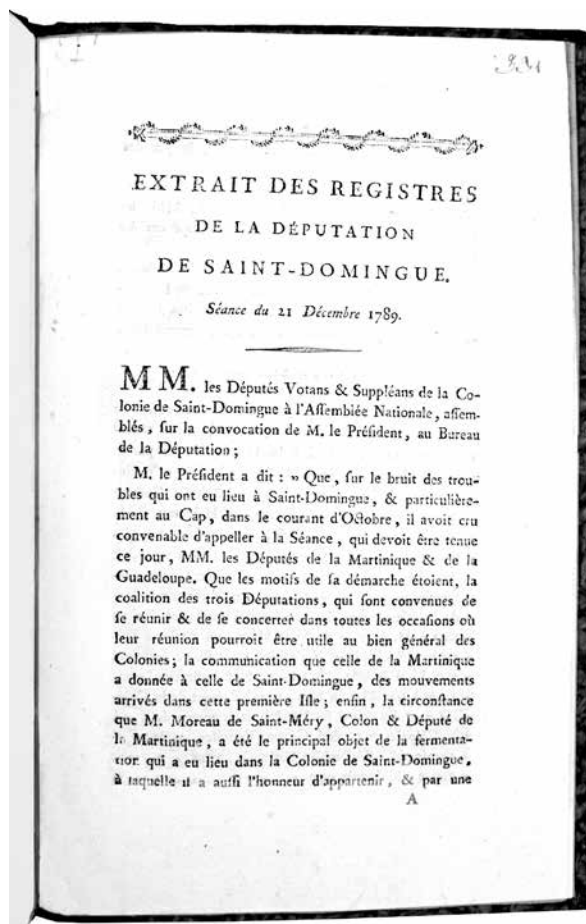
MARTINIQUE BLOODSHED QUELLED BY GOVERNOR

96. [BLANCHETIÈRE-BELLEVUE, Jacques-Honoré.] *Refutation complete des accusations portées par MM. Ruste et Corio, députés de la ville de Saint-Pierre, contre M. de Damas.*

[Paris: G.A. Rochette. 1790.] First edition. 4to (19 x 24cm) 13, [1]pp., drop-head title, very good in modern sponge-patterned boards in period style, spine with leather label titled in gilt.

First edition, rare, of this report defending the conduct of the governor of the Windward Islands, Claude-Charles de Damas (1731-1805), with regard to his handling of the violent insurrection and massacre on the French Caribbean island colony of Martinique at a festival on 3 June 1790: "on assassinait dans la ville de Saint-Pierre ... quatorze mulâtres et trois blancs ... cette catastrophe, qui mettoit la Colonie en grand danger ... à l'effet de purger la ville de Saint-Pierre, des brigands ... M. de Damas y marcha à la tête des planteurs, des troupes réglées et des mulâtres libres ..." The mutinous disorder on Martinique threatened the old social and racial hierarchies connecting the white planters, the free *gens du couleur*, the soldiers of the Martinique Regiment, the poor *Petits blancs* and the slave population. The text, which refutes attacks on Damas point by point, appears to have been compiled by the sugar plantation owner and militia officer Jacques-Honoré Blanchetière-Bellevue (1749-1811), "député extraordinaire de la Martinique."

Roquincourt 348; Sabin 5850; Martin & Walter 3535. OCLC locates 3 copies only (British Library; Hamilton College Library; Bibliothèque municipale Lyon).



ABOLITION OF SLAVERY ON SAINT-DOMINGUE OPPOSED

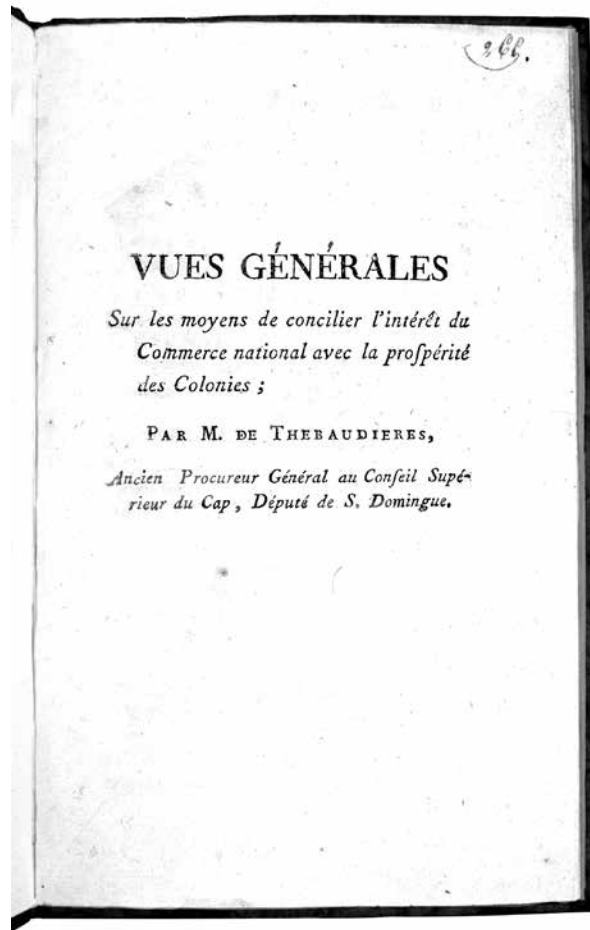
97. [MOREAU DE SAINT-MÉRY, Médéric Louis Élie.] *Extrait des registres de la députation de Saint Domingue. Séance du 21 décembre 1789.*

[Paris, Clousier. 1789.] First edition. 8vo (12.5 x 20cm) 23, [1]pp., drop-head title, very good in modern sponge-patterned boards in period style, spine with leather label titled in gilt.

First edition, rare, of this report on investigations into the lawyer and civil servant Médéric Louis Élie Moreau de Saint-Méry (1750-1819), accused of planning to undermine order on Saint-Domingue and ruin plantation owners by calling for the complete abolition of slavery, "l'affranchissement absolu des nègres," in the French Caribbean colonies. A significant literary figure, Moreau de Saint-Méry was born on the island of Martinique and resided on Saint-Domingue in the 1790s, writing a number of important colonial ethnographic works, including one on the subject of Afro-Caribbean dance. He also enjoyed a brief sojourn in America, setting up a bookshop in Philadelphia. Ironically, far from being an abolitionist, he was a plantation owner and vocal advocate for the rights of planters – in 1791 he was involved in drafting the French law that allowed slavery to continue. The content here includes much discussion on the topic of abolition, mentioning the abolitionist society *Les Amis des Noirs* and the ideas of anti-slavery agitators including l'Abbe Henri Grégoire (1750-1831).

Martin & Walter 16316. OCLC locates 3 copies only (British Library; Cornell University; Bibliothèque nationale de France).

