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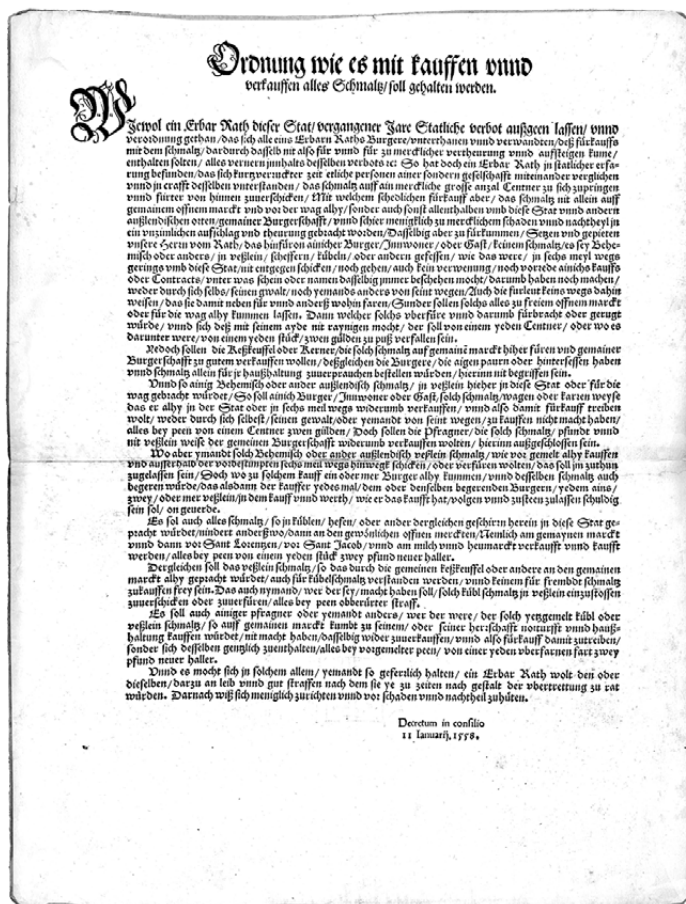


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Catalogue XXXVI



SCHMALTZ - COOKING FAT REGULATED IN SIXTEENTH CENTURY NUREMBERG

1. [NUREMBERG.] Ordnung wie es mit kauffen unnd verkauffen alles Schmaltsz, soll gehalten werden.

[Nuremberg, 1558.] Broadside, printed on single sheet. Folio (32.5 x 42cm) [1] page, in German, calligraphic initial letter, watermark (castle with two turrets, letter "W" below), horizontal & vertical fold, blank verso strengthened along horizontal fold, some negligible foxing at margins, very good.

This rare example of a mid-sixteenth century German broadside decree on a culinary theme was printed in Nuremberg. Dated 11 January 1558, it concerns the regulation of cooking fat, or lard, in the city. The German word used here for cooking fat is *schmaltz*, the same word being used today in particular in the American vocabulary, derived from Yiddish, meaning clarified chicken or goose fat, an essential ingredient in Ashkenazi Jewish cookery. The text here notes that, despite the efforts of the Nuremberg city council in recent years to regulate the trade in cooking fat, it has been observed that cartels have been formed which lead to price increases, with hoarding of lard leading to increased scarcity. People who are caught selling cooking fat at inflated prices in the city and six miles around shall be fined two guilders. Exempt are those who are producing fat for their own domestic use. Buying fat at Nuremberg markets and reselling at a profit outside the city is also subject to a penalty. Mention is also made specifically of trading in Bohemian fat, most likely goose fat.

Not traced in VD16. OCLC lists 1 copy only (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek).

£1250

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Was aber Silbern/ Speerey vnd Eiden getricht belangende.

Und wo der stück mer dann umb ain loz/zu gering oder zu schwer erkunden wurde / soll die straff nach mardzal gerechnet werden.

So aber Wag oder Schaln vngeredet oder zu leicht funden werden / Ist die poff von einem yedem quintlein Ain pfunde 1700.

II Dund nach dem Befehle mit auf den Weg in dem das die Schalen darin das gewürde liegt auff einem hohen Stücken auf
steezt und mit hinderfischigen Fan allerley betrugte gebraucht werden / Aber zu fülkommen vnd abstellung desfeilen / So ghebt ein
Erber Nachbar hiemit das man hinfüro ein jeder sein Wag der meisten auf den soll damit die Schalen / darin das gewürde liegt / am ge-
nuewen wasserthe handelt an der ynnere hinterfischigen mahn / die sich als solches

getraume vorzueben und sich schuldig zu machen möge / die Schalen aber darin die wahre geist / frey gelassen sein / damit sie ihren
völligen gangfamen Aufstosß auf sich haben könne. Und wo jemand sein Wag anders / und zu einem falschen oder derring bringet / der soll
mit Zug genommen / oder aber vom Pfender darob betreten wurde / derselb soll einem Eubern Karze zu stoff vier pfunde Nomi
ableiden subzelen schuldig sein.

Und damit sich aber beständlichen (wie hiesig auch vermeldet) solcher recht berühren gesen. Ordnung, auß und straf halb, niemanden

Dañcher verordnet in außschüßigen hal/ So hat ein Jeder Kirche dñßeligen Truden und die Kerp/ria, dem Pfister darumb zu stellen lassen/ So Xemand dñßeligen beyhanden habuden nottuffig/ das Er dñßeligen bey Jme erforscht/ do einem Xeden den es be-
studen thut eine jagstheil vnd gegeben werden soll. Darnach wiff sich nun ein Jeder zu richten/ und wñß schaden und nachdñß junger hñt.

Decretum in Senatu Cambisagae
XI Julij 1722.

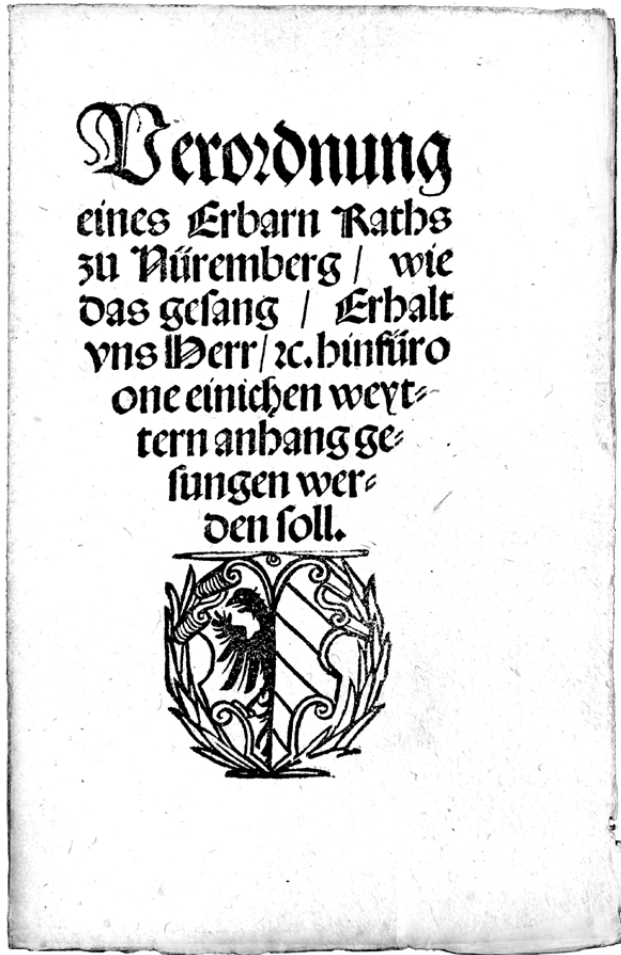
SIXTEENTH CENTURY NUREMBERG - MERCANTILE WEIGHTS & MEASURES

2. [NUREMBERG.] Nachdem an ein Erbern Rathe alhie statlich gelangt, das der halbirten Gewicht und Eln halb, Im ein und ausswegen, auch ein und aussmessen, bissher allerley geverlichkeit geübt worden, Also, wo demselben nit zeitlich begegnet, noch merer schad unnd nachteil darauss ervolgen wurde ...

[Nuremberg, 1562.] Broadside, printed on single sheet. Folio (40 x 55cm) [1] page, in German, calligraphic initial letter, watermark (heraldic shield?), horizontal & vertical fold, blank verso strengthened along horizontal fold, some negligible paper toning at margins, uncut, very good.

This large folio broadside decree of 11 July 1562 concerns the regulation of mercantile weights and measures in the German city of Nuremberg. Issued by the city council, it begins by listing which fractions and multiples of weights are permitted. All have to be marked with the letter 'N', for Nuremberg. Weights from one pound upwards have to be marked with Roman numerals and pyramids of roundels (illustrated in the margin of the sheet). All currently used old weights have to be marked such by the calibrator, the official responsible for the control of weights and measures. Fines for the use of unmarked and uncalibrated weights and measures are listed, before detailing the finer gradations of weights for silver, spices and silk. At the end of the list are noted fines for tampering with scales.

Not traced in VD16. OCLC lists 1 copy only (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek).



LUTHERAN HYMN - SINGING IN NUREMBERG

3. [NUREMBERG.] Verordnung eines Erbarn Raths zu Nüremberg, wie das gesang, Erhalt uns Herr, &c.

[Nuremberg, Christoph Gutknecht. 1548.] Small 4to (9.5 x 15cm) [8] pages, including final integral blank leaf, woodcut arms of city of Nuremberg printed at foot of title-page, a fine copy, uncut & unbound as issued.

First edition, rare, of this legal ordinance printed in 1548, enacted by the city council of Nuremberg concerning a revision of wording of the popular hymn *Erhalt uns, Herr, bei deinem Wort* by Martin Luther (1483-1546). First published in 1541, the text of the hymn is printed here with an altered wording by Andreas Osiander (1498-1552) made in 1548 in the aftermath of the Schmalkaldic War during the Augsburg Interim. The political weather necessitated a softening of the aggressively anti-papal sentiment in the second line of the hymn, the text being changed from "Und steur des Papsts und Türken Mord" to "un[d] wehr des Sathans list und mord".

OCLC locates 1 copy only (University of Wisconsin Madison). VD16 ZV 9995, listing 2 locations (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek; Österreichische Nationalbibliothek).



FOUR MEDIEVAL SINGLE LETTER SIGNET RINGS

4. [SEAL MATRIX.] [Signet ring with matrix showing a crowned letter “G” .]

[England, c.1480.] Signet ring, copper alloy (size U, rectangular face approx 1 x 0.8cm diameter) light old patination. [TOGETHER WITH]

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

[England, c.1480.] Signet ring, copper alloy (size Z, oval face approx. 0.7 x 1cm), light rubbing. [TOGETHER WITH]

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

[England, c.1480.] Signet ring, copper alloy (size R, oval face approx. 0.7 x 1cm), light rubbing. [TOGETHER WITH]

[SEAL MATRIX.] [Signet ring with matrix showing a crowned letter “W”.]

[England, c.1480.] Signet ring, copper alloy (size P, round face approx. 1.4cm), light rubbing.

These four simple single letter late medieval signet rings present matrices for the letters “W”, “I”, “R” and “G”. They can be dated to c.1480 and are representative of the sort of matrices that were commonplace in the medieval period, used in particular for sealing vellum deeds in land-related transactions. The initials would have related presumably to the first letters of the owners’ surnames. The sealing of documents in wax underpinned the authentication of both letter writing and legal transfers in medieval manuscript culture, making seal matrices significant objects, connected intimately with the identity of owners.



£950



MEDIEVAL SILVER SEAL MATRIX OF GUERNSEY SENESCHAL

5. [GUERNSEY.] [Heraldic seal matrix of Denis Le Marchant, lieutenant bailiff of the Royal Court of Guernsey.]

[Guernsey?, c.1453] Silver, chessman-type seal matrix, hexagonal shaft, terminating in quatrefoil topped with a pierced finial, diameter of circular face approx. 32mm, the heraldic matrix ringed with legend "S: DENIS: LE: MARCHANT", height approx. 4cm, some light wear to extremities, overall in a very good state of preservation.

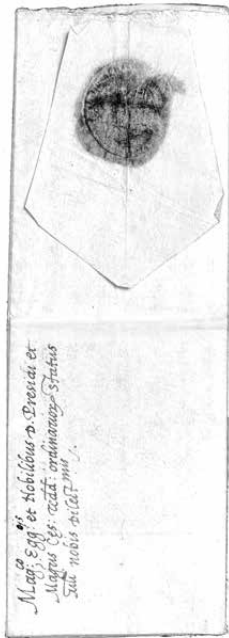
This fine silver seal matrix of c.1453 bears the arms of Denis le Marchant, lieutenant bailiff of the Royal Court of Guernsey and seneschal of Saint-Michel du Valle: a chevron between three owls; crest, An owl's leg issuing out of a ducal coronet; supporters, Two griffins. The circular device is ringed with legend: "S: DENIS: LE: MARCHANT". The Le Marchant family of Guernsey were one of the most prominent families of the island, occupying positions as lieutenants, bailiffs and seneschals (see: W. Berry, *The History of the Island of Guernsey*, London, 1815, pp. 337-341).

A rare example of a superior mid-fifteenth century silver heraldic seal matrix, this is one of the most significant to survive from Guernsey: "Macé de la Court's seal of 1329 is simple and effective, while in that of Edmond de Cheney, 1364, we have our first example which shows shield, helm and crest grouped artistically together. This arrangement was treated with consummate skill by the artists who designed the seals of Thomas Blondel and Denis le Marchant some 500 years ago. These seals are representative of heraldic design in its zenith and are worth a close study ..." (See: Rybot, N. V. L. *Heraldry in the Channel Islands*, in: *Soc Guernesiaise Rep Trans Vol 10*, Guernsey, 1931. Part I.)

For an example of a Guernsey document dated February 1453 sealed in red wax with this matrix, see: Ader (Paris), 16 March 202, lot 309.

£7500





*Mag^o Eg^o et Nobilib^o d. Presid^o et
Mag^o C^o ad^o ordinari^o Status
Sub nobis d. 21 Feb^o 1541*

pro Scanziani
1541.
21 Feb^o

*Marchio Vast^o Aquino Car. V^o
Cap^o m^o m^o locum^o d. 21*

Mag^o: Eg^o et Nobilib^o nobis dilect^omi Intendendo noi esser^o Stato condannato
Gio: Evangelista Scanzio cancellero al^o officio del Collateralato Orale S^{mo}
nel mese di Agosto 1539. in circa trecento scudi p^o essersi riscuotato
baver^o speso de quanti pagamenti egli fa in tutte le fortezze di questo
Stato circa settanta scudi nela paga di Domodossola a più dela Crida
et al^o manco de ciò se spendevano in tal loco presuppone^o egli non
fallare ne contrauenire p^o no essersi mai misso ovante ad^o obseruatione
de Crida in detto loco di Domodossola dove se saueuano a spendere
et saueuano noi condigna et sufficiente relatione no esser^o mai fra
detto Scanzio riscuotato ne imputato de alcuna truffa^o di tanto
tempo coe serue p^o officiale si p^o tal^o causa come p^o altri digni rispetti
Et ancora effusione significato si la parte querelante como il
Maestro dela detta bauer^o remis^o le sue pretione de detta
Condannatione Et pero per la portione spettante in Camera. Vi
dicemo coe p^o tal^o Condannatione più no siati a procedere ne lauar
procedere contra de lui: ma l^o siati in executione de quelle n^o
a Cancellare et annullare como noi la Cancelliamo et annulliamo
facendo sopra cio expedire ogni oportuna scutivaria p^o coe così e
n^ora voluntu si faccia senza alcuna exceptione da vigevano
al^o d. 21 de Febrero 1541.

V. Tabano

Almag^o

MILAN UNDER CHARLES V - LEGAL CASE OVER MILITARY EMBEZZLEMENT

6. D'AVALOS, Alfonso. [Letter signed to the president and members of the Imperial Judicial Council of the State of Milan concerning Giovanni Scanziani.]

[Vigevano, 21 February 1541.] Letter signed, ink on paper, in Italian. Folio (28x19.5cm) [1] page on bifolium, manuscript address panel in Latin to verso of second leaf, well-preserved paper wafer seal attached on wax, uncut, old folds, very good.

Alfonso D'Avalos d'Aquino, marquis of Pescara and Vasto (1502-1546) ad served the Holy Roman Emperor Charles V (1500-1558) as a military leader and ambassador, latterly appointed Governor of Milan. Writing 21 February 1541, in this letter signed by him and penned by a secretary in a good example of cancelleresca corsiva, e addresses the president and members of the Imperial Judicial Council of Milan to order the annulment of all judicial procedures against Giovanni Evangelista Scanziani, hancellor of the Collateralato Generale, body set up to manage the wages of the soldiers.

In August 1539 Scanziani had been charged with blackmail and embezzlement for taking 70 scudi from the funds destined for the wages of the soldiers of the fortress of Domodossola. He had been fined 300 scudi and dismissed from his position. D'Avalos explains that Scanziani followed all legal procedures correctly and his conduct had always been beyond reproach. He therefore orders that the charges be annulled and his name cleared.

Molto M^{te} S^{ra} Cornelia et Cornelia Sen.
 Sua Ecc^{ta} mi ha ordinato che facessi sapere a V^{ra} S^{ta} che no ha
 Santo Tempo li autenti per l'Ordo che sono della medesima
 sua a norma qual sara firmata che sonno alla S^{ta} del
 p^{re}se. L'andara per la via giorni a ritrovare su la casa
 Perse volendo l'ordine per la via facim^o R^{te} a
 questo effetto di ordine di vno seg^{ro} Duca ho spedito a
 V^{ra} S^{ta} per la via Cornelia a posta. Et quando per la via sono
 comodo di farli a V^{ra} S^{ta}. Ecc^{ta} ha ricevuto le mie lettere
 et di li se ha ordinato in my tempo quanto hanno
 in com^o. Per questo (Ritorno) V^{ra} S^{ta} co' l'auto s'ha
 della contenta ha de com^o ricevuti l'auto sentita del
 honor datomi la sua lettera. Per questo (Ritorno) de
 in qual tempo mia fortuna, lo stato sono suo et de
 l'ordine di servita. Et chiedo questa e altra cosa
 li facio l'auto di l'ordine li notoria in bona la
 fide s'ha 19 la sua de tutto il S^{ta}.
 D^{te} V^{ra} S^{ta} M^{te} S^{ra} Cornelia et Cornelia Sen.
 parte et f^{co} Cornelia Sen.
 molto bene

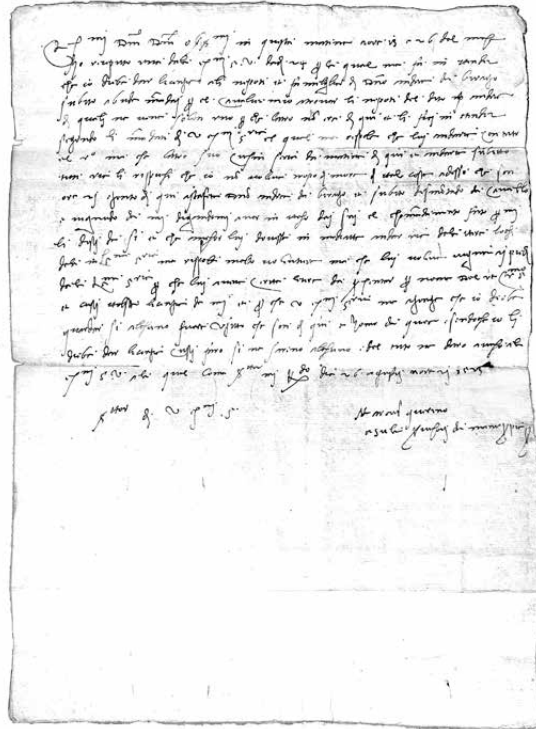
ITALIAN MERCENARY & SPY - KNIGHTED BY FRANCOIS II

7. BENTIVOGLIO, Cornelio. [Letter signed to Count Alfonso I Gonzaga, Count of Novellara.]

[Ferrara, 19 November 1560. Letter signed, ink on paper, in Italian. Folio (31x21cm) [1] page on bifolium, manuscript address panel penned on verso of second leaf (section of blank paper excised by sender for reuse, no loss of text) traces of red wax seal, uncut, old folds, very good.

This letter was sent from Ferrara in 1560 by Cornelio Bentivoglio Marquis of Gualtieri (1519-1585), addressed to Alfonso I Gonzaga Count of Novellara (1529-1589). One of the most famous generals of his era Bentivoglio was 41 at the time of writing and had just been appointed by the new Duke of Ferrara, Alfonso II d'Este (1533-1597), as his lieutenant general. His fame rested principally on his military genius and battlefield successes, however he found notoriety in youth for several serious crimes including the murder in 1542 of his cousin Galeotto Malatesta and his involvement in a plot in favour of the Turks. Leading the French army as a mercenary against the imperial forces of Charles V he spent two decades in conflict which included action in Scotland against the English.

In this letter, sent in great urgency at night, Bentivoglio informs the head of the state of Novellara, Count Alfonso I Gonzaga that the Duke of Ferrara will be leaving unexpectedly the following morning by sea and as a result it will be at least three days before he will be able to meet the Count for a hunting party where they will be able to confer. The positive outcome of Bentivoglio's commission with a Messer Prospero is then mentioned, and finally his delight, which he hopes the Count will share, in the honour he has just received his "Christian Majesty", presumably a reference to having been invited to return to France to be given the order of Saint Michel by King Francois II (1544-1560). Several years later Bentivoglio would participate in the military campaign of Alfonso II d'Este against the Turks in Hungary which witnessed the death of Suleiman the Magnificent (1494-1566).



VENETIANS INTERROGATE FUGITIVE MERCENARY COMMANDER

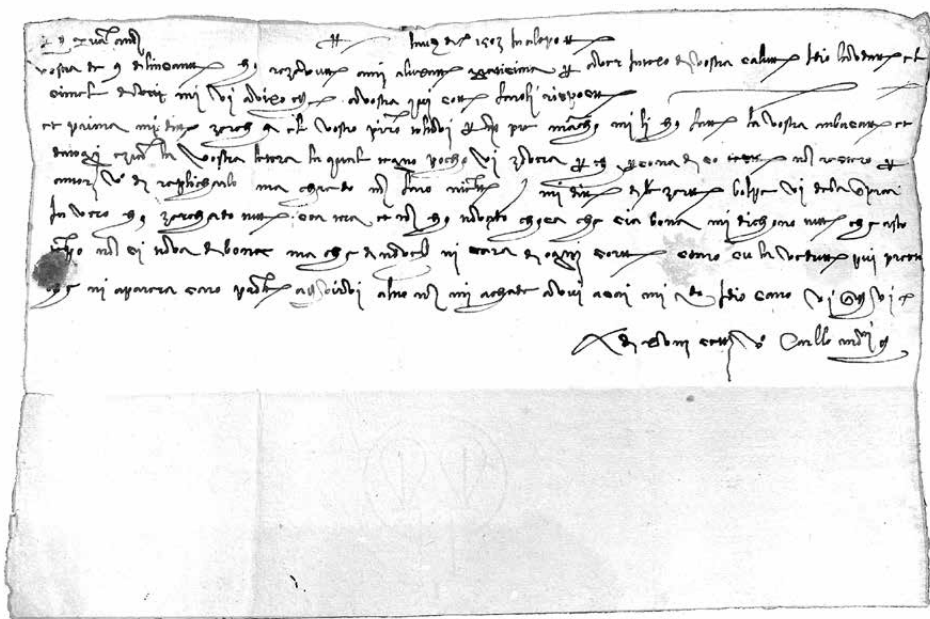
8. QUIRINO, M. [Autograph letter signed to the Council of Ten of the Republic of Venice concerning the questioning of the mercenary Andrea de Birago in the town of Asolo.]

Asolo, 26 August 1523. Autograph letter signed, ink on paper, in Venetian Italian. Folio (22 x 32cm), [1] page, manuscript address panel to verso, edges uncut, small tear along central fold (no loss of text), a few dust marks to verso, old folds, traces of wax seal, watermark, very good.

Dated 26 August 1523, this letter was sent by the senior official ("provisor") of the town of Asolo in the Veneto to the Council of Ten of the Republic of Venice, reporting on the questioning of the fugitive Milanese mercenary Andrea da Birago (c.1470-1528). In the first half of the sixteenth century Asolo became a literary and artistic court under the exiled queen of Cyprus Catherine Cornaro (1454-1510) and also a strategic Venetian stronghold against the French.

The Milanese Birago, as one of the rebels who joined the francophile party of Teodoro Trivulzio (1458-1531) against the Sforza, had been blacklisted and had his goods confiscated by Duke of Milan Francesco II Sforza (1495-1535). For over 20 years he served as a military commander under the French Crown, helping in their quest to conquer Lombardy. When the French lost control of Milan he was unable to return, finding temporary refuge in Asolo. Venice and the French, long sworn enemies, were for a brief window during the Four Years' War (1521-1526) in alliance, and it was within this context that Birago and his family were sojourning in Asolo in the hope - fulfilled one month later - that military activities might resume against the Sforza.

Quirino acknowledges the Council's orders, communicating their wishes to Birago and his family, and noting that he has sent one of his officials to contact them in relation to a permit. He describes the difficulty of locating those who are not in town. A conversation with Birago is reported in detail, explaining that the Council wishes to seek out all men of war in Asolo who come from out of town and verify their paperwork, with Birago replying that he is in possession of a passport given to him by the French king François I (1494-1547).



VENETIANS TRADING IN MAMLUK SULTANATE DURING PLAGUE

9. DE MAZI, Daniel. [Autograph letter signed to his brother and business partner Giovanni Battista de Mazi concerning their mercantile affairs in Tripoli, the Venetian trade convoy and the ongoing plague outbreak in Aleppo and Damascus.]

Tripoli, 30 September 1503. Autograph letter signed, ink on thick, laid [Venetian?] paper, in Venetian Italian. Folio (21 x 32cm) verso penned with manuscript address panel, small embossed paper wafer seal attached with red wax, remains of original string tie, uncut, old folds, very good condition.

This letter was penned 30 September 1503 by the Venetian merchant Daniele de Mazi in Tripoli, now in the Lebanon, to his brother and business partner Giovanni Battista de Mazi in Venice. The Venetian trading outpost of Tripoli was a significant commercial hub under Mamluk rule (1250-1517), serving as a port for the city of Aleppo. Venetian merchants had a difficult relationship with the Mamluk rulers who regulated their activities and often forced them to buy their merchandise at inflated prices. The Mamluk would soon lose power to the Ottomans, and only ten days after the date of this letter, on 10 October 1503, news would break of the first Portuguese ship loaded with spices arriving at Lisbon via the cape of Good Hope. A turning point in the history of Mediterranean trade, Venice then began to lose their absolute monopoly on spices from the Levant.

Daniel de Mazi updates his brother on their business affairs. All the stonework which he brought over from Venice has been sold and is being shipped to Flanders. He complains about the prohibitive prices of Syrian merchandise, leaving little scope for profit. The rumoured news of the arrival in town of Antonio Diedo may improve their predicament by the delivery of a trading licence. He warns his brother that if he decides to come over to Tripoli he should make sure that all goods are accompanied by the appropriate paperwork to pass through the strict customs regulations. He then details a large consignment of 400 crates of cotton he has in Aman (Hama) of which he has been able to sell only 170 as a result of having missed the last muda, the regular convoy of privately-owned mercantile vessels going twice a year from Venice to Flanders via the most important Mediterranean trading ports. He requests goods from Venice, including a finer variety of wheat called chorezuoli, wools of different sorts, fine Venetian cloth and silver cloth. The current outbreak of the plague is also mentioned, with reports of over 500 dying each day in Aleppo and over 400 in Damascus. He explains that, although they have been spared from the outbreak, it has led to fewer foreigners visiting Tripoli which has translated into significant financial losses. A rare example of an early sixteenth century letter evoking Venetian trade with the Levant.

£ 2500

RENAISSANCE ARCHITECT'S LAST MASTERPIECE IN VERONA



10. MEMO, Giovan Francesco. [Autograph letter signed to the Council of en of the Republic of Venice concerning progress in the construction of architect Michele Sanmicheli's Porta del Palio in Verona.]

Verona, 30 July 1555. Autograph letter signed, ink on paper, in Italian. Folio (31x21cm) [3] pages on bifolium, verso of second leaf with manuscript address panel & fine embossed paper wafer seal (Lion of St Mark), some patches of ink burn affecting a few words (but sense of text recoverable), old folds, very good.

An exciting discovery, this letter concerns major building works in 1555 overseen by the celebrated architect Michele Sanmicheli (1484-1559) on one the principal gatehouses in the walls of the city of Verona. In this letter addressed to the Council of Ten of the Republic of Venice the capitano of Verona Giovan Francesco Memo discusses the progress and new ideas for the construction of the Porta del Palio, one of Verona's landmarks and a famous military architectural masterpiece. This building project was part of the general efforts by the Republic of Venice to fortify Verona's defences. The design for this new massive gatehouse was assigned to the foremost

Italian Renaissance military architect and engineer Michele Sanmicheli, with the construction works having begun in 1550 under his direct supervision. Still standing today, Porta del Palio is an impressive neoclassical monument, and a fine example of the architectural philosophy of the time of munire et ornare (protect and adorn). Before Sanmicheli's total rebuilding and enlargement, this small opening on the fortified wall, present since medieval times, had been a weak point in the walls, and was opened only once a year on occasion of the Palio.

Memo details how under Sanmicheli's directions the plan was to reduce the thickness of the defensive wall between the bastions of St. Bernardino and Calzari by 70 measures and to reduce the height of the raised cavaliere (watch tower) by 23 feet, to then go on to rebuild a new wall on the outside of the old one. He explains that this would allow them to tidy up the messy banks of the moat, and recycle the materials easing pressure on Venetian coffers without compromising the overall level of fortification. Memo makes it clear that further work on the Porta del Palio itself is integral to the erection of these new walls and he requests the Council at least cover the cost of the transport of all this recycled material. Memo acknowledges the Council's original request to build a new cavaliere (watch-tower) raised above the walls between the two bastions, but instead he presents Sanmicheli's new proposal: to locate the watchtower structure directly above the Porta. He stresses that this will be cheaper yet equally effective in terms of defence. He adds that the architect has produced a model of the new design, already instructed the head of works using this model and that they are all standing ready to start once they have received permission to proceed from the Council.

ELIZABETHAN TRADE - ITALIAN MERCHANT WRITES FROM HARWICH

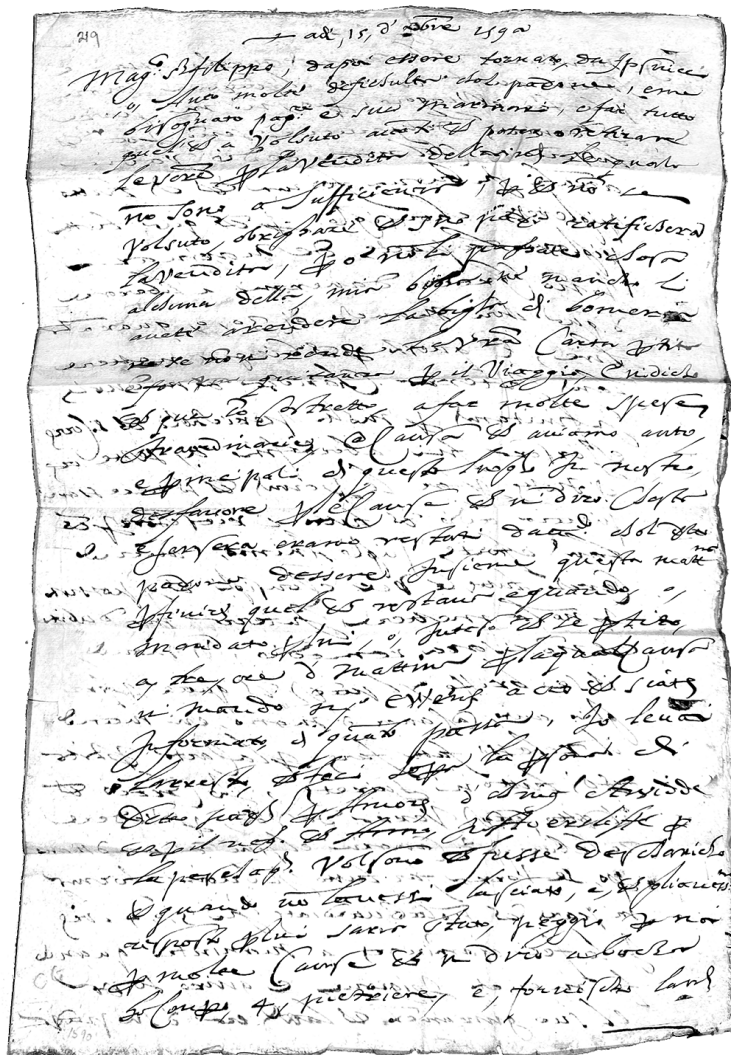
11. GERINI, Bernardo. [Letter signed, to Filippo Corsini in London, concerning a cargo of herring on a ship grounded in Harwich by the local authorities.]

