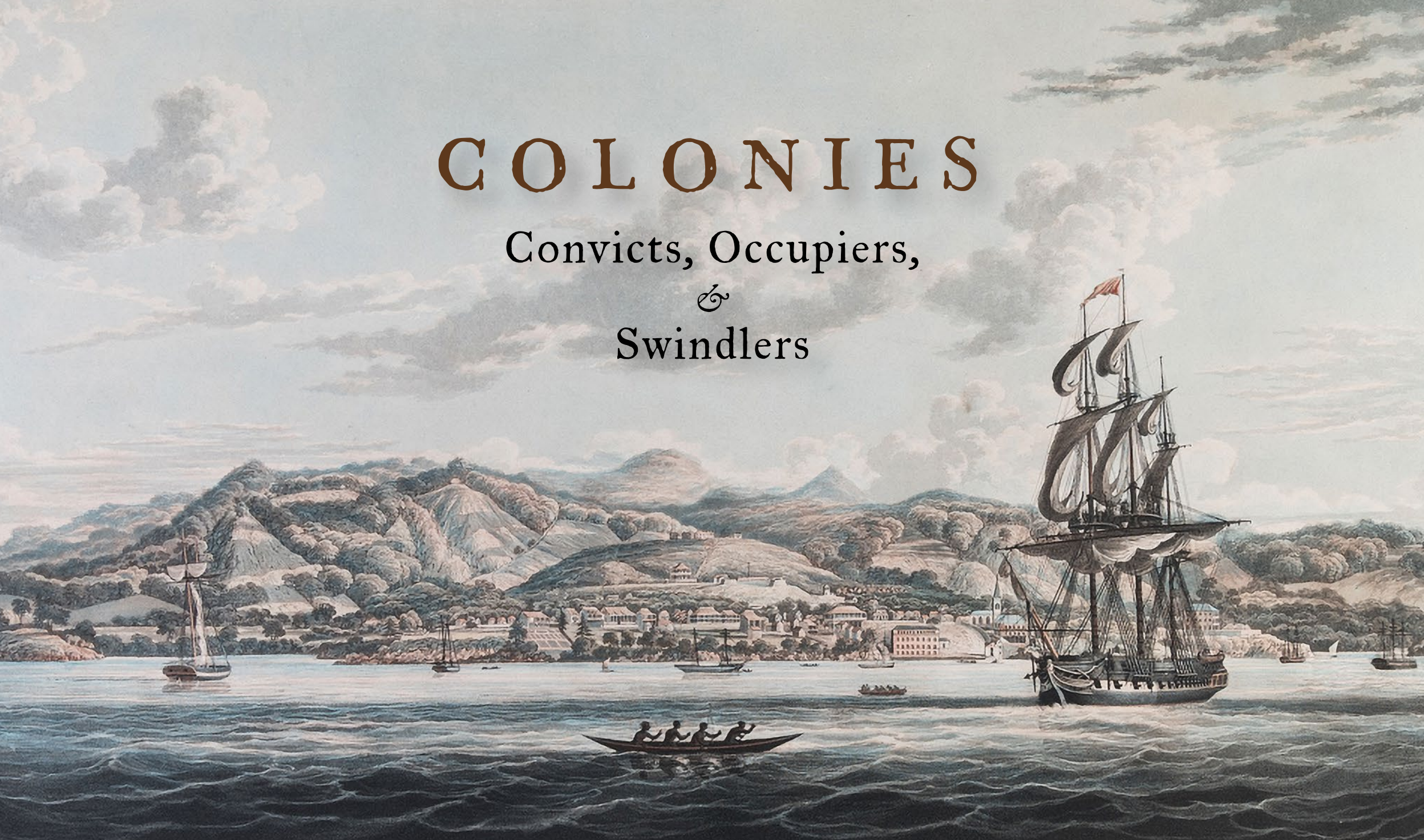


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Above: item 21,

ENDO; *Taiwan banchi shashin-cho*—Views of Campaign against the Aborigines in Formosa

Cover: item 7, DUNCAN & MCARTHUR; *Sierra Leone*

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mo Señora

Señora mía en el Havano del
Capitán Diego Sanchez y Salto de
Pueso el Día 6 de Agosto de este Año,
El q^{ta} a S. de Toledo y Scipolo fue
aquel tpo. Ya sea con la Señora
Leste y Sdozpa cha a cargo del Cap^{ta}
Mig^{de} Aznar, para mi obligación
a Regencia a S. quanto de care
Semana en el canal Salto y
que la mia, entoda, Dicitanda. Le
daba a S. Precep^{ta} de Sumo a q^{ta}
de en que a credito el Seguro de
mi Rendida obediencia y
D^{os} Señores del cargo de mi Señora
Juan Bay^{ta} de Maracaiba Cap^{ta}
y parache a S. Inque el Señor Sacer
Puso todo la Copnata en q^{ta} Navegar
el Día 11 de Sept^{re} de este Año. Hic
el Hoja Remitiendo la Plata de
M. a este Puerto. no sepudo conse
gubr. q^{ta} Lo que la Comprehension del
Reconosco y La estimoria de la
Junta y Remite el Comis^{ta} y Coniada
omite mi comedad. La Señora de
de daa q^{ta} a S. Solo a S. de la
Como lo Hago Obediencia y
Su Piedad y en esta contra tpo
en lo que establece de la Piedad
pues solo Hicieron de Añada, pa
ra con Nancho y Piedad
para el S. a los cuerdos
y Monicaron la Intendencia

News of an English Colony at Mobile & The Extermination of the Scotch Colony at Darien

1 PINEDO (Francisco de). ALS to the Duke of Medina Sidonia, in which he gives news of the movements of various fleets.

Manuscript in ink. Bifolium with address panel. 3, [1]pp. Folio. Some pale stains not affecting legibility. Veracruz, 13th November, 1699. £9,500*

A fantastic survival: this contemporary report concerning Spanish actions against perceived pirates challenging their colonial possessions in the Caribbean. Importantly, it gives news of the Scotch Colony at Darien and the English colony at Mobile, Alabama.

The Spanish naval Captain, Don Francisco de Pinedo [here spelled Pineda], reports back to Juan Claros Pérez de Guzman, 11th Duke of Medina Sidonia (1642–1713), with news of various Spanish fleets in the West Indies. He also describes efforts to resist what the Spanish considered to be unlawful attempts at colonization, including the Scots at Darien. **Whilst Paterson and the other architects of the expedition saw this initiative as a lawful commercial endeavour, as far as the Spanish were concerned, it was piracy.** Still haunted by the memory of Captain Morgan's raids, their zero tolerance policy towards the Scots ultimately led to the arrest of a Captain Pilkington, who was sent to Spain as a prisoner, and were it not for the intervention of King William, would have been hanged for piracy. General Don Manuel de Zavala, whose fleet had been dispatched to reinforce Pensacola Bay against the French, arrived at Darien after the first expedition had evacuated:

[translation]: "Don M. de Zavala left this port [Veracruz] with the ships under his command, to exterminate the Scotch at Darien [Darien] and these [the Scots] ... demolished the fort they had built there, and leaving the place unfit for occupation returned to the Island of San Thomas to continue their practice of piracy in America."

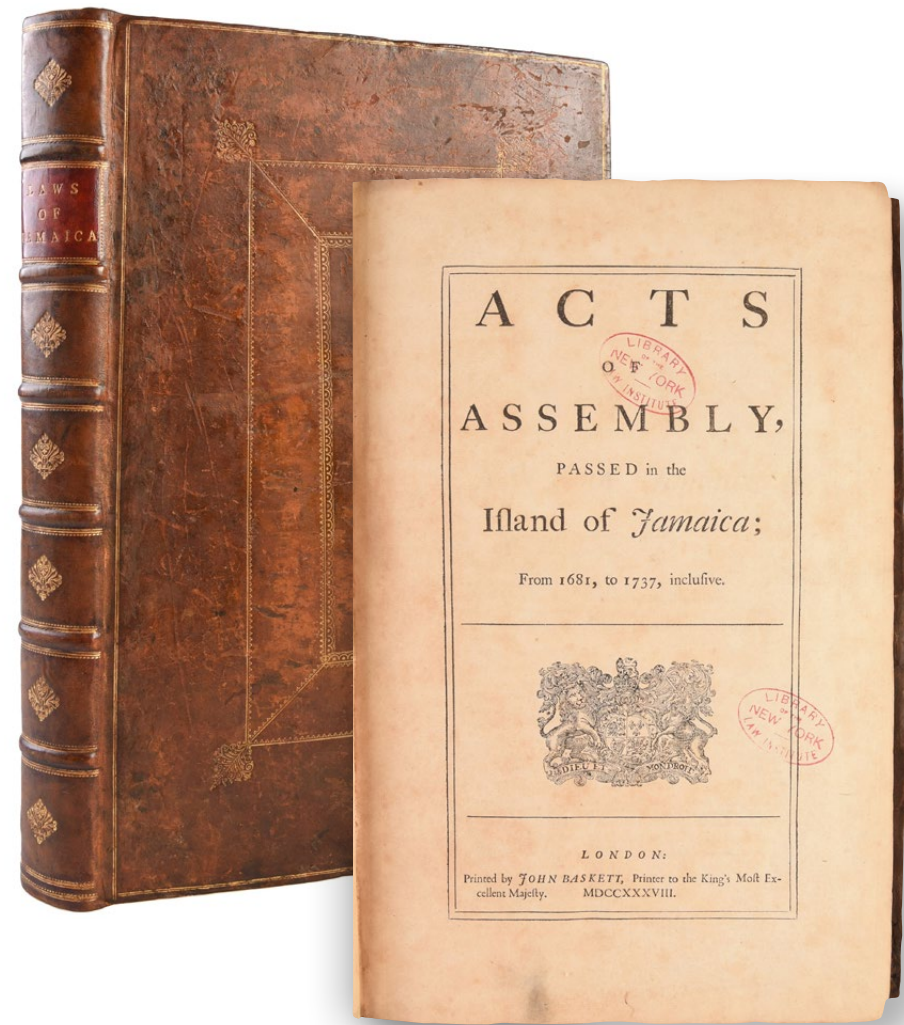
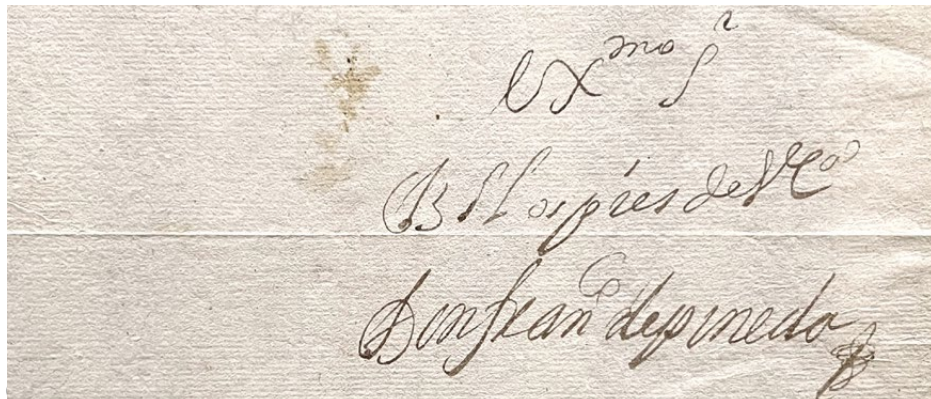
He continues: "A fleet appeared at Pensacola which proved to be a war fleet of French ships intent upon colonizing the place. They found Don Andres de Arriola in possession, who behaved admirably and having built fortifications on land the present whereabouts of this squadron are not known. Some

English residents are established at La Mobila, twenty leagues from Pensacola, in the Gulf of Mexico. It is the place where the fleets pass, and they are in touch with another colony they have founded ... near Campeachy ... God help us, and guard your Excellency's person."

William Paterson (1658–1719)—founder of the Bank of England—was an architect of the Company of Scotland, an organisation intended to stimulate global trade by establishing a Scottish colonial outpost in the New World, specifically Darien in modern-day Colombia. This colony ("Caledonia") with its capital ("New Edinburgh") was established in 1698 on the Caribbean side of the Isthmus of Panama. The intention was that the location would act as an entrepôt facilitating Scottish trade to both Pacific and Atlantic routes, with an overland passage connecting the two. Needless to say, the East India Company did what it could to quash the project from its outset, seeing it as a threat to their powerful trade alliances, particularly with Spain. They initially pursued the company in the courts, preventing any investment from outside of Scotland. As a result, the full £400,000 was raised by public subscription from the people of Scotland alone. The expedition was a failure, initially abandoned in October 1699. News did not reach Scotland in time to halt various relief vessels however, and a second wave of colonists arrived on 30th November. The venture was finally abandoned soon after and had a devastating effect on the Scottish economy.

The experiment failed, first and foremost, because of sickness and unsuitable supplies. However, hostility from the established Spanish colonial presence in the surrounding waters did not help. The Darien colony's location gave it a dangerous proximity to Spanish shipping routes, which were closely guarded to protect the lucrative commodities like silver and cochineal being exported from the Spanish main. As a result of this, the settlers were under observation by the Spanish administration from the start.

Provenance: this manuscript was in Maggs Bros. Catalogue no. 465, Bibliotheca Americana et Philippina Part IV. 1925.



The Legal & Political Framework of the Plantation Economy

2 [JAMAICA.]

Acts of Assembly, passed in the Island of Jamaica; from 1681 to 1737.

First edition. Full-page engraved map. Folio. A very good copy in contemporary panelled calf, expertly rebacked, library stamps to title-page and ms. "Whitehall" to verso of title-page. xxii, 387, [errata]pp. London, John Baskett, 1738. **£4,500**

A vital digest of laws governing Jamaica over fifty years: the most important British colony in the Caribbean. This copy is complete with the engraved plan of the harbour at Port Royal.

After the arrival of Christopher Columbus in 1494, Jamaica remained a Spanish colony until it was captured by the English in 1655. Thirty years prior, Barbados was claimed for England with the first settlers arriving in 1627. It quickly adopted a plantation economy and enslaved workforce and as such became a model for what followed in Jamaica.

In his article on slave codes, Edward Rugemer writes that by “the early seventeenth century, when the English began to plant settlements in the Americas, African slavery had been a fixture in the Iberian Atlantic for more than a generation. The English did not have to invent slavery out of whole cloth but, in a similar manner to their French counterparts at the same time, they had to construct the legal and political structures to govern this labor institution, which for them was quite new” (Rugemer, 432). This volume is an ample demonstration of this.

Indeed, the first English civil government in Jamaica was established in 1661 and promptly adopted—with only a few revisions—the 1661 Barbados Slave Act. This underwent further revisions—in 1684 after an uprising—and is present here in its 1696 iteration.

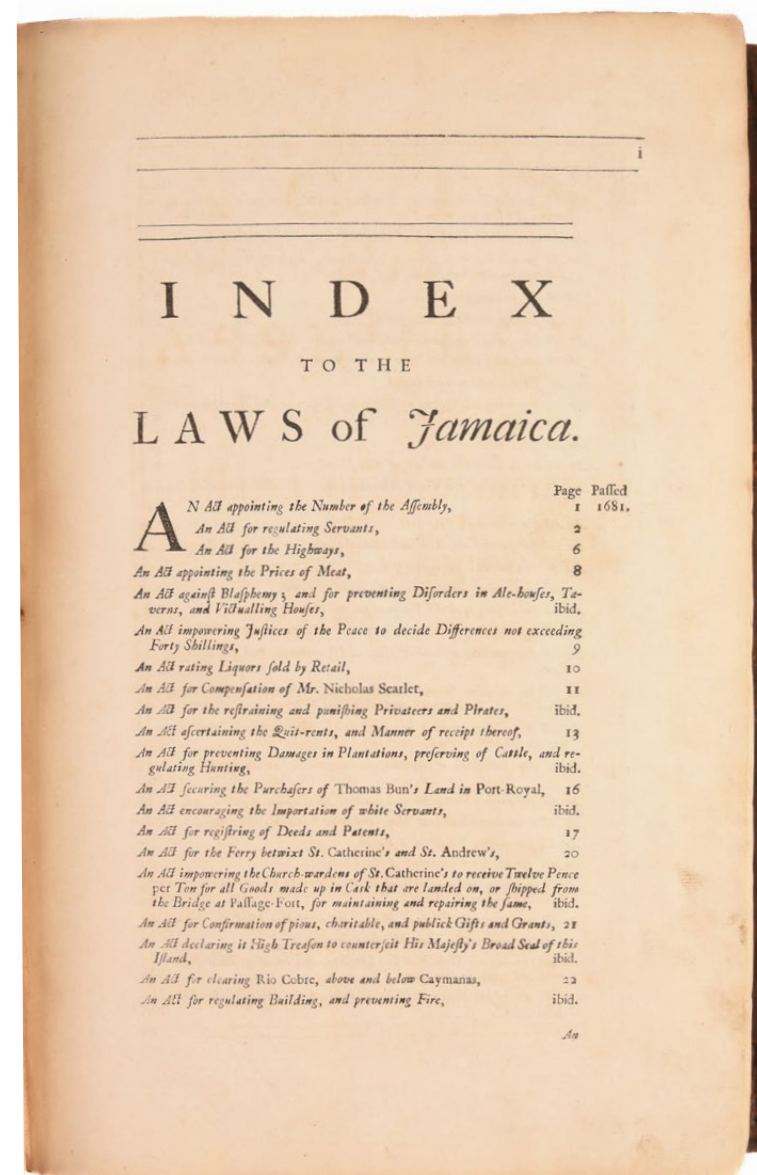
There are numerous acts governing Jamaica’s enslaved population, including “An Act for the more effectual raising Parties to pursue and destroy rebellious and runaway Slaves”. This act was updated frequently and had variations facilitating the raising of money towards, the further encouragement of, and a mechanism for the recompense of Officers and Soldiers who were directly involved in such. In 1730 an act was passed “for the better regulating Slaves, and rendering free Negroes and Mulattoes more useful.” In the same year, “An Act to prevent the selling of Powder to rebellious, or any other Negroes whatsoever” was passed. Some acts were specific to certain parishes, such as “An Act to prevent the landing or keeping of Negroes infected with the Smallpox, in and of the Three Towns of St Catherine, Port-Royal, and Kingston” (1732) as well as one “to suppress the rebellious Negroes in the Windward Parts of this Island” (1730). Furthermore, there is “An Act to prevent the malicious burning of Houses and Plantations” and “An Act for the Manumission of the Wife and Children of a free Negro-man, Sambo, and of other Negroes; and for recompensing their respective Owners.”

The wider concerns of the colony are also evident, such as in the “Act for the Restraining and Punishing Privateers and Pirates”; “Act for preventing Damages in Plantations, preserving Cattle, and regulating Hunting”; “An Act for Settling the Militia”; “An Act for Encouraging the Settling of this Island”; “Act for quartering Officers and Soldiers”; “An Act to encourage the Importation

of white Men”; “An Act for imposing a Duty on all Rum, and other Spirits or Strong-Waters retailed in this Island ...”

Scarce in the trade with just a handful of copies recorded at auction between 1871 and 2015.

Sabin, 35614; Rugemer, E.B., “The Development of Mastery and Race in the Comprehensive Slave Codes of the Greater Caribbean during the Seventeenth Century” in *The William and Mary Quarterly*, Vol. 70, No. 3 (July, 2013) pp.429–458.



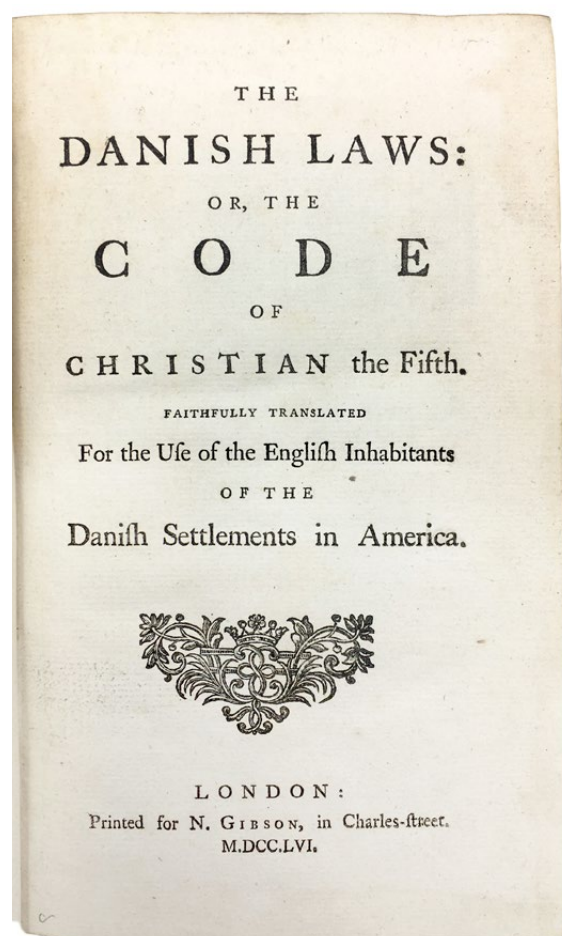
A Lovely Copy

**3 [VIRGIN ISLANDS], CHRISTIAN, KING OF DENMARK.
The Danish Laws: or, the Code of Christian the Fifth.
Faithfully translated for the Use of the English
Inhabitants of the Danish Settlements in America.**

First edition. 8vo. Contemporary calf, red morocco label to spine, gilt, book plate to front pastedown, a little rubbed. viii, 476, [4]pp. London, N. Gibson, 1756.