£750



PLANTATION ECONOMICS & SLAVERY ON SAINT-DOMINGUE

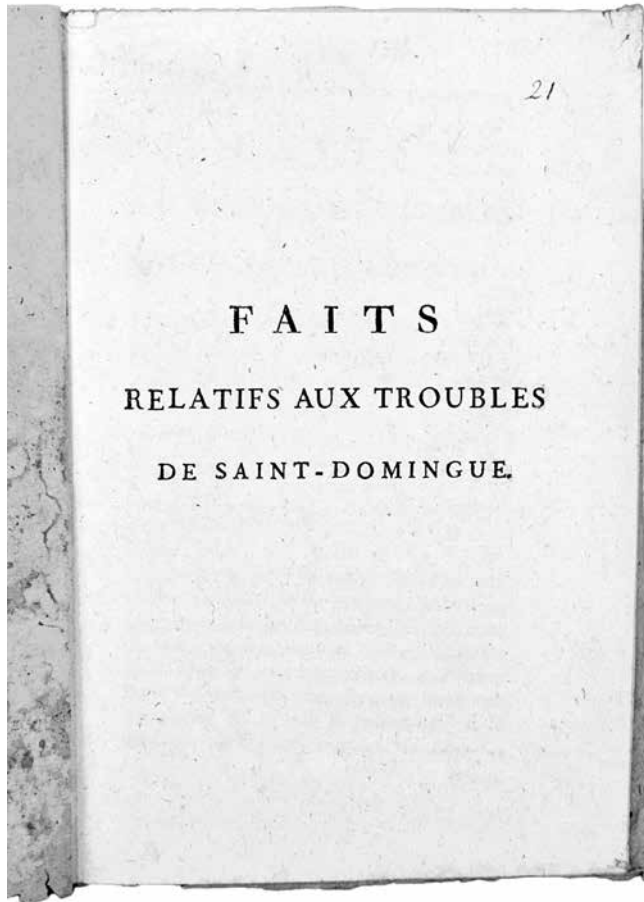
98. THÉBAUDIÈRES, Pierre-André-François Viau de. Vues générales sur les moyens de concilier l'intérêt du commerce national avec la prospérité des colonies ...

[Paris, Demonville. 1790.] 8vo (12 x 19.5cm) 23, [1]pp., very good in modern sponge-patterned boards in period style, spine with leather label titled in gilt.

The author, a former attorney general at Cap-François on the French Caribbean island colony of Saint-Domingue, offers economic arguments to balance colonial interests and those of mainland France. Proposals for managing grain price fluctuations are included together with much discussion on the topic of slavery in the plantation economy, with arguments in favour of regulation rather than abolition of the slave trade, on account of the damage it would inflict on the French economy.

Martin & Walter 32364; Sabin 95295; Bissainthe 8129; Hogg, The African slave trade, 2014. OCLC locates 6 copies only (British Library; New York Public Library; Bibliothèque nationale de France; Stony Brook University; University of Illinois Chicago; University of Florida).

£750



SAINT-DOMINGUE SLAVE REVOLT OF 1791

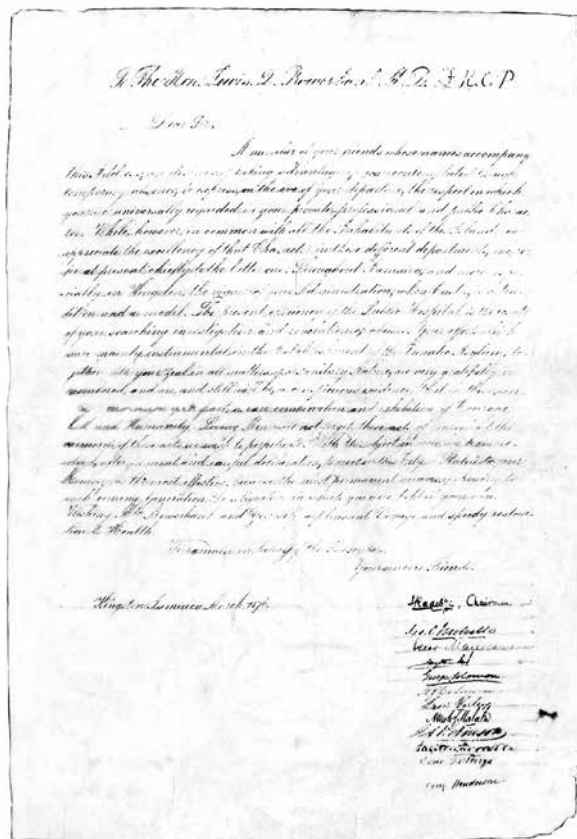
99. [BORÉ, citoyen.] Faits relatifs aux troubles de Saint-Domingue.

[Paris, De l'Imprimerie du Patriote François. 1792.] First edition. 8vo. (12.5 x 19cm) 15, [1]pp., very good in contemporary marbled paper wrapper, light wear to extremities.

First edition, scarce, of this pamphlet discussing the circumstances and implications of the slave revolt on the French Caribbean island colony of Saint-Domingue in August 1791. The writer identifies himself as a planter named Boré, resident in the Antilles since 1763, owner of a sugar plantation with 21 slaves. He presents his report to the Colonial Committee of the National Assembly, describing the uprising that rocked the colony and criticising the abolitionist group the Société des Amis des Noirs for spreading seditious rumours and encouraging the rebellion.

Bissainthe 4837; Sabin 6423; Roquincourt 402.

£650



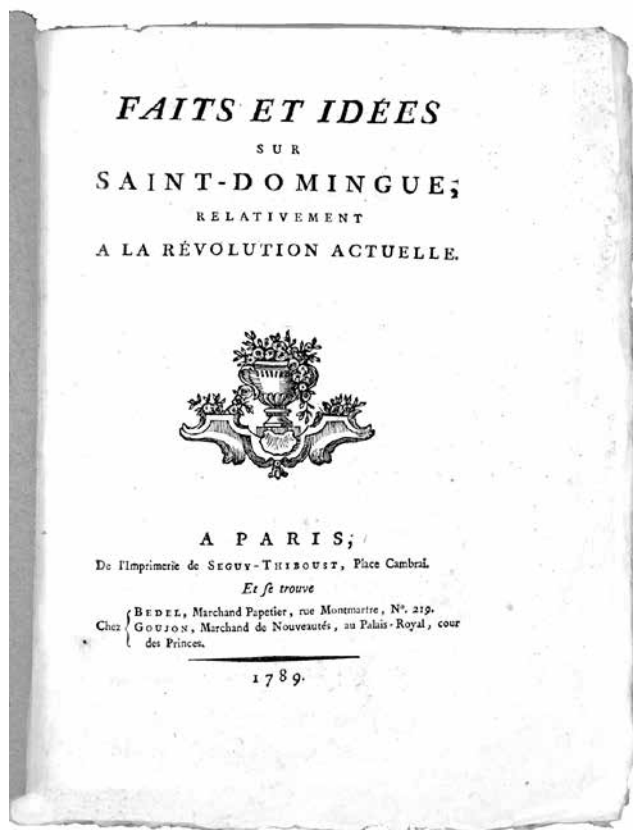
PIONEER OF JAMAICAN HOSPITALS & SANITATION

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

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

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

£450



PLANS FOR FRENCH CARIBBEAN COLONY POST REVOLUTION

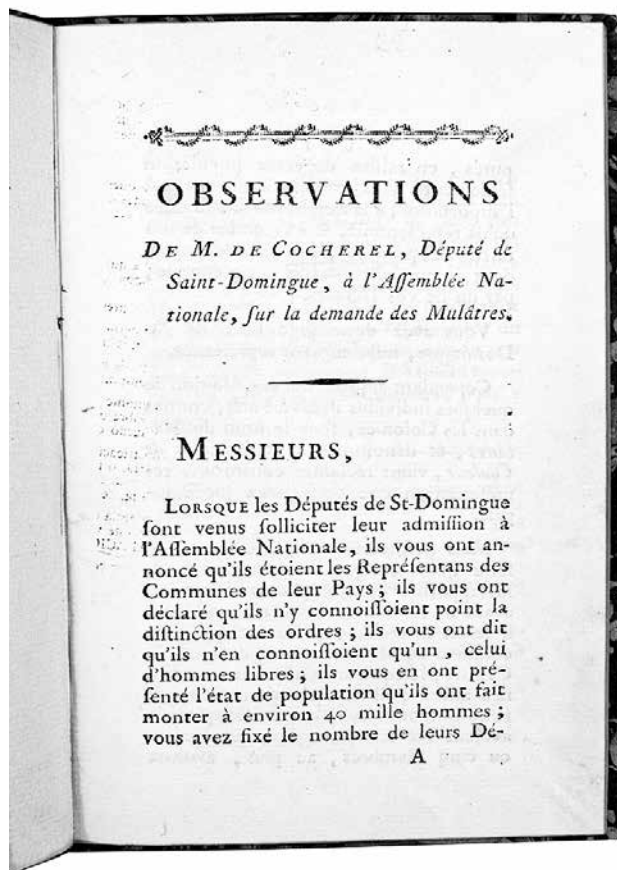
101. [SAINT-DOMINGUE.] *Faits et idées sur Saint-Domingue, relativement à la révolution actuelle.*

