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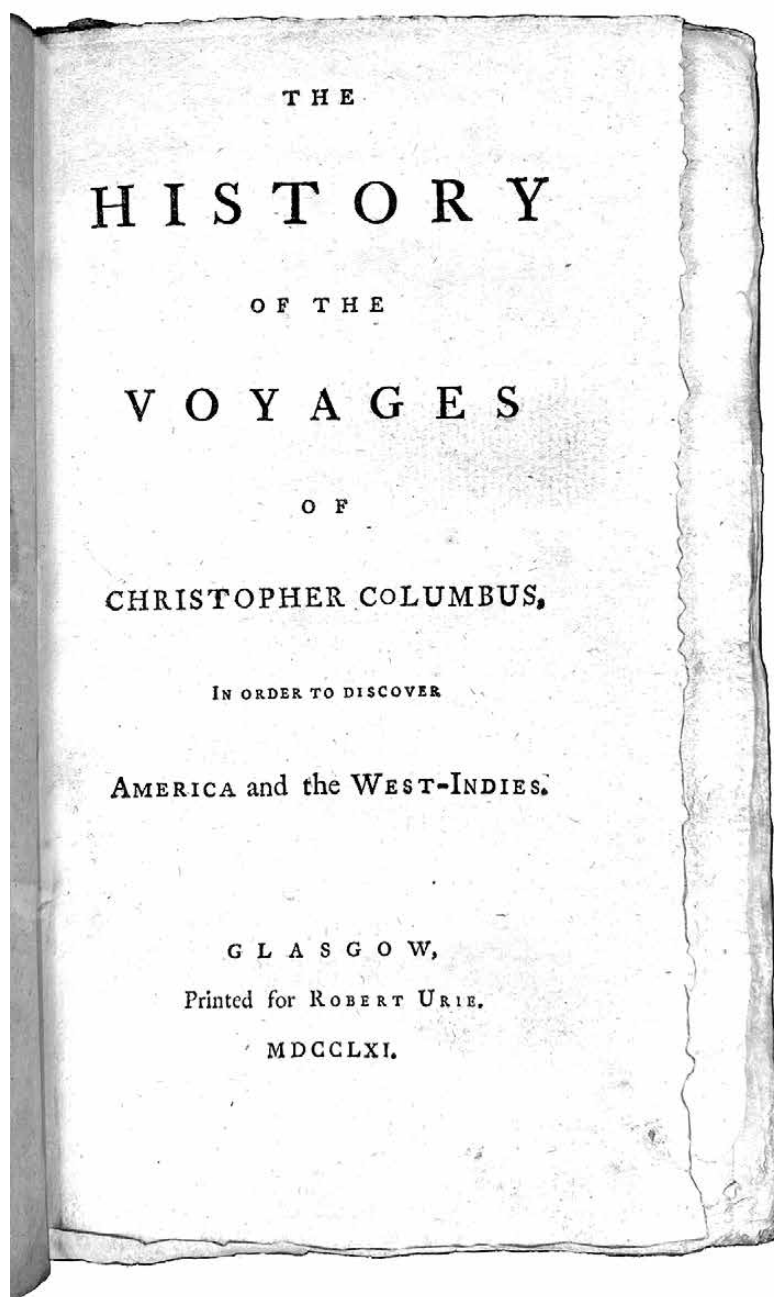
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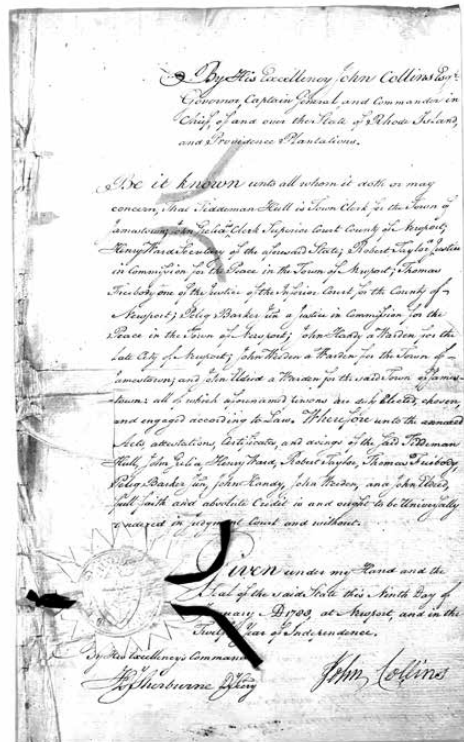
VOYAGES OF CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

1. [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



RHODE ISLAND GOVERNOR & FOUNDING FATHER

2. [COLLINS, John.] [Certificate signed as governor of Rhode Island confirming his confidence in documentation concerning “Tiddeman Hull, John Grelia, Henry Ward, Robert Taylor, Thomas Freebody, Pelig Barker Jun., John Handy, John Weeden, and John Eldred ...”]

[Newport, Rhode Island.] 9 January 1788. Certificate, ink on paper. Folio (18.5 x 30cm) [1] page on recto of single leaf, signed at foot “John Collins”, embossed paper wafer seal with contemporary green silk ribbon, some light marginal paper toning, old folds, very good.

A fine example of the signature of Rhode Island governor John Collins (1717-1795) is penned at the foot of this legal certificate dated from Newport, 9 January 1788. Collins is classified as a Founding Father of the United States on account of his having signed the Articles of Confederation as a member of the Continental Congress, representing the legislature of Rhode Island. As a young man he was a close friend of Benjamin Franklin. The embossed paper wafer seal attached to the document bears the anchor emblem of the colony, with legend “hope” above.

£450



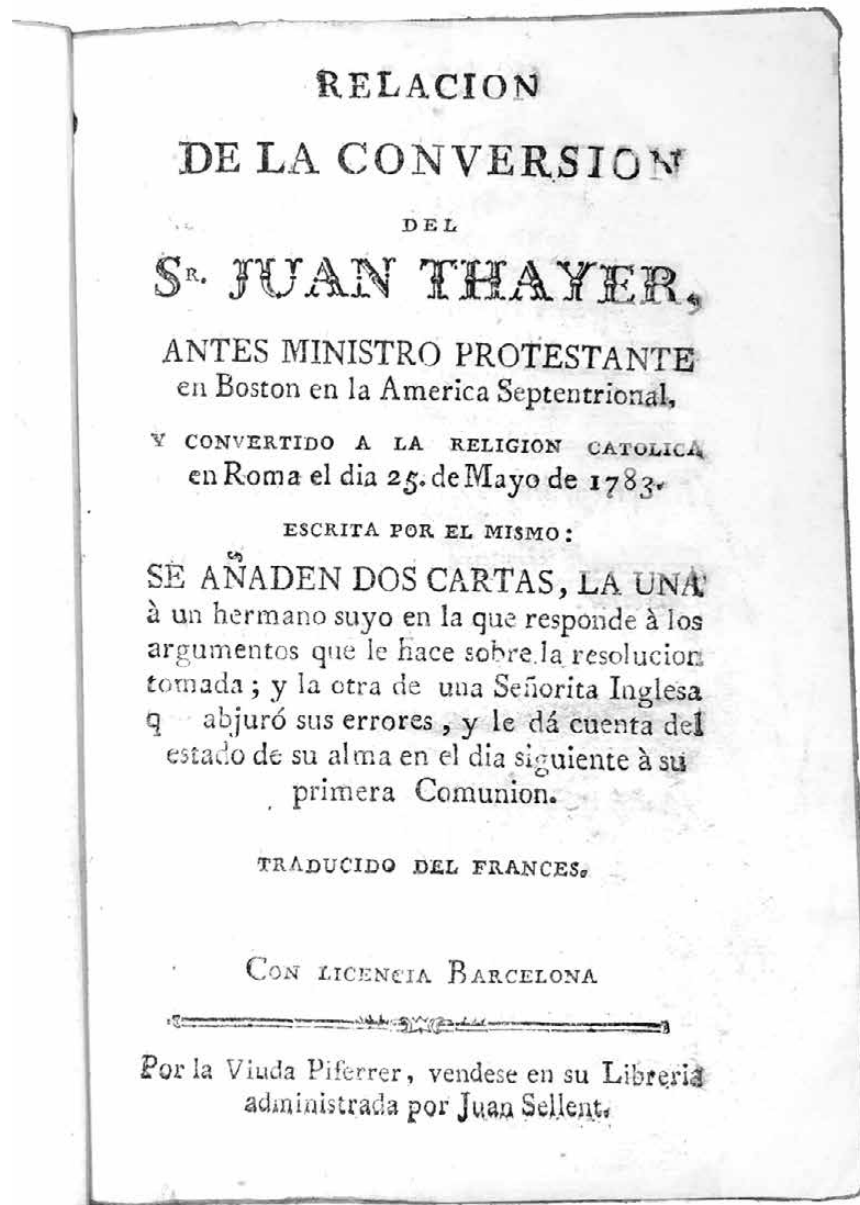
PROMOTER OF COLONY OF GEORGIA

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

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

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

£450



NEW ENGLAND MINISTER CONVERTED TO CATHOLICISM

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

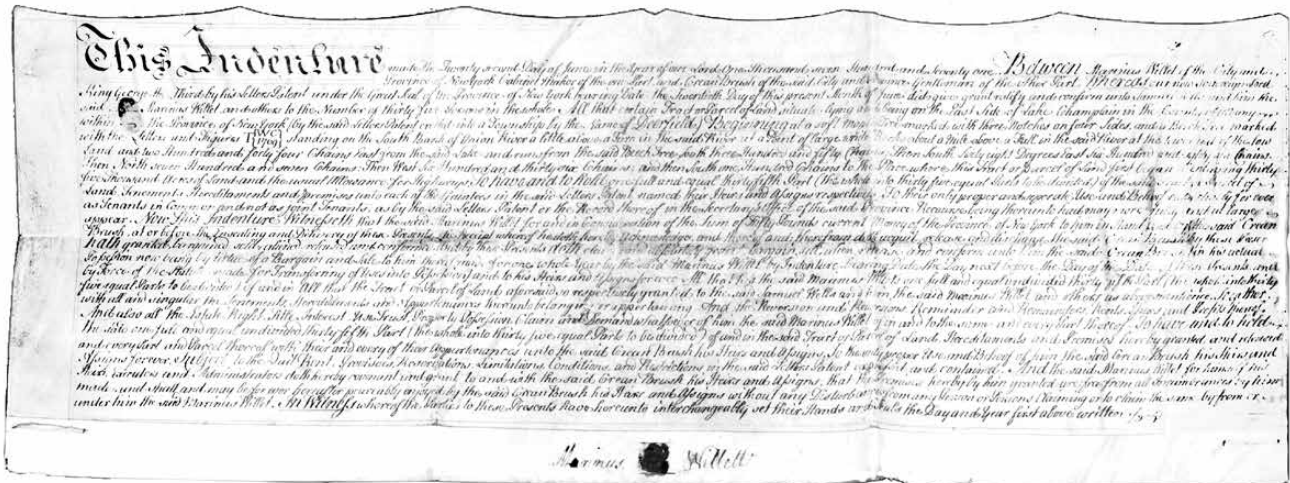
Barcelona, por la Viuda Piferrer. [1788.] First edition in Spanish. 24mo (10 x 14cm) 96pp., first & last few pages with some negligible dustiness, light wear to extremities, nineteenth century marbled paper wrapper.

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

Sabin 95253; Palau 331310.

£750

Province of New York Cabinet Maker



NEW YORK LEADER OF THE SONS OF LIBERTY

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

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

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

£750



NATIVE AMERICAN CHIEF IN WAR BONNET

6. [AMERICANA.] [A male leader of an American Plains Indian tribe wearing a war bonnet and patterned shirt.]

[North America, c.1920.] Silver gelatin photograph printed on glass with gilt backing (plate approx. 20 x 25cm) framed & glazed as issued in contemporary frame (approx. 27 x 32cm: paint over moulded gesso over wood), frame verso with old backing renewed, light wear to extremities.

Dateable to c.1920 this striking photographic portrait displays a bust profile of a male leader of an American Plains Indian tribe wearing a feathered war bonnet or headdress together with a patterned shirt incorporating beadwork triangles and stepped diamonds, typical forms found in Plains Indian designs. This is a silver gelatin print on glass with gilt backing, very similar to the so-called orotones produced by the photographer Edward Sheriff Curtis (1868-1952), celebrated for his ethnographic work and extensive photography of Native Americans in the twenty volumes of *The North American Indian* (1907-1930). The decorative contemporary frame here in a bronze paint finish is quite similar to those used by Curtis to present his orotones. We have not been able to trace another example of this powerful image.

£2500



NATIVE AMERICAN ENGRAVED ON SEAL MATRIX

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

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

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

£1750



BOSTON CUSTOMS COMMISSIONER DURING STAMP ACT RIOTS

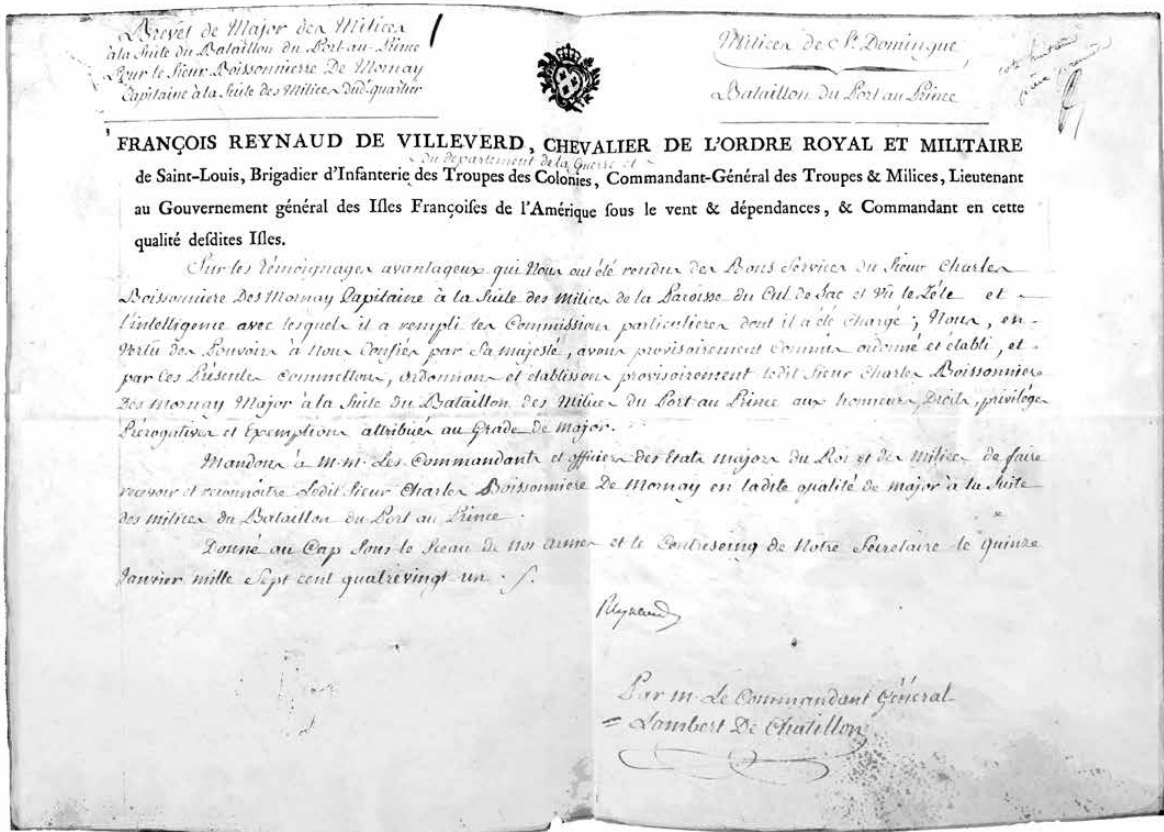
8. [PAXTON, Charles.] [Conveyance (release) for £80: Charles Paxton of New England in America, now residing Walbrook, London, esquire, grandson and heir of Roger Paxton the elder of Redriffe otherwise Rotherhithe in Surrey, mariner, to Job Purvis the younger of Rotherhithe, pilot, messuage and the wharf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

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

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

£950

Chas Paxton



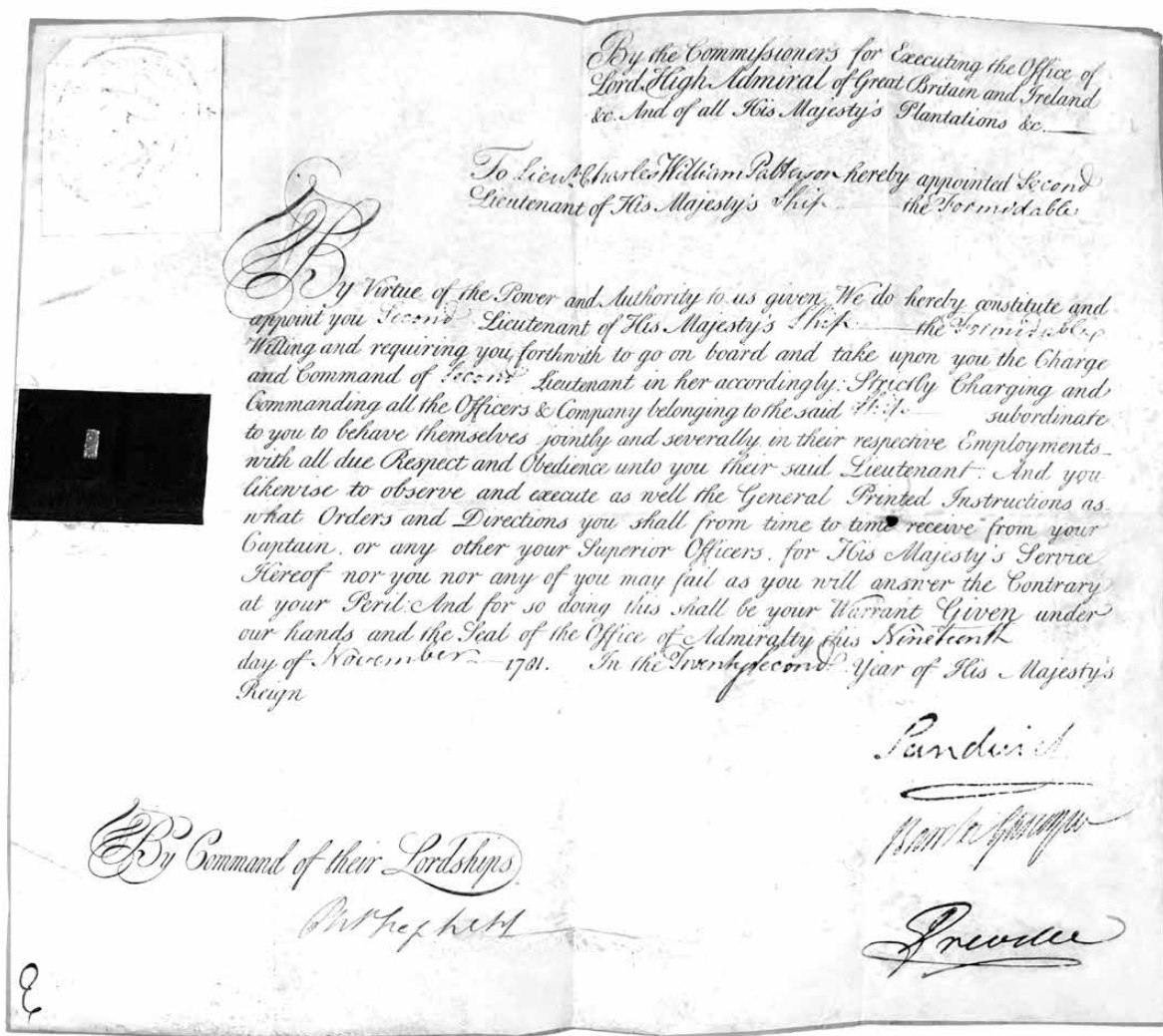
FRENCH WEST INDIES DURING AMERICAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE

9. REYNAUD DE VILLEVERD, Jean-François. [Military commission signed, appointing Charles Boissonniere de Mornay as major in the militia of the Port-au-Prince batalion, Saint-Domingue.] "Au Cap" [Cap-Française, Saint Domingue], 15 January 1781.

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

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

£1250

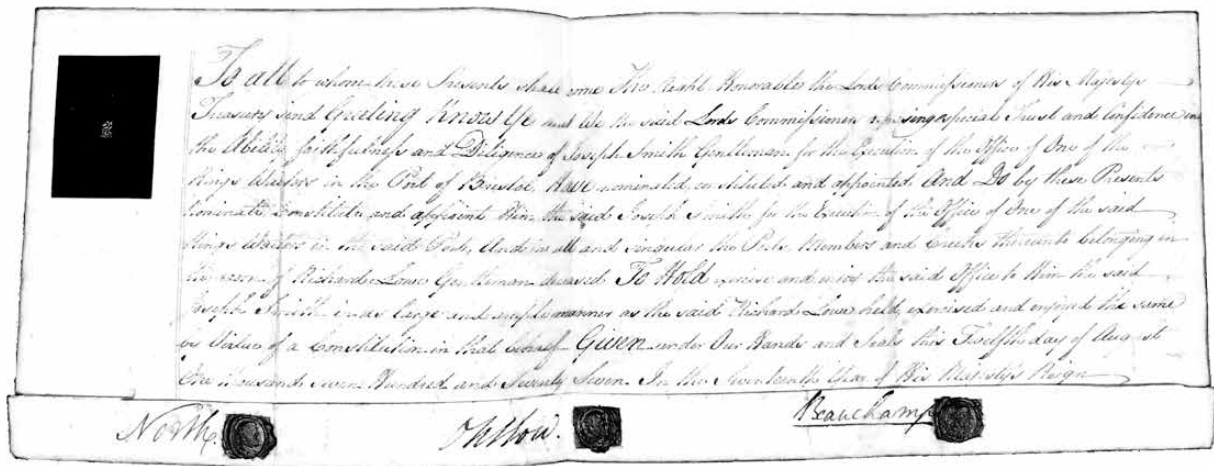


AMERICAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE - SAILING FOR THE WEST INDIES

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

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

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



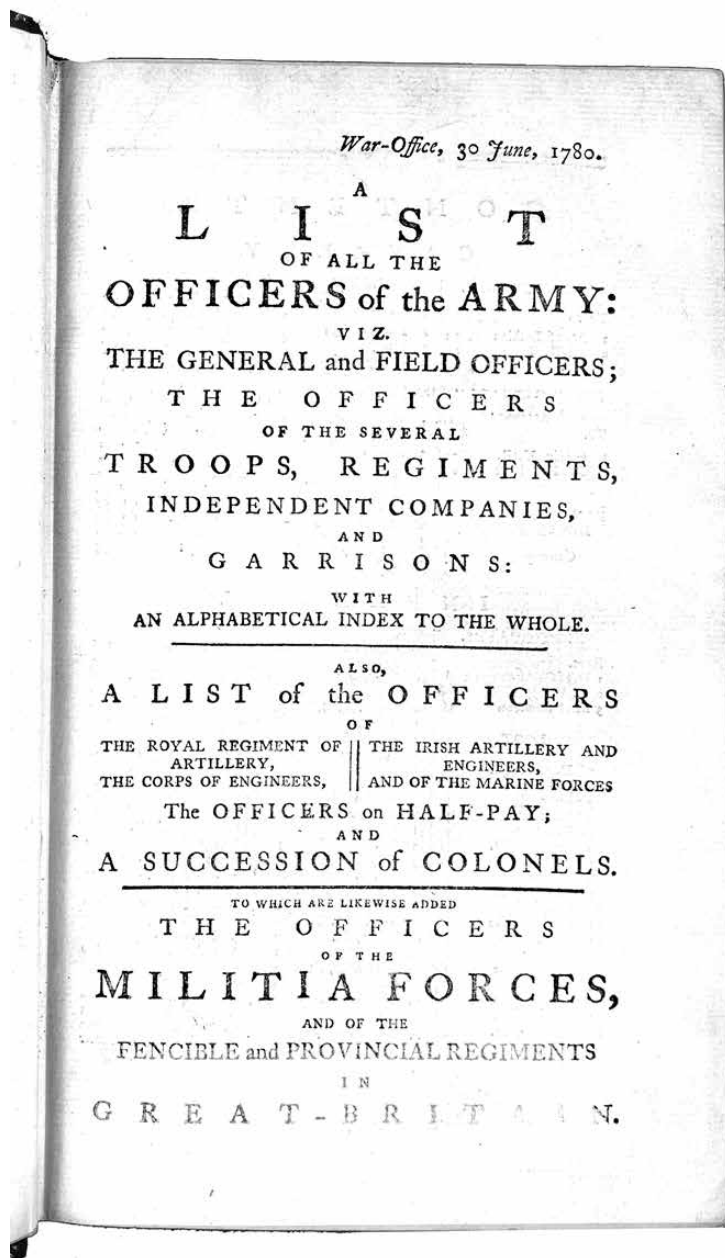
**BRISTOL CUSTOMS OFFICER DURING AMERICAN WAR -
SIGNED BY LORD NORTH**

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

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

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

£450



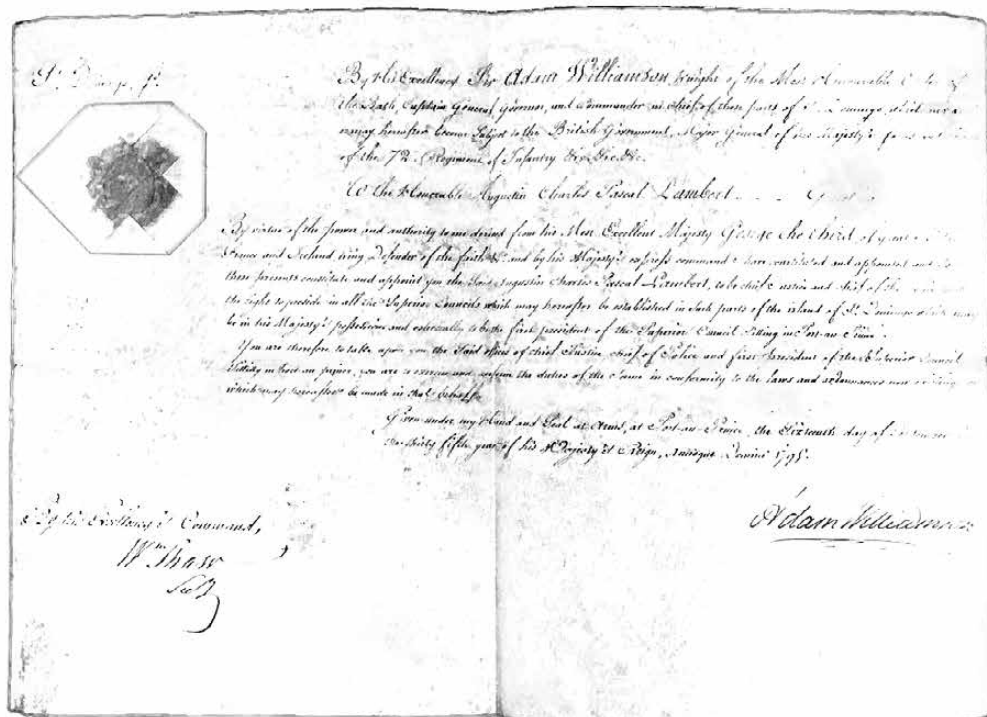
AMERICAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE - LIST OF BRITISH ARMY OFFICERS

12. [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



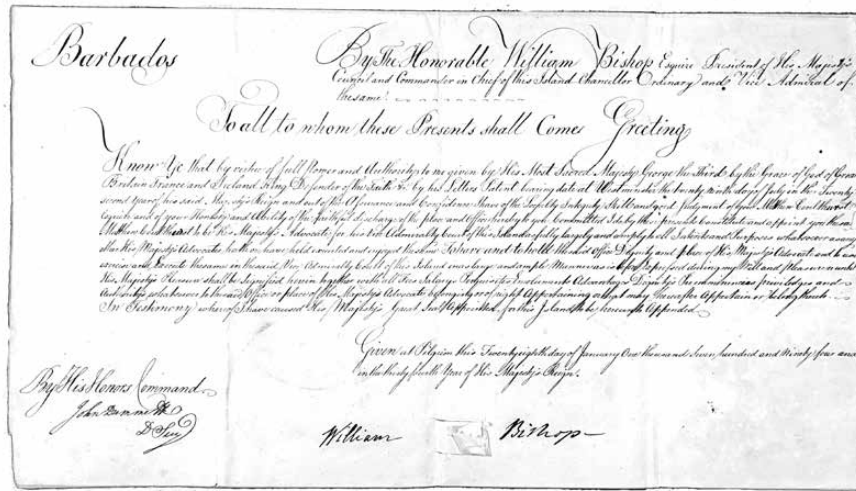
LAW & ORDER ON BRITISH ST. DOMINGO DURING HAITIAN REVOLUTION

13. [WILLIAMSON, Adam.] [Signed commission recording the appointment of Augustin Charles Pascal Lambert as “chief justice and chief of the police ... in such parts of the island of St. Domingo” as are under British control.]

Port-au-Prince, [Saint Domingue.] 16 September 1795. Manuscript commission, ink on single sheet of vellum (approx. 36.5 x 26cm) 15 lines in English, signed at foot “Adam Williamson” & “Wm. Shaw” (secretary), embossed paper wafer seal bearing British Royal Arms, verso with related contemporary ink endorsements with second signature of Williamson, old central fold, very good.

A rare record of the doomed attempt at British administration of the Caribbean island colony of Saint Domingue during the Haitian Revolution, this vellum certificate records the appointment of Augustin Charles Pascal Lambert (1761-1833) as “chief justice and chief of the police ... in such parts of the island of St. Domingo” as are under British control. The document bears the signature of the newly-appointed governor of the island Sir Adam Williamson (1733-1798), veteran of the American War and former governor of Jamaica. From 1793 a five year military occupation attempted to restore stability to the island. Despite the capture of Port-au-Prince in June 1794 subsequent depredations from guerilla warfare, slave uprisings, yellow fever, spiralling costs and insufficient numbers of troops made the whole effort of establishing law and order an exercise in futility. Williamson himself was recalled in October 1795, leaving the colony 14 March 1796.

£1250



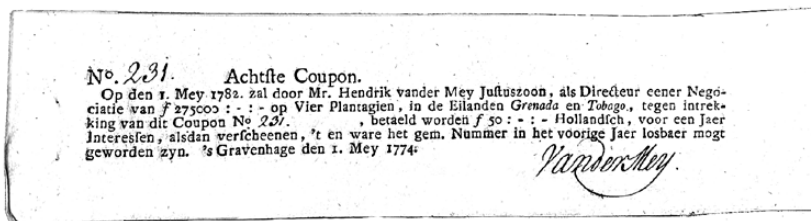
BARBADOS ADVOCATE AT VICE ADMIRALTY COURT

14. [BARBADOS.] [Commission issued by William Bishop Esq. as “president of His Majesty’s Council and Commander in Chief” of Barbados, appointing Matthew Coulthurst Esq. “to be His Majesty’s Advocate for his Vice Admiralty Court of this island ...”]

Barbados. Pilgrim [House.] 28 January 1794. Manuscript commission, ink on paper, in English. Oblong folio (48 x 27cm) [1] page on bifolium, signed at foot “William Bishop”, also “John Dummett” as secretary, verso of second leaf with further contemporary signed endorsement by Coulthurst, seal lost (small strip of silk ribbon remaining), light even toning, very good.

Issued in Barbados at the governor’s mansion Pilgrim House on 28 January 1794, this manuscript commission bears the signature of the lawyer William Bishop Esq., then interim governor, “president of His Majesty’s Council and Commander in Chief of this island Chancellor Ordinary and Vice Admiral of the same.” The document records the appointment of Matthew Coulthurst Esq. (1757-1833) “to be His Majesty’s Advocate for his Vice Admiralty Court of this island ...” Coulthurst, a lawyer and owner of sugar plantations, later rose to the post of Attorney-general of Barbados, being appointed in 1823.