Harwich, 15 December 1592. Manuscript, letter signed, ink on paper. Folio (23 x 35cm) [1 1/2] pages on bifolium in Italian, verso penned with manuscript address panel in English, residue of red wax seal, old folds, edges uncut, very good.

Sent in haste from the English East coast port of Harwich, this letter in Italian bears the signature of the Florentine merchant Bernardo Gerini (d.1601). He addresses his uncle and business associate, the prominent London merchant Filippo Corsini (1538-1601), concerning a dispute with a shipmaster at Harwich, reporting his efforts to release a cargo of herring and pay off the crew after the disappearance of the master at three in the morning. Corsini is warned that the captain shortly will be arriving in London with all the paperwork and is instructed by his

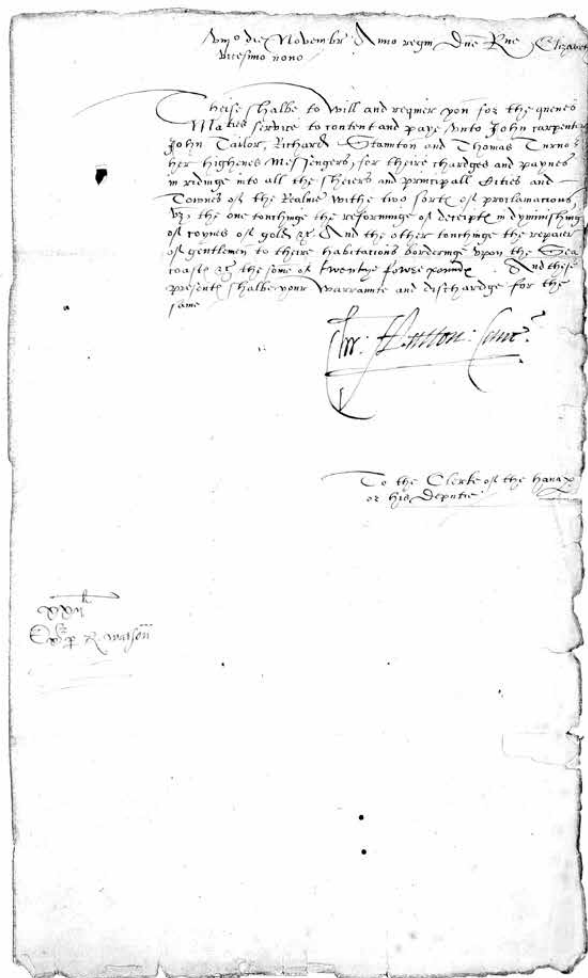
nephew not to pay him and to seek legal advice. Gerini gives a full account of the debacle and laments the obstructive attitude of Harwich authorities which led to the ship being grounded. He describes his endeavours to resolve the impasse as quickly as possible, noting the involvement of witnesses. Details include the replacement of spoiled victuals, stale biscuit and foul-smelling salted meat, and the purchasing of four petriere cannons for the defence of the ship to placate the crew.

Provenance: Corsini archive (dispersed Christies & Robson Lowe, 1984-1988) - this is one of a relatively small number of Corsini letters penned from an English location.



£1250

ELIZABETHAN PROCLAMATIONS SENT BY HORSEBACK MESSENGER



12. [HATTON, Christopher.]

[Warrant signed, addressed to the clerk of the hanaper, ordering payment to messengers "John Carpenter, John Tailor, Richard Stannton and Thomas Turnor" for their riding through the country distributing two proclamations, one concerning "the reforming of decrepitude & diminishing of coinage of gold", the other "touching the repair of gentlemen to their habitations bordering upon the sea coaste."]

[8 November 1587.] Manuscript, ink on paper. Folio (21.5 x 32cm) [1] page, signed at foot "Chr. Hatton ...", old folds, filing hole & two wormholes, edges partially uncut with a little negligible marginal fraying not affecting text, very good.

An excellent example of a document bearing a bold example of the signature of Sir Christopher Hatton (1540-1591), one of the foremost politicians of the Elizabethan era. This warrant, dated 8 November 1587, signed in his capacity as newly-appointed Lord Chancellor, orders that payment be made "unto John Carpenter, John Tailor, Richard Stannton and Thomas Turnor her highnesses messengers, for their charges and paynes in riding into all the shiers and principall cities and townes of the realme with two sorte of proclamacions, vz, the one touching the reforming of decrepitude & diminishing of coinage of gold ... the other touching the repair of gentlemen to their habitacions bordering upon the sea coaste." Chancellor of the University of Oxford, Hatton was much favoured by Elizabeth I. He built the largest private mansion of the time, Holdenby in Northamptonshire. The document is of interest as a witness to the distribution of Elizabethan printed proclamations by horseback messenger.

£1500

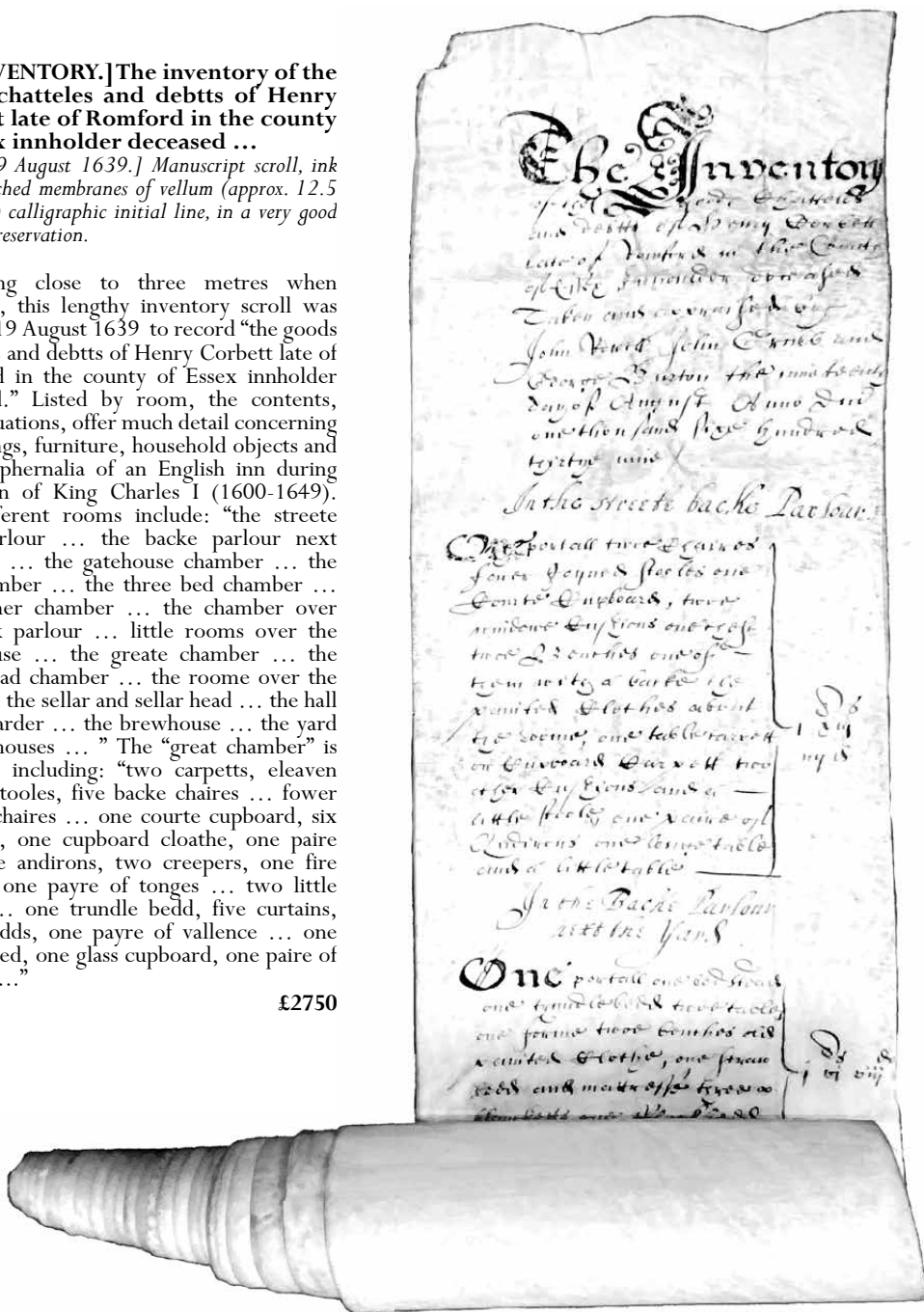
MANUSCRIPT INVENTORY OF SEVENTEENTH CENTURY ESSEX INN

13. [INVENTORY.] The inventory of the goods chatteles and debttts of Henry Corbett late of Romford in the county of Essex innholder deceased ...

[Essex, 19 August 1639.] Manuscript scroll, ink on 5 stitched membranes of vellum (approx. 12.5 x 283cm) calligraphic initial line, in a very good state of preservation.

Measuring close to three metres when unrolled, this lengthy inventory scroll was penned 19 August 1639 to record "the goods chatteles and debttts of Henry Corbett late of Romford in the county of Essex innholder deceased." Listed by room, the contents, with valuations, offer much detail concerning furnishings, furniture, household objects and the paraphernalia of an English inn during the reign of King Charles I (1600-1649). The different rooms include: "the streete back parlour ... the backe parlour next the yard ... the gatehouse chamber ... the hall chamber ... the three bed chamber ... the corner chamber ... the chamber over the back parlour ... little rooms over the brewhouse ... the greate chamber ... the staire head chamber ... the roome over the sellar ... the sellar and sellar head ... the hall ... the larder ... the brewhouse ... the yard and outhouses ...". The "great chamber" is listed as including: "two carpetts, eleaven joyned stooles, five backe chaires ... fower leather chaires ... one courte cupboard, six cushions, one cupboard cloathe, one paire of brasse andirons, two creepers, one fire shovell, one payre of tonges ... two little settles ... one trundle bedd, five curtains, three rodts, one payre of vallence ... one strawe bed, one glass cupboard, one paire of bellows ..."

£2750





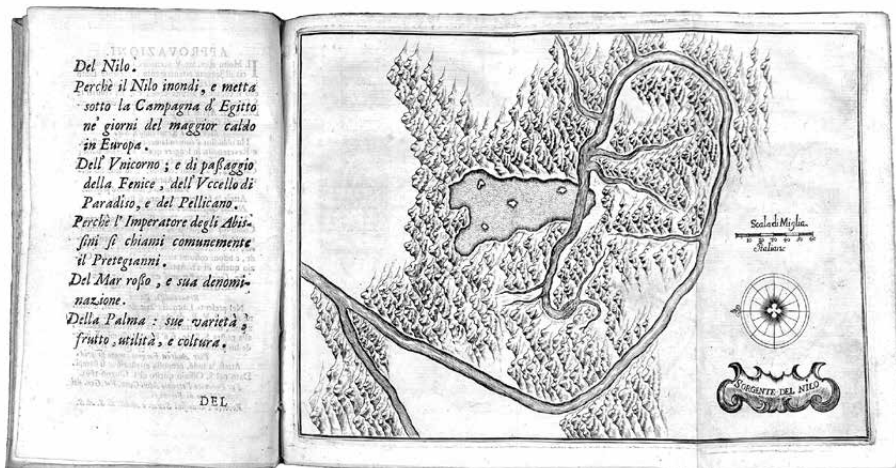
JESUIT MISSIONARY IN ETHIOPIA - PALM TREES, CROCODILES & THE NILE

14. [LOBO, Jeronymo.] *Relazioni varie cavate da una traduzione Inglese dell'originale Portoghese.*

Firenze, Stamperia di Piero Matini. 1693. First edition in Italian. 8vo (11 x 17.5cm) [6], 112pp., with additional engraved frontispiece before title-page & folding engraved map, small marginal paper repair to leaf A3, very good in contemporary vellum, spine with contemporary manuscript ink title, edges speckled red.

First Italian translation, scarce, of this account of travels in Ethiopia by Portuguese Jesuit missionary Jeronymo Lobo (1596-1678). This edition was translated from the English first edition published as *A short relation of the river Nile, of its source and current; of its overflowing the campagna of Ægypt ...* (London, 1669), which was made by Sir Peter Wyche (1628-1699) from the original Portuguese. Residing in the country nine years, Lobo travelled to Lake Tana and was only the second European to see the source of the Blue Nile. His account includes descriptions of the Nile, crocodiles, and discussion of unicorns, birds of paradise and pelicans. Lobo dispels the myth that in Ethiopia could be found the kingdom of the legendary Prester John. A description of the Red Sea and lengthy discussion on different types of palm tree are included also. This Italian edition is noteworthy for the engraved frontispiece, which includes a depiction of a crocodile and a unicorn, and a folding map of the Nile, neither present in the English edition. Hilmy I, 390. Blackmer 1022 (English edition); De Backer-Sommervogel IV, 1897; Fumagalli 98bis.

£1450





WILLIAM III MANUSCRIPT POCKETBOOK - PARISIAN BANKING CONNECTIONS

15. [TAYLOR, J.] [Manuscript notebook in shagreen & silver binding.]

[c.1695 & later.] 12mo. Manuscript, silverpoint on treated laid paper [64] pages of notes, some pages dusty with old erasures & crossings out, green silk lining to pastedowns, boards bordered with silver studs & edged in silver, three pairs of silver loops closed with the original silver stylus, light wear to extremities.

A rare example of a late seventeenth century pocketbook, the binding here is made of sturdy black shagreen (ray skin) edged and studded in silver. The book is closed by sliding the original silver stylus through three pairs of silver loops at the edges of the boards. This silver stylus was used to write in silverpoint on the specially-prepared notepaper. The text block here is secured on adjustable silver staples allowing the owner to replace the paper once it had been completed. The owner can be identified by: "J. Taylor DD Eius liber July 14 1699." The notes concern principally lending money in the late 1690s: "Dew to me from my Ld Grafton for forty three months at 3x per month eighty seven ... lewey dors". Many continental addresses are noted: "Mr Mernfeld merchant at Amsterdam ... A Madame l'abbesse des religieuses Anglaise de Flandres de St Francis A Princer Hoff A Bruges ... Monsr. Vatel rue St Denis au coin de la rue aux ours ... A monsieur Peed banquier Paris" Much of the currency noted is in French ("Lewey dors") and it seems possible that the writer may have been in France himself some of the time. There are several pages of later entries penned in the eighteenth century by another owner: "Master Tandy eius liber 1744."



£850



HEARTH TAX RECEIPTS FROM RESTORATION LONDON

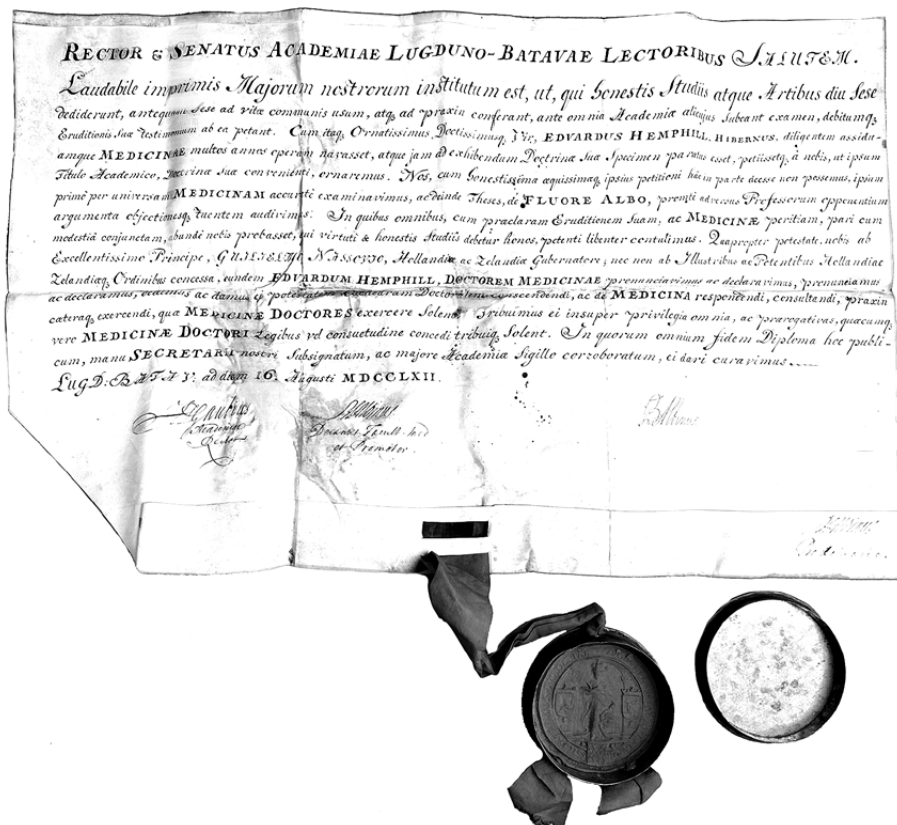
16. [CHARLES II.] [Twelve receipts, printed & manuscript, recording payments of Heath Tax and similar, all made out to William Montague Esq.]

[London & elsewhere. 1661-1673.] 12 receipts on single sheets of paper, 7 printed with manuscript completions, 4 wholly in manuscript (sizes ranging from approx. 9 x 7cm to 18 x 14cm), old folds; contained in associated contemporaneous lidded bentwood box, lid penned with early inscription "Acquittance for Kings rent for Wilsons Marsh in Croft & other Levys", light wear to extremities.

Rare survivals, this group of Hearth Tax receipts and similar, dating from 1661-1673, includes seven printed examples with manuscript completions and four examples wholly in manuscript. They have been preserved together by being stored in a small seventeenth century bentwood lidded box, included here in a remarkably good state of preservation.

These receipts were issued to William Montagu (1618-1706). Educated at Oundle and Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, he was admitted to the Middle Temple in 1635 and was called to the bar in 1642. His multifarious employments include: MP for Huntingdon in the Short Parliament (1640); MP for Cambridge University (1660); MP for Stamford (1661-1676); Attorney-General to Queen Catherine (1662); Chief Baron of the Exchequer (1676-1686). The Hearth Tax was introduced in 1662 to provide additional funding for king Charles II, amounting to two shillings per hearth or stove per year. It was much resented, in particular because collectors were authorised to enter houses for inspection purposes, and was repealed in 1689. Included here are receipts for Montagu's house in St. Giles in the Fields and stable in St. Clement Danes, his chambers in Vyne Court and Garden Buildings, his house in Lincoln's Inn Fields and a property in Stamford in Lincolnshire. Given the large numbers that must have been issued, few printed receipts of this type from the Restoration period have survived. These predate the handful of examples listed in ESTC, the earliest of which seems to be for 1673 (Harvard).

£2500



IRISH PHYSICIAN'S LEIDEN MEDICAL DIPLOMA

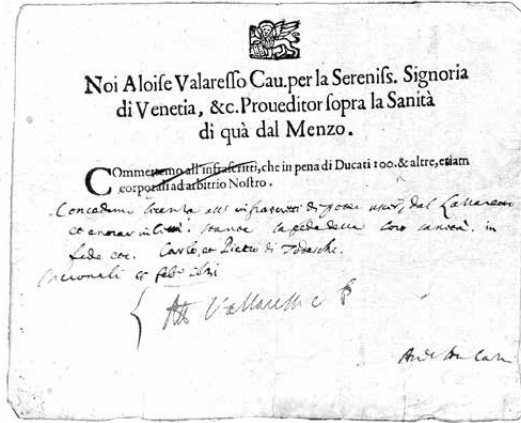
17. [MEDICINE.] [Doctoral certificate in medicine issued to Edward Hemphill upon completion of his studies at Leiden University, signed by professors Bernhard Siegfried Albinus, Frederik Bernard Albinus and Hieronymus David Gaubius.]

[Leiden, 16 August 1762.] Manuscript diploma, ink on single sheet of vellum (approx 52 x 32cm) 16 lines, one old stain not affecting legibility, verso with some light dusting, signed off at foot by three Leiden professors, old folds, fine impression of the seal of Leiden University in red wax housed in original brass skipper appended on red silk tag.

This rare doctoral diploma was issued 16 August 1762 by the medical school at Leiden University to the Irish physician Edward Hemphill (1735-1811) of Springhill in Tipperary. During the eighteenth century Leiden was among the foremost centres for the study of medicine. The influential Dutch physician Herman Boerhaave (1668-1738) had attracted students from across Europe and is remembered in particular for his introduction of clinical teaching methods and development of the concept of the modern academic hospital. The signatures of three professors are present here: the anatomists Bernhard Siegfried Albinus (1697-1770) and Frederik Bernard Albinus (1715-1778) and the chemist and physician Hieronymus David Gaubius (1705 – 1780). The seal of the University of Leiden, depicting Minerva, here in red wax in a brass skipper, is a fine example.

£1750

HEALTH PASS FOR VERONA DURING GREAT PLAGUE



18. [PLAGUE.] Noi Aloise Valaresso Cav. Per la Sereniss. Signoria di Venetia, &c. Proveditor sopra la sanità di quà dal Menzo ...

[Verona, 16 February 1631.] Health pass, printed on single sheet (20 x 16cm) completed in manuscript with signature of Aloise Valaresso, wood cut Venetian lion at head of sheet, old central fold, very good.

A rare and ephemeral evocation of the Great Plague that ravaged northern Italy between 1629 and 1631, this health pass was issued by Aloise Valaresso, a medical overseer for the region of Menzo in Verona, on 16 February 1631. The manuscript inscription certifies the good health of Carlo and Pietro Todeschi and grants permission for them to come out of the lazaretto into the city of Verona.

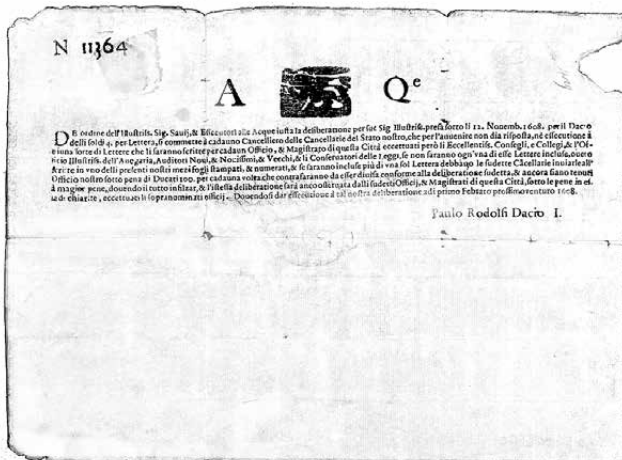
£450

VENETIAN POSTAL SERVICE - FIRST PRE-PAID POSTAL STATIONERY

19. [POSTAL HISTORY.] [Venetian "AQ" letter sheet.]

[Venice, 1648.] Single sheet printed on recto only. Oblong folio (27 x 20.5cm) with woodcut of Lion of St. Mark at head, a few small tears along old folds, marginal tear from seal opening, verso with contemporary ink manuscript address panel, very good.

In 1608 the Venetian authorities began issuing these prepaid letter sheets, which are considered to be the first postal stationery sold officially – predating the British Mulready letter sheets of 1840 by more than two centuries. The letters "AQ", a contraction of acque, were printed at the top of each sheet – they were issued to generate revenue for the repair and upkeep of the waterworks in the city by the Collegio alle Acque. The text printed on the sheets reproduced the statute of 1608 under which the system operated,



with a surcharge of 4 soldi on the cost of posting a letter. Each sheet has an identification number printed at the top left and the system remained in operation until the end of 1797. The sheets were issued by a revenue officer, whose name was printed at the foot of the text of the statute. In this case the officer, or dacio, was Paulo Rodolfi. This sheet, which can be dated to 1648, was used as a wrapper for containing a letter – the name of the addressee, the podesta of Torcello, is penned on the verso.

£650

TARIFFA, ET ORDINI DA ESSER OSSERVATI DALLI
Porta Littere della Mag.^{ca} Città di VERONA, Riformata di Ordine del Mag.^{co}
Consiglio di XII. sotto li 22. di Giugno 1601. in esecuzione della Parte
preia nel predetto Mag. Conf. di XII. & L.^{ta} sotto li 21. Settembr. 1594.

Di tutto quello, che per Lettere, Groppi, & Tramesi, si fa deve pagar per il lor viaggio di VENETIA, in tutt'andare, come nel ritornare, pagando il Terzo manco a Padua, & la metà a Vicenza, intendendo però sempre a Moneta Venetiana.

R Per ogni Lettera semplice, soldi duoi.	Sol. 2
Per ogni picolo di Lettere, che eccedano il peso di vñ onza.	Sol. 4
Per Lettere Ducali, & Bolle da Roma.	Sol. 8
Per ogni Proccio di qual li voglia Ufficio, che eccedi vn quaterino di carta.	Sol. 16
Per ogni altro Proccio, che non ecceda il detto quaterino di carta.	Sol. 8
Per vn ligazzo di molti Proccidi, oltre li soldi otto, soldi doi picoli otto per lira.	Sol. 2 P. ^o 8
Per Oro, & Moneta, fino al numero di dieci scudi per ogni vno.	Sol. 1 P. ^o 8
Per Oro, & Moneta fino al numero di scudi cinquanta, per ogni scudo.	Sol. 1 P. ^o 8
Per Oro, & Moneta fino al numero di Cento scudi, per ogni cento scudi.	Lire 1-6 P. ^o 8
Per ogni intermezzo di pano, raffe, mocigano, tambelotto, renfi, & altre robbe simili, fino al peso de lire quattro, per ogni lira.	Sol. 4
Et da Lire quattro in su per cadauna lira.	Sol. 1
Per Veludi, Rafi, Ormeffi, & altre cose di seda, per lire vna.	Sol. 10 P. ^o 8
Et di li in su per cadauna lira.	Sol. 1 P. ^o 8
Se faranno in nauigio di legname, per ogni lira di detto nauigio.	Sol. 8
Per vn scatolino di Gioie fino al precio de scudi vinti.	Sol. 8
Per Gioie, on rotti, vnzelle, argenti, per ogni cento scudi.	Lire 1-6 P. ^o 8
Per Sopra, Spicacie, Zucchero, Coloni, Indigo, & altre cose di Spicacie, Cennini, fibre, Catti, Scartame, & di altra sorte di intermezzo, per cadauna lira.	Sol. 2
Per Retti, & Capelli, fino al numero di sei, per ogni vno.	Sol. 6 P. ^o 8
Et di li in su per ogni libbra, & Capello.	Sol. 2
Per calcate d'ogni sorte, fino a pa tre, per ogni paro.	Sol. 8
Et da li in su per ogni paro.	Sol. 4
Per ogni lira de Spardi.	Sol. 2
Per Caponi, Galline, Lepore, Capre, Agnelli, Vitello, Galani, Formazi, & altri simili, per ogni lira.	Sol. 2
Per Carponi, Tartufole, Lumaghe, & altre robbe simili, per ogni lira.	Sol. 2
Per Oltarghe, Pesci di Mare, Nattani, Limoni, Cedri, Causoni, Bortarghe, Anguille, & altre cose simili, per ogni lira.	Sol. 2
Per pane, panachi, guanti, scarpe, da Roma, & simili, per ogni lira.	Sol. 1 P. ^o 8

IN VERONA, per Francesco dalle Donne. M.D.C.I.

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY POSTAL SYSTEM - VERONA TO VENICE

20. [VENICE.] Tariffa, et ordini da esser osservati dalli porta littere della Mag.^{ca} città di Verona, riformata di ordine de Mag.^{co} Consiglio di XII. Sotto li 22. di Guigno 1601 ... di tutto quello, che per lettere, groppi, & tramesi se li deve pagar per il lor viaggio di Venetia, sì nell andare, come nel ritornare, pagando il terzo manco a Padoa, & la mità a Vicenza, intendendo però sempre a Moneta Venetiana.

In Verona, per Francesco dalle Donne. 1601. Broadside, printed on recto only. Large folio (37 x 51 cm) [1] page, woodcut arms of Verona at head of sheet, old folds, some negligible marginal staining, uncut, very good.

This large broadside lists postal charges for sending letters, parcels and all manner of goods from Verona to Venice, Padua and Vicenza. Different prices are listed for the sending of letters, documents, parcels of silk, velvets, timber, caskets of jewels, gold bullion, soap, spices, sugar, indigo, belts, hats (up to 6), footwear (up to 3 pairs), capons, hens, rabbits, goats, lambs, veal, salami, cheese, snails, seafish, lemons, oranges, bergamot, bottarga, caviar, eels, feathers and gloves. The text at the foot of the sheet details regulations for postmen and their obligations concerning timing of delivery and packaging.

We have not been able to trace another example in OCLC or elsewhere.

£1250



SONGS FROM GEORGIAN THEATRES - MARTHA WASHINGTON OWNED A COPY

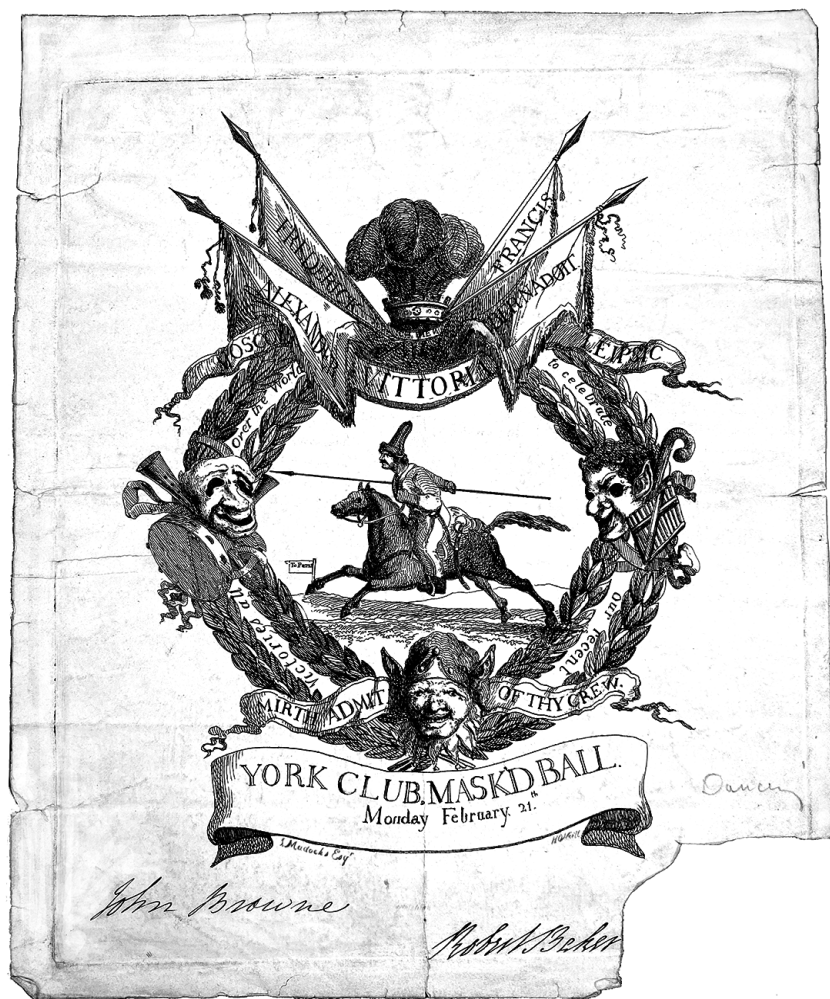
21. [SONGS.] The bull-finch. Being a choice collection of the newest and most favourite English songs which have been sett to music and sung at the public theatres & gardens.

[London.] Printed for R. Baldwin ... [1765?] 12mo (9 x 15.5cm) [2], xvi, 368pp., with engraved frontispiece, title engraved, ink inscription to title "Anne Galliard April 12 1765", pastedowns renewed in old paper, very good in near-contemporary plain calf.