A Paris, de l'imprimerie Seguy-Thiboust ... chez Bedel ... Goujon. 1789. First edition. 4to (21.5 x 27cm) 40pp., a fine, crisp, uncut copy in contemporary stab-sewn blue paper wrapper, some light wear to extremities.

First edition, scarce, of this significant pamphlet concerning proposals for the organisation and government of the French Caribbean colony of Saint-Domingue in the immediate aftermath of the French Revolution. The content includes statistical information on the population in the different parishes of the island, ideas for models of local government and proposals for a constitution for the colony. The various competing interests of planters, the militia, the judiciary, merchants and government officials are examined. The final sections consider the position of the enslaved population and the prospects for abolition of slavery, also offering a lengthy examination of the legal situation of the free mixed-race inhabitants of the island post revolution.

Bissainthe 5784; Monglond I, 232; Sabin 75122. OCLC locates 7 copies only (Harvard University; John Carter Brown Library; University of Texas; British Library; Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin; Zentralbibliothek Zürich; Bibliothèque nationale de France). Not traced in Hogg, *The African Slave Trade*.

£1250



STATUS OF MIXED-RACE POPULATION OF SAINT-DOMINGUE

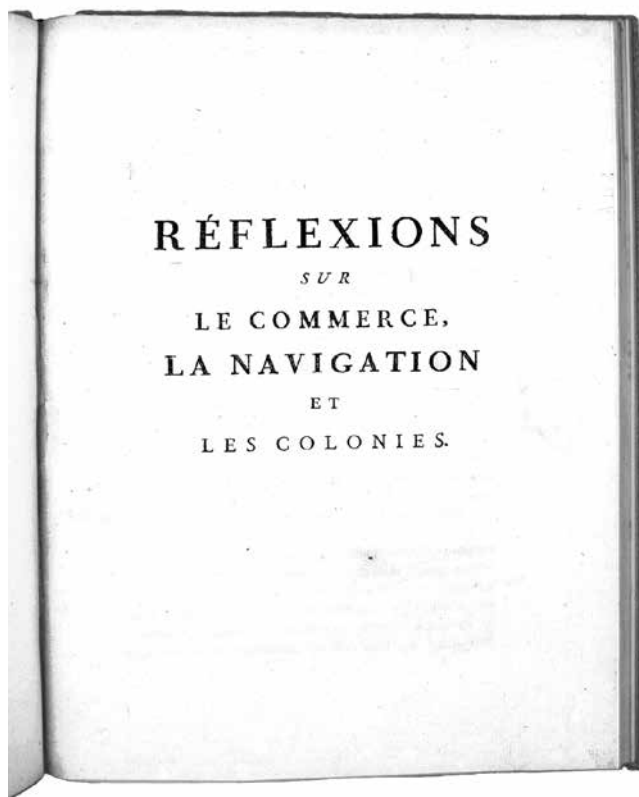
102. COCHEREL, Nicolas-Robert de. *Observations de M. de Cocherel, député de Saint-Domingue, à l'Assemblée Nationale, sur le demande des Mulâtres.*

[Paris, Imprimerie de Clousier. 1789.] First edition. 8vo (12 x 19cm) 12pp., drop-head title, very good in modern marbled boards in period style.

First edition, scarce, of this pamphlet in which Nicolas-Robert de Cocherel (1741-1826) argues against the demand by mixed-race colonists of the French Caribbean island colony of Saint-Domingue for representation in the National Assembly post French Revolution. In part he is replying to the arguments in support of citizenship for mixed-race residents of French colonies made by L' Abbé Henri Gregoire (1750-1831) in *Mémoire en faveur des gens de couleur ou sangmêlés de Saint-Domingue, et des autres isles françoises de d'Amérique*. (Paris, 1789).

Martin & Walter 7806; Roquincourt 689; Sabin 14053; Bissainthe 5152.

£1250



FRENCH MARITIME COMMERCE & THE SLAVE TRADE

103. [FOACHE, Stanislas.] *Réflexions sur le commerce, la navigation et les colonies.*
[Paris?, 1787.] First edition. 4to (19 x 24cm) [2], 64pp., a very good copy with wide margins, modern boards with gilt-titled leather spine label.

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

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

£1250



MILITARY POLICE ON HAITI – SIGNED BY PROMINENT LÉOPARDIN

104. [BACON DE LA CHEVALERIE, Jean-Jacques.] [Printed commission signed, appointing Jean-André Laforgue Desmangles provost general and inspector of constabulary of the military police of the Northern Province of Saint-Domingue.]

Cap-Français, Saint-Domingue, 8 January 1790. Printed commission, on single sheet of vellum (42 x 30cm) completed in manuscript, signed off by Bacon de la Chevalerie & two other officials, some dustmarking along old folds, official government stamp of Cap-Français, seal gone?, very good.

A rare survival, this document evokes the military government of the French Caribbean island colony of Saint-Domingue in 1790, at the eve of the onset of the Haitian Revolution that began with the slave revolts of August 1791. Printed on vellum, this large commission certificate appoints the coffee planter Jean-André Laforgue Desmangles as provost general and inspector of constabulary of the military police of the Northern Province of Saint-Domingue. It bears the signature of the prominent freemason and leading anti-abolitionist colonial official Jean-Jacques Bacon de la Chevalerie (1731-1821) in his capacity as president of the assembly of the Northern Province of Saint-Domingue. Later in the year he would become one of the foremost members of the Assembly of Saint-Marc, also known as the Léopardins, a group of planters who campaigned for independence for the colony, in particular resisting the French government decree of 15 May 1790 that granted equal rights to mixed-race residents of the island.

£950

FRENCH PLANTATION SUGAR BOUND FOR MARSEILLE



105. [SAINT-DOMINGUE.] [Bill of lading for a cargo of sugar and coinage bound from Cap-Français on Saint-Domingue to Marseille.]

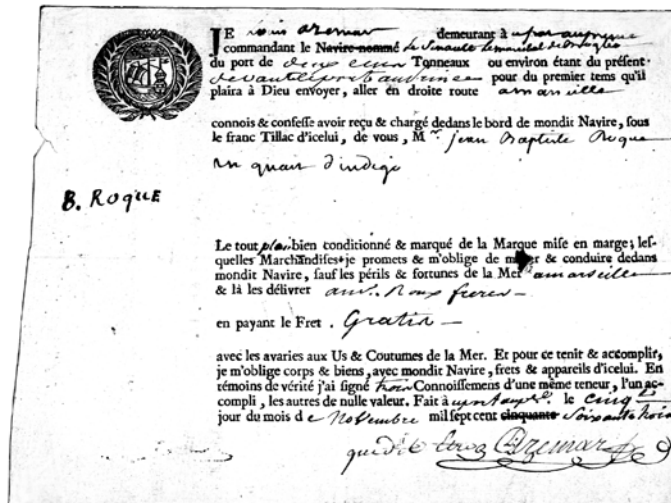
[Cap-Français, 6 March 1737.] Bill of lading, printed, on single sheet of paper, oblong 4to (20 x 16cm) initial woodcut of a ship, ink manuscript completions in French, old folds, very good.