£750



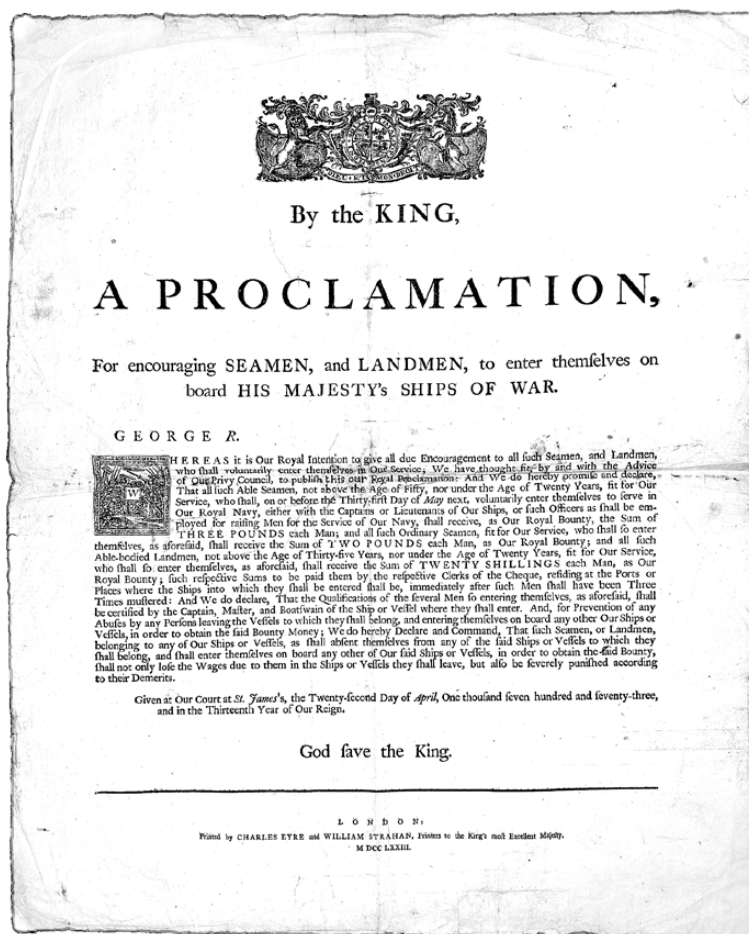
PLANTATIONS ON GRENADA & TOBAGO - COUPON ON DUTCH BOND

15. [GRENADA & TOBAGO.] No. [231] Achste coupon. Op den 1. Mey 1782 zal door Mr. Hendrik vander Mey Justuszoon, als directeur eener negociatie van f275000:- :- op vier plantagien, in de eilanden Grenada en Tobago, tegen intrekking van dit coupon, No. [231], betaald worden f50:- :- Hollandsch, voor een jaer interesssen ...

[’s Gravenhage, 1 May 1782.] Printed coupon, single sheet of paper (approx. 20 x 5cm), signed “Vander Mey” at foot, very good.

A rare example of a printed bond coupon recording an annual interest payment on a Dutch bond secured on four plantations on the West Indian islands of Grenada and Tobago. The broker Hendrik van der Mey of Den Haag, whose signature is penned at the foot of the coupon, was the bond issuer.

£250



BRITISH NAVY BEFORE AMERICAN WAR

16. [GEORGE III.] By the King, a Proclamation, for encouraging seamen, and landmen, to enter themselves on board His Majesty's ships of war.

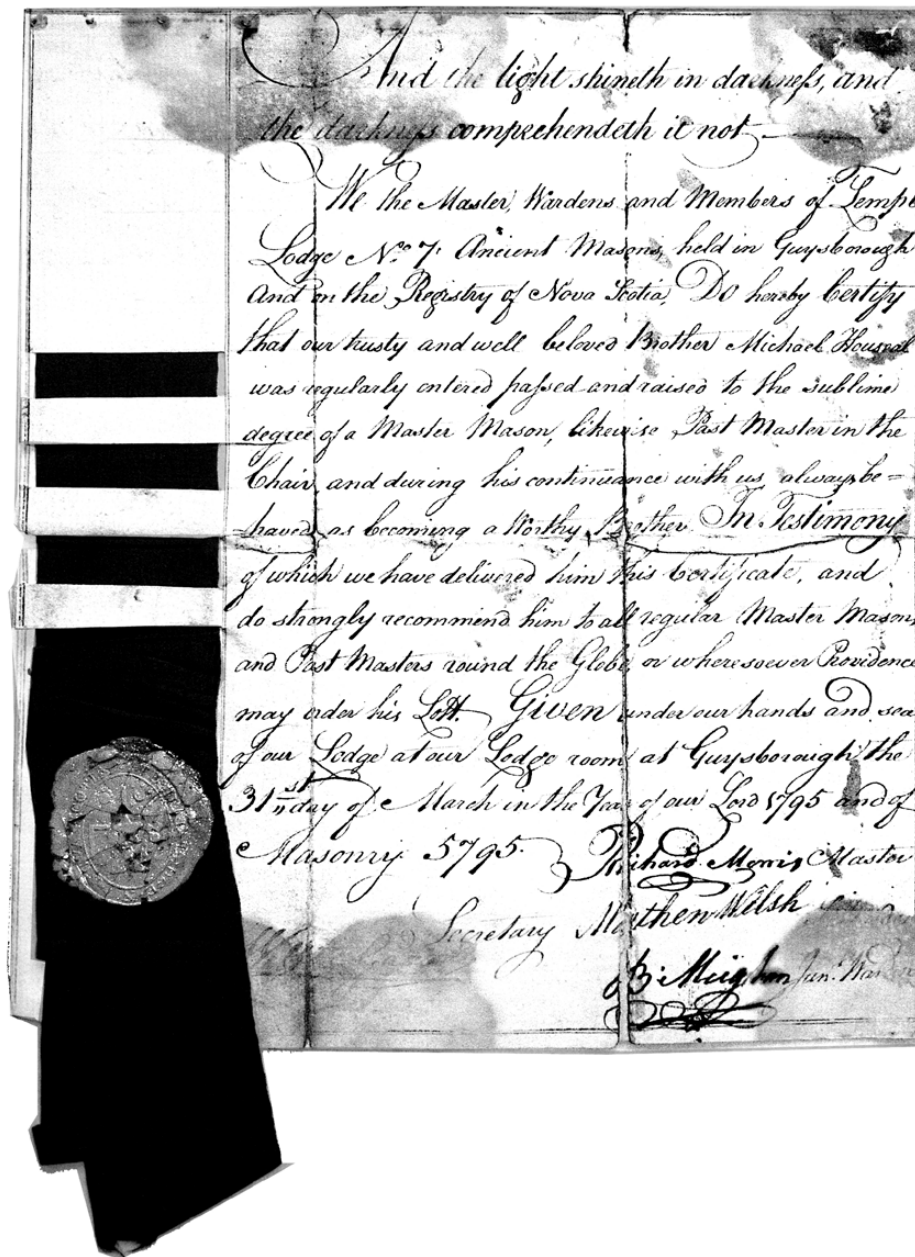
London, printed by Charles Eyre and William Strahan. 1773. First edition. Broadside. Large folio (approx. 48 x 59cm) woodcut Royal arms at head of sheet, old quarter folds, a few small patches of paper restoration, a few words at centre of sheet replaced in manuscript to style, some light marginal wear & dustmarking, blank verso with contemporary manuscript title, very good.

A rare survival, this large format proclamation made by King George III on 22 April 1773 was issued "for encouraging seamen, and landmen, to enter themselves on board His Majesty's ships of war". The early 1770s saw the Royal Navy overstretched and undermanned. During increased tensions with the American colonies in the aftermath of the Boston Massacre and the Gaspee Affair it is unsurprising that Lord Sandwich (1718-1792) sought to bolster British maritime power.

"On the 22d of April seventeen ships of the line were ordered to be victualled and manned with all possible expedition; and a royal proclamation was issued of that date, for encouraging seamen and landmen to enter themselves on board his Majesty's ships of war; promising the following bounties to such as shall voluntarily enter themselves on or before the 31st of May, viz. 3 l. to every able seaman fit for the service, not above fifty nor under twenty years of age, 2 l. to every such ordinary seaman, and 20 s. to every such able-bodied landman not above thirty-five nor under twenty years of age; such respective sums to be paid them immediately after they shall have been three times mustered. The same day, at eight o'clock at night, Vice-Adm. Pye arrived at Portsmouth, and hoisted his flag on board the Barfleur. He ordered all the ships in commission to take on board six months provisions, to complete their full complement of men, and get ready for sea with all possible expedition. In consequence of which orders, lieutenants from every ship went immediately to London to open houses of rendezvous. Orders were likewise given to enter marines, and augment that corps to the full complement ..." (The Scots Magazine, vol. 35, 1773, pp.222).

Very few examples of large format British proclamations of this type from the eighteenth century have survived – the vast majority must have been pinned or pasted up for display and then subsequently pasted over or discarded. ESTC locates 1 copy only (National Archives, UK).

£2500

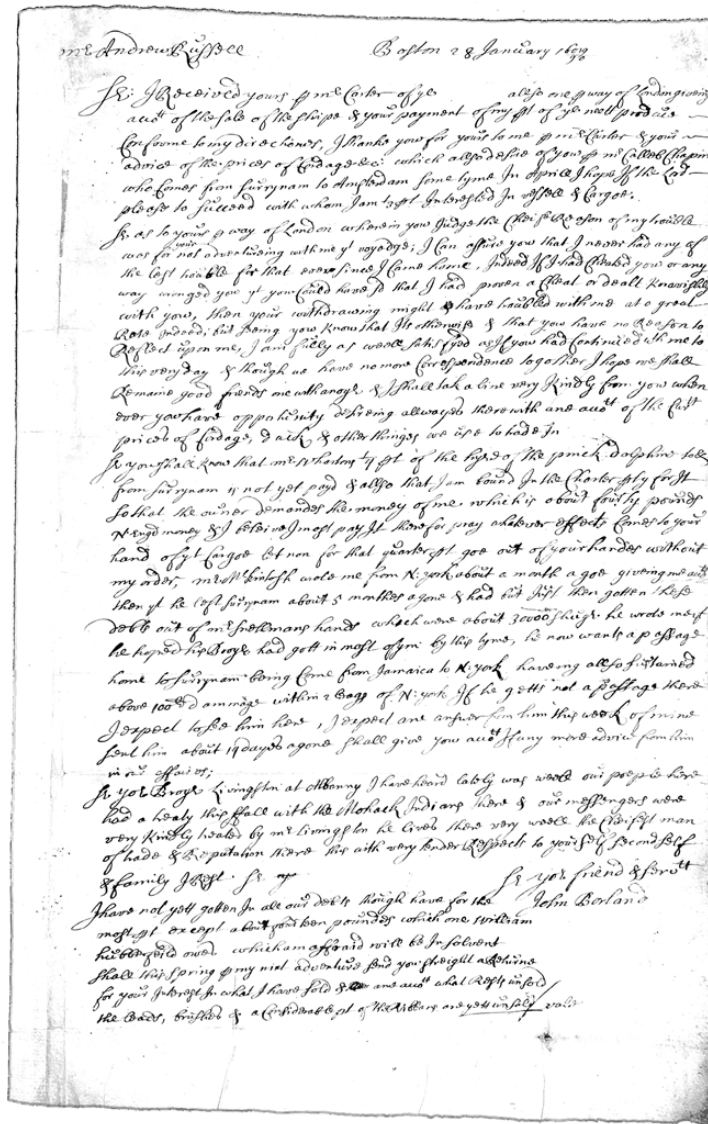


FREEMASONRY IN EIGHTEENTH CENTURY NOVA SCOTIA

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

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

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



SEVENTEENTH CENTURY BOSTON - SCOTTISH TRADE WITH SURINAM

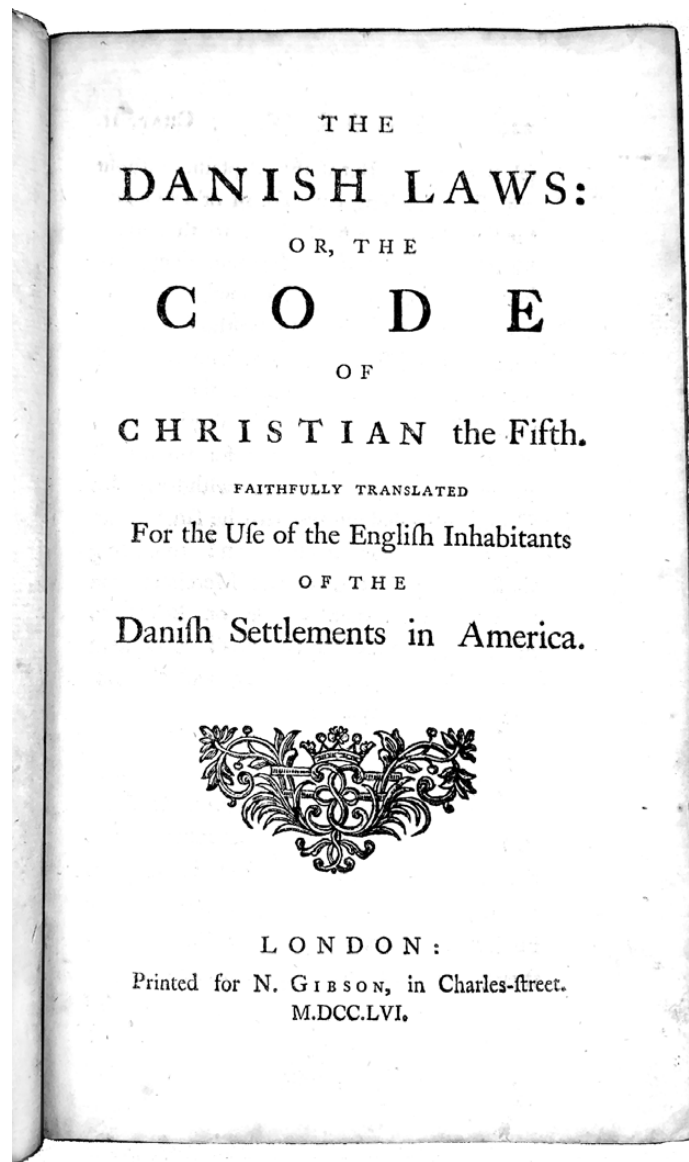
18. BORLAND, John. [Autograph letter signed, to Andrew Russell merchant in Rotterdam, reporting on trade and shipping between Surinam, New York, Boston, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.]

Boston, 8 January 1689/90. Autograph letter signed, ink on paper. Folio (approx. 22.5 x 36.5cm) [1] page on bifolium, recto of second leaf penned with manuscript address panel: "To Mr Andrew Russell merchtt in Rotterdam", traces of red wax seal residue, stamped with Bishop mark, paper watermarked (posthorn with mercantile mark below), 3cm strip along joint of bifolium renewed in old paper, address panel dusty with some light wear along old folds, very good.

A scarce example of seventeenth century mercantile correspondence from Massachusetts, this letter was penned by John Borland (1659-1727), a prominent Boston merchant. Born in Lanarkshire in Scotland, his brother Francis was a Presbyterian minister resident in Surinam, on the northeastern coast of South America, between 1685 and 1690. Written from Boston 8 January 1690 the letter is addressed to another Scot, Andrew Russell. Born in Sterling, he became the foremost factor for Scottish trade in Rotterdam in Holland between 1668 and 1697. Borland ranges over various mercantile topics, including the sale of a ship, the price of cordage, Surinam trade and relations with the Mohawk, praising Robert Livingston the Elder (1654-1728), Scottish-born merchant and government official in the province of New York:

"... Mr Caleb Chapin who come from Surrynam to Amsterdam some tyme in Aprill I hope if the Lord please to succeed with whom I am 1 / 3 interested in vessell & cargo ... you shall know that Mr. Wharton's 1 / 4 pt of the hyre of the Pincke Dolphine to & from Surrynam is not yett payd & also that I am bound in the charter p[ar]ty for it so that the owner demandes the money of me which is about 40 pounds N[ew] E[nglan]d money ... Mr McKintosh wrote me from N[ew] York about a month agoe ... he left Surryname about 5 months agoe & had but just then gotten these debts out of Mr Snellmans hands which were about 30000 shgs. ... he now wants a passage home to Surrynam being come from Jamaica to N. York having also sustained about 100 damage within 2 leags of N. York ... Livingston at Albany I have heard lately was weell. Our people here had a treaty this fall with the Mohack Indians there & our messengers were very kindly treated by Mr Linvingston he lives there very weell the chiefest man of trade & reputation there ..."

Not only is this letter of interest as a record of the network of Scottish merchants trading in and to the Americas in the 1690s, it is also noteworthy from the postal history perspective as an early example of mail from the American colonies bearing a postal handstamp, in this case the "OC/1" Bishop mark, applied in brown ink when the letter passed through London.



DANISH WEST INDIES SUGAR COLONY PROMOTED BY IRISH PLANTER

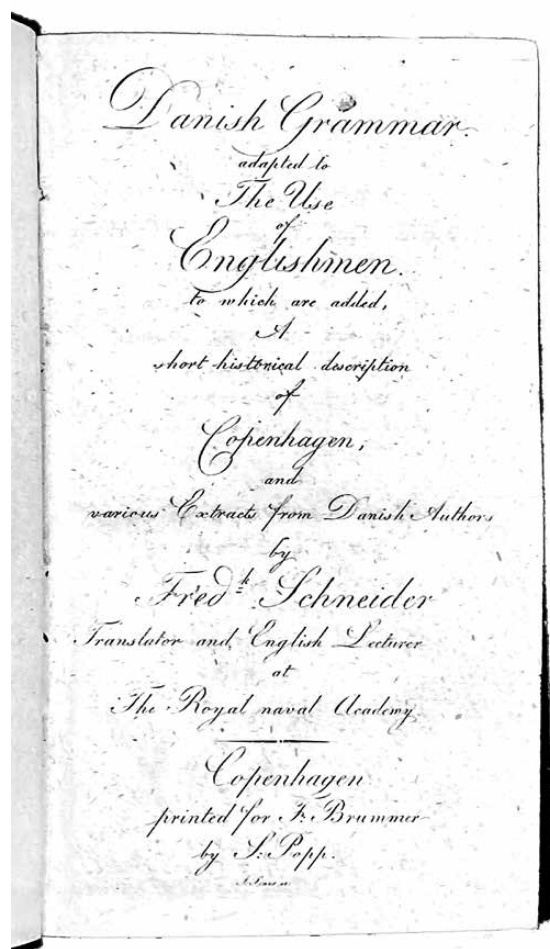
19. [VIRGIN ISLANDS.] The Danish laws: or, the code of Christian the Fifth. Faithfully translated for the use of the English inhabitants of the Danish settlements in America.

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

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

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

£1750



LEARNING DANISH IN THE WEST INDIES

20. SCHNEIDER, Christian Frederik. Danish grammar adapted to the use of Englishmen. To which are added, a short historical description of Copenhagen, and various extracts from Danish authors ...

Copenhagen, printed for F. Brummer by J. Popp. [1803?] First edition. 8vo (11 x 18.5cm) [14], 324pp., engraved title-page, a few contemporary ink annotations, very good in original leather-backed marbled boards, spine with contemporary leather label titled in gilt, bookplate "Hobart" with crest (a bull), with related ink inscription to front pastedown dated 29 May 1822, all edges blue, light wear to extremities.

First edition of the first Danish grammar for English speakers, scarce. In addition to dual-language dialogues and literary extracts, a detailed description of Copenhagen is included. In the preface the author Christian Frederik Schneider (1772-1825), "translator and English lecturer at the Royal Naval Academy", indicates that he hopes his grammar will prove of "great advantage to such foreigners as settle in the Danish West-India Islands". He continues by adding: "it gives me pleasure to learn that the English inhabitants of St. Croix apply more than they were formerly accustomed to do, to the acquisition of our language, and I shall be much gratified if this little publication should contribute in any degree to their attainment of that object". From 1754 the Danish West Indies was governed as a Danish colony in the Caribbean centred on the island of St. Croix. The economy was based on sugar production and the slave trade. Sold off by Denmark in 1917, they are now known as the United States Virgin Islands. Alston XIII, 114.

£750



DAUGHTER OF PROMINENT SUGAR MERCHANT & ART COLLECTOR

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

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

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

BM 1868,0328.853.

£650

SCOTTISH WIFE OF FRENCH SHIPOWNER - AMERICAN CONNECTIONS

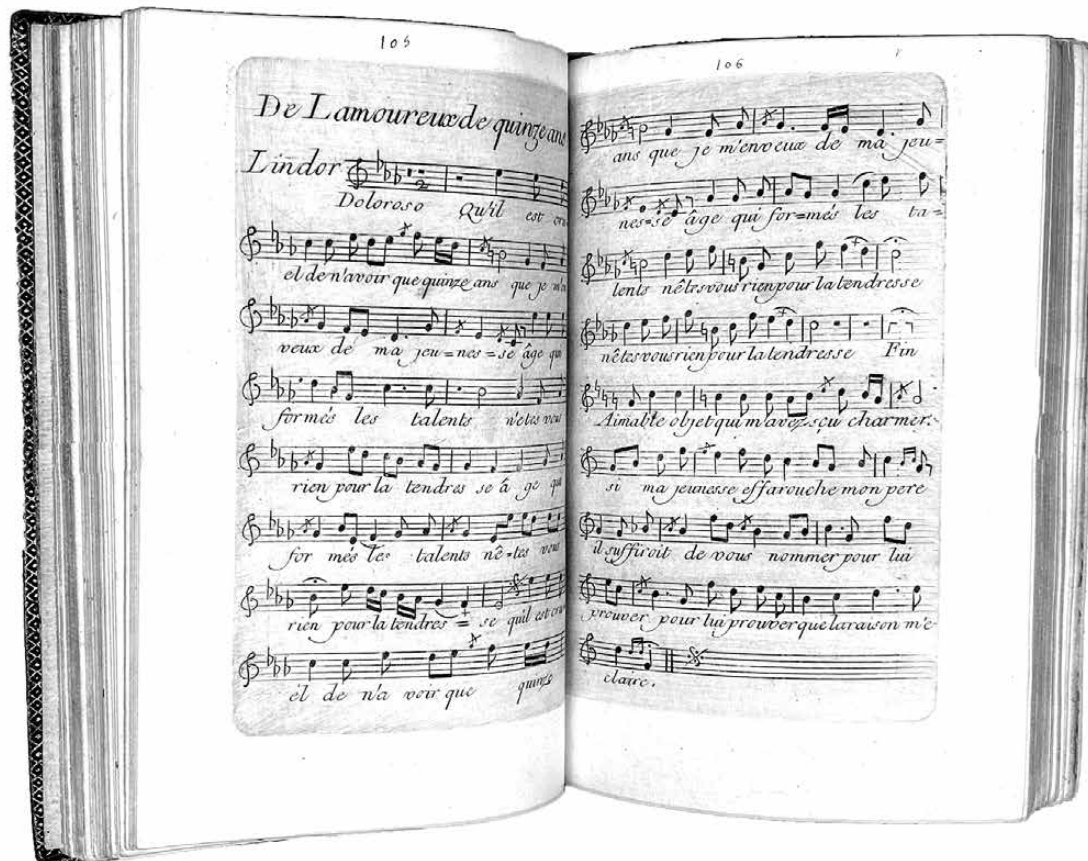
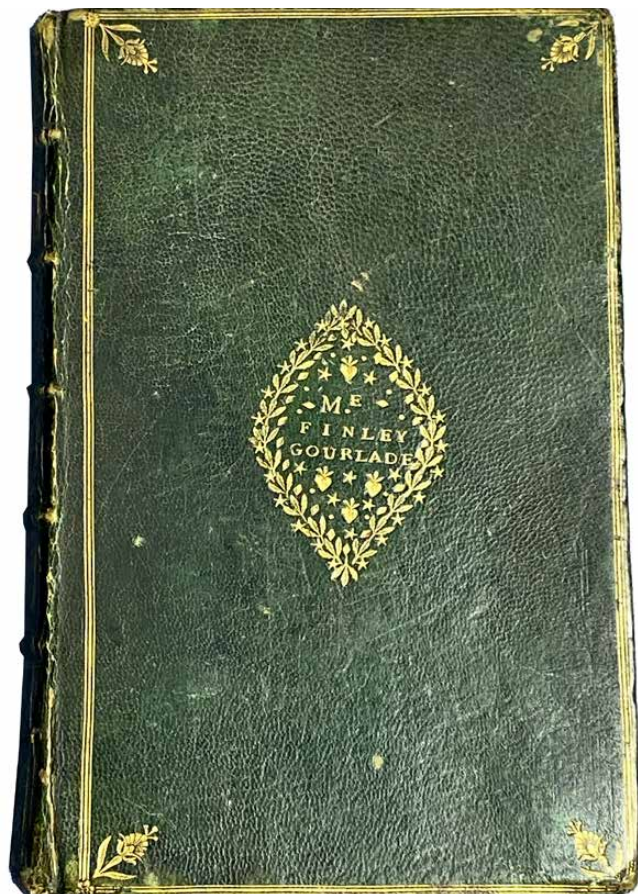
22. [MUSIC.] [Recueil d'ariettes.]

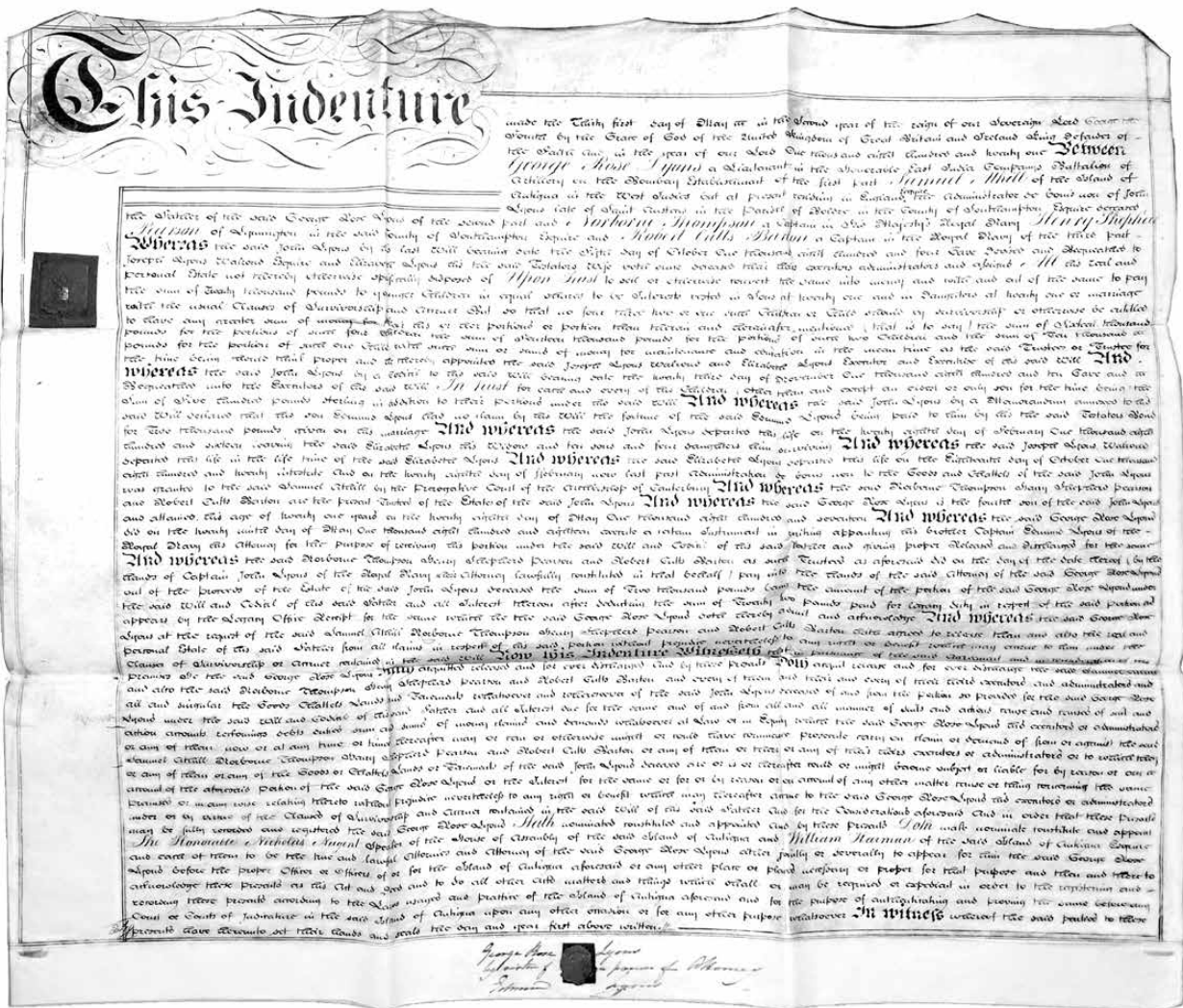
[France, c.1775?] Bound composite volume of c.150 engraved French songs with music. 8vo (13.5 x 20.5cm) c.549, [6, manuscript index] pages, approx. 4 pages in manuscript, a few negligible marginal tears (not affecting sense of printed surface), very good in contemporary French full green morocco gilt, marbled pastedowns, modern armorial bookplate "Rob. De Billy", both boards with gilt-stamped floral cartouche framing name "M.e Finley Gourlade", all edges gilt, spine gilt in compartments, original gilt-stamped red morocco label, light wear to extremities.

Bound in contemporary French full green morocco gilt, dating to c.1775 this volume contains c.150 French arias, short pieces for one voice, here printed separately as song sheets from engraved plates with music and accompanying text. Presumably many of these arias were taken from popular operas. The owner of the volume would have been able to choose the selection in a music shop, most probably in Paris, and would then have had them bound together. The provenance of the present volume is indicated by the gilt-stamped name on both covers: "M[adam] e. Finley Gourlade." The unusual name presents a puzzle, however we have been able to identify a possible owner. The diary of John Adams (1735-1826), second American president, makes mention of the well-connected French merchant and shipowner Jacques Alexandre de Gourlade (1735-1803) of L'Orient, a prominent supplier of the Continental Army. Adams's entry for 15 May 1779 notes that "Gourlade married a Scotch Lady." Finley is a Scottish surname. Given the unusual name combination the owner of this book "M[adam]e. Finley Gourlade." is likely to have been the same "Scotch lady", her maiden name being identified as Finley. In any case this is an attractively-bound volume of French arias evoking eighteenth century popular fashions in operatic music.

Provenance: Robert de Billy (1869-1953) French ambassador and friend of Marcel Proust (1871-1922).

£1250





BEQUEST OF ESTATES IN ANTIGUA

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

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

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

Copy Original from Pollard Packet.
Antigua July the 20th 1795.

Sir Ralph Payne Kt. B.
Dear Sir,

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

By this Opportunity I have forwarded to Mess^{rs} Mesbitt & Stewart a remittance in Samuel Leathins Bill for £87.6.9^{ths}, an account of the Earnings of the Task-Gang, & a Bill on the Right Honourable, His Majesty's Fleet Master General, for £125^{ths}, received from James Robinson for the purchase of Jeremiah a Carpenter, valued at £218 Currency; he was also to pay me for Mulatto John, who he engaged to purchase, but could not at this Opportunity, raise the Money.

By the Fleet, to leave this Island the latter end of this month, I expect to forward considerable Remittances on account of the Task Gang. — Our Fleet is arrived at Martinique, when it arrived at Barbadoes 16 Sail were missing, we can account for 8 Sail, arrived at the different Islands, we have certain intelligence of several Ships having been captured by the Enemy & carried into Guadaloupe. — General Sleigh is momentarily expected here, from Martinique. — I have just been called on for £349.10.7^{ths}, the amount of Your Publick Taxes. —

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

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

Dear Sir, Antigua July the 24th 1795.