A very good copy of this scarce mid-Georgian collection of songs "sung at the public theatres & gardens" of London: Vauxhall, Ranelagh, Marylebone, Sadler's Wells, Drury Lane and Covent Garden. Usefully, the work contains an alphabetical first line index and references to sources - noting plays, singers, writers and locations - are included throughout. The earliest edition in ESTC appears to be dated 1746, however with only 184 pages, it is clear that additional songs were added in subsequent printings up till 1788. This edition, containing 426 songs, is dated [1765?] by ESTC - that date is supported by the ink inscription penned on the title by the owner of this copy: "Anne Galliard April 12 1765." George Washington (1732-1799) is recorded as having inscribed a copy of this song book to Martha Washington (1731-1802) in 1759, the year of their marriage.

ESTC locates 2 copies only of this edition (Oxford Bodleian; Harvard). Other editions are similarly scarce.

£750



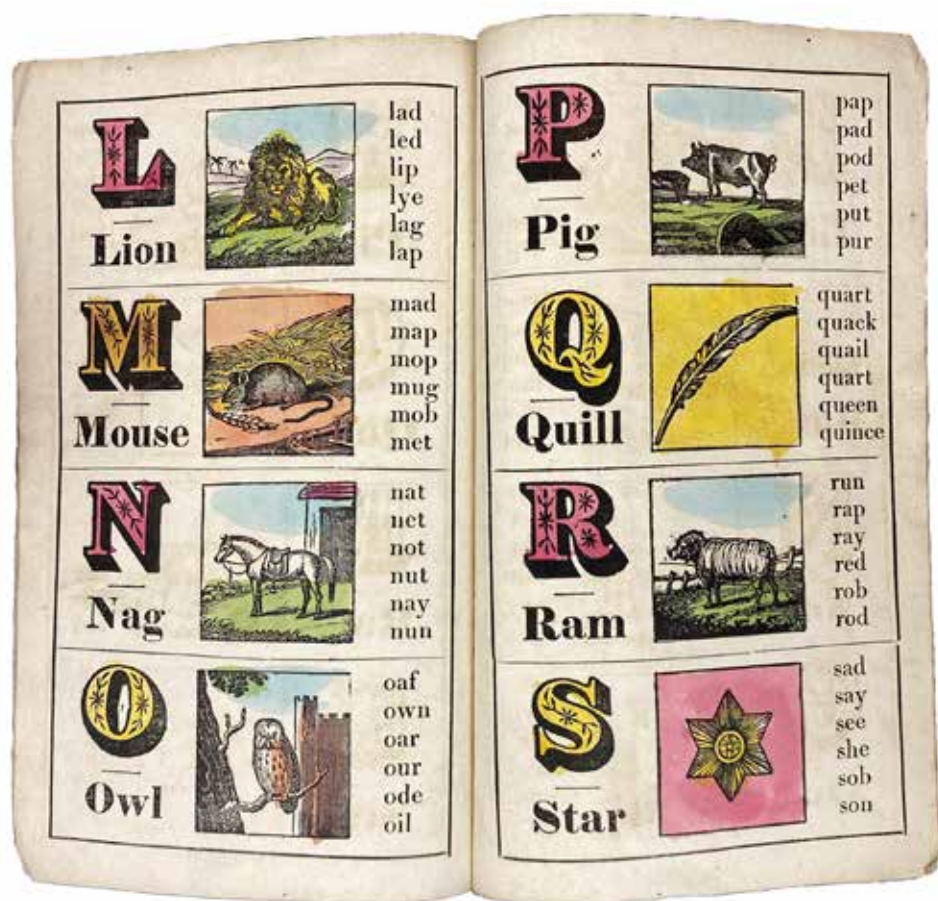
INVITATION TO OXFORD REGENCY MASKED BALL

22. [MASQUERADE.] York Club, Mask'd Ball. Monday February. 21 st [1814.]

[Oxford?] H. O' Neill. [1814.] Engraved invitation. Folio (sheet 24 x 30cm) torn on entry at one corner (not affecting printed surface), ink signatures at foot "John Browne" & "Robert Beker", small tears at margin along old folds, very good.

This design of this large engraved invitation to the "York Club, Mask'd Ball" on Monday 21 February 1814, held "to celebrate our recent victories all over the world" is centred on a Cossack horseman charging with a spear, the decorative border featuring theatre masks and flags alluding to battles won. It seems probable that the name of the artist H. O. Neill engraved under the banner is Hugh O'Neill who taught drawing in Oxford from 1813. This York Club was most probably connected with Oxford University, though there was a mid-nineteenth century York Club in St. James's. We have not been able to trace another example of the invitation. Not in British Museum.

£750



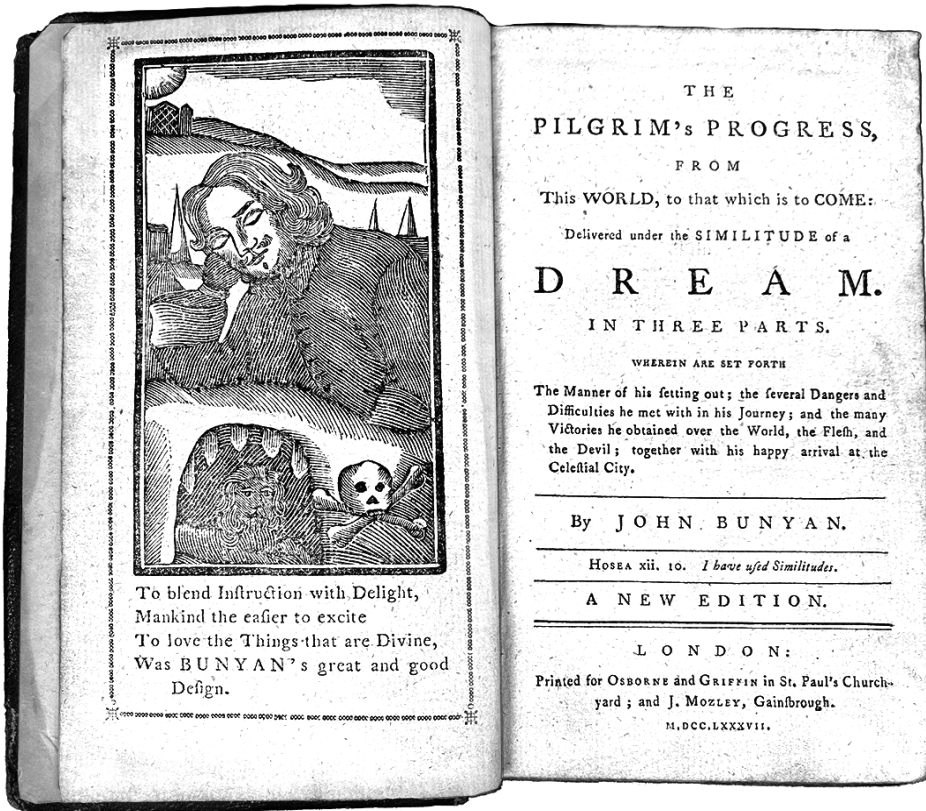
ILLUSTRATED ALPHABET SOLD AT OXFORD STREET "JUVENILE LIBRARY"

23. [JUVENILE.] Innes's Juvenile Library. A B C.

London, J. Innes, 61, Wells-street, Oxford-street. [c. 1835.] First edition? [8] printed pages over 8 leaves, coloured in contemporary handcolour, title from printed wrapper, first leaf with ink inscription "Arthur Evans Monk from a kind friend named Mr. Silver[?] 1838, very good in original printed pink paper wrapper (back wrapper blank), with a few little marginal losses to wrapper paper, some light rubbing to wrapper, cloth spine stitched on in nineteenth century.

An extremely rare survival, this child's printed alphabet book, or ABC, is illustrated throughout with charming handcoloured woodcuts. It can be dated to c.1835 and was produced by J. Innes, a bookseller who appears to have specialised in books for children, the imprint advertising his "Juvenile Press" at 61 Wells Street, in the vicinity of London's Oxford Street. Given the thousands that would have been printed, relatively few examples of books of this type have survived, the majority having been handled to destruction by children learning to read. We have not been able to trace another copy in OCLC or elsewhere.

£750

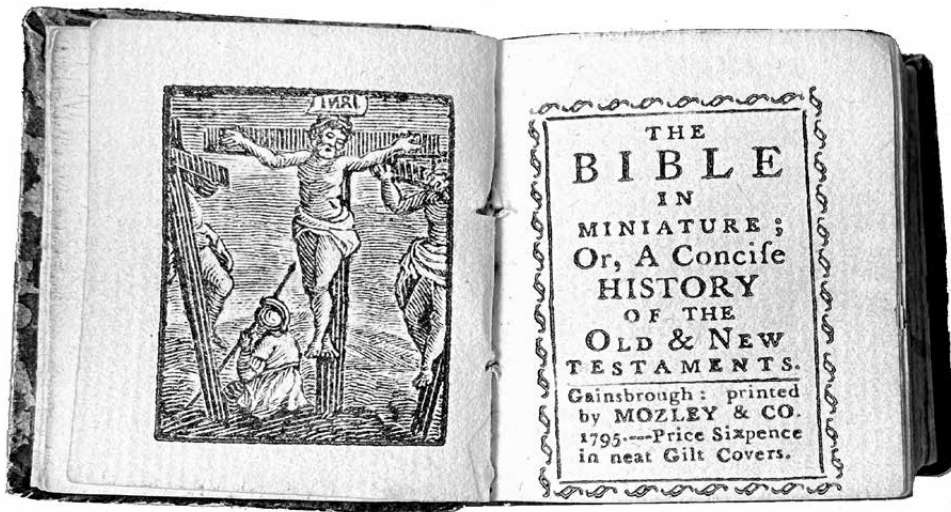


PILGRIM'S PROGRESS ILLUSTRATED WITH WOODCUTS

26. BUNYAN, John. *The pilgrim's progress, from this world, to that which is to come: discovered under the similitude of a dream. In three parts ...*

London, printed for Osborne and Griffin in St. Paul's Churchyard; and J. Mozley, Gainsbrough. 1787. "A new edition." 12mo (11 x 18cm) 275, [1]pp., including a woodcut frontispiece to each of the 3 parts & 22 woodcuts in the text, very good in contemporary calf, joints cracked but boards firmly attached on stitching, wear to spine & corners of boards but binding sound.

This rare woodcut-illustrated edition of *The pilgrim's progress* (London, 1678) by the Puritan preacher John Bunyan (1628-1688) contains three woodcut frontispieces and twenty-two woodcuts in the text. The crude but charming woodcuts are evocative of the heyday of mid-Georgian popular printing, when mass-market, inexpensive, woodcut-illustrated works were published to attract the attention of a growing middle-class readership, particularly in urban areas. ESTC records 3 locations only (British Library; Bodleian Oxford (2, 1 defective); University of Alberta). This type of literature was often read to destruction, explaining the relatively small number of copies to survive. ESTC records also an 18mo edition published by Osborne and Griffin of St. Paul's Churchyard, a London hub of early modern popular printing.



WOODCUT-ILLUSTRATED GEORGIAN THUMB BIBLE

27. [MINIATURE.] The Bible in miniature; or, a concise history of the Old and New Testaments.

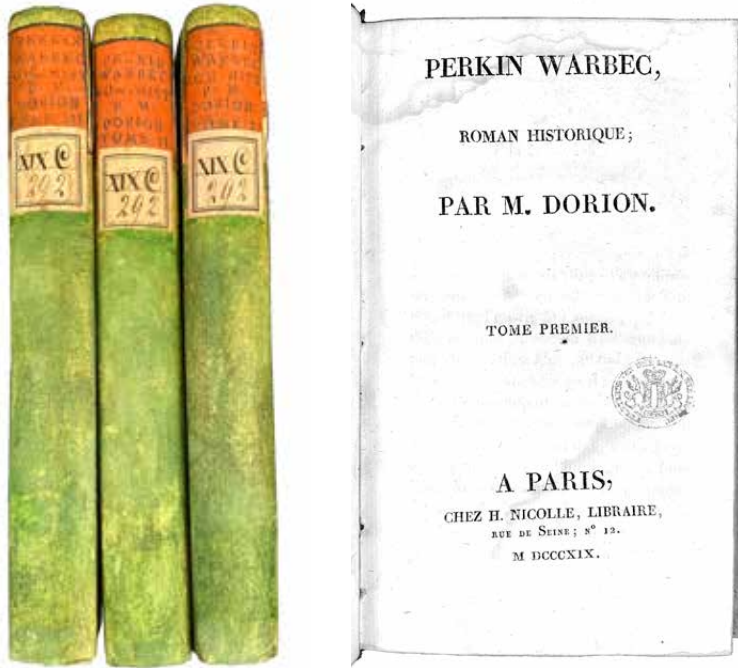
Gainsbrough: printed by Mozley & Co. 1795. First edition. 64mo (boards approx. 3.5 x 4.2cm) [6], 128, [2], 129-220, [2]pp., (complete despite mispagination) with 9 woodcut plates including frontispiece, very good in contemporary floral embossed, polychrome painted paper-covered boards, front pastedown with inscription "S. L. Parnell 7 Novr. 1855", light wear to extremities.

First edition, of the utmost rarity, of this woodcut-illustrated Georgian thumb bible printed in Gainsborough in Lincolnshire, an early example of a book from the press of John Meggett Mozley, printer and bookseller. The woodcuts include the Crucifixion, Adam and Eve, the Tower of Babel and Jesus in the manger. The contemporary binding of floral, embossed painted paper in green, blue and orange, is characteristic of the bindings used for childrens' books at the end of the eighteenth century.

Adomeit, R.E. Thumb Bibles, B32. OCLC locates 1 copy only (Indiana University). There also appears to be a variant with "miniature" mis-spelt as "miniutire" (National Art Library at Victoria & Albert Museum). Not in ESTC, which locates only copies of the 1797 (University of Virginia only) and 1798 (British Library & University of Virginia only) editions.



£1250



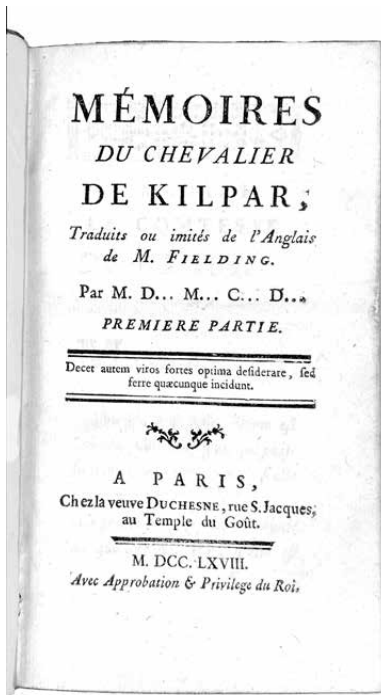
FRANCO-TUDOR GOTHIC NOVEL - READ BY MARY SHELLEY?

28. DORION, Claude-Auguste. *Perkin Warbec, roman historique* ...

Paris, chez H. Nicolle. 1819. 3 volumes. First edition. 12mo (10.5 x 17cm) xii, 252; [2], 239, [1]; [4], 224pp., half-titles to vols. 1 & 3 (no half-title in vol. 2), some sporadic waterstaining throughout (not affecting legibility), title-pages with small heraldic stamp (von der Leyen library, dispersed), contemporary green paper-covered boards, original red paper spine labels titled in black, manuscript paper shelfmark labels to each spine, a few patches of discolouration, light wear to extremities.

First edition, rare, of this Tudor-themed gothic novel centred on the life of Perkin Warbeck (1474-1499), pretender to the English throne who claimed to be Richard of Shrewsbury, Duke of York, during the reign of King Henry VII (1457-1509). Warbeck made several landings in England, gathering a rebel army to move against the king. Captured in Hampshire in 1497, he confessed to being an impostor, a Fleming from Tournai, and was hung at Tyburn two years later. This was one of several historical novels by the French writer and poet Claude-Auguste Nicolas Dorion (1768-1829). Mary Shelley (1797-1851) "may have known of Dorion's romance", her own novel on the same subject being published as *The fortunes of Perkin Warbeck* (London, 1830) (see: Summers, A gothic bibliography, p.461).

£750



ANGLO-FRENCH FICTION - IMAGINARY VOYAGE & ROBINSONADE

29. [GAIN DE MONTAGNAC, Louis-Laurent-Joseph.] *Mémoires du chevalier de Kilpar, traduits ou imités de l'Anglais de M. Fielding ...*

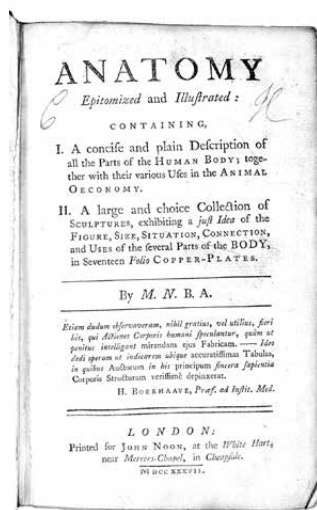
A Paris, chez la veuve Duchesne. 1768. First edition. 2 volumes. 12mo (10 x 17cm) iv, xii, 282, [2]; iv, 293, [3]pp., with half-titles, errata & approbation leaf at end of vol. 2, a few marginal tears not touching text, a few leaves a little shaken in vol. 2, marbled endpapers, all edges red, contemporary French tree calf, spines gilt in compartments with floral tooling & gilt-stamped titles, a few patches of leather lost at extremities, a very good sound set.

First edition, scarce, of this French Robinsonade adventure novel in the English style, the work of former soldier Louis Laurent Joseph Gain de Montagnac (1731-1780). The source is declared, falsely, in the introduction to be a lost manuscript penned by Henry Fielding, an attempt to capitalise on the French success of Tom Jones. With settings ranging from the Netherlands to the Cape of Good Hope, the novel found considerable popularity, also being translated into German. Martin, Mylne & Frautschi 68.29 (citing 5 editions under various titles). Gove, *The imaginary voyage*, p. 359. Cioranescu 30084. Querard 207. Cross, Fielding, 349.

£750

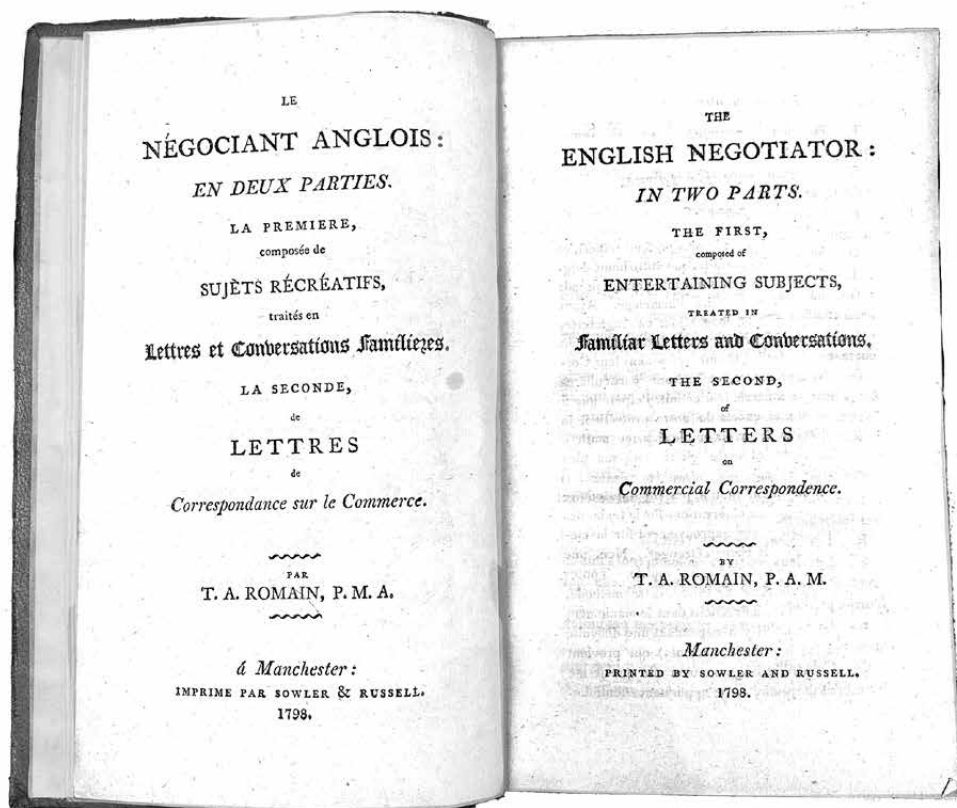


ANATOMICAL ILLUSTRATIONS IN GEORGIAN MEDICAL MANUAL



30. [MEDICINE.] Anatomy epitomized and illustrated: containing, I. A concise and plain description of all the parts of the human body; together with their various Uses in the animal oeconomy. II. A large and choice collection of sculptures, exhibiting a just idea of the figure, size, situation, connection, and uses of the several parts of the body, in seventeen folio copper-plates. By M. N. B. A. London, printed for John Noon. 1737. First edition. 8vo (12.5 x 20cm) [4], 182, [2]pp., with 17 folding engraved plates, contemporary ink initials "CH" to title-page, a few negligible marginal crinkles to plates, one plate with small closed tear along fold, very good in contemporary vellum, spine panned with contemporary manuscript title, light wear to extremities.

First edition, scarce, an excellent copy, of this Georgian medical manual, complete with the seventeen large, folding, engraved anatomical plates. This book is often confused with the earlier work *The anatomy of humane bodies epitomized* ... (London, 1682) by Thomas Gibson (1647-1722), however both the text and plates are entirely different. The illustrations in this present work are far superior to those in Gibson's work. They are noteworthy for being unusually large and of an higher quality to that found usually in early Georgian medical books. The author, whose initials are identified on the title-page as "M.N. B[achelor of] A[rts]" remains unidentified. Russell, *British anatomy 1525-1800*, 621.



GEORGIAN COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE IN FRENCH & ENGLISH

31. ROMAIN, T. A. *The english negotiator: in two parts. The first, composed of entertaining subjects, treated in familiar letters and conversations. The second, of letters on commercial correspondence.*

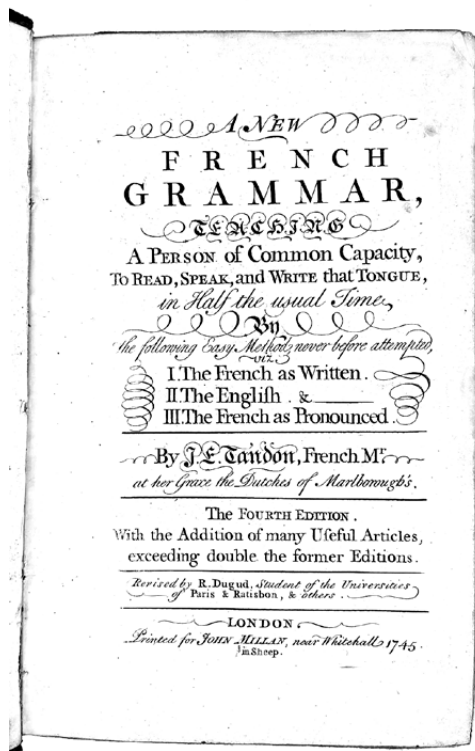
Manchester, printed by Sowler & Russell. 1798. First edition. 8vo (11 x 17.5cm) [6], 335, [6]pp., facing title-pages in French & English, text in facing French & English throughout, very good in contemporary speckled calf, some old ink staining to spine but sound, light wear to extremities.

First edition, rare, of this guide in French and English to conversation and letter writing. The author, presumably French or Flemish, has placed a particular focus on correspondence between merchants and travellers in Europe, with titles of sample letters including: "Offer of goods at a reduced price ... receipt of goods ... demand of patterns ... punctuality in sending ... on partnership ... betwixt a manufacturer and his traveller ... stay at Ostend ... arrival at Ghent ... delay of goods ... agreeable news ...". The Manchester imprint evokes a connection with the Industrial Revolution.

ESTC locates 1 copy only (British Library). OCLC adds 3 copies (National Library of Scotland; University of Manchester; Case Western Reserve University).

£750

FRENCH PRONUNCIATION THROUGH NEW PHONETIC SYSTEM



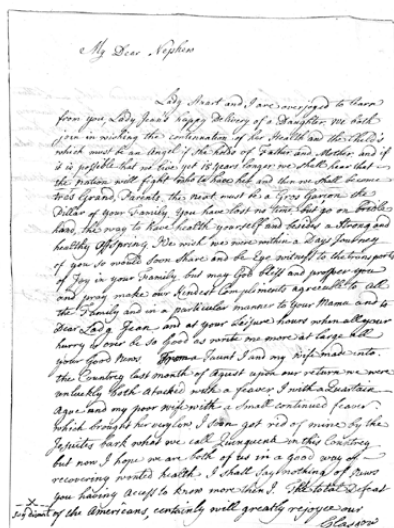
32. TANDON, J.E. A new French grammar, teaching a person of common capacity, to read, speak, and write that tongue, in half the usual time ...

London, printed for John Millan. 1745. Fourth edition. 8vo (12.5 x 20cm) [4], 30, 33-40, 33-104, 113-120, 113-128pp., (complete despite mispagination), engraved title-page, very good in contemporary plain sheep, remains of contemporary manuscript-titled paper spine label, flyleaf gone, light wear to extremities.

This rare French grammar was the work of J.E. Tandon, "French m[aste]r at her grace the dutches of Marlborough's." Following his dedication to the duchess of Leeds, Tandon's preface explains his new method through which students may learn French pronunciation by reading his own phonetic transcriptions included here: "pronunciation is the hardest for the English to learn of any foreign language, and few of our French grammarians have had any regard to teach it: yet acknowledge it to be the most difficult part. I have given rules where the words are marked with proper accents, and the way, they are to be pronounced, is explained in a new manner ..." In addition to the grammar is included a vocabulary, phrases, and Anglo-French dialogues, all including the written French, English translation and a French phonetic transcription. First printed in 1733, this fourth edition, "revised by R. Dugud" offers "the addition of many useful articles, exceeding double the former editions." Alston XII. 257.

£6.50

SCOTTISH LAIRD RESIDENT IN PARIS

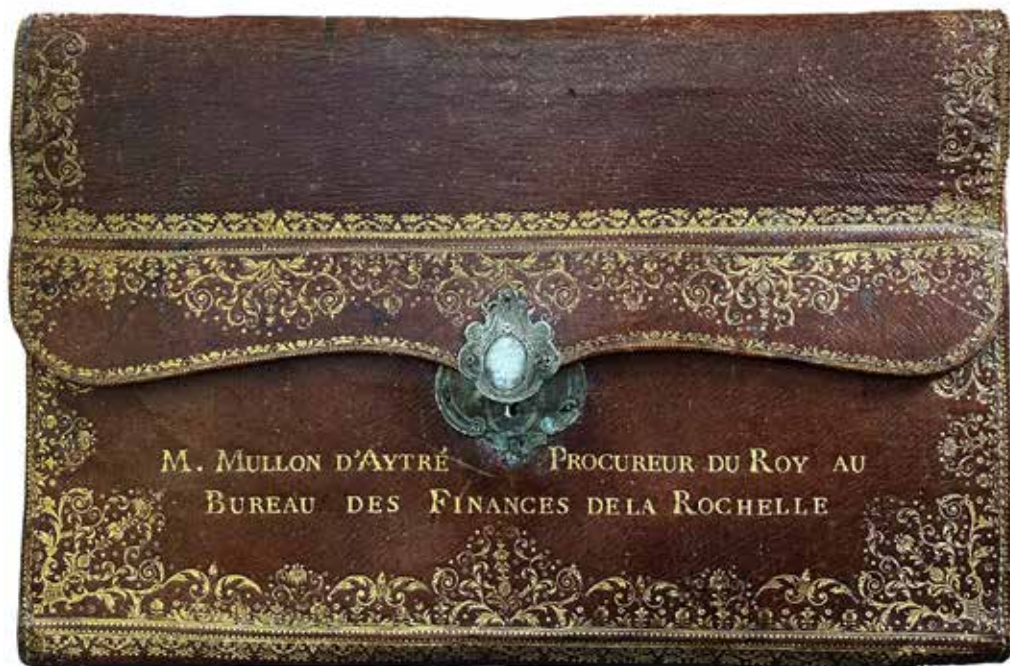


33. STUART, William. [Autograph letter signed to his [great-] nephew John Belsches at Edinburgh, updating him on news from Paris.]

[Paris, 24 October 1776.] Autograph letter signed. 4to (18.5 x 23.5 cm) [2] pages on bifolium, verso of second leaf with manuscript address panel, armorial wax seal & related postal markings, small tear from seal opening to second leaf (no loss of text), light wear along old folds, very good.

Long-resident abroad, Sir William Stuart (d.1777) of Castlemilk, near Glasgow in Scotland, writes from Paris to his great-nephew, and eventual heir, John Belshes (c.1752-1821), who the following year assumed the name Stuart and succeeded to the Wishart baronetcy. Amongst various morsels of family news, Stuart expresses his pleasure at hearing of a new birth in the family. Other details concern his use of “the Jesuits bark what we call Quinquena” for curing a fever, and his opinion that “the total defeat of the Americans, certainly will greatly rejoice our Glasgow sugar lairds.”

£350



MOROCCO PORTFOLIO OF FRENCH FINANCE OFFICIAL

34. [ANCIEN REGIME.] [Morocco portfolio of] M. Mullon D'Aytré Procureur du Roy au Bureau des finances de la Rochelle.

[Paris?, c.1770.] Portfolio in maroon morocco (dimensions approx. 43 x 29 x 8cm) single folding flap with silver fasteners (key lost), exterior borders tooled in gilt with floral sprays, stamped in gilt on exterior: "M. Mullon D'Aytré Procureur du Roy au Bureau des finances de la Rochelle", interior lined with light blue silk & blue silk divider, some light wear to extremities, overall in a very good state of preservation.

Evoking the finery of the French Ancien Régime in the mid-eighteenth century, this large and imposing maroon-coloured morocco wallet is stamped in gilt with floral sprays and lined with blue silk. Dating to c. 1770, the gilt lettering to the exterior indicates the ownership of a prominent finance official in the Atlantic port city of La Rochelle, Pierre-Jacques-Joseph Mullon, chevalier, conseiller du roi au bureau des finances de la généralité de La Rochelle, seigneur de la châtellenie d'Aytré. A scarce survival in very good condition.



£2500



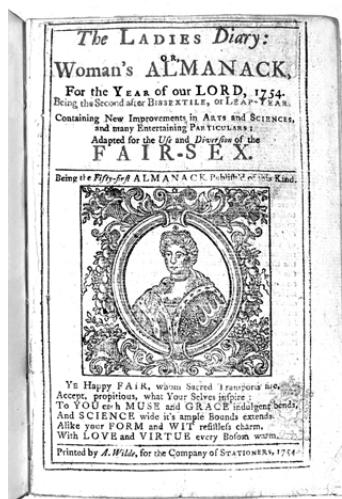
**SILVER POCKET
DRAWING SET -
INVENTOR OF THE
MECHANICAL PENCIL**

35. [MORDAN, Sampson.]
[Pocket drawing set of
five silver mechanical
pencils housed in original
slipcase.]

*[London, c.1840?] each silver
pencil stamped "S. Mordan & Cos
patent." Green morocco gilt case
approx. 9 x 4.3cm when closed,
some light wear to extremities, very
good.*

The British silversmith Sampson Mordan (1790-1843) is remembered in particular as the co-inventor, in 1822, of the first patented mechanical pencil. This rare pocket drawing set would have been useful for travelling artists or architects. The elegant gilt-stamped, green morocco slipcase houses five silver mechanical pencils to take leads of different thicknesses, each stamped "S. Mordan & Cos patent". Also included is an extender handle to fit on to each of the pencils. The case includes chambers for different sizes of lead. A good example of a rare, early Victorian Mordan drawing set, the style of the case suggests a date of c.1840.

£1250



WOMAN'S ALMANACK IN SILVER-CLASPED ROCOCO WALLET BINDING

36. [WOMEN.] The ladies diary: or, woman's almanack, for the year of our Lord, 1754. Being the second after bissextile, or leap-year. Containing new improvements in arts and sciences, and many entertaining particulars; adapted for the use and diversion of the fair-sex ...

[London.] Printed by A.Wilde, for the Company of Stationers. 1754. 8vo (11 x 16cm) 48pp., the diary section with interleaved blanks as issued, approximately [7] full pages of contemporary manuscript diary notes in ink, in contemporary vellum wallet binding, closed with a large silver floral clasp, light wear to clasp & extremities of binding.

Offering an almanac, diary and a selection of "aenigmas" and mathematical puzzles, The ladies diary: or, woman's almanack ... was a popular annual publication aimed at a female readership. It was published in London between 1704 and 1841. This example for 1754 is noteworthy for the contemporary wallet binding that is closed by an unusually decorative silver clasp with rococo assymetric floral design. The keyhole conceals a sliding catch for opening the clasp.