This early eighteenth century French bill of lading records the

shipping of plantation sugar, "cinq ba[rri]ques sucre brut", and coinage from Cap-Français on the French Caribbean island colony of Saint-Domingue to the southern French port of Marseille. Dated 6 March 1737, the ship is noted as "La notre dame de deliverance", 300 tonnes, captain Jean Hercouet, the cargo to be delivered at Marseille to the prominent mercantile company MM. Jean-Baptiste Honoré Roux et C[ompagn] ie. A scarce survival from the first half of the eighteenth century.

£650

FRENCH CARIBBEAN COFFEE BOUND FOR MARSEILLE



106. [SAINT-DOMINGUE.] [Bill of lading for a cargo of coffee bound from Cap-Français on Saint-Domingue to Marseille.]

[Cap-Français, 23 December 1772.] Bill of lading, printed, on single sheet of paper, oblong 4to (22 x 18cm) initial woodcut of a ship, ink manuscript completions in French, old filing perforation, old folds, very good.

This eighteenth century French bill of lading displays a woodcut of a merchant vessel. It records the shipping of plantation coffee, "6 futailles de café" and coinage from Cap-Français on the French Caribbean island colony of Saint-Domingue, to the southern French port of Marseille. Dated 23 December 1772, the ship is noted as "St. Jean Baptiste", captain Moriset, the cargo to be delivered at Marseille to Madame Diant.

£450

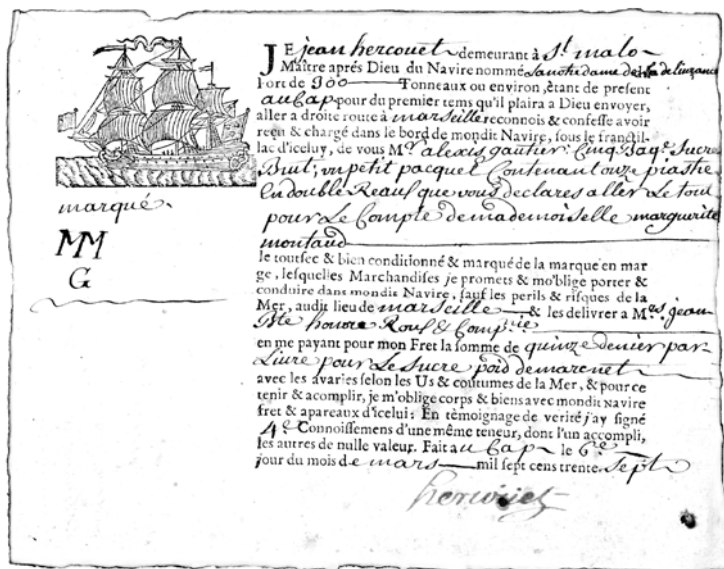
SUGAR FROM SAINT-DOMINGUE SHIPPED TO FRANCE

107. [SAINT-DOMINGUE.] [Bill of lading for a cargo of sugar and coffee bound from Port-au-Prince on Saint-Domingue to Marseille.]

[Port-au-Prince, 4 December 1765.] Bill of lading, printed, on single sheet of paper, oblong 4to (22 x 17cm) initial woodcut of a ship, ink manuscript completions in French, old folds, very good.

This eighteenth century French bill of lading displays a large woodcut of a merchant vessel. It records the shipping of plantation sugar, "trente trois barriques sucre brut, deux barriques sucre terré", and coffee, "un sac de café", from Port-au-Prince on the French Caribbean island colony of Saint-Domingue, to the southern French port of Marseille. Dated 4 December 1765, the ship is noted as "Le serrieux", 370 tonnes, 12 cannons, 33 men, captain Delmas, the cargo to be delivered at Marseille to the prominent mercantile company Roux Freres.

£650



INDIGO SHIPPED FROM PORT-AU-PRINCE TO FRANCE

108. [SAINT-DOMINGUE.] [Bill of lading for a cargo of indigo bound from Port-au-Prince on Saint-Domingue to Marseille.]

[Port-au-Prince, 5 November 1763.] Bill of lading, printed, on single sheet of paper, oblong 4to (21 x 16cm) initial woodcut of a ship, ink manuscript completions in French, old folds, very good.

This eighteenth century French bill of lading records the shipping of plantation indigo, "un quart d'indigo", from Port-au-Prince on the French Caribbean island colony of Saint-Domingue, to the southern French port of Marseille. Dated 5 November 1763, the ship is noted as "Le mareschal de Broglie", 200 tonnes, captain Azemar, the cargo to be delivered at Marseille to the prominent mercantile company Roux Freres.

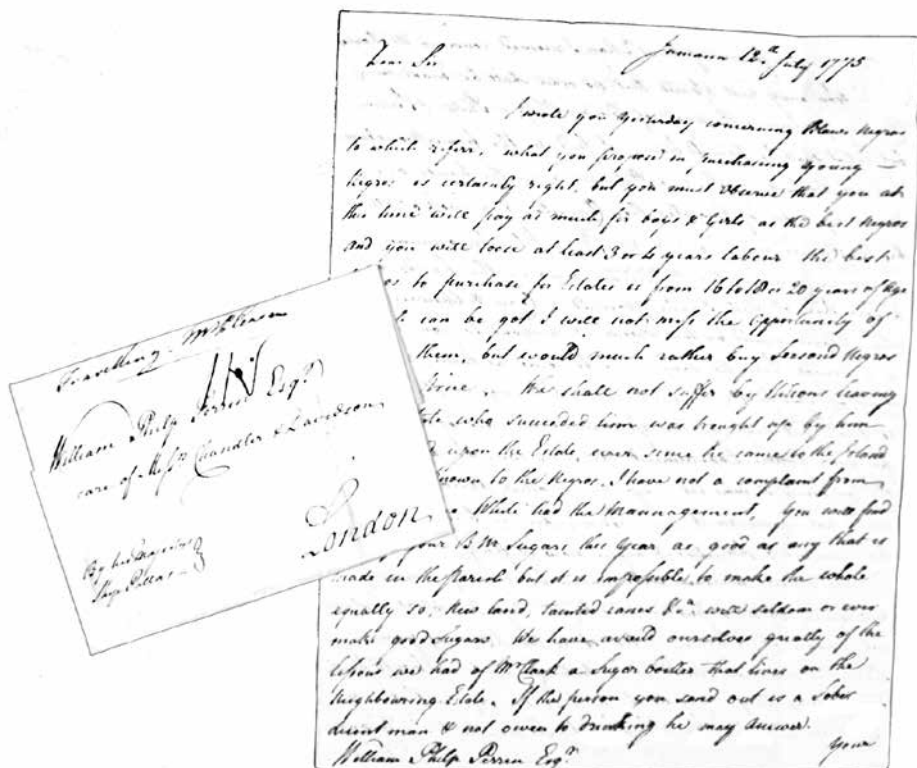
£450





Antigua, 18 April 1792. Autograph letter signed. Folio (25 x 40cm) 2 ¼ pages on bifolium, verso of second leaf with manuscript address panel, traces of red wax seal, stamped "Portsmouth Ship ...", endorsed "Frigate Blanche", old folds, very good.