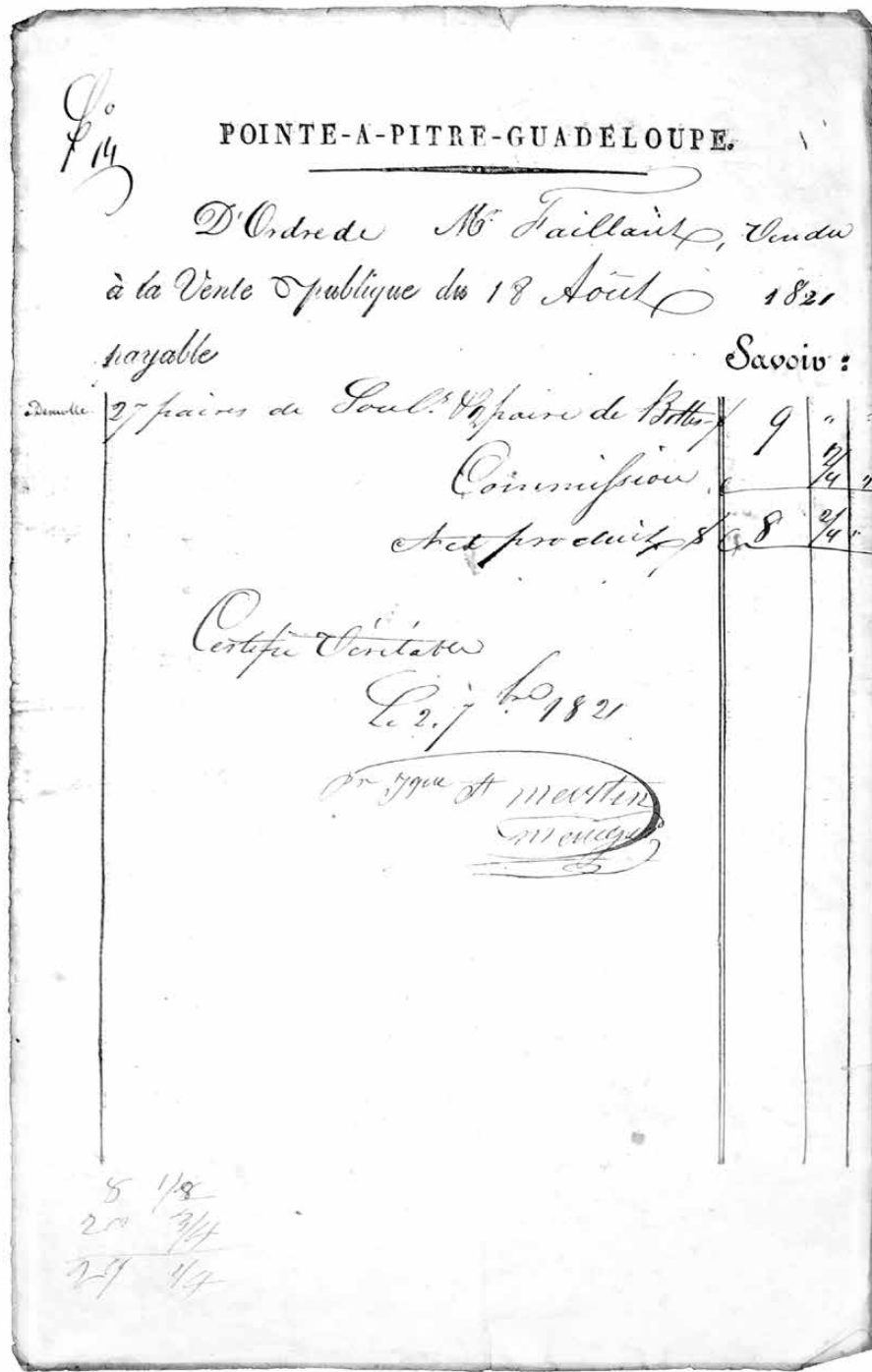
The last Letter I had the pleasure of writing to You was dated the 10th instant, since which I have not been honoured with any Letter from You, the foregoing being a Copy of my last. — I am happy I have it in my power to acquaint You, that since the date of my last Letter, we have had very fine Rains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

ANTIGUA PLANTATION REPORT DURING NAPOLEONIC WAR

24. 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.”



GUADELOUPE AUCTION RECEIPT SHOES FOR PLANTATION SLAVES

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

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

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

£250



JAMAICAN PLANTER'S PROFILE PAINTED IN SILHOUETTE

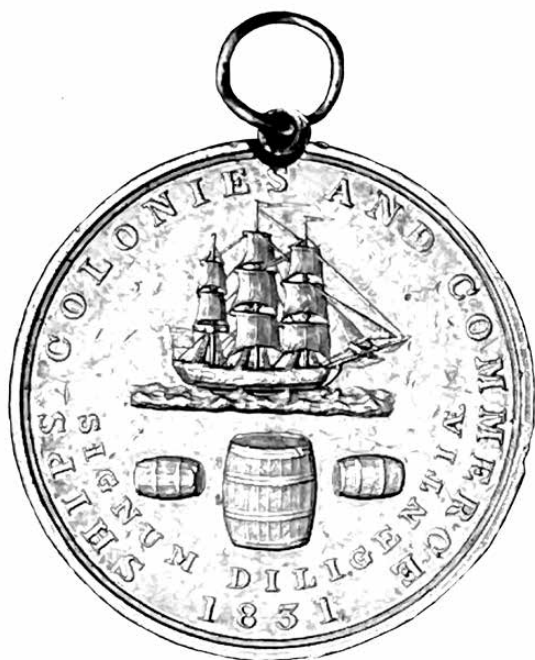
27. [MIERS & FIELD.] Mr. W[illia]m. Vick. Shady Spring. Jamaica.

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

Mr. Wm. Vick.
Shady Spring
Jamaica.

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

£950



CULTIVATING SUGAR CANE - WEST INDIES AGRICULTURAL MEDAL

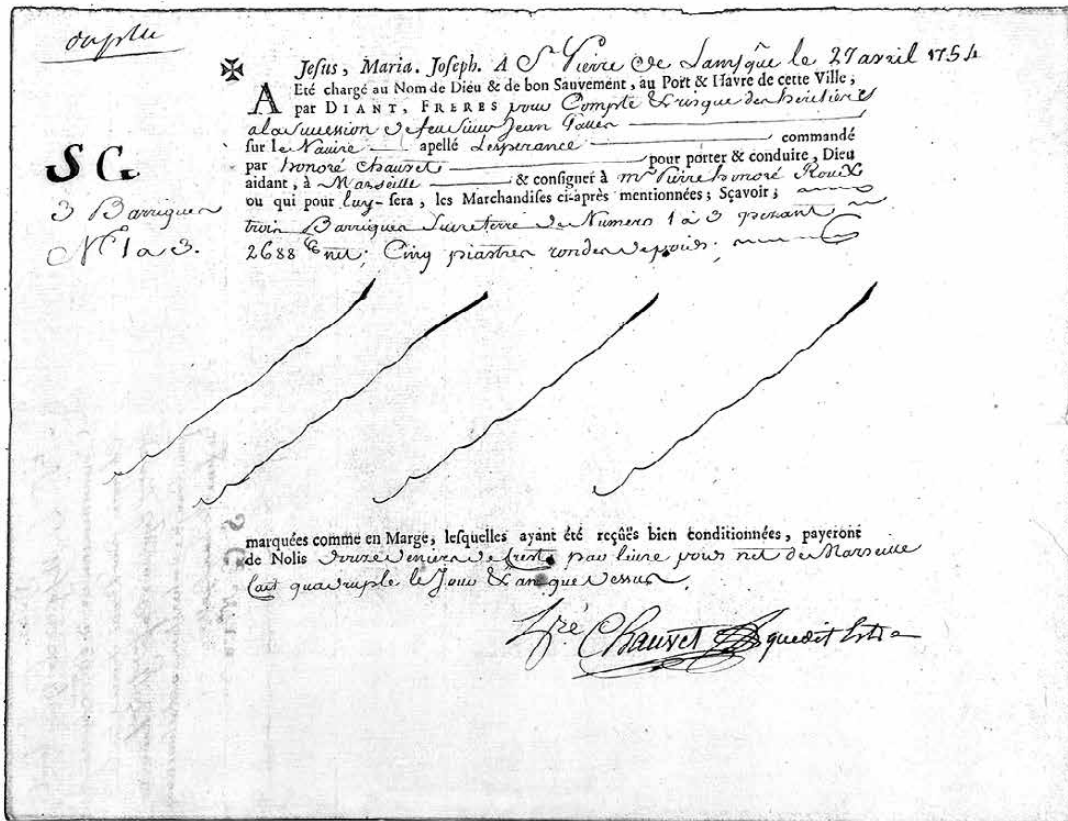
28. [ST. KITTS.] Saint Christopher Agricultural Association.

[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



MARTINIQUE MERCHANTS SHIPPING SUGAR TO FRANCE

29. [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 terré”, 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



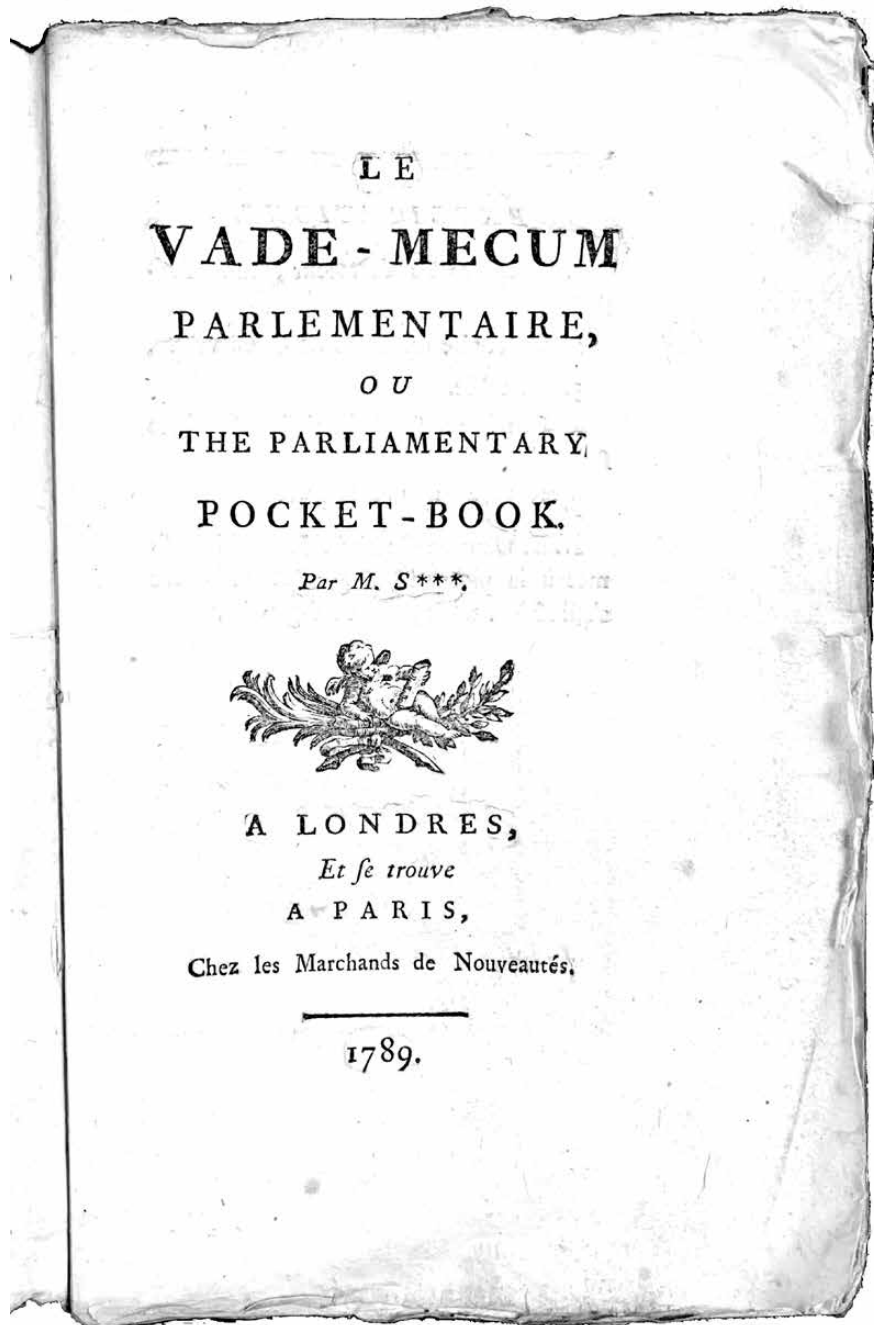
RADICAL DRAMATIST – ASSISTED THOMAS PAINE WITH *RIGHTS OF MAN*

31. [DANIELL, William.] Thomas Holcroft.

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

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

£1750



READ BY JEFFERSON PREPARING HIS *PARLIAMENTARY POCKET-BOOK*

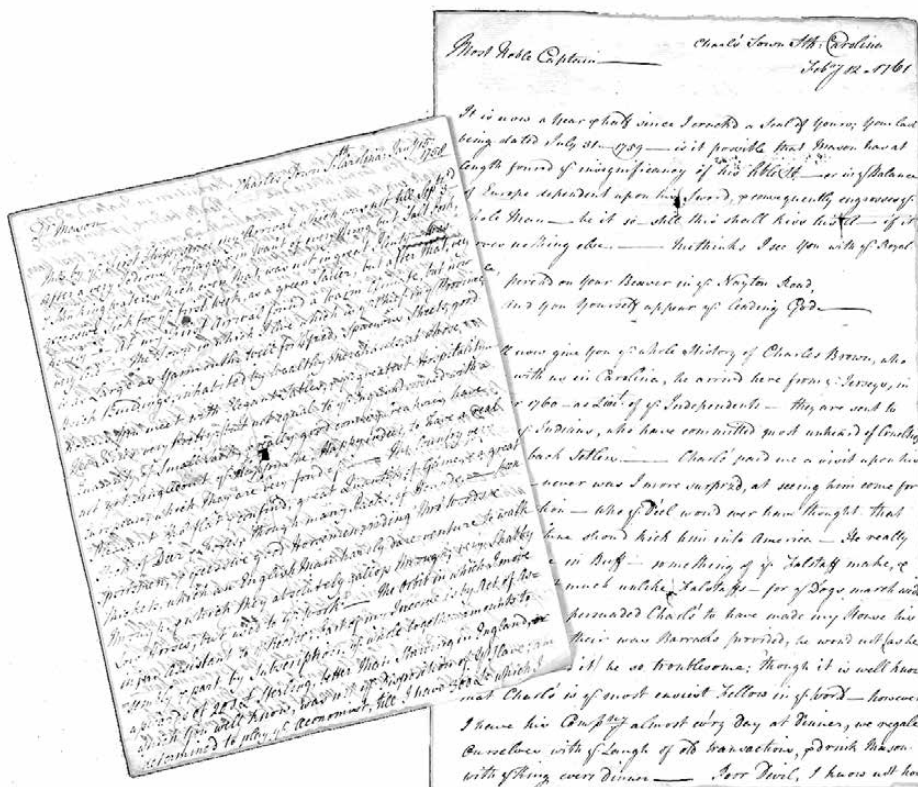
32. SOULÈS, François. *Le vade-mecum parlementaire, ou The parliamentary pocket-book ...*

A Londres [ie Paris], et se trouve a Paris, chez les Marchands de Nouveautés. 1789. First edition. 8vo (14 x 22cm) 89, [1]pp., full page woodcut diagram in the text, a very good, uncut copy in contemporary blue French sponge-patterned painted wrappers, light wear to extremities.

First edition, rare, of this influential examination by François Soulès (1748-1809) of British parliamentary rules and practice. Printed in Paris, the text is presented in both French and English, on facing pages. Soulès, a grammarian and historian, had already been brought into the orbit of Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826) through his publication *Histoire des troubles de L'Amérique anglaise ...* (London, 1785). A translation into French of Thomas Paine's *Rights of Man* (London, 1791) followed. In 1785 the shared interest of Jefferson and Soulès in parliamentary procedure led to an exchange of letters, Jefferson then being at work on the manuscript of his own *Parliamentary Pocket-Book*. Jefferson's own copy of this title is in the collection of the Library of Congress.

ESTC lists 5 locations only (British Library (2); Oxford University Taylor Institution; Bayerische Staatsbibliothek; National Museum Poland; Library of Congress: Thomas Jefferson's copy). E. M. Sowerby, *Catalogue of the library of Thomas Jefferson*, Vol. III, p.148. 2993. A variant, with alternative title-page, was published as *Statuts, ordre et réglemens du Parlement d'Angleterre; ouvrage nécessaire pour l'intelligence des papiers publics, l'histoire de ce royaume; & tout ce qui a rapport a ce Gouvernement ...* (Londres [ie Paris], 1785), similarly rare (ESTC: British Library & Cornell University).

£3500



CHARLESTON RECTOR & SOUTH CAROLINA PATRIOT

33. SMITH, Robert. [Autograph letter signed, to [William] Mason, reporting his first impressions of Charles Town and his new life in America.]

Charles Town S.th Carolina, Jan[uar]y 15 1758. 4to (18.5 x 23.5cm) [3 1/2] pages on bifolium, small tear at centre of both leaves touching a few letters (not affecting sense of text), old folds, very good. [TOGETHER WITH]

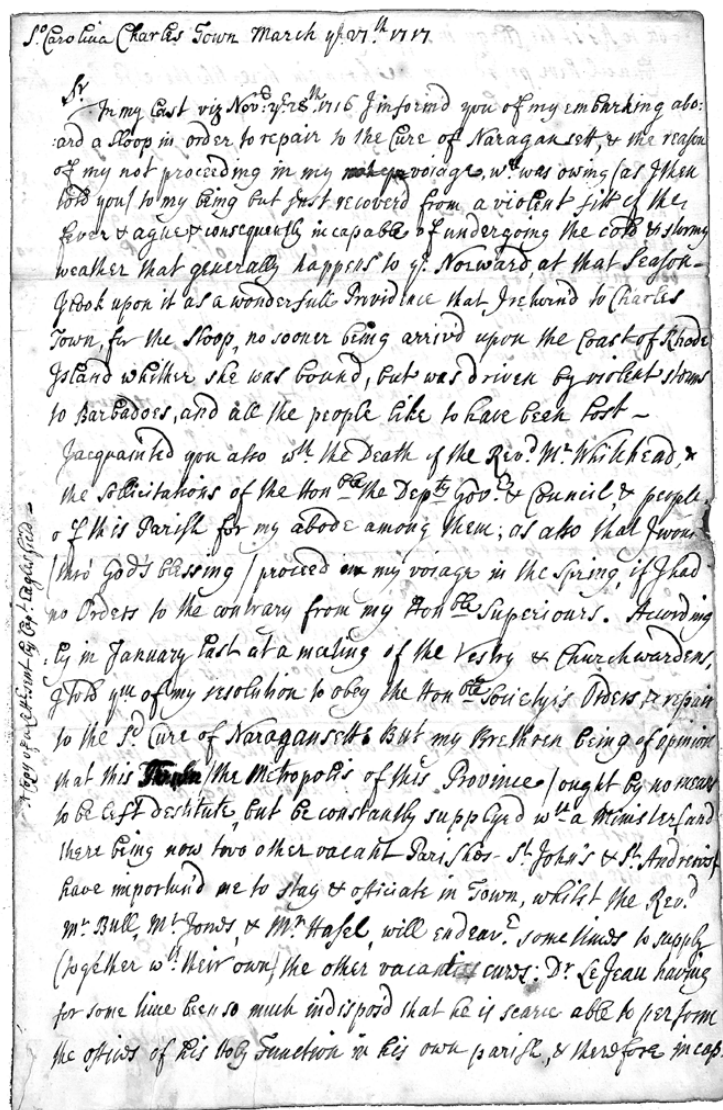
SMITH, Robert. [Autograph letter signed, addressed “Most Noble Captain”, concerning .]

Charles Town S.th Carolina, Feb[ruar]y 12. 1761. Folio (20.5 x 32.5cm) [2] pages, a few tiny tears along old folds touching a few letters (not affecting sense of text), address leaf gone, very good.

Soon after graduation from Cambridge (Gonville and Caius College) Norfolk-born Rev. Robert Smith (1732-1801) crossed the Atlantic. Arriving in 1757 in Charles Town (now Charleston), South Carolina, he served as assistant rector of St. Philip’s, becoming rector in 1759. During the American War of Independence Smith sided with the Patriots, taking up arms to fight at the Battle of Sullivan’s Island. A prominent member of Charleston society, in 1795 he was elected as the first bishop of South Carolina.

Dated 15 January 1758, the first of the two letters here penned by Smith includes his initial observations of Charleston: “the town in which I live which is the chief in the province, is as large as Yarmouth, well fortified, spacious streets, good brick buildings, is habited by wealthy merchants, at whose houses you meet with elegant tables, & the greatest hospitality. The ladies very pretty ... There is but one thing at present, which I find disagreeable, the great confinement, and the excessive caution in regard to my behaviour; no assembly, no card-playing, (bad place for Deake), no this, no that, in short any thing bordering upon levity, to be guilty of, should be look’d upon as a monster – even shooting, they would peswade me is not altogether clever in my situation, but shoot I do, & shoot I will, which we have in great plenty, snipes, partridge & cocks – so talk they may, & talk to eternity; Bob wont care ...”

The second letter here, dated 12 February 1761, reports on the arrival in Charleston of one of Smith’s old friends: “I shall give you the whole history of Charles Brown, who is not with us in Carolina, he arrived here from the Jerseys, in December 1760, as Lieut. of the Independents – they are sent to humble the Indians, who have committed most unheard of cruelties upon our back settlers ... who would ever have thought Dame Fortune should kick him into America – He really looks fierce in buff – something of the Falstaff ... Poor devil, I know not how this fighting scheme will agree with him, he marches next month & after 60 miles - a wide wilderness presents itself ever after – Pine trees must be his only meditation and fear of being scalpt his only dread – an enemy destitute of all humanity continually alarming ...”



ANGLICAN MISSIONARY IN SOUTH CAROLINA

34. GUY, William. [Autograph letter signed, addressed to London, to the secretary of the Society for the propagation of the Gospel, reporting on the state of the Anglican ministry in South Carolina in the aftermath of the Yamasee War.]

“So.[uth] Carolina Charles Town”, 17 March 1717. Autograph letter signed, ink on paper. Folio (20.5 x 32cm) [2] pages on bifolium, recto of second leaf with manuscript address panel, postal markings including Bishop mark “24/IV”, some imperceptible strengthening along old folds, very good.

Rev. William Guy (d.1751) was sent to South Carolina as an Anglican missionary in 1713 by the Society for the propagation of the Gospel. He was forced to flee his first parish, St. Helena’s, on account of the tumult caused by the Yamasee War, many frontier colonists being killed in the conflict which ran from 1715 to 1717. This autograph letter finds Guy reporting to his superiors in London from Charles Town (now Charleston), to where many colonists fled despite dwindling supplies of food:

“In my last ... I inform’d you of my embarking aboard a sloop in order to repair to the Cure of Naragansett, & the reason of my not proceeding in my voiage was owing ... to my being but just recover’d from a violent fitt of the fever & ague ... I look upon it as a wonderfull providence that I return’d to Charles Town, for the sloop, no sooner being arriv’d upon the coast of Rhode Island whither she was bound, but was driven by a violent storm to Barbados, and all the people like to have been lost. I acquainted you also with the death of the Revd. Mr. Whitehead ... My brethren being of opinion that this town, the metropolis of this province, ought by no means to be left destitute ... and there being two other vacant parishes – St. John’s & St. Andrew’s, have impotun’d me to stay and officiate in town, whilst the Rev.d Mr. Bull, Mr. Jones, & Mr. Hasel, will endeav.[ou]r sometimes to supply ... the other vacant cures: Dr. Le Jeau having for some time been so much indispos’d that he is scarce able to perform the duties of his Holy function in his own parish ... if this town should be left destitute of a minister, it might be very detrimental to the Church & the Dissenters have an opportunity to gain ground, which hitherto, God be thanked, they have not ... If the Honble Society shall think it proper for me to repair to Naragansett, I shall very willingly obey ...”

Guy did travel on to Narragansett, however he did not remain there long, returning to South Carolina where he ministered at the parish of St. Andrew’s, in which post he remained from 1718 until his death in 1750.

Mt Hermon Jamaica
June 19th 1849.

My Dear Brother,

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

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

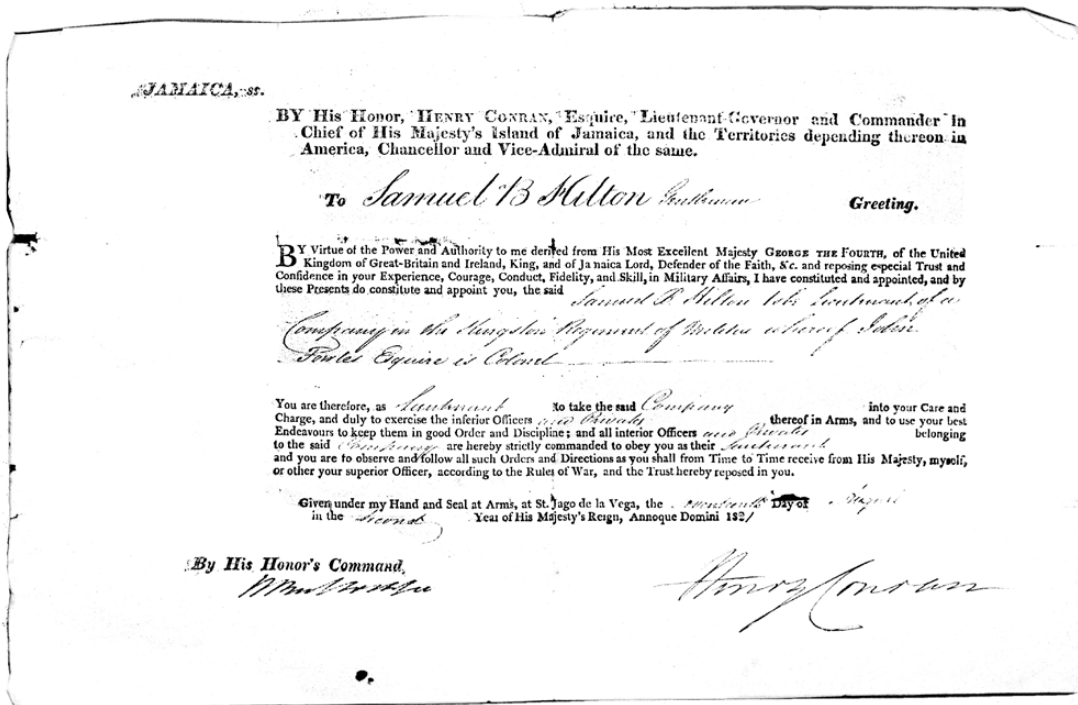
On discharging Mr I. I fully expected that I should be compelled by the failing resources of both churches to do without an assistant by giving half of my time to each. But hearing that Mr Tunley was about to leave the Island I wrote to him to become my helper and take charge of the school at Mt. Nebo.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

BAPTIST MISSIONARY WRITES FROM JAMAICA

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

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

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



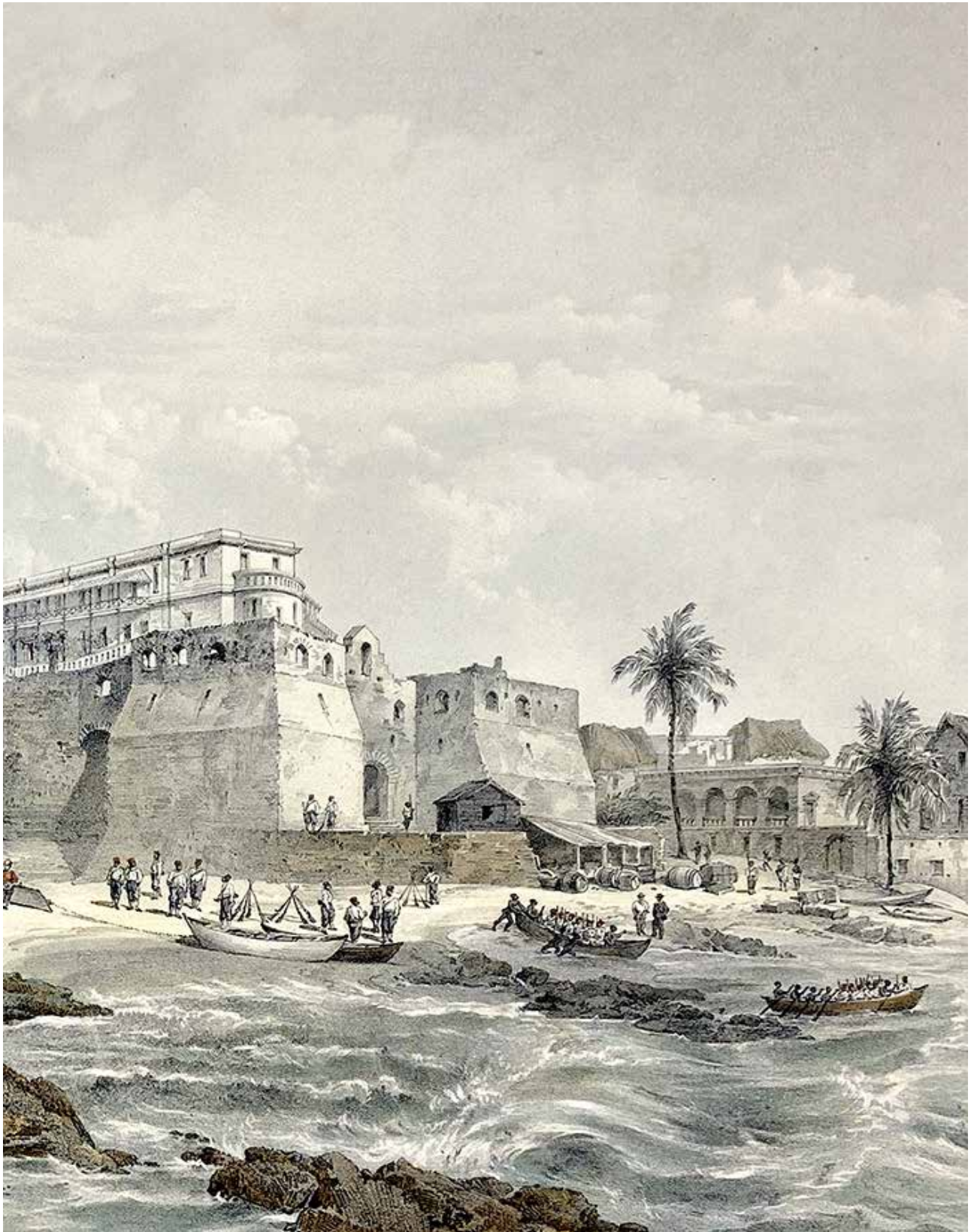
LIEUTENANT IN THE JAMAICAN MILITIA

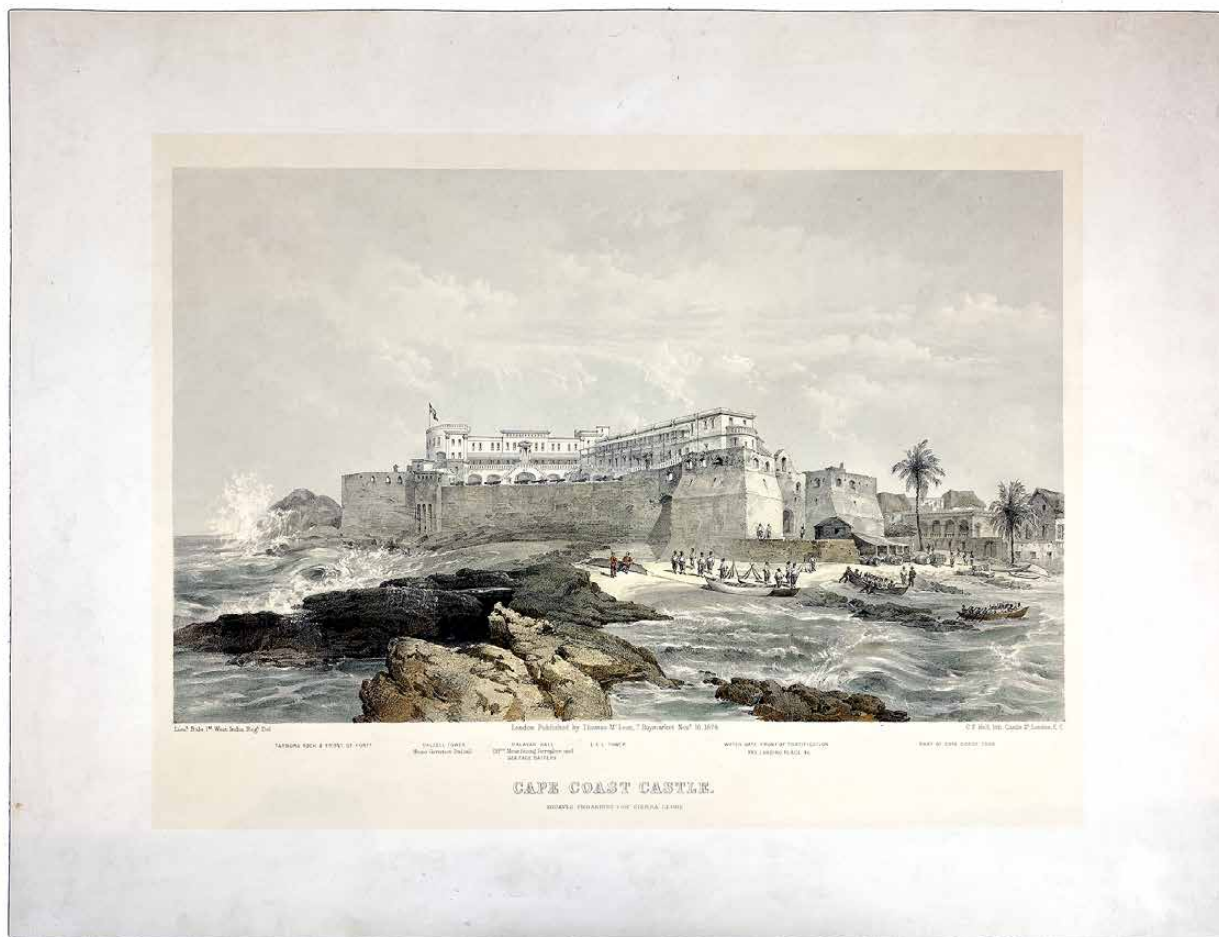
36. [JAMAICA.] [Commission issued by Henry Conran, "Lieutenant-governor and commander in chief of his Majesty's island of Jamaica", appointing Samuel B. Hilton gentleman "to be lieutenant of a company in the Kingston regiment of militia whereof John Fowles Esquire is colonel?"]