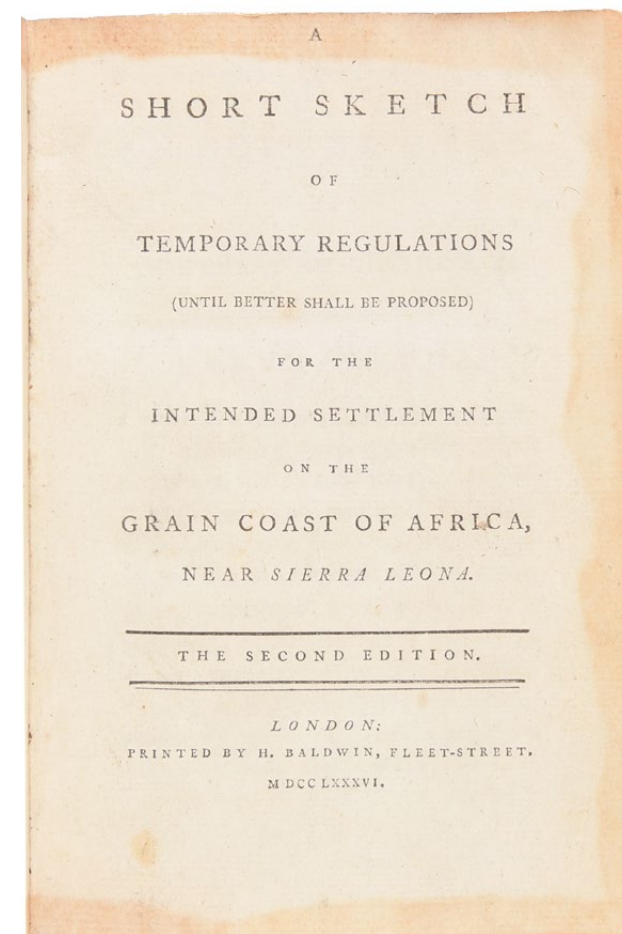
£3,250

After numerous attempts to establish a colony in the West Indies, in 1754 Christian V purchased St. Croix from the French, formally establishing a royal Danish Colony. A compendium of laws relating to their governance was issued almost immediately and this is the first English translation.



In the preliminary advertisement the translator notes that he has "omitted the Second Book entirely; and in the other Books several Articles ... peculiar to Denmark and Norway respectively ... [not providing] any real Emolument to the English Inhabitants of the Danish Territories in America." Divided into five books, the first deals with the judiciary, the next to civil and domestic affairs, the fourth to maritime affairs (including shipwreck), the fifth to property and possessions and the sixth to criminal cases.

Sabin, 18501.



The Blueprint for Sierra Leone

**4 SHARP (Granville).
A Short Sketch of Temporary Regulations
(Until Better shall be Proposed) for the
Intended Settlement on the Grain Coast
of Africa, Near Sierra Leona.**

Second edition. Two folding tables. 12mo in 4s. Contemporary sheep, expertly rebacked, spine gilt, some toning to pages. 184pp. London, H. Baldwin, 1786.

£4,500

A very good copy of Granville Sharp's important outline for the government of this new colony. Printed in the same year as the first edition, this is nearly a hundred pages longer and has two folding tables.

The following TABLE shews the Total Amount of the PUBLIC ALLOWANCES for the whole SETTLEMENT, supposing that SIX HUNDREDS should at first be established.

	Days Labour.	Ready Money.	Worth per Ann.
First Chaplain	1500	worth £. 150	laid out on Land £. 450 0
Clerk of the First Hundred	1200	-	- 360 0
Surveyor and Engineer	1000	-	- 300 0
Hospital Surgeon	1000	Days 3400. See	- 300 0
Assistant Surgeon	600	an additional allow-	- 180 0
Suppose three more Assistant Surgeons, at the same Allowance	1800	ance respecting Sur-	- 540 0
Town Marshal	800	geons, at p. 107.	- 240 0
Clerk of the Second Hundred	800	-	- 240 0
Four more Clerks of the Hundred, at the same allowance	3200	-	- 960 0
Twelve assistant Clerks, at 500 days, at	6000	-	- 1800 0
Two ditto ditto, additional for the First Hundred	1000	(at 500 days each)	- 300 0
One Parish Clerk and School-master to an Hundred	600	-	- 180 0
Five more the same	3000	-	- 900 0
One School-mistress	300	-	- 90 0
Five more the same	1500	-	- 450 0
One Trumpeter	350	-	- 105 0
Eleven more the same	3850	-	- 1155 0
Total amount of Salaries in six Hundreds, supposing so many to be at first established	28500	£. 2850	£. 8550 0

The estimated Value of the TAXED LABOUR of SIX HUNDRED FAMILIES.

	Days Labour	worth	Ready Money	Laid out on Land, will prod. per An.
Amount of the Taxes on the Free Labour of SIX HUNDRED FAMILIES, on their first Establishment before the Families are increased by Sons, Apprentices, and Servants	600 Males 62 Days Labour, being Two-tenths of every Man's Labour in one Year.	1200	-	-
		3600	-	-
Annual value of the Fines, suppose, at least,	37200	£. 3720	-	11160 0
One-tenth more	3720	372	-	1116 0
	40920	£. 4092	-	£. 12276 0
Deduct the amount of Salaries, as above	28500	2850	-	8550 0
Total Saving to the State when all Salaries are paid	12420	£. 1242	-	£. 3726 0
But as the six Hundreds may probably in a few years increase to three times the Number of Males, Sons, Apprentices and Servants, the Revenue will amount to	122760	12276	-	£. 36,828 0
Though no more Salaries will be wanted; wherefore deduct the amount of the Salaries, as above	28500	2850	-	8550 0
And the saving, after the Payment of all Salaries SIX Hundreds, will amount to	94,260 Days Labour.	9426	-	£. 28,278 0

* * * In my former Calculation, I have omitted the Labour only at One Shilling per Day, though it will surely be worth more than I conceive to be a very low Estimate of the Annual Amount of the FINES, viz. only One-tenth upon the whole Labour.

It is also proposed that none of these Salaries shall commence until every Man in the Settlement is in actual Possession of a re-tered Lot of Land, according to the Rules already prescribed; but that in the mean Time these hired Ministers shall exert themselves in their respective Employments with Diligence; and also cheerfully in every other Work, wherein they may be conducive to the Common Good.

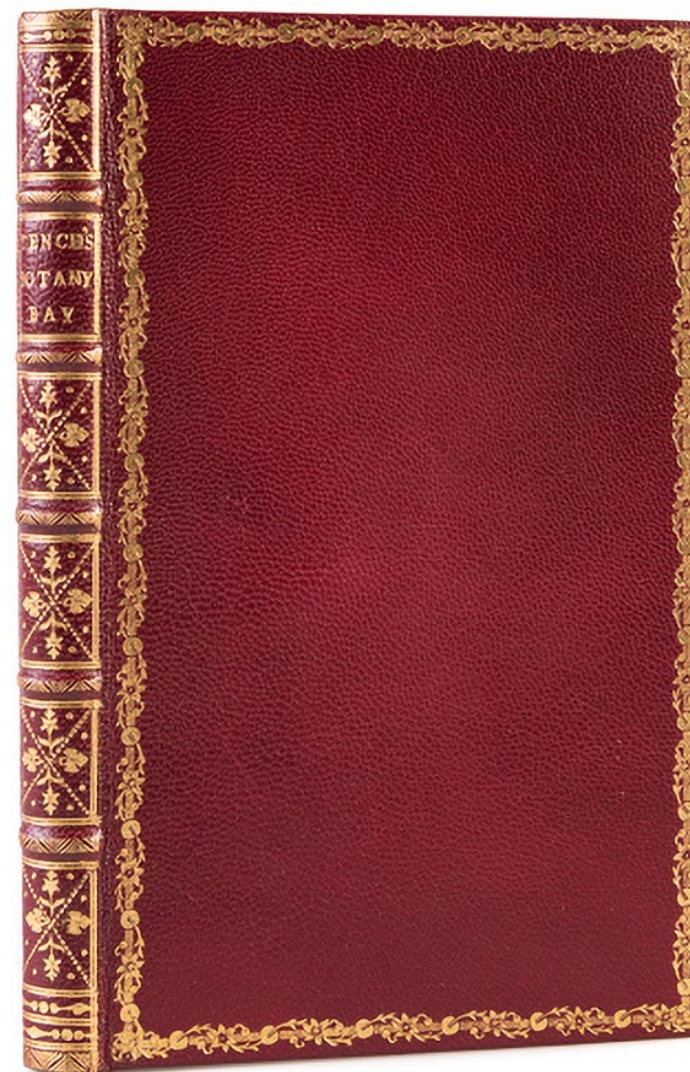
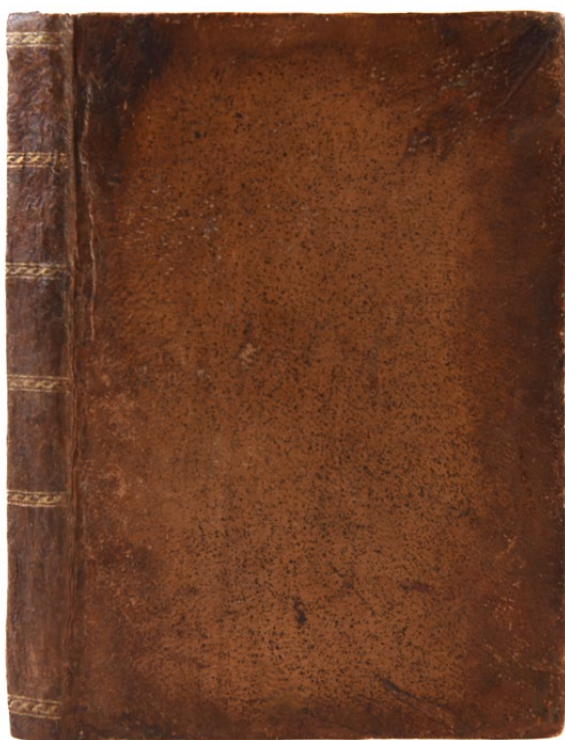
Along with William Wilberforce and Thomas Clarkson, Granville Sharp was one of the most important English abolitionists and with the founding of Sierra Leone one of the most forward-looking. Originally proposed by Henry Smeathman, “Sierra Leone was imagined as a counterpoint to the Caribbean colonies” (Lambert). Sharp, whose concerns about the impoverished Black population in London fed into this project, took a leading role: “he helped to sponsor the establishment of a colony for freed slaves at Sierra Leone and published a *Short Sketch* for its government in 1786. Sharp was also one of the first directors of the St George’s Company, which managed the settlement until it was ceded to the crown in 1808, and he became one of the first directors of the African Institution in 1807” (ODNB).

The *Short Sketch* shows the structure and purposes of the colony and is divided as follows: Frankpledge (by which members of society were mutually responsible for the law enforcement and policing of their peers); Watch and Ward; Free Labour; Freedom and Protection to Strangers; Redemption from Slavery; Agrarian Law; Exception; Limitation of Landed Possessions; Publick Revenue and Paper Currency of Intrinsic Value; Tax on Pride and Indolence, and on Persons who have Superior Emoluments above the Ordinary Class of Labourers; Additional Regulations; Appendix I: Short Forms of Prayers; Appendix II: (Memorandums.) On Diet or Temperance. The two tables list: “the Total

Amount of the Public Allowances for the Whole Settlement” and “the Proposed Form of an Indenture for Free, or Public Labour.”

The first attempt at settlement in 1787 was unsuccessful, but another attempt was made in 1790. Under the direction of the St George’s Bay Company, the colony was established. With the 1807 abolition of the slave trade, Sierra Leone became the hub of British operations to suppress it in Africa.

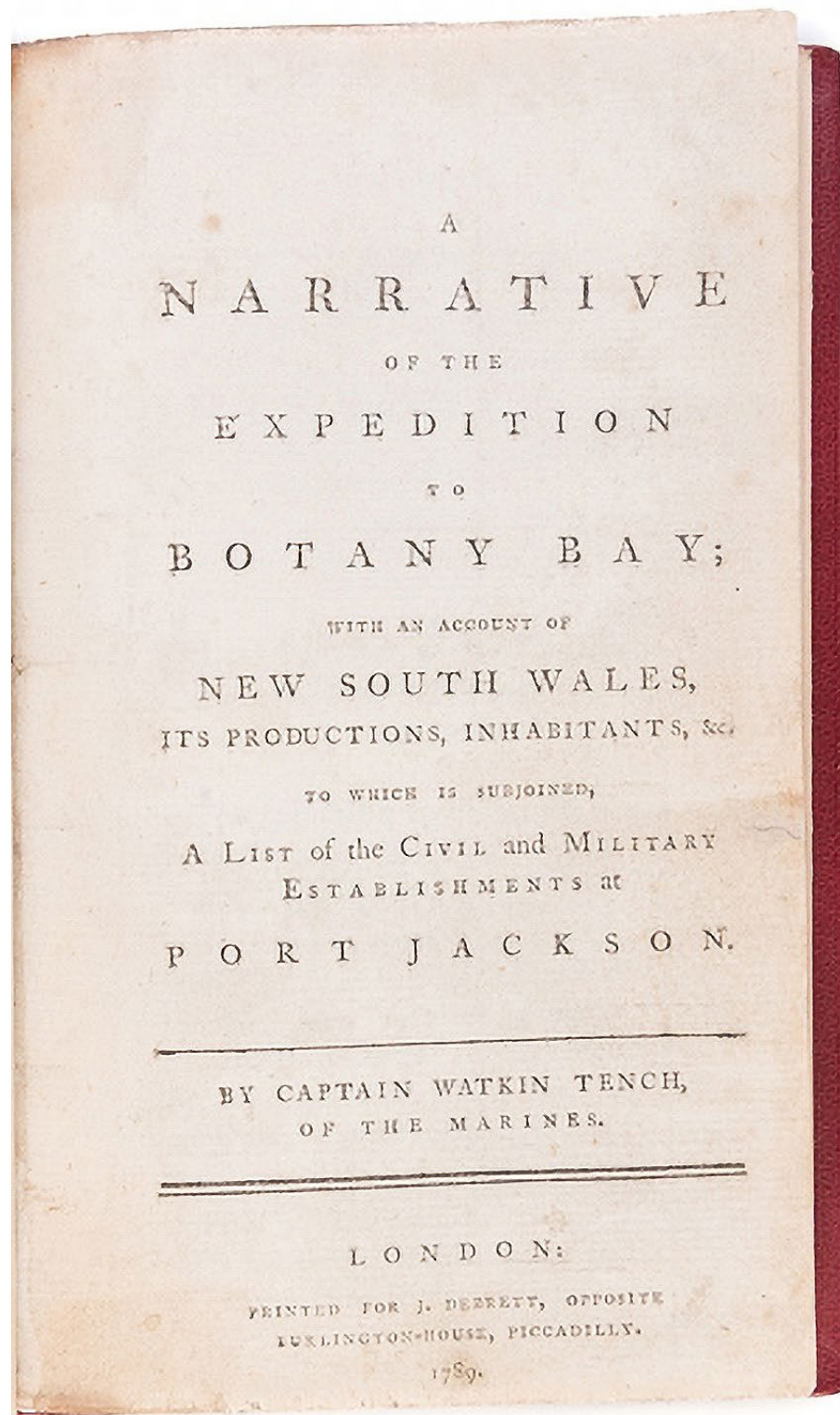
Lambert, D., “Sierra Leone and Other Sites in the War of Representation over Slavery” in *History Workshop Journal* No.64 (Autumn, 2007) p.105.



The First Account of the Settlement at Botany Bay

- 5 TENCH** (Capt. Watkin, R.M.)
A Narrative of the Expedition to Botany Bay; With an Account of New South Wales, Its Productions, Inhabitants, &c. To which is subjoined, A List of the Civil and Military Establishments at Port Jackson.

First edition. 8vo. Full red morocco, elaborately gilt, without the half title & ad, some minor toning and soiling. viii, 148pp. London, J. Debrett, 1789. **£7,500**



Watkin Tench [1758(?)–1833] entered the Marines in 1776, and fought in the American War of Independence, rising to the rank of First Lieutenant. Following his promotion to Captain, Tench volunteered to serve in the proposed Colony of New South Wales and travelled on board the transport *Charlotte* arriving at Botany Bay in 1788.

Tench was one of the most important, and certainly the most charismatic, members of the First Fleet. An acute and perceptive observer, he took careful note of the new experiences provided by the Australian continent and his fellows' reactions to it. When not writing these down, Tench led several expeditions into the interior, discovering amongst other things the Dawes river, which he traced to the Hawkesbury. His attempt to conquer the Blue Mountains however failed, the expedition having to turn back at the Razorback.

Tench's book was an immediate success with the public, and ran to three editions in England during 1789. "Our author's modest preface, and unassuming manner through the whole of this little work, entitle him to our attention and regard" (*Critical Review*, May 1789). *Ferguson*, 54.

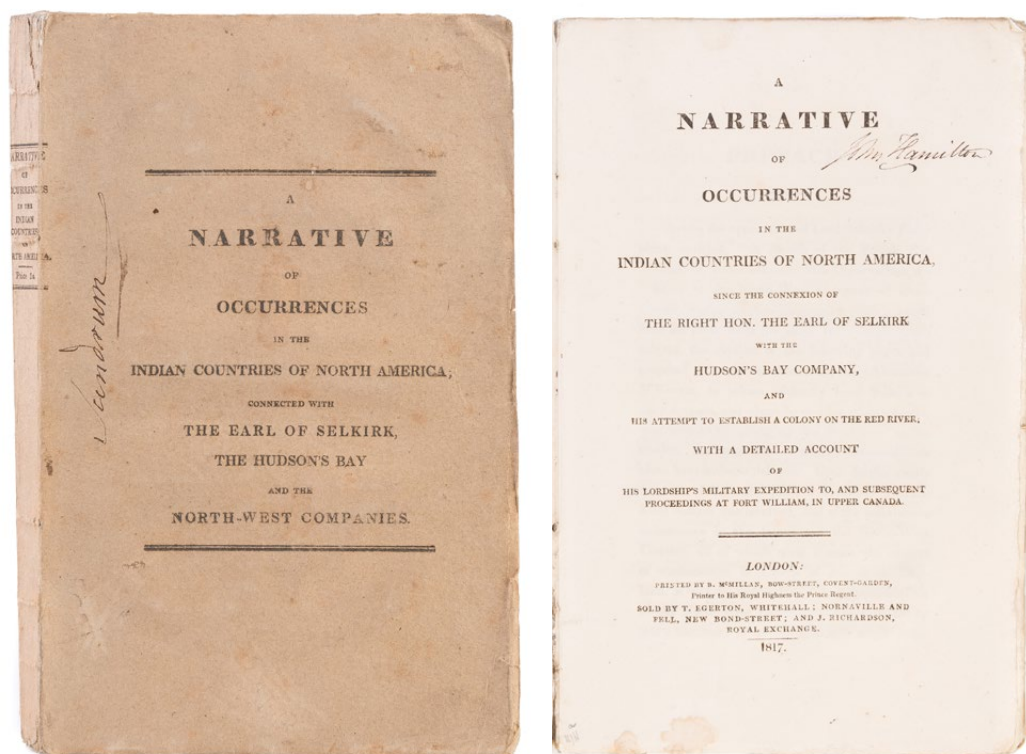
The Harmsworth-Streeter Copy

6 [WILCOCKE (Samuel Hull).]

A Narrative of Occurrences in the Indian Countries of North America, since the connexion of the Right Hon. the Earl of Selkirk with the Hudson's Bay Company, and his attempt to establish a colony on the Red River, with a detailed account of his Lordship's Military Expedition to, and Subsequent Proceedings at Fort William, in Upper Canada.

First edition. 8vo. Original printed paper wrappers. Minor repairs to spine, ink signature to front wrapper, lightly soiled. Pages untrimmed. Contemporary ownership inscription John Hamilton in ink to title page. In a red buckram covered custom drop back box, gilt title. Very good. xiv, 152, [4], 87pp. London, Egerton, Nornaville & Fell, & Richardson, 1817. **£1,500**

The Harmsworth-Streeter copy of this rare and important work of Canadiana. This pamphlet presents a brief outline of the establishment and growth of the Selkirk Colony from 1812, and attempts to defend and justify the North West



Company's actions as the natural consequence of the encroachments, hostilities, and provocations of Lord Selkirk and the Hudson's Bay Company.

Thomas Douglas, 5th Earl Selkirk (1771–1820) was a Scottish peer and philanthropist with a vision to found a Scots colony in North America. Seeing emigration as a solution to the widespread poverty amongst Scottish agrarian classes following the Highland Clearances, he spent many years negotiating a deal with the Hudson's Bay Company, culminating in the Selkirk Concession of 1811, which granted him 120,000 square miles of land around the Red River region south of Lake Winnipeg. This land was intended for use as an agricultural colony, advantaging the Hudson's Bay Company by supplying their own trading posts with a more sustainable source of produce than their current system of importing goods from Britain.

The arriving settlers were unprepared and under-provisioned, and their presence immediately raised the hackles of the North West Company. In 1815 the first major act of aggression was made against the settlers with the burning of Fort Douglas. There was retaliation from the Red River community, which saw Governor Robert Semple killed alongside twenty others in the Battle of Seven Oaks. Lord Selkirk arrived in the colony at this time, and gathered his

own private army, with whom he captured the North West Company's Fort William and took several hostages.

The legitimacy and legality of these series of actions was severely hashed out in print. The first publication, by Lord Selkirk himself was *The Sketch of the Fur Trade in North America*. The present title is essentially the North West Company's hurried rejoinder, refuting Selkirk's claims and alleging that he used the unfortunate death of Governor Semple to his own ends. Selkirk had also accused the North West Company of "encouraging the use of spiritous liquors amongst the Indian Tribes", a claim which this text vehemently denies.

Although sometimes attributed to Simon McGillivray and Edward Ellice the elder, the work was probably prepared by Samuel Hull Wilcocke, "a hack-writer in the employ of the North-West Company" (TPL). The pamphlet was issued under the direction of the London representatives of the North West Company to counter charges of unwarranted aggression and destruction of the Selkirk settlement on the Red River, levelled against them by John Halkett in his *Statement Respecting The Earl Of Selkirk's Settlement* (1817).

"An important work relating to the foundation of Winnipeg"—Harmsworth.

"This narrative is the rejoinder of the Northwest Fur Company, covering pp.1 to 152. The Appendix which follows, paged separately 1 to 87, is composed of affidavits of the traders, of Indian speeches, etc" (Field).

Field, 1117; Gagnon II: 1948; Harmsworth, 6362 (this copy); Lande, 1313; Peel, 50; Sabin 20699; Streeter Sale 3675, (this copy).

An Early View of Sierra Leone

7 DUNCAN (Edward) & MCARTHUR (John). Sierra Leone. This Plate is respectfully dedicated by Permission to The Right Honble Lord Gambier G.C.B. &c. &c. &c. by his most obedient & humble Servant J.Mc Arthur.