A large folio Caribbean plantation newsletter penned from Antigua 18 April 1792 by Langford Lovell, sometime manager of Betty's Hope estate, addressed to Christopher [Bethell] Codrington (1764-1843), owner of sugar plantations on Antigua and Barbuda. Lovell describes storms on the islands of Sint Eustatius and St. Kitt's: "the island had been deluged in such a way as to destroy some estates, and the injury done to almost every one amount[ed] to thousands of pounds – many lives were lost, and whole houses carried into the sea." He mentions also in some detail the state of the postal service to the West Indies. The freeing of a number of slaves is noted in relation to a letter of attorney from his uncle Christopher Bethell, also discussion of "Uncle Bethell's opinion on the new invented cattle mills," hoping that they will "prevent the expence of a wind mill at Bolans [estate]." Lovell finishes by describing arrangements for shipping the "whole of the crop of sugar from Bolans [estate] and Jennings [estate]".



PURCHASING SLAVES FOR JAMAICAN PLANTATIONS

110. [LAING, Malcolm.] [Autograph letter signed to William Philip Perrin concerning the purchasing of slaves for his Jamaican plantations and legal matters concerning Perrin's estate interests.]

Jamaica, 12 July 1775. Autograph letter signed. 4to (18.5 x 22.5) [4] pages penned on bifolium, folded into separate wrapper/envelope with manuscript address panel penned to Perrin "care of Messrs. Chandler & Davidson ... London", old folds, very good.

Malcolm Laing (1718-1781), born on Eday, an island of Orkney in Scotland, became a prominent and wealthy attorney on Jamaica, his career centred on the plantation economy. Here he writes from Jamaica 12 July 1775 to William Philip Perrin Esq., the owner of substantial plantations on the island, including Blue Mountain, Vere and Grange Hill. Laing begins with his views on the purchasing of enslaved labourers: "what you propose in purchasing young negroes is certainly right, but you must observe that you at this time will pay as much for boys & girls as the best negroes and you will loose at least 3 or 4 years labour, the best negroes to purchase for estates is from 16 to 18 years of age if such can be got I will not miss the opportunity of buying them ...". Other details include measures to counter tainted sugar cane and a lengthy discussion of legal matters concerning various estates, including Serge Island, Mount Pleasant and Hall Head.

£750

Return of Work and Transactions on PARHAM LODGE ESTATE.
For the Month of *October* 18*38*

When Paid to Work Transferred	By what Means	For what Purpose	By what Means	For what Purpose
Wages	200	By what Means	200	For what Purpose
...
Total	200	Total	200	Total

CANE AND RATOONS FOR NEXT CROP		MOLASS MADE	
...
Total	...	Total	...

CANE AND RATOONS CUT		RUM MADE	
...
Total	...	Total	...

PRODUCE SENT FROM ESTATE		MOLASSES MADE	
...
Total	...	Total	...

ARTICLES RECEIVED ON ESTATE		MOLASSES MADE	
...
Total	...	Total	...

Received from Sir William Codrington 10/10/38
...

PRINTED ANTIGUA SUGAR PLANTATION REPORT

111. [ANTIGUA.] Return of work and transactions on Parham Lodge Estate. For the month of [October] 18[38].

Antigua, 10 November 1838. Printed return form. Folio (28 x 43cm) a bifolium with [2] printed form pages completed in manuscript & [1] page letter penned on recto of second leaf of bifolium, verso of second leaf with manuscript address panel & postal markings, old folds, very good.

A scarce example of a pre-printed plantation report form from an Antigua sugar estate, this records the "Return of work and transactions on Parham Lodge Estate. For the month of [October] 18[38]." Sections record "wages paid ... canes and ratoons for next crop ... sugar made ... rum made ... molasses made ... canes and ratoons cut ... produce sent from estate ... articles received on estate ... live stock account ... salaried servants on estate ... weather during month ... summary of work done ... condition of field and incidental remarks ..." Addressed to Robert Tudway Esquire in Wells in Somerset, also included on the second leaf is a newsletter penned by his estate manager Thomas Foote.

£450

PLEA FOR FREEDOM OF MIXED-RACE ENSLAVED WOMAN

112. DAVY, Godfrey. [Autograph letter signed to Sir William Codrington, requesting freedom for "Elizabeth Davy, a mulatto woman, now in your possession, on your estate called Betty's Hope ..."]

Antigua, 30 September 1779. Autograph letter signed. Folio (18 x 31cm) [1 ½] pages on bifolium, verso of second leaf with manuscript address panel, a few tiny repairs to old folds of blank second leaf, very good.

Writing from Antigua 30 September 1779, Godfrey Davy addresses the wealthy sugar plantation owner Sir William Codrington (1719-1792) resident at Dodington Park, Gloucestershire:

"Pardon the liberty I now take in writing you ... Elizabeth Davy, a mulatto woman, now in your possession, on your estate called Betty's Hope, being the daughter of my father Edward Davy, who some years ago acted as clerk on that plantation; now advanced in years, & who has been of signal service to the estate, wishes to be retired, not being able to undergo the fatigues she has formerly done; is solicitous to get her freedom, & for which reason, I now take upon me to address you - I would have done so long ago, but from the great promises of Mr Redhead; who has had many children by her, was disappointed, and to this moment left unsettled by him ..."

£750

Antigua 30 September 1779

Dear Sir, I have the honor to receive your letter of the 25th inst. in relation to the petition of a mulatto woman, now in your possession, on your estate called Betty's Hope, being the daughter of my father Edward Davy, who some years ago acted as clerk on that plantation; now advanced in years, & who has been of signal service to the estate, wishes to be retired, not being able to undergo the fatigues she has formerly done; is solicitous to get her freedom, & for which reason, I now take upon me to address you - I would have done so long ago, but from the great promises of Mr Redhead; who has had many children by her, was disappointed, and to this moment left unsettled by him ...

My dear Dan - I feel it a great pleasure to have heard from you by the last packet when I accidentally saw a paper of the 24th inst. mentioning the death of your old friend & by and concluded to write that you had at that time but much to attend to & to be able to write at all the compensation which we heard of from the agents & the Court was an answer to what we were able to do of the death of our poor Joe by the taking away of you & you have been very apprehensive that his death was continuing as to slavery matters have passed away without leaving any tidings of him to you that I think it would be desirable if possible to get some person of credit to ascertain who has the negro man & prudent man who attended him as if might possibly be known from him what was your last payment & intending this with the information that may be of some use to you I have thought that some more light upon a statement which someone entirely by mistake has given me of a double that there are many accomplished and captivating young women amongst the half-caste people both of the East & West cannot be doubted, such as would win the affections of a European in a stranger-land. So that is by no means improbable that Joe might intend to make such a marriage, at the same time so much villany is practised both in the East and West by this most mercenary class of people who prey like harpies upon every poor person who dies in these awful country that indeed I do not wonder that you should wish to investigate the intelligence of the harpies about your old friend especially as no letter has come from him.

PLANTER'S WIFE DESCRIBES DOMINICA FOLLOWING EMANCIPATION

113. BERTRAND, Frances Elizabeth. [Autograph letter signed to her brother Daniel Lee in London, providing an account of her views on the state of Dominica in the year following emancipation.]

Tabery, Dominica. 25 April 1839. Autograph letter signed. Folio (20 x 32cm) [3 1 / 2] pages on bifolium, verso of second leaf with address panel, postal stamps & black wax seal, old folds, very good.