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

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

£250





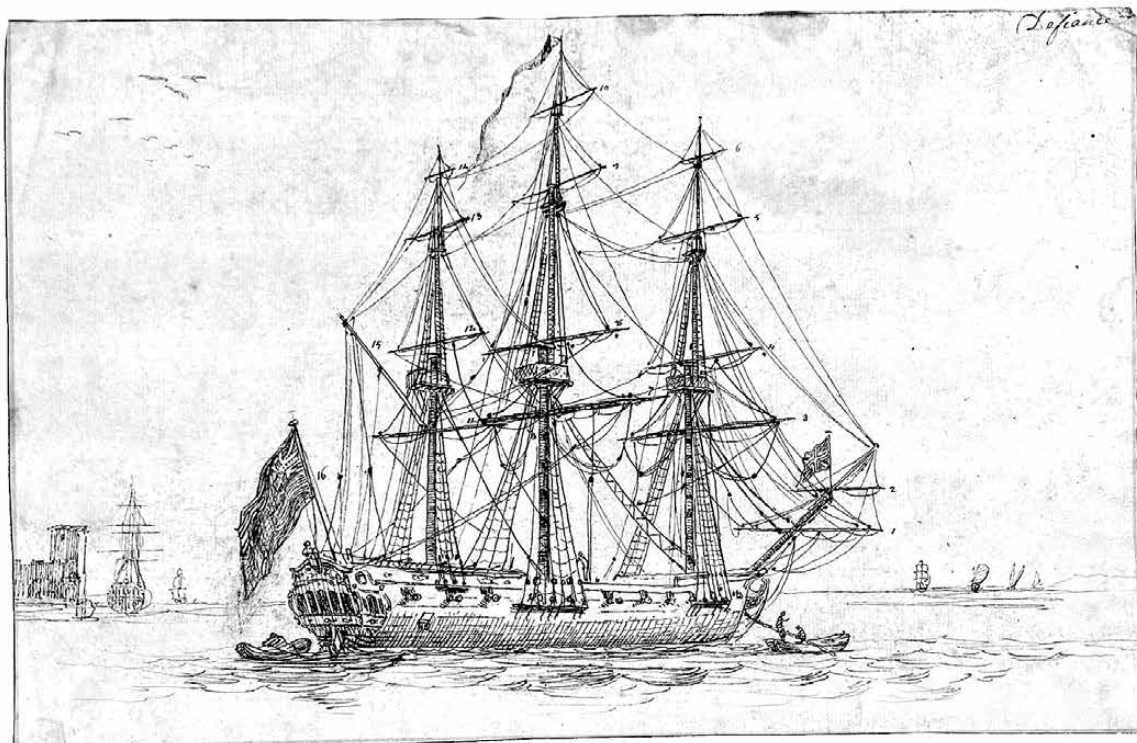
WEST AFRICAN SLAVE FORT - CAPE COAST CASTLE

37. [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



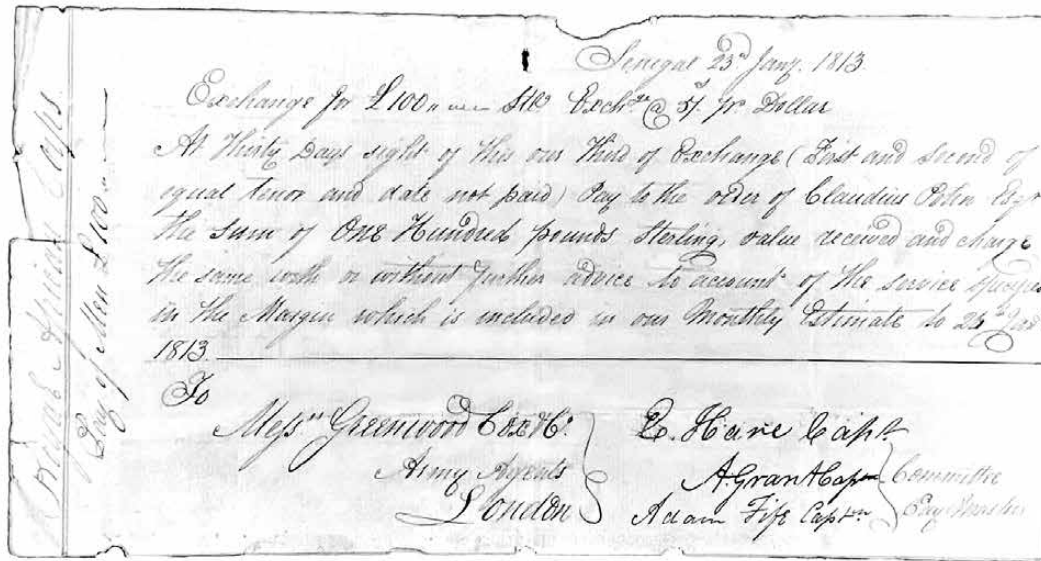
SLAVE SHIPS MOORED OFF WEST AFRICA

38. [SLAVE TRADE.] *Defiance*.

[England, c.1800.] Drawing, ink on single sheet of laid paper (approx. 25.5 x 16.5cm) contemporary ink manuscript inscription "*Defiance*" in upper right corner, rigging with contemporary numbering, a few marginal stains, very good.

Depicting a slave ship moored off the West African coast, this merchant vessel can be identified by the contemporary inscription: "*Defiance*" penned in one corner. Launched in Hamburg in 1790 it sailed from Liverpool between 1795 and 1800, making three slaving voyages in the triangular trade between Europe, Africa and the West Indies. In the first voyage (1795/1797), bound for the Bight of Benin, 401 enslaved Africans were taken from Lamo River and Cape Coast Castle and delivered to Tobago. The second voyage (1797/1798) from Gravesend, transported 409 enslaved Africans from Cape Lahou, Keta, and Cape Coast Castle to Barbados. The third voyage (1799/1800), around which time this drawing must have been made, sailed from Liverpool arriving via Demerara at Kingston, Jamaica with 401 slaves. The drawing, probably intended as a record of the rigging scheme due to the numbered annotations, shows the vessel's ensign and 12 cannons, this configuration dating specifically to the year 1800. In the distance another slaver is moored opposite the outermost turret of Cape Coast Castle, on the Gold Coast of West Africa (now Ghana). This terrible edifice was constructed by European traders to harbour enslaved Africans before they were loaded onto ships and sold in the Americas, especially the Caribbean. An arch traced next to the tower suggests the infamous "Gate of no return", through which all the enslaved passed before crossing the Atlantic. A rare visual record of this dismal coastline.

£750



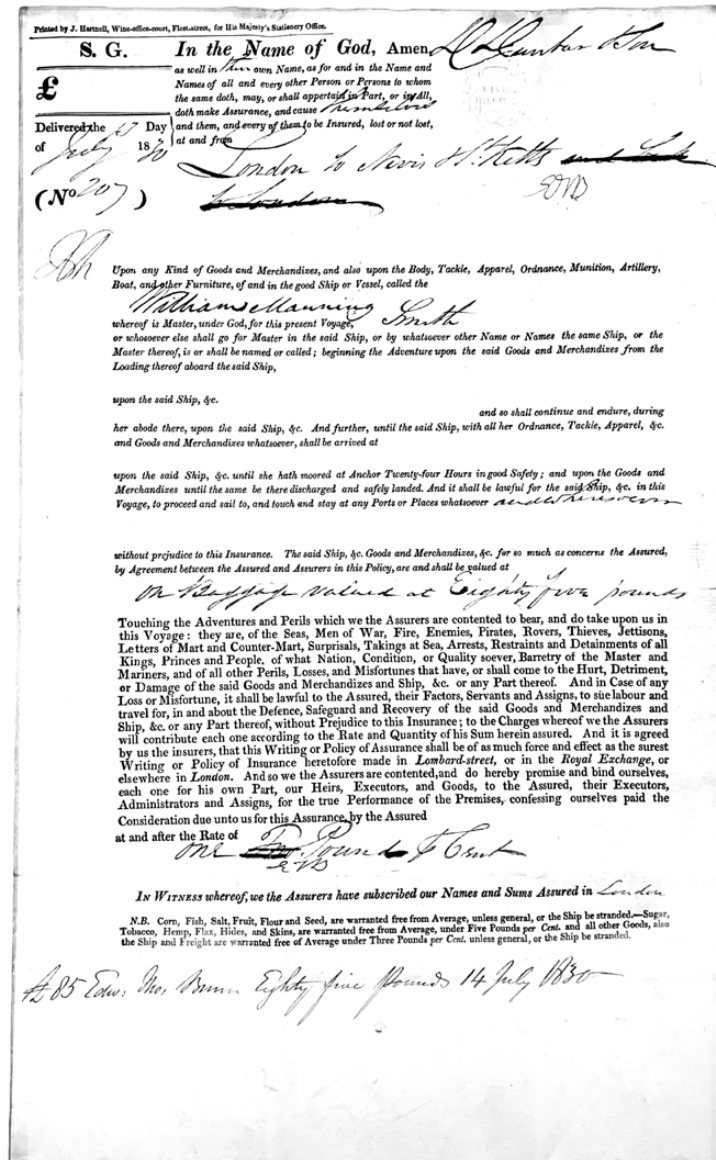
ROYAL AFRICAN CORPS IN SENEGAL

39. [ROYAL AFRICAN CORPS.] [Bill of exchange on Messrs. Greenwood Cox & Co., army agents, London, for £100, to Claudius Potin, being reimbursement for pay to soldiers of the Royal African Corps in Senegal,]

Senegal, 23 July 1813. Manuscript bill of exchange, ink on single sheet of paper (approx. 26 x 13cm) signed off at foot by "E. Hare capt. A. Grant capt. Adam Fife captn." a few small marginal tears, old folds, very good.

The Royal African Corps, founded in 1804, had been raised originally as Fraser's Corps of Infantry in 1800 in order to defend the island of Goree in Senegal in West Africa, in particular against French depredation. This was a penal battalion consisting of deserters, condemned men from the prison hulks and some African soldiers, in particular freed slaves. Long an important hub of the slave trade, by the end of the eighteenth century Goree was a significant mercantile centre for trading soft commodities including peanuts and gum arabic.

£250

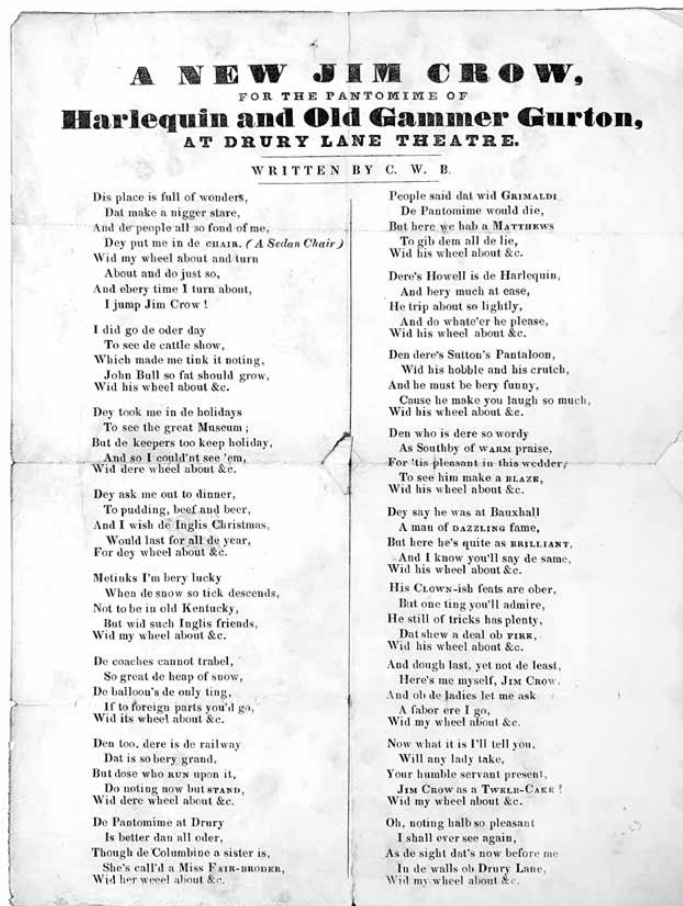


SAILING FOR NEVIS & ST. KITTS – MARITIME INSURANCE POLICY

40. [H. HUNTER & SON.] [Maritime insurance policy to Edward Thomas Brown sailing on the William Manning from London to Nevis & St. Kitts.] London, 14 July 1830. Printed certificate (24 x 28cm) [1] page on bifolium of thick laid paper, completed in manuscript, docket title to verso of second leaf, old folds, very good.

Sailing to the West Indies from London, Edward Thomas Brown is recorded here on 14 July 1830 insuring his baggage for £85 on a voyage on the ship William Manning bound for the islands of Nevis and St. Kitts. The pre-printed insurance form offers details of the policy: “touching the adventures and perils which we the assurers are content to bear, and do take upon us in this voyage: they are, of the seas, men of war, fire, enemies, pirates, rovers, thieves jettisons, letters of mart and counter-mart, surprisals, takings at sea, arrests, restraints ...”

£250



**AMERICAN BLACKFACE SONG ADAPTED FOR DRURY LANE
PANTOMIME**

41. [RICE, Thomas Dartmouth.] A new Jim Crow, for the pantomime of Harlequin and Old Gammer Gurton, at Drury Lane Theatre. Written by C.W.B.

[London, c.1836.] Handbill (approx. 21 x 27.5cm) a few small tears along old folds, some negligible dustmarking, very good.

The Christmas pantomime *Harlequin and Old Gammer Gurton* opened at London's Drury Lane Theatre on 26 December 1836. This printed song, composed by the anonymous C.W.B. is related to the craze for the blackface Jim Crow character, a trickster drawn from the folklore of African-American enslaved labourers. This popularity had been precipitated by the American performer Thomas Dartmouth Rice (1808-1860) who visited London in 1836. The text of this song sheet is written in imitation of what presumably was then considered to be a phonetic representation of African American vernacular speech, with the lyrics of one of Rice's songs mingled with references to actors in the aforementioned Drury Lane pantomime. One example here is mention of "Miss Fair-Broder", referencing the character Columbine being played by the actress Sarah Fairbrother (1814-1890), sometime mistress of Prince George, Duke of Cambridge (1819-1904).

A rare and ephemeral survival: no example traced in OCLC or elsewhere.

£450



THEATRE ROYAL NOTTINGHAM

Lessee, **Mr. FRANK MUSGRAVE.**

Powerful attraction for the
LAST 2 NIGHTS OF THE SEASON.
FRIDAY, MAY 24th, FOR THE
BENEFIT OF MR. BRANDON ELLIS

The Performances will commence with BOUCICAULT'S great sensational Drama, in 4 Acts,
THE OCTOROON
OR, LIFE IN LOUISIANA.

The Scene is laid in the Delta of the Mississippi River, on the Plantation of Terrebonne. Time—The Present Day.

CHARACTERS.

George Peyton (Mr. Peyton's Nephew, educated in Europe, and just returned home) ...	Mr. B. BOLYEN
Jack M'Clusky (Nephew of Peyton, but more owner of one half of the Estate) ...	Mr. JAMES ELMORE
Miss Scudder (a Yankee from Massachusetts, now Governor of Terrebonne, great an improvement and inventor, seen a Photographic Apparatus; and born a little of everything generally) ...	Mr. BRANDON ELLIS
Peter (an "Old French," once the late Judge's body servant, but now too old to work as such) ...	Mr. F. MARSHALL
Bartholomew (a Planter, Yeoman, and Old Friend of the Peyton's) ...	Mr. C. F. MARSHALL
Lafayette (a Fish Trawler) ...	Mr. B. BOLYEN
Paul (a Yellow Boy, a favorite of the late Judge, and so allowed to do much as he likes) ...	Miss ADA COATES
John (Captain of the "Magician" Steamer) ...	Mr. G. A. FOOTE
Colonel Plantation (an American and Slave Salesman) ...	Mr. F. MARSHALL
John (Governor of Young Queen's Vessel) ...	Miss TOON
Callan (an Overseer) ...	Mr. BRANDON
Dickens (a Planter) ...	Mr. ARDFOUR
John (a Slave) ...	Mr. FRANCIS
Whitey (the Indian Chief of the Lagoon Tribe) ...	Mr. H. SIMMS
Miss Peyton (of Terrebonne Plantation, in the Antislavery, Widow of the late Judge Peyton) ...	Miss BENNETT
Joe (an Overseer of the late, the Natural Child of the late Judge by a Quadroon Slave) ...	Miss ANNIE MORTON
Tom (a Planter (only daughter and daughter in Europe, a Southern Belle) ...	Miss ANNIE MORTON
Oran (a Yellow Boy, a Slave) ...	Miss THOMPSON
John (the Cook, a Slave) ...	Miss ALLOP
Minda (a Quadroon Slave) ...	Miss GUNN

Planted, Slaves, Dead Heads, &c.

Act 1.—Plantation of Terrebonne. Act 2.—The Lumber Shed.
Act 3.—The Slave Sale. Act 4.—The Lynch Trial. The Ship on Fire.

To conclude with the highly successful Burlesque of

PARIS

OR, VIVE L'EMPIERE.
SCENERY BY MR. RYAN.
Messieurs Celestials,

Jupiter, King of the Gods—the ever Juvenile	Miss ANNIE MORTON
Mars, the Royal Tiger	Miss EMILY SCOTT
Mars, General of the Forces	By HEATON
Apollo, President of the Royal Academy of Music, Fine Arts, and Post Laureate in Olympus	Miss ADAM
Cupid, an Old Love	Mr. G. ARDFOUR

Madame Celestials.

John, Queen of the Gods and Goddesses	Miss HILDA VAUGHAN
Venus, the Saint	Miss FANNIE ANSTIE
Minerva, the Goddess of Literary Warfare	Miss ADA COATES

Demi Gods—the solid middle class.

Cerberus (the genuine sort of Devils and Devils, and half brother of the beautiful Helen)	Mr. H. SIMMS
Philo (the genuine sort of Devils and Devils, and half brother of the beautiful Helen)	Mr. B. BOLYEN
Oran, Master O'Ryan, the only Irish Constabulary	Mr. G. A. FOOTE
Gayrude	Miss THOMPSON

Demi Goddesses—most respectable.

Frank	Miss KIRBY
Miss, Ladies Maid to the Goddesses	Miss ANDERSON

An Ordinary Mortal

An Extraordinary Mortal

Mr. F. MARSHALL

Paris, known by the Parents of Men to be an Excellent of the "Singular Style," and C.M. of the "Daily Dog Club" ... Miss FANNY LEWIS

Special Programme for Saturday, May 25th, the LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON, the Performance will commence with the great sensational Drama,
THE OCTOROON,
See Cast of Characters above, and conclude with the celebrated Drama, in 3 Acts, entitled—
JACK SHEPPARD

Mr. Wood	Mr. C. F. MARSHALL
Jack Sheppard	Miss ANNIE MORTON
Jonathan Wild	Mr. JAMES ELMORE
Dickens	Mr. F. MARSHALL
Thomas Darnell	Mr. B. BOLYEN
Sir Rowland Trenchard	Mr. H. SIMMS
Mr. Tomstone	Mr. G. A. FOOTE
Abraham Mendoc	Mr. G. ARDFOUR
Quill Arnold	Mr. FRANCIS
Whitford	Miss BENNETT
Mrs. Wood	Miss HILDA VAUGHAN
Whitford	Miss TOON
Paul Miggins	Miss ADAM
Edgeworth Bone	Miss THOMPSON
Dickens	Miss THOMPSON

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

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

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

DOORS OPEN AT SEVEN, COMMENCE AT HALF-PAST SEVEN.
CHILDREN IN ARMS NOT ADMITTED.

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

Second Price at Home (clock to Dress Circle Stalls, Dress Circle, Upper Circle, and Orchestra Stalls.)

BOX PLAN OPEN AT MR. R. B. EARLE'S, 3, MARKET STREET, LONG ROW.
Acting Manager and Treasurer, Mr. J. C. MUSGRAVE
STAFFORD & CO., PRINTERS, NOTTINGHAM.

VICTORIAN SLAVERY PLAY SET IN LOUISIANA

42. [BOUCICAULT, Dion.] New Theatre Royal Nottingham ... Friday, May 24th. ... the performance will commence with Boucicault's great sensational drama, in 4 acts, The octoroon of, Life in Louisiana ... Nottingham, Stafford & Co. [1872.] Playbill, printed in blue ink. Oblong folio (approx. 51 x 38cm) ink annotation indicating date: [18]"/72", a few areas of foxing, light wear along old folds.

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

£450

FOSTER'S THEATRE
Centre Street.
JOSEPH C. FOSTER, - - Sole Manager and Lessee.

Boxes and Parquet, 50 cts. Gallery, 25 cts. Private Boxes, 85¢ Single seats (to Private Boxes) 21
Doors open in Future at HALF PAST 7.—Performances to commence at 8 o'clock, precisely

WONDER!
is in EVERYBODY'S MIND, to KNOW HOW NOVELTIES OF SUCH
Beauty, Gorgeousness and Sterling Worth!
Can be produced in such rapid Succession!
ANSWER,
UNTRING INDUSTRY IS OUR MOTTO!

First Night of the Revue
EQUESTRIAN DRAMA
OF THE
SWAMP FOX
In which the Celebrated
BLACK MARE REINDEER!
Will appear, and with her Mate perform much good service in the name of
AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE
Mr. Chas. Foster, - - - as - - - Sergeant Macdonald.
On Wednesday Eve'g, July 20, 1853,
Will be presented the Grand Equestrian Drama in 3 Acts, entitled the
SWAMP FOX
Or, Marion and his Merry Men of '76

General Marion,..... Mr. McMillan | Henry..... Mr. Murphy
SERGEANT MACDONALD,..... Mr. CHAS. FOSTER | Colonel Maudslayi,..... Mr. Farnley
Cady,..... Mr. W. Johnson | Colonel Tulliam,..... Mr. Stone
Jed Malburn,..... Mr. MARK SMITH | Corporal Jones,..... Mr. Brady
Cady,..... Mr. O'Connell | Black,..... Mr. Morrison
Ezek,..... Mr. Bernard | Sergeant Fish,..... Mr. Wilson
Ezek,..... Mr. O'Connell | Henry,..... Mr. O'Brien
Sergeant Jasper,..... Mr. Bonfield | Sharpshooters,..... Miss Dyer
Captain Henry,..... Mr. Graham | Fully,..... Mrs. Bennett
Sappers, Hatters, Maitin's Men, Farmers, &c., by a Host of Amateurs.

Zindel - - - - - by the Celebrated Black Mare, Reindeer.
In the course of the Piece, will be introduced
MARION'S FARM, with CORN HUSKING JIG.
The Popular Feeding. The Trade. The Preparation. The departure of America's Sons to fight for
THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM!
BATTLE OF FORT MOULTRIE.
Bravery of Sergeant Jasper. The Stars and Stripes again floating on her glorious Flag Staff. Discouragement of the British Fleet. A Britishman's Courage. Richardson obtains the Horse Zindel, the Overcoat and Pants, from Colonel the Tory Insulper.
DISMAL SWAMP!
Marion invites the British Officer to Dinner. A well known picture. Parleton's Recompense. Cruelty to American Prisoners. SPA SWORDS.
Gallantry of Macdonald and His Horse!
Punishment of the Detested Maudslayi. The English Soldier again Fails. An Unexpected Triumph. The House of the Tory Insulper. In the moment of triumphant treasury, Macdonald rises off with the wronged American Family. The Slave Horse and the David Daughler.
The Scotchman and his Horse Leap every Barrier!
Cady, the Nigger turns Britisher.
MARION'S ESCAPE ON THE NOBLE HORSE.
Terrible Events. Cady attends the American Editors. Bravery rewarded. **THE SWAMP FIGHT.** Macdonald and his Horse dash up the Rocks, and the Firing of Soldiers.
Desperate Battle!
AND TRIUMPH OF THE AMERICAN ARMS.
Grand Pas Seul. - - - - - Miss Walsgrave.
Comic Dance. - - - - - Mr. W. Wood.

The Performances will COMMENCE with the NEW FARCE of
BETSEY BAKER!
Mr. Maudslayi Maudslayi,..... Mr. Bernard | Mr. O'Connell,..... Mr. Bonfield
Mr. Maudslayi,..... Mr. McMillan | Betty Baker, (with Songs),..... Mrs. Bennett

In Release—the Grand Equestrian Drama of
PUTNAM, AND MAZEPPA.
Gray, Beardsley, Spear & Co., Printers, Plain Dealer Office, Cleveland.

THE SWAMP FOX AMERICAN WAR DRAMA - EARLY CLEVELAND IMPRINT

45. [FOSTER, Joseph.] Foster's Theatre Centre Street ... On Wednesday ... July 20, 1853, will be presented the grand equestrian drama ... the Swamp Fox or, Marion and his merry men of '76 ... Gray, Beardsley, Spear & Co., printers, Plain Dealer Office, Cleveland. [1853.] Folio (approx. 19 x 60cm) old folds, very good.

A rare survival, this playbill records a performance at Foster's Theatre, Cleveland, Ohio, 20 July 1853 of a "grand equestrian drama" featuring the celebrated "black mare Reindeer" in a staging of The Swamp Fox or, Marion and his Merry Men of '76. First performed in 1848, this play celebrated the exploits of the Patriot Brigadier General Francis Marion (1732-1795) of the Continental Army, famed as a early innovator in guerilla warfare for terrorising British Loyalist forces in the South in the American War of Independence. The production may have been based on the novella *Marion's men: a romance of the Revolution* (Philadelphia, 1843). Joseph C. Foster (1804-1877) was a Scottish-born American theatre manager from a circus background, explaining the equestrian angle here. This broadside can be considered a relatively early imprint from Cleveland, Ohio, given that printing had only started there in 1818 when the first local newspaper was printed.

No similar broadsides for The Swamp Fox located in OCLC.

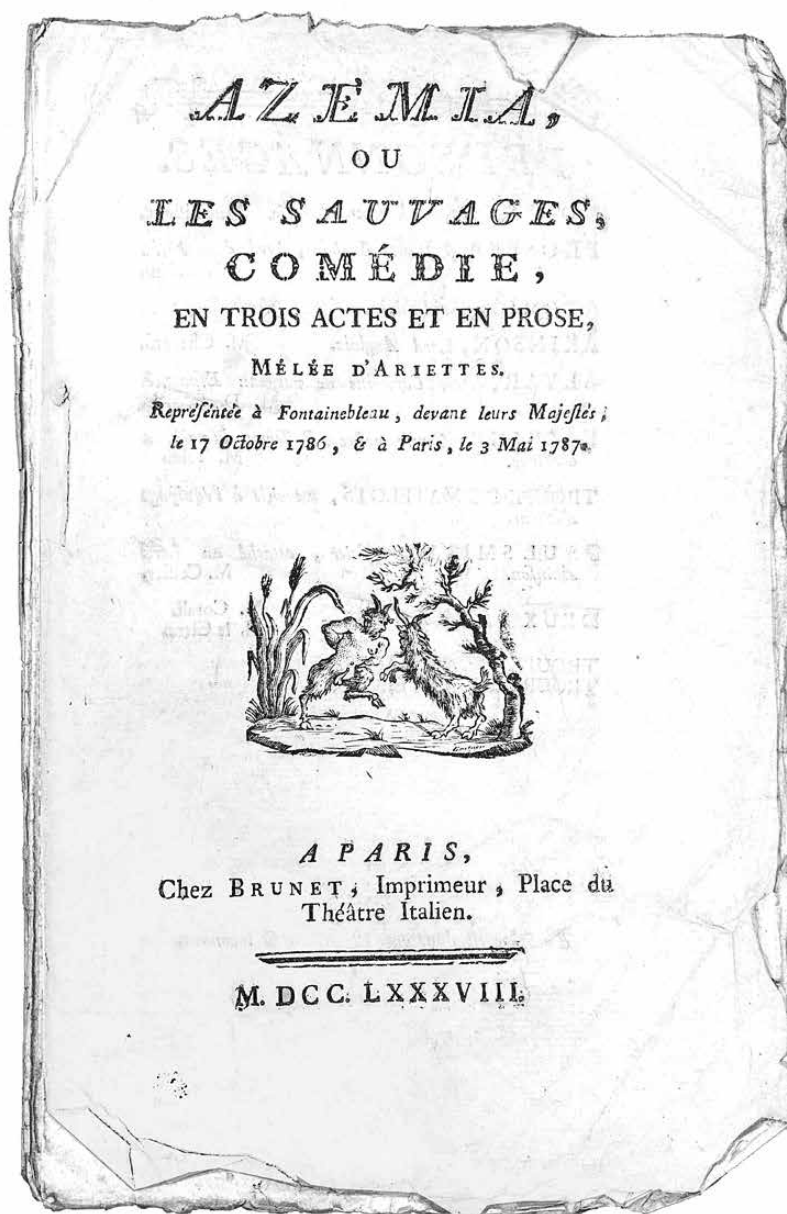


APHRA BEHN'S NATIVE AMERICAN QUEEN ON STAGE

46. [VINCENT, William.] *The Indian Queen*.