Hand-coloured aquatint measuring 570 by 710mm (sheet size) and the plate mark 440 by 670mm. A clean copy in an archival mount. London, W.J. Huggins, c.1820. **£3,500***

A sweeping topographical view of the coast of Sierra Leone from the water. This early view of the colony shows it alive with industry and its central



Drawn by J. M. Arthur, Esq. R.S.A.
 Engraved by J. De Witt
 Printed by W. J. Hoggin, 15, Strand, London.
 Published by W. J. Hoggin, 15, Strand, London.

SIERRA LEONE.

This Plate is respectfully dedicated by Permission to The Right Hon.^{ble} Lord Gambier G.C.B. &c. &c. by his most obedient & humble Servant J. M. Arthur.

Published by W. J. Hoggin, 15, Strand, London.

purpose noted with the inclusion of the Liberated African Office and Zachary Macaulay.

Stretching from Susan's Bay on the left to St George's Bay, it shows a large ship in the foreground with four men in a canoe rowing toward it. The key running beneath the image picks out: Susan Point Battery, Susan's Bay, Mr William's House, Mr. Carr, Mr. Fothergill, Governors Steps & House, Commissarial Stores, Z. Macaulay & Co, Church, Fish market, Liberated African Office, Jail, Watering place, and St Georges Bay.

Edward Duncan (1803–82) followed in his father's footsteps and enjoyed a distinguished career as an engraver and watercolour painter. Before setting out on his own, he apprenticed under Robert Havell Sr, and specialised in maritime subjects. He worked for William John Huggins (whose daughter, Bertha, he married) as well as the *Illustrated London News*. He was a member of the Royal Institution and later the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours. He spent his entire life in London.

The Cause of the Colonies is Lost

8 [MARTINIQUE.]

Mémoire pour les Colonies Françaises.

First edition. 8vo. Recent quarter morocco over marbled boards, spine gilt. Ms. note "Mr Tobin" to the half-title. 67, [1]pp. Saint-Pierre, Imprimerie de Fleurot, December, 1821. **£2,500**

A crisp copy of this rare Martinique imprint and important statement on behalf of the colonial lobby.

"Following the fall of Napoleon in 1814–1815, recovery was slow at first, for trade circuits were disrupted, and French colonial staples faced stiff competition from foreign producers. Martinique, Guadeloupe, and Bourbon restructured themselves to concentrate almost exclusively on sugar production to compensate for the loss of Saint-Domingue. This process required heavy investment, and it increased colonial costs ... **Restructuring and the high price of slaves obtained through illicit traffic also drove up colonial indebtedness.** Problems were exacerbated by the fact that French colonial sugar proved unable to compete on the world market. **Some protective tariffs were introduced already in 1814, but it was not until 1822 that the colonial lobby succeeded in persuading the Ultras to pass high tariffs that practically excluded foreign sugar from the French market**" (Jennings).



Martinique was a middling colony compared to the prodigious St. Domingue on the one hand, and near destitute Guyana on the other. It was an industry that had historically been beset with problems. For example, “Martinique was plagued by ants though the 1770s, and both Windward Isles [the other being Guadeloupe], suffered when their main product, semi-refined sugar, fell from favour in the 1780s” (Geggus). These issues had repercussions over the years as Martinique tended to receive a greater proportion of enslaved women and children, while the more productive men went to more profitable colonies. Which isn’t to suggest that slavery was in any sense mitigated. Just eight months following this publication, the colonial provostial court was established in Martinique. “[T]he court had been extremely murderous in the months after it was created in the late summer of 1822, executing large numbers of slaves after summary judgments, despite the fact that evidence was often lacking” (Savage). A full scale slave rebellion on Martinique would take place in February 1831.

This work argues for better treatment of colonists on Martinique and Guadeloupe, specifically in the form of reduced taxes on sugar: “Cependant des Chambres pourraient encore repousser des tarifs inexorables, qui ne remplissent les coffres de l’État, qu’en tarissant les sources de sa prospérité et en voilant tous les principes de la justice distributive” [However, Chambers could still repeal these inexorable tariffs, which fill the coffers of the State, and dry up the sources of its prosperity and conceal the principles of distributive justice]. Moreover, the author argues that “le poids general des impots” is particularly unfair given that the French economy was flourishing.

The final section of the work includes tables listing the amount of revenue brought in from the sugar trade over the years 1816–20, and lists of items necessary for the survival of the colony in 1788–89 as well as 1819–21, including rice, flour, candles, beef, tallow, corn, wine (bottles from Bordeaux and Provence are listed separately), soap, nails, and wood. **The figures show that the amount of said goods required have tripled and in some instances their costs have doubled.**

OCLC locates copies at the BL, BnF and Harvard only. No copies listed on auction records. Not in Kress; Sabin, 47526. Geggus, David, “The French Slave Trade: an overview” in *The William and Mary Quarterly*, Vol. 58, No. 1, *New Perspectives on the Transatlantic Slave Trade* (Jan., 2001), pp. 119–138; Jennings, Lawrence, *French Anti-Slavery ... Cambridge*, 2006, pp.25–6; Savage, John, “Black Magic and White Terror: Slave Poisoning and Colonial Society in Early 19th Century Martinique” in *Journal of Social History*, Vol. 40, No.3, Spring 2007, pp. 635–662.

9 [TEXAS REVOLUTION], [FREDONIA.]
[Decree setting out the Mexican response to the Fredonian Rebellion in Texas.]

Letterpress broadside measuring 310 by 215mm. Ms. note in Spanish on the verso about the contents of the document, small marginal worm hole, small loss in the middle section, affecting part of a line of text, else very good. Texcoco [Mexico], n.p., 1827. **£4,750**

An early foreshadowing of the Texas revolution, Fredonia was the first attempt by any part of Texas to secede. Apparently unrecorded, this broadside prints the Mexican government's efforts to suppress it.

In 1824, Mexico passed the General Colonization Law, which permitted immigration for the first time. The next year, Haden Edwards (1771–1849) was granted a tract of land, some of which was already settled. Haden took an expansive approach to this grant, believing that it gave him the authority to assess and reject these previously issued land claims in the region. He lost no time in this and promptly evicted many of the poor and non-white settlers whom he sought to replace with other prosperous Americans from the South West. He duly recruited fifty families but then was asked to leave Mexico.

W.B. Bates continues the story: “Too much money already had been invested in the colonizing plan for it to be so summarily abandoned. Edwards revolted. [His brother] Benjamin and his men rode through a December blizzard to seize Nacogdoches. They tore down the flag of the new Mexican Republic from the Old Stone Fort and replaced it with the flag of the Republic of Fredonia on which was inscribed ‘Independence, Liberty and Justice.’ Edwards and his followers secured the promise of help from the [Cherokee] and planned to conquer all of Texas and divide it with [them]. Local townspeople, most of whom owed their loyalty to Mexico started moving out, mostly because of their fear of the [Cherokee].”

This fledgling republic was inaugurated on 21 December 1826. The Mexican government acted quickly, issuing this decree, dated 23 February, 1827. It provides for raising a militia of 4,000 men during the “desórdenes Tejas.” The militia was to be formed from the States of Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, Tamaulipas and the Territory of Nuevo Mexico. The second article authorizes 500,000 pesos to secure the integrity of its northern borderland and also to pay for

EL CIUDADANO LORENZO DE ZAVALA, Gobernador del Estado libre y soberano de México.

Por la Secretaría de Guerra y Marina se me ha comunicado con fecha 23 del último Febrero el decreto siguiente.

Exmô. Sr.=El Exmô. Sr. Presidente de los Estados-unidos mexicanos se ha servido dirigirme el decreto que sigue.

El Presidente de los Estados-unidos mexicanos, á los habitantes de la República, SABED: Que el Congreso general ha decretado lo siguiente.

Art. 1.º Se faculta al Gobierno para que durante los desórdenes de Tejas, pueda usar dentro del círculo que forman los estados de Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, Tamaulipas, y territorio de Nuevo México, de la milicia local de los mismos, hasta en número de cuatro mil hombres.

2.º El Gobierno podrá disponer hasta de la cantidad de quinientos mil pesos en objetos extraordinarios para conservar la integridad de la República en la frontera del Norte, y gratificaciones de las tribus de indios.

3.º Se faculta igualmente al Gobierno á fin de que para la subsistencia de las tropas de aquella demarcacion haga por su cuenta la introduccion de ~~los~~ por los puertos de Galvezton, Bahía del Espiritu Santo, y la Baca.=José María Tornel, Vice-Presidente de la Cámara de Representantes =Juan de Dios Rodriguez, Presidente del Senado.=Vicente Guido de Guido, Diputado Secretario =José Antonio Quintero, Senador Secretario.

Por tanto, mando se imprima, publique, circule y se le dé el debido cumplimiento. Palacio del Gobierno Federal en México á 23 de Febrero de 1827.=Guadalupe Victoria.=A. D. Manuel Rincon.

Y lo traslado á V. E. para su inteligencia y efectos correspondientes.

Y para que llegue á noticia de todos, mando se publique por Bando en esta y en las demás Ciudades, Villas y Lugares de la comprehension del Estado, circulándose á quienes toque cuidar de su observancia. Dado en Texcoco á 12 de Marzo de 1827.

Lorenzo de Zavala.

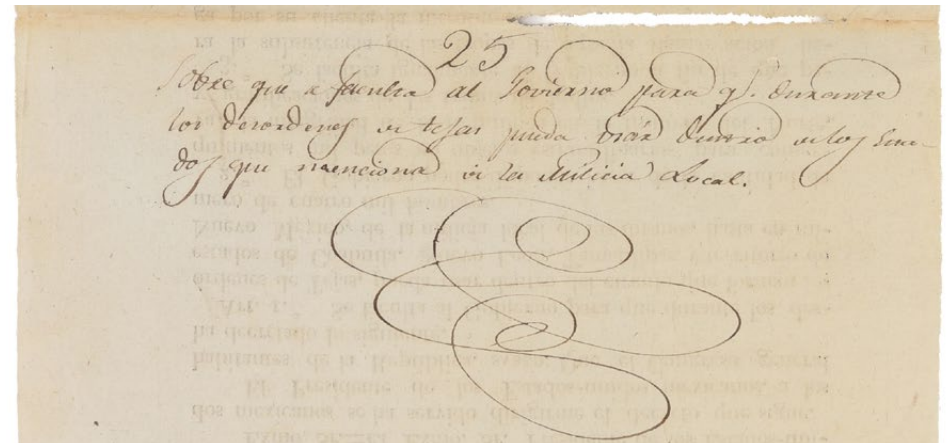
José Ramon Malo,
Secretario.

bribes to the Native tribes of the northern frontier. The third, and final, article states that the ports of Galvezton (sic), Bahia del Espiritu Santo y la Baca could be used to provision the troops.

Nonetheless, these troops were beaten to the punch. Hayden Edwards and his fellow settlers were driven out of Nacogdoches by local Mexican loyalists on 31 January, 1827. While short-lived, Fredonia is a vital step on the path towards Texan independence.

Not in OCLC; not in Streeter, Texas (although he lists three other items concerning the Fredonian Rebellion); not in Morrison, Nineteenth Century Texana. Rare Book Hub shows one auction record in Mexico.

Bates, W.B., "A Sketch History of Nacogdoches" in *The Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 59, No. 4 (April, 1956), p.493; Ericson, J., *The Nacogdoches story: an informal history* (Heritage Books, 2000), p.20.



A Utopian Colony with Abolition at its Heart

10 SOCIETY OF THE UNITED GERMANS AT TEUTONIA. Constitution of the Society of the "United Germans" at Teutonia.

Parallel text in German and English. Toning, spotting, some minor creasing. 3pp on a bifolium with integral blank. [Canton, Ohio, Johan Sala, 1827]. **£1,750**

An unlikely survival from a short-lived Rappite utopian colony in Teutonia, Ohio.

Established by the German printer and academic, Peter Kaufmann (1800-1869?), the Society of United Germans lasted a mere four years, 1827-1831.

Constitution
der Gesellschaft der
"Vereinigten Deutschen"
Zu Teutonia.

Wir, die Unterschriebenen, Glieder dieser Gesellschaft, verbinden uns mit und untereinander zu einem Vereine, in welchem kein Glied irgend einen Vorzug haben soll vor dem andern, ausser den die gesammte Gesellschaft durch eine Mehrheit der Stimmen irgend einem Gliede, seiner Verdienste um das Gemeinwohl wegen, zu übertragen sich bezwogen fände. Und um die Urrechte der Menschheit, Freyheit und Gleichheit so viel als möglich in allen unsern Einrichtungen zu bewahren, versprechen wir Einer für Alle und Alle für Einen zu stehen, und nicht zu erlauben noch zu gestatten, daß irgend Einem Gliede unserer Verbindung irgend Unrecht von einem oder mehreren unter uns geschehen soll. Zu diesem Zwecke machen wir hier folgende Declarationen und Beschlüsse:

Art. 1. Es soll und darf unter uns keine Einrichtung getroffen und eingeführt werden, die nur auf irgend eine Weise im Widerspruch wäre mit der Constitution der Vereinigten Staaten, den Gesetzen des Landes oder den Vorschriften des Evangelium's.

Art. 2. Da wir finden, daß nicht nur die ersten Christen in völliger Gemeinschaft der Güter gelebt, um durch Befreyung von den irdischen Sorgen besser und ungetheilter nach dem Ewigen zu streben; sondern daß auch eine solche Gütergemeinschaft die allerwichtigsten Vortheile zur Bildung und Entfaltung unserer geistigen und physischen Kräfte darbietet, so wollen wir diese Einrichtung wieder unter uns einführen, und dies zwar auf die Weise wie es die folgenden Artikel näher bestimmen.

Art. 3. Wir verbinden uns pro primo auf zehn Jahre unter und mit einander nach folgenden Grundsätzen: Jedes Glied welches beytritt, legt sein ganzes Vermögen, oder auch nur einen beliebigen Theil desselben in die gemeinschaftliche Cassé. Dies Vermögen mag nun bestehen aus Geld, Land, Frucht oder Getreide, Vieh, Hausrath, Stohrgütern oder irgend sonst einen Werth habenden Dingen, so wird es auf folgende Weise angenommen: der Eigenthümer muß sich 9 oder mehrere unpartheyische Männer wählen, die den Werth seiner Güter und Sachen mit seiner Zustimmung bestimmen, und nach dieser Schätzung nimmt die Gesellschaft das Vermögen an, und verspricht es nach diesen verfloßnen zehn Jahren seinem Eigenthümer, im Falle er es verlangen sollte, wieder zurückzugeben, nebst einem verhältnißmäßigen Antheile von dem erworbenen Gewinnste.

CONSTITUTION
OF THE SOCIETY OF THE
"UNITED GERMANS"
At Teutonia.

WE, the undersigned, members of this society, unite ourselves with each other into an association, in which no member shall have any privilege before the other, except that which the whole society should, by a majority of votes, be pleased to confer upon any member for his merits in regard to the common welfare.—And in order to guard the primitive rights of man—Liberty and Equality—as much as possible, in all our institutions, we engage to stand one for all, and all for one, and never to allow or permit, that any wrong should be done to any member of our association by one or more of us. To this end, we hereby make the following declarations and resolutions.

Art. 1. There shall be no arrangement made or introduced amongst us, which may be in any wise contradictory to the Constitution of the United States, the laws of the country, or the precepts of the Gospel.

Art. 2. Since we find, that not only the primitive Christians have lived in a perfect Community of goods, in order to free themselves from earthly cares, and to strive the better after things eternal; but also, that such a community of goods, offers the most important advantages to the forming and unfolding of our intellectual and phisical powers.—Therefore we will introduce this order again amongst ourselves, in such a manner as the following articles shall more distinctly determine.

Art. 3. We unite pro primo for ten years with each other, on the following principles: Every member, who joins with us, puts his whole property, or only a part of it, as he thinks proper, into the common stock. The property may consist of money, land, grain, cattle, house furniture, store-goods or any other valuable articles, which will be accepted on the following terms: The proprietor chooses nine or more impartial men, who, with his consent, determine the value of the articles and according to this valuation the society accepts of the property, and promises to restore the same to its proprietor, after the lapse of ten years, in case he should demand it, together with a proportionate part of the acquired profits.

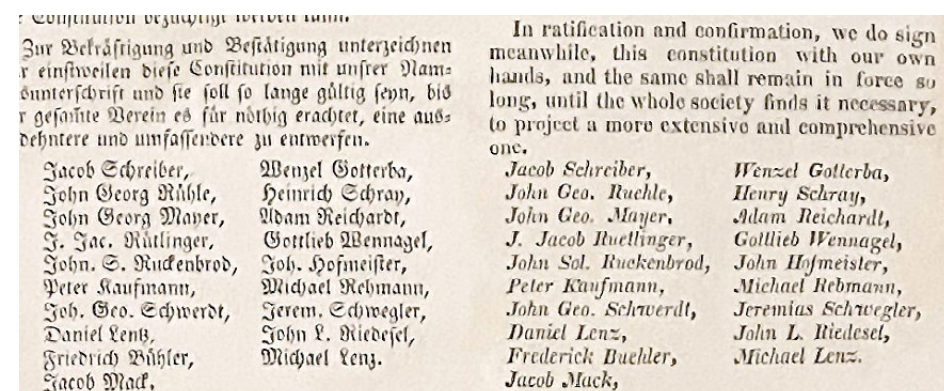
“The society took ‘the welfare and salvation of all humanity’ as its aim, followed early Christianity in the sharing of goods and labor, and committed itself to freeing the slaves and spreading ‘the holy doctrine of the Cross’ to all men” (Easton).

The constitution outlines an initial commitment to the colony of a pragmatic ten years and confirms the communal basis of the project: “Every member, who joins with us, puts his whole property, or only a part of it, as he thinks proper, into the common stock.” The definition of property included, among others, money, land, grain, cattle, house furniture, and store-goods. After a decade had elapsed, members (should they wish) were promised the return in value of that property along with any profits. A Christian education was free and accessible to all regardless of nation, ethnicity or creed.

Of real interest is article 6.2, which states: **“We shall further use a part of our means for the redemption of our Black brethren, not only out of their bodily slavery, but also for their reformation into quiet, peaceable and industrious men, and exemplary Christians. 3. Something similar we have in view, with regard to the Aborigines of our blessed country—as we shall not shun any pains, to convert the Indians to Christianity, and ennobling civilization.”**

The constitution was signed in print by 19 leaders (representatives) of the Teutonia community. There is some suggestion that Kaufman, one of the signatories, himself might have printed this document, though Botte and Tannhof cite typographical evidence in support of Johann Sala in Canton. The constitution was also printed in the 28 November, 1827 issue of the *Westlicher Beobachter*. Kaufmann’s importance to the Society cannot be overstated. Indeed, the colony was disbanded shortly after he left the colony for Canton Ohio.

Bonne and Tannhof, 2848; *Morgan Ohio*, 1781; not in *Shoemaker*; Easton, L.D., “Hegelianism in Nineteenth-Century Ohio” in *Journal of the History of Ideas*, Vol. 23, No. 23 (Jul–Sept, 1962), p.363. 248067



11 [NEW YORK], [CASTORLAND], COLINET (Victor).

A Vendre Belle Propriété ...

Lithographed broadside with original hand-colour, on a sheet of fine laid paper bearing a ‘bunch of grapes’ watermark. Measuring 615 by 455mm. A fine copy untrimmed with some soft old folds and a few light spots. Paris, Lith. de Delarue, c.1830–1840. **£5,500**

Very rare: an apparently unrecorded large-format broadside concerning Castorland, a French settler colony in Upstate New York.

It was published in Paris for Victor Colinet, the former quartermaster of Castorland, to promote the sale of a large land tract along Lake Ontario that was once part of the colony. The promotional text includes much intriguing intelligence, as well as an overly optimistic depiction of the region’s agrarian potential. **Importantly, it is illustrated with an attractive original map of the Chaumont Bay region highlighting the real estate in question.**

In the wake of the Revolutionary War, the State of New York was in a perilous financial position. By settling the Upstate region, it sought to both fortify its Canadian border and encourage trade and tax revenue. The investment required for such an undertaking was beyond the scope of New York State and so private investment was sought. Alexander Macomb (1748–1831), an American fur trader and merchant, purchased a huge tract of land (nearly four million acres) extending from the shores of Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River to the Adirondacks at a price of 8 pence (New York currency) per acre. Even at that low price, Macomb soon realised that he was unable to attract enough settlers to recoup his outlay. As such, in 1792 he sold a large portion of the land (at 20 pence per acre) to William Constable, an American based in London. Constable worked closely with Gouverneur Morris, the energetic American Ambassador to France.

Of course, the idea of populating the land with French settlers was appealing to both nations. The French were allies during the Revolutionary War and, in the wake of their own Revolution, many noblemen and other affluent French were compelled to leave France. Led by businessman Pierre de Chassanis, the interested parties promptly established the *Compagnie de New York*, which purchased a 210,000-acre (850 sq km) tract from William Constable, for the price of 50 cents per acre.

The settlement, Castorland (“Land of the Beaver”) occupied an irregular triangular tract that extended from Chaumont Bay (named after

A VENDRE BELLE PROPRIÉTÉ .

8,800 acres, pour 8,000 acres) de terres boisées, (A) représentant 8,872 arpens, situés dans la presqu'île dite portugaise qui est dans le bas Castorland-Jefferson, Comté etat de Newyork; cette propriété doit former six lots de 500 acres, mais, en raison de la coupe irrégulière de la presqu'île elle a été arpentée par lots de 450 en au dessous, suivant le plan figuratif ci-joint. (B) c'est le choix de 220,500 acres, provenant de la Compagnie Spassano, puisque le propriétaire de ces 8,800 acres, a lui-même dirigé cet arpentage lorsqu'il fit son choix.

Ces terres sont ce qu'il y a de mieux pour produire des céréales, 1^{er} choix de terre à froment: cette presqu'île est située par les 44^{ème} degré de latitude; tous les grains et fruits d'Europe y croissent avec abondance; la vigne y est naturelle au sol.

Une grande spéculation du pays, jointe aux céréales, est l'éducation des bestiaux de toutes espèces, attendu que les fourrages y sont excellents; les salaisons de Porc, Bœuf et Poisson, sont une branche considérable de Commerce pour les Colonies & l'Europe.