£750

GEORGIAN LADIES WALLET WITH WEEKLY NOTEPAD

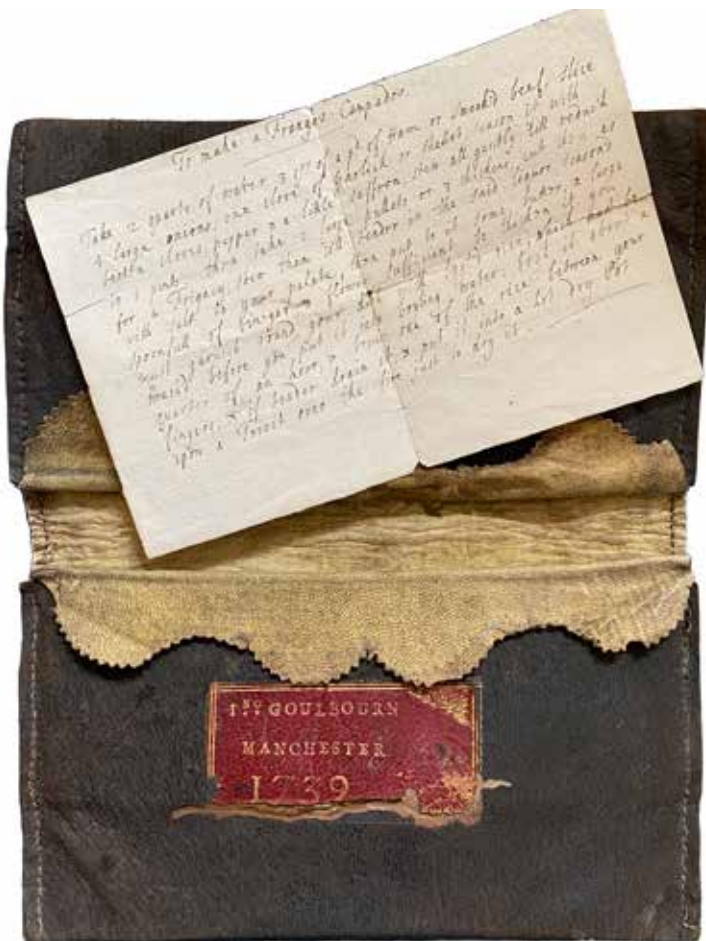
37. [WALLET.] [A red morocco wallet with silver clasp, housing a weekly reusable notepad.]

[London?.] 1776. Wallet, in red morocco (8 x 11.5cm) closed with a silver clasp initialled "MC" and dated "1776", the interior with two concertina pockets lined with green silk, one with green vellum folding flap, housing original reusable weekly notepad of 4 leaves of prepared card or vellum, stamped with days of the week, exterior rubbed with some wear to extremities but sound.

This Georgian wallet or miniature necessaire in red morocco is closed with a finely-decorated silver clasp bearing the initials "MC" and date "1776". The interior retains the original notepad of eight leaves of prepared paper or vellum, each page stamped with a day of the week. This would have been written on in pencil which could then be rubbed out, allowing the pad to be reused. The interior green silk-lined concertina pockets would have housed a small sewing kit or writing implements. A rare survival.



£750



EARLY GEORGIAN WALLET OF MANCHESTER GENTLEMAN

38. [WALLET.] [Soft leather wallet, internal gilt-stamped label indicating ownership of John Gouldbourn, Manchester, 1739.]
[Manchester, 1739.] Wallet, in soft brown leather (approx. 19 x 11cm when closed) two internal pockets, both with dividers lined with yellow goat skin, interior with red morocco label stamped in gilt "Ino. Gouldbourn Manchester 1739", lower edge of label with some wear, some light rubbing to extremities & dustmarking to interior, with associated manuscript note on single sheet of paper (16 x 10cm): "To make a Frangos Campados."

A rare example of an early Georgian gentleman's wallet, this soft brown leather wallet is lined with yellow goatskin, the internal dividers edged with a serrated wave pattern. The gilt-stamped red morocco label to the interior is stamped with the name of the owner, John Gouldbourn of Manchester and the date of 1739. Found inside the wallet, a folded manuscript note on a single sheet of paper gives an indication of the sort of ephemera that such wallets contained, on it is penned a recipe "To make a Frangos Campados", giving instructions for cooking chicken with garlic.

£750



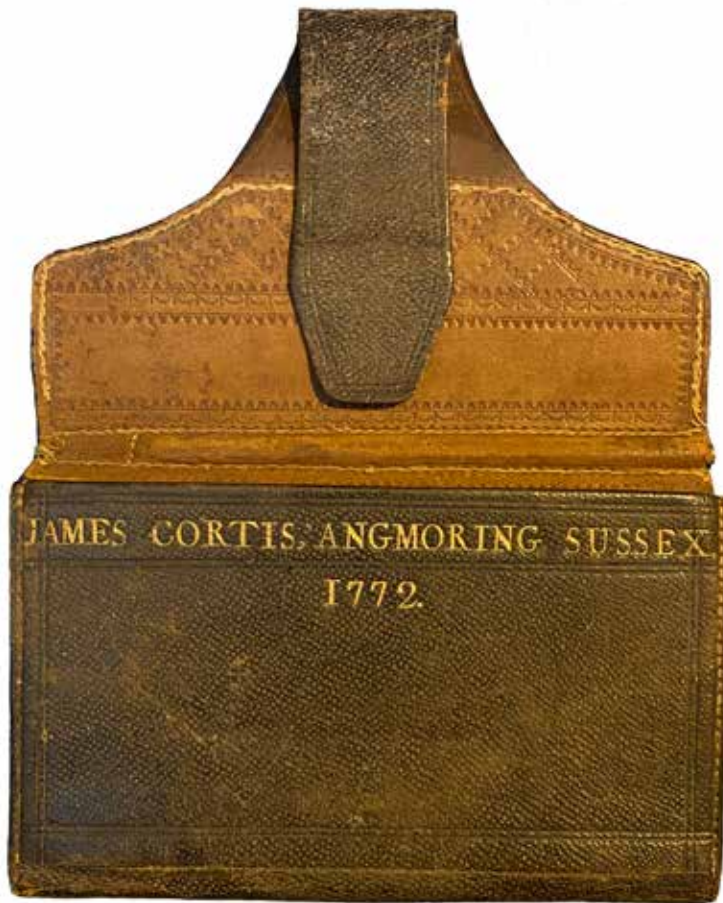
GEORGIAN WALLET WITH DEVON GENTLEMAN'S BRASS NAME PLATE

39. [WALLET] [Sturdy leather wallet with brass fastening and engraved name plate: "G. Stone Esqr. South Brent."]

[Devon, c.1780.] Wallet, [calf?] leather (dimensions when closed approx. (20 x 12.5cm) top flap opening to single pocket, the interior lined with muslin, brass fastening / catch plate engraved with "G. Stone Esqr. South Brent", light wear to extremities, very good.

An unusual late eighteenth century Georgian gentleman's wallet of c.1780, this sturdy design in leather features a large brass catch plate engraved with the name of the owner: "G. Stone Esqr. South Brent." This must be Gabriel Stone Esquire (d.1815), resident at the manor house in the village of South Brent in Devon on the Southern edge of Dartmoor. Stone appears to have been credited by some with the invention of what is known as the macadamisation process for road building before it was popularised by John Loudon McAdam (1756-1836).

£850



GEORGIAN GENTLEMAN'S WALLET - LINED WITH MORAVIAN PATTERNED PAPER

40. [ABBOT, E. (binder).] [A black leather wallet with ownership stamp: "James Cortis, Angmoring, Sussex. 1772."]

[E. Abbot, Letter-case maker, in Cook-Street, Liverpool?] 1772. (16.5 x 11.5cm, when closed) wallet in black leather, perhaps shagreen, with large fold-over flap, stamped in gilt indicating ownership: "James Cortis, Angmoring, Sussex. 1772.", trimmed internally in blind-stamped roan with two concertina pockets decorated internally with red patterned paste paper, refillable iron pencil sliding into internal slip-pocket, joints cracked in places, light wear to extremities, some patches of rubbing to internal trim, overall in a very good state of preservation.

A scarce example of a mid-Georgian gentleman's wallet, this example was made in 1772 for James Cortis of Angmoring in Sussex. It includes an early form of refillable iron pencil that slips into the lining. The binders responsible for producing wallets, account books and similar are generally more obscure and less studied than those involved in the binding of printed books – partially on account of the difficulty of pinpointing binders and workshops due to a lack of documentary evidence. However we are able to attribute this wallet with confidence to the Liverpool "letter-case maker" Edward Abbot as we offered an almost identical wallet with his printed label in our catalogue 4 (item 1). The decorated paste-paper lining inside the pockets here is likely to have been made at Fulneck near Leeds by the Moravian congregation there – Abbot is recorded as having purchased their paper in 1775 and 1776 (with thanks to Prof. Nicholas Pickwood for information on the Fulneck papers).

£950



KANT'S BEST FRIEND - AN ENGLISH MERCHANT IN KONIGSBERG

41. [WALLET.] [Red morocco wallet with gilt-stamped inscription: "Joseph Green, Konigsberg. 1775."]

[England?, 1775.] Wallet, red morocco. (approx. 18 x 14cm when closed) stamped in gilt: "Joseph Green, Konigsberg. 1775.", silver clasps closing exterior flap & one of the two internal concertina pockets, these lined in green silk, one with receptacles for pens, scissors & similar, remains of green ribbon for holding in note paper, some ink spots & light wear to extremities, overall in a very good state of preservation.

This straight-grain, red morocco wallet with fine silver clasps is stamped in gilt indicating that it was owned in 1775 in the port city of Konigsberg in Germany (now Kaliningrad) by the Hull-born merchant Joseph Green (1727-1786). Trading in coal, herring and grain in the city, Green is remembered as the best friend of the German philosopher and Enlightenment thinker Immanuel Kant (1724-1804). The pair are known to have discussed Hume and Rousseau and Kant read though his *Critique of pure reason* (1781) with Green before publication. In the early 1750s Green took on another Hull merchant, Robert Motherby (1736-1801) who became also a close friend of Kant.

£2500





NEOCLASSICAL WEDGWOOD INTAGLIO FOB SEAL

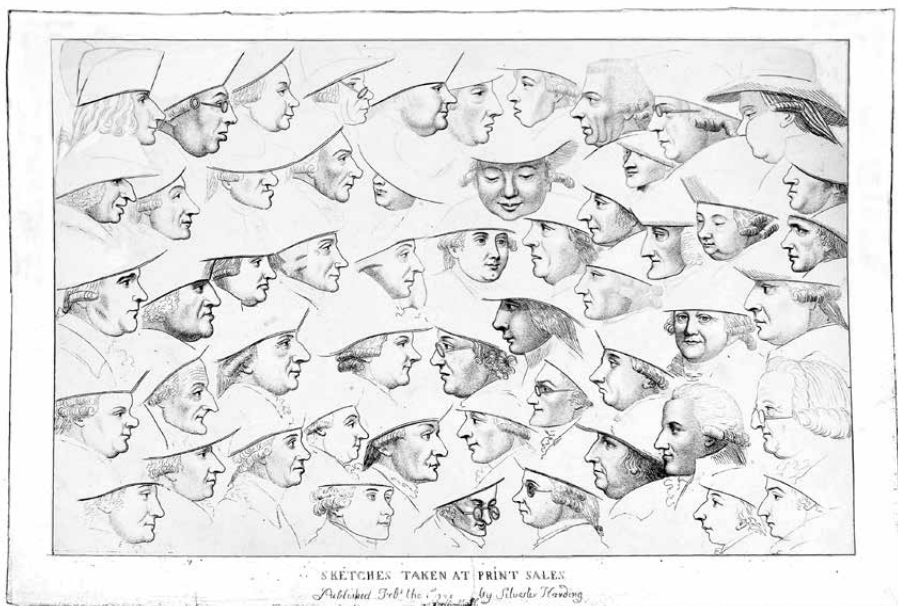
42. [WEDGWOOD & BENTLEY.] [Fob seal, the matrix a neoclassical basaltware intaglio by Wedgwood & Bentley depicting the Three Graces.]

[Etruria, Stoke-on-Trent, c.1777.] Fob seal, the gilt metal eighteenth century double-looped mount (height approx. 2.7cm) with suspension loop finial, black basaltware matrix (obverse approx. 1.8 x 2.1cm) the reverse domed, bearing impressed inscription "Wedgwood & Bentley 128", gilt rubbed in places, seal in fine condition.



This scarce neoclassical basaltware intaglio was produced c.1777 by the famed firm of Wedgwood & Bentley at their factory at Etruria in Staffordshire. Presenting an elegant depiction of the Three Graces, numbered "128" on the reverse, this intaglio is listed on page 24 of *A catalogue of cameos, intaglios, medals, busts ... made by Wedgwood and Bentley, and sold at their rooms in Greek-Street, Soho, London ...* (London, 1777). The Wedgwood catalogue offers some contextual commentary for intaglios of this type: "The intaglios in artificial basaltes, are most excellent seals; being exact impressions from the finest gems; and therefore much truer than any engraved copies can be; with the singular advantage of being little inferior in hardness to the gems themselves." The intaglio is mounted as a fob seal, presumably as sold by Wedgwood, the printed catalogue of 1773 advising on different prices for set and unset intaglios: "these seals ... are sold unset at one shilling a piece; and set in gilt metal at three shillings and six-pence to five shillings."

£750



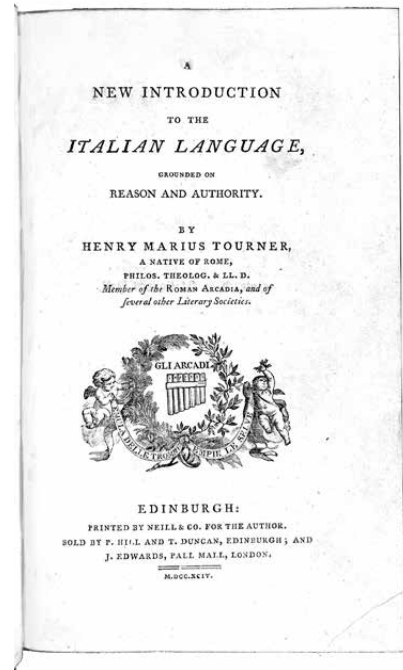
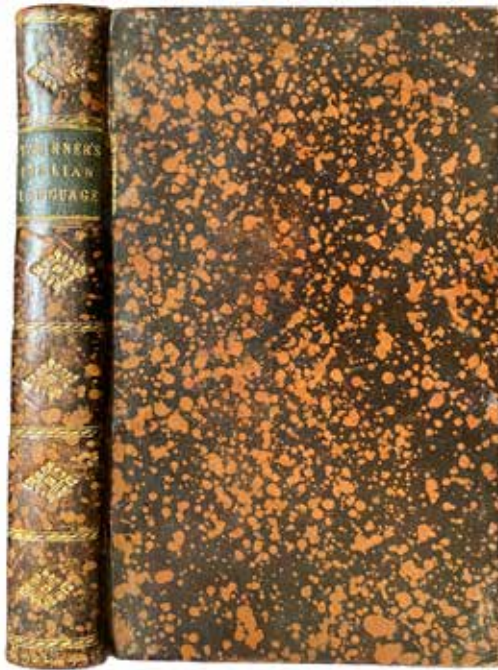
“SKETCHES TAKEN AT PRINT SALES”

43. [SANDBY, Paul.] Sketches taken at print sales.

[London.] Published Feb'y the 1st 1798 by Silvester Harding 127 Pall Mall. [This example printed c.1805?] Etching (sheet 36.5 x 23.2cm) a few small closed tears at lower margin through imprint (strengthened at verso, no loss of printed surface), very good.

This unusual etching displays the heads of fifty-five men, the majority in profile, all attendees at London print auctions in the 1780s. The sheet was etched by the print publisher Silvester Harding (1745-1809) of 127 Pall Mall, the heads being engraved after sketches made by the artist Paul Sandby (1731-1809) in the margins of his print catalogues. Among those featured are collectors, print publishers and artists, included John Boydell (1720-1804), John Singleton Copley (1738-1815), Richard Cosway (1742-1821), Silvester Harding himself, John Downman (1750-1824) and Joseph Strutt (1749-1802). For a full list of names of those depicted see notes in British Museum online catalogue to: 1876,1209.612

£450



ITALIAN TEACHER FROM ROME IN GEORGIAN EDINBURGH

44. TOURNIER, Henry Marius. *A new introduction to the Italian language, grounded on reason and authority ...*

Edinburgh, printed by Neill & Co. for the author. 1794. First edition. 8vo (13 x 21 cm) xxix, [1], 399, [3], including final errata leaf, a fine copy in contemporary tree calf, spine gilt in compartments with original green morocco label titled in gilt, plain grey endpapers, speckled edges.

First edition, scarce, a fine copy in contemporary calf, of this substantial Italian grammar for English-speaking students by Henry Marius Tournier, "born in Rome of English parents" "... member of the Roman Arcadia, and of several other literary societies." He must have spent a considerable time in Scotland as a language teacher, for the book was printed in Edinburgh, bears a dedication to "Miss Scott of Scotstarvet" and of the several hundred names printed in the list of subscribers the majority are residents of Scotland, among them a young Walter Scott (1771-1832). However there are also names from London and further afield, with four subscribers listed as residing in Jamaica. Contemporary reviewers considered this the most accomplished Italian grammar of the eighteenth century, noting in particular the copious references to Italian Renaissance authors and explanation of Italian versification:

"Without entering into any particular comparison between the present work and the grammars of Veneroni and Baretti ... we will venture to assert that Mr Tournier will be found ... to have improved upon his predecessors. His performance is that of a man well acquainted with literature in general, as well as complete master of the language of which he treats ... nothing is omitted ... we can freely recommend as the best elementary work for this language that we have hitherto met with; and as even meriting the perusal of the more advanced proficients, and the amateurs of Italian literature ..." (The Scottish Register, Vol. IV, 1795, pp.334-339)

£950

NOTA DELLA RACCOLTA DELLE STAMPE
I N C I S E
DA ROBERTO STRANGE DI LONDRA
CHE TROVASI VENDIBILE, sì intera come al dettaglio,
PRESSO PIETRO PAOLO MONTAGNANI
NEGOZIANTE ALLA PIAZZA DI PASQUINO IN ROMA.

Scala di Pollici ft Ingleſi, o ſua mezza piede Ingleſe

SOGGETTI CHE RAPPRESENTANO.	Autori dei Quadri o Disegni.	Prezzo in Londra Sterlini	Prezzo in Roma Ponli	Altezza in Pollici Ingleſi	Larghezza in Pollici Ingleſi
1 Il ritorno dal Mercato	Wouvermans	2 1	5	11	15 1/4
2 Cupido in piedi	Wanloo	2 1	5	11	15 1/4
3 Cleopatra	Guido Reni	4 -	8	13	17 -
4 Maddalena	Detto	4 -	8	13	17 -
5 La Liberalità e la Modestia	Detto	7 1/2	15	20 1/2	14 -
6 Apollo che rimuner il merito	Andrea Sacchi	7 1/2	15	20 1/2	14 -
7 Madonna	Guido Reni	2 -	4	12	8 1/2
8 Angiolo	Detto	2 -	4	12	8 1/2
9 Il ritrovamento di Romolo, e Remo	Pietro da Cortona	7 1/2	15	20 1/2	16 -
10 Cesare che repudia Pompeja	Detto	7 1/2	15	20 1/2	16 -
11 Tre Figli del Re Carlo Primo	Vandyck	6 -	12	15 1/2	17 1/2
12 Belſario	Salvatore Rofa	7 1/2	15	20 1/2	14 1/2
13 S. Agneſe	Domenichino	7 1/2	15	20 1/2	14 1/2
14 Venere adornata dalle Grazie	Guido Reni	10 1/2	21	20 1/2	15 1/2
15 Il Giudizio d' Ercole	Niccolo Pouſſin	7 1/2	15	20 1/2	15 1/2
16 S. Cecilia accompagnata dagli Angeli	Carlo Maratta	6 -	12	16 1/2	12 1/2
17 La S. Famiglia con gli Angeli	Detto	6 -	12	16 1/2	12 1/2
18 La Giuditta	Raffaello	7 1/2	15	20 1/2	14 1/2
19 La Dolcezza	Detto	7 1/2	15	20 1/2	14 1/2
20 Cupido che dorme	Guido Reni	7 1/2	15	20 1/2	17 -
21 La Deſcenſione dell' Amore	Detto	7 1/2	15	20 1/2	17 -
22 Abramo che repudia Agar	Guercino	10 1/2	21	15 1/2	19 -
23 Eſſer dinanzi ad Aſſuero	Detto	10 1/2	21	15 1/2	19 -
24 Venere della Galleria di Firenze	Titiano	10 1/2	21	15 1/2	19 -
25 Danſe	Detto	10 1/2	21	15 1/2	19 -
26 Giuſeppe, e la Moglie di Putifar	Guido Reni	10 1/2	21	15 1/2	19 -
27 Venere che benda Cupido	Titiano	10 1/2	21	15 1/2	19 -
28 Il Re Carlo Primo, figura in piedi	Vandyck	10 1/2	21	21 1/2	14 -
29 S. Cecilia	Raffaello	10 1/2	21	20 1/2	14 1/2
30 Madonna, S. M. Maddalena, e S. Girolamo	Correggio	10 1/2	21	20 1/2	14 1/2
31 Ritratto di un' amica del Parmigianino	Parmigianino	6 -	12	16 1/2	12 1/2
32 Cupido che medita	Schidoni	6 -	12	16 1/2	12 1/2
33 Maddalena in grande con gli Angeli	Guido Reni	10 1/2	21	20 1/2	14 -
34 Criſto che ſparſe alla Madre	Guercino	15 -	30	19 -	23 -
35 Laondeſte ſcoperto da Nettuno e Apello	Salvatore Rofa	7 1/2	15	17 1/2	14 -
36 La morte di Didone	Guercino	15 -	30	19 -	23 -
37 Venere e Adone	Titiano	15 -	30	19 -	23 -
38 Cleopatra ſpirante	Guido Reni	9 -	18	30 -	13 1/2
39 La Fortuna	Detto	9 -	18	30 -	13 1/2
40 Due Putti	Schidoni	7 1/2	15	13 1/2	10 1/2
41 Maddalena che medita	Correggio	7 1/2	15	13 1/2	10 1/2
42 Il Re Carlo Primo col Cavallo	Vandyck	28 -	56	24 1/2	18 1/2
43 La Moglie di Carlo Primo con li figli	Detto	28 -	56	24 1/2	18 1/2

*Prezzo di detto Montagnani ſi trovano vendibili altre ſtampe incife, dal migliori Profeſſori di Londra, ſpecialmente
Di ſoggetti ſagri e profani preſſo la Scuola Italiana incife dal celebre Fr. Bartolozzi ed altri valenti Inciſori.
Di Marine e Paſſi preſſo la Scuola Italiana, Fiamminga, e Ingleſe, incife da Weller, Vivares, Maſon, Canot,
Byrne &c.
Di ſoggetti diverſi preſſo Angelica Kauffmann, Cipriani &c. incife alla maniera di diſegno dal ſopra nominato
Bartolozzi, Rylind, Burke &c.
Molte ſtampe alla maniera ſcra incife in Londra da Green, Barlow &c.*

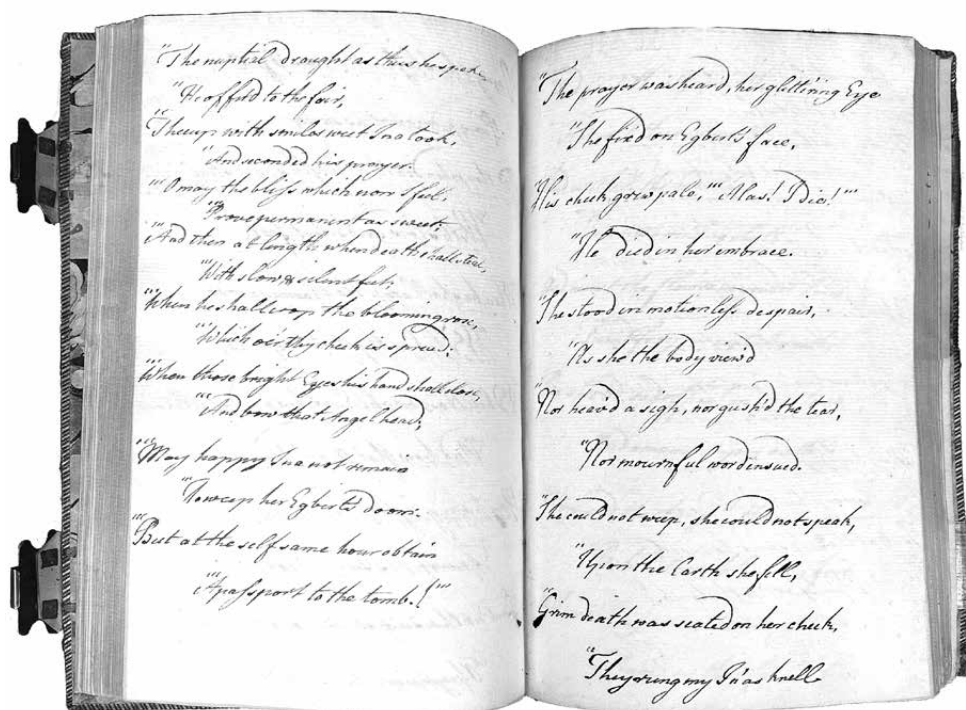
CATALOGUE OF ROBERT STRANGE'S ENGRAVINGS SOLD IN ROME

45. [STRANGE, Robert.] *Nota della raccolta delle stampe incise da Roberto Strange di Londra che trovarsi vendibile, si intera come al dettaglio, presso Pietro Paolo Montagnani negoziante alla Piazza di Pasquino in Roma.*

[Rome, c.1790?] Broadside price list. Small folio (approx. 21 x 39cm) small marginal repair at left margin of old central fold (a few letters replaced in ink), partially uncut, a few negligible marginal marks, very good.

This rare broadside print price list was issued in Rome c. 1790 by the printseller and antiquary Pietro Paolo Montagnani (fl. 1785-1834). It advertises for sale imported London-printed engravings by the Scottish Jacobite engraver Sir Robert Strange (1721-1792). The subjects are principally engravings after Italian masters including Guido Reni, Guercino and Titian, though there are also listed several prints of king Charles I after Van Dyck. Sold at Montagnani's premises "alla Piazza di Pasquino", the sheet includes measurements and prices in both English and Italian currency. An ephemeral survival - we have not been able to trace another example. No copy in OCLC. See British Museum biographical notes on Montagnani for reference to his print catalogues.

£750



GEORGIAN MANUSCRIPT POETRY PENNED AT CAMBRIDGE

46. [MONTAGU, John George.] [Autograph manuscript, a verse miscellany.]

[Cambridge? c.1785.] Autograph manuscript, ink on paper. 8vo (12.5 x 19.5cm) [97] full pages of manuscript text (penned on rectos with occasional jottings on versos), signature "JG Montagu" on first page, very good in contemporary green morocco gilt, spine with floral compartments, marbled pastedowns, brass clasps, all edges gilt, light wear to extremities.

Finely-bound in contemporary full green morocco gilt, this Georgian manuscript verse miscellany bears the signature of Hon. John George Montagu (1767-1790), briefly MP for Huntington, and was probably penned c.1785 by him while studying at Trinity College Cambridge following his time at Eton. Most of the poems here must have been copied from contemporary printed sources: "On Mrs Herbert's Marriage" by Richard Cumberland (1732-1811); "A song of similies" by Phaulon Bacon (1700-1783); "To Lady Tyrconnell" by Lord Ossory (1745-1818). However there are several poems that we have not been able to trace, including a lengthy piece titled "Elegy to the memory of David Garrick" (1717-1779), beginning: "Heard'st thou the tolling of yon funeral bell? Heard'st thou the heartfelt groan that millions gave? Twas Garrick bad a weeping land farewell, Twas Albion sighing o'er her favourites grave ..."

£950



RED MOROCCO WALLET FOR GEORGIAN GENTLEMAN

47. [WALLET.] [Red morocco wallet, the interior embossed in gilt with the name of owner: "Charles Hutchings 1760."]

[Dorset? 1760.] Wallet, red morocco (closed dimensions 16.5 x 11 cm) interior & exterior bordered in gilt with decorative geometric roll, two internal pockets, each with goatskin dividing flap, interior stamped in gilt "Charles Hutchings 1760", yellow silk ribbon for holding a folded ream of paper, small tear to spine, light wear to extremities.

Eighteenth century wallets of this type must have been produced in great numbers, however due to their ephemeral nature very few have survived. This example in red morocco is stamped in gilt with the name of the owner: "Charles Hutchings 1760." This was Charles Hutchings (d.1797) of Sandford Orcas, in Somerset until 1896 but now in Dorset.

£850



GEORGIAN RED MOROCCO WALLET WITH ROCOCO CLASP

48. [WALLET.] [Red morocco wallet, the exterior with large rococo silver-gilt clasp]

[London? c.1770.] Wallet, red morocco (closed dimensions 18 x 12.5cm) interior lined in green goatskin, two internal concertina pockets, one open, the other closed with a silver-gilt clasp, exterior with some light rubbing, interior fine.

Eighteenth century wallets of this type must have been produced in great numbers, however due to their ephemeral nature very few have survived. This example with red morocco exterior is closed with a large silver-gilt rococo asymmetric floral clasp. The interior is lined with fine green goatskin, one compartment being closed with a further silver-gilt decorative clasp. Provenance: Charles Hutchings (d.1797) of Sandford Orcas, in Somerset until 1896 but now in Dorset.

£1250

1791		1791	
Jan	8 1/2 Yds Callico. 17 (Conkwin)	Brown Holland	1.
	Stuff & Linen 80	Dimitty	2.6
	Shoes Self Thomas	2 Yds Laticut Bookworthy	7.
	Tells. 1750	2 Yds Calico	2.4
Feb	Tells. Calando	Caro Shirt Butt 1/3 Bk 3	1.6
7	Flannel 1 1/2 yds Stockdale	Shoes Self Thomas	6.6
	Says. Mary Ann	Ribbons	6.
	Combs	Muslin Diaper & Dimitty	7.6
	Men 9 Shoes	July Ash. Dimitty & Calico	8.8
	11 Waistcoats 2/1 Old	Calico	1.3
	Shoes James	Shoes 1750 Thomas	8.9
March	Men 9 1/2	Red D	1.7
April	Shoes Self Thomas	Silk Thread & Tape	1.9
11	Do. Calando	Muslin & Dimitty	6.6
	Rupia Duck	Coat Buttons. Locks only	3.6
	Calico	Aug Tapping Shoes	2.
May	Shoes. James & Mary	Flannel & Calico	4.3
	Knit Cloth	Buttons. Twist & Silk	1.2 1/2
	Shoes Thomas	Shoes James & Mary	11.5
	6 Yds Towell 9	Gloves. Flannel. Cotton	3.8
	4 Yds Calico	Shoes Self Thomas	6.
	Making Hooks. Wilsh	Do. Calando 1750	2.10
	Men 9 Shoes		
	Stockings. Matts		

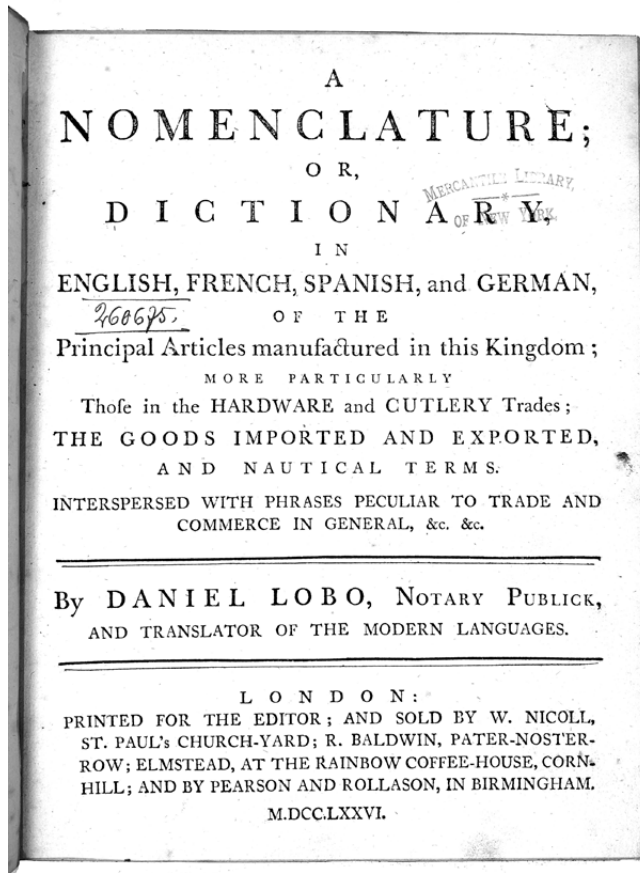
GEORGIAN MANUSCRIPT ACCOUNT BOOK OF BRISTOL GENTLEMAN

49. TIPTON, Thomas. [Manuscript accounts and memoranda book.]

[Bristol, 1781-1803.] Manuscript account book, ink on paper. 8vo (11 x 17cm) [c.135] pages of manuscript completions, a few additional blanks interspersed, a few pages sometime excised, very good in contemporary reverse calf, light wear to extremities, joints starting at head but firmly attached.