[London.] J. Smith ex. W. Vincent fe. [c.1690] Mezzotint on laid paper (sheet 14.9 x 20cm; platemark 14.5 x 19.5cm) a very good impression.

This rare mezzotint by printmaker William Vincent (fl.1680-1700) can be dated to c.1690. Depicting an actress of the late seventeenth century in exotic costume wearing a feathered headdress, it has been identified as a portrait of Anne Bracegirdle (1671-1748), a leading actress on the London stage during the 1690s. This is thought to be a depiction of her in the role of the native American queen Semernia in *The widow ranter* (London, 1690). Penned by the celebrated female playwright Aphra Behn (1640-1689), the play is set in colonial Virginia. The background appears to show a prickly pear. Two putti-like native American attendants are depicted, also with feathered headdresses, one holding a parasol over the queen. See: BL 2010,7081.334. Provenance: Hon. Christopher Lennox-Boyd (1941-2012).

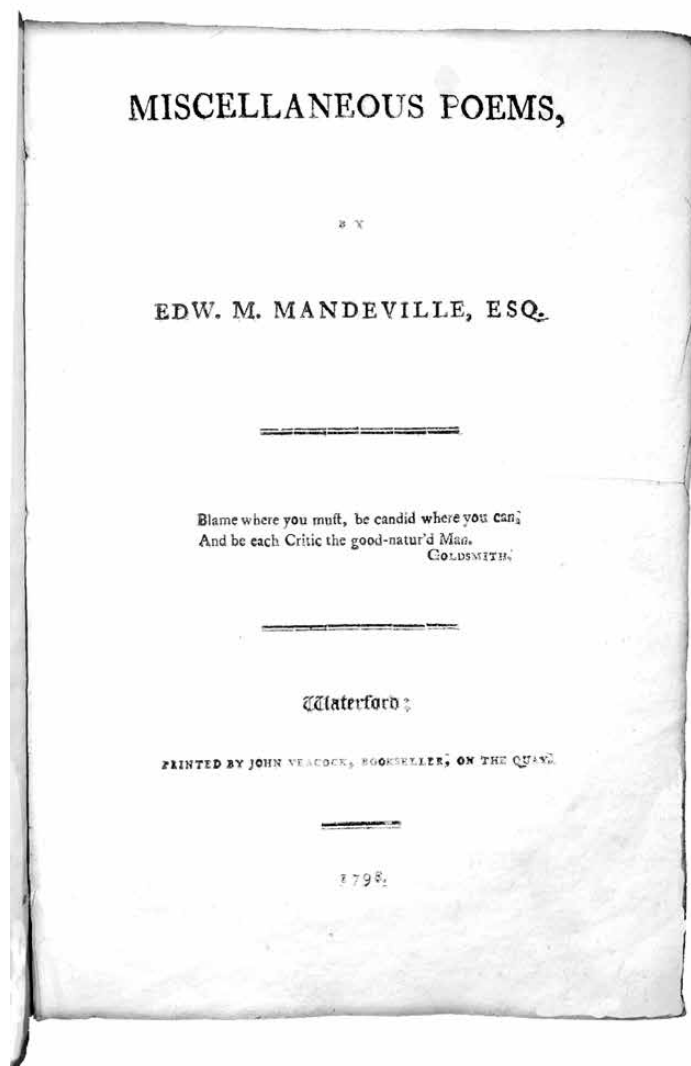


ROBINSONADE OPERA INSPIRED BY PACIFIC EXPLORATION

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

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

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



ABOLITION OF SLAVERY & IRISH THEATRICALS IN VERSE MISCELLANY

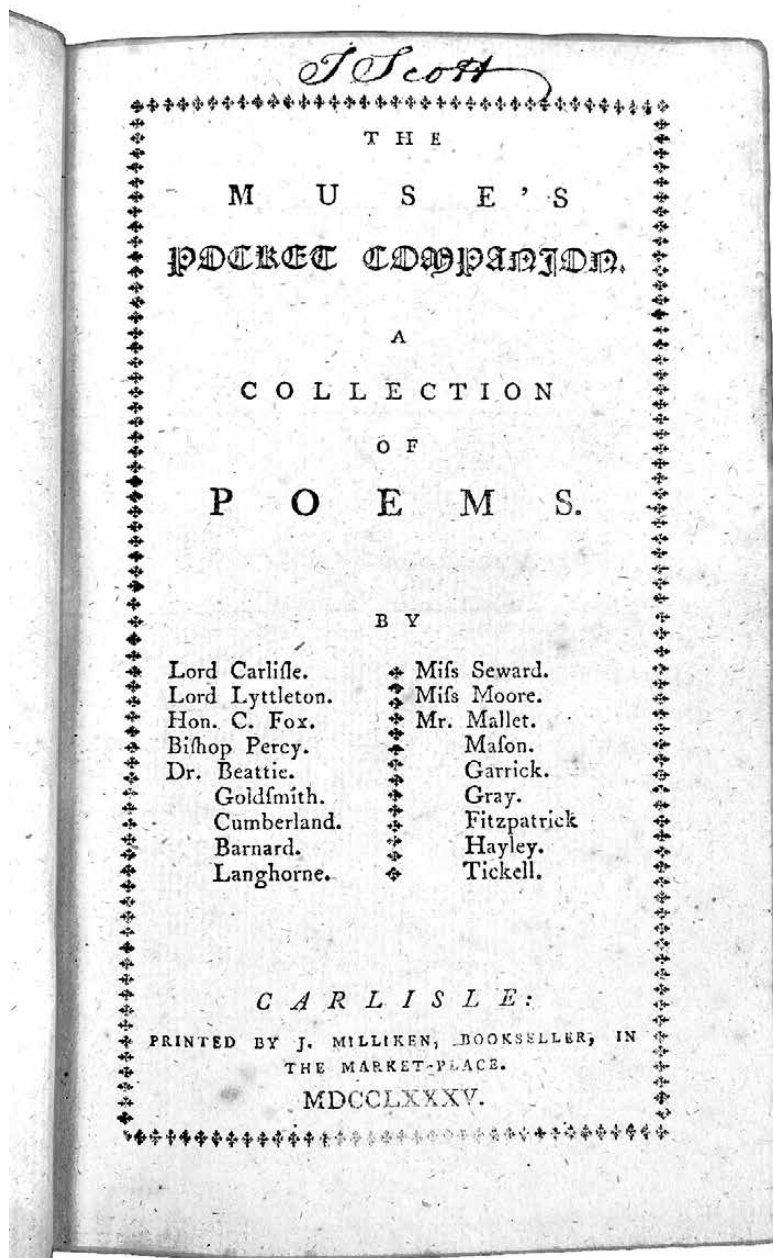
48. MANDEVILLE, Edward M. Miscellaneous poems ...

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

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

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

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

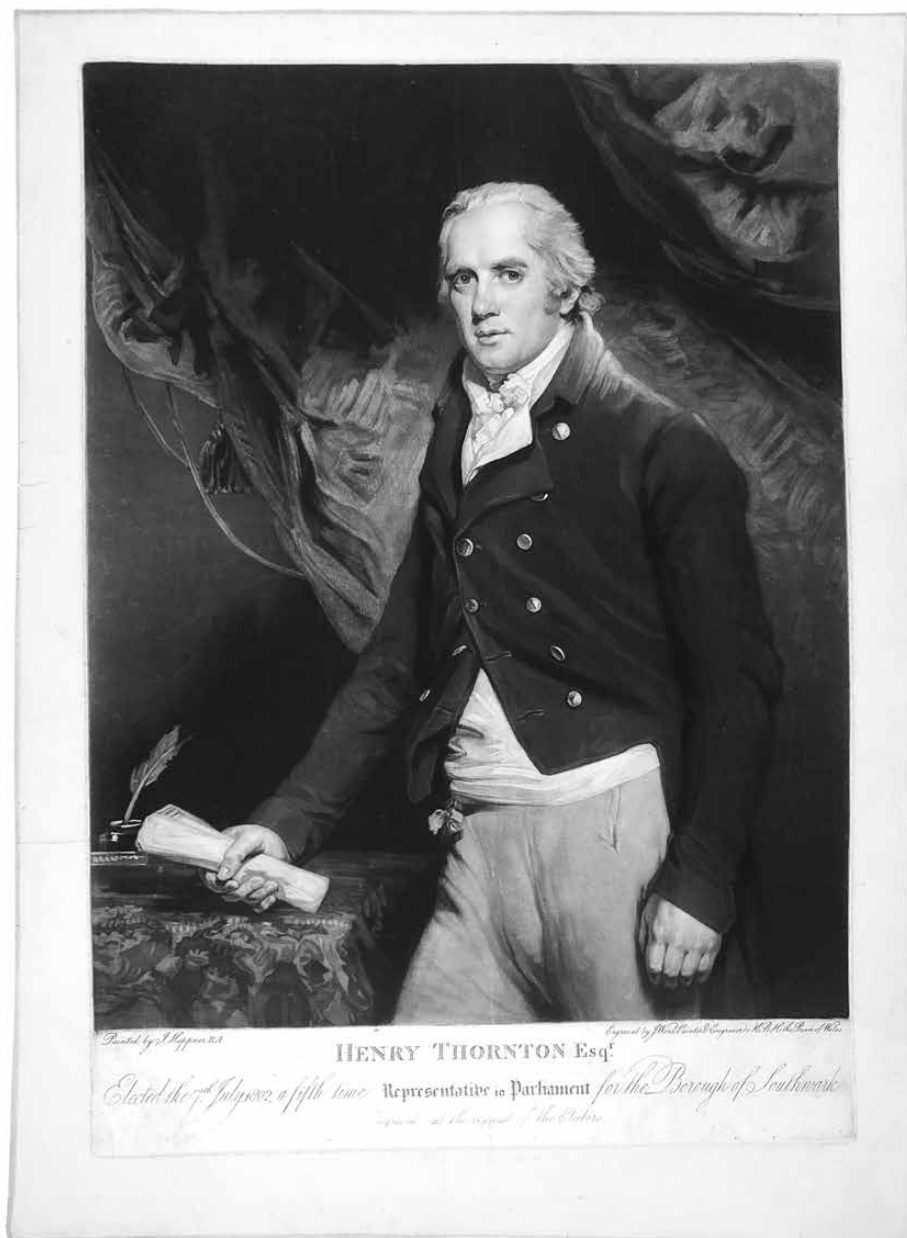


VERSES ON CAPTAIN COOK & JAMAICAN SLAVE REVOLT

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

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

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

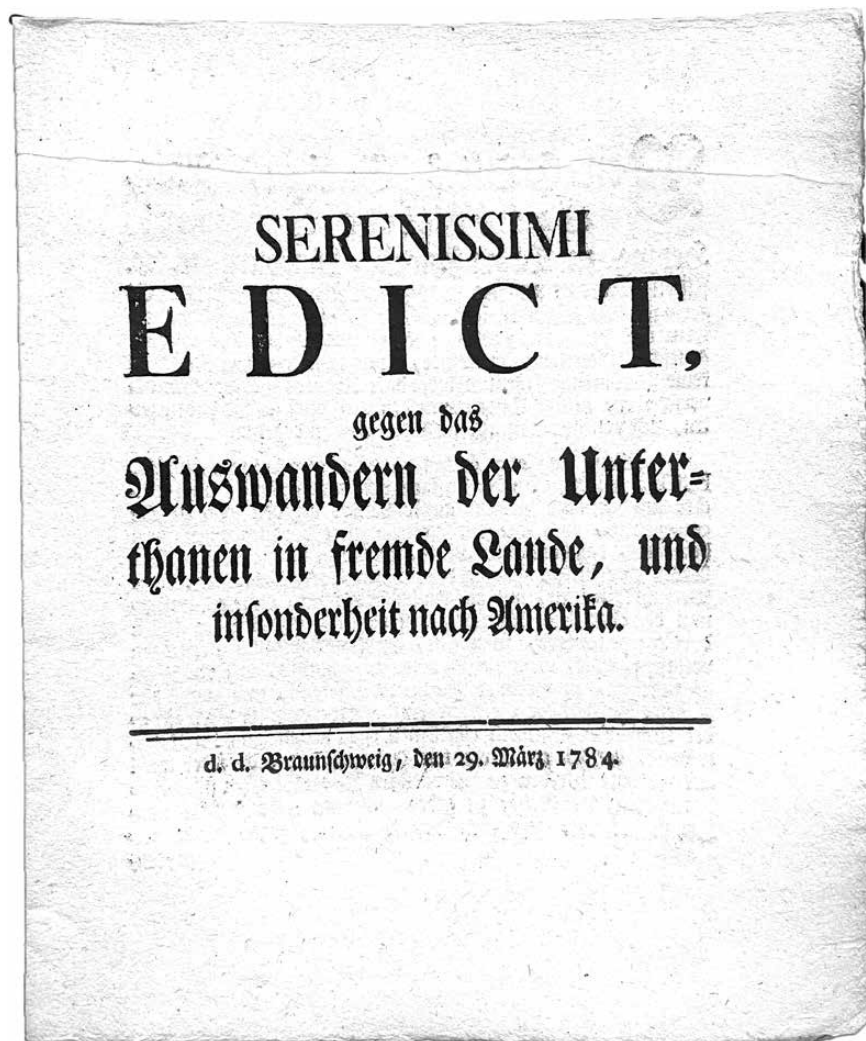


ABOLITIONIST & ECONOMIST - FRIEND & COUSIN OF WILLIAM WILBERFORCE

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

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

£950



EMIGRATION TO NORTH AMERICA PROHIBITED BY GERMAN EDICT

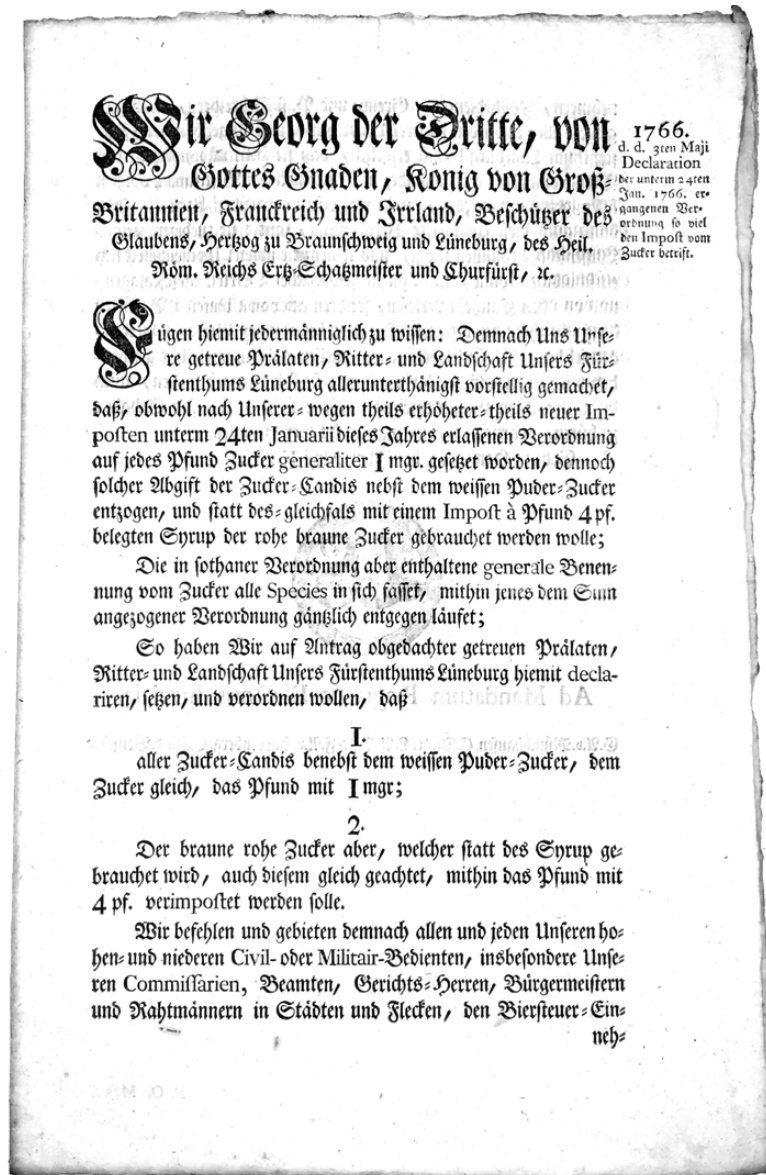
51. Serenissimi Edict, gegen das Auswandern der Unterthanen in fremde Lande, und insonderheit nach Amerika.

Braunschweig, den 29. März 1784. First edition. 4to (17.5 x 21cm) [4]pp. on bifolium, uncut & unbound as issued, very good.

Dated 29 March 1784, this rare printed edict was issued to prohibit emigration from the German duchy of Brunswick to foreign countries, in particular to North America following the end of the American War of Independence in the previous year. Decreed under the authority of Charles William Ferdinand, duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg (1735-1806), the specific prohibition against emigration to America here is thought to have been precipitated by efforts by the industrialist Johann Friedrich Amelung (1741-1798) to recruit German ironworkers and other craftsmen to emigrate from Grünenplan near Brunswick to work at his New Bremen glassworks at Urbana in Frederick County, Maryland. The year 1784 is a significant date in the history of emigration from Germany to America, notable in particular for the foundation of the *Deutsche Gesellschaft* to assist newly-arrived German immigrants in New York.

OCLC lists 3 copies only (Stadtbibliothek Braunschweig; University of Pennsylvania; Clements Library University of Michigan).

£750



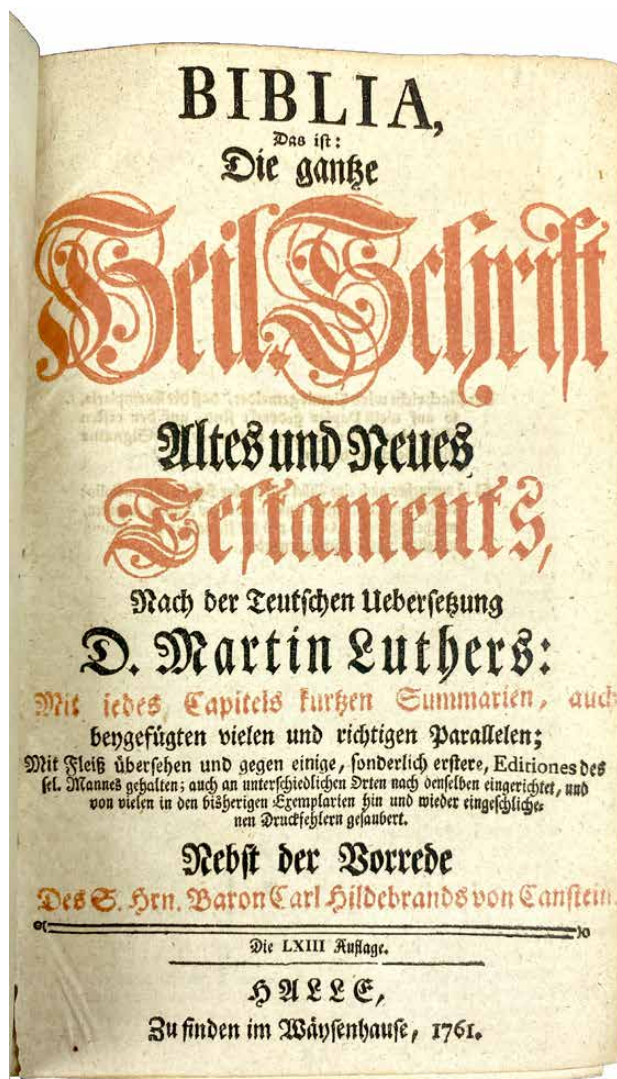
DUTIES ON SUGAR IN GEORGE III'S GERMAN KINGDOM

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

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

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

£450



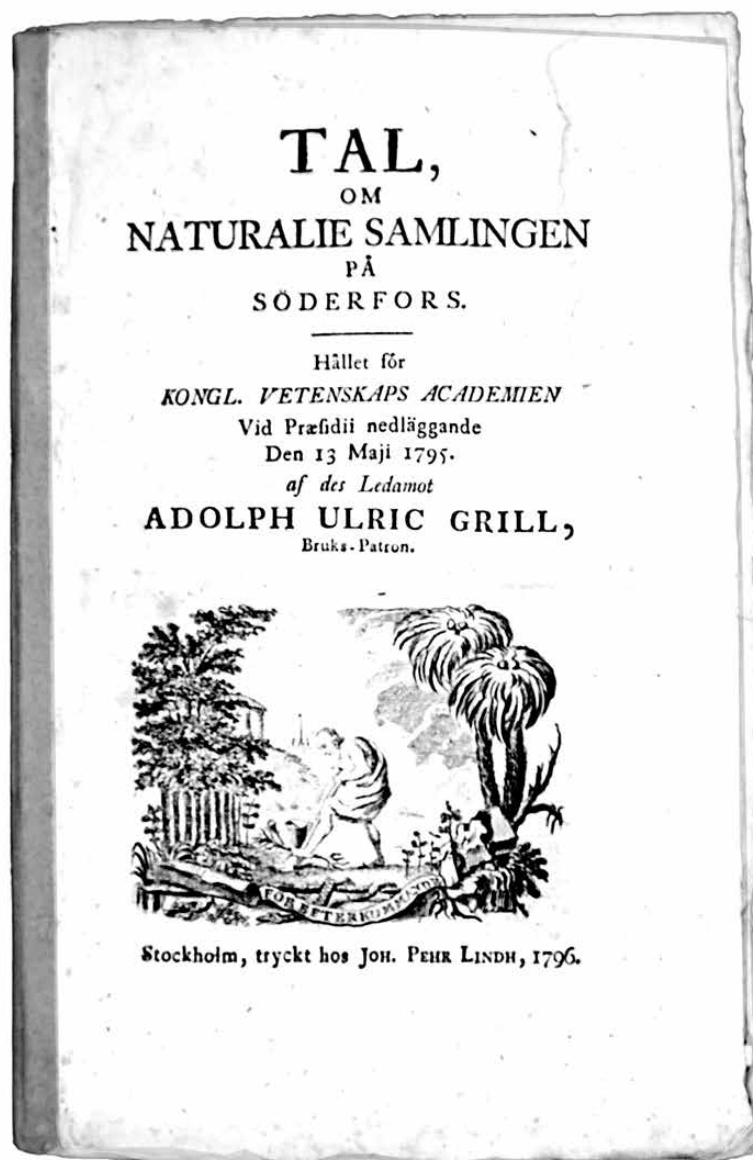
GERMAN PIETIST LUTHERAN BIBLE IN RED MOROCCO

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

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

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

£850



SWEDISH CABINET OF CURIOSITIES

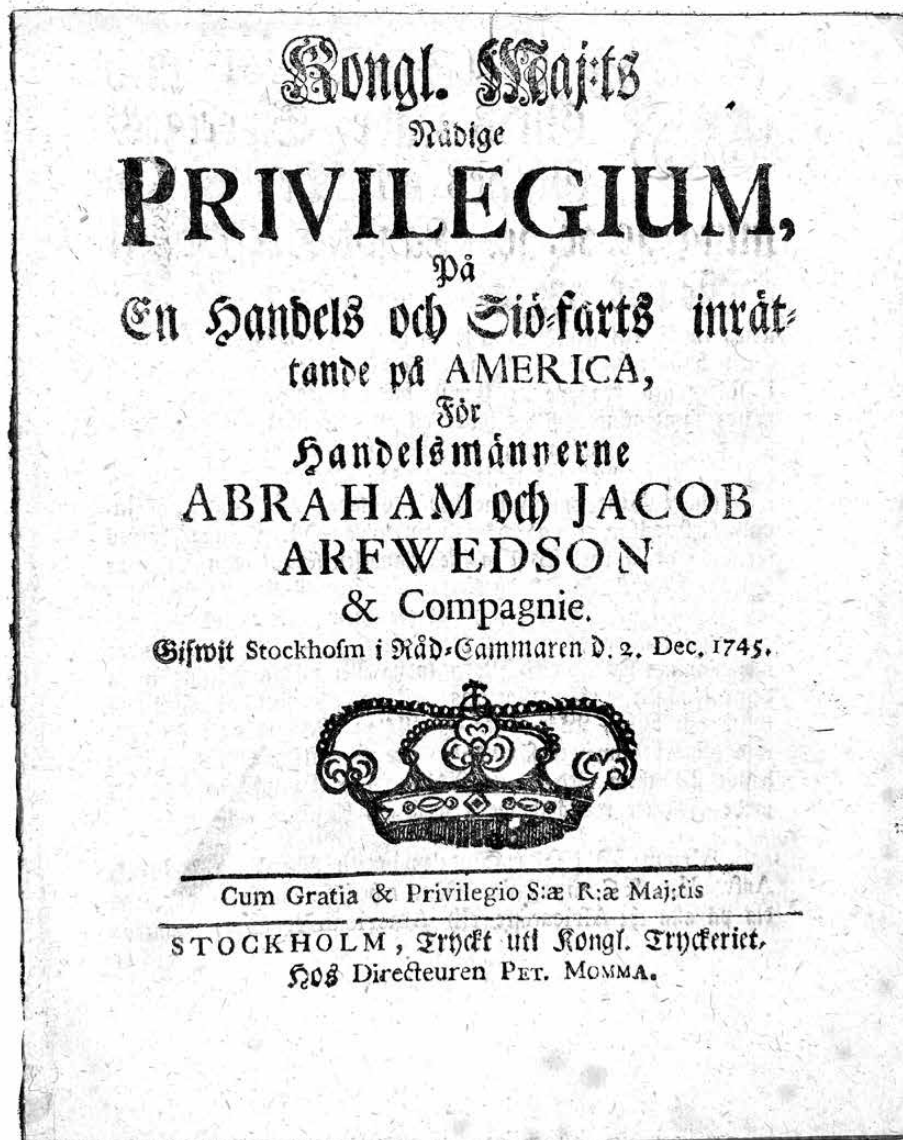
54. GRILL, Adolf Ulric. Tal, om naturalie samlingen på Söderfors. Hållet for Kongl. Vetenskaps Akademien vid præsidiij nedläggande den 13 Maji 1795 ...

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

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

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

£750

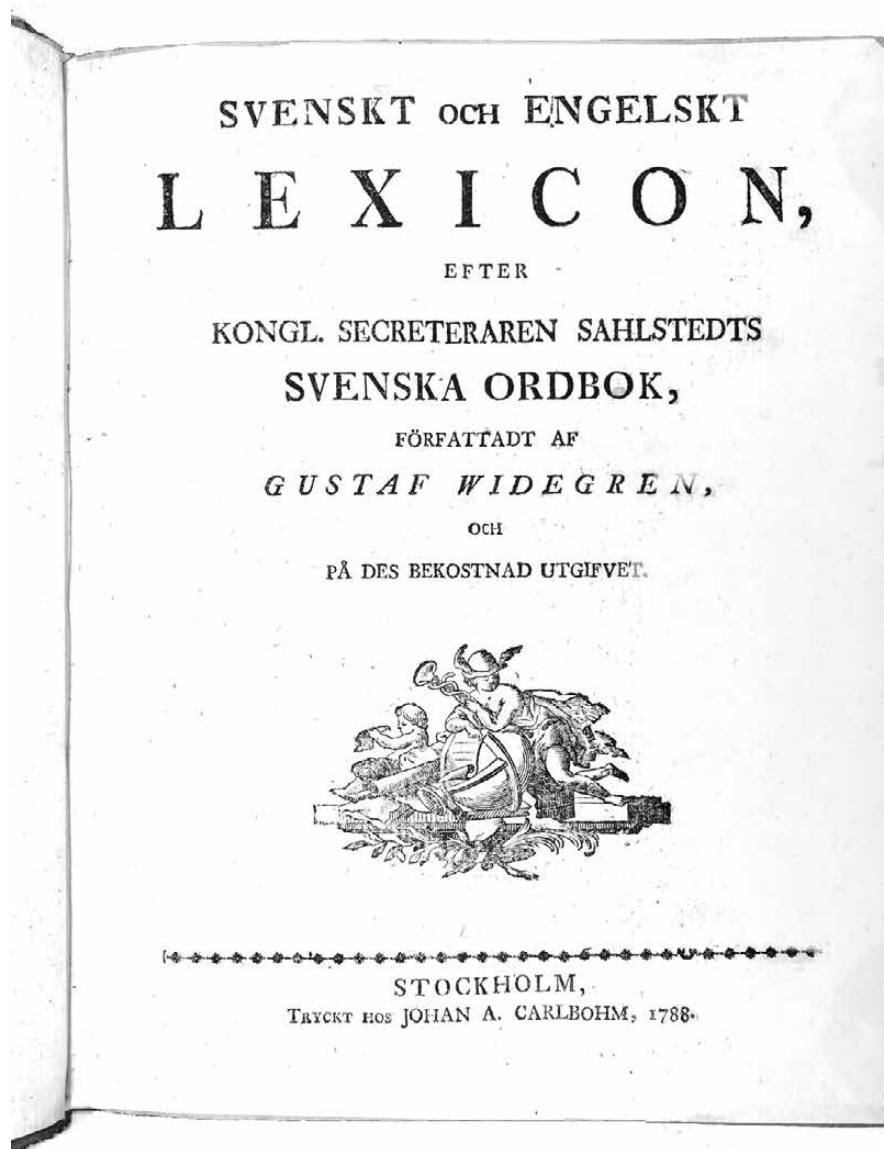


CARIBBEAN TRADING COMPANY PLANNED BY SWEDISH MERCHANTS

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

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



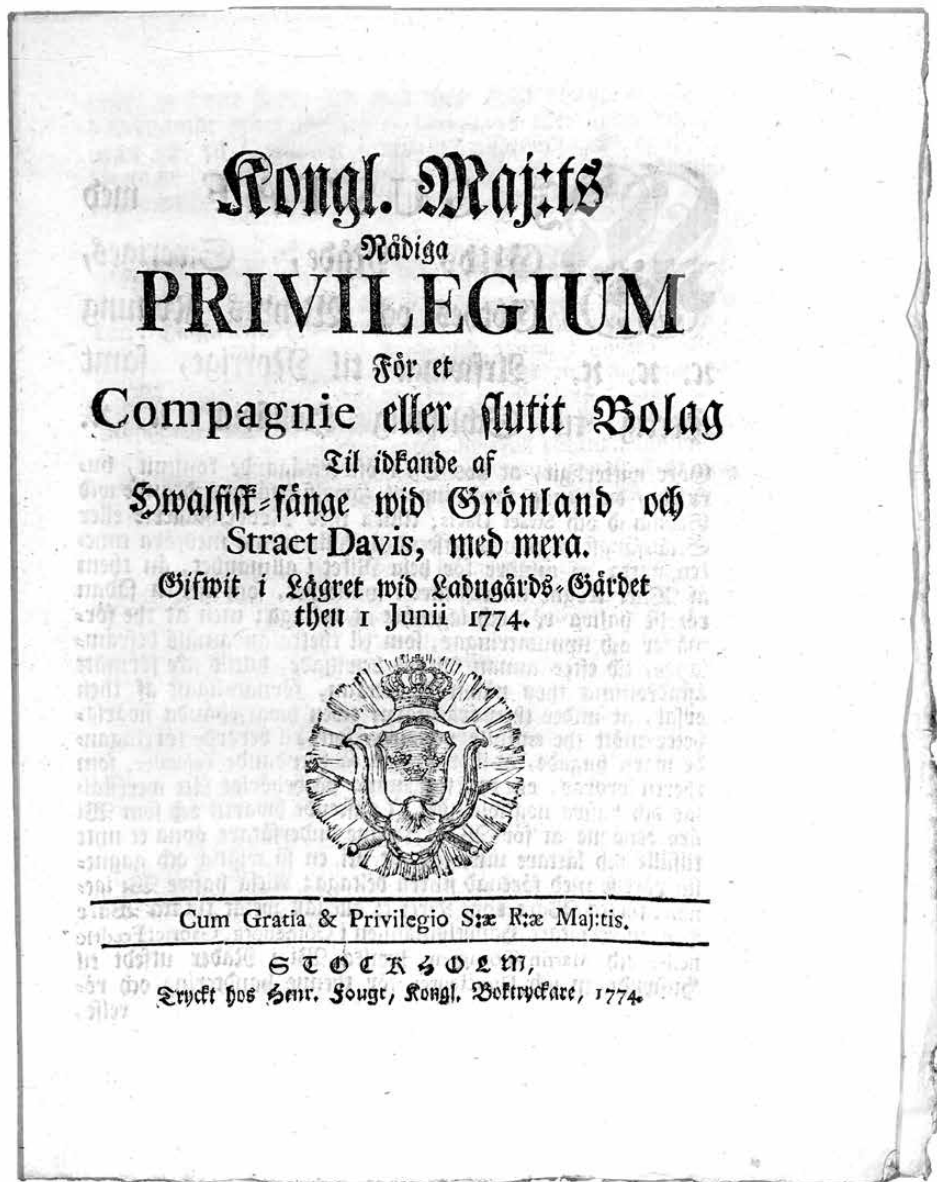
“A SWEDISH AND ENGLISH DICTIONARY HAS BEEN LONG DESIRED”

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

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

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

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



GREENLAND COMPANY ESTABLISHED FOR WHALING IN DAVIS STRAIT

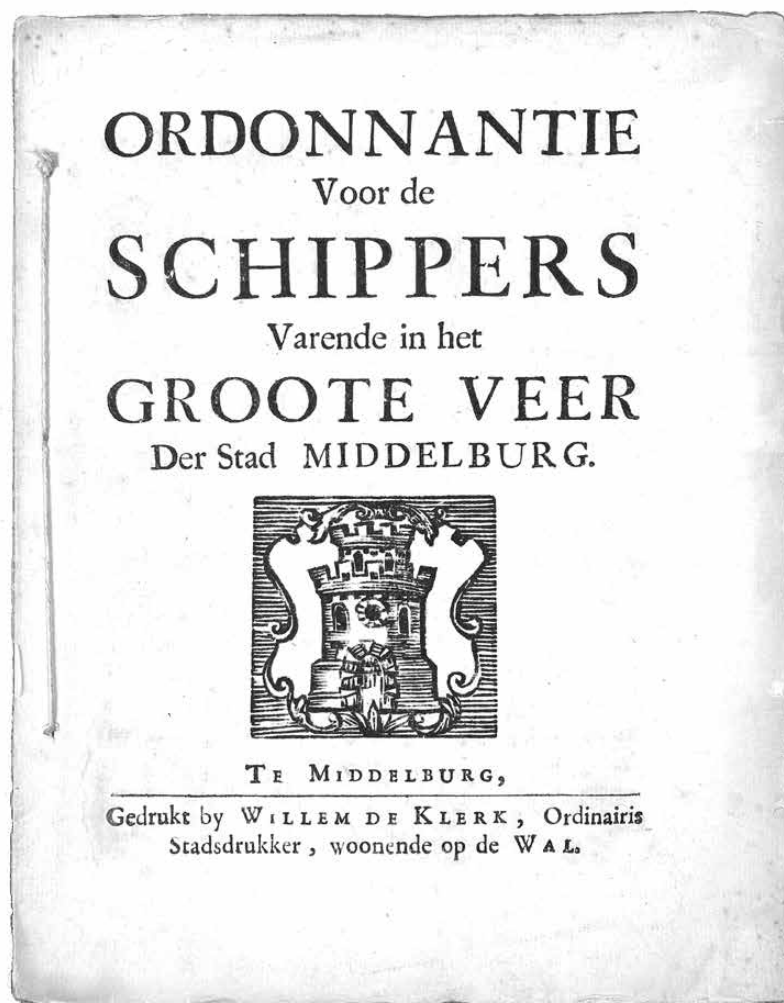
57. [WHALING.] Kongl. Maj:ts nådiga privilegium för et compagnie eller slutit bolag til idkande af hwalfisk-fänge wid Grönland och Straet Davis, med mera. Gifwit i lägret wid ladugårds-gärdet then 1 Junii 1774.