Cette presqu'île, est bornée à l'Ouest, par le lac Ontario; au sud par Hungry baie; à l'Est, par la contrepente qui fait la moitié de la presqu'île appartenant maintenant au Général Granchy; cette propriété est elle-même bornée à l'Est par le détroit en la baie Ny-a-hou-roy; au Nord par l'isthme de la presqu'île en la baie de Chaumont.

Ce beau pays abonde en gibier de toutes espèces, telles que nous les avons en Europe, sauf quelques variétés dans chaque espèce: la chasse en la pêche sont le Domaine de tout le monde.

Le poisson y est également abondant, principalement le Saumon, qui remonte le Fleuve St. Laurent, on en fait une pêche considérable pendant 3 à 4 mois, surtout au printemps; il s'y fait beaucoup de salaisons de poisson, (C) ce qui est d'un intérêt précieux pour le pays.

Le hâvre Saker, est un port sûr, où est stationnée la flotte Américaine, à une demi-lieue sud-est de la presqu'île, dans Hungry baie; tout le pays d'alentour est peuplé d'habitation, à partir de la pointe Hungry-baie Black-River-Baie Ny-a-hou-roy & Chaumont-baie, suivant le plan figuratif ci-joint; Water-town, ville de 2 à 3,000 âmes, bâtie au dessous des longues chutes du Black-River (D), est à 2 lieues de la presqu'île; dans cette ville passe la grande route de Kingston, point maritime du Canada, situé à la naissance du Fleuve St. Laurent. Ce point est très important pour le Commerce, il y a toutes les voitures publiques, tous les jours de ce point à Rome, en traversant par Water-town.

D'après des données certaines la population dans tout le Comté Jefferson, était en 1820 de 82,982 âmes, en maintenant elle est de 140 à 145 mille; il est impossible de rencontrer un pays plus salubre, il peut être comparé au sol de la France; les habitants du Black-River et de la baie, ont trois points bien importants pour la vente de leurs produits, Water-town, Kingston et Rome; dont il a été parlé ci-dessus; on peut aller de la presqu'île à Kingston, par eau en 2 à 3 heures; il y a plusieurs lignes de bateaux à vapeur, partant de Water-town et de Hungry-baie, sur divers points du lac pour la facilité de Commerce.

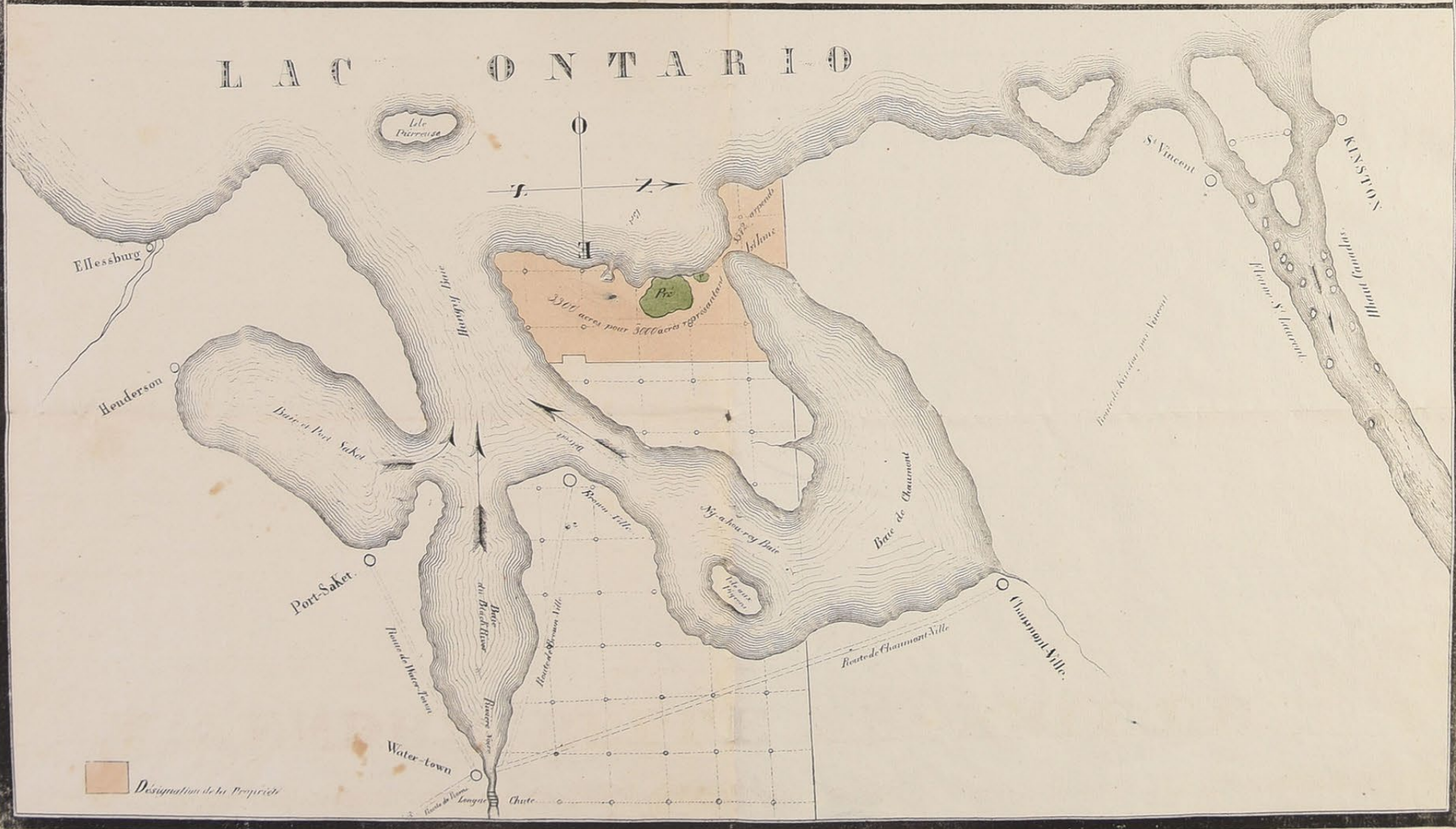
Les habitants du Black-River et de la Baie vendent également leurs produits à Rome, ville très peuplée, bâtie sur les bords du grand Canal du lac Erie, à 2 lieues de la presqu'île, lequel Canal à 200 milles de longueur en prend son entrée au dessus de la chute de Niagara. (E) Ce grand Canal, a été livré au commerce il y a peu d'années, on ne se figure pas la quantité de Bateaux de Commerce qui remontent et descendent continuellement ce Canal. Il va de réunir à un autre qui prend naissance au lac Champlain et tout deux se jettent dans la rivière d' Hudson, presqu'en face de la ville d' Albany, point central de l'Est. La rivière offre une belle navigation jusqu'à Newyork. Ce sont ces deux villes, notamment Newyork, qui reçoivent les richesses produites de l'intérieur de près de 4 à 500 lieues de navigation, qui rendent cette dernière une des plus commerçantes du monde.

Si cette propriété se trouvait trop considérable pour une seule personne, plusieurs peuvent se réunir pour cette acquisition, on prendra même en échange des biens en France.

Pour renseignements ultérieurs, s'adresser Franc de Roux à M^r Victor Colinet, hôtel des Etats-unis, passage des petits Pères, n^o 3.

A Paris.

- (A) — Arbres. Ormes, noyers blancs, érables dont on fait du sucre avec la sève.
- (B) — Onze acres d'amérique correspondent à treize arpens de France.
- (C) — Il est à observer que les salines d'Onadoga, sont peu éloignées de cette propriété et on l'obtient au bas prix de 4^{ème} de leboisseau pesant 58 à 60 livres.
- (D) — Il existe sur les deux rives de ces chutes, toutes sortes d'usines, tels que moulins à Blé, dièzes, forges considérables en Filamen.
- (E) — C'est une des plus belles chutes connues, elle a 166 pieds de hauteur, cette énorme masse d'eau en tombant fait l'effet d'un tremblement de terre; c'est le trop plein des Lacs Supérieurs, Michigan, Huron, Anabéroun et Erie; au bas de cette cascade est le lac Ontario, dont les eaux entourent presque la propriété en question.



Jacques-Donatien Le Ray de Chaumont), on Lake Ontario, into the interior to points deep within the 'Great Wilderness' of the Adirondack Foothills, following the north bank of the Black River (so taking in pieces of the modern counties of Jefferson, Lewis, and Herkimer). However, the prospectus misrepresented the climate, the arability of the land, and the navigability of the river. Over the following three years, affluent settlers struggled in difficult conditions and, by 1800, the settlement was abandoned.

While the land remained under the control of the Compagnie de New York until its dissolution in 1814, landholders and investors retained title to their plots afterwards. This included Victor Colinet. **His lot occupied the extreme western corner of the colony (on the Point Peninsula) that guarded the mouth of Chaumont Bay, Lake Ontario. The forested property, which could conceivably be cleared for farms, was potentially ideal for provisioning the area's growing settlements, such as Watertown. This broadside advertises that land for sale.**

The map includes the entire northwest corner of Jefferson County, New York, centred upon the Point Peninsula (referred to in the text as the "presqu'île portu-gaise"), of which its western half features the real estate in question. The great expanse of Lake Ontario appears in the upper part, with Chaumont Bay and its various inlets depicted with arrows showing the direction of currents. The map notes the towns of *Port-SaKet* (Sackets Harbor); *Water-tow*, located at the mouth the *Rivière noire*, (Black River), shown with its cataracts which generated power for the town's mills; and *Chaumont-Ville*; while the map delineates numerous roads. In the upper right is the mouth of the *Fleuve St. Laurent* (St. Lawrence River) which marks the border with *Haut Canada* (Upper Canada), noting the major city of *Kinston* (Kingston, Ontario).

The portion for sale was roughly 3,300 acres divided into 550 lots. The text describes the good commercial, postal, and communication links in the area; it then dubiously states that the land was ideal for growing cereals and fruit; and erroneously claims that Sackets Harbor was still a station of the American Navy (it has ceased to be after 1815).

This is a valuable record of a short-lived colony, the history of New York, and American concerns in the aftermath of the Revolutionary War.

Cf. Desjardins, S., & Pharoux, P., *Castorland Journal: An Account of the Exploration and Settlement by French Emigres in the Years 1793 to 1797* (Ithaca, 2010); Le Fahler, C., *Castorland, une colonisation française dans l'État de New York, in La France et les Amériques entre révolutions et nations: 1776-1871* (Rennes, 2021); Pilcher, E., *French Refugees in the Western Adirondacks, 1793 - 1814* (Ithaca, 1985); Webster, C.J., "French Emigres in the Wilderness" in *New York State Tradition*, vol. 17, no. 2 (Spring 1963), pp. 43-47.

12 OWEN (Robert).

A Developement of the Principles and Plans on which to establish Self-Supporting Home Colonies; as a most Secure and profitable Investment for Capital, and an effectual Means permanently to remove the Causes of Ignorance, Poverty and Crime; and most materially to benefit all Classes of Society; by giving a right Application to the now greatly misdirected Powers of the Human Faculties and of Physical and Moral Science.

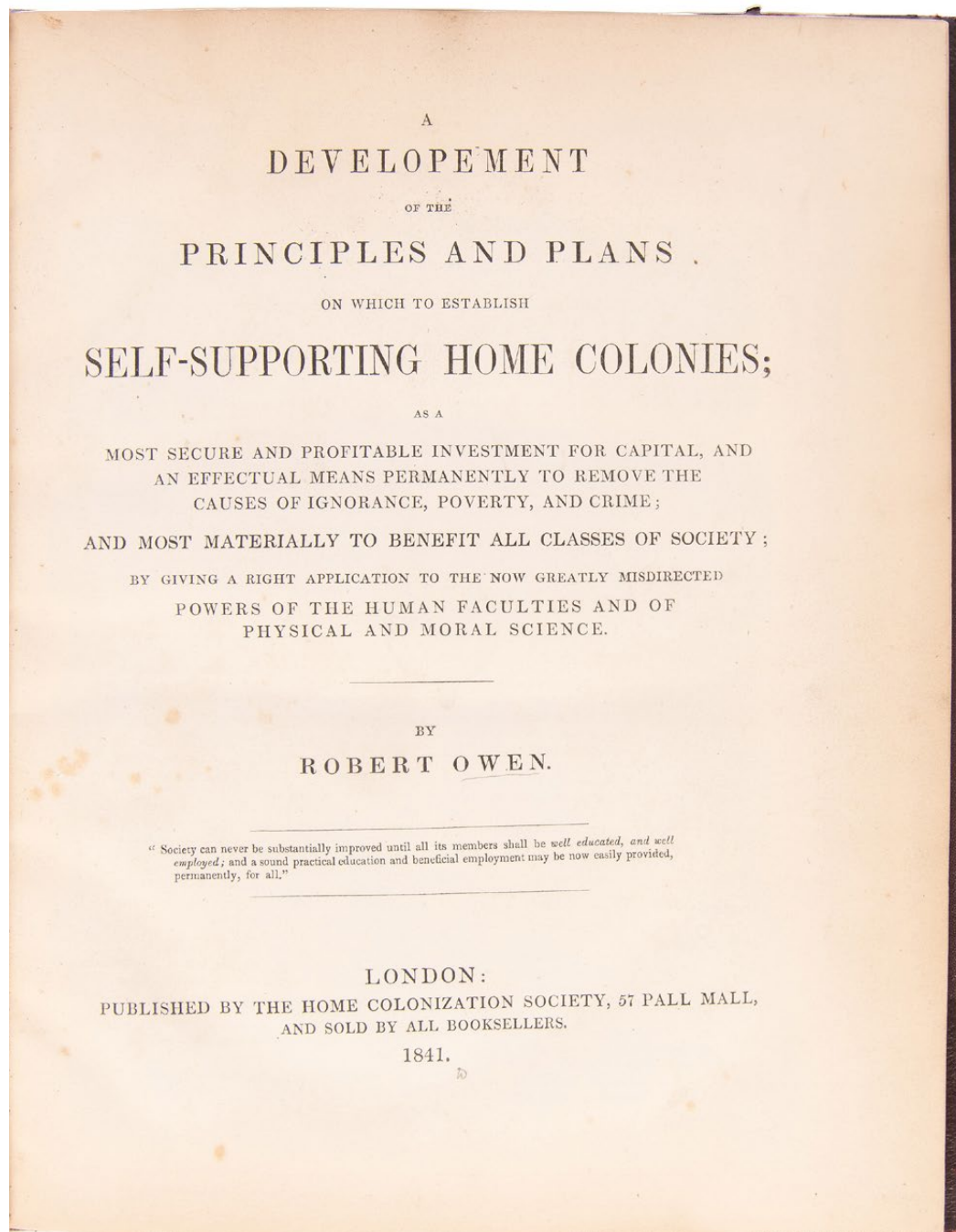
First edition. Two folding plates. 4to. Half contemporary burgundy morocco (this somewhat rubbed and scuffed) over cloth boards. Carlton Club Library bookplate and small gilt motif on spine. No other stamps. A clean bright copy inside.

[Bound with:] OWEN (Robert). **The Signs of the Times; or, the Approach of the Millennium.** Address to the Tories, Whigs, Radicals, & Chartists; Churchmen, Catholics, Dissenters, & Infidels; to all Producers of Wealth, and Non-Producers; in Great Britain and Ireland. viii, 79, 47[appendices], 12pp. London, Home Colonization Society, 1841. **£3,000**

An important title, first editions of which are particularly rare. This copy includes the two-page explanation of plates, being plans of small towns and ground plans of dwelling-houses.

Born in Newtown, the social reformer and communitarian socialist Robert Owen (1771-1858) was apprenticed to a cloth merchant in Stamford. He continued to work in the industry, eventually owning a factory himself—Jones and Owen, which was bought by his former employer.

He later acquired, with partners, a mill at New Lanark, which was south of Glasgow. "Owen evidently set out to make New Lanark an experiment in philanthropic management from the outset. He was not yet a 'socialist' (the term was not coined until the mid-1820s) and advocated neither profit-sharing nor the elimination of 'competition' at the mills. Instead, he sought to reduce both vice and punishment while improving living and working conditions, expecting in return an increase in output from the workforce" (ODNB). It was an immense success and its fame was such that visitors from across Europe



came to study its success. Owen published his philosophy behind the venture, along with a plea for a national education system, in *A New View of Society, or, Essays on the Principle of the Formation of the Human Character* (London, 1813-14).

In this work, "Owen targeted the very poor of England. He begins his essay by describing the 'increase of poverty, destitution and crime' among the working classes in Britain and Ireland before arguing that the key was to engineer the right environment to create happiness rather than misery. 'Each of these individuals should be placed ... within those external arrangements that will ensure the most happiness.' **Happiness was thus the end and home colonies the means—properly planned and implemented.** In the first substantive section entitled 'General Arrangements of the Proposed Home Colonies', Owen provides in written and pictorial form the specific layout of the colony. Life in the home colony would be dominated by agrarian labour: 'It is proposed ... that agriculture should form the basis of all'" (Arneil).

Owen argued for collective ownership of land and "concludes his essay by arguing that the difference between what exists currently for the poor, in the way of parish relief, poorhouses and pauper emigration, and his proposed utopian colonies is happiness" (*ibid*). Arneil, B., "The Failure of Planned Happiness: The Rise and Fall of British Home Colonies" in Varouxakis, G., & Philp, M. eds., *Happiness and Utility* (UCL Press, 2019) p.272.

A Belgian Colony in Guatemala

13 COMPAGNIE BELGE DE COLONISATION.

Amérique central. Colonisation du district de Santo-Thomas de Guatemala par la communauté de l'Union, fondée par la Compagnie belge de colonisation.

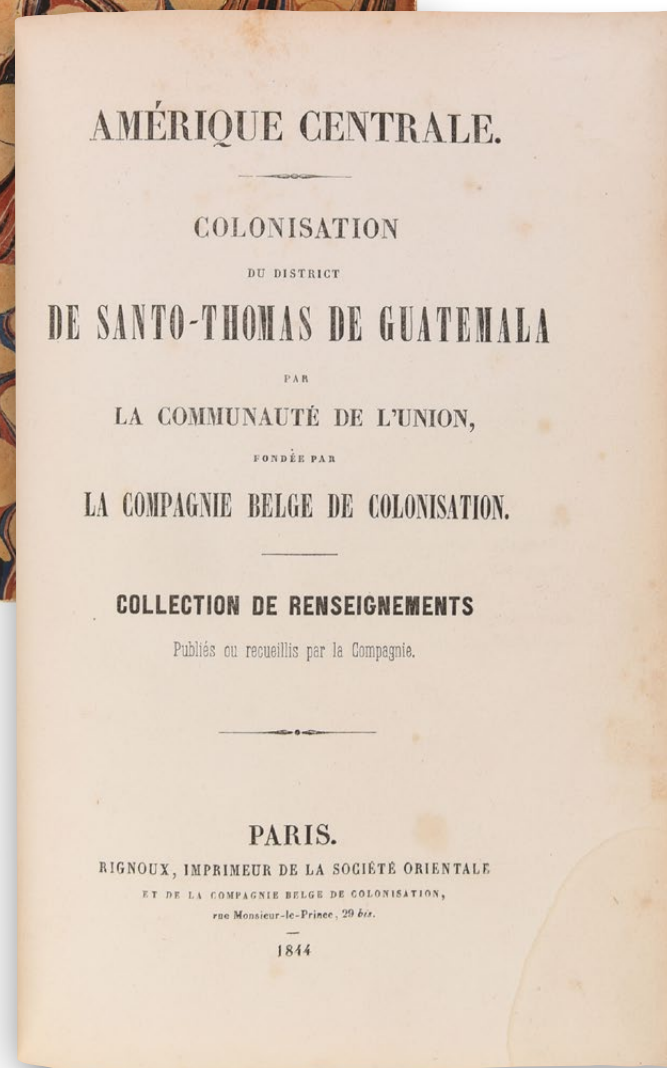
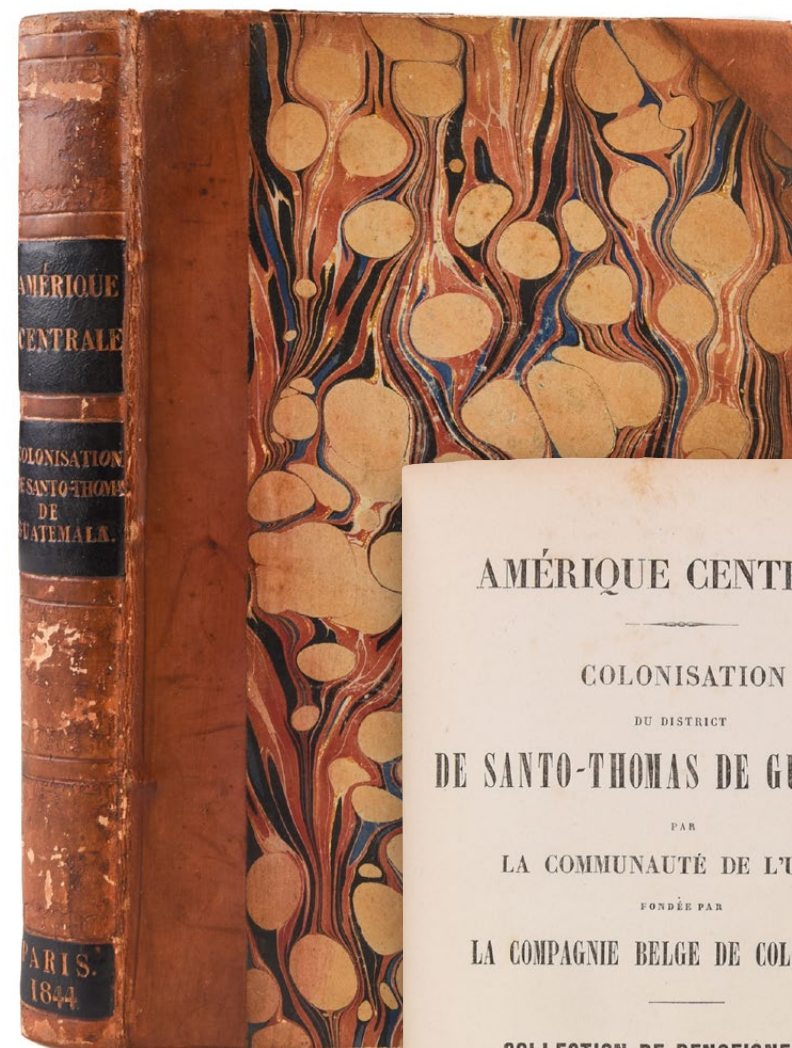
First edition. Four parts in 1. Five hand coloured steel-engraved maps (4 single page, 1 double-page) & four full-page topographical views. Large 8vo. English half-calf over marbled boards (dated 1855) with 3 gilt black morocco letter-pieces to spine, overall clean, just the odd light spots of toning in a few places, light tide-marking to blank lower outer corners of first two leaves, slight loss to blank margin of the leaf of pp. 5/6 of the first Part and of the third map just entering neatline, binding with light shelf-wear and slight abrasions to spine. Armorial bookplate of John Lee of Hartwell bearing the motto "Verum atque decens" and the mss. inscription "J. Lee Hartwell / bound at Aylesbury 1855" to inside front cover. [Unusual pagination though correct and complete:] 8, 5-64, 170, 70, 64pp. Paris, Rignoux, Imprimeur de la Societe Orientale, 1844. **£3,250**

In the long and rich tradition of Central and South American schemes—think the Scotch Darien Colony and Gregor MacGregor’s fictitious South American nation Poyais—Verapaz was a short-lived Belgian colony on Guatemala’s Atlantic coast. Issued by the *Compagnie belge de colonisation*, this is the official account of the colony, and includes the official documents of the organization’s foundation and operations, the research and field intelligence underpinning the project, accounts of its relations with the Belgian and Guatemalan governments, and of the state of the colony in Guatemala to date. It is an expensively-produced, and entirely misleading, piece of propaganda.