Filled with detail concerning the life of a Georgian gentleman of the 1780s and 1790s, this manuscript account book was penned by Thomas Tipton (1750-1784) of Brislington near Bristol. Expenditure on all manner of necessities is recorded with meticulous care. In particular his purchases of haberdashery and fabrics are extensive. Improvements to his garden and house, including disbursements to different builders, masons and carpenters, rental income from a property in Mary Port Street in Bristol and other locations, loans, investments in shares in the Kennet and Avon Canal, clothing, medical expenses, school fees, and his purchases of food and wine are present, in many instances together with the names of Bristol residents and tradespeople. Interspersed are a variety of miscellaneous jottings, including poetry, births and deaths of family and acquaintances, and snippets of news on local trials, the whole presenting a representative picture of relative prosperity in late eighteenth century provincial England.

£750



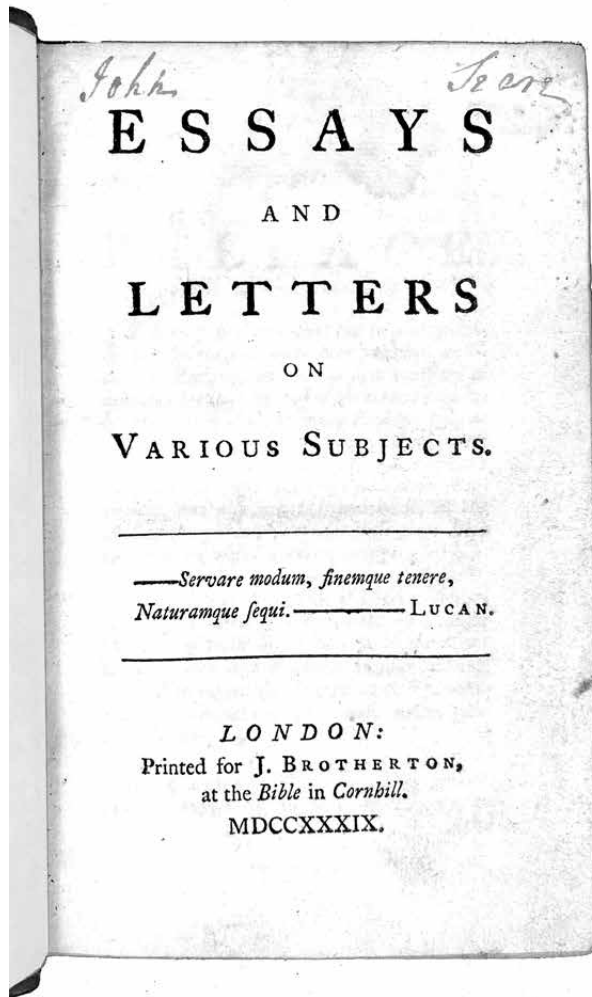
GEORGIAN POLYGLOT BUSINESS DICTIONARY BY SEPHARDIC JEW

50. LOBO, Daniel. A nomenclature; or dictionary, in English, French, Spanish, and German, of the principle articles manufactured in this kingdom; more particularly those in the hardware and cutlery trades; the goods imported and exported, and nautical terms. Interspersed with phrases peculiar to trade and commerce in general, &c. &c.

London, printed for the editor; and sold by W. Nicoll ... 1776. First edition. 4to (19 x 23.5) vii, [1], 172, [4, appendix] pp., half-title a little dusty, old ink stamps of "New York Mercantile Library", paper with some light toning, a few early ink annotations, modern calf-backed marbled boards in period style, spine ruled in compartments with red leather label titled in gilt.

First edition, rare, of this Georgian polyglot business dictionary in English, French, Spanish and German. The author, Daniel Lobo, a Sephardic Jew recorded as a notary in Birmingham in the 1780s, advises in his preface that "intended principally for the mercantile world ... this work contains ... the names of the different trades ... the principal articles of manufactories ... the sundry good imported and exported ... more particularly those of the hardware and cutlery trades ... many nautical terms ... most of the adverbs used in familiar conversation ... interspersed with many other terms that have any affinity to trade and commerce in general."

Alston II, 122. ESTC locates 6 copies only (British Library; John Rylands Manchester; UK private collection; Library of Congress; University of Pennsylvania; Harry Ransom Center at University of Texas at Austin). For Lobo, "among the earliest Anglo-Jewish authors", see: Roth, Cecil, *The rise of provincial Jewry*, 1950, p.33.



STOCK-JOBGING, BUBBLING & BANKRUPTCY

51. [WILSON, Samuel.] Essays and letters on various subjects.

London, printed for J. Brotherton. First edition. 8vo (11.5 x 18cm) viii, 299, [1]pp., flyleaf with some ink marks & early inscription "WP given to me by Capt. Freeman of ye Montague. Author Mr. Wilson," title with early ink ownership inscription "John Seare" (perhaps Christ Church Oxford, matric. 1752), contemporary calf, spine gilt in compartments with original leather label titled in gilt, joints cracked but held firm on stitching, light wear to extremities.

First edition of this volume of essays attributed to the Baptist preacher Rev. Samuel Wilson (1702-1750), pastor of the church at Old Gravel Lane, Wapping, London. The preface advises that several of the essay "were printed in some weekly papers", however others are printed here for the first time, including: "Some reasons shewing why the bill to repeal the statute against conjuration and witchcraft, &c. should not pass into a law." Other titles include "Of travelling into foreign countries" and "Of fantastical dresses, especially of the ladies." Of particular interest are a group of three essays by Wilson offering comments on the financial speculation that was rife in the London of Defoe during the first decades of the eighteenth century.: "Of stock jobbers", "A caveat against bubbling", attacking "fraudulent managements of companies and corporations, and ... visionary schemes to gain wealth", and "Some considerations on bankrupts." The work was reissued as *A dissertation on false religion* ... in London in 1757 & 1767, all editions are scarce.

£950

Die
G r u n d s ä t z e
 der
politischen Oekonomie
 oder
 der Staatswirthschaft und der
 Besteuerung.

Von
David Ricardo, Esq.
 Nebst
 erläuternden und kritischen Anmerkungen
 von J. B. Say.

Aus dem Englischen,
 und, in Beziehung auf die Anmerkungen, aus dem Französischen
 übersezt
 von

Christ. Aug. Schmidt.



Weimar,
 im Verlage des Gr. H. S. priv. Landes-Industrie-Comptoirs.
 1821.

PRINCIPLES OF POLITICAL ECONOMY - FIRST GERMAN TRANSLATION

52. RICARDO, David. Die Grundsätze der politischen Oekonomie oder der Staatswirtschaft und der Besteuerung ... Nebst erläuternden und kritischen Anmerkungen von J. B. Say. Aus dem Englischen ... von Christ. Aug. Schmidt.

Weimar, Im Verlage des Gr. H.S. priv. Landes-Industrie-Comptoirs. 1821. First German translation. 8vo (12 x 20cm) viii, 584pp., flyleaf & title-page with library stamps: oval ink stamp of "Ständische Bibliothek" with additional later stamp indicating sale as a duplicate ("Veräusserte Dublette"), some negligible paper toning, very good in contemporary German marbled paper boards, spine with original gilt-stamped title labels, all edges green, light wear to extremities.

First translation into German, rare, of *On the principles of political economy and taxation* ... (London, 1817), the most celebrated work of the British economist, politician and abolitionist David Ricardo (1772-1823). A supporter of free trade, Ricardo's work is noteworthy in particular for his advancement of a theory of value based on labour, and his examination of the topics of rent, wages and profit, subjects he considered neglected by other authorities, including Turgot, Sismondi and Smith. Edited and translated into German by Christian August Schmidt from the first English edition, this printing included also some selections translated into German from Jean-Baptiste Say's notes appended to the first French edition (Paris, 1819).

This 1821 translation was issued in a small print-run, accounting for the rarity of this edition, and as a result it was not until the second edition (London, 1819) of Ricardo's work was translated into German by Eduard Baumstark and published as *Grundsätze der Volkswirtschaft und Besteuerung* (Leipzig, 1837) that Ricardo's ideas began to be disseminated more widely in Germany. A translation of the third English edition (London, 1821) was printed some decades later as *Grundgesetze der volkswirtschaft und besteuern* (Leipzig, 1877).

Humpert 13101; Masui II, 819. See: Christian Gehrke, The reception and further elaboration of Ricardo's theory of value and distribution in the German-speaking countries, 1817-1914, in: Gilbert Faccarello & Masashi Izumo (Eds.), *The Reception of David Ricardo in Continental Europe and Japan*, Routledge, 2014. Beyond Germany OCLC locates 9 copies only (Syracuse University; University of Illinois; National Library of Israel; University of Amsterdam; British Library of Political & Economic Science; Royal Danish Library; Strasbourg University; Trinity College Cambridge; State Library Olomouc). We have traced 1 copy only at auction (Hauff & Auvermann, 19 May 2011).

£4500

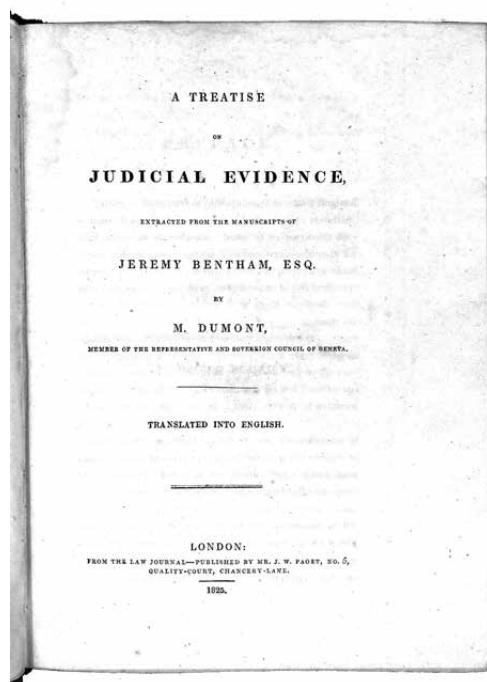
BENTHAM ON JUDICIAL EVIDENCE - LARGE PAPER COPY

53. [LAW.] BENTHAM, Jeremy. A treatise of judicial evidence, extracted from the manuscripts of Jeremy Bentham Esq. By M. Dumont ... translated into English.

London, from the Law Journal - Published by Mr. J.W. Paget. 1825. First edition in English. 8vo (18.5 x 25.5cm - large paper copy) xvi, 366pp., some sporadic foxing, very good in contemporary publisher's plain grey paper-covered boards, spine with original printed title, wear to extremities.

First edition in English translation, scarce, a large paper copy, of this seminal work on judicial evidence by the philosopher, jurist and reformer Jeremy Bentham (1748-1832). First published in French as *Traité des preuves judiciaires* (Paris, 1823) this was one of a number of recensions of Bentham's writings edited by the Swiss French political writer Pierre Étienne Louis Dumont (1759-1829), known in particular for his success in raising Bentham's profile in continental Europe. Chuo T7:5, "a" issue.

£750





GEORGIAN 'TREASURY' INK STAND IN PEWTER

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

[England, c.1810.] (dimensions approx. 4.5cm x 17.5cm x 12cm) of typical flat rectangular twin-flap form, one side fitted with pounce pot & retaining original ceramic inkwell, the other compartment for quills, nibs &c., on ball feet, typically unmarked, old patination & light wear to extremities, very good.

A representative example of a George III pewter "treasury" inkstand. Dateable to c.1810, this form of inkstand was one of the most widespread in the late Georgian era. Standing on ball feet, the rectangular, twin-flapped, hinged form houses one side fitted with a pounce pot & ceramic inkwell, the other compartment being intended for quills and pens. Pounce was a powder usually made from cuttlefish bone or sandarac resin that was used for drying ink before the general adoption of blotting paper in the nineteenth century. This style is called a "Treasury" inkstand on account of the design dating back to the reign of king James II (1633-1701), when an order for silver inkstands of this type was made for the use of the Privy Council.

£350



REGENCY SILVER PENNER - TRAVELLING INKWELL & PEN

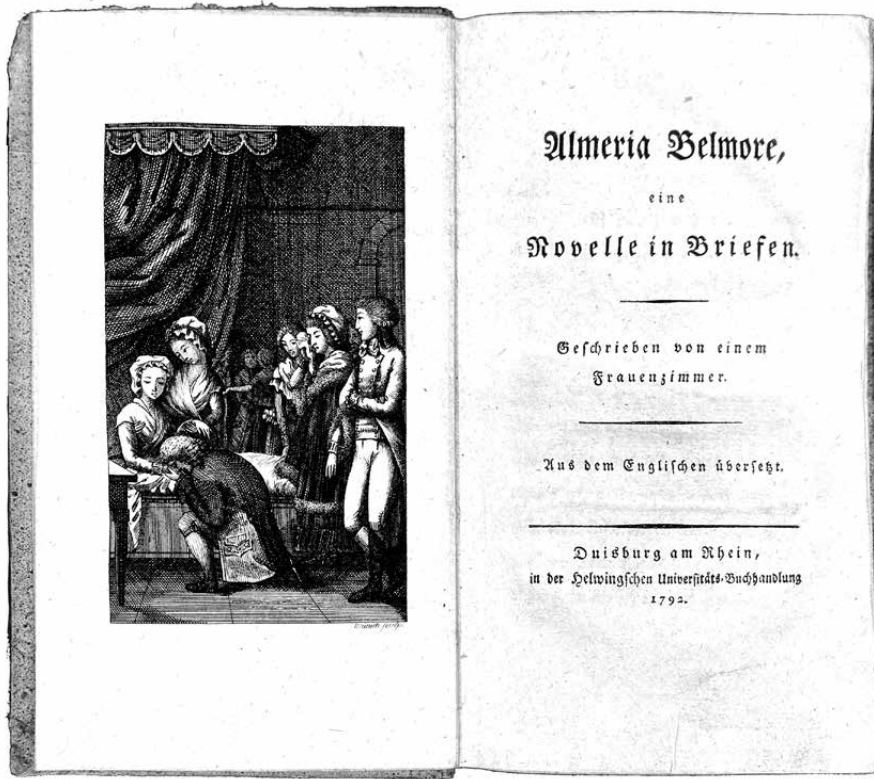
55. [PENMANSHIP] [A Georgian silver penner, in etui form incorporating inkwell and pen.]

[Hallmarked: "J.B.", London, 1814, to both base and interior of lid.] Penner (6.5 x 4 x 2cm) in silver, oval, hinged etui form, the lid engraved with initials "JB" the base housing a silver-topped, cork-stoppered inkwell & two part silver pen with seal terminal, fine condition.

This elegant and rare silver Georgian penner was manufactured in London in 1814 during the Regency era, the maker's initials being identified by the hallmark as "J.B." Intended for use while travelling, the silver hinged etui-style casing opens to reveal an inkwell and two-part silver ink dip pen with seal terminal for impressing wax when sealing letters. Penners of various designs were produced during the early modern era in horn, leather and metal. This fine quality silver example would have been owned by a Regency gentleman.

£950





NOVEL BY FIRST FEMALE PUBLIC LECTURER IN AMERICA

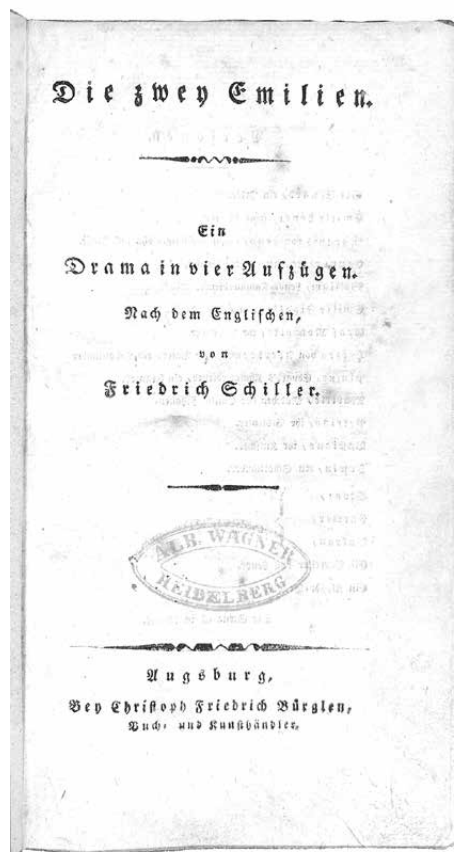
56. [O'Connor, Elizabeth.] Almeria Belmore, eine Novelle in Briefen. Geschrieben von einem Frauenzimmer. Aus dem Englischen übersetzt.

Duisburg am Rhein, in der Helwigischen Universitäts-Buchhandlung. 1792. First edition in German. 8vo (10 x 17.5cm) 231pp., including engraved frontispiece, last leaf with old tear at foot (no loss of printed text, laid down on subsequent terminal flyleaf), very good in contemporary speckled paper-covered boards, spine with original printed label, light wear to extremities.

First edition in German translation, rare, of the epistolary novel *Almeria Belmore: a novel in a series of letters. Written by a lady* ... (London, 1789). The "address to the public" is signed off "E O'Connor", the authorship attributed to Elizabeth Harriet Burns O'Connor (1749-1811). Born in Portugal to English parents, she married Irish barrister John O'Connor and spent much of the 1770s and 1780s in Dublin and London. In 1786 she moved with her husband to New York, setting up a female academy. The following year she moved to Philadelphia, lecturing there. She went on to set up other schools for young women in Alexandria, Georgetown, Charleston and Columbia, South Carolina. She is remembered in particular as the first female public lecturer in the United States of America. This is first of two novels attributed to her, the other being *Emily Benson* (Dublin, 1791). Centred on questions of marriage and the twin poles of love and eligibility, the novel must have been popular amongst the intended female readership as in addition to this German version it was translated into both French and Dutch, despite English reviewers finding the narrative overly sugared with "whipped syllabubs" (see: *The analytical review*, vol. V, Sept.-Dec. 1789, London, 1790, pp.488-489).

OCLC locates 2 copies only (Landesbibliothek Coburg; Universitäts-und Landesbibliothek Bonn).

£2500



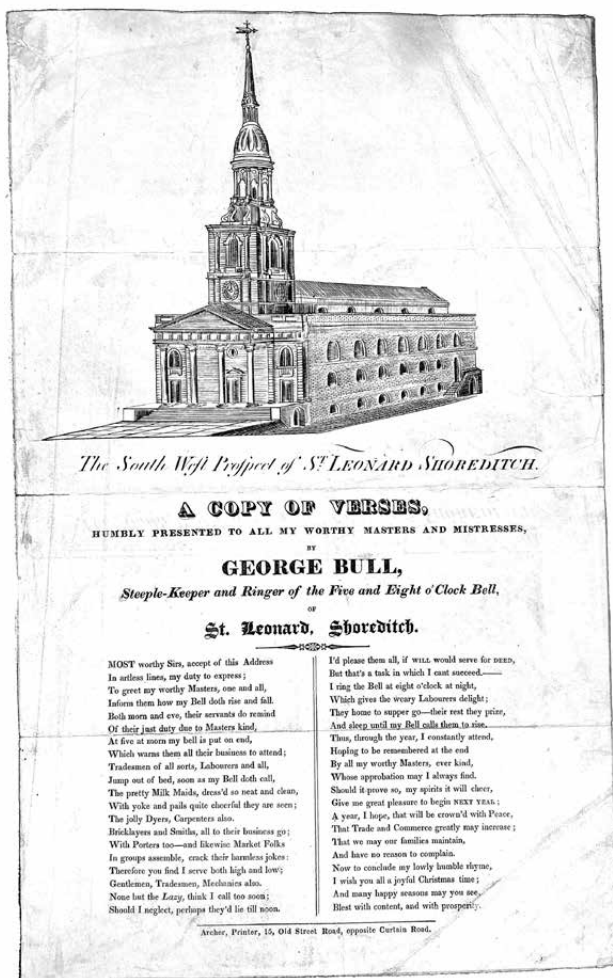
CROSS-DRESSING ANGLO - GERMAN GOTHIC DRAMA

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

Augsburg, Bey Christoph Friedrich Bürglen. 1803. Second edition. 12mo (10.5 x 18.5cm) 108pp., stamp to title-page and pastedown of "Alb. Wagner Heidelberg", later (c.1860?) printed library label to pastedown c.1850 "H. Borheimer's Leihbibliothek", some light toning/foxing, early nineteenth century cloth-backed grey paper-covered boards, cloth spine with remains of two old paper labels, light wear to extremities.

Second edition of this Goethean rarity, a theatrical adaptation by the dramatist Charlotte von Stein (1742-1827), lady-in-waiting at the Weimar court, of the Gothic novella *The two Emilys* (1798) by the English writer Sophie Lee (1750-1824). In Stein's adaptation the evil Emilie Lenox is pitted against the virtuous Emilie Fitzallen in a battle for the attentions of the Marquis von Lenox. Featuring principally Irish and Scottish characters, the Italian setting is centred on Naples. Stein's play has been the subject of considerable academic discussion, the narrative including cross-dressing by the heroine (see: F. Eigler & S. Kord, *The Feminist Encyclopedia of German Literature*, 1997, p.245). This was the only work by Stein to be published in her own lifetime, firstly at Tübingen in 1803 by Johann Friedrich Cotta (1764-1832). This second edition (Augsburg, [1805]) followed, the title-page of which attributed the authorship, mistakenly, to Schiller. It was printed as a fascicule of the Augsburg *Neueste deutsche Schaubühne*. This copy appears to be a variant as it has a different type ornament on the title-page to that digitised by the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek in Munich. Both the first and this second edition are rare.

£750



VERSES BY SHOREDITCH BELL-RINGER

58. [LONDON.] A copy of verses, humbly presented to all my worthy masters and mistresses, by George Bull, steeple-keeper and ringer of the five and eight o'clock bell, of St. Leonard, Shoreditch.

[London.] Archer, printer, 15, Old Street Road, opposite Curtain Road. [c.1825?] Broadside, illustrated with engraving at head of sheet "The South West prospect of St. Leonard Shoreditch," old folds, a few negligible dustmarks, very good.

We have not been able to trace another copy of this Christmas verse broadside issued c.1825 by George Bull "steeple-keeper and ringer of the five and eight o'clock bell, of St. Leonard, Shoreditch". It is illustrated with an engraving of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, built c.1740, mentioned in the English nursery rhyme Oranges and Lemons: "When I grow rich", say the bells of Shoreditch." Christmas sheets of this kind seem to have been issued from at least the seventeenth century by bell-ringers, beadles and similar, sold presumably to improve their festive finances.



ANTISEMITIC CARICATURES - PROVINCIALY PUBLISHED IN ALNWICK

59. [DAVISON, William.] Jew purchasing old clothes.

Printed and published by W. Davison Alnwick. Engraving on paper. 2 separate examples in different states: I. [c.1815?] (26.5 x 18.5cm) printed in black ink. II. [c.1815?] (24.5 x 18.5cm) printed in red ink; both with some old folds, negligible marginal wear, very good.

Two different examples, one in black ink and one printed in red ink, of this scarce antisemitic etching depicting a "Jew purchasing old clothes." A peddler or pawnbroker, he is depicting grinning as he buys a pair of breeches from a young man, perhaps a soldier, the background depicting a Georgian streetscape. This was one of a number of caricature etchings published in Alnwick in Northumberland by William Davison (1781-1858), printer, publisher, apothecary, librarian and bookbinder. Published between 1812 and 1817, the example in black ink is the first state, and that printed in red ink is a second impression, as it bears the number "5" etched in the corner. Davison added numbers to his plates to create a collectable series of over 40 prints. Rubens, *A Jewish iconography*, 1095. BM 1922,0301.1 (in black ink). See: The Jew as other: A century of English caricature 1730-1830, Jewish Theological Seminary of America, New York, 1995.

£750

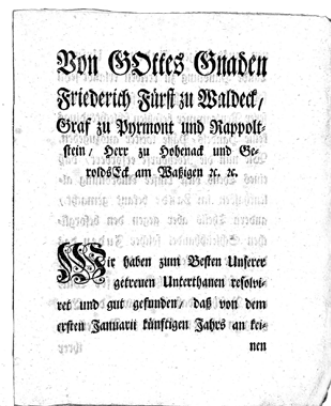
ANTISEMITISM IN EIGHTEENTH CENTURY GERMANY

60. [ANTISEMITISM.] Von Gottes Gnaden Friederich Fürst zu Waldeck, Graf zu Pyrmont ... resoliert ... das ... auswärtigen Juden in Unserem Lande Handlung zu treiben erlaubt sein solle ...

[Arolsen?, 1767.] First edition. 4to (17 x 21cm) [4]pp. drop-head title, uncut & unbound as issued, very good.

This edict issued by Freidrich Karl August Prince of Waldeck and Pyrmont (1743-1812) prohibiting Jews from outside the German principality from conducting business, openly or on the black market, in Waldeck-Pyrmont, limits permissible activity to the collection of old debts only. OCLC locates 1 copy only (Johns Hopkins University).

£450





FENLAND DRAINAGE PROJECT RECORDED IN MANUSCRIPT

61. [FENS.] [Documentation recording a Fenland drainage project in the vicinity of King's Lynn in Norfolk at the village of Clenchwarton, close to the river Ouse.]

[1650-c.1750.] 32 documents (27 on paper, the majority folio bifolia, approximately 53 pages of manuscript text in ink & 4 related vellum deeds), old folds, some dustmarking, a few tears with occasional small losses of text, but overall in a very good state of preservation.

This archive of 32 documents dating from 1650-c.1750, the majority from the 1690s, including 4 deeds on vellum, relates to a drainage project carried out at the village of Clenchwarton in the Norfolk fens, close to the river Ouse and in the vicinity of King's Lynn. During the early modern period projects of this type fell under the auspices of the Commissioners of Sewers, charged with managing drainage and defence from flooding. Titles of the documents here include: "The lawe for Clench[warton] Adjostment 1675 ... Adjostment of the Goole Reach 1678 ... Report of the Commissioners upon a view 11 April 1687 ... A true & exact coppie of a law of sewers with ye settlement ... of the Goole Reach in Clenchwharton January 22 1678 ... 1694 Order for a view of Clenchwarton Inn bank ... Clenchwharton Jetty Account Nov. 17 1697 ... The law of Clenchwharton Jetty 1694 ... Order & Report for the Jettyes in the Goole Reach in Clenchwharton 16 Oct. 1695 ... Agreement for Clenchwh[arton] Jetty 1699 ..." Much of the documentation concerns the building of a new jetty at Clenchwharton, with the detailed accounts for expenditure included, noting the numerous workmen and labourers' activity in detail: "Pd to Edward Munson for 174 piles bought in Lincolnshire and journeyes expenses & worke of himselfe & men ... Pd to John Fletcher for water carriage ... Pd Thomas Riches for an old boat ..."

£1750

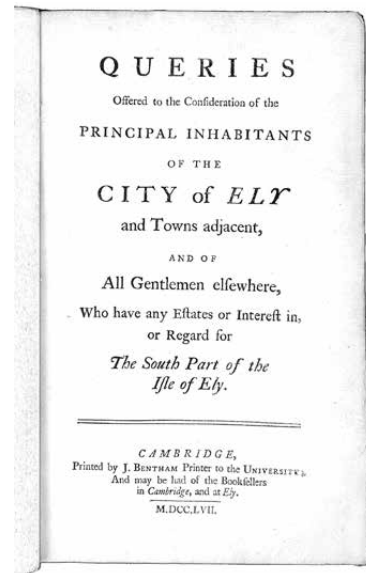
FENLAND ECONOMY IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

62. [BENTHAM, James.] *Queries offered to the consideration of the principal inhabitants of the city of Ely and towns adjacent, and of all gentlemen elsewhere, who have any estates or interest in, or regard for the south part of the isle of Ely.*

Cambridge, printed by J. Bentham. 1757. First edition. 8vo (13 x 21cm) 24pp., a fine copy in contemporary stab-sewn blue paper wrapper as issued.

First edition, rare, a fine copy in contemporary paper wrapper, of this detailed analysis of economic and logistical problems in the Fenland city of Ely and surrounding towns and countryside. The clergyman author, James Bentham (1709-1794) had been educated at Ely grammar school before attending Trinity College, Cambridge. The principal of his proposals here is the building of a turnpike road between Ely and Cambridge, for which an act of Parliament was obtained in 1763. The text, arranged in the form of 114 separate "queries", offers a detailed overview of the difficulties experienced by farmers, merchants and general inhabitants in the vicinity of Ely due to roads being unpassable on account of both lack of maintenance and flooding in the surrounding Fens.

£750



ECONOMICS OF FENLAND DRAINAGE IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

63. [FENS.] *The following plan for obtaining an Act of Parliament for the better draining the North-level, part of the Great-Level of the Fens, called Bedford-Level, in the Isle of Ely and counties of Cambridge, Huntingdon, Northampton and Lincoln, as bounded and described in the Act of Charles the Second ... is offered to the consideration of the several parties interested, by the direction and recommendation of His Grace the Duke of Bedford, the Right Honourable the Earl of Lincoln, and Thomas Orby Hunter, Esq ...*

[London? 1753?] First edition. Folio (25 x 39cm) 3, [1]pp., on bifolium, drop-head title, printed docket title to verso of second leaf, old folds, uncut, fine. [TOGETHER WITH]

A state of the revenues and debt of the Corporation of Bedford-Levels, as the same stood at Lady-day 1752. With the advantages which will accrue to the creditors of the Corporation ... by permitting the proprietors of the North Level to be discharged of the debt ...

[London? 1753?] First edition. Folio (25 x 39cm) 3, [1]pp., on bifolium, drop-head title, printed docket title to verso of second leaf, old folds, uncut, fine. [TOGETHER WITH]

Remarks upon that part of the great Bedford level, called the north level; in which the causes of its first drowning, and of its present ruinous condition, are considered; with some proposals for the better draining the said level. First published in 1748; and now corrected ...

[London? 1754?] Folio (25 x 38cm) 3, [1]pp., on bifolium, drop-head title, printed docket title to verso of second leaf, old folds, uncut, fine.

Three scarce printed pamphlets concerning the management in the 1750s of the drainage of the fenland area in the East of England known as the Bedford Level, overseen by the Bedford Level Corporation, founded in 1663. Included here are details of the financing of the corporation and plans for new drainage projects to reduce flooding.

£450





GAMBLING IN GEORGIAN LONDON - FORERUNNER OF ROULETTE

64. [ROWLANDSON, Thomas.] Private amusement.

[London.] Publish'd Jan'y 1st 1786 by S.W. Fores, at the Caricature Warehouse, No. 3 Piccadilly. Etching, with contemporary handcolour (platemark 24.6 x 21.3cm; sheet 25.2 x 22.3cm) eighteenth century watermark on laid paper, in a very good state of preservation.

This fine and rare print, enhanced by contemporary handcolour, was issued in 1786 after a drawing by that paragon of caricaturists Thomas Rowlandson (1757-1827). It offers a superb evocation of the late eighteenth century Georgian craze for "games of hazard". A huddle of hardened gamblers, most in tricorne hats, are betting on or observing the wheel-based table game of EO. Considered to be either a forerunner of, or parallel development similar to, Roulette, EO was popular from the 1770s into the Regency. A table game with spinning wheel, the name EO signified the even or odd numbers on which players could bet. It was played largely in clandestine gambling clubs in London. BM 1851,0901.249. BM Satires 7066.

£1250

GAMBLING IN GEORGIAN LONDON - GAMING TOKENS

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

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

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

Lings [Club]. [c.1790.] Copper token (3.4cm) uniface, fine.

[GAMING.] [Counter depicting two gentlemen and two ladies at play seated at a table.] [London?, c.1780?] copper, uniface (2.8cm) fine.