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

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

Not traced in Lauridsen, Bibliografia Groenlandica.

£450



DUTCH MERCHANTS SAILING TO EAST & WEST INDIES

58. [MIDDELBURG.] Ordonnantie voor de schippers varende in het groote veer der stad Middelburg.

Te Middelburg, Willem de Klerk. [1746.] 4to (16.5 x 21.5cm) 31, [1, blank]pp., woodcut arms (Middelburg) to title-page, uncut & stab-sewn as issued.

This pamphlet records regulations issued in 1746 for merchant ships sailing to and from the major Dutch port of Middelburg, from 1720 the base of the Middelburgse Commercie Compagnie. Of particular interest here are the 15 pages listing commodities imported from the Baltic, China, Mediterranean, Africa and the East and West Indies, including currants, cocoa, cardamom, coffee beans, indigo, ivory, rice, sugar, silk, tea and whale blubber. By the middle of the eighteenth century Middelburg had become a prominent base for Dutch participation in the Transatlantic slave trade. This 1746 edition expands on the first edition of 1727, similarly rare.

OCLC locates 3 copies only (Koninklijke Bibliotheek; Universiteit Leiden; Zeeuwse Bibliotheek van Zeeland, Middelburg).

£450



GOTHIC GERMAN FOLKTALE IN LITHOGRAPH BY AMERICAN INVENTOR

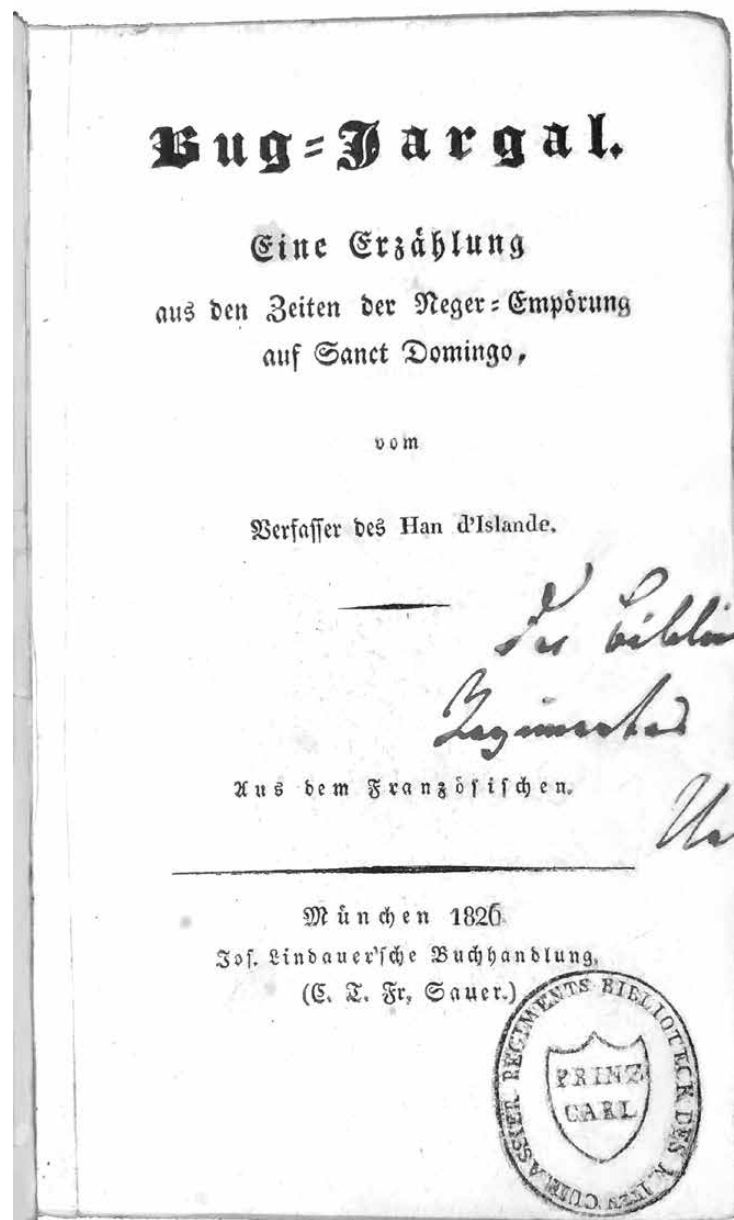
59. PERKINS, Jacob.] The maid of Tanagermunde who having lost herself in a wood fell asleep and on waking found a stag by her side, she mounted him and was carried home. Printed at the National Gallery Adelaide St. London. [c.1836?]

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

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

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

£750



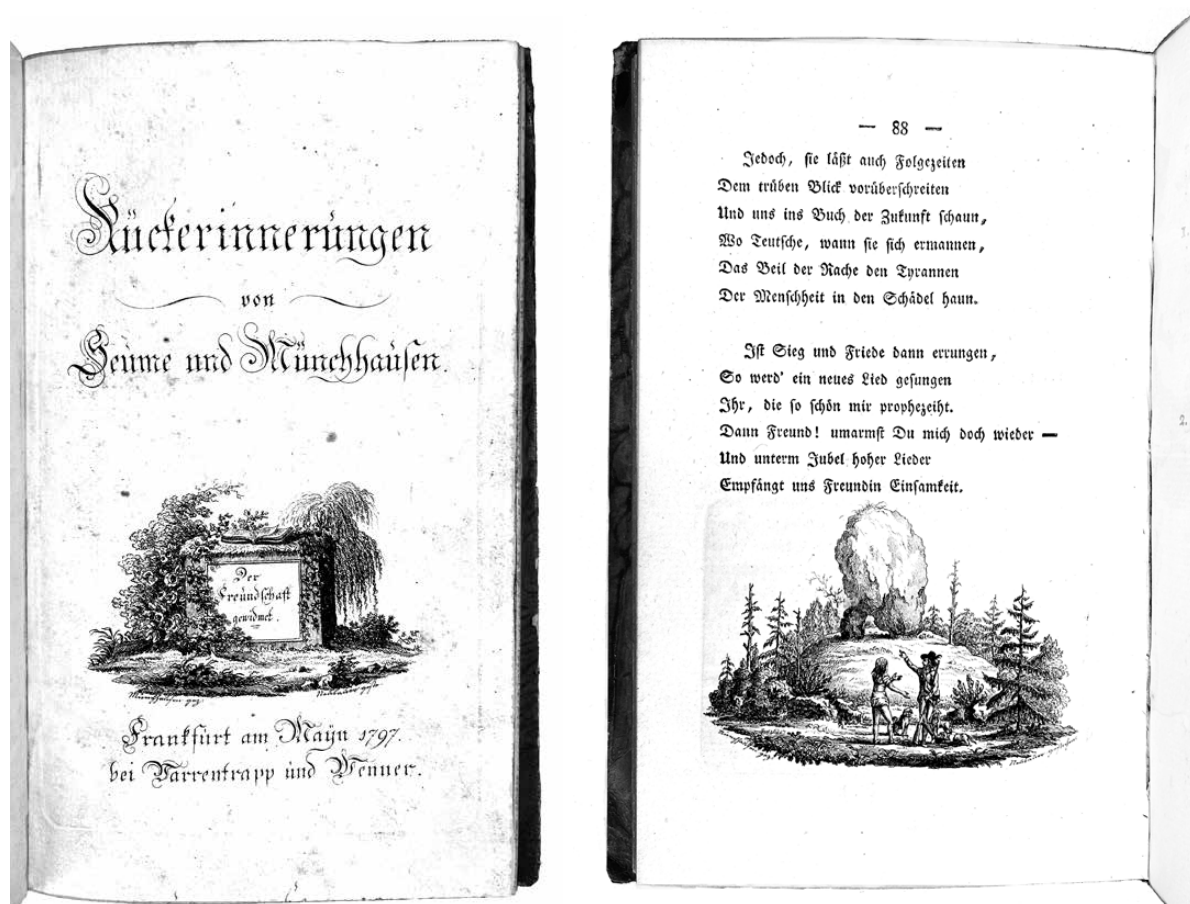
VICTOR HUGO'S HAITIAN REVOLUTION NOVEL IN GERMAN TRANSLATION

60. HUGO, Victor. Bug-Jargal. Eine Erzählung aus den Zeiten der Neger-Empörung auf Sanct Domingo, vom verfasser des Han d'Islande.

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

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

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



CANADA REVISITED IN POEMS BY GERMAN VETERANS OF AMERICAN WAR

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

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

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

Erzählungen
von den
Sitten und Schicksalen
der
Negerflaven.

Eine rührende Lektür für Menschen guter Art.



Bern,

in der Hallerschen Buchhandlung,

1789.

ANTI-SLAVERY COMPENDIUM - GERMAN ABOLITIONIST PERSPECTIVES

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

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

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

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

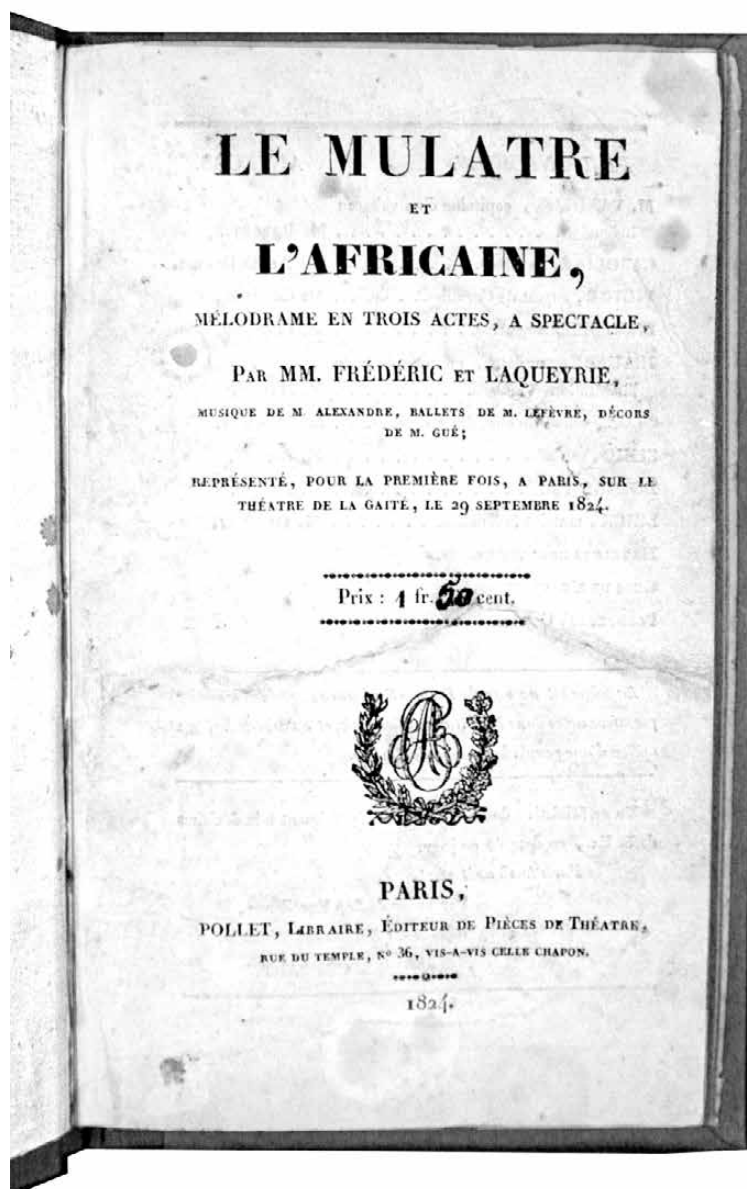
First edition, rare, of this anti-slavery compendium, one of the most significant abolitionist books printed in German in the eighteenth century. The editor, Johann Ernst Kolb, has included thirty-two different texts, several from his own pen, to create an anthology of "Tales of the customs and fates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

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

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

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

£6500



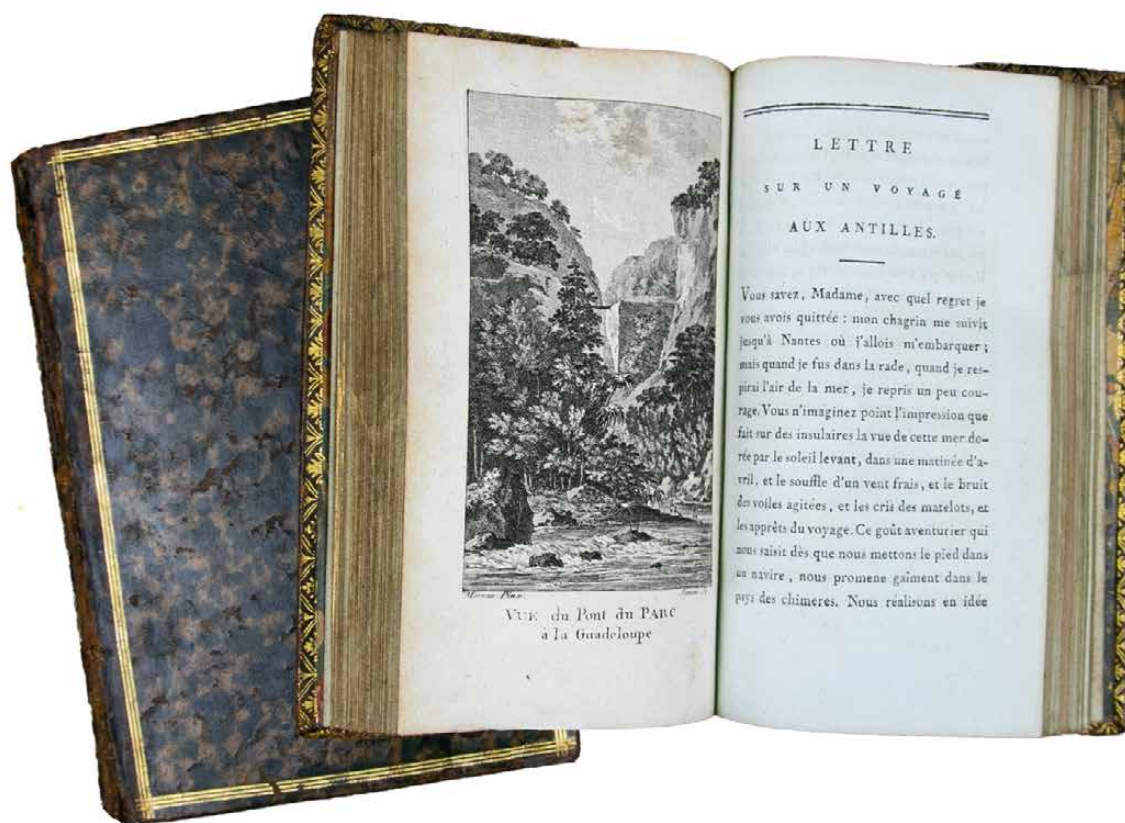
PLANTATION MELODRAMA SET AT CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

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

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

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

£450



GADELOUPE EXPEDITION DESCRIBED BY CREOLE POET

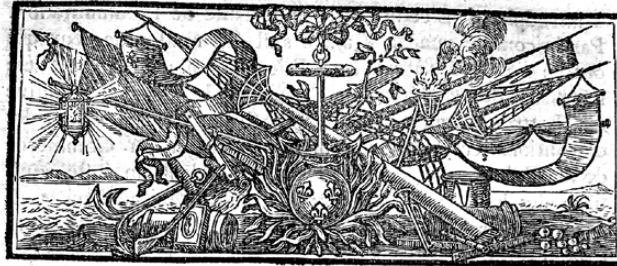
64. LEONARD, Nicolas-Germain. *Ceuvres de M. Léonard.*

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

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

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

£450



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

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

Du 30 Août 1784.

Extrait des Registres du Conseil d'État.

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

A

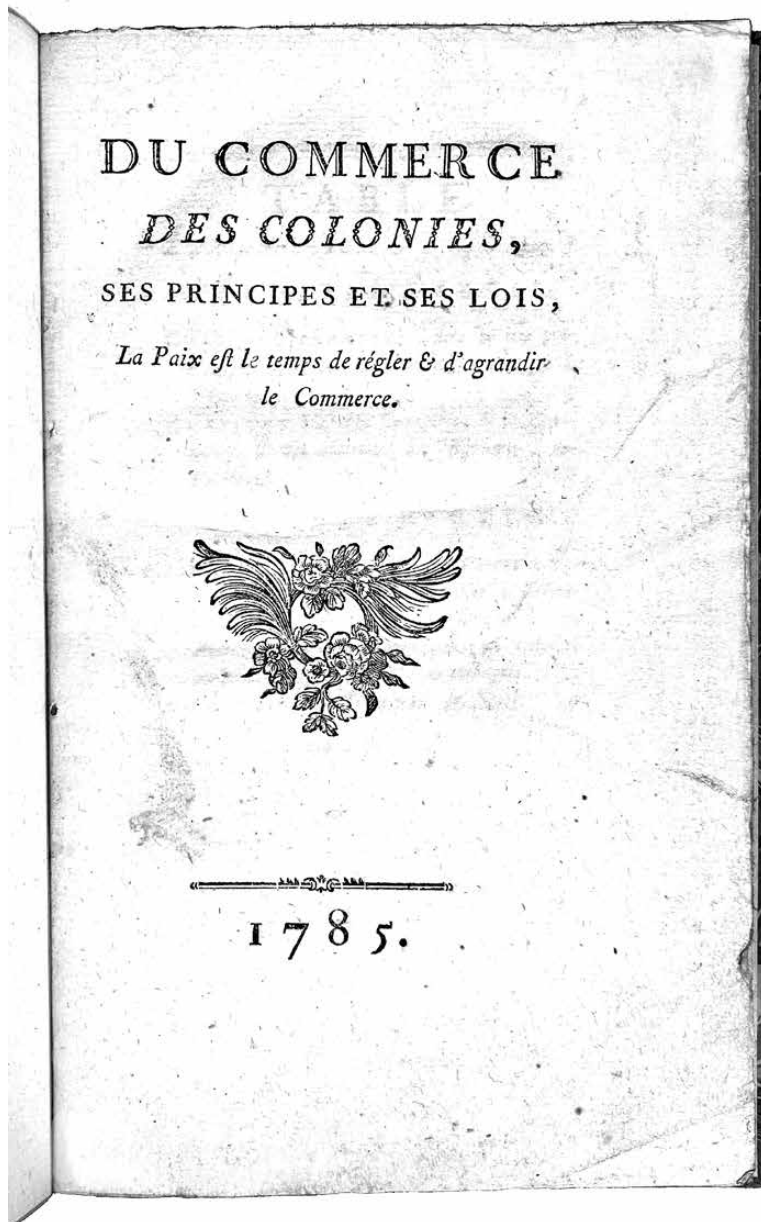
FRENCH WEST INDIAN PORTS OPENED TO FOREIGN TRADE

65. [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.



SLAVE TRADE & FRENCH COLONIAL ECONOMY AFTER AMERICAN WAR

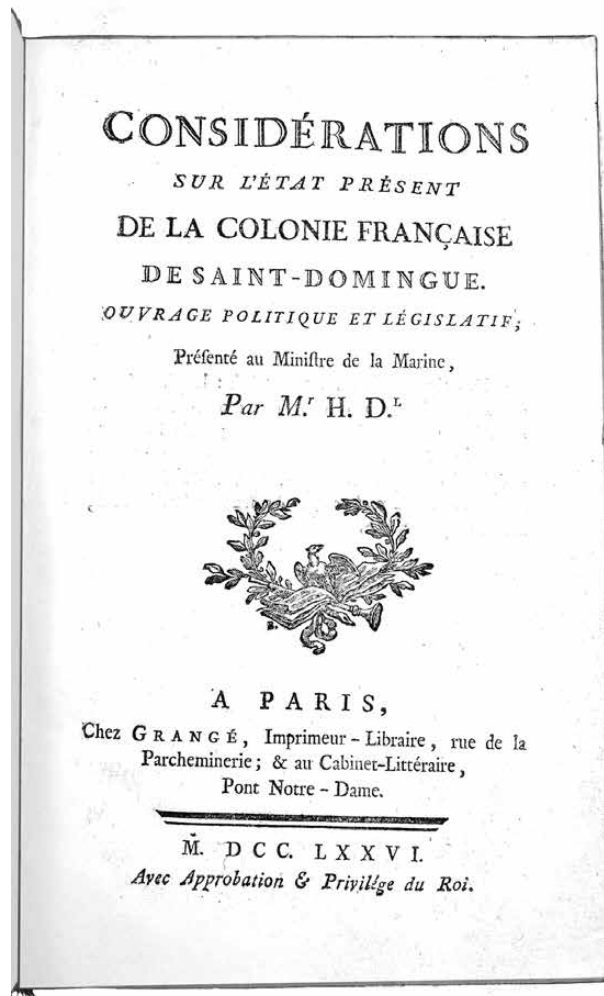
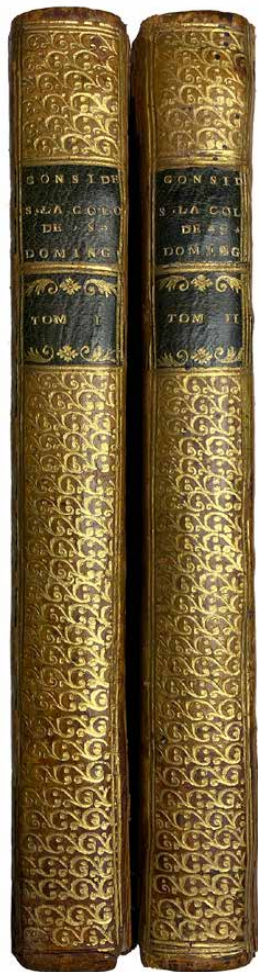
66. [HILLIARD D'AUBERTEUIL, Michel-René.] *Du commerce des colonies, ses principes et ses lois, la paix est le temps de régler & d'agrandir le commerce.*

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

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

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

£950



**FRENCH
 CARIBBEAN
 CONTROVERSY
 - SLAVERY &
 PLANTATION
 ECONOMY**

**67. [HILLIARD
 D'AUBERTEUIL,
 Michel-René.]**
Considérations
sur l'état présent
de la colonie
française de
Saint-Domingue.
O u v r a g e
p o l i t i q u e
et législatif;
présenté au
ministre de la
marine, par M.r
H. D.I

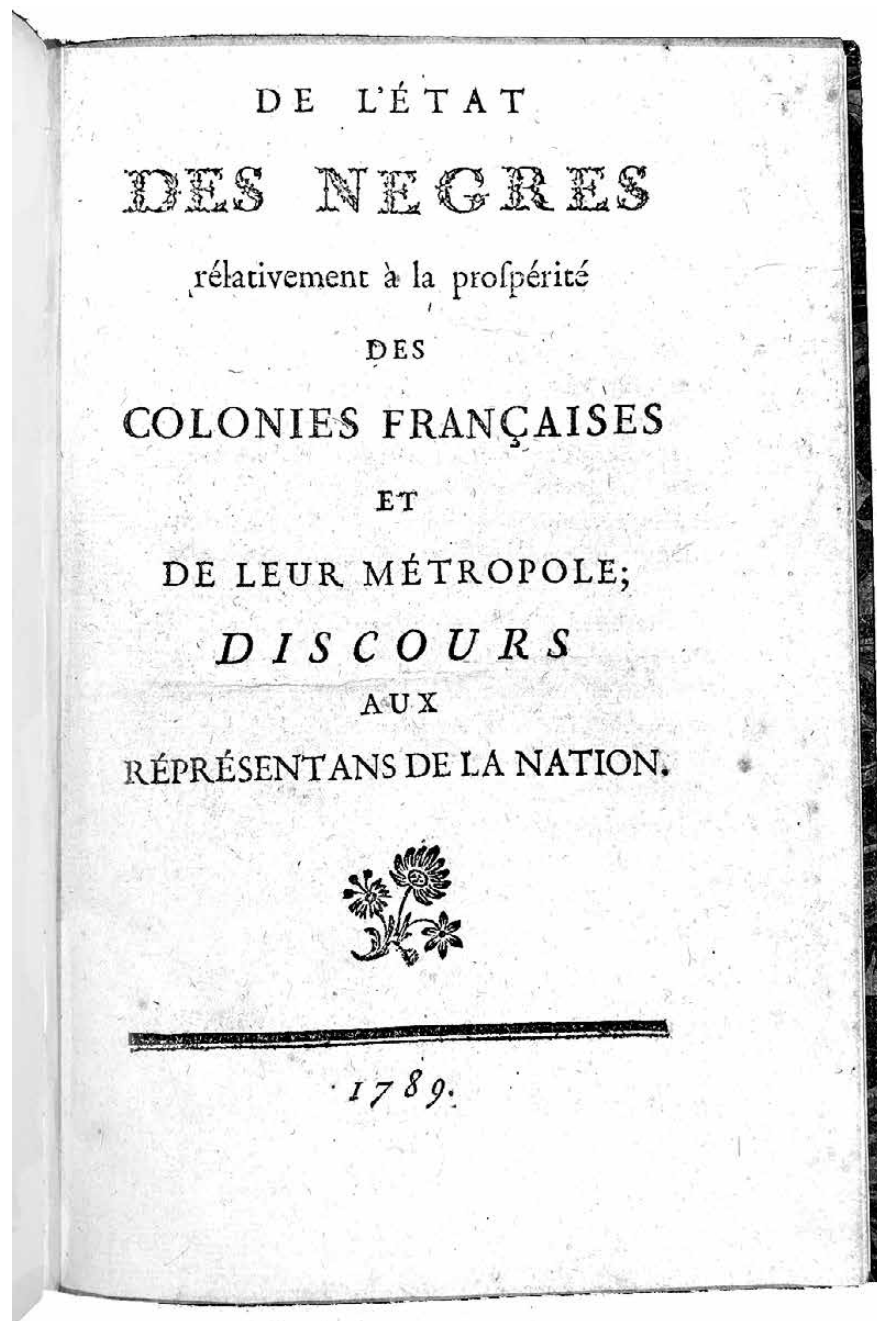
A Paris, chez Grangé.
 1776-1777. 2
 volumes. First edition.
 8vo (12.5 x 20cm)
 xvi, 327, [1]; [4],
 iv, 368, with half-
 titles, additional
 folding table in vol.
 1, a very good set in
 contemporary French
 tree calf, spines
 richly gilt all-over
 with original black
 leather labels titled
 & numbered in gilt,
 marbled edges, light
 wear to extremities.