Economic changes in the newly independent Belgium left many rural areas in dire poverty and several waves of emigration to the United States and Canada. In 1841, King Leopold I, along with other fellow-royals and Belgian financiers, formed the *Compagnie belge de colonisation* so as to establish a Belgian colony in Guatemala of all places. **The belief was that a colony would enhance Belgium’s national prestige, provide much-needed relief to the rural poor, and guarantee vast profits for investors.** Importantly, Guatemala’s president, Mariano Rivera, welcomed the idea. Guatemala was also in financial trouble. The kernel of the idea was that the *Compagnie belge* would purchase 264,000 acres (1,068 sq km) of land on the Atlantic coast, specifically in the department of San Thomas.

An agreement was struck on the basis that the *Compagnie* would fund the construction of a deep-water port, roads and other infrastructure and pay rent to the Guatemalan government. In return, the *Compagnie* received commercial monopolies, and could import many goods duty-free (though they would remain in the colony). Tolls could be charged on Belgian-built roads and they could control shipping on the Motagua River. While the land was granted in perpetuity, it nonetheless would remain a part of Guatemala proper. With Guatemala only achieving independence in 1839, not everyone—and especially those belonging to the nation’s conservative party—agreed that a colony was the best solution to her economic woes. Belgium resolved the issue swiftly by paying large bribes to relevant objectors and the *Acte de concession* was passed by the Guatemalan parliament on 4 May, 1842.

The *Compagnie* received significant tax breaks and other incentives by way of encouragement from King Leopold, and journalists were despatched to write enthusiastic reports of the beauty and fertility of the colony. The first party, numbering a mere 200 Belgians, arrived at Santo Tomás in May 1843 and the colony of Verapaz was finally established. It’s hardly a surprise to learn that the colonists were woefully underprepared, lacking guidance and



support from both Brussels and Guatemala City. Disease was an immediate problem, made worse by meagre provisions. Within months the colony was on the verge of collapse.

Having committed substantial resources to the colony, the *Compagnie* despatched Major Augustin Scévola Guillaumot (a Belgian army officer) along with roughly 600 additional colonists and 48 soldiers to rectify the situation. In direct contravention of the *Acte de concession*, Martial law was declared and any foreigners or Guatemalans were expelled. While overseeing a survey of Verapaz, Guillaumot established a black market from which he profited without regard to the settlers he was supposed to assist. He was also derelict in his duty towards infrastructure, notably failing to make any progress on the deep-water port.

None of this went unnoticed by Guatemala's political class and public opinion turned against Verapaz. In May 1844, two years after the arrival of the first settlers, a small force of Guatemalan troops marched into Verapaz and took control of it. Guillaumot was deposed in November and General Manuel José Arce was made Corregidor of the colony. The fate of Verapaz was finally sealed in 1854 with the issuing of the decree of forfeiture, but by that time, really from 1846, it was a colony in name only.



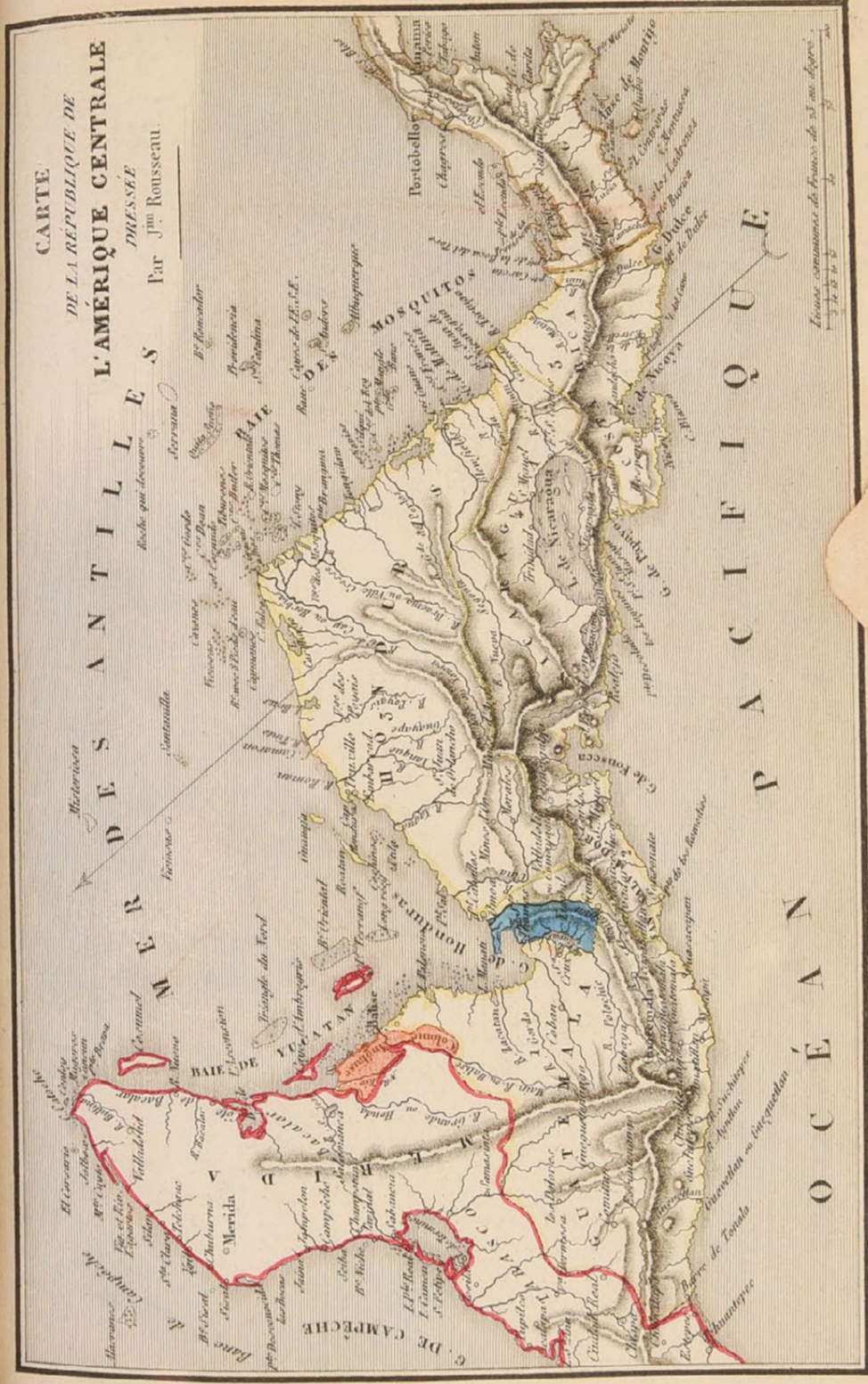
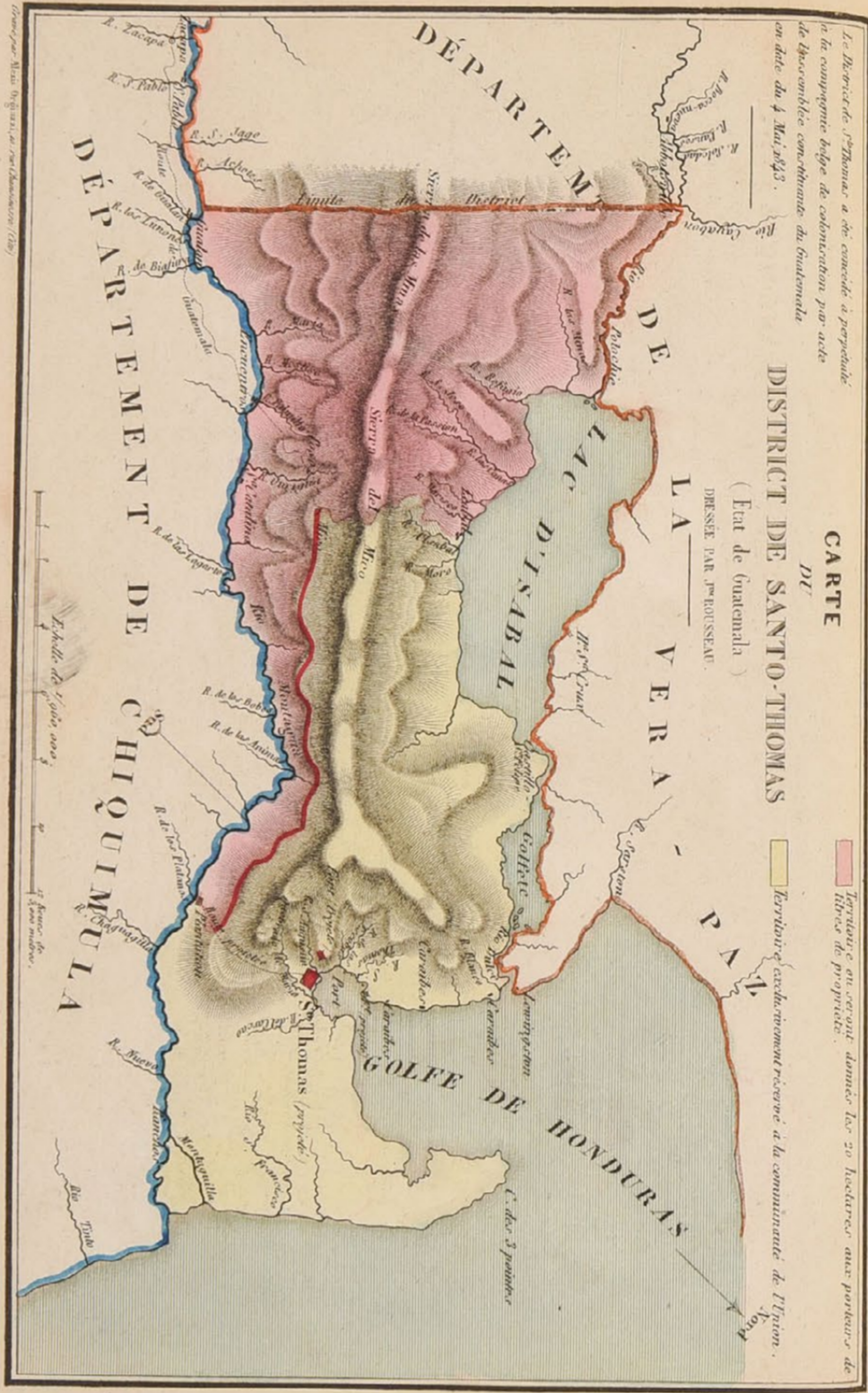
A rare, complete copy of the book: the first part includes the official foundational and operational documents of the *Compagnie belge de Colonisation*, and is illustrated with 5 maps and 4 views. It commences with a “Chronology of Acts relating to the *Compagnie belge*” (from February 25, 1841 to December 26, 1843), noting events that are either neutral or paint the organization in a positive light, and omitting the many and various disasters at Verapaz. Next, are the “Renseignements généraux” (General Information) concerning the relations between the Guatemalan government and the *Compagnie belge*, as well as responses to various questions. Following that are the Statutes of the *Compagnie belge* and the “Acte de concession” whereby the Guatemalan government leased the port and district of Santo-Thomas to the Belgians, as well as the “Traité supplémentaire et explicative” and the regulations of the *Compagnie belge*.

The second part concerns the intelligence that the *Compagnie belge* gained from Guatemala from the explorer-agents it hired to scout the region. It includes an Introduction; General Instructions given to the *Compagnie belge*'s Exploration Commission; as well as a series of reports by Colonel Remi De Puydt, the head of said Commission, including on the general situation in eastern Guatemala, the Civil Wars of Central America, Morassan's Last Expedition and the Indians of Central America. There are also reports from Mr. Vandenberghe de Binckum and Mr. T'Kint de Roodenbeek.

The third part is an anthology of writing by various authors and travellers on Central America, as well as samples revealing how the Belgian colonial project in Guatemala was being covered in the Belgian press. The final part concerns how the Belgian-Guatemala colonial enterprise was received in the French press during the years 1842 and 1843. This was important, as the *Compagnie belge* heavily relied upon funds from Paris.

The maps, which were all made specifically for this work, are as follows:

1. “Planisphère terrestre dressée par J.im Rousseau.” A double-page world map with colour-coded continents, showing Guatemala at its centre, adorned with the flags of the *Compagnie belge de Colonisation* and *Amérique Central* (the former Federal Republic of Central America).
2. “Carte du District de Santo-Thomas (État de Guatemala) dressée par J.im Rousseau.” This map details the Belgian colony in Guatemala, detailing its boundaries (running along the Motagua River in the south and Lake Izabal and Río Dolce in the north, while to the east is the Gulf of Honduras), the location of the town of Santo Tomás, as well as forts, the proposed road from the town to the Motagua, and a plantation.





3. “Carte de la République de l’Amérique centrale dressée par J.im Rousseau.” A general map of Central America provides context.

4. “Carte des États de Nicaragua et Costarica (République de l’Amérique centrale) dressée par J.im Rousseau.” The map shows Nicaragua and Costa Rica, that while not directly relevant to the Belgian colony, was of interest due to it being the possible location of a future canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific; a project, if ever realized, could turbo-charge Verapaz’s trade.

And the four views, also lithographed for this, are: “Baie et Port de Santo Thomas”; “Place de la Constitution à Guatemala”; “Lac d’Ysabal vu de la route du Mico”; and “Etablissement Belge de Santo Thomas.”

Provenance: bookplate and ms. inscription of the English astronomer, antiquarian and noted bibliophile John Lee of Hartwell (1783–1866).

Fabri, J., *Les belges au Guatemala* (1840–1845) (Brussels, 1955); Griffith, W.J., *Empires in the Wilderness: Foreign Colonization and Development in Guatemala, 1834–1844* (UNC Press, 1965), pp.217–250; Leysbeth, N., *Historique de la colonisation belge à Santo-Tomas, Guatemala* (Brussels, 1938).

14 [FRENCH GUIANA.]

Plan de l’établissement pénitentiaire de St Laurent.

Pen, ink and watercolour on tracing paper. Measuring 405 by 305mm. Scale 1:10,000. Tears & cracks and a piece lacking at the center, though this part showed mainly the water of the river and affecting very little topographical information. French Guiana, n.d., but 1859. **£5,000**

A rare survival: the earliest, and hitherto, unrecorded map of the penal colony or “bagne” in Saint-Laurent du Maroni in French Guiana, at the border with Surinam. This prison complex was made famous by the book and film *Papillon* and was also known as the Green Hell.

Due to the over-crowding of French prisons, in 1854 Louis Napoleon decreed the establishment of a new penal colony. Following the abolition of slavery in 1848, the then quiet Saint-Laurent du Maroni proved an ideal location, fit for re-purpose. In what was little more than a village, a center of penitentiary administration and primary place of detention was planned in 1857 and opened in 1859. Convicts would land at the “Camp de la Transportation” and this manuscript plan shows the first buildings and planned expansion of the complex in 1859.

The present plan is the earliest map of that area that we could find. While undated, it shows a few buildings that were already finished and other proposed places for buildings to be constructed in 1859, such as a church (“emplacement probable de l’église”), which allows us to date the map to no later than 1859. The earliest other maps that we’ve located are from 1868 (Collection MUCHEM, FRANOM_COL_H54_001) and 1872 (Coll. Archives territoriales de Guyane, Cote 1Fi57). These show a significantly enlarged and developed complex.

The penal colony was developed under the direction of commodore Laurent Baudin and it was named after him. Large walls were not needed; the river and jungle served as a natural prison. The conditions in French Guiana were poor, for prisoners and officials alike, and the mortality rate as a result high. It is commonly perceived that the prisoners were white French men, but Merle 2019 describes that “far from constituting a homogeneous category, the entity of the ‘convict’ is fragmented according to administrative categorizations which organize social relations inside and outside camp walls. One such category, based on race, remains understudied. Depending on the year,

Pénitencier
de S. Laurent

Plan de
l'Établissement pénitentiaire
de S. Laurent.

Légende

- A. Église actuelle, primitive
- B. Emplacement probable de l'église, par la suite.
- C. Église actuelle
- D. Église actuelle, dite de la Vierge
- E. Église actuelle, dite de la Vierge
- F. Église actuelle, dite de la Vierge
- G. Église actuelle, dite de la Vierge
- H. Église actuelle, dite de la Vierge
- I. Église actuelle, dite de la Vierge
- J. Église actuelle, dite de la Vierge
- K. Église actuelle, dite de la Vierge
- L. Église actuelle, dite de la Vierge
- M. Église actuelle, dite de la Vierge
- N. Église actuelle, dite de la Vierge
- O. Église actuelle, dite de la Vierge
- PP. Église actuelle, dite de la Vierge
- Q. Église actuelle, dite de la Vierge
- R. Église actuelle, dite de la Vierge
- S. Église actuelle, dite de la Vierge
- T. Église actuelle, dite de la Vierge
- U. Église actuelle, dite de la Vierge
- V. Église actuelle, dite de la Vierge
- X. Église actuelle, dite de la Vierge
- Y. Église actuelle, dite de la Vierge
- Z. Église actuelle, dite de la Vierge
- a. Église actuelle, dite de la Vierge
- b. Église actuelle, dite de la Vierge
- c. Église actuelle, dite de la Vierge

Grands fossés dans le
sens pour le bois de la prison.

Bois

Levée au point de départ

Levée actuelle

Plan

Échelle de 5000 pms 1870 sur 18000



between 20% and 60% of convicts transported to French Guiana were from France's North African colonies and categorized as Arabs."

Drawn on tracing paper over an extant map, it is a small miracle that it has survived because the material is so fragile and the place where it was made was extremely humid. The very brittle and yellowed tracing paper (known as papier végétal in French) was used since the early nineteenth century. Despite the damages, this is an important colonial manuscript map.

Coquet, Marine. "Totalisation carcérale en terre coloniale: la carceralisation à Saint-Laurent-du-Maroni (xixe-xxe siècles)", in *Cultures & Conflits*, 90, 2013, pp. 59-76; Donet-Vincent D., *De soleil et de silences, histoire des bagnes de Guyane*, Paris, La Boutique de l'Histoire, 2003; Merle, Isabelle & Coquet, Marine. (2019). "The Penal World in the French Empire: A Comparative Study of French Transportation and its Legacy in Guyana and New Caledonia" in *The Journal of Imperial and Commonwealth History*, 47, pp247-274; Toth, Stephen A. *Beyond Papillon, The French Overseas Penal Colonies, 1854-1952* (Lincoln & London, University of Nebraska Press, 2006).

A Rare Share Certificate for Port-Breton

15 [RAYS (Marquis de).]

LA NOUVELLE FRANCE. COLONIE LIBRE DE PORT-BRETON (OCEANIE) ...

Lithographed certificate with lavish border, completed in ms. Measuring approx. 180 by 250mm. Colony blindstamp, old folds, a little toned but very good. Paris, Morris Père et Fils, [1879]. **£2,500**

An extraordinary survival: a share certificate issued for a plot of land in Nouvelle France, the disastrous colony at Port Breton in New Guinea. Issued in the Channel Island Jersey, and dated 31 August, 1879, this certificate grants twenty-five hectares of land being the cadastral lots 522585 to 522609. There is an ms. note to the bottom left corner: "Mr Buet, Eugene" to whom the certificate may have been issued.

It was common practice for shares to be issued for colonial projects such as this one, for example, both the East India and the South Sea Companies did so. These are naturally ephemeral in nature and the low survival rate here can be attributed variously to natural wear and tear, the fact that they were ultimately worth nothing, and of course the subsequent embarrassment of the owners.



While accounts of the colony survive, including copies of the official newspaper *La Nouvelle France* (published in Marseille, see next lot), ephemeral material such as this is almost unheard of.

Exceedingly rare: not on OCLC, not in BnF.

Metcalf, B., "The Marquis de Rays and La Nouvelle France" in *Utopian Studies* Vol. 22, No.1 (2011), pp.104-124.

The Great Port-Breton Swindle

16 [DU BREIL (Charles Marie Bonaventure)]
GROOTE (Paul de), editor.
La Nouvelle France. Journal de la colonie libre de Port-Breton.

25 issues (*avis plus 24*). Profusely illustrated. 2 vols. Folio. Quarter sheep over marbled boards, red morocco labels to spine. Marseille, Bureaux [de la Nouvelle France], 1879-1881. **£4,000**

"La Nouvelle-France is arguably the biggest fraudulent utopian scheme ever perpetrated" (Metcalf, 105).

CARTE DE LA NOUVELLE FRANCE Colonie libre de Port-Breton

1879



Dressé à Marseille sur des documents particuliers fournis par M^r. le Marquis de RAYS.

LA NOUVELLE FRANCE



JOURNAL DE LA COLONIE LIBRE DE PORT-BRETON -- Océanie

Espoir et Foi — Dieu, Patrie et Liberté.