[GAMING.] [George II miniature token, laureate bust, verso with crowned club, heart, spade & diamond.] (1.5cm) copper.



Five different gaming tokens from the gambling houses and clubs of Georgian London. The Cocoa Tree Club is recorded as one of Lord Byron's haunts. The Smith & Lockwood token was modelled by John Milton (1759-1805), a prominent medallist employed at the Royal Mint from 1787. These examples are all in especially well-preserved, crisp condition. Provenance: A.H. Baldwin & Son ("vault").

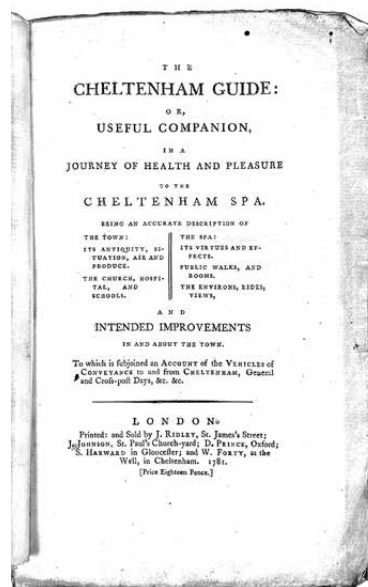
£650

GEORGIAN MEDICAL TOURISM - GUIDETO CHELTENHAM SPA

66. [CHELTENHAM.] The Cheltenham Guide: or, useful companion, in a journey of health and pleasure to the Cheltenham Spa ...

London printed, and sold by J. Ridley ... 1781. First edition. 8vo (14 x 22.5cm) vii, [1], 110pp., a few marginal wormholes not touching text, a very good, uncut copy in contemporary blue paper wrapper, front wrapper with contemporary ink title penned "Cheltenham 1781", spine with old manuscript paper label, some paper loss at spine but stitching sound.

First edition, a very good copy, uncut in contemporary wrapper, of this scarce Georgian guide for tourists visiting the spa town of Cheltenham for both "health and pleasure." The last quarter of the eighteenth century saw a rise in domestic tourism, in particular to seaside or spa towns. The title-page here advertises "an accurate description of the town: its antiquity, situation, air and produce ... The church, hospital, and schools ... The spa: its virtues and effects ... Public walks, and rooms ... The environs, rides, views and intended improvements in and about the town. To which is subjoined an account of the vehicles of conveyance to and from Cheltenham, general and cross-post days, &c ..." Also included are "some useful rules for drinking of the Cheltenham Spa" and references from physicians concerning the benefits of the spa water in relation to particular ailments: "scorbutic and bilious complaints ... acidities of the stomach ... obstructions of the liver or spleen ... stone, grout or gravel ..." The compiler has dedicated the preface to "the right honourable the Earl of Faconberg" Henry Belasyse (1742-1802), noting his "Lordship's repeated visits to its salutary spring."



£750



INDIAN JUDGE'S ISLAMIC SEAL IN ENGRAVED BRASS

67. [LAW.] [Circular seal of judge of Islam Sayyid 'Abd al-Rasul.]

[Northern India?, 1179 Hijri/1765 (or 1766) AD.] Seal, engraved brass, circular (diameter approx. 7cm) verso with original decorative metal loop, light old patination, very good condition.

This large engraved brass seal matrix dated 1765 was used for printing on paper the design of the seal of an Indian judge named Sayyid 'Abd al-Rasul. The text in Arabic incorporates the quotation: "Judge the people according to the truth and follow not your own passions". (Allah's command to King David in the Qur'an, Surat Sad, verse 26). The heading incorporates the name of ruler Ahmad Shah Durrani (c.1720-1772) whose significant Islamic empire in the mid-eighteenth century included parts of Northwest India, Pakistan and Afghanistan. The name of Sayyid 'Abd al-Rasul's father is noted on the seal [possibly "Yakrum" or similar] – it may be an Arabized version of a non-Arabic, perhaps Indian, name. To the verso of the seal is attached a decorative handle incorporating a loop for attachment to a rope or chain. It would have been held in the hand, inked and then stamped at the head of official legal documents. The finely-engraved design is of high artistic quality, incorporating decorative flower and foliage forms in the Mughal style. A scarce survival.

£1750



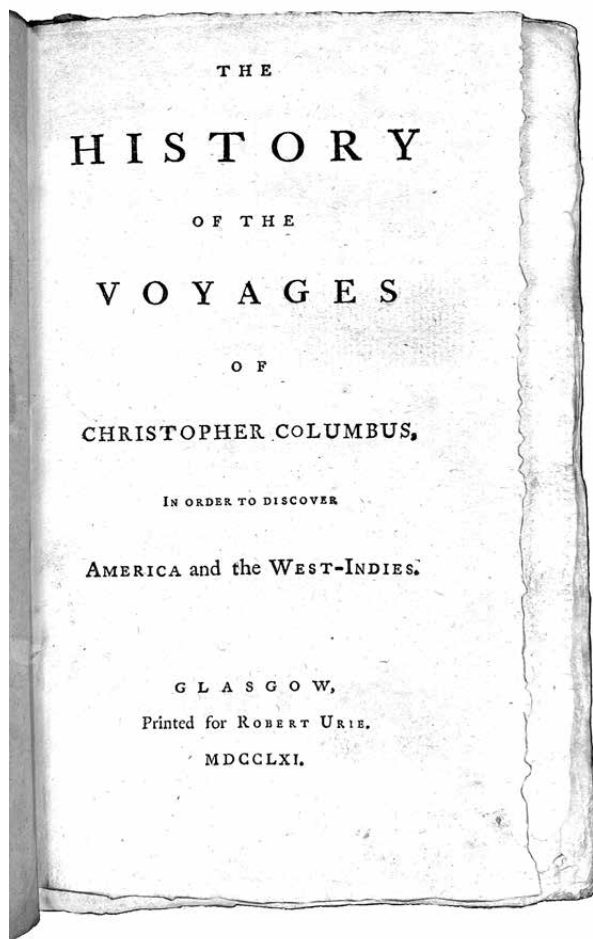
QADIRI SUFI LINEAGE ON INDIAN PRINTING PLATE

68. [INDIA.] [Engraved brass plate for printing a seal tracing the Qadiri sufi silsila of Zafar 'Ali.]

[India, c.1800.] Seal, engraved brass, circular (diameter approx. 13.5cm) light even patination, very good condition.

This engraved brass printing plate can be dated to c.1800 and was created for printing on paper a calligraphic seal bearing the names of the Qadiri sufi silsila of a shaikh named Zafar 'Ali. Among those names listed amongst the lineage in Persian are included Abd al-Qadir al-Jilani (d.1166), after whom the Qadiriyya are named, and the Bengal sufi Qamis al-Sadhurwi (d.1584). Presumably the seal would have been impressed at the head of documents in a similar manner to an Ottoman tughra. A scarce survival.

£1250



VOYAGES OF CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

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

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

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

£2500



BOSTON CUSTOMS COMMISSIONER DURING STAMP ACT RIOTS

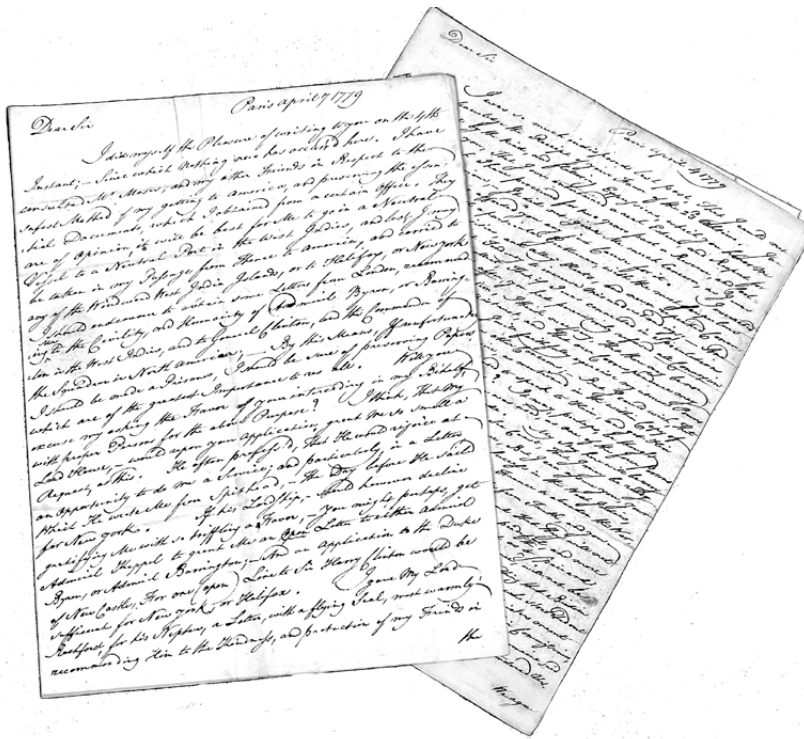
70. [PAXTON, Charles.] [Conveyance (release) for £80: Charles Paxton of New England in America, now residing Walbrook, London, esquire, grandson and heir of Roger Paxton the elder of Redriffe otherwise Rotherhithe in Surrey, mariner, to Job Purvis the younger of Rotherhithe, pilot, message and the wharf or ground behind it, in Rotherhithe, now unoccupied, formerly occupied by Roger Paxton the younger, before by [blank] Atkins, mariner (N (18 feet): the River Thames; S (20 feet): the high street or way of Rotherhithe; W (43 feet): message occupied by John Evers, before by [blank] Smith and [blank] Holloman; E: message occupied by Luke Langly, before by Joseph Ball.]

[London.] 20 November 1750. Conveyance, manuscript in ink on single sheet of vellum (approx. 77 x 62cm) engraved heading incorporating bust portrait of George II & text: "This indenture", signed at foot "Chas. Paxton" & sealed in red wax impressed with Paxton's own heraldic seal, contemporary blue paper embossed tax stamps to margin, verso with contemporary ink endorsements noting witnesses Ralph Creswell, James Pew, Thomas Handford, old folds, very good.

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

£950

Chas. Paxton



DELAWARE SPECULATOR IN PARIS DURING AMERICAN WAR

71. [Wharton, Samuel.] [Two autograph letters penned to Hon. Thomas Walpole in London, the first concerning the progress of the American War of Independence the second concerning Wharton's return to America.]

Paris, April 4 & 7, 1779. 2 autograph letters (unsigned for security). 4to (19 x 24cm) both consisting of [2] pages on bifolia, verso of second leaf of both with manuscript address panel to "The Honorable Thomas Walpole, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London", red wax seals, small tears from seal opening, old folds, very good.

Two substantial autograph letters penned from Paris in April 1779, during the American War of Independence, addressed to the British MP and banker Hon. Thomas Walpole (1727-1803) in London, by the Delaware politician and financial speculator Samuel Wharton (1732-1800). Resident in London for much of the 1770s, Wharton and Walpole were both investors involved in attempting to secure a huge tract of land, now in West Virginia, granted by the Iroquois as compensation to merchants who had lost goods and property in the French and Indian War. Wharton was working in London to secure the grant from the crown when the American War of Independence broke out. When letters penned by him to American rebels were made public he fled to Paris before returning to America in December 1780. In these two letters he discusses his financial speculations with Walpole, the progress of the American war and his planned return to France:

"My stay here will be very short, as I am determined soon to move to the sea coast, that I may be ready to embark. I thank you for your intelligence, but I can assure you, your ministers delude themselves, when they think, that success in the West Indies, and the clamors of French merchants will induce France to abandon the War, or their new allies. Nothing, can possibly be further from the truth ... we ... shall forever reject any propositions short of unconditional independence. But his lordship grows bold from the suppressed disunion in Congress, and the prospect of success in Carolina ... if Colonel Campbell should venture after the arrival of reinforcements (sent him from New York) to advance into the country of Carolina, - he will experience the fate of General Burgoyne ..."

£950

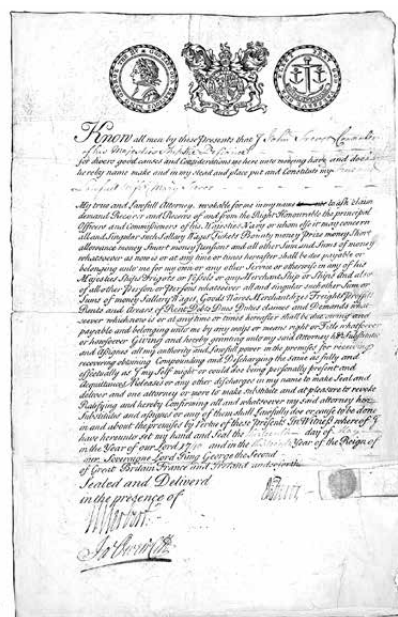
SAILING TO WAR IN THE CARIBBEAN - NAVAL POWER OF ATTORNEY

72. [NAVY.] [Naval letter of attorney granted by "John Trevor commander of His Majesties Ship the Defiance ... to his true and lawfull wife Mary Trevor ..."]

[London, 13 May 1740.] Engraved form on paper, folio (19.5 x 31cm) [1] page on bifolium, manuscript completions, blank verso sometime professionally silked for preservation, signed at foot by Trevor & 2 naval officials ("W. Herbert"? & "James Owen"), some light marginal dustmarks & old folds, very good.

HMS Defiance of the Royal Navy was a 64-gun third-rate ship of the line, launched in 1675. This document records John Trevor (d.1741), appointed commander of the Defiance in 1740, granting power of attorney to his wife Mary Trevor. This engraved form was printed specifically for use by the Navy – it bears an engraved Royal arms, portrait roundel of George II and Navy emblem. The text includes mention of "salary wages tickets bounty money prize money short allowance money pensions and all other ... sums ... for my ... service ... in any of his Majesties ships frigots or vessels ...". On this voyage Trevor was bound for the West Indies, arriving at Port Royal Jamaica 5 September 1740, defending supply ships in a convoy during the War of Jenkins' Ear, a Caribbean sea war between Spain and Great Britain. Trevor's year of death is recorded as 1741 - presumably he died during this voyage in the West Indies.

£450



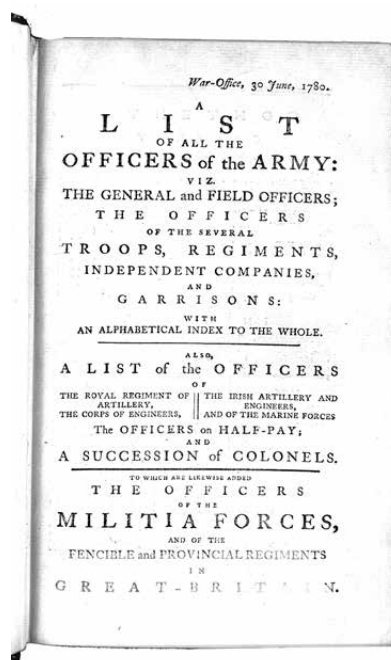
AMERICAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE - LIST OF BRITISH ARMY OFFICERS

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

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

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

£450





ANGLO-PORTUGUESE TRADE - AFRICAN SLAVES & BRAZILIAN DIAMONDS

74. [PORTUGAL.] The privileges of an Englishman in the kingdoms and dominions of Portugal. Contain'd in the treaty of peace concluded by Oliver Cromwell; and various laws, decrees, &c. at sundry times, and on divers occasions, made by the kings of Portugal, in favour of the English nation. Which are things absolutely necessary to be known, by every person who is in any ways concern'd in the extensive trade, now carry'd on between the two kingdoms. To which is added, the King of Portugal's new law, concerning the diamonds found in the Brasils. Done in Portuguese and English. ... Os privilegios do Inglez, nos reynos e dominios de Portugal ...

London, printed for the translator, and sold at the Portugal coffee-house in Swithin's-Alley. 1736. First edition. 8vo (13 x 21cm) xv, [1], 117, [1]pp., with half-title, facing title-pages in English and Portuguese with dual-language text throughout, printed book label "M. de Pessac" [c.1800], marbled endpapers, very good in contemporary calf, light wear to extremities.

Produced for English merchants in the Portugal trade and "sold at the Portugal coffee-house in Swithin's-Alley", this book collects treaties and agreements relating to Anglo-Portuguese mercantile matters. The English compiler explains in the preface how the content reproduces copies and translations of various papers sourced from the "office of Mathias Correa de Avellar, scrivener of the Spanish Conservatory in Lisbon". Articles of 1652 and the treaty of 1654 concluded between Oliver Cromwell and John IV of Portugal are followed by "a charter of the privileges and liberties of the English; consisting of various ancient provisional laws, alvara's and decrees, &c. granted by several of the Kings of Portugal ..." The 1703 Methuen Treaty, or Port Wine Treaty, between Queen Anne and Peter II of Portugal is printed also.

The scope of the documents here, in facing English and Portuguese texts throughout, extends beyond the confines of the British export of wool and import of Portuguese wine, to include regulation of trade in the Portuguese territories in "the Brasils .. the West Indies ... the East Indies, Guinea, Bengal, the island of St. Thomas, and to any port whatsoever on the coasts and shores of Africa". Of particular interest is the inclusion of the text of a "new law concerning the diamonds found in the mines of Brasil" of 1734, with details of the management of the slaves labouring in the mines. The discovery of gold and diamond seams in Brazil, in particular those of Minas Gerais, led to a huge increase in the importation by the Portuguese of enslaved Africans to work in the mines.

Both this first edition and the second of 1759 are rare. ESTC records 8 locations only (British Library (2); Senate House Library University of London; King's College London; New York Historical Society; Lilly Library; University of California Los Angeles; Harvard University Baker Library; University of Minnesota).

Not in Kress, Sabin or Hogg, The African slave trade. Goldsmiths' 7372; Hanson 4891.

£3500

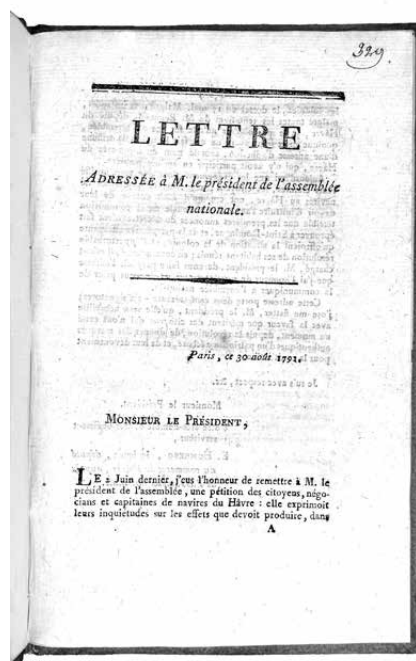
RACIAL EQUALITY ON SAINT-DOMINGUE CONTESTED

75. HOMBERG, E. Lettre adressée à M. le président de l'Assemblée Nationale.

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

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

£650



SURVEY OF GUATEMALA - PASSPORT FOR BRITISH DIPLOMAT

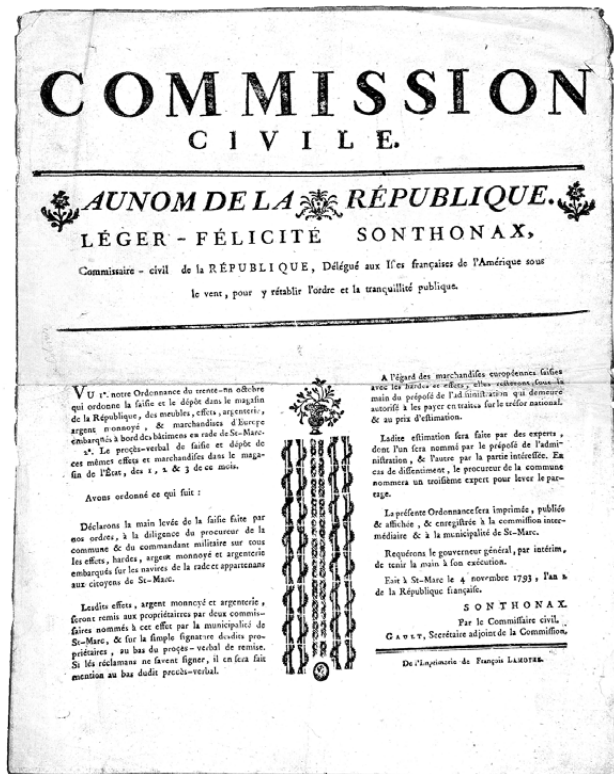
76. [GUATEMALA.] [Laissez-passer issued in Guatemala to George Alexander Thompson, with his carriage and attendants ("equipage")].

[Guatemala, 11 July 1825.] Laissez-passer document, single sheet of paper (21 x 30cm) with three signatures at foot, including "... Montealegre ... [&] ... Valenzuela ..." torn in places along old folds, with some small paper losses but no text lost, a few negligible marks.

This ephemeral manuscript passport was issued 11 July 1825 in Guatemala to British Diplomat George Alexander Thomson. In 1825 Thompson, from 1823 secretary to the Mexican Commission, was sent from Acapulco to Guatemala City to produce a survey of Guatemala, published as *Narrative of an Official Visit to Guatemala from Mexico* ... (London, 1829). A rare survival evoking early travel in Guatemala.

£350





PRINTED ON SAINT-DOMINGUE DURING SLAVE REVOLT

77. [SAINT-DOMINGUE.] Commission civile. Au nom de la République. Léger-Félicité Sonthonax. Commissaire-civil de la République, délugéaux îles françaises de l'Amérique sous le vent, pour rétablir l'ordre et la tranquillité publique. Vu 1^o. notre ordonnance du trente-nn octobre qui ordonne la saisie et le dépôt dans le magasin de la République, des meubles, effets, argenterie, argent ... & marchandises d'Europe embarqués à bord des bâtimens en rade de St-Marc ...

[Saint-Marc, Saint-Domingue.] De l'imprimerie de François Lamothe. [1793.] Broadside. Folio (approx. 40 x 31 cm) a few small marginal tears (not affecting printed area), old folds, very good.

An excellent example of a large format proclamation printed on the French Caribbean island colony of Saint-Domingue, now Haiti, during the period of disorder following the rebellion by slaves that had begun in 1791. This broadside was issued in the name of Léger-Félicité Sonthonax (1763-1813), sent to the island in 1792 as part of the Revolutionary Commission to restore order and enforce the equality of the free black and mixed-race population which was opposed by a sizeable proportion of the white colonists. Printed on the press of François Lamothe in the parish of Saint-Marc in the west of Saint-Domingue, the text here, dated 4 November 1793, announces the release of seized goods including coins, silverware, and personal effects of the citizens of Saint-Marc loaded on ships in the harbour. Due to small print runs and the revolutionary tumult of the 1790s, few examples of pamphlets and notices printed on Saint-Domingue in the eighteenth century survive. Folio proclamations of this kind, intended for display, appear to be of the utmost rarity. OCLC locates 1 copy only (John Carter Brown Library).

£2500

COMPTE DE L'ACHAT,		
<i>Frais de carène, armement, avituaillement,</i>		
<i>deux mois d'avances aux Equipages,</i>		
<i>Cargaison et entière mise-hora,</i>		
DU NAVIRE LE REPRÉSENTANT,		
<i>Mâté en Brick, doublé en cuivre.</i>		
PROPORTIONS.		
Longueur de tête en tête,	66	pieds.
Largeur au maître-bau,	20	pieds.
Creur de calle,	12	pieds.
<i>Du port d'environ cent cinquante tonneaux; armé de quatre canots de quatre botes de balles a.</i>		
<i>armes nécessaires; moult plus vingt-quatre hommes d'équipage, deux de devant Bordeaux</i>		
<i>le 11 d'octobre, parti de l'Isle d'Orléans le 24 du même mois, destiné pour la Guadeloupe.</i>		
ARMATEURS, ANT. ^e PEDURAN, VALLÉS, CHANPON, DE BORDEAUX,		
CAPITAINE J. B. LEVIEUX.		
NAVIRE avec ses agrets, apparaux, et une chaloupe,	32000	»
Frais généraux et particuliers.		
Journées de Maçons, pendant l'armement, appert le compte,	2640	» 8
Idem, des Charpentiers,	3659	» 4
Quinze journées de gabare, pendant la carène, à Labastide,	150	»
Au Capitaine Tallet, pour ses peines et soins pendant la carène, sa dépense à		
Labastide, et autres menus frais,	536	» 6
A Lacherens, Gabarier, son compte,	123	» 16
Hissage de 120 tonneaux,	120	»
A Dupuy, pour arriçage,	119	»
Pour 450 biches et sciage,	114	» 5
Au Gardien, pour 4 mois de gardiennage du Navire,	240	»
Pour la maçonnerie de la cuisine,	35	»
Presté en l'autre part,	7744	» 6
	32000	»

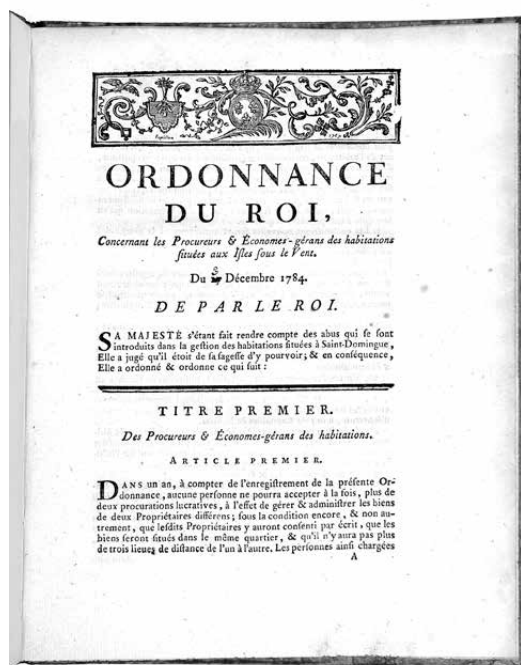
FITTING OUT A SHIP FOR THE WEST INDIES

78. [GUADELOUPE.] *Compte de l'achat, frais de carène, armement, avituaillement, deux mois d'avances aux equipagee, cargaison a entière mise-hore, du navire le Représentant ... destiné pour la Guadeloupe ... Armateurs, Ant.e Peduran, Vallés, Chanpon, de Bordeaux, capitaine J.B. Levieux ...*

[A Bordeaux, Rossier et Compagnie.] [1799.] Printed pamphlet. Folio (24.5 x 36cm) [7], [1, blank]pp., some light marginal dustmarking, old folds, very good, stab-sewn & unbound as issued.

A rare example of a printed mercantile voyage prospectus, this pamphlet was issued in 1799 by the Bordeaux shipowners Peduran, Vallés and Chanpon for a voyage of the ship *le Représentant* captained by J.B. Levieux bound for Guadeloupe. In the late eighteenth century the principal crops on the French island colony of Guadeloupe were sugar, coffee and cocoa. The content here offers a detailed overview of the itemised costs of paying the crew, the charges for munitions, food, wine, biscuits, shoes, coffee and payments to the crewmembers. Not traced in OCLC – very few examples of these ephemeral prospectuses have survived.

SLAVERY & PLANTATION MANAGEMENT IN FRENCH WEST INDIES



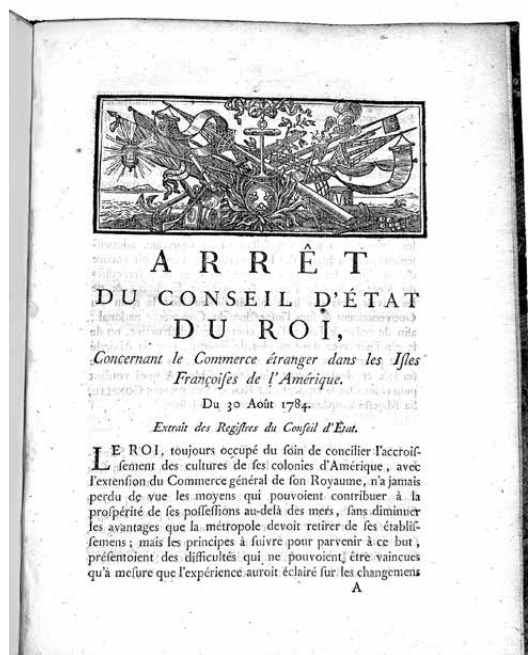
79. [WEST INDIES.] Ordonnance du roi, concernant les procureurs & économes-gérans des habitations situées aux isles sous le vent. Du 17 [i.e.3] Décembre 1784.

[A Paris, chez P.G. Simon, & N. H. Nyon. 1785.] First edition. 4to (19.5 x 25cm) 12pp., drop-head title, very good in modern, sponge-patterned, paper-covered boards in period style, spine with leather label titled in gilt.

A very good copy of this edict of 3 December 1784 concerning the management of slaves and plantations in the French West Indies, including the island colonies of Saint-Domingue and Martinique. These new regulations, instituted after the American War of Independence, are directed at planters and stewards of plantations and include measures concerning account and record-keeping, with detailed instructions on information that must be recorded in account books, in particular the numbers of slaves, cattle, sugar produced and names of ships. Other sections detail the rules for the food and living conditions of slaves, strictures on the sale of plantations and policing. Sabin 57531 notes a second edition with date corrected to 3 December.

£650

FRENCH WEST INDIAN PORTS OPENED TO FOREIGN TRADE



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

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

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

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

£450

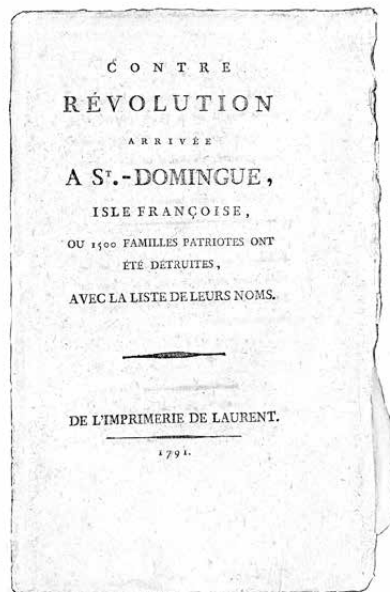
FRENCH CARIBBEAN COLONY IN REVOLUTION

81. [SAINT-DOMINGUE.] Contre-Révolution arrivée à St.-Domingue, isle française, ou 1500 familles patriotes ont été détruites, avec la liste de leurs noms.

[Paris.] De L'imprimerie de Laurent. 1791. First edition. 8vo (14 x 21.5cm) 8pp., uncut & unbound, light even paper toning, very good.

First edition, rare, of this pamphlet printed to inform French citizens of the state of disorder on the French Caribbean island colony of Saint-Domingue in early 1791. The text includes a lengthy extract from a letter penned from Kingston, Jamaica, by "Le chevalier de Latre", complaining about the despotism of the new government on the island, accusing it of seeking to overturn the liberties enshrined by the French Revolution, with planters being harassed and kidnapped. In particular the policies of the royalist Thomas-Antoine de Mauduit du Plessis (1753-1791), commandant of the Port-au-Prince Regiment, are mentioned as oppressing the population, to the extent that residents of Petite-Rivière were threatening to arm their own slaves in order to prevent kidnappings. The governor Blanchelande and Mauduit's counter-revolutionary program, in which they refused to take orders from the new government, led to widespread insurrection on the island, with Mauduit being killed by his own troops in March 1791 when they turned against him. OCLC locates 1 copy only (Bibliothèque nationale de France).

£450



SLAVETRADE & FRENCH COLONIAL ECONOMY AFTER AMERICAN WAR

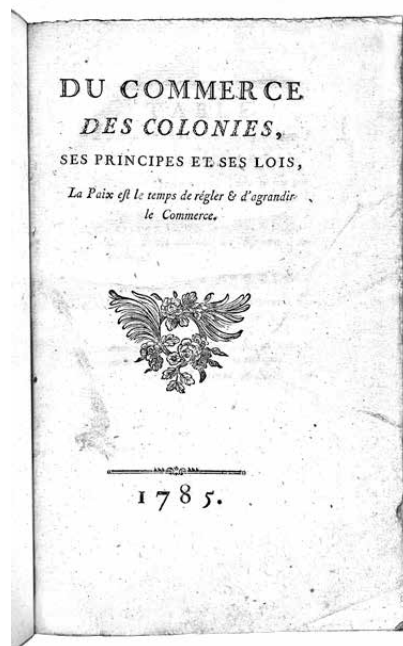
82. [HILLIARD D'AUBERTEUIL, Michel-René.] Du commerce des colonies, ses principes et ses lois, la paix est le temps de régler & d'agrandir le commerce.

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

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

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

£950



CONSIDÉRATIONS

SUR L'ÉTAT PRÉSENT

DE LA COLONIE FRANÇAISE

DE SAINT-DOMINGUE.