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

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

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

£3500



ABOLITION OF THE SLAVETRADE OPPOSED BY FRENCH PLANTERS

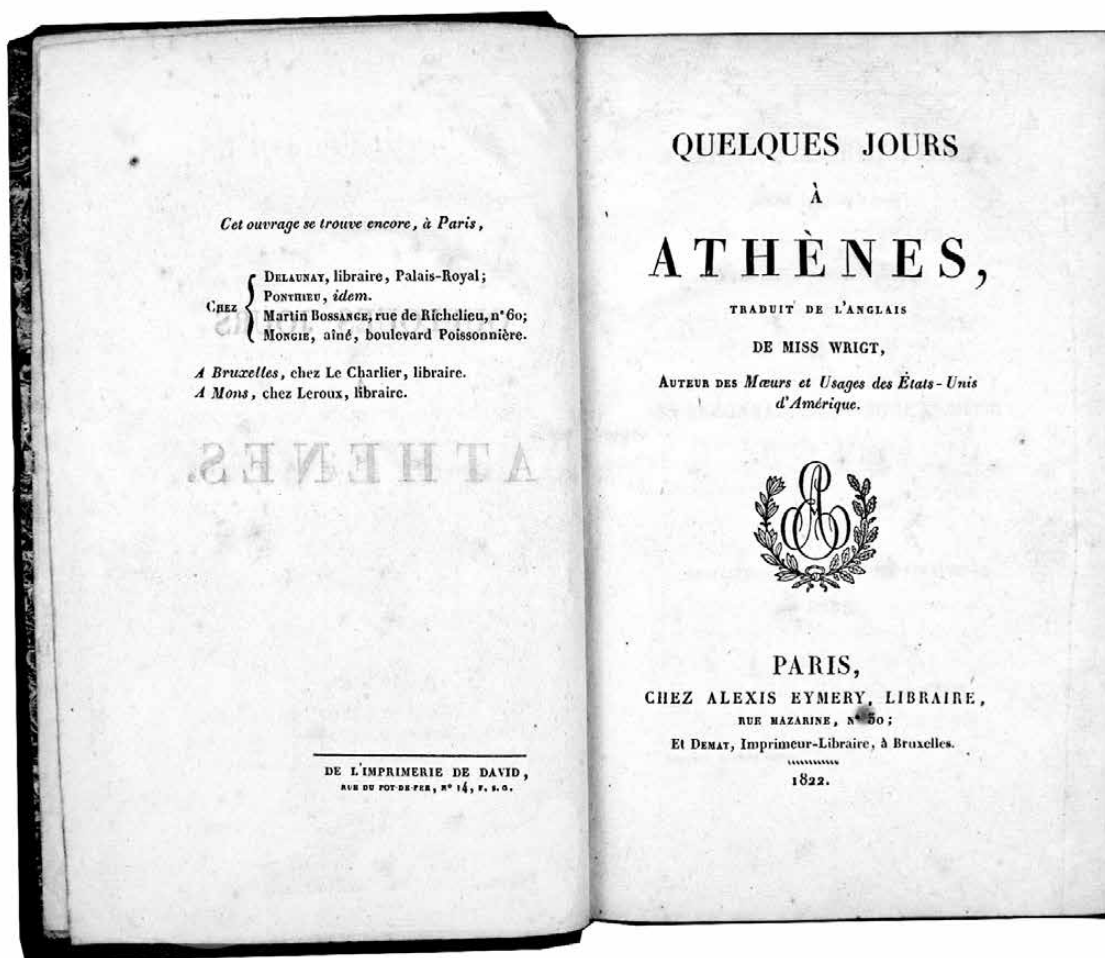
68. [SLAVERY.] *De l'état des nègres, relativement a la prospérité des colonies Françoises et de leur métropole. Discours aux représentans de la nation.*

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

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

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

£1500



SCOTTISH FEMINIST'S PHILOSOPHICAL NOVELLA IN FRENCH TRANSLATION

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

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

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

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



WEST INDIAN PLANTERS' COFFEE & SUGAR WAREHOUSE IN LONDON

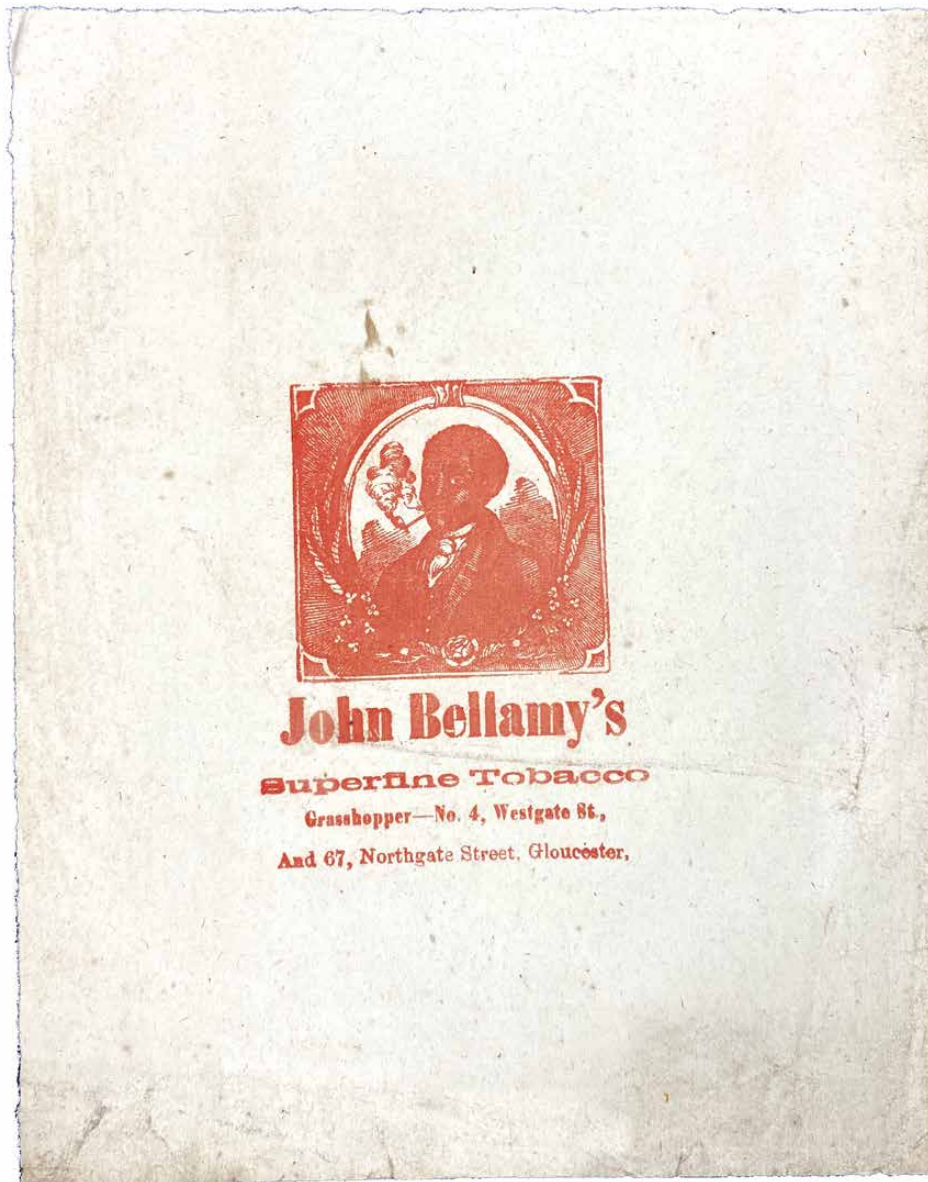
70. [WEST INDIES.] Coffee Mart established 1811 by W. Deacon No. 2 Skinner Street London under the patronage of the Committee of West India coffee planters and merchants W. Holden esqr. sec.y.

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

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

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

£950



SLAVERY SANITISED IN VICTORIAN TOBACCO ADVERTISEMENT

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

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

A rare example of a Victorian paper tobacco wrapper of c.1860, this advertisement, printed in red ink, displays a young black man of African heritage, finely-dressed and smoking a pipe. The product advertised is the Superfine Tobacco of John Bellamy of Gloucester. In nineteenth century England the origins of American tobacco being planted by slave labour were masked by this sort of confected, 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



**TOKENS USED BY SLAVES ON TORTOLA
PLANTATION**

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

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

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

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

£450



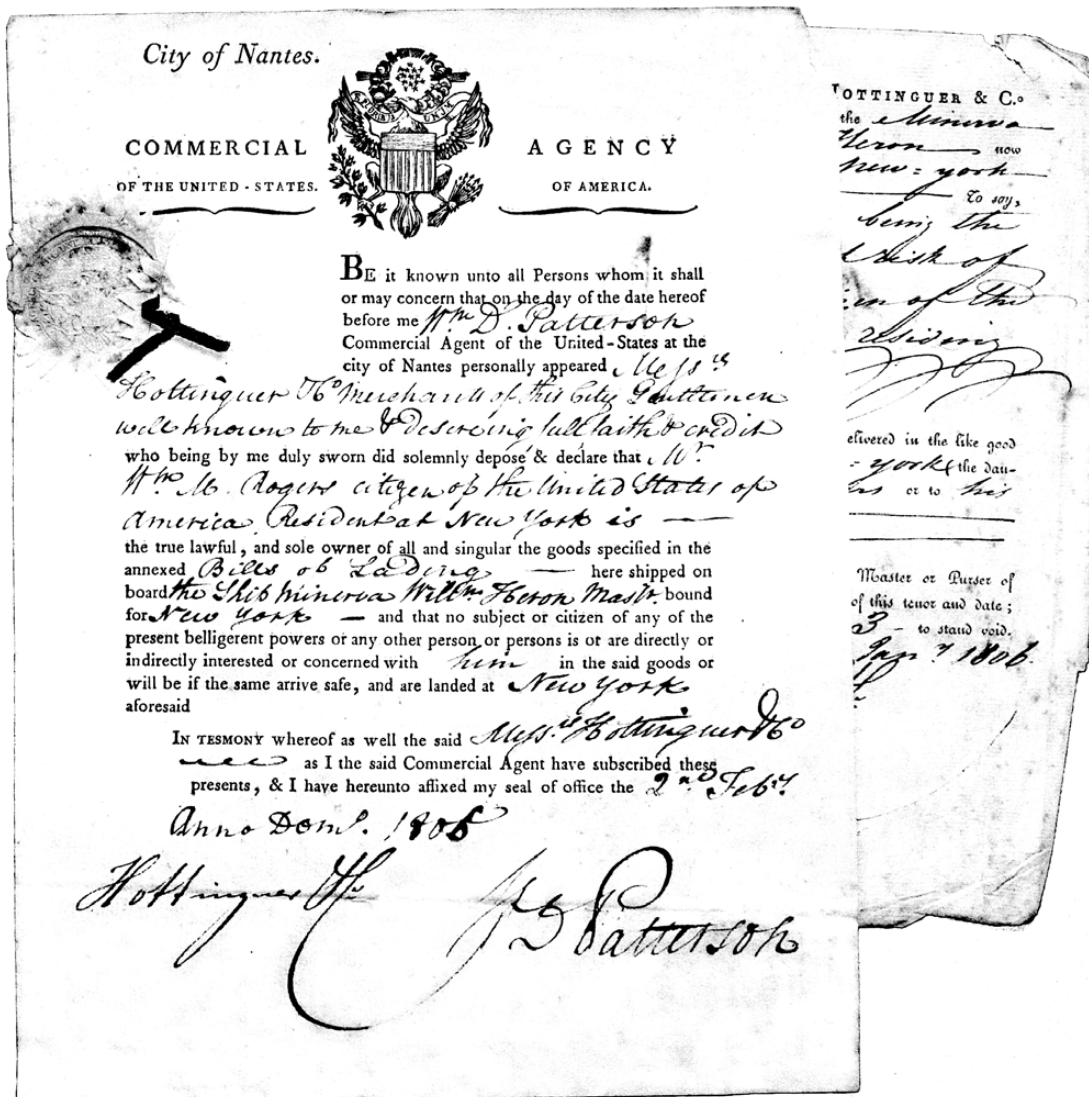
BARBADOS PENNY TOKEN ISSUED BY SUGAR PLANTER

73. [BARBADOS.] [Penny token issued for circulation in Barbados by Sir Philip Gibbs.]

[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 Gibbs (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 medallic portrait of a person of African descent. Trudgen 4F; Lyall 72; Pridmore 14.

£250

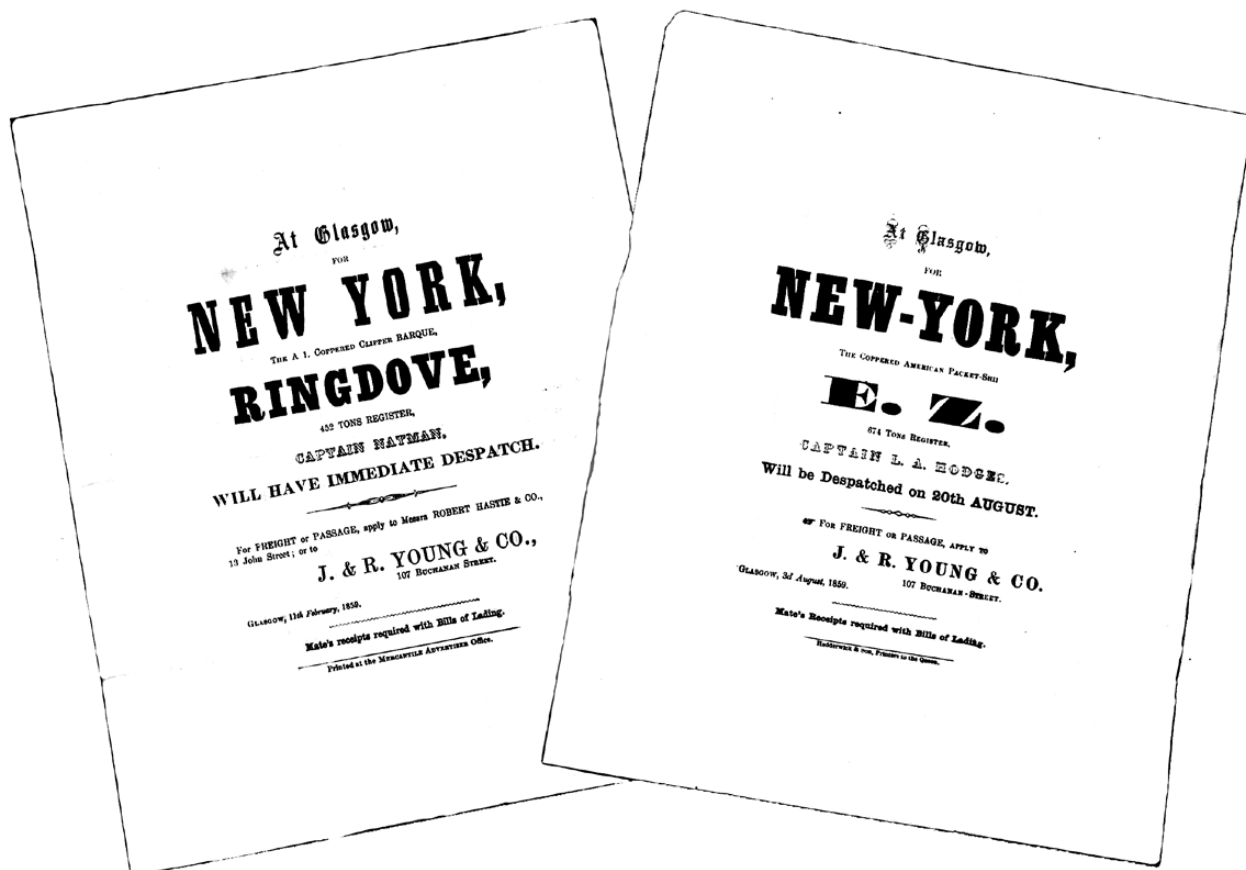


AMERICAN AGENT AT NANTES

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

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

£250



EMIGRATING TO NEW YORK FROM GLASGOW

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

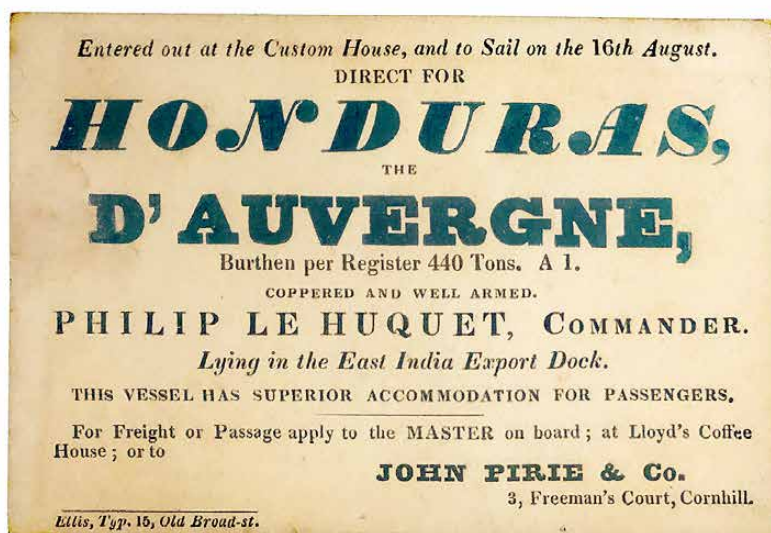
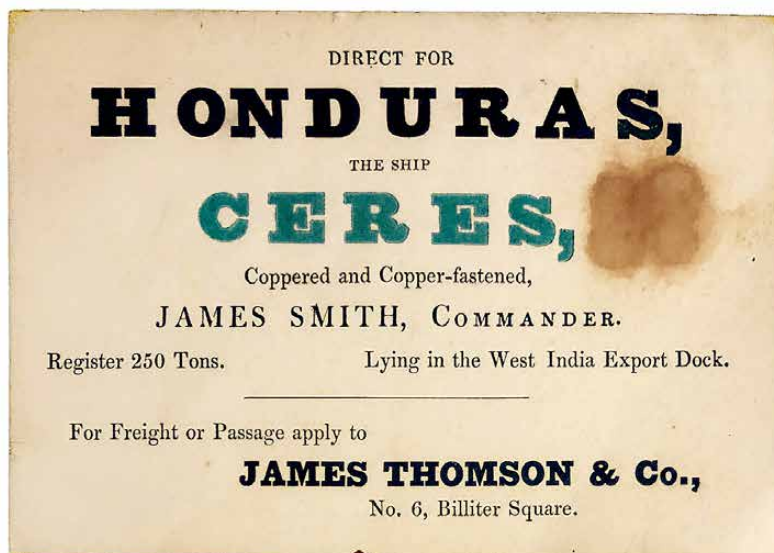
[Glasgow.] Printed at the Mercantile Advertiser Office. [1859.] Leaflet. 4to (20 x 25cm) [1]p. printed on recto of first leaf of bifolium, postally used with verso of second leaf bearing manuscript address panel and postal markings, some light dusting along old folds, very good. [TOGETHERWITH]

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

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

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

£450



TWO SHIPS BOUND FOR HONDURAS

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

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

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

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

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

£250



ABOLITIONIST MESSAGE PROMOTED ON MEDAL

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

[Birmingham?, c. 1790?] Medal, white metal (diameter 3.3cm) obverse with design of kneeling slave and text beginning “Am I not a man ...” reverse with text beginning “Whatsoever ye would ...”, very fine +.

This medal in white metal, 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, 238.

£950

ALBINO SLAVE SENT FROM JAMAICA TO LONDON

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

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

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

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

£750



ABOLITIONIST MESSAGE PROMOTED ON MEDAL



79. [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

ABOLITIONIST MESSAGE PROMOTED ON MEDAL



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

[Birmingham?, c.1790?] Medal, white metal (diameter 3.3cm) obverse with design of kneeling slave and text beginning "Am I not a man ...", reverse with text beginning "Whatsoever ye would ...", very fine.

This medal in white metal, 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

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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, 235. Provenance: Baldwin's Vault.

£650

LUTWYCHE'S ANTI-SLAVERY HALFPENNY TOKEN



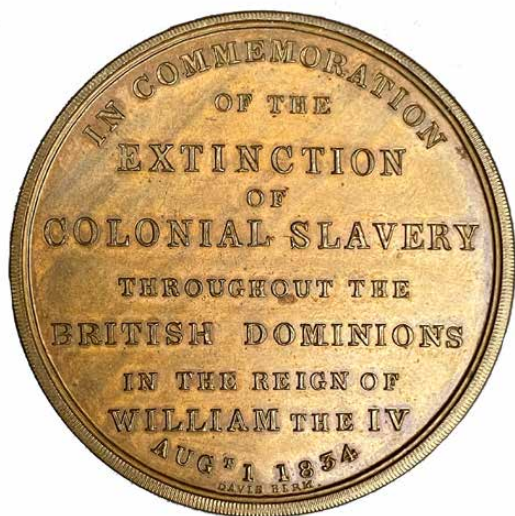
81. [ABOLITION.] [Lutwyche's Anti-slavery halfpenny token.]

[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 at Dublin, Cork or Belfast", fine.

A 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 1039a.

£250



“EXTINCTION OF COLONIAL SLAVERY THROUGHOUT THE BRITISH DOMINIONS”

82. [ABOLITION.] [Medal issued] In commemoration of the extinction of colonial slavery throughout the British dominions in the reign of William IV August 1 1834.

Birm[ingham] [Joseph] Davis. [1834.] Medal, bronze (diameter 4.3cm) obverse with legend: “In commemoration of the extinction of colonial slavery throughout the British dominions in the reign of William IV August 1 1834”; reverse with legend “This is the Lords doing it is marvellous in our eyes. Psalm 118. v.23” with depiction of standing freed slave holding aloft his broken shackles, extremely fine.

Produced in Birmingham by the medallist Joseph Davis (fl.1818-1857) this medal in bronze commemorates the “extinction of colonial slavery throughout the British dominions” on 1 August 1834 during the reign of king William IV (1765-1837). The reverse of the medal depicts a standing freed slave holding aloft his broken shackles. He stands on an overseers whip, in the foreground is a large plant representing plantation-grown crops including sugar, coffee, tobacco and similar. Atop a hill in the background is depicted a dwelling surrounded by palm trees. BHM 1665. Extremely fine examples in bronze, as here, are scarce.

£1500



SLAVERY ABOLISHED IN SOUTH AMERICA BY BOLÍVAR

83. [COLUMBIA.] [Medal recording the inauguration of the statue of Simón Bolívar in Bogota, Columbia, in 1846, and commemoration of his abolition of slavery.]

[Rome?] Tenerani Inv. C. Voigt Fecit. [1846.] Medal, in bronze (diameter approx. 4.9cm) obverse: statue of Bolívar, with text "SIMONI BOLIVAR LIBERATORI, AMICITIAE MONUMENTVM, AL LIBERTADOR "; reverse: Bolívar bearing aloft a document titled "abolición de la esclavitud" with enslaved couple with child, with text "SERVITUTIS ABROGATIO, E BOGOTANO SIM. BOLIVAR MONUMENTO MDCCCXXXVI", extremely fine.

An extremely fine example of this rare medal issued in 1846 to commemorate the abolition of slavery in South America by Simón Bolívar (1783-1830) and record the inauguration of a statue by the Italian sculptor Pietro Angelo Tenerani (1789-1869) in his honour erected in the former Plaza Mayor, now Plaza de Bolívar, in Bogota in Columbia. The reverse depicts Bolívar holding aloft a document titled "abolición de la esclavitud" before an enslaved couple with child, a palm tree in the background. This medal, designed also by Tenerani, was engraved by the celebrated German medallist Carl Friedrich Voigt (1800-1874). Not traced in British Museum catalogue.

£1250



ABOLITIONIST EMBLEM ON JASPERWARE PLAQUE

84. [SLAVERY.] [Jasperware plaque displaying Wedgwood’s design of a kneeling enchaind slave.]

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

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

£2250



ANTI-SLAVERY PICTORIAL ENVELOPE - UNCLE TOM'S CABIN

85. [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

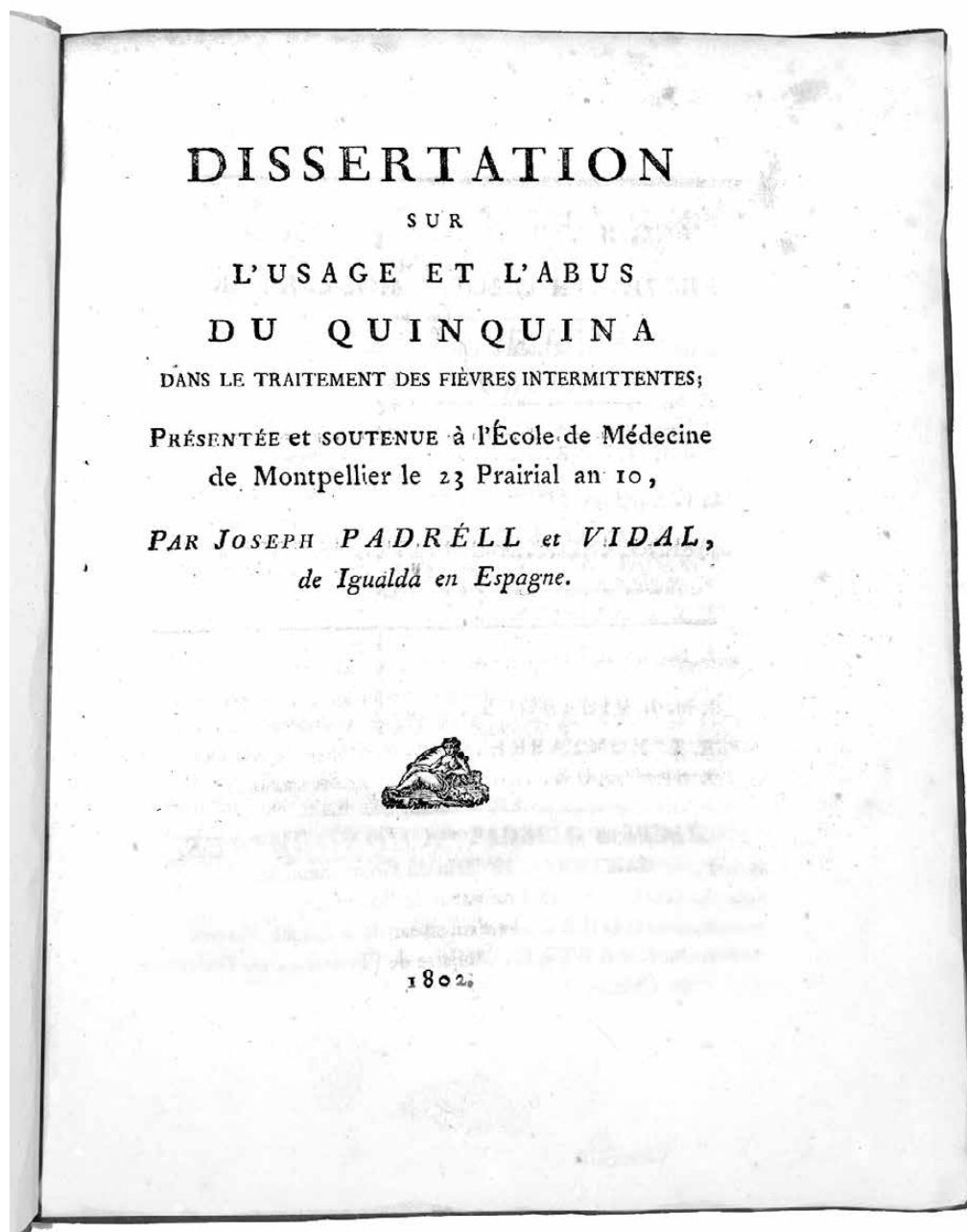


UNCLE TOM'S CABIN ILLUSTRATED ON CHILD'S PEARLWARE PLATE

86. [STOWE, Harriet Beecher.] Uncle Tom's Cabin. Eva dressing Uncle Tom.
 [England, c.1853.] Pearlware child's plate (diameter approx. 18cm) circular transfer-printed design in blue ink to centre (diameter of circular decoration approx. 9cm), moulded decorative border, very good.

This child's pearlware plate is decorated with a scene taken from the narrative of the novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (1852) by Harriet Beecher Stowe (1811-1896): "There sat Tom, on a little mossy seat in the court, every one of his button-holes stuck full of cape jessamines, and Eva, gayly laughing, was hanging a wreath of roses round his neck." It may have been issued to coincide with Beecher Stowe's lecture tour of Britain in 1853, an early example of merchandising to accompany a book. Readers who sympathised with the cause of the abolition of slavery in the United States of America could show their affiliation by purchasing wares of this type. See: Mary C. Schlosser Collection of Harriet Beecher Stowe at Vassar College Libraries, for references to similar ceramic items associated with *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

£350



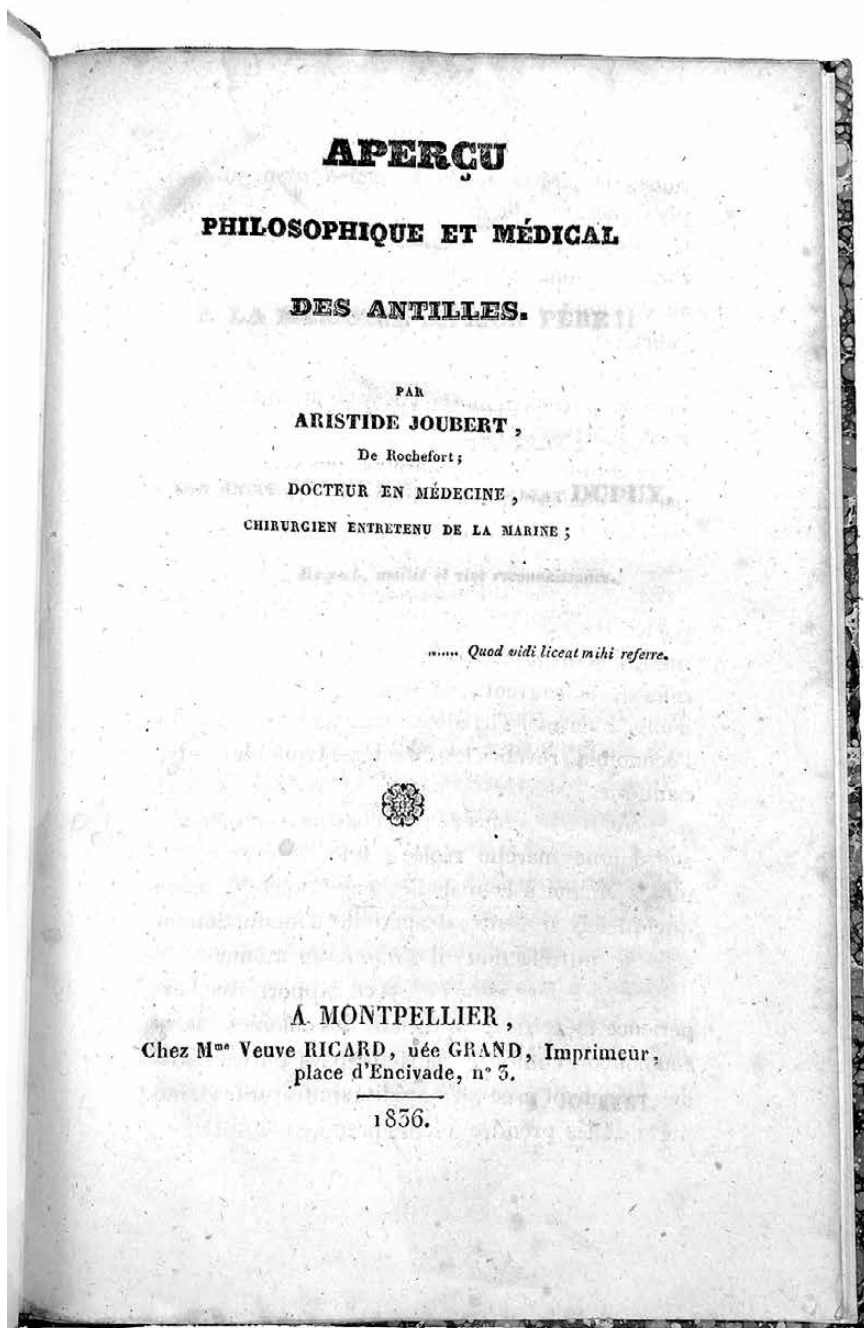
PERUVIAN & CARIBBEAN QUININE COMPARED

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

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

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

£250



MEDICINE IN THE FRENCH CARIBBEAN

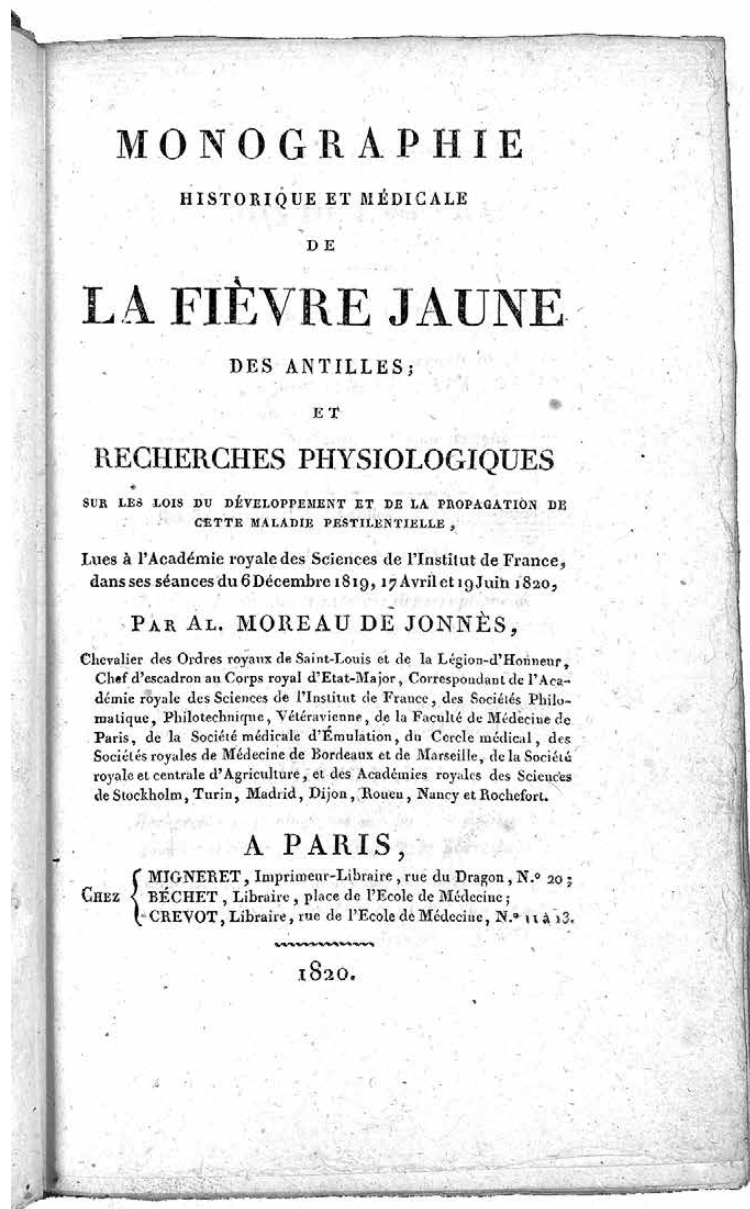
88. JOUBERT, Aristide. Aperçu philosophique et médical des Antilles.