Pour toutes communications : Rédaction, Abonnements ou Annonces, s'adresser au Directeur du Journal *La Nouvelle France*, 11, Rue de la République, à Marseille.

Annonces : la ligne, 50 cent. Réclames 1 f.

Tirage actuel du Journal : 10,000.

La politique est exclue de cette publication.

PRIX POUR LA FRANCE
Un An 5 Francs

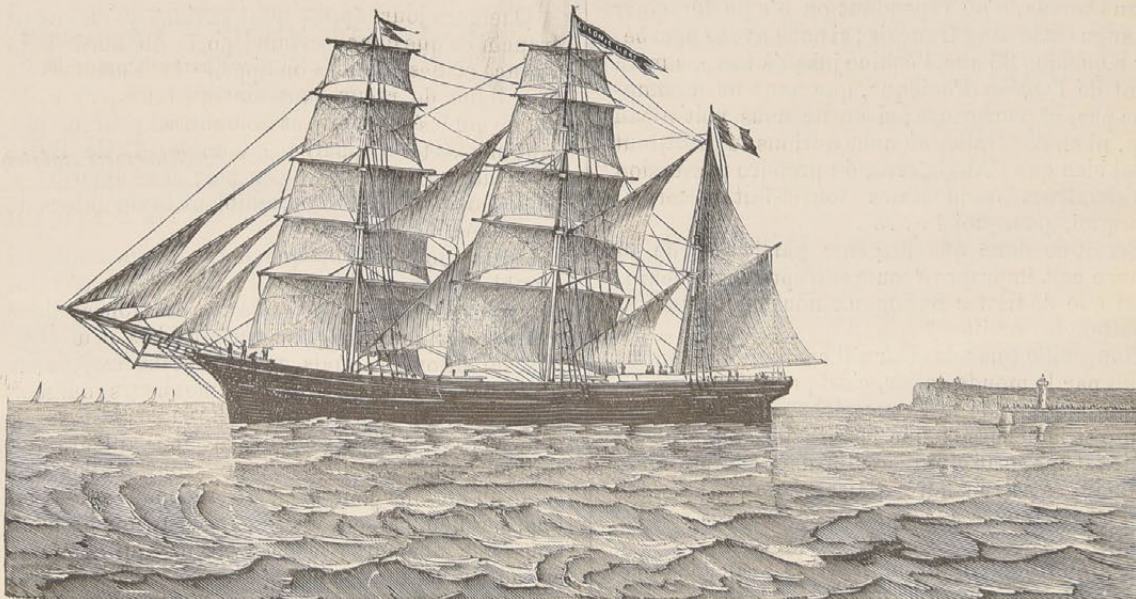
Pour l'étranger, le port en sus

On s'abonne d'année en année et en envoyant un mandat de poste de 5 fr. — Le journal paraît le 15 de chaque mois. — Tout abonnement court du 15 Juillet de chaque année.

Pour les **Souscriptions aux bons de terrain**, s'adresser au Directeur du bureau de la Colonie libre de Port-Breton,

Soit à MARSEILLE : 11, Rue de la République,
Soit à PARIS : 5, Rue de la Ville l'Évêque.
Soit au HAVRE : 46, Rue des Pincettes.

Agent général d'émigration de la Colonie libre de Port-Breton, pour l'Italie et le Tyrol : M. Amedeo Preire, I, via del Papa, Gènes, Italie.



LE CHANDERNAGOR QUITTANT LE HAVRE POUR ANVERS ET PORT-BRETON.

Everything about this project is extraordinary: the young Marquis de Rays was told by a fortune-teller that he would rule a utopia and he chose to believe them. Despite the omens along the way, he continued to believe so. First he travelled to America where he briefly, unsuccessfully, managed a ranch, then to Senegal where he proved ill-suited to life as a peanut trader. Undaunted, he tried his luck in Madagascar, then Indo-China. However, he never lost sight of his utopian kingdom.

His hopes to establish the colony at Shark Bay in Western Australia and then New Caledonia were disappointed. The Marquis de Rays settled on Port-Breton (New Ireland) having read Duperrey's voyage. Duperrey had visited Port Breton during an unlikely nine-day stretch of good weather and described it as idyllic.

In 1877, the Marquis de Rays announced it to the world. Two years later, he released a formal prospectus. Despite not having visited Port Breton, he enlarged considerably on Duperrey's account. He enlisted the help of Paul de Groote, a Belgian physician, and appointed him Consul General of New France.

Central to the ongoing propaganda was this widely-distributed newspaper, *La Nouvelle France*. Issued fortnightly, and edited by Groote, it was "profusely illustrated by old engravings purporting to picture South Seas islands scenery. Prospective investors were showered with pamphlets and prospectuses. For a consideration, they could also procure a portrait of the Marquis (for sixty centimes), a map of Port-Breton (one franc), a map of La Nouvelle-France, either in an 'ordinary' edition (fifty centimes) or in a deluxe edition (one franc) and, finally, (for two francs) the 'March of Port-Breton,' composed by the Liberian consul in Paris, one Dr. Febrer, and dedicated to the founder of the colony" (Biskup). In 1880, Groote published a self-serving, obsequious account of the colony, titled *Nouvelle France, Colonie Libre de Port-Breton (Océanie)*. Oeuvre de Colonisation agricole, chrétienne et libre de Monsieur Charles de Breil, Marquis de Rays ...

The scheme coincided with the aftermath of the Franco-Prussian war, when the prospect of escaping to a utopia was tempting to many French and thus hundreds signed up—both investors and peasants—all of whom lost their money, and some of whom their lives. The stir was such it involved the governments of France, Belgium, Spain, and Britain, and several Australian colonies. The Marquis was arrested in July 1882 for criminal negligence and sentenced to six years in prison.

Scarce: OCLC locates eight copies.

Biskup, P., ed., *The New Guinea Memoirs of Jean Baptiste Octave Mouton*, (Canberra, ANU), p.13; Metcalf, B., "The Marquis de Rays and La Nouvelle France" in *Utopian Studies* Vol. 22, No.1 (2011), pp.104-124.

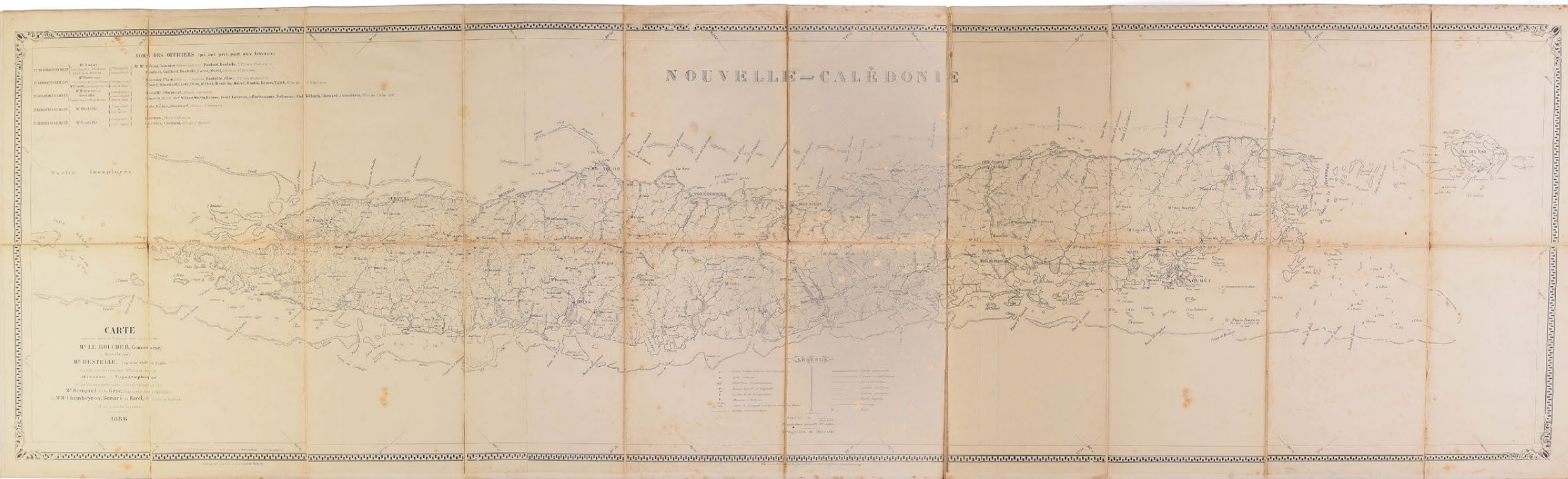
*Printed in a Penitentiary:
An Extraordinary Artefact from the C19th Pacific*

**17 DESTELLE (Émile-Honoré), cartographer.
KALITCHER (Vassile), lith.**
Nouvelle-Caledonie.

Lithographed map measuring 560 by 1870mm. Greek key border, dissected into 20 sections and mounted upon original linen, with a few neat contemporary mss. additions in red and black pen, with mss. short title to linen verso, sporadic spotting and toning, especially along horizontal centrefold, a few small abrasions affecting border top centre, very good. Montravel [Nouméa], Nouvelle-Calédonie, Presse lithographique de l'administration pénitentiaire à Montravel, 1886. **£9,500**

Rare and important: the first complete scientific survey map of Nouvelle-Calédonie. Measuring nearly two metres, it was the product of seven years of systematic trigonometric surveys by the Mission Topographique de la Nouvelle-Calédonie, a purpose-formed elite mapping unit, with their grand final manuscript composed by the Marine Captain (later Colonel) Émile-Honoré Destelle, and published near Nouméa, Nouvelle-Calédonie by the Bulgarian convict-master lithographer Vassile Kalitcher. The map was so accurate it remained the authoritative base map of Nouvelle-Calédonie until World War II. One of the masterpieces of cartography and lithography created in the South Pacific during the nineteenth century, the map was printed at the Presse lithographique de l'administration pénitentiaire à Montravel, a printing shop that operated inside the island's largest prison.

It's entirely apt that such an important map should be produced in a prison. In the wake of the settlement of Port Jackson, the French were eager



NOMS DES OFFICIERS qui ont pris part aux travaux:

1 ^{er} ARRONDISSEMENT	M ^e Baïay Chef d'Escadron d'Artillerie Chef de la Mission	Triangulation Service de Détail
2 ^e ARRONDISSEMENT	M ^e Bouteiron Chef d'Escadron d'Artillerie	Triangulation Service de Détail
3 ^e ARRONDISSEMENT	M ^e Cluzel et Destelle Capitaines d'Infanterie	Triangulation Service de Détail
4 ^e ARRONDISSEMENT	M ^e Destelle	Triangulation Service de Détail
5 ^e ARRONDISSEMENT	M ^e Destelle	Triangulation Service de Détail

M^e Pétiot, Bonnier, Officiers d'Artillerie, Poulnot, Destelle, Officiers d'Infanterie.
 Poulnot, Gaillard, Destelle, Carré, Morel, Officiers d'Infanterie.
 Bonnier, Plain, Officiers d'Artillerie, Destelle, Olive, Officiers d'Infanterie.
 Cluzel, Oberdorf, Carré, Olive, Weber, Destelle, Morel, Martin, Ecorse, Valet, Officiers d'Infanterie.
 Destelle, Oberdorf, Officiers d'Infanterie.
 Chauvin, Bonnier, Carré, Weber, Martin, Ecorse, Valet, Lecreux, de Portzamparc, Dufresne, Stoltebach, Chenard, Jacquemin, Officiers d'Infanterie.
 Olive, Weber, Oberdorf, Officiers d'Infanterie.
 Lecreux, Officier d'Infanterie.
 Lecreux, Chenard, Officiers d'Infanterie.

Partie Inexplorée

ILES
L'Art
L'Ellip

CARTE

publiée dans la Colonie par ordre de
M^e LE BOUCHER, Gouverneur,
 dressée par
M^e DESTELLE, Capitaine d'Infanterie de Marine,
 d'après les travaux des Officiers de la
Mission Topographique
 et les travaux antérieurs d'hydrographie de
M^e Bouquet de la Grye, Ingénieur Hydrographe,
 de **M^e Chambeyron, Banaré et Ravel**, Officiers de Marine
 et les plans du Cadastre.

1886

Pressé par l'Imprimerie de l'Administration à MONTREUIL, 10^e Coloniale.

Lithographie et Gravé par V. SKAITCHER.



to establish their own penal colony in the Pacific, not just as a means to reduce the pressure on their own crowded jails, but as a strategic outpost for national interests. In 1854, on the orders of Napoleon III, New Caledonia became a French possession. The first decade was extremely difficult for the settlers, but those fortunes were reversed with the discovery of vast nickel deposits in the island's interior in 1864. In the same year, the first jail was built. Both of these things were disastrous for the indigenous Kanak population, the pressure upon whom culminated in an armed rebellion against the French in May, 1878 which lasted into the next year.

While the coasts had been extensively mapped by both the British and French navies, the interior remained largely uncharted. That lack of knowledge was exploited by the Kanaks in their rebellion and prompted the Governor of Nouvelle-Calédonie, Jean-Baptiste Orly, to establish the Mission Topographique de la Nouvelle-Calédonie in 1879. Led by Joseph-Léon Bagay, the Mission was comprised of marines trained in engineering and surveying who were tasked with creating an accurate map of the entire island. **The combination of the rugged terrain, tropical climate, and unwelcoming Kanaks ensured that the job took a full seven years to complete. This map was made primarily to aid the French military in their ongoing efforts to subdue the Kanak people as well as to support the expansion of the nickel mining industry.**

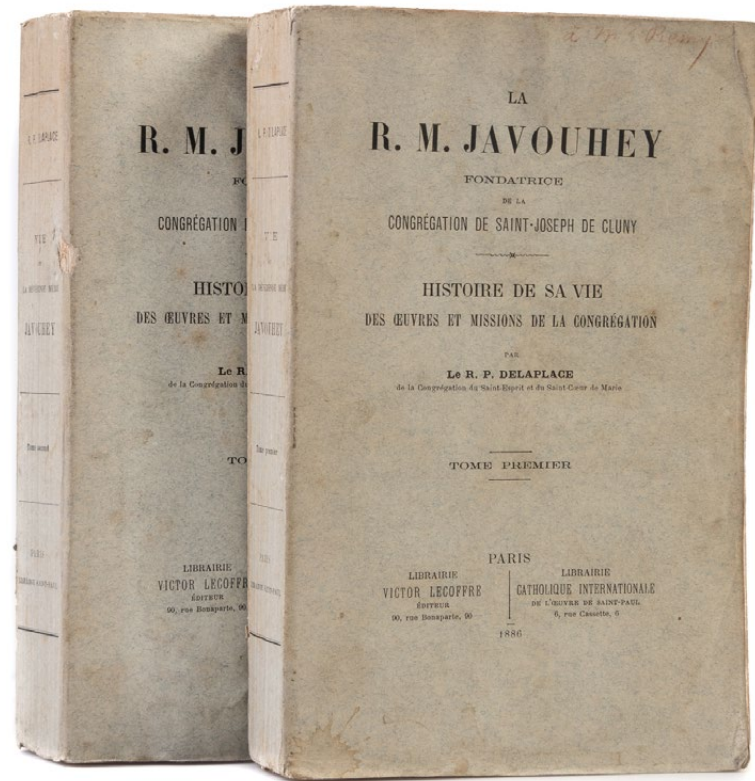
While it was customary to have such a large and complex manuscript map printed in Paris, with copies sent back by express, Governor Le Boucher didn't want to wait that long. However, while printing first arrived in Nouvelle-Calédonie with the establishment of the Imprimerie du Gouvernement in 1859, and a few small private presses had been founded since, none of these were capable of publishing such a grand graphic work. Fortunately, the authorities at the Montravel Penitentiary, the island's largest correctional facility, located in what was then the outskirts of Nouméa (but today well within its limits), had recently completed a printing workshop within the jail, the Presse lithographique de l'administration pénitentiaire à Montravel, which was operated by the inmates under strict supervision.

Under the guidance of Valisse Kalitcher (1855–1905), the map rolled off the press in early 1886. The map includes contour lines, track elevation, rivers, military posts, towns, tramways, bridges, post and telegraph offices, transit camps, Roman Catholic missions and even mule trails. Furthermore, in the upper left is a list of the surveyors who participated on the Mission Topographique de la Nouvelle-Calédonie, matched to the localities of their operations.



This map is not to be confused with the two copies made in Paris. The first printed the same year by C. Gallet, *Carte de la Nouvelle-Caledonie* (Erhard Freres, 1886) is at a reduced scale of 1:400,000. The following year, a massive five-sheet version was issued, being the *Carte de la Nouvelle-Calédonie et de ses dépendances, dressée ... par les officiers de la mission topographique ... 1879–1880* (Imp. Dufrenoy, 1887), at a scale of 1:107,941.

The map would have been published in only a very small print run for local consumption. Furthermore, that it was such a large object, produced in the tropics, ensured a very low survival rate. **We can trace only a single institutional example of the map, held by the Muséum national d'histoire naturelle (Paris), though there must be one or two others in French institutions.**



Abolitionist Nun Described as the First Female Missionary

**18 [JAVOUHEY (Anne-Marie)], DELAPLACE (Père).
La R.M. Javouhey: fondatrice de la Congrégation
de Saint-Joseph de Cluny; histoire de sa vie
des oeuvres, et missions de la congrégation.**

First edition. 2 vols. Frontispieces. 8vo. Original printed wrappers, some pages unopened. Wrappers lightly soiled, a few scuffs, one nick to the spine of vol 2, pale waterstain to text block of one vol, occasional scattered foxing. Overall a very good set. xi, 595; 679pp. Paris, Victor Lecoffre, 1886. **£400**

The biography of a venerated missionary and abolitionist.

Born in 1779 at Chamblanc, near Seurre, Anne-Marie Javouhey founded the Burgundy based order of Sisters of St. Joseph of Cluny in 1798. She is said to have had visions at an early age of Teresa of Avila giving into her care children of different races, which became the foundation of her lifelong commitment to missionary work, education and reform in the French speaking colonies of the Atlantic world.

Her schools, missions and hospitals included such locations as the Île Bourbon in the Indian Ocean, Gorée off the coast of Senegal, French Guiana and Guadeloupe. She was a pioneer of mental healthcare in Africa, and believed in integrated education. Her expeditions were both intrepid and successful, as her work in French Guiana can attest: **“The French Government, after unsuccessful attempts at colonizing the rich interior of this country, appealed to the foundress of the Sisters of St. Joseph, who were already established there. Having submitted her plans for approval and received full authority, Mother Javouhey set out for Guiana in 1828, with 36 sisters and 50 emigrants, and soon had organized a self-supporting colony”** (Catholic Encyclopædia). This community developed into the town of Mana in the northwest of the country. The settlement grew around an orphanage, but soon became a refuge for newly emancipated and runaway slaves, as well as supporting a leprosarium.

Javouhey herself was a firm believer in the total abolition of slavery, but her presence in the French colonies served an important purpose in the run up to the 1848 French emancipation act. In the wake of the Haitian Revolution there was a certain amount of backlash from pro-slavery factions of French society who used the threat of insurrection and unrest as a reason to forestall or qualify emancipation. The gradual acts of abolition therefore were established to only grant freedom to those who demonstrably assimilated to colonial life. Javouhey’s presence, as well as her education and Christianisation initiatives, served as an important ameliorative in this process, and ultimately she was credited with enabling the smooth and peaceful emancipation of hundreds of formerly enslaved Africans, well in advance of the 1848 proclamation.

Though certainly taking a paternalistic approach, Javouhey was in her own time considered to be something of a radical, and has been subsequently recognised as an important forebear of modern social justice movements. Her attempts to improve the lives of formerly enslaved Africans in the French colonies made her a target for assassination attempts as well as excommunication. She died aged 71 in 1851, was venerated in 1908, and beatified in 1950.



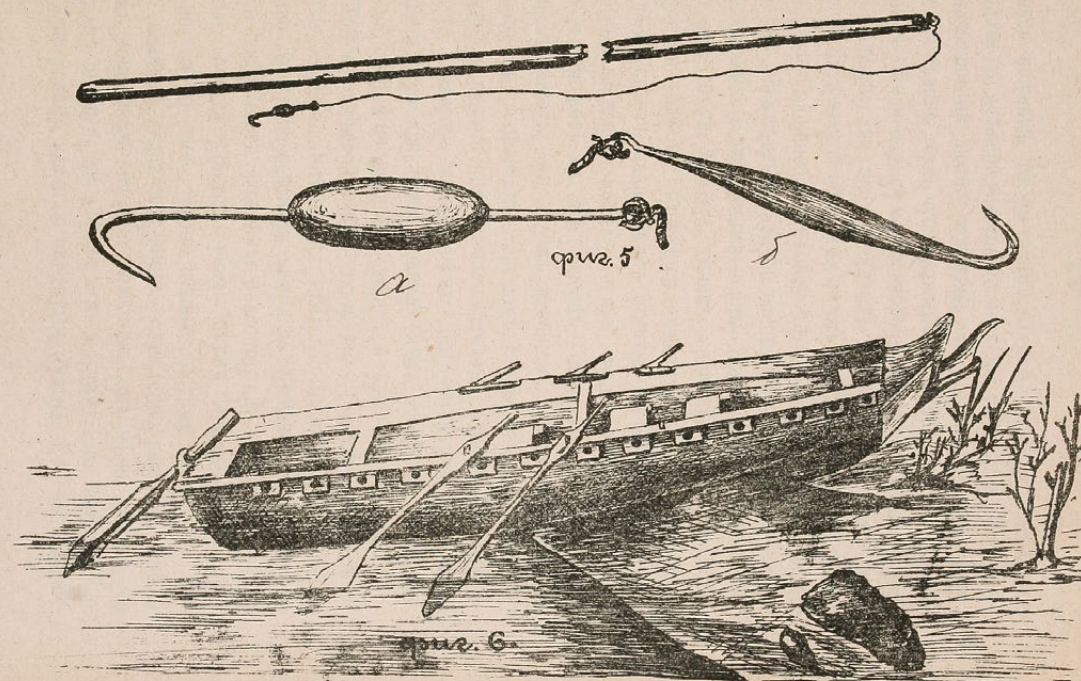
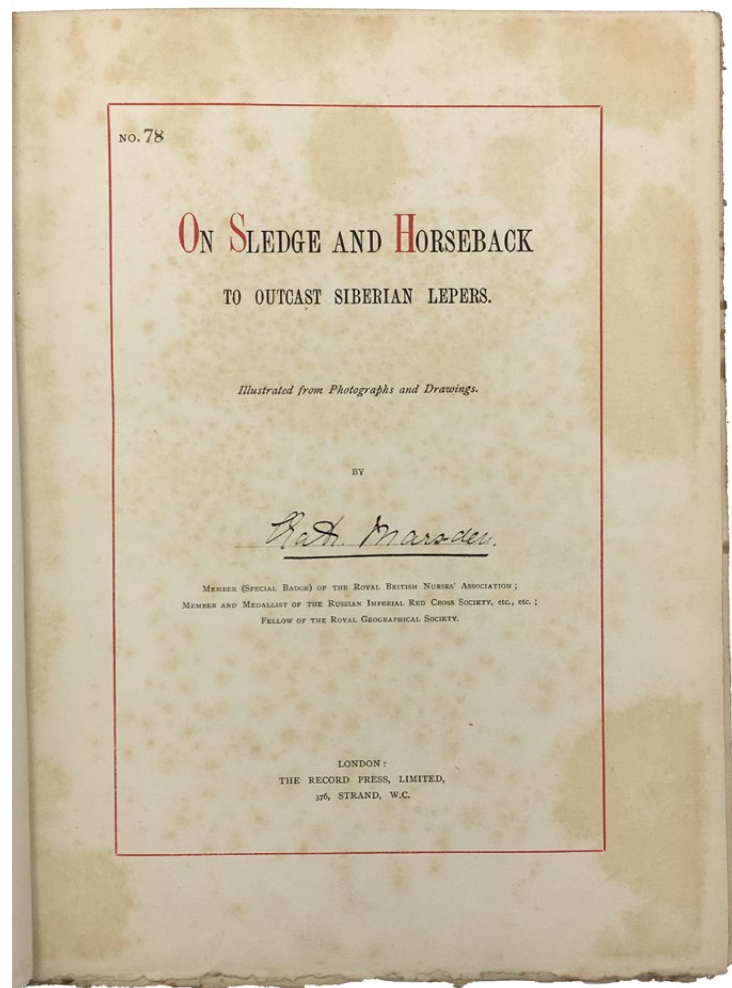
Special Signed Edition

19 MARSDEN (Kate).

On Sledge and Horseback to Outcast Siberian Lepers.