OUVRAGE POLITIQUE ET LÉGISLATIF;

Présenté au Ministre de la Marine,

Par *M. H. D.*



A PARIS,

Chez **GRANGÉ**, Imprimeur - Libraire, rue de la
Parcheminerie; & au Cabinet-Littéraire,
Pont Notre - Dame.

M. DCC. LXXVI.

Avec Approbation & Privilège du Roi.

FRENCH CARIBBEAN CONTROVERSY - SLAVERY & PLANTATION ECONOMY

83. [HILLIARD D'AUBERTEUIL, Michel-René.] *Considérations sur l'état présent de la colonie française de Saint-Domingue. Ouvrage politique et législatif; présenté au ministre de la marine, par M.r H. D.l*

A Paris, chez Grangé. 1776-1777. 2 volumes. First edition. 8vo (12.5 x 20cm) xvi, 327, [1]; [4], iv, 368, with half-titles, additional folding table in vol. 1, a very good set in contemporary French speckled calf, spines gilt in compartments with original red leather labels titled & numbered in gilt, marbled pastedowns, covers of both boards stamped in gilt with arms of Charles Stuart Baron de Rothesay, slight wear to gilding of heraldic stamp on cover of vol. 2, light wear to extremities.



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

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

Provenance: bound in contemporary French calf, the gilt heraldic stamps indicate ownership of the diplomat Charles Stuart, first Baron Stuart de Rothesay (1779-1845), twice ambassador to France.

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

£3500

TLUTWYCHE'S ANTI-SLAVERY HALFPENNY TOKEN

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

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

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

£450

ABOLITIONIST MESSAGE PROMOTED ON MEDAL

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

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

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

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

£450



BARBADOS PENNY TOKEN - GEORGE II AS NEPTUNE

86. [BARBADOS.] [Penny token issued for circulation in Barbados by Sir Philip Gibbes.]

[Birmingham?, J.G. Hancock? 1792] Copper token. (diameter 3.2cm) obverse with African head with plumed coronet, legend "I serve" below, reverse with George II as Neptune riding a chariot drawn by two hippocampi, border legend "Barbadoes. Penny. 1792", in extremely fine condition.

The Barbados-born sugar plantation owner Sir Philip Gibbes (1731-1815) is thought to have commissioned John Milton (1759-1805), the prominent medallist employed at the Royal Mint in London, to design this penny token for circulation in Barbados. The obverse depicts the head of an enslaved African with plumed coronet with text below reading "I serve". The feathers appear to be a reference to the heraldic badge of the Prince of Wales, with the "I serve" presumably referencing both the "Ich dien" of the motto of the Prince of Wales and the slavery of those toiling on sugar plantations. The reverse depicts George II as Neptune riding a chariot drawn by two hippocampi, the border text reading: "Barbadoes. Penny. 1792." The token is noteworthy in particular as one of the very few instances of an eighteenth century medalllic portrait of a person of African descent. This is a superior example of the 1792 issue with George II as Neptune to the reverse and is rarer than those issued in 1788 with a pineapple design. Lyall 67; Pridmore 16.

£450

BARBADOS PENNY TOKEN ISSUED BY SUGAR PLANTER

87. [BARBADOS.] [Penny token issued for circulation in Barbados by Sir Philip Gibbes.]

[Birmingham?, J.G. Hancock? 1788.] Copper token. (diameter 3.2cm) obverse with African head with plumed coronet, legend "I serve" below, reverse with pineapple with border legend "Barbadoes. Penny. 1788." in fine condition.

In 1788 the Barbados-born sugar plantation owner Sir Philip Gibbes (1731-1815) is thought to have commissioned John Milton (1759-1805), the prominent medallist employed at the Royal Mint in London, to design this penny token for circulation in Barbados. The obverse depicts the head of an enslaved African with plumed coronet with text below reading "I serve". The reverse bears an image of a pineapple with border text reading "Barbadoes penny. 1788." The feathers appear to be a reference to the heraldic badge of the Prince of Wales, with the "I serve" presumably referencing both the "Ich dien" of the motto of the Prince of Wales and the slavery of those toiling on sugar plantations. The token is noteworthy in particular as one of the very few instances of an eighteenth century medalllic portrait of a person of African descent. Trudgen 4F; Lyall 72; Pridmore 14.

£250





CULTIVATING SUGAR CANE - WEST INDIES AGRICULTURAL MEDAL

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

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

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

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

£1750



FREEING WHITE SLAVES CAPTURED BY BARBARY PIRATES

89. [BRITISH NAVY.] William Sidney Smith ... President of the Reunion of the Knights of the white slaves in Africa.

[Birmingham, 1816.] Bronze medal. (diameter 54mm) obverse: head with border legend "William Sidney Smith", reverse: "President of the Reunion of the Knights of the white slaves in Africa" within wreath, extremely fine, good patination.

This rare and substantial bronze medal was produced in 1816 to commemorate opposition to the taking of white slaves by Barbary Pirates organised by the veteran British admiral Sir William Sidney Smith (1764-1840). At the Congress of Vienna Smith made diplomatic attempts to garner European support for naval action against the slave-taking pirates operating out of several North African ports who often captured and enslaved European sailors. The Knights of the white slaves in Africa was a project founded by Smith in 1814 in Paris with a focus on the freeing of Christian slaves. Algiers was later bombarded in 1824 by a British fleet under Sir Harry Burrard Neale (1765-1840). Modelled by the medallist Thomas Webb (fl. 1797-1830) this medal was produced in Birmingham at the manufactory of Edward Thomason (1769-1849). Presumably a small number only were produced for private distribution. See: Curator's Comments for BM: M5543. Brown, *British historical medals*, I, p.222.920.

£850



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

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

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

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

£650

ANTI-SLAVERY PICTORIAL ENVELOPE - UNCLE TOM’S CABIN



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

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

The Dundee business of engraver and photographer James Valentine (1815-1879) produced a variety of pictorial envelopes, some of which were related to specific social campaigns. This anti-slavery design features scenes from the

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

£450

SLAVERY SANITISED IN VICTORIAN TOBACCO ADVERTISEMENT

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

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

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

£350

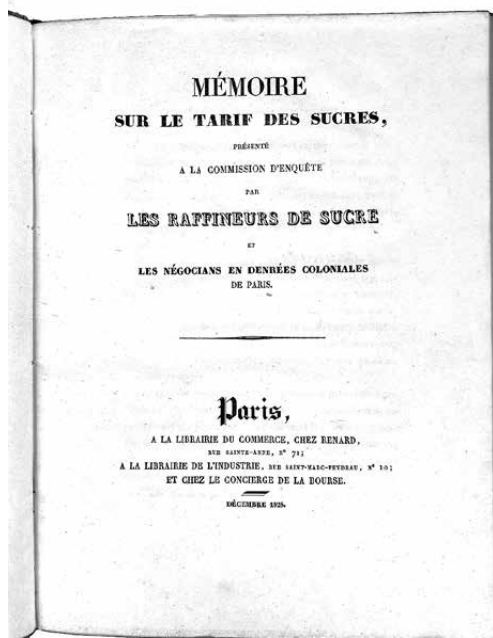
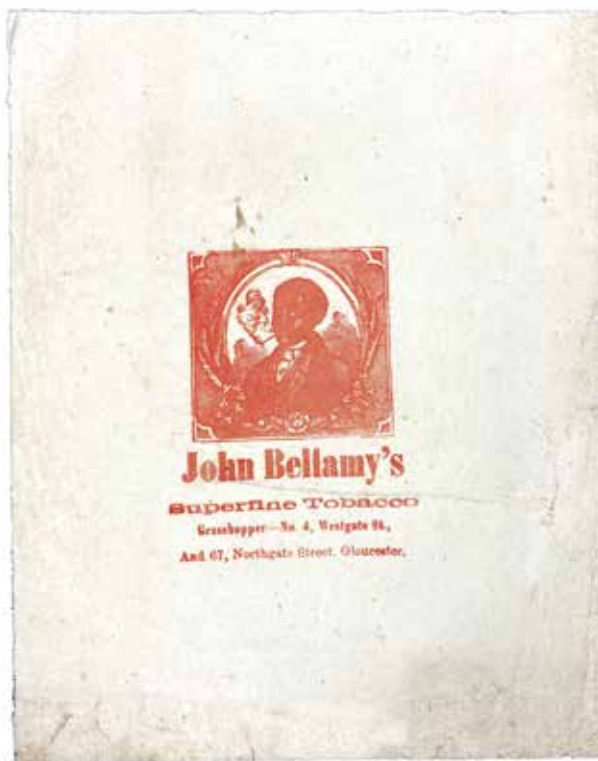
FRENCH COLONIAL SUGAR STATISTICS

93. [SUGAR.] *Mémoire sur le tarif des sucres: présenté a la Commission d'enquête par les Raffineurs de sucre et les négociants en denrées coloniales de Paris.*

Paris, chez Renard ... Décembre 1828. First edition. 4to (19.5 x 26.5cm) [4], iv, 72pp., with half-title, first and last leaves evenly toned, very good, modern marbled boards in period style, light wear to extremities.

First edition, scarce, of this substantial overview of sugar production, refining, and importation to France with a particular focus on the economic situation in the first two decades of the nineteenth century. There is much on French colonial policy, together with discussion of production in the West Indies, Brasil, Cuba, Mexico and Louisiana and comparisons with British and American regulations. The last four pages offer statistical tables. Goldsmiths' 25522.22. OCLC locates 4 copies only (Harvard; University of London; Reading University; Bibliothèque nationale de France).

£450





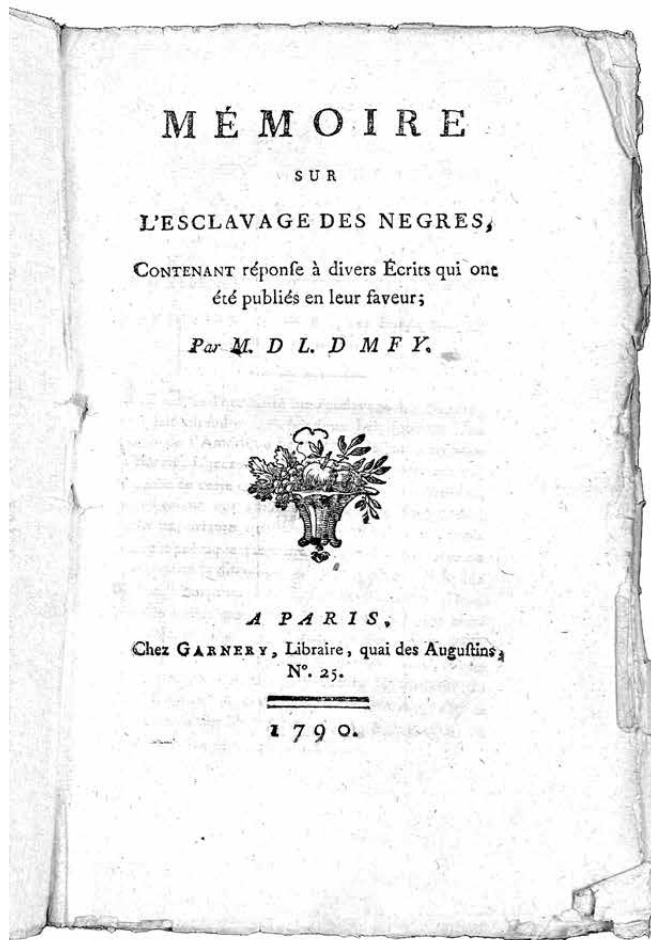
WEST AFRICAN SLAVE FORT - CAPE COAST CASTLE

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

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

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

£1250



AGAINST ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN FRENCH CARIBBEAN COLONIES

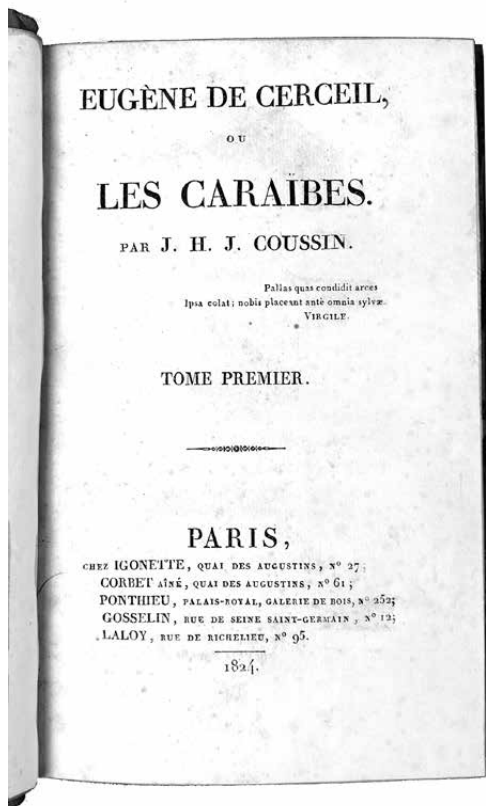
95. [SLAVE TRADE.] *Mémoire sur l'esclavage des negres, contenant réponse à divers écrits qui ont été publiés en leur faveur; par M. DL. DMFY.*

A Paris, chez Garnery. 1790. First edition. 8vo (13.5 x 21cm) 64pp., a fine copy, uncut in contemporary, pink, stab-sewn, paper wrappers.

First edition, scarce, a fine copy, uncut in contemporary paper wrapper, of this substantial defence of slavery in the French Caribbean colonies. Attacking abolitionist plans to halt the use of enslaved African labourers on the islands of Saint-Domingue, Martinique and other French possessions in the West Indies, the author asserts that the slave trade is of benefit to Africans and that abolition would ruin the French economy and be calamitous for the colonies. The authorship is attributed to the French politician François-Pascal Delattre de Montfleury. Of particular interest here are Delattre's economic arguments against the cessation of slavery – he makes a detailed attempt to produce exact calculations of the financial costs of free labour compared to enslaved labour.

Hogg, *The African slave trade*, 2039; Sabin 20381; Bissainthe 6902; Martin & Walter, *Anonymes*, 9811.

£2500



CREOLE WRITER'S NOVEL SET ON GUADELOUPE

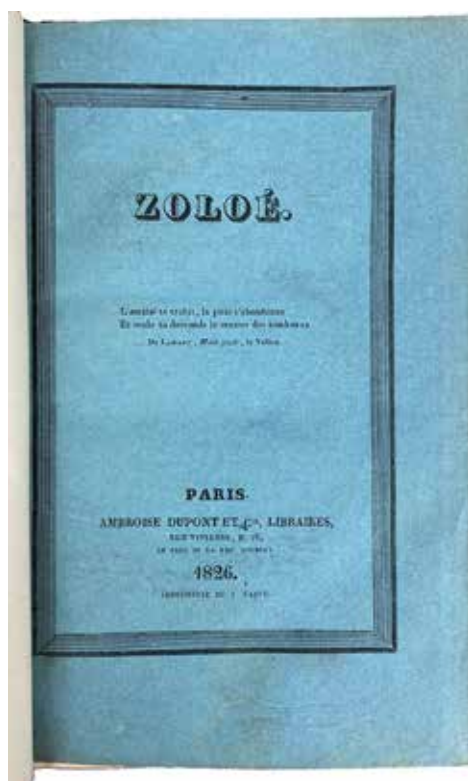
96. COUSSIN, Jules Honoré Joseph. *Eugène de Cerceil, ou Les Caraïbes.*

Paris, chez Igonette. 1824. First edition. 3 volumes. 12mo (11 x 17cm) iv, xxiv, 296; [4], 285, [2], 260, 269-294; [4], 318pp., (text complete despite mispagination) with half-titles, some light foxing, very good in contemporary French calf-backed marbled boards, front boards to vols. 1&3 with some retouching to marbled paper, flat spines rules in compartments with red & navy labels titled & numbered in gilt, light wear to extremities.

First edition, rare, of this novel with a West Indian setting by Jules Honoré Joseph Coussin (1773-1836), a writer and painter born at Basse-Terre on Guadeloupe to Creole parents. Set in the seventeenth century at the early stage of the colonisation of Guadeloupe, Eugène de Cerceil, an orphaned young nobleman from Touraine, settles on the French Caribbean island colony. Adopted by old Roconoë, he falls in love with the beautiful Ezulna. However this tranquility is shattered by the landing in 1635, of De L'Olive and Duplessis, French settlers. Father Raimond, a missionary, tries to convince them to negotiate with the cacique, the tribal chieftain of the Kalinago, the indigenous population of the island formerly known as island Caribs, but they refuse to listen to him. After their shipwreck the French survive only with the assistance of the Kalinago, among whom is Eugène. Coussin's notes, appended in each volume, include his ethnographical, historical, geographical and botanical observations on the West-Indies, and Guadeloupe in particular.

Sabin 17190. OCLC locates only 3 copies (Bibliothèque nationale de France; Deutsche Nationalbibliothek Frankfurt; Deutsche Nationalbibliothek Leipzig).

£2500



ABOLITIONIST NOVEL SET IN MARTINIQUE & GUADELOUPE

97. [SLAVERY.] *Zoloé*.

Paris, Ambroise Dupont et Roret. 1826. First edition. 12mo (11.5 x 18.5cm) [4], 163, [1]pp., with half-title & final advertisement leaves (pp. 160-163), a few negligible marks to title-page, partially uncut, with original blue paper wrappers bound into navy morocco-backed, painted paper boards of c.1900, binder's name stamp to flyleaf: "H. Blanchetière" [1881-1933], spine gilt in compartments, titled in gilt, marbled pastedowns, top edge gilt, bookplate of "bibliothèque du Chateau des Rozais 1908."

First edition, of the utmost rarity, of this abolitionist novel set on the French Caribbean island colonies of Martinique and Guadeloupe. A wealthy planter named Mélesval purchases an enslaved Senegalese woman who dies in childbirth. He decides to raise her mixed race infant, named Zoloé, as an adopted daughter, with her growing up alongside his own son, Gabriel. The two children swear never to be parted, however the father has other plans for his son's marriage, intending him for a woman named Elisabeth de Télasson. Despite their terrible anguish Zoloé convinces Gabriel to marry according to his father's wishes. After the wedding she dies alone in secret on Martinique after writing a final letter to her beloved. The content of the novel includes descriptions of plantation slavery and colonial living conditions, flora, fauna and climate. Such is the rarity of this work that it appears to have been largely unexamined in scholarly analysis of early nineteenth-century Franco-Caribbean literature. A review was included in *Le Mercure* (Paris, 1826, vol 13, pp. 376-7). The authorship appears to remain unidentified. It should not be confused with the novel of the same title by the Marquis de Sade.

OCLC locates a single copy (Bibliothèque nationale de France). Not in Hogg, *The African slave trade*.

£2750

SUGAR FROM SAINT-DOMINGUE SHIPPED TO FRANCE



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

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

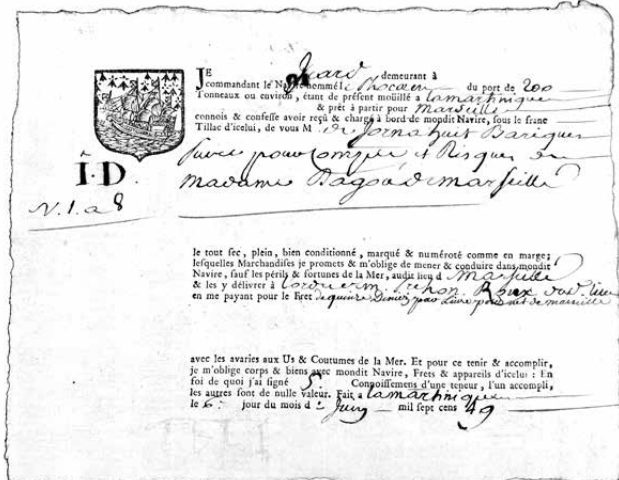
This eighteenth century French bill of lading displays a large woodcut of a merchant vessel. It records the shipping of plantation sugar, “trente barriques sucre brut, deux barriques sucre terré”, and coffee, “17 quarts café”, from Port-au-Prince on the French Caribbean island colony of Saint-Domingue, to the southern French port of Marseille. Dated 4 December 1765, the ship is noted as “Le serrieux”, 370 tonnes, 12 cannons, 33 men, captain Delmas, the cargo to be delivered at Marseille to the prominent mercantile company Roux Freres.

£650

MARTINIQUE PLANTATION SUGAR BOUND FOR MARSEILLE

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

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



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

£550

SILVER COINAGE SHIPPED FROM FRENCH CARIBBEAN

100. [SAINT-DOMINGUE.] [Bill of lading for a sack containing 487 silver piastres to be shipped from Cap-Français on Saint-Domingue to Marseille.] [Cap-Français, 23 August 1754.] Bill of lading, printed, on single sheet of paper, oblong 4to (23 x 17.5 cm) initial woodcut of a ship, red wax seal in margin, ink manuscript completions in French, old folds, very good.



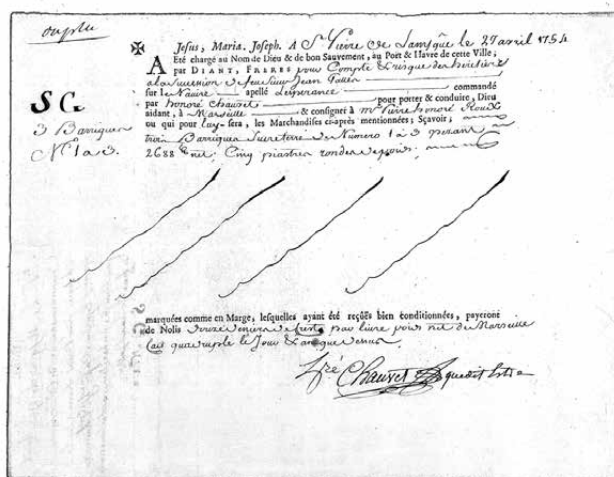
This eighteenth century French bill of lading displays a woodcut of a merchant vessel incorporating an initial letter "J". It records the shipping of a sack of 487 silver piastres from Cap-Français on the French Caribbean island colony of Saint-Domingue, to the southern French port of Marseille. Dated 23 August 1754, the ship is noted as "La Marie Anne", captain Allary, the cargo of Pierre Millot to be delivered at Marseille to the prominent merchant Pierre Honoré Roux. The piastre, a Spanish silver dollar and direct descendant of the "piece of eight" was much used for commercial transactions in the plantation economy of the West Indies. Rather than being a generic form, this bill of lading was printed especially for Pierre Millot of Saint-Domingue, his name being included in the printed text. Several members of the Millot family are recorded as coffee planters on the island.

£450

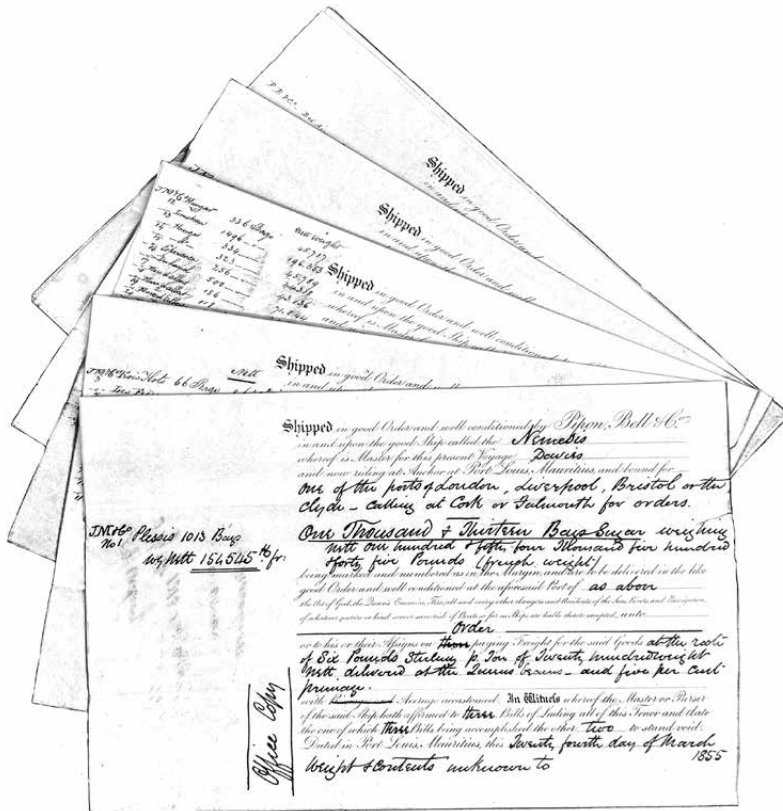
MARTINIQUE MERCHANTS SHIPPING SUGAR TO FRANCE

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

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



£350



PLANTATION SUGAR SHIPPED FROM MAURITIUS TO ENGLAND

102. [MAURITIUS.] [Eleven bills of lading for cargos of sugar shipped by Pipon, Bell & Co. from Mauritius to England.]

[Mauritius, 1852-1855.] 11 bills of lading, printed (engraved) on single sheets of paper (22 x 14.5cm) completed in ink, paper evenly toned, a few negligible tears along old folds, very good.

Eleven scarce examples of printed bills of lading dating between 1852 and 1855 recording the shipment of cargos of sugar from Port Louis on the island of Mauritius in the Indian Ocean to England by the company Pipon, Bell & Co. In the eighteenth century the island had been a French Colony, however from 1810 it came under British control. Following the abolition of slavery in 1833 the sugar plantations of Mauritius, formerly cultivated by enslaved Africans, were worked by indentured labourers brought in from India. The company trading under the name Pipon, Bell & Co between 1848 and 1863 had been founded by the Frenchman Jean-Baptiste Pipon at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Operating under various different names in the nineteenth century, it became one of the most prominent Mauritius companies involved in the sugar trade.

£450



SHIPPING INDIAN PRODUCE FROM CALCUTTA TO MAURITIUS

103. [INDIA.] [Fifty-one bills of lading for cargos of Indian produce shipped from Calcutta to Pipon, Bell & Co at Mauritius.]

[Calcutta, India, 1848-1855.] 51 bills of lading, printed (engraved) on single sheets of paper (approx. 25 x 14cm) completed in ink, paper evenly toned, occasional small tears or marks, some light paper toning, old folds, very good.

The fifty-one bills of lading here dating between 1848 and 1855 were all issued in India at the port of Calcutta for cargos of Indian produce shipped to Port Louis on the island of Mauritius in the Indian Ocean to the company Pipon, Bell & Co. The cargos listed, mostly foodstuffs, include different types of rice, wheat, gram, whips, dhall, hog lard, mustard oil, dacca soap. It seems likely that these goods were being imported to feed the indentured Indian labourers that replaced the enslaved African workforce on sugar plantations in Mauritius after the abolition of slavery in 1833. Also found here are the names of many different Calcutta merchants. The company trading under the name Pipon, Bell & Co between 1848 and 1863 had been founded by the Frenchman Jean-Baptiste Pipon at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Operating under various names in the nineteenth century it grew into one of the most important mercantile houses of Mauritius and had major sugar interests on the island.

£950

Monthly Return of Hope & Experiment Plantation, Berbice, 1832

Sugar account		Rum & molasses account		Negro labourers		Live stock account		Distribution of the gang	
Item	Value	Item	Value	Item	Value	Item	Value	Item	Value
Sugar planted	100	Rum	50	Negro labourers	100	Live stock	50	Distribution of the gang	100
Sugar harvested	200	Molasses	100
...

Handwritten notes and signatures follow the printed tables.

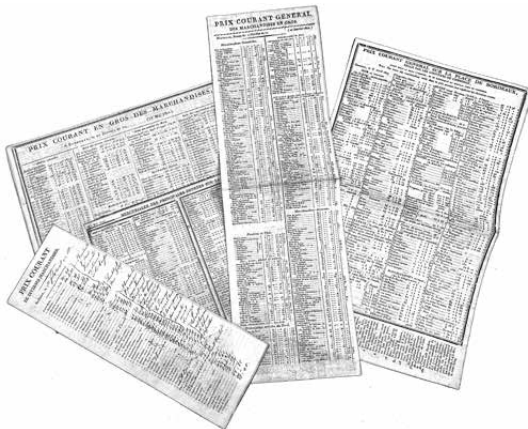
BRITISH GUIANA PLANTATION REPORT FROM BERBICE

104. FALOON, Campbell. Monthly return of plantation Hope & Experiment, Berbice for [March 1832.] Berbice, 6 April 1832. Part-printed (lithographic) form [1]pp. Folio (approx. 23 x 37.5cm), completed in autograph manuscript, with additional [2 ½] page manuscript autograph letter, penned on bifolium, verso of second leaf including manuscript address panel with postal handstamp "Margate ship lr" & related markings, old folds, very good.

The merchant and plantation owner Campbell Faloon (d. 1841) writes from Berbice in British Guiana 3 April 1832 in his capacity as overseer of the plantation Hope & Experiment, updating the wealthy owner Hugh McCalmont (1765-1838) of Abbey Lands Belfast (see: ODNB) with this monthly return for March 1832. Completed in manuscript, the printed sections include the headings: "Sugar account ... rum & molasses account ... cane cultivation account ... negro labourers ... live stock account ... distribution of the gang." Following this is a lengthy letter with much detail on sugar production, the state of the plantation and extensive discussion in particular concerning possible construction designs for new housing for the enslaved labourers: "For some time I have thought of addressing you on the subject of 16 negro houses which require to be renewed in the course of 1833 ..."

£450

CARIBBEAN COMMODITIES & FRENCH PRICE CURRENTS



105. [BORDEAUX.] [Five French price currents for soft commodities sold at Bordeaux.] Prix courant general des marchandises en gros ...

Bordeaux, 1802-1827. Together five printed sheets, 4to & folio, each [2]pp., 1 with manuscript completions, old folds, very good.

These five rare separately-printed price current handbills date from between 1802 and 1827, recording the wholesale costs of numerous soft commodities, in particular colonial produce including different sugars, coffees, indigos, cocoa, cochenille, peppers, cottons and tobaccos sold at the French port of Bordeaux. One of the principal French mercantile hubs, the city was a centre for trade with the French Caribbean island colonies of Saint-Domingue, Martinique and Guadeloupe. Price currents inevitably are rare survivals due to their intrinsically ephemeral nature.

£450

PRINTED ANTIGUA SUGAR PLANTATION REPORT

106. [ANTIGUA.] Return of work and transactions on Parham Old Work Estate. For the month of [May] 18[40]. Antigua, 9 June 1840. Printed return form/leaflet. Folio (24 x 38.5cm) a bifolium with [2] printed form pages completed in manuscript & [1] page letter penned on recto of second leaf of bifolium, verso of second leaf with manuscript address panel & postal markings, two small tears from seal opening touching a few letters, old folds, very good.

A scarce example of a pre-printed plantation report form from an Antigua sugar estate, this records the "Return of work and transactions on Parham Old Work Estate. For the month of [May] 18[40]." Sections record "wages paid ... canes and ratoons for next crop ... sugar made ... rum made ... molasses made ... canes and ratoons cut ... produce sent from estate ... articles received on estate ... live stock account ... salaried servants on estate ... weather during month ... summary of work done ... condition of field and incidental remarks ..." Addressed to the plantation owner Robert Tudway Esq. in Wells in Somerset, also included on the second leaf is a manuscript newsletter penned by his estate manager Thomas Foote. A list of preserves sent to Tudway includes "6 pots of preserved ginger ... 6 doz[en] of pine[apples] ... 6 doz[en] of guava jelly ... 2 jars of tamarinds ...

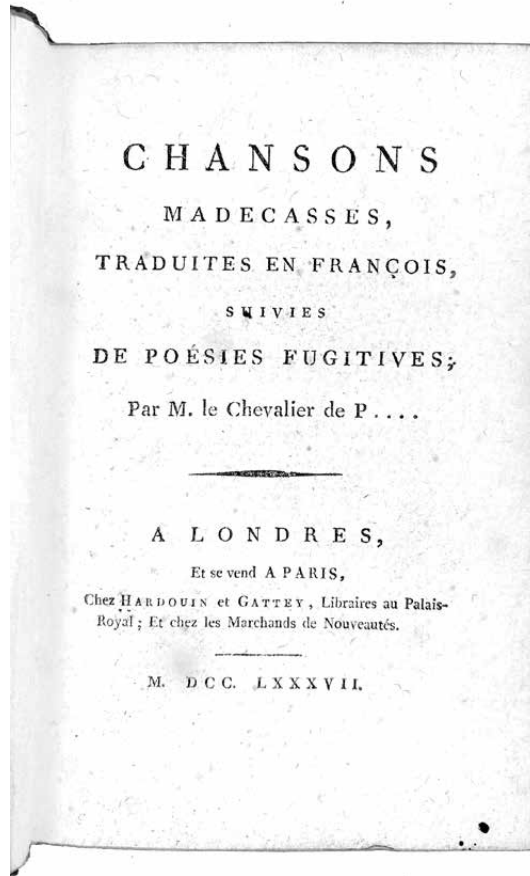
£450

ANTIGUA PLANTATION REPORT DURING NAPOLEONIC WAR

107. JONES, Edward. [Autograph letter signed to Sir Ralph Payne concerning the purchase of enslaved labourers, the shortage of provisions due to war, and the shipment of West-Indian preserved fruits and other luxuries intended for Lady Payne.] Antigua, 29 July 1795 (& copy letter 10 July 1795). Folio (20 x 32cm) [3 1/2] pages on bifolium, old folds, very good.