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

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

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

£350



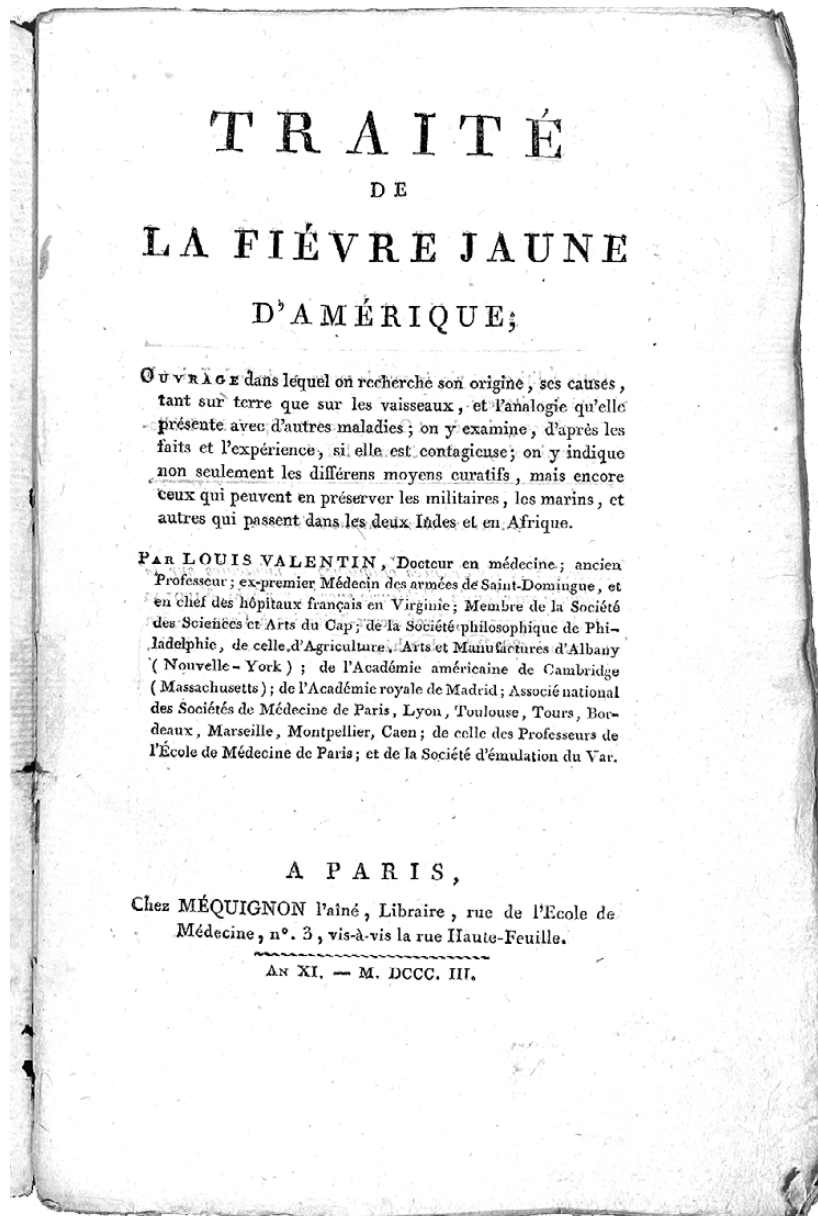
MARTINIQUE PHYSICIAN'S STUDY OF YELLOW FEVER

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

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

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

£750



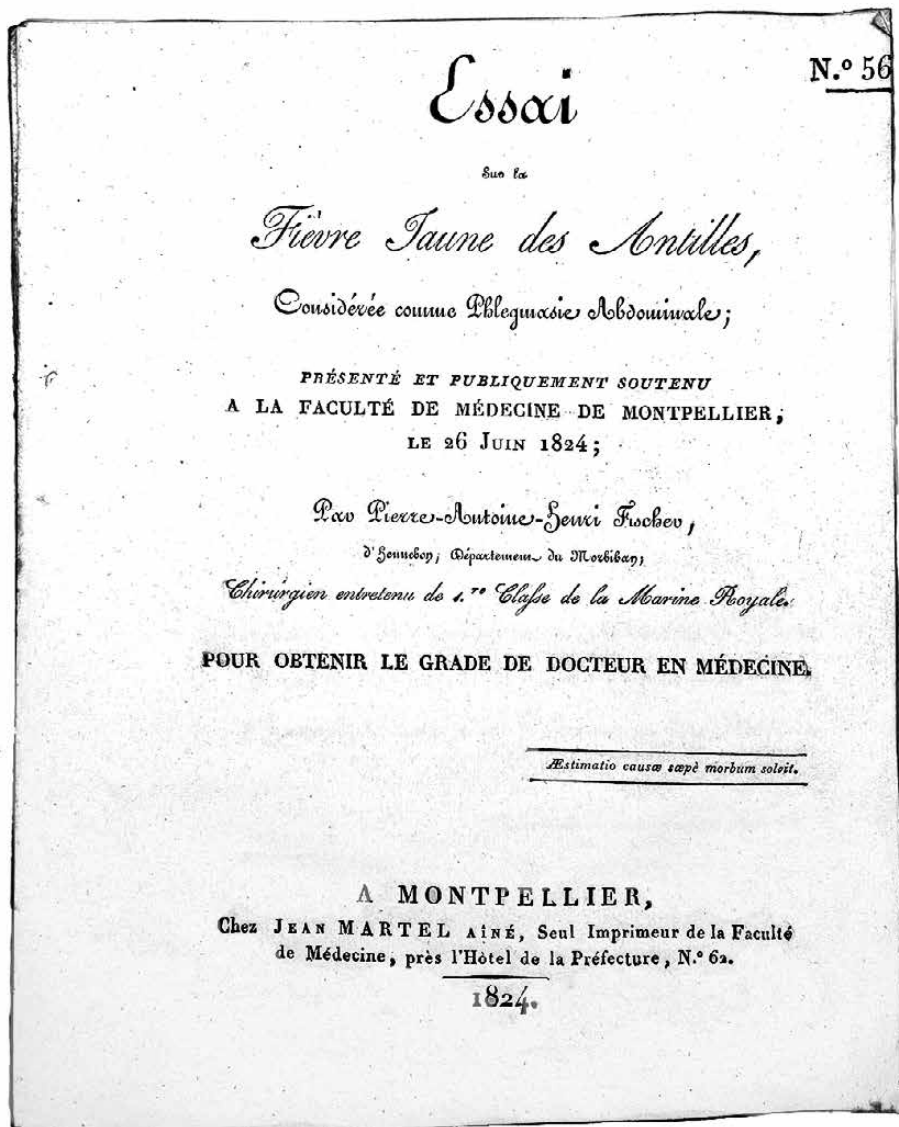
YELLOW FEVER IN SAINT-DOMINGUE, VIRGINIA & NEW YORK

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

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

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

£750



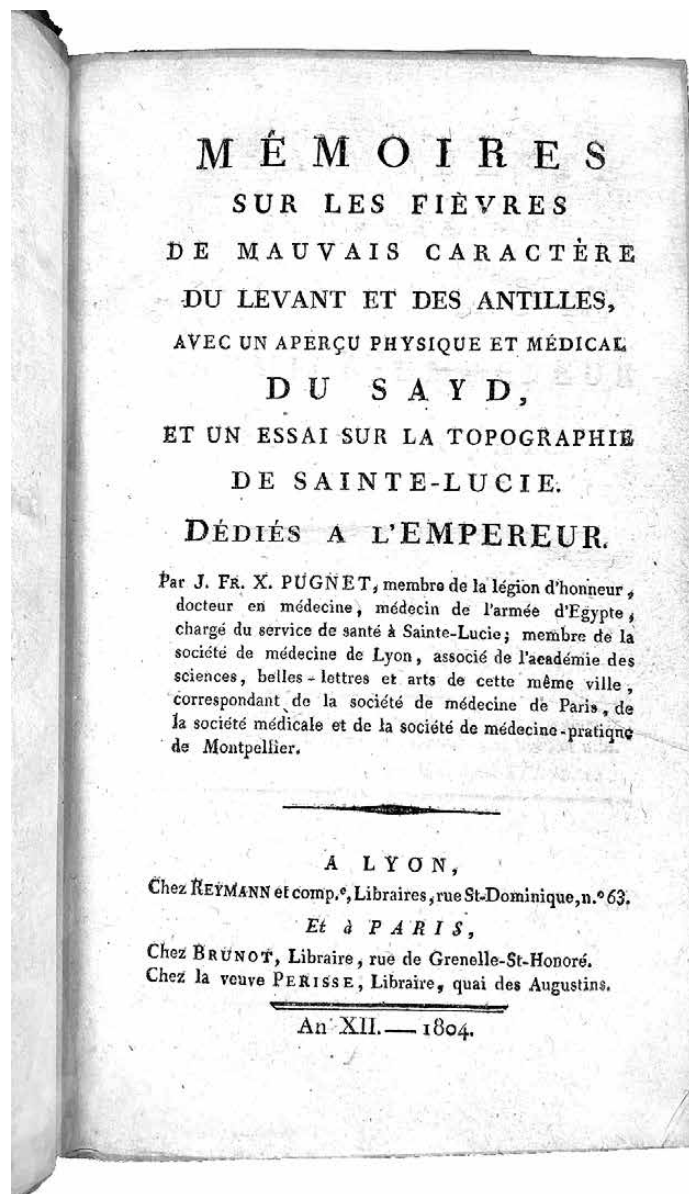
YELLOW FEVER IN THE WEST INDIES

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

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

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

£350



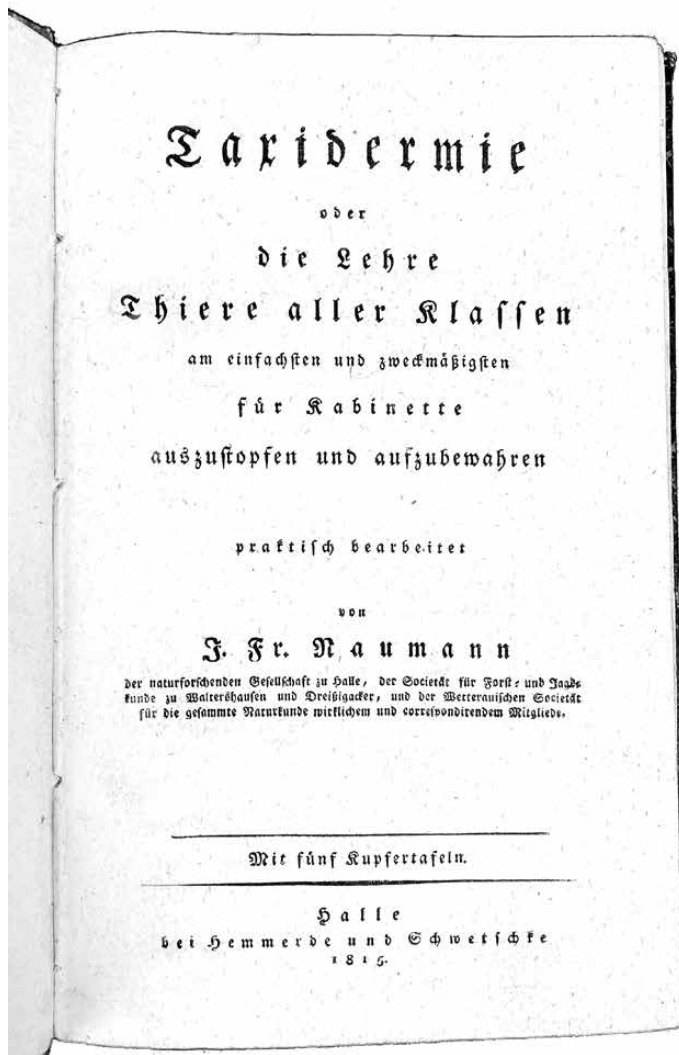
PLAGUE IN EGYPT & YELLOW FEVER ON SAINT LUCIA

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

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

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

£950

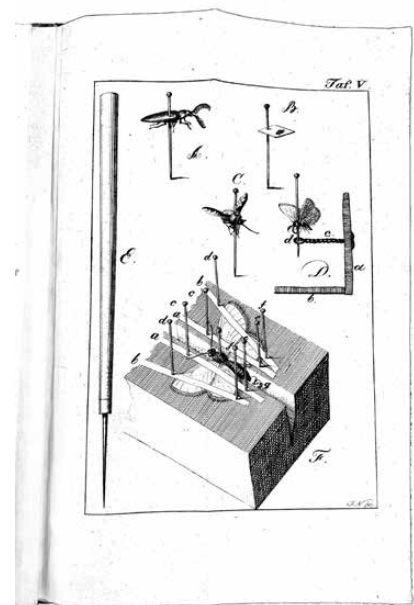
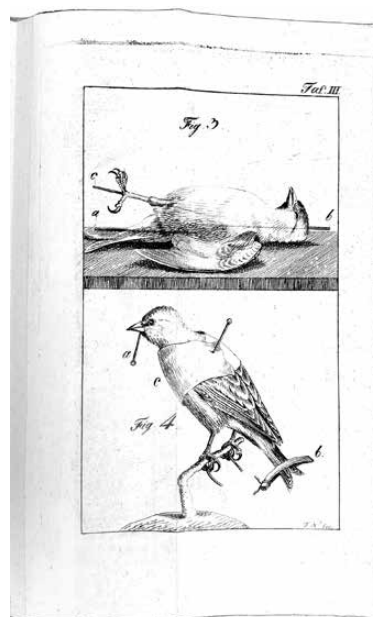
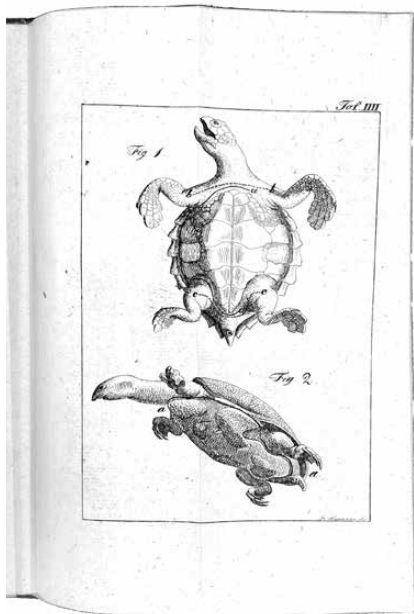


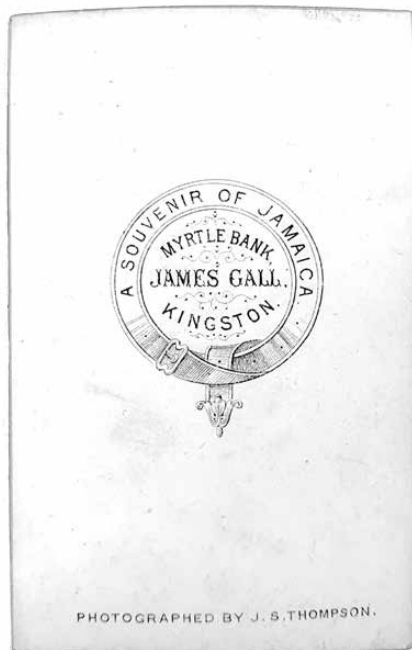
TAXIDERMY MANUAL BY LEADING ORNITHOLOGIST

93. NAUMANN, Johann Freidrich. *Taxidermie, oder, Die Lehre Thiere aller Klassen: am einfachsten und zweckmässigsten für Kabinette auszustopfen und aufzubewahren.* Halle, bei Hemmerde und Schwetschke. 1815. First edition. 8vo (13 x 20.5cm) xii, 180, with 5 folding engraved plates, first 2 leaves with negligible small marginal tear (old repairs, not touching text), vey good in contemporary marbled boards, light wear to extremities.

First edition, scarce, of this influential work on taxidermy by the peerless German ornithologist Johann Freidrich Naumann (1780-1857). In addition to the principal focus on birds he includes instructions on the preparation and preservation of insects, amphibians and fish for display in natural history collections. Reprinted in 1848, this became the standard work on taxidermy in German. It is notable for early mentions of the use of clay coupled with wire frames for support. Naumann was also was one of the first to introduce the display of specimens in naturalistic modelled dioramas illustrative of appropriate habitats. In 1822 Naumann's collection of birds was purchased by Frederick Ferdinand of Anhalt-Köthen (1769-1830), with the ornithologist being appointed as keeper of the prince's natural history museum. The engraved plates include illustrations of various useful taxidermy implements, annotated diagrams of birds, a turtle, and methods of insect display. Lindner 11.1501.01. Schlenker 249.1.

£850





JAMAICAN PHOTOGRAPHY FOR NINETEENTH CENTURY TOURISTS

94. [THOMPSON, J.S.] [Two carte de visite photographs of Jamaican women.]

[Kingston, c.1875.] 2 carte de visite (albumen photographs approx. 5.5 x 9.5cm on beige card backing approx. 6.3 x 10.6cm) versos printed in ink "A souvenir of Jamaica. Myrtle Bank. James Gall. Kingston. Photographed by J.S. Thompson", slight fading, some light wear to extremities, very good.

The Myrtle Bank Hotel is recorded as the one of largest and best appointed nineteenth century hotels in Kingston Jamaica. These two carte de visite, intended as "A souvenir of Jamaica," presumably would have been purchased at the hotel, the proprietor of which was James Gall (1834-1900), an enterprising Scottish businessman with interests in printing, publishing and hospitality in the city. The Jamaican women depicted on these two albumen prints were photographed c.1870 by J.S. Thompson who is recorded working in Kingston from 1865, moving there from Falmouth.

£450



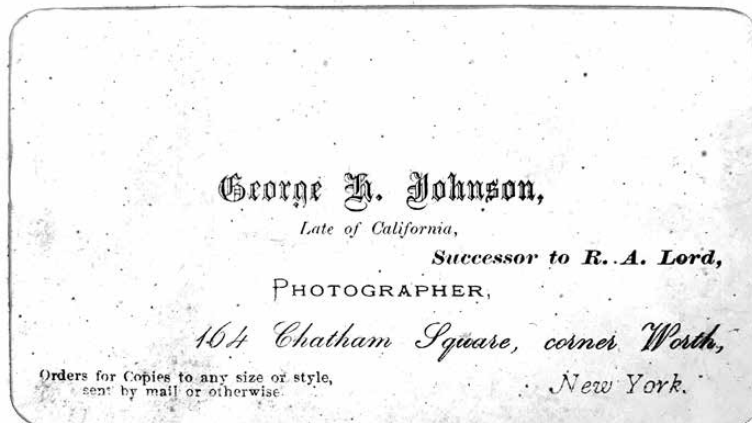
AFRICAN AMERICAN ALBINO WOMAN PHOTOGRAPHED IN NEW YORK

95. [JOHNSON, George Howard.] [Carte de visite photograph of Helen Ann Windman Walker.]

[New York, c. 1877.] Carte de visite (albumen photograph approx. 5.4 x 9cm on beige card backing approx. 6.3 x 10.6cm) verso with purple ink printed text: "George H. Johnson ... 164 Chatham Square ... New York ...", some negligible marginal dustmarking, very good.

This carte de visite was produced c. 1877 in New York, the text on the backing identifying the photographer as "George H. Johnson, late of California, successor to R. A. Lord, photographer, 164 Chatham Square, corner Worth, New York ...". George Howard Johnson (b.c. 1823) is celebrated for his daguerrotype images of Californian mining and goldfields produced during the early 1850s. By 1877 he had returned to his hometown of New York and was working from this Chatham Square address, the following year moving to 747 Broadway. The sitter in this photograph is a young albino woman of African American descent. This appears to be a rare photograph of Helen Ann Windman Walker (1856-1922) pictured at the age of approximately twenty-one. Born with albinism to African American parents she was exhibited as a curiosity widely in America during the 1860s with her twin brother. We have not traced another example of this image.

£950



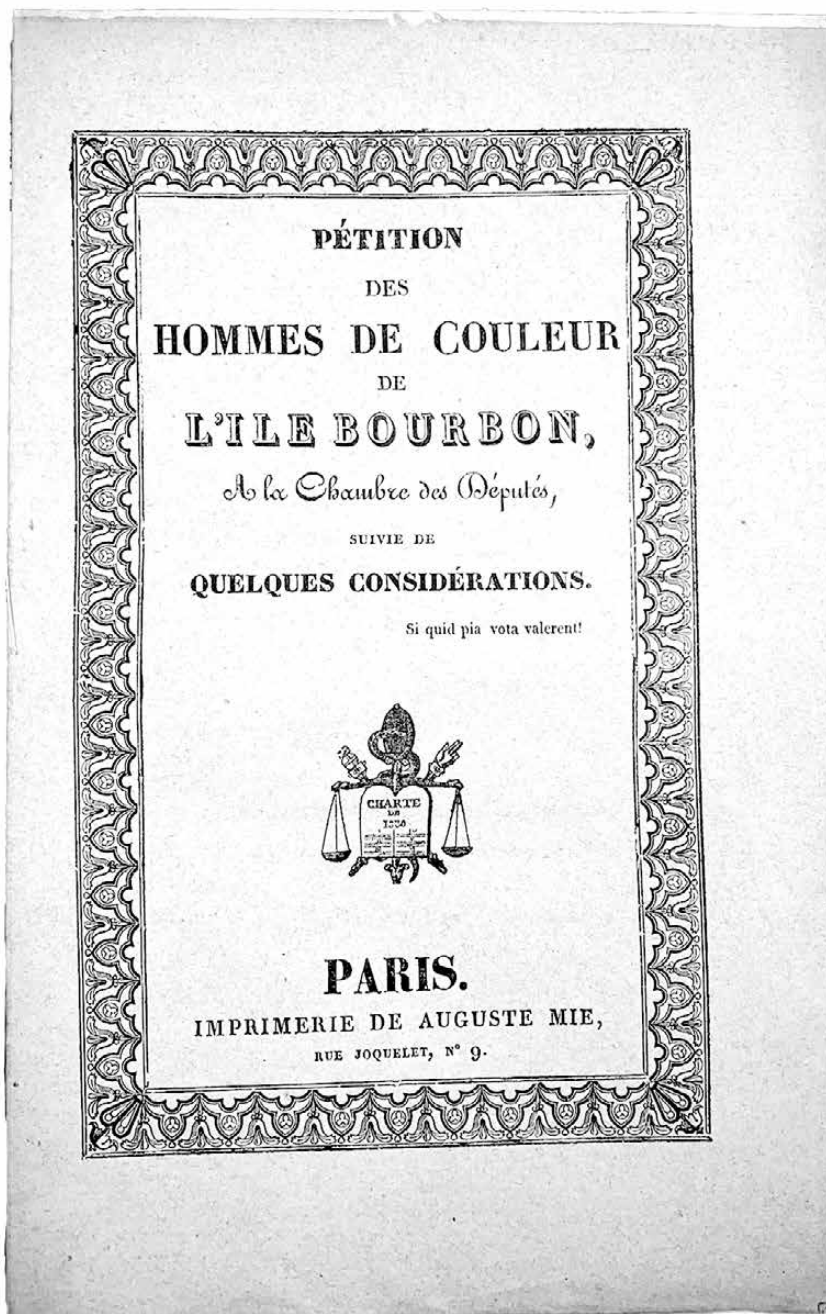


EARLY PHOTOGRAPH OF WEST INDIA REGIMENTS SOLDIER

96. [WEST INDIES.] [A young soldier of the West India Regiments.]
[Jamaica?, c.1865.] Tintype photograph (approx. 6.5 x 9.2cm) verso lacquered black as issued, tips of corners trimmed, some crinkling & light wear to extremities.

An early photographic record of a British soldier of African descent in the distinctive dress of the West India Regiments, the so-called Zouave uniform, adopted in 1858 at the behest of Queen Victoria. Dateable to c.1865 this tintype must be one of the earliest surviving photographs of this famous uniform which was worn only by the black non-commissioned troops of African ancestry that made up the rank and file of the soldiery. During this period the First West India Regiment were deployed in suppressing the Morant Bay Rebellion of 1865. This studio photograph was most probably taken in Jamaica - it retains strong tone and, in addition to depicting the uniformed young sitter in a confident pose, includes various details of the studio in the background including a Victorian library chair and curtains. A rare and unique historically significant image.

£950



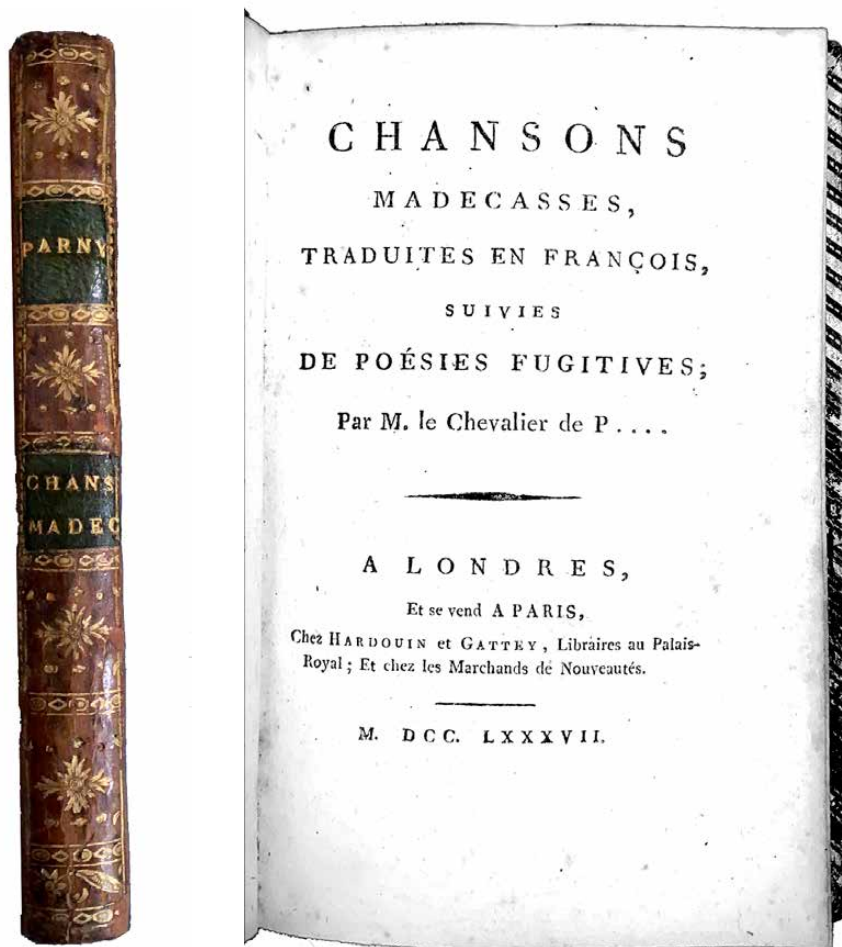
RACIAL POLITICS ON ISLAND OF RÉUNION

97. [DOMENY DE RIENZI, Grégoire-Louis.] *Pétition des hommes de couleur de l'île Bourbon à la Chambre des Députés, suivie de quelques considérations.* Paris, Imprimerie de Auguste Mie. [1831.] First edition. 8vo (14 x 21.5cm) 16pp., drop-head title, uncut & unopened in original blue printed wrappers, fine condition.

First edition, of the utmost rarity, a fine copy in the original printed wrappers, of this pamphlet recording the text of a petition calling for racial equality on the French island colony of Ile Bourbon, now named Réunion, in the Indian Ocean. The author was French geographer and adventurer Grégoire-Louis Domeny de Rienzi (1789-1843). Shipwrecked on the island in 1830 en route from Canton he was deputised by the black and mixed race population of the island to take their petition demanding equality under French law to the new government in Paris. A significant proportion of the population of the island was of African descent, the slave trade having continued into the 1820s to supply the planters of the colony with enslaved labour for the operation of sugar estates. The text of the pamphlet outlines the legal restrictions under which the "hommes de couleur" of the island suffer and lists their requests, for French citizenship, equality under French law and the appointment of a political deputy to represent the interests of the island.

OCLC locates 3 copies only (British Library; Bibliothèque nationale de France; Bibliothèque Municipale de Lyon). Not in Hogg, *The African slave trade*.

£2500



FRANCO-INDIAN OSSIAN - ABOLITIONIST VERSE FROM MADAGASCAR

98. 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 (8.5 x 13cm) 83, [1]pp., printed on thick paper, title-page with some negligible foxing, very good in contemporary French polished tree calf gilt, boards bordered with gilt ribbon roll, spine gilt in compartments with flower tools, original green leather labels titled in gilt, marbled pastedowns, shelfmark label to front flyleaf, all edges gilt, pink silk bookmark.

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

Voucher N^o 6 Honduras 31st August 1787

His Majesty's Government
 To Jeremiah Burton Esq^r

for the hire of a decked Boat with a pilot and four Negroes attending his Majesty's Superintendant when visiting the Rio Hondo, New river, Belize and Sibun rivers Kayo Casina and the southern triangles twice a year agreeable to the Convention, and at other times when circumstances may make it necessary; also carrying dispatches occasionally to Bacalar for the purpose of keeping up a regular correspondence with Colonel Grimarest the Kings Lieutenant for the province of Yucatan, the President of Guatimala and others his Catholic Majesty's officers in the neighbourhood of Honduras from the first June to the 31st of August both days inclusive, is 92 days at 50^s per day Jamaica currency £230 - -

Pay to Mr Jeremiah Burton the sum of two hundred and thirty pounds Jamaica currency in full of the above account. E. M. Despard.

To Mr Peter Henry }
 Belize point }

Honduras 31st August 1787
 Received full payment of the Account from Mr Peter Henry.
 Jeremiah Burton