First edition. Autographed on the title and numbered (No. 78 of an unspecified edition). Facsimile letters (from Queen Victoria and Countess Tolstoy) inserted. 8vo. Original half vellum, back gilt, very soiled the text foxed. xvii, 243pp. London, Record Press, 1892. **£450**

The indefatigable traveller Kate Marsden undertook a remarkable journey across Russia to visit the leper colony, both to offer practical assistance and to shine a light on the deplorable conditions to which the lepers were subjected.



*The First Book Published on
The Remote North Pacific Island and Russian Penal Colony*

20 [SAKHALIN], STEPENSKY (Dr. V.) ed.
[Sakhalin calendar.]

First edition. 4 lithographed plates. 8vo. Period style red half morocco with raised bands and gilt tooled spine. Six leaves (p. 131-134, 139-142, 145-148) with margins neatly strengthened, but overall a very good strong copy. [2], iii, 149, 176 pp. Sakhalin, Printed in the Printing House on Sakhalin Island, 1899. **£1,750**

Situated in the North Pacific, immediately to the north of Hokkaido, Sakhalin is Russia's largest island. It was charted by La Perouse in 1787 and Krusenstern (who thought it a peninsula) in 1805. Throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries it was the subject of territorial disputes between Japan and Russia. Russia established a penal colony in 1857, but the southern part of the island was held by the Japanese until 1875 when it was exchanged for the Kuril Islands.

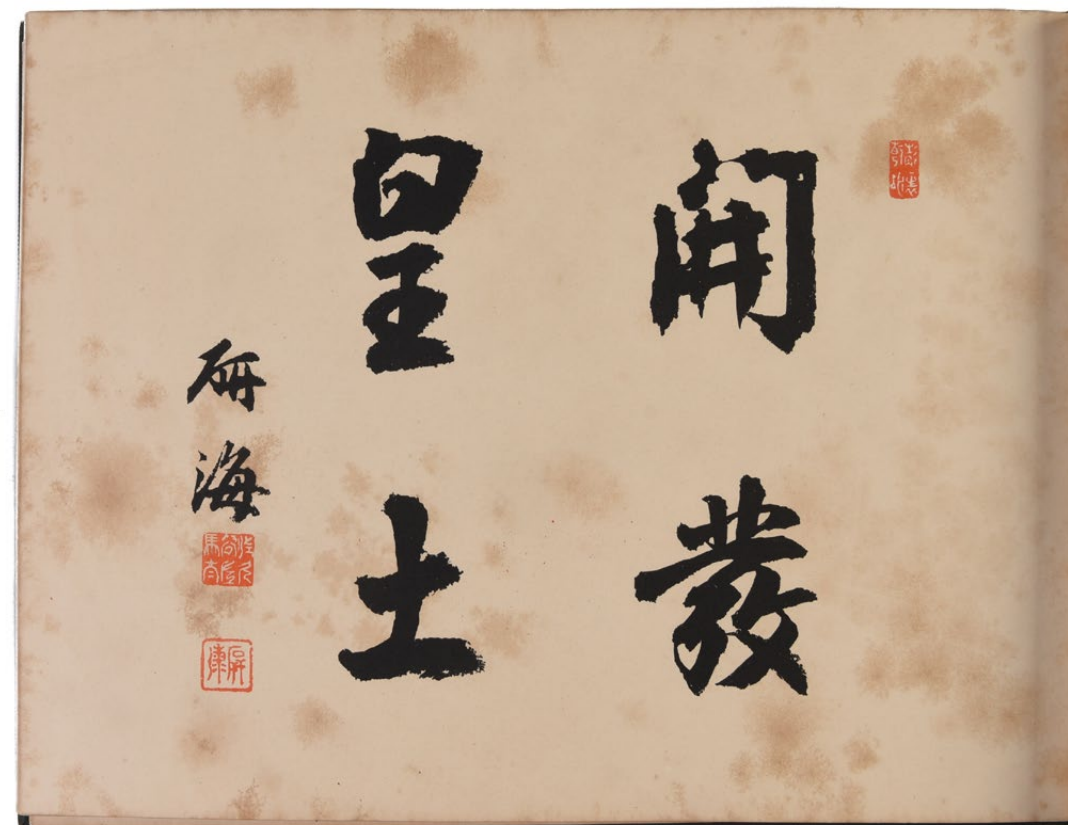
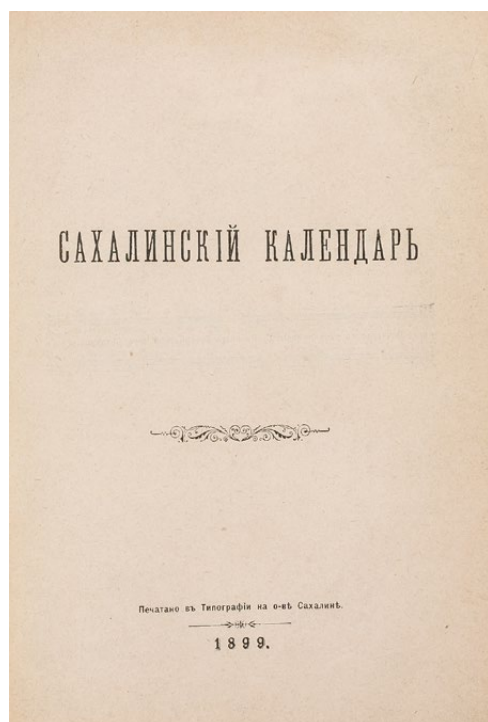
Running for just five years, 1895-9, the Sakhalin Calendar was the first book published on the island under the direction of the Alexandrovsky post and with the permission of Vladimir Dmitrievich Merkazin, the island's military

commander. The volumes reproduced the Orthodox Christian and Catholic calendars and contained official documents and orders, journalism, scientific articles, and information relating to hospitals, churches, prisons, weather stations and schools. It records the native population and troop numbers, including a list of all the military and civil officials on the island. In addition to a report on the routes of the Korsakov district and several articles on climate, there is a report on the Sakhalin museum by the director, Pogaevsky, including a record of recent acquisitions (stuffed bears, a fox, and a model of a Japanese warrior), and an article on mental health care on the island in 1897–98. This copy is bound without the final, likely suppressed, article “About hygienic conditions in Sakhalin convict prisons” and collates identically with that in the Sakhalin Provincial Universal Scientific library.

The calendar was edited by Dr V. Stepensky, the head of the Sakhalin Medical Administration, who made good use of the exiled population on the island. He was aided by L. Stenberg and B. Pilsudski, both exiled ethnographers, the revolutionaries B. Ellinsky and Daniil Kharmis I. Yuvachev, and Dr N. Kirilov. In the 1898 editorial, Stepensky noted “to be honest, it is very, very difficult to publish the ‘Sakhalin Calendar.’ A very small group of people, real old residents of the island who work on this project, would have most likely given it up, if recently numerous newspapers didn’t publish articles about Sakhalin which remind

them of the stories of the ancient Phoenicians about their travels to legendary countries ... Sakhalin for the mother country is terra incognita —write what you want (it happens more and more in the recent years) —people will believe everything. To give the opportunity to everyone interested in Sakhalin to separate the wheat from the chuff, a handful of the mentioned above old residents is working with the goal to spread the truth about the island.”

Rare. The Russian State Library is the only institution to hold a complete run of the calendars.



Co-opting Indigenous Taiwanese into the Japanese Army

21 ENDO (Hiroya) editor.

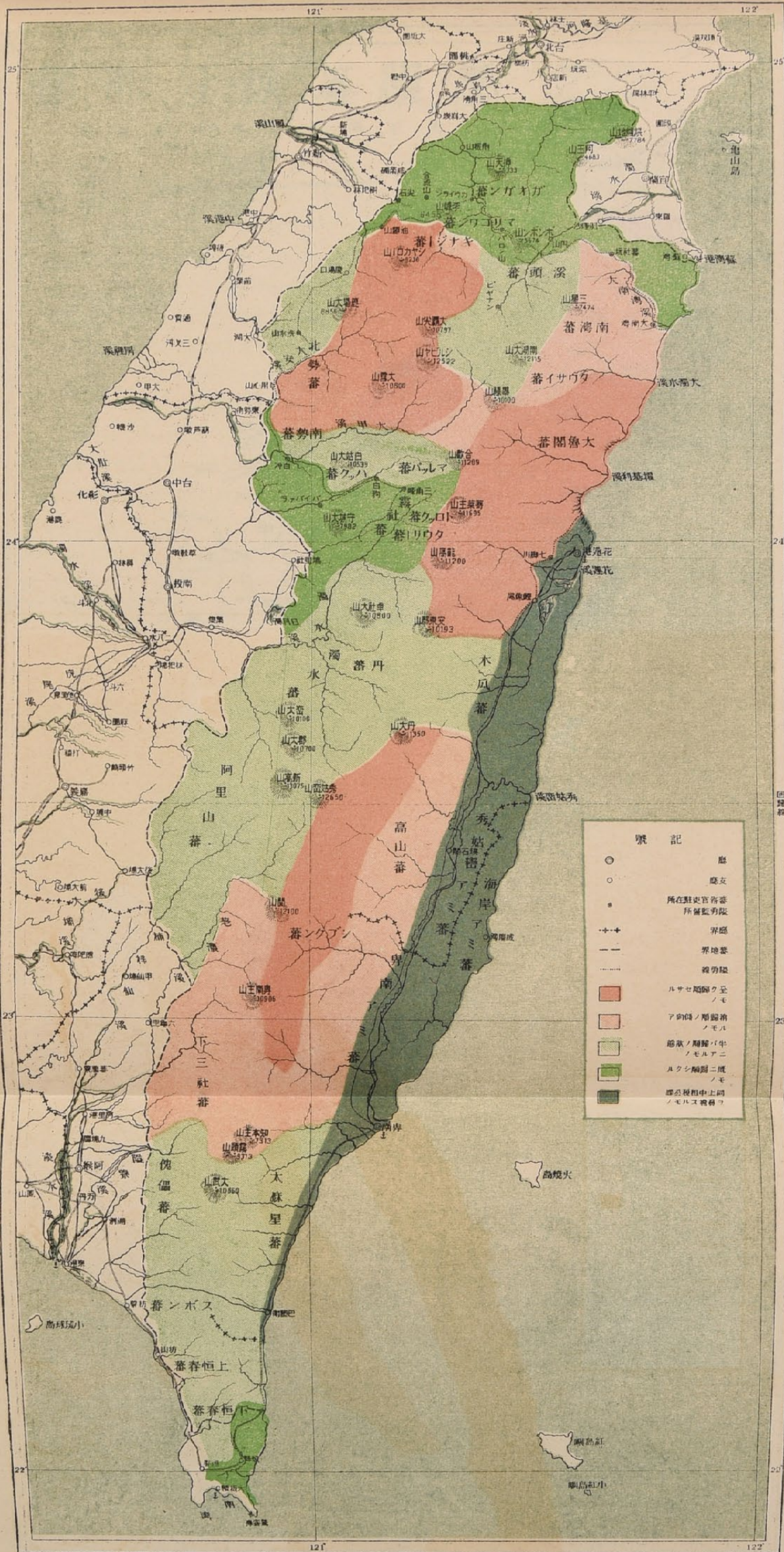
Taiwan banchi shashin-cho—Views of Campaign against the Aborigines in Formosa.

First edition. 3 calligraphic frontispiece plates, 4 photographic portrait plates, 2 colour lithograph folding maps, 29 double-sided photographic plates with printed captions on tissue guards in Japanese and English. Oblong folio, measuring 31x23cm. Original cloth. Some foxing, stronger to calligraphic plates, but overall a very good copy. Unpaginated [ix]ff. (text), a.e.g., errata slip tipped into back free endpaper. Taibei, Endo Shashinkan, dated: Taisho 1, [i.e. 1912].

£2,200

Hiroya Endo, a photographer from Sendai, came to Taiwan in 1896. Together with his brothers Endo Rokuro and Makoto, he opened the Endo Photo Gallery in Taibei in 1899.

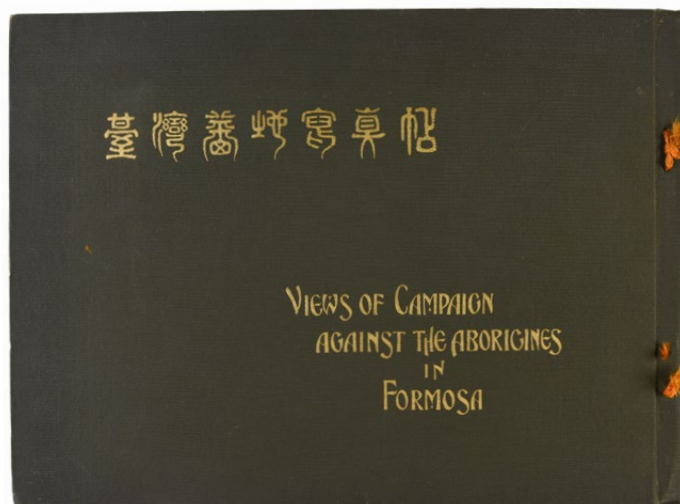
臺灣番地圖





The album covers the operations between 1908 to 1912, when the Japanese army and police forces asserted control over indigenous peoples (mainly the Atayal & Vonum tribes) in order to gain unhindered access to forest resources in the area. In addition to battle scenes, there are plates documenting inspection tours by various Japanese government officials, educational programs for indigenous children, and vocational programs such as agriculture and handi-crafts for indigenous people. From 1911 onwards the Japanese military trained them as soldiers and during World War II aboriginal volunteers (Takasago-giyutai) proved to be particularly useful for their extraordinary bravery and survival skills.

Very rare. Only one copy in OCLC (National Diet Library).

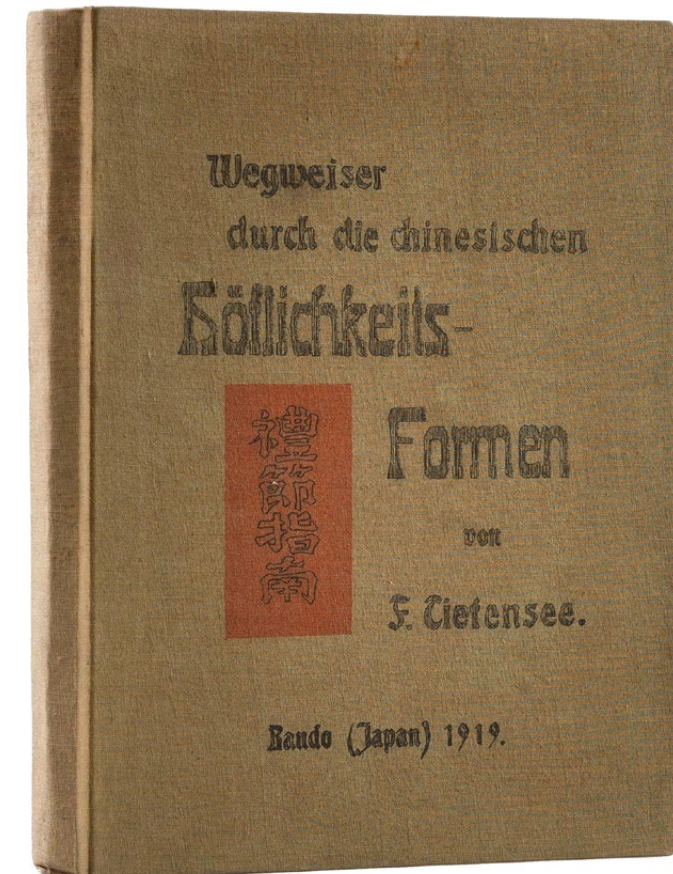


Printed in a Prison Camp

22 TIEFENSEE (Franz). Wegweiser durch die chinesischen Höflichkeits- Formen. [A guide to Chinese Manners].

First edition. Numerous illustrations in the text. Small folio. Original decorated cloth, a very good copy. Decorated endpapers. 300pp. Bando (Japan), Lager-druckerei, 1919. **£950**

An extraordinary book that was printed on a simple lithograph press in the Bando prisoner-of-war camp for Germans evacuated from Tsingtao during the first World War. It is not only important for the curious circumstances surrounding its publication but to the best of my knowledge is the only mono-graph on traditional Chinese forms of politeness. Includes Chinese phrases, invitations, name-cards, letters, as well as an entertaining chapter on games. Rare.





(3)
 臺北は所謂臺北平野の中央に位し、淡水河の右岸に在りて多岐の街である。城内大船渠、萬華の三區城及び附近の部部より成る。清の同治年間には藩署を創設あり、光緒五年工を起し八年に竣工、越えて十一年を省城に昇格して彼の有名なる德御殿傳が居守り居た。この頃の臺北は都府を如く會社商店等内地人々多数で大船渠萬華は共に本島人が多、官廳は臺北市の中心地と云ふべき繁華地である。

町 (臺北市)



(2)
 臺灣總督府 (臺北市)
 基隆より約一時間汽車が臺北に近づくに際し、意外に聳立する一大高塔を望みしるであらう。其が本島總督の本署たる總督府の威容である。規模雄大にして、輪奐の業は行人をして目眩むるを起し、大正八年三月完成せる本島最大の建築物である。前方に階梯を以て鳴る鐘、官廳の巨

Life in Japanese-Occupied Taiwan

23 KUWAKO (Masahiko), editor.
Taiwan shashin taikan [Great Overview of Taiwan in photographs].

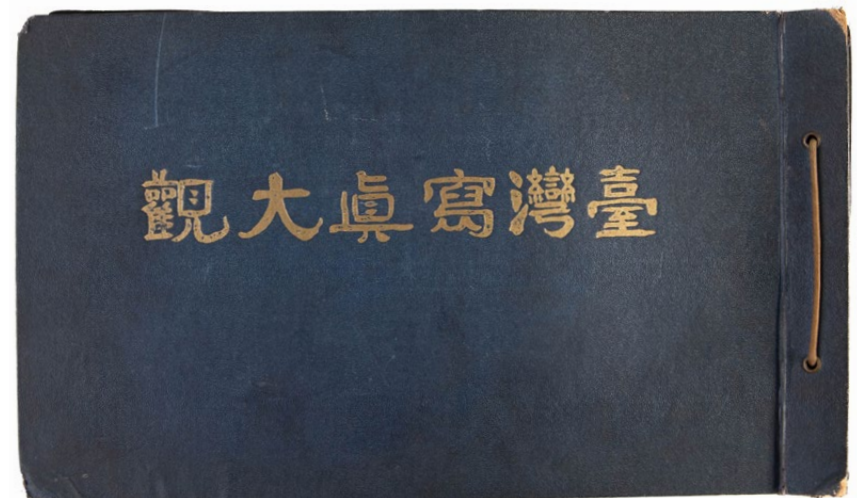
150 silver gelatine prints (various sizes, ranging from 120 by 165 to 115 by 280mm), each image accompanied with a tipped-in printed caption and description in Japanese. Tipped-in printed list of plates on verso of top board (marginal damage affecting one caption). Small oblong folio, measuring ca. 200 by 340mm. Original cloth with embossed title, minor wear to corners. Occasional creasing and staining to photos, but overall still a good copy. Taipei, Taiwan shashin taikan-sha, dated: Showa 8 [i.e. 1933]. **£4,500**

This album opens with a photo of the Taiwan Jinja, a large Shintoist shrine outside Taipei, which was built in 1901 as a symbol of Japan's colonial power. This is followed with an image of the imposing Office of the Governor General which was completed in 1919. Taiwan had been placed under Japanese rule in the wake of the first Sino-Japanese War through the Treaty of Shimonoseki

of 1895. The album provides a comprehensive overview of the towns, villages, and the landscapes of Taiwan. It features views of commercial streets, parks, hot springs, schools, bridges, factories, local fruits and vegetables, as well as Chinese temples and local customs. It also includes interesting photographs of indigenous peoples and their living conditions and customs.

The Taiwan shashin taikan-sha was established in the 1920s specifically to publish photographic material in order to encourage Japanese immigration to the island.