The wife of Edmund Rufus Bertrand, planter on Dominica, Frances Elizabeth Bertrand (c.1797-1842), here writes from the Tabery Estate 25 April 1839, to her brother Daniel Lee in London, providing a lengthy summary of her views on the state of Dominica in the year following the emancipation of enslaved plantation labourers. The letter exemplifies the negative views of the abolition of slavery and antipathy to the progress towards increased racial integration that were held by some planters:

"... That there are many accomplished and captivating young women among the half-caste people both of the East and West cannot be doubted, such as would win the affections of a European in a stranger-land. So that is by no means improbable that Joe might intend to make such a marriage, at the same time so much villany is practised both in the East and West by this most mercenary class of people ... Two members of the Council who think themselves great people married women of color last year. They are invited to everyone but few people will go to their house, in Barbadoes is is still nearly banishment ... The new attorney general, Mr Charles Lloyd may be a very good lawyer but he is doing an immense deal of mischief however in the house of Assembly with the assistance of 7 or 8 men of color, by bringing in bills ... which hamper and embarrass the planters in every possible way ... The negroes have a great fear of the laws & if they were ruled wisely would do well here ... For the last three months they have at every estate been working worse & worse ... Their grounds in this woody island are devastated with rats, being neglected for so long a time ... At some of the estates under Mr Laidlaw there has been such difficulty in getting people to weed ... that they have been obliged to set fire to the cane fields to clear them ..."

[illegible]

ANTIGUA PLANTATION RECORDS – SLAVERY, SUGAR & SHIPPING

114. [TUDWAY.] An account of each freighters quota of loss on his invoice to make good the damages sustained by the ship Prince Frederick in her voyage to Antigua in 1749 ...

[Antigua?, 1749.] Manuscript, ink on paper. Folio (20 x 31cm) [1] page. [TOGETHER WITH]

Received from Mr. Joshua Crump the sum of two hundred and five pounds cash in full for two negroe men called Limerick and George and one negroe woman called Betty and her child sold and delivered for the use of Parham plantation ...

[Antigua, 19 November 1752.] Manuscript receipt. (16.5 x 10.5cm) signed by John Addis. [TOGETHER WITH]

Estate of Charles Tudway Esq. To Robert Baker. 1754 To making 2 compleat plans of your Parham plantation ...

[Antigua, 1754.] Manuscript invoice, ink on paper. (19.5 x 16.5cm) . [TOGETHER WITH]

Antigua. George the second ... To [Stephen Blizard Esqr Joshua Crump Esq.r Samuel Redhead Esq.r Francis Farley Esq.r Robert Banister Esq. And Charles Ram Porter gentleman] Greeting: we command you ... appear before our Justices of the Court of Common-Pleas ... for our said island, at the town of St. John, the [second] day of [April next] ... to testify ... wherein [John Addis is plaintiff and the executors of Clement Tudway are defendants ...]

[Antigua, 1754?] Printed court summons (30 x 12.5cm) completed in manuscript, signed off by "Nath. Gilbert". [TOGETHER WITH]

A list of white servants living on Parham plantation the 31 st December 1769.

[Antigua, 31 December 1769.] Manuscript, ink on paper. [1] page on bifolium. [TOGETHER WITH]

... An account of sugar made & dispos'd of from Parham plantation in the year 1770 ...

[Antigua, 1771.] Manuscript, ink on paper. Folio. (23 x 37cm) [2] pages. [TOGETHER WITH]

Shipped ... by [Francis Farley ...] in ... [the Blizard]... at anchor in the [harbour of St. John] ... bound for [London] ... [ten hogsheads of muscovado sugar on the ... account ... of ... Clement Tudway Esq.r ...

[Antigua, 2 June 1778.] Bill of lading (23.5 x 12.5cm) printed with manuscript completions. [TOGETHER WITH]

A list of negroes on the Old Work estate of Clement Tudway Esq taken Jan: 16th 1806 ...

[Antigua, 16 January 1806.] Manuscript, ink on paper. Folio (20 x 33cm) [4] pages on bifolium. [TOGETHER WITH]

An account of sugar made & disposed of from the estate of Clement Tudway crop 1806 ...

[Antigua, 1806.] Manuscript, ink on paper. 4to (20 x 23cm) [3]pages. [TOGETHER WITH]

Sales of [20] casks of sugar p[er] the [City of Edinburgh, W.m Cook [from] [Antigua] For acco.t of [Clement Tudway Esq.r] ...

[London, 24 June 1809.] Engraved form (47 x 18.5cm) [1] page, completed in manuscript. Together 10 documents, some old folds, all in a very good state of preservation.

These ten documents dating between 1749 and 1809 relate to the Antigua sugar plantations of Charles Tudway (1713-1770) and his son Clement Tudway (1734-1815), both members of parliament for Wells in Somerset. The estates mentioned are Parham and Old Work. Offering a sample of the type of documentation generated in the management of West Indian sugar plantations, included here are a receipt for the purchase of enslaved Africans dated 1752, a record of the white servants at Parham in 1769, several records of sugar and rum production, a bill of lading for shipping muscovado sugar from Antigua to London in 1778, and a four page list recording the names of the enslaved Africans "on the Old Work Estate of Clement Tudway Esq. Taken Jan. 16 th 1806" noted under the headings "able people ... old people ... infirm people", numbering in total 350 persons.

£4500

Duplicate - Original by the James Cocket -
 Antigua, June the 27th 1798 -
 Dear Sir,
 I send You a few lines by the Westward
 Packet, of which the above is a copy, & then acquainted You
 of our having had fine showers, & the weather continued very wet
 for a week after, which has made a great alteration in the face
 of the country, & the Cans have since grown in a most surprising
 manner, but the misfortune is, that there is not time enough
 for them to ripen properly for making Sugar to go by the
 August fleet - I tried a few ten days ago, at the Old Work, but
 they would not do at all, the juices being so poor as scarcely to
 make Sugar, shall therefore defer cutting any more, until
 the latter end of the month, when we must go on with them &
 make what Sugar we can to send away by the first of August
 fleet - At present it is impossible to say what it may be,
 but I hope not less than thirty Loads, & we shall be under the
 necessity of leaving two or three pieces at the New Work, due
 in young & growing, just, until the October, when, if we should
 not have any hurricanes or hard gales of wind, they may make
 something with which - Our young Cans for the next crop, are
 very promising & we stand a fair chance of doing very well
 next year, for had our Cans been as well established this time
 before months as it now is, we should have done extremely well,
 notwithstanding all the dry weather we had - I am lately
 favoured with Your Letter of the 25th of March, by which
 I was very glad to hear that the remainder of Your Sugar
 had turned out so well, particularly the thirty casks to Lewis
 J. J. J.

SUGAR CULTIVATION ON ANTIGUA PLANTATION

115. ELLIOT, Samuel. [Autograph letter signed, addressed to Clement Tudway at Wells concerning difficulties in sugar production on his Antigua estates.]

[Antigua, 27 June 1798 & second copy of letter penned Antigua, 17 June 1798.] Autograph letter signed. 4to (20 x 25.5cm) [3] pages on bifolium, verso of second leaf with manuscript address panel & postal markings, old folds, very good.

Samuel Elliot writes from Antigua 27 June 1798, updating the plantation owner Clement Tudway (1734-1815), member of parliament for Wells in Somerset, on difficulties with sugar production on his estates: "the weather continued very wet for a week, which has made a great alteration in the face of the country and the canes have since grown in a most surprising manner, but the misfortune is that there is not time enough for them to ripen properly for making sugar to go by the August fleet. I tried a few ten days ago at the Old Work, but they would not do at all, the juices being so poor as scarcely to make sugar. I shall therefore defer cutting any more until the latter end of the month ... what little sugar they made is so bad that I believe I must turn it to the Still House for rum ... if we should not have any gales of wind the canes we have left must make something of consequence ..."