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

£750



SLAVERY CONDEMNED IN POEMS INSPIRED BY MADAGASCAR

108. PARNY, Évariste-Désiré de Forges. *Chansons madécasses, traduites en François, suivies de Poésies fugitives ...*

A Londres [i.e. Paris], Et se vend a Paris, chez Hardouin et Gattey. 1787. First edition. 18mo (9 x 14cm) 83, [1]pp., printed on thick paper, some light toning, single wormhole at lower margin (not affecting text), very good in contemporary speckled French calf gilt, boards ruled in gilt, spine gilt in compartments with flower tools, original leather label titled in gilt, marbled pastedowns, unidentified bookplate c.1900, a little wear to head of spine, all edges gilt.

First edition, printed on thick paper and bound in contemporary French calf, of this seminal work by the French poet Évariste de Parny (1753-1814). These Songs of Madagascar germinated as a result of Parny's youthful experience visiting family on Île Bourbon, now Réunion, the French island colony in the Indian Ocean. He also spent some time in India as a soldier in Pondicherry. Considered the first prose poems produced in French, Parny's *Chansons madécasses*, occupying the first part of this volume, offer a critique of French colonialism and are notable also for their abolitionist sentiment, with three of the twelve songs attacking slavery. Presented as translated from Malagasy, somewhat in the manner of a Franco-Indian Ossian, Parny's *Chansons* blended exoticism and eroticism with an abolitionist sensibility, later finding success in the 1920s when set to music by Maurice Revel (1875-1937). Quérard VI, 606. Cioranescu, XVIII, 49090. Hogg, *The African slave trade and its suppression* 4256. See: Parny as an Opponent of Slavery, Edward D. Seeber, in: *Modern Language Notes* Vol. 49, No. 6 (June, 1934), pp. 360-366.

£1250

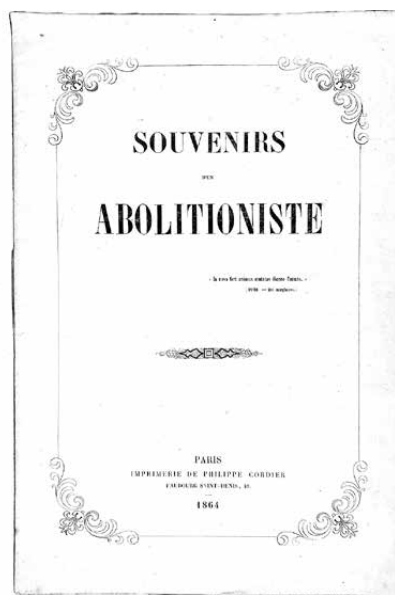
ABOLITIONIST VERSES - MEMORIES OF GUADELOUPE

109. [GATINE, Adolphe Ambroise Alexandre.] Souvenirs d'un Abolitioniste.

Paris, Imprimerie de Philippe Cordier. 1864. First edition. 8vo (16 x 24cm) 16pp., drop-head title, in original printed wrappers, fine.

The French lawyer Adolphe Ambroise Alexandre Gatine (1805-1864) is remembered in particular for his abolitionist activities. Appointed commissaire général for the French island colony of Guadeloupe in 1848, he was involved in preparing the legislation for the ending of French colonial slavery. This poem consists of an introduction by Gatine concerning his thoughts on the importance of the abolition of slavery, followed by a long poem referencing his experiences in Guadeloupe in the immediate aftermath of emancipation. It appears to be extremely rare – we have not traced a copy in the Bibliothèque nationale de France. OCLC locates a reproduction only. Not in Hogg, The African slave trade.

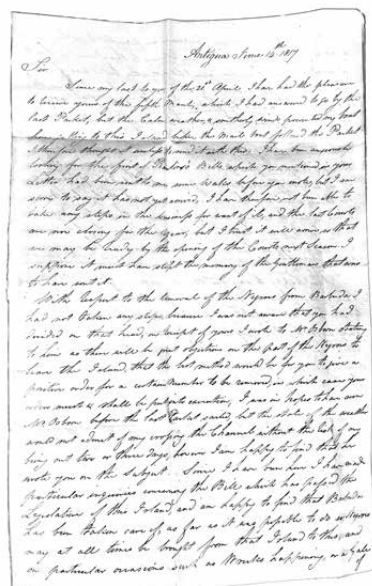
£450



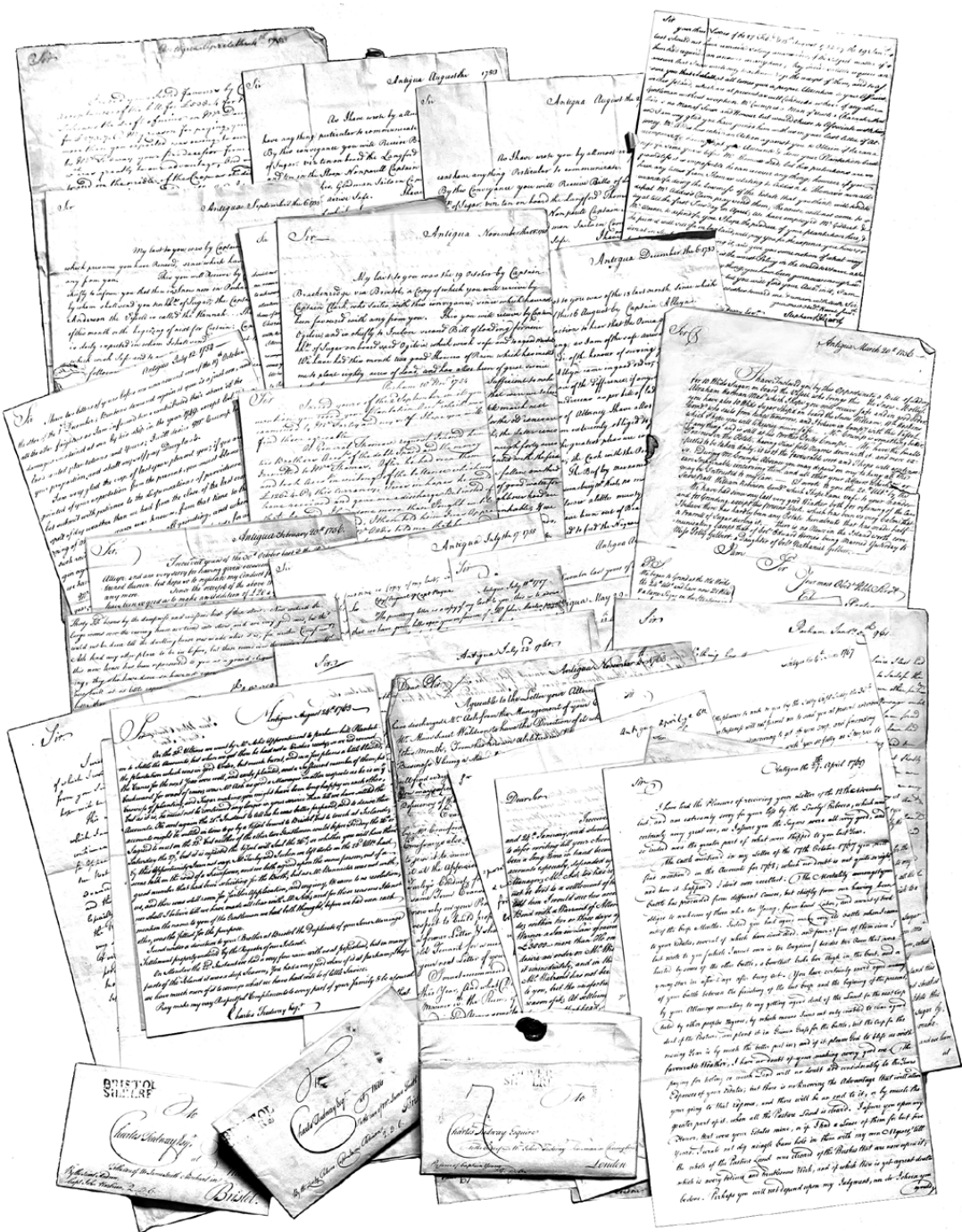
BARBUDA SLAVES USED TO SALVAGE WRECKS

110. JAMES, John. [Autograph letter signed to Sir Christopher Bethell Codrington Bart. at Dodington, Gloucestershire, updating him with news concerning his interests on Barbuda.] Antigua, 14 June 1817. Autograph letter signed. Folio. (20 x 32cm) [3] pages on bifolium, verso of second leaf with manuscript address panel, two small tears from seal opening touching a few letters but not affecting sense of text, old folds, very good.

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



£650



SLAVERY & SUGAR - ANTIGUA PLANTATION CORRESPONDENCE

111. [ANTIGUA.] [Thirty seven letters from Antigua addressed to Charles Tudway Esqr. concerning the management of his sugar plantations on the island.]

[Antigua, 1753-1769.] 37 letters, the majority folio bifolia, numbering approximately [60] pages of manuscript text in total, manuscript address panels intact with occasional small tears from seal opening, red wax seal residues, old folds, entirely legible & in a very good, crisp, clean state of preservation.

This substantial sample of mid-eighteenth century sugar plantation correspondence concerns the management of estates on the Caribbean island colony of Antigua. These thirty-seven letters, dating between 1753 and 1769, totalling approximately sixty pages of manuscript text, are penned to Charles Tudway (1713-1770), MP for Wells, addressed to London and Somerset by managers and attorneys overseeing his Parham sugar estates. The Tudway interests in Antigua can be traced back to the purchase of Parham Hill plantation in 1679 by Clement Tudway I (1649-1688). Amongst the correspondents here are found his attorneys Robert Bannister and Stephen Blizard and managers Joshua Crump and Rowland Ash.

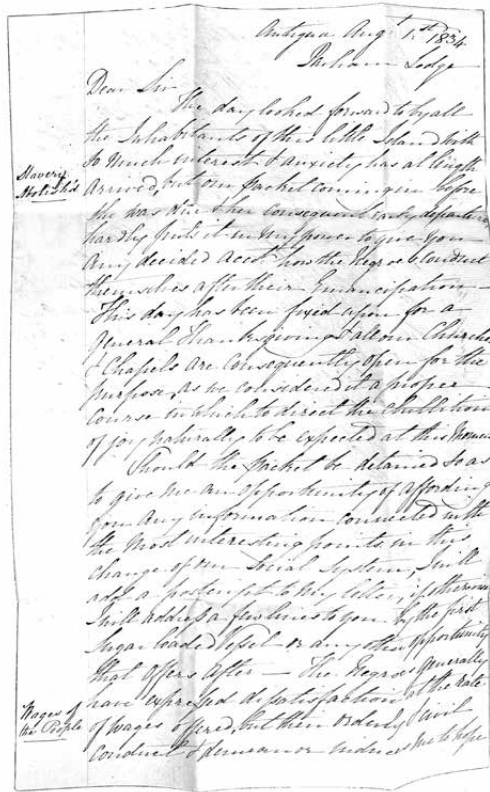
Topics discussed include sugar production and planting, estate management, Caribbean weather conditions, the health of slaves and plantation employees, legal proceedings relating to land and tenants, the purchase of enslaved African labourers, disease outbreaks on the island, rum production, the shipping of sugar and rum, the arrival of provisions sent out to Tudway's plantations from England, building works on the plantations, accounting and record keeping on the estates, news concerning arrivals and departures on the island, the operation of sugar boiling houses and mills, relationships with other estates, management of cattle and mules and supply of clothing, food and medicine for the enslaved population.

"I have now nigh forty acres of land open'd and in good order, which shall be planted with the first showers. Notwithstanding the rains that have fallen, one third part of the island is in great distress for want of good water for their negroes & stock; all the ponds in our neighbourhood are very low, and the water so bad that it is hardly drinkable; if we have not a deep season very soon to give us water in the ponds, we shall be in danger of losing many of our negroes and cattle ... our people both whites and blacks begin to be sickly, but none in any danger at present. Since my last we have lost two children the first a molatto girl named Sally about 3 years of age, died with the worms, the doctor imagines, the other a very fine boy about 12 months old with the fever, flux and cutting of teeth at the same time; the rest of the children are pretty well ..." (Joshua Crump, 18 November 1753).

"Could we be supplied with guinea corn I would prefer that to all other provisions for the negroes, 'tis not only a much heartier food, but they are from the nature of the grain obliged to dress it in a proper manner; there is very little of this grain to be disposed of and that rarely under seven shillings a bushell. I have seen the samples of the ten h[ogs]h[eads] of sugar by the Willoughby ... they are in general bad ... in a great measure owing to them being shipt to[o] green ... these sugars were made at the New Work as will appear on the bills of lading sent home; I do assure you they appeared in a quite different manner, when they were shipt; you may be assured there will not be any ease or pain wanting on my part to improve the sugar in the best manner ..." (Joshua Crump, 6 December 1753).

"With respect to your calculation of the rum that ought to have been produced from the quantity of sugar made, we think we do extremely well, if we make 220 gallons of rum from every 4500 pounds of sugar; and indeed at that rate you made 70h[ogs]h[eads] short in the year 1767, taking no notice of what was put up for the use of the plantations, and there being six h[ogs]h[eads] of high proof rum sent to you instead of the common proof. Seventy h[ogs]h[eads] is certainly a great deal, but I assure you that there are very few estates in the island that make the proportion above mention'd. The making of a large quantity of rum depends upon such a number of circumstances, that it would take a whole sheet of paper to relate them all to you ..." (Main Swete Walrond, 27 April 1769).

"We have good prospects of a fine crop, what canes we have already cut yielding very well, which are at the New Works, they have in the Curing House there thirty five h[ogs]h[eads] of very good sugar, and as our new boiling here is now finished and the other works nigh completed we shall cut canes and continue to grind in two days time ... I could have wished we had set about rebuilding the above works soon after we had finished our last crop, as we should then have been able to have gone about as soon as our neighbours ... the negroes are in general at both works I thank God in good health at present tho' the small pox is now very thick in the island amongst both sorts ... none of ours has got the infection yet, but we are preparing a small house, separate from the rest, for the reception of those who may be taken down with it ..." (Charles R. Porter, 20 February 1756).



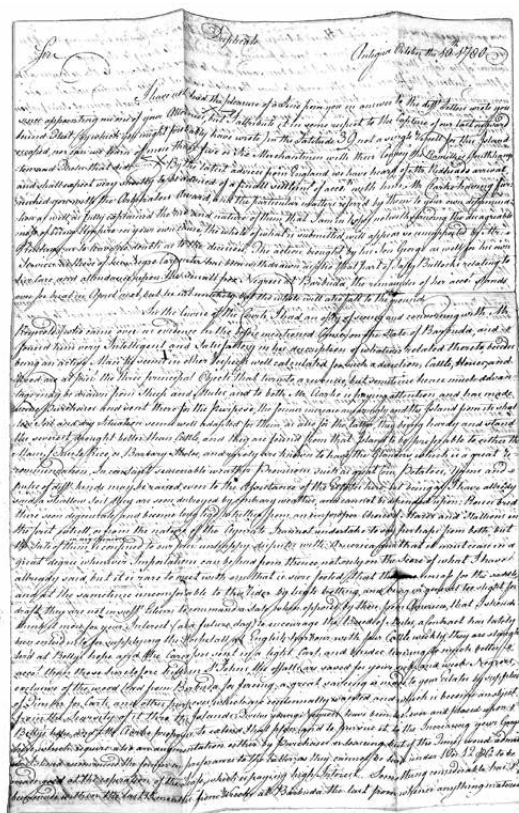
ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN ANTIGUA REPORTED

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

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

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

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



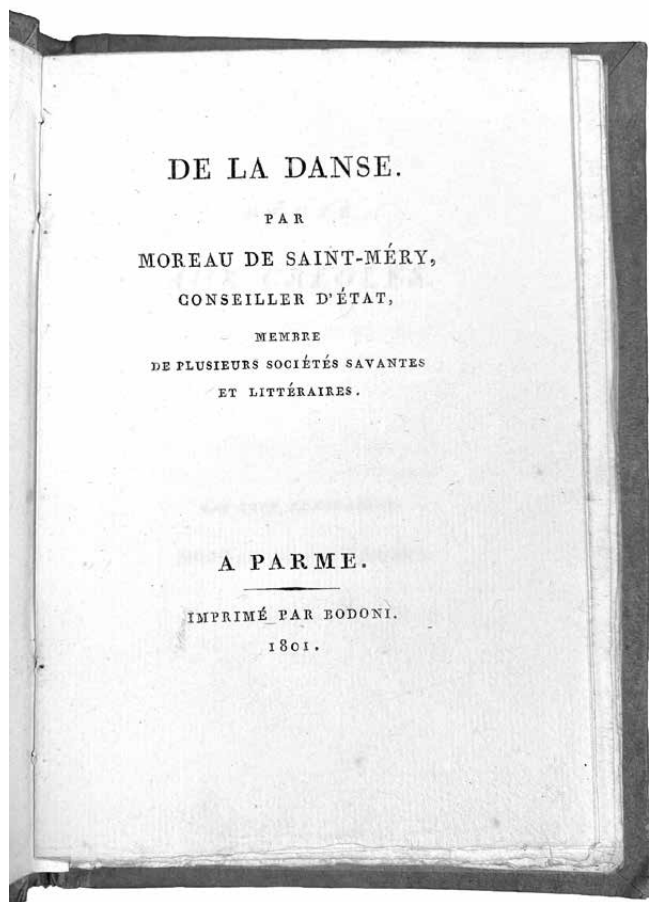
ANTIGUA & BARBUDA - PLANTATION NEWSLETTER

113. [LOVELL, Langford.] [Autograph letter signed to Sir William Codrington Esq., a plantation newsletter updating him with information on his Antigua estate interests.]

Antigua, 10 October 1780, with addition dated 15 October. Autograph letter signed. Folio (25 x 37cm) 2 ¼ pages on bifolium, verso of second leaf with manuscript address panel, traces of red wax seal, a few negligible small tears along old folds (not affecting text), very good.

A lengthy large folio Caribbean plantation newsletter penned from Antigua 10 October 1780 by Langford Lovell, sometime manager of Betty's Hope estate, addressed to Sir William Codrington (1719-1792), owner of sugar plantations on Antigua and Barbuda. Lovell begins by reporting on the course of legal disputes with Samuel Redhead, a plantation overseer: "the action brought by his son George, as ... those of his negro carpenters has been withdrawn, as also that part of Sally Bullocks relating to her care and attendance on the smallpox negroes of Barbuda ...". Lovell advises on conversations with Mr Reynolds relating to the island of Barbuda, owned entirely by Codrington: "Cattle, horses and wood are at present the three principal objects that turn to a revenue ... In constant seasonable weather provisions such as great corn, potatoes, yams and all pulses of different kinds may be raised ... A contract has lately been entered upon for supplying the hospital at English Harbour with four cattle weekly. They are slaughtered at Betty's Hope and the carcasses sent up in a light cart ... the offals are saved for your sick and weak negroes ... Twelve young negroes have been sent over and placed upon Betty's Hope and Mr Clark proposes to extend that plan and pursue it to increase your gangs ...". Lovell continues by reporting in detail on the progress of the erection of a new "still house" for sugar production on the Betty's Hope plantation on Antigua.

£950



FIRST HISTORY OF AFRO-CARIBBEAN DANCE

114. MOREAU DE SAINT-MÉRY, Médéric Louis Élie. *De la danse.*

A Parme. Imprimé par Bodoni. 1801. 16mo (8.5 x 12cm) [8], 52pp., a very good copy, uncut in the original Bodoni orange paper-covered boards, spine with original blue & red leather labels titled in gilt, light wear to extremities.

An excellent copy, uncut in the original Bodoni boards, of this scarce book, the first of two editions to be printed by Bodoni, of this treatise examining the history of Afro-Caribbean dance in the West Indies with a particular emphasis on Creole dance. There is also discussion of slavery and the African origins of some dances. The lawyer and civil servant Médéric Louis Élie Moreau de Saint-Méry (1750-1819) spent time on the French Caribbean islands of Martinique and Saint-Domingue, writing a number of colonial ethnographic works. He fled France in 1789, setting up a bookshop in Philadelphia. This text had been written in 1789, intended for inclusion in a colonial encyclopedia planned by Moreau. It was first published as *Danse. Article extrait d'un ouvrage de M.L.E. Moreau de St-Méry. Ayant pour titre: Répertoire des notions coloniales ...* (Philadelphia, 1796). On his return to France Moreau was appointed to a position in Italy in the Napoleonic administration of the Duchy of Parma, the printing of this fine edition being explained by his cultivation of a close friendship with the printer Giambattista Bodoni (1740-1813). A second Bodoni edition followed in 1803.

Brooks 814; Sabin 50569; Beaumont p.129; Derra de Moroda 1890.

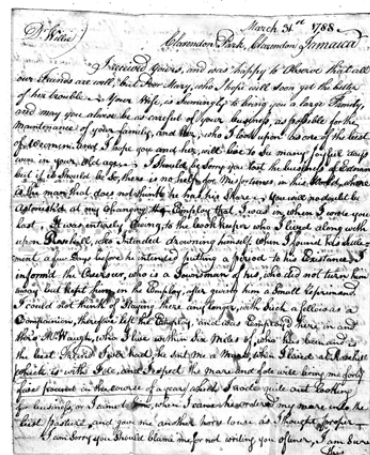
£2500

SCOTTISH PLANTER WRITES FROM JAMAICA

115. SMITH, Archibald. [Autograph letter signed, to his brother William Smith, writer of Kelso, concerning the role of overseer, the purchasing of slaves and the output of his plantation.]

Clarendon Park, Clarendon, Jamaica. 31 March 1788. Autograph letter signed. 4to (16 x 20.5cm) [3] pages on bifolium, a few tiny tears along old folds (not affecting legibility), verso of second leaf with manuscript address panel, very good.

Writing from Clarendon Park, Clarendon, Jamaica 31 March 1788, Archibald Smith addresses his brother William Smith, writer, at Kelso. He begins by discussing his former employment at Rosehill, moving on to advise that "the situation of a bookkeeper, is not one of the pleasantest in the island, a great deal depends upon the caprice of overseers, they have all the business to do upon the property, the overseer under the disagreeable necessity, of dining every day with his friends, or his friends with him, and to shew his friendship they have for one, and other, must of course get themselves fuddled before they go to bed. The whole a person needs in this country is two or three hundred pounds to make a fortune, you in the buying of negroes will clear for the laying out of sixty five pounds, which is the common price of negroes, bought out of the ship, you will receive as good as fifteen pounds a year, for his labour ... these negroes should work to pay themselves, so you see there is nothing wanting, but a little cash to begin the world here, then you are a gentleman and till a man makes a little he is not taken notice of ... I will make better than 250 hogsheds of sugar, and rum together, which will be worth about £500 ster[lin]g when home ..."



£650

AMERICAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE IN THE CARIBBEAN

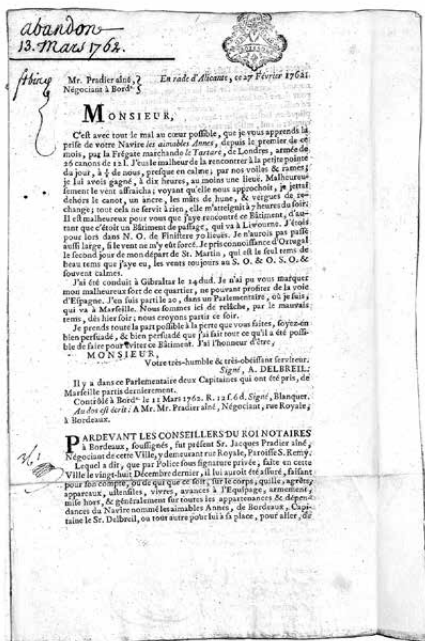
116. GRAY, Alexander. [Autograph letter signed, to a Mr. Graeme in London, concerning the British capture of the Dutch Caribbean colony of St. Eustatius, prospects of promotion and the allocation of prize money.]

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

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



£650



SAILING FOR SAINT-DOMINGUE - CAPTURED BY ENGLISH PRIVATEERS

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

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

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

£450

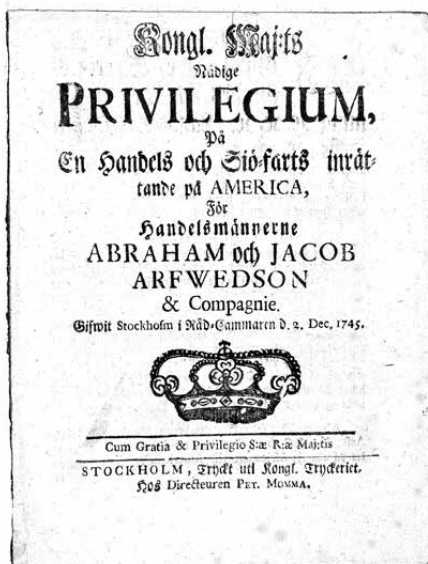
CARIBBEAN TRADING COMPANY PLANNED BY SWEDISH MERCHANTS

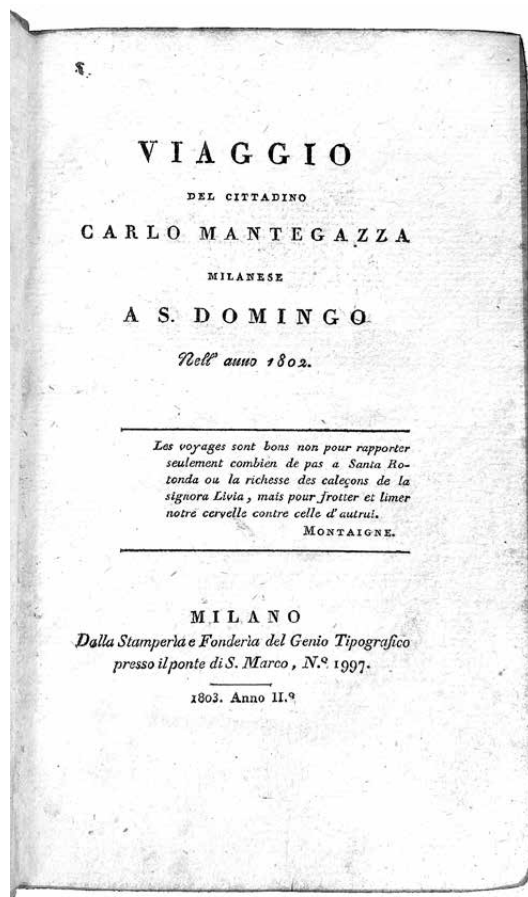
118. [WEST INDIES.] Kongl. Maj:ts nådige Privilegium, på en Handels och Siö-farts inrättande på America, för Handelsmännen Abraham och Jacob Arfwedson & Compagnie. Gifwit Stockholm i Råd-Cammaren d.2. Dec. 1745.

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

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

£750





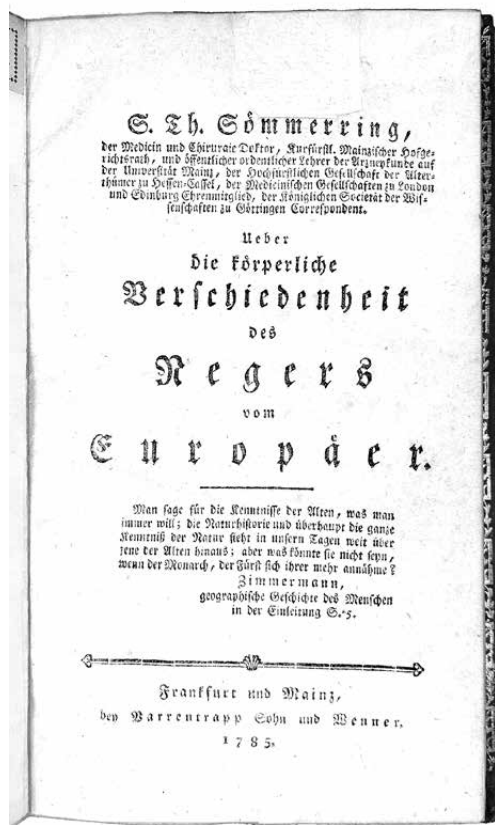
VOYAGE TO SAINT-DOMINGUE BY ITALIAN TRAVELLER

119. MANTEGAZZA, Carlo. *Viaggio del cittadino Carlo Mantegazza milanese a S. Domingo nell'anno 1802.*

Milano, stamperia e fonderia de Genio Tipografico. 1803. First edition. 8vo (12.5 x 19.5cm) [6], 136pp., very good in contemporary sheep, marbled pastedowns, spine gilt in compartments with original gilt-titled label, some wear to corners & extremities.

First edition, scarce, of this account of a voyage to the French Caribbean island colony of Saint-Domingue made in 1802 during the Haitian revolution. The author, Carlo Mantegazza, an Italian adventurer from Milan, also travelled in Turkey and Russia. The account of his expedition to the West Indies here is arranged in the form of dated letters that begin on 28 January 1802 (Lyon), departing from Nantes on the *Victorine* 20 March 1802. Following several entries made at sea he records arriving at Basse-Terre on Guadeloupe 10 May 1802 before heading for Cap-François on Saint-Domingue in May. His observations on Saint-Domingue range over a wide variety of topics including the geography of the island, the cultivation of rice, coffee and sugar, comments on slavery, the social organisation of the island, details concerning plantations and the slave trade, the economy of the colony and the history of the activities of general François-Dominique Toussaint Louverture (1743-1803), the most prominent military leader of the Haitian Revolution. Sabin 44397.

£1250



AFRICANS & EUROPEANS COMPARED BY GERMAN ANATOMIST

120. SÖMMERING, Samuel Thomas von. Ueber die körperliche Verschiedenheit des Negers vom Europäer.

Frankfurt und Mainz, bey Varrentrapp Sohn und Wenner. 1785. First edition. 8vo (13 x 21cm) xxiv, [4], 80, [2]pp., with final errata leaf, title-page with paper repair to upper margin (not affecting printed text), some light foxing, flyleaf with nineteenth century book label "Ex libris P.E. Lillbopp" & ink stamp of "Prof Moritz Roth", front pastedown with embossed booksellers label of "Boas & Kornfeld Berlin", marbled pastedowns, contemporary German tree calf, gilt, spine with majority of contemporary gilt-stamped leather label remaining, some wear to extremities with front joint starting but binding sound.

First edition, scarce, of this examination of the biological differences between Europeans and Africans by Samuel Thomas von Sömmerring (1755-1830), German physician and anatomist. This substantial work followed the theme of his short (32pp.) treatise of the previous year Ueber die körperliche Verschiedenheit des Mohren vom Europäer (Mainz, 1784). He was appointed professor of anatomy and physiology at Mainz in 1784. Von Sömmerring's patron Frederick II, Landgrave of Hesse-Kassel (1720-1785), had continued the Hessian tradition of supplying mercenaries. At the end of the American War of Independence a group of the landgrave's mercenaries of African descent were settled in a village at Wilhelmshöhe near Kassel in Germany. After the death of some of these black mercenaries von Sömmerring was allowed to dissect their corpses in order to make comparisons with dissected white Europeans. This seems to be among the first scientific treatises to be published on this subject. Von Sömmerring, despite being a passionate abolitionist, nonetheless appears to have been interested in establishing whether or not he could construct a racial hierarchy on biological grounds. The book is dedicated to von Sömmerring's friend Georg Forster (1754-1794) geographer, naturalist and travel writer. Waller 9053; Blake 425; Choulant-Frank 305. The 2 engraved plates cited in Waller appear to be spurious – we have not been able to trace a single copy with them present in OCLC or auction records.

Provenance: this copy bears an ink ownership stamp of the Swiss pathologist Professor Moritz Roth (1839-1914). He studied at Berlin, presumably purchasing the book there (it bears the label of Berlin booksellers Boas & Kornfeld).