Very rare. Only two copies in OCLC (Harvard & Stanford [100 photos only]).





(95) 龍骨車
 本島農村風景を特長付ける分野に龍骨車がある。内地農家の水車と同一性能を持つもので其の形も龍骨の如く重層せる板を順々に足踏で動かして下方の水を上方の稻田に揚上すると云ふ程か非能事の俚はあるが頗る簡便で且つ安価故全島的に使用されてゐる。



(94) 農場の機械耕作 (高雄州)
 甘蔗を刈取つてから次の蔗苗を植ふる迄に施される操作に耕作がある。此は経済的に必要工事であつて、圖は蔗刈製糖機、仔頭製糖機、クマシ、農場に於て、今しもスヂヤムプラー、一五〇馬力を発揮して耕作の最中である。



(9) 蕃童教育所 (臺北州下南澳)
 臺北州蘇澳郡下南澳にある蕃童教育所の實景である。寫真中左端に立てる婦人は蕃社の出身者中央に立てるは愛持監査にして同時に先生である。昭和五年の調査によれば全島蕃地の教育所數百七十三、生徒數六千九百二十七名である。終業年限四年、教科目は修身、國語、算術、國語、唱歌、體操及び實科となつてゐる。國語の習得と實科習練には特に留意を置いてゐる。斯くして教化された蕃童中には尙ほ上級の學校に進む者もあれば漢字、算術等の職に就く者もある。



(8) 臺灣美人 (臺北市)
 寫真は臺灣美人にして臺北大稻埕に孤々の聲々、其の容姿は代表的と云ふも可なり。

24 NEW PHILIPPINES CULTURAL INSTITUTE.

Pillars. Souvenir Book 1943 [cover title].

133 original photographs tipped in on printed captioned leaves. 4to. Cloth-backed printed paper boards, expertly rebacked, extremities a little worn, corners bumped, ms. ink ownership inscription to second leaf. 55ll (rectos only). Tagaytay, Cavite, New Philippines Cultural Institute, 1943. **£5,000**

A rare publication by occupying Japanese forces in the Philippines during the Second World War, commemorating the graduates of the first class of the New Philippines Cultural Institute.

In 1942, a “small group of Filipinos resisted the returning American forces alongside the Japanese military in order to gain, or rather to sustain, independence for their country” (Terami-Wada, 104). The Japanese realised the importance of cultural propaganda as a complement to military might. As such, across their occupied territories (Taiwan, Korea, Manchuria) they drafted people involved in the arts—writers, painters, philosophers, photographers, theatre and film directors.

Jiro Saito was the Director of the Imperial Japanese Army’s Department of Information, formerly the Propaganda Corp. The name was changed “to reflect the long term propaganda/cultural work that needed to be done in the country, and was facing the vast task of shaping and moulding the minds and spirits of the Filipinos to be a part of the Great East Asian Co-prosperity Sphere” (*ibid*, 105). He has signed the opening leaf (a printed facsimile of Japanese script): “Colonel Jiro Saito Independent Philippines.”

Under the control of Lt. Shigenobu Mochizuki, the New Philippines Cultural Institute established a program whereby 66 Filipino male university graduates volunteered to be “removed from the decadent buy-and-sell atmosphere” of rural life. They underwent a three-month indoctrination process which involved sacrifice, loyalty tests, physical and intellectual instruction. This “unique, rigorous, concentrated course [was] in preparation for the gigantic task of rebuilding a nation, a strong nation, from the debris of war.” **The idea was to build a new Philippines in the mould of Imperial Japan.**

This volume provides a comprehensive overview of the program, especially the section titled “How Pillars Are Made” which describes itself as “an essay in pictures.” It starts with two images of the location and buildings, then documents the early morning wake up, exercises in the field, washing in the





... and at the sound of the bell at 6:30 A. M. sharp, 63 trainees get up and nimbly fix their beds, dress, and rush out to the front yard for morning *tenko* (roll call). Given only ten minutes for all these in order to impress in their minds that time is valuable.

Through with the *tenko* ... they begin limbering up with *radio taiso* ...



... followed by miles of *kakeasi* or doubletime over hills and dales ... (Students double-time in column of two's with a white band signifying determination tied around their heads.)




 The New Philippines Cultural Institute
 



The Institute, Faculty and graduates



Peaceful Atmosphere

Nationalism is a living abstraction, a pulsating force guiding and yet being guided by the people for whom it is private property, inalienable both by God and by man.—MANUEL E. BUENAFE.



SALUSTIANO ADVINCULA BUENAVENTURA AMORES EMILIANO ANASTACIO ALFREDO ANGELES



ROSENDO ATERRADO



SANTIAGO BACTAT



BENICIO ARZADON



ANDRES ASISTIN



GIL BALAIS



OCTAVIO BARRANCO



MOISES BAUTISTA



MARIANO BENEDICTO



ALFREDO CABASAL



JOSE CALDERON



ABRAHAM CAMPO

bath house, chores around camp, communal dining, as well as classes, and inspections by high-ranking officers.

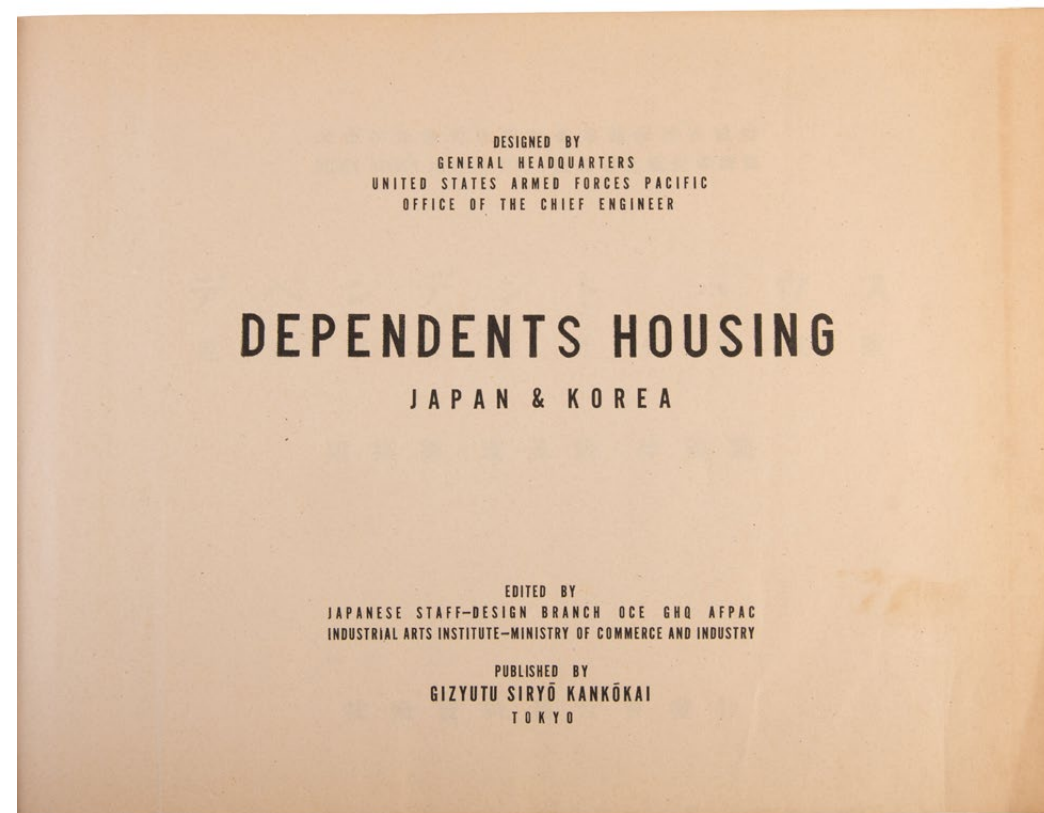
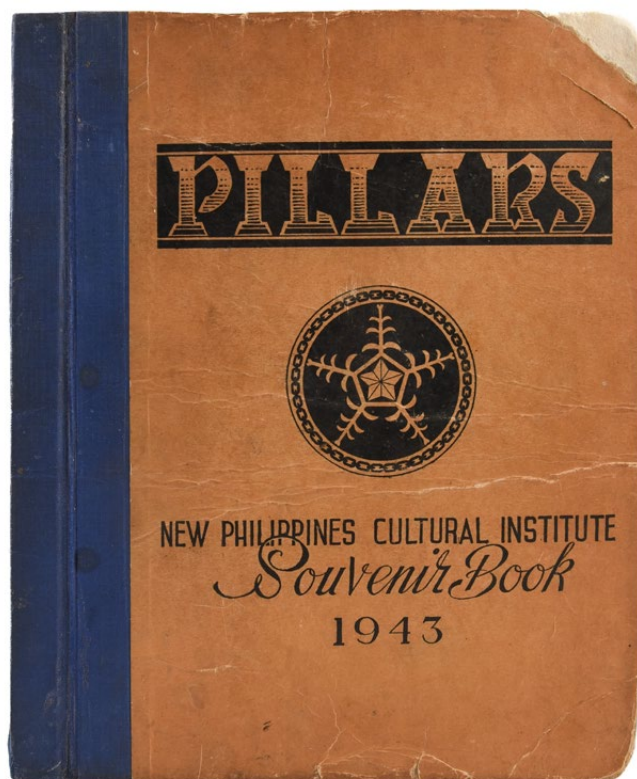
A list of lectures is included, divided into different categories **War** (“Why Japan is Winning the War”); **Economics** (“Building the Economic Structure of the New Philippines”); **General** (“Nippon-Philippine Relations”); **Educational** (“The Reconstruction of Philippine Education”); **Cultural** (“Oriental Philosophy”); **Political** (“New Political Ideology for the New Philippines”); and **Historical** (“American Invasion of East Asia”).

This is followed by individual photographs of each graduating student (four did not complete the course and so only 62 are listed) and then a directory listing where they went to school, their home address, and place of work.

A rare piece of social history and an important record of life in Japanese-occupied Philippines.

OCLC locates copies at Hoover Institute, UCLA, Williams, Huntington, and Norwich University, VT.

Terami-Wada, M., “Lt. Shigenobu Mochizuki and the New Philippine Cultural Institute” in *Journal of Southwest Asian Studies*, Vol. 27, No. 1, (Mar., 1996) pp.104-123.



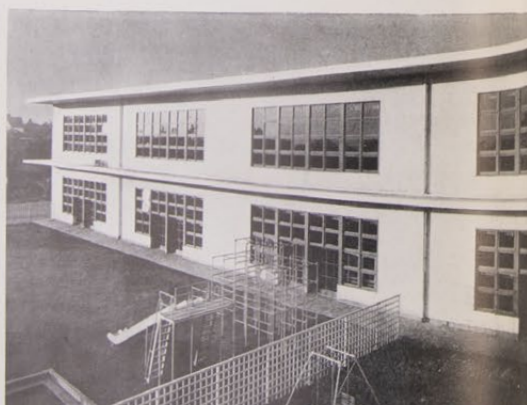
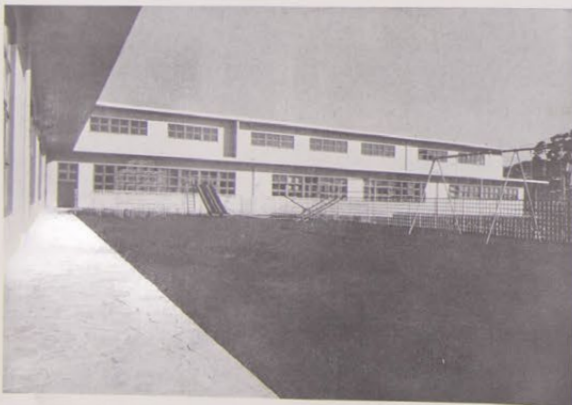
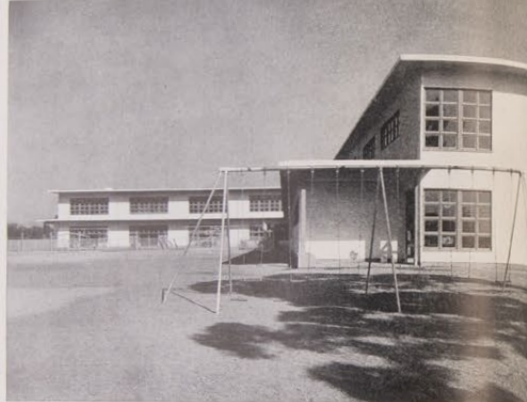
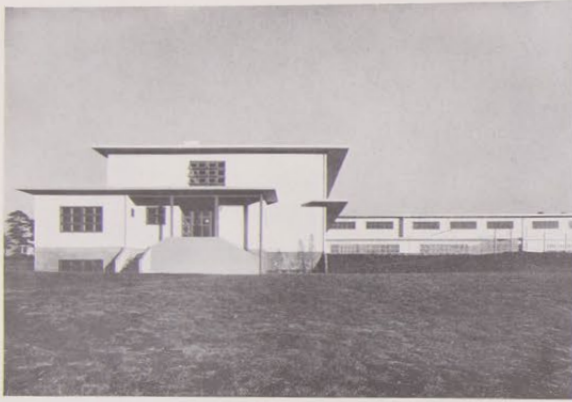
Americans in Occupied Japan

25 GENERAL HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES PACIFIC OFFICE OF CHIEF ENGINEER. WATANABE (Yoshio), photographer. Dependents Housing — Japan & Korea.

First edition. One of a limited edition of 2500 copies. Numerous photographic plates, plans and illustrations. Oblong folio, measuring 263 by 365mm. Original laminated boards with embossed title. A close to fine copy. 266pp. Tokyo, Gizyutu Siryo Kankokai, dated: Showa 23 [i.e. 1948]. **£1,800**

An extraordinary publication about housing design for Americans affiliated to the US Armed Forces in Japan.

This book catalogues the living arrangements for American families posted to Japan after the end of WW2. Concentrating on the area called “Washington Heights” in Yoyogi (Tokyo), it provides an overview of various pre-fab housing



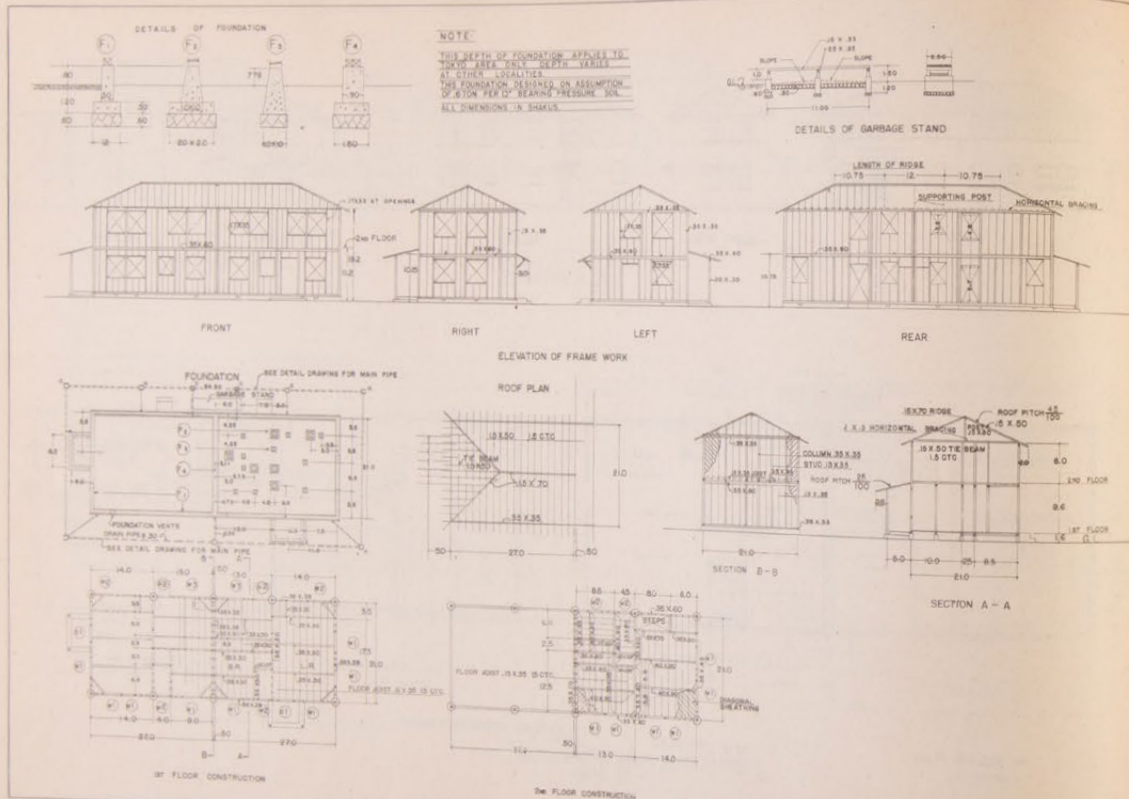
SCHOOL & KINDERGARTEN—YOYOGI ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

BELOW: PRIMARY & KINDERGARTEN PLAY GROUND

学校と幼稚園—代々木小学校 校庭スナップ

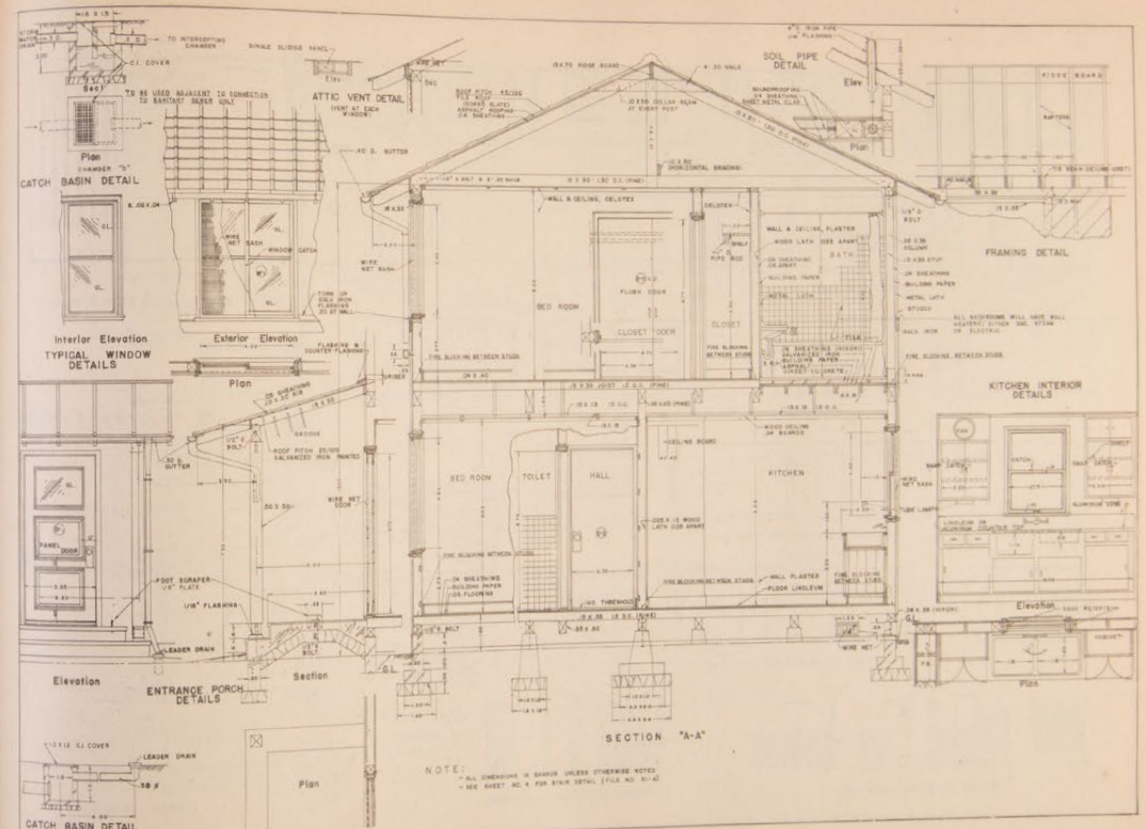
SCHOOL & KINDERGARTEN—YOYOGI ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, WASHINGTON HEIGHTS SNAP SHOT

学校と幼稚園—代々木小学校 校庭スナップ



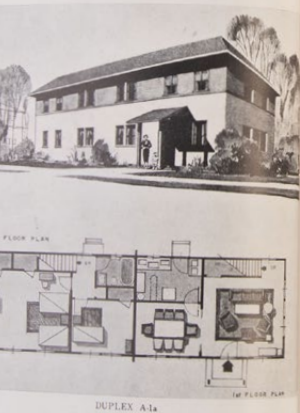
DUPLEX HOUSE A-2, FRAMING DETAILS

二戸建住宅 A-2型 架組詳細



DUPLEX HOUSE A-2, SECTION & DETAILS

二戸建住宅 A-2型 断面図・詳細図



252 LIVING & DINING ROOM OF HOUSE TYPE A-1a

A-1a型住宅の断面と実態

arrangements including dormitories, bungalows of various sizes, interiors, clubs, gymnasiums, schools & kindergartens, a chapel, supermarket, theatre, and a petrol station together with detailed architectural drawings, elevations and sewage arrangements etc. It also includes details of the furniture arrangements for the living, dining and bedroom areas as well as the kitchen utensils and household appliances. Although the subtitle states “Japan & Korea” all of the images relate to Japan only.

All the architectural photographs in the present publication were taken by Watanabe Yoshio (1907–2000), possibly the most famous architectural photographer in Japan in the 20th century. Watanabe had studied photography at the Konishi Shashin Senmon Gakko in Tokyo. After graduating he joined the editorial staff of ‘Oriental News’ and the famous ‘Photo Times’. It was the architect Horiguchi Sutemi who encouraged Watanabe to concentrate on architectural photography, in particular the new buildings being constructed after the Great Kanto Earthquake. In 1934 he joined the staff of the propaganda organization ‘Kokusai Bunka Shinkokai’ working with Kimura Ihei and Natori Yonosuke. The present book is his first post-war publication at a time when it was clearly difficult to make ends meet. Watanabe became the driving force behind the construction of the Tokyo Metropolitan Museum of Photography and he served as the museum’s first director.

Other images of household goods and furniture were taken by Usui Masao. In spite of the fact that it seems to have been published in a surprisingly large edition, the book is rare in the market as well as in libraries. Only two copies in OCLC (Colombia & Harvard).