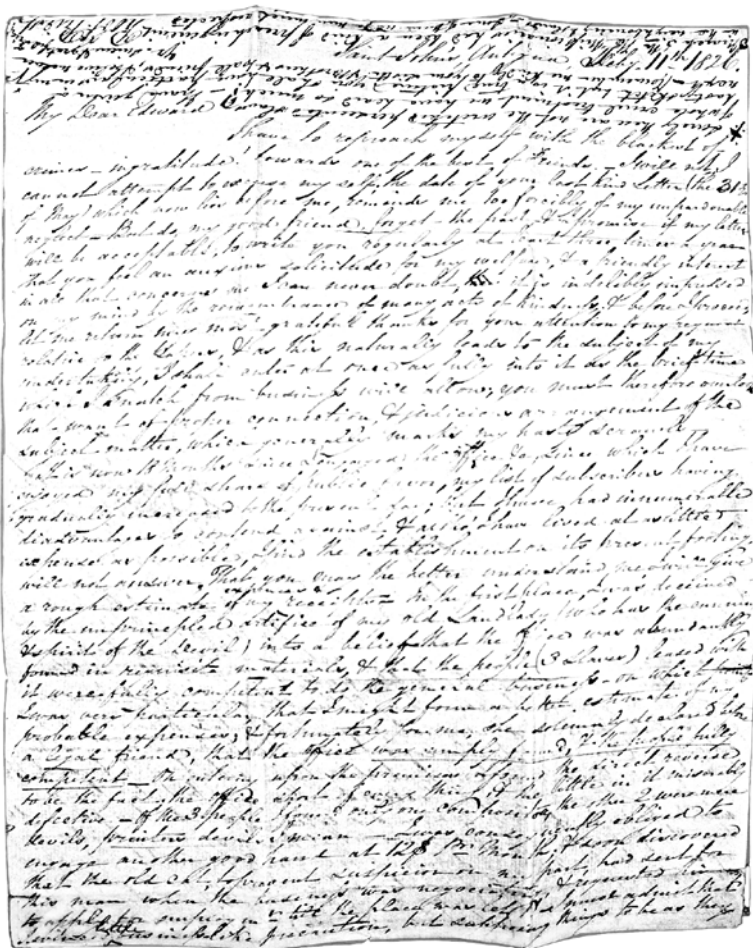
MANAGEMENT OF ANTIGUA SUGAR PLANTATION

116. FARLEY, William. [Autograph letter signed, to Clement Tudway, reporting his opinions on the performance of Tudway's recent plantation managers.]

[Antigua, 15 May 1775.] Autograph letter signed. Folio (20 x 32cm) [2] pages on bifolium, verso of second leaf with manuscript address panel, old folds, small marginal tear to second leaf from seal opening (not affecting text), very good.

This lengthy letter was penned from Antigua 15 May 1775 by William Farley, attorney to plantation owner Clement Tudway (1734-1815), member of parliament for Wells in Somerset. Tudway owned the Parham sugar estate, amongst others. Farley, owner of a neighbouring plantation, must have been asked for his opinion concerning Tudway's recent managers, as he provides a detailed analysis of their performance here: "You ask if it was well done by Mr Walton to leave canes on your plantation last year, sufficient to make 100 hogsheds of sugar (the canes would have made much more now). I must candidly tell you it was not well done to leave so many. When I found that it was not likely that all your canes would be reaped I repeatedly spoke to Mr Walton ... Mr Crump was there when I first became one of your father's attorneys. He was placed there by Mr Miller, who did not know anything of plantation affairs. I believe Mr Crump was an honest man, but he was not a planter, nor did he know much of any sort of business, but as your father seemed pleased and never asked my opinion of him ... I was silent ... Mr. Carter succeeded him. He was a good planter but was so dissipated a man that never attended to business of any sort ... Some of your land, from the nature of the soil will not make good sugar; but some, I think, ought to make better than is made from it ..."

£750



PRINTER OF THE ANTIGUA FREE PRESS

117. [PRIEST, Robert.] [Autograph letter signed to Edward P. Clerk in Wymondham, Norfolk, concerning the setting up of a newspaper business in Saint John's, Antigua.]

Saint John's, Antigua, 11 February 1826. Autograph letter signed. 4to (20 x 25cm) [3 1/ 2] pages on bifolium, second leaf with manuscript address panel, postal markings & a few small tears from seal opening touching a few letters but not affecting sense of text, a few tiny tears along old folds, very good.

This substantial letter from Antigua dated 11 February 1826 was penned by Robert Priest, a recent immigrant to the West Indies. He set up the newspaper the *Antigua Free Press* (1826-1830) on the island, and here, writing to his friend Edward P. Clerk, in Wymondham, Norfolk, provides a detailed overview of the challenges and financial necessities of running a printing business in the Caribbean: “it is now 18 months since I engaged the office & c., since which I have enjoyed my full share of public favour, my list of subscribers having gradually increased to the present day; but I have innumerable disadvantages to contend against ... I will give you a rough estimate of my receipts ... In the first place I was deceived by the unprincipled artifice of my old landlady ... into a belief that the office was abundantly found in requisite materials, & that the people (3 slaves) leased with it were fully competent to do the general business ...” Priest then proceeds to record his expenses, disbursements and income, together with outlining other matters concerning his new life in Antigua. A superb letter concerning the subject of printing in the West Indies.

£1750

Betty's Hope 5th April 1831

Sir Bethell

In the event of the Rioters coming before the Codringtons, and the news being spread abroad of the fires and troubles in this island. I think it best to inform you by this opportunity of all your property being safe. The bone of contention is the Sunday market, the legislature, goaded on by the Clergy, goaded by the Society, have passed an Act for its abolition, without awarding any other times to the negroes for that purpose, the negroes say if you will not let us market on Sunday as our forefathers have ever done, you must give us Saturday. In these disturbing times it is well known there is not a proprietor in the island that can afford to give up 1/6 of the labour on his property, neither do all the negroes ever attend the Market on one day. It is estimated that about 5000 of the negroes in the island usually attend the Market on Sunday. I therefore with some free-
-holders in my neighbourhood give 500 of my 1000 the day in the Week, as I can best spare them and they are well satisfied, as they must work better later for their

ANTIGUA SUNDAY MARKET REBELLION OF 1831

118. JARRITT, Robert. [Autograph letter signed to Sir Christopher Bethell Codrington Bart. at Dodington, Gloucestershire, updating him with news from the plantation Betty's Hope concerning the Sunday Market Rebellion.]

Betty's Hope. [Antigua.] 5 April 1831. Autograph letter signed. 4to (18.5 x 23cm) [3] pages on bifolium, verso of second leaf with manuscript address panel, small tear from seal opening touching a few letters but not affecting sense of text, old folds, very good.

Writing from Betty's Hope sugar plantation on Antigua 5 April 1831, Robert Jarritt sends an update to the wealthy estate owner Sir Christopher Bethell Codrington (1764-1843) in Gloucestershire. The subject is the Sunday Market Rebellion of March 1831: "... the news being spread abroad of the fires and troubles in this island I think it best to inform you ... of all your property being safe. The bone of contention is the Sunday markets. The legislature ... have passed an Act for its abolition without awarding any other time to the negroes for that purpose. The negroes say if you will not let us market on Sunday as our forefathers have very done, then you must give us Saturday. In these disturbing times it is well known that there is not a proprietor in the island that can afford to give up 1/6 of the labour on his property ... They returned home at night and no doubt being instigated by the hucksters, who are the receivers of all sorts of property and will lose much of their profits, they commenced firing the canes ... Three or four estates suffered on Sunday night, more on Monday. Elliotts just above us, Collins. Tudways Parham Hill below us and 6 or 8 to windward. Our negroes remained firm. I told the head men, if anything happened to the estate they would suffer for it, that they must appoint watches and go from one to another ... Many prisoners were taken, some setting fires ... We had no fires after Tuesday night. They got tired of it and the troops were too sharp upon them ... we are now wishing for Martial Law to cease ..."

HAITIAN REVOLUTION - CORRESPONDENCE FROM SAINT-DOMINIQUE

119. [GUÉRAULT, Louis.] [A group of twenty-one autograph letters signed, addressed to his sister, reporting principally on events on the French Caribbean island colony of Saint-Domingue.]

[Saint-Domingue (Saint-Marc; Le Cap); Philadelphia; Santiago de Cuba.] [1792-1805.] 21 autograph letters signed, in French. 4to, approximately [90] pages of text in total, together with 1 additional letter, 4to, addressed to Guérault, some old tears with occasional loss of words, some light dustmarking & edge-fraying, legible throughout, manuscript address panels, postal markings, old folds, overall in a very good state of preservation.

Penned between 1792 and 1805, the contents of these twenty-one letters, in total approximately ninety pages of text, are concerned principally with events on the French Caribbean island colony of Saint-Domingue during the Haitian Revolution. Written variously at Saint-Marc (3 letters) and Le Cap (10 letters) on Saint-Domingue, Philadelphia (6 letters) and St. Jago de Cuba (1 letter), by Louis Guérault, they are addressed to his sister, Mme. Bazin (later Sauger), resident normally on Saint-Domingue, but temporarily living at various addresses in the vicinity of Tours.

Themes discussed concern the status of the enslaved population, the evolution of the Haitian Revolution, and the future prospects for the French planter community. Guérault expects initially, in the early 1790s, that order will be restored. Following a stay in Philadelphia he returns Le Cap in 1798 to inquire about his sister's affairs and her interests in relation to her relatives, the Bazin-Delongval family. He considers investing in coffee plantations, but events in 1801 change his opinion: [Approximate translation from the French:] "You know how much I loved this country and you must judge by my account what it is today" ... "Because the country is lost, the evil without remedy ... 20 thousand men have perished in eight months and we have been in a much more alarming state for two months in particular. The insurrection, which was only partial, began to become general. Everything is burned, ravaged, devastated; the blacks no longer fight for freedom, it is as desperate men that they fight and everything falls prey to this blind fury. We cannot go out three leagues into the plains without running the risk of being kidnapped, and we will soon be confined to the towns... The sentries at the gates of Port-au-Prince have been killed, the South has just revolted, and all this country will soon offer nothing but ashes ..." (15 November 1799 & 27 September 27 1801). Faced with widespread brigandry, the ravaging of the army by disease and the murder of his sister's brother-in-law, Guérault flees to Cuba to avoid the ensuing massacres. These letters represent a valuable unpublished resource offering a vivid account of this tumultuous period on Saint-Domingue.

£7500



Les habitants du Sénégal présentant leurs dévances à la France

L'AFRIQUE ET LE PEUPLE AFFRIQUAIN,

CONSIDÉRÉS

Sous tous leurs rapports avec notre Commerce
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L'Histoire Politique & Morale des Nègres, leur caractère, leur génie, leurs mœurs & leur gouvernement ; beaucoup d'anecdotes qui n'ont été rapportées par aucun Voyageur ; l'état de notre Commerce dans cette Contrée. Le tout présenté sous un point de vue, de Politique & de Morale. De l'abus des privilèges exclusifs, & notamment de celui de la Compagnie du Sénégal.

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L'histoire Vient peut paraître au grand jour.

Et

A PARIS,

Chez DESSENNE, Libraire, au Palais Royal, n°. 3,
& chez les Marchands de Nouveautés.

M. DCC. LXXXIX.

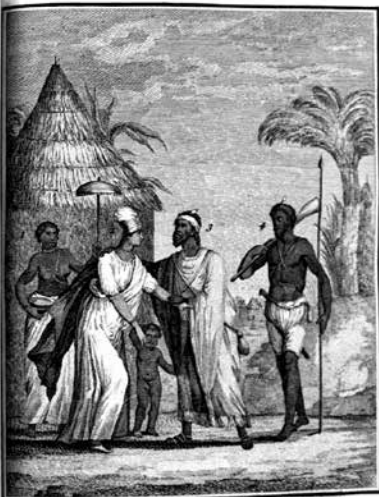
(46)

qu'ils en attachent à l'union conjugale & à la fécondité. En France, les hommes usés de bonne heure & dépravés, ont besoin des accessoires qui entourent une jolie femme pour être émus ; tandis qu'au Sénégal où ils conservent jusques dans un âge avancé toute la vigueur de la jeunesse, ils dédaignent tous ces petits stimulans & vont droit au fait, parce qu'ils sont toujours brûlés de desirs. Aussi sommes-nous des nains en comparaison de ces hommes-là qui sont bien réellement les enfans de la nature.

Le costume des Sénégalaises est simple & commode : il consiste en une grande pagne (1) dont elles s'enrourent depuis la ceinture jusques aux pieds, & une autre pagne quelles jettent négligemment sur les épaules. Les Signares (2)

(1) Pagne est un morceau d'étoffe de coton ou de soie d'environ trois quarts de large & d'une aune & demie de long, avec une frange à chaque bout.

(2) Signare dérive de Signora ; mot introduit par les Portugais qui font les premiers Européens qui ont paru sur ces côtes.



1. Nègre en costume 3. Marché au Palais du Peuple
2. Signare de l'île de Louis 4. Nègre armé au fusil



* Voilà comme les Maures prennent les Esclaves.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE & SENEGAL

120. LAMIRAL, Dominique Harcourt. L'Affrique et le peuple Affriquain, considérés sous tous leurs rapports avec notre commerce & nos colonies ... dédié au commerce & aux colons français.

A Paris, chez Dessenne. 1789. First edition. 8vo (13 x 20.5cm) [8], 399, [1]pp., with half-title, 4 full-page engraved plates (including frontispiece), two engraved headpieces & large engraved folding plan, nineteenth century armorial bookplate "H[enri?]. Tronchin", some light paper toning, very good in contemporary French calf-backed speckled, painted boards, spine ruled in gilt with gilt-titled morocco label, light wear to extremities.

First edition of this substantial work on the African slave trade and Senegal in West Africa by Dominique Harcourt Lamiral (d.1795), agent for the French colonial Compagnie de la Guyane from 1779.



A large portion of the book concerns a detailed description the slave trade in Senegal (pp.157-265), while Lamiral also includes a lengthy attack on the abolitionist group the Société des Amis des Noirs (pp. 368-399). The content includes a petition by Lamiral addressed to the French government protesting against the exclusive trading privileges granted to the Compagnie du Sénégal. Some history of French trade with the colony is also supplied, together with a description of the country, inhabitants and other geographical and ethnographic information. The large folding engraved plate includes a view of Fort St. Louis, a map of Senegal and a plan of L'Isle St. Louis, all after Lamiral's drawings. The other plates include depictions of the peoples of Senegal and the capturing of slaves. A scarce work and one that is rarely found complete and in very good condition, as here.

Hogg, The African Slave Trade, 166.

£4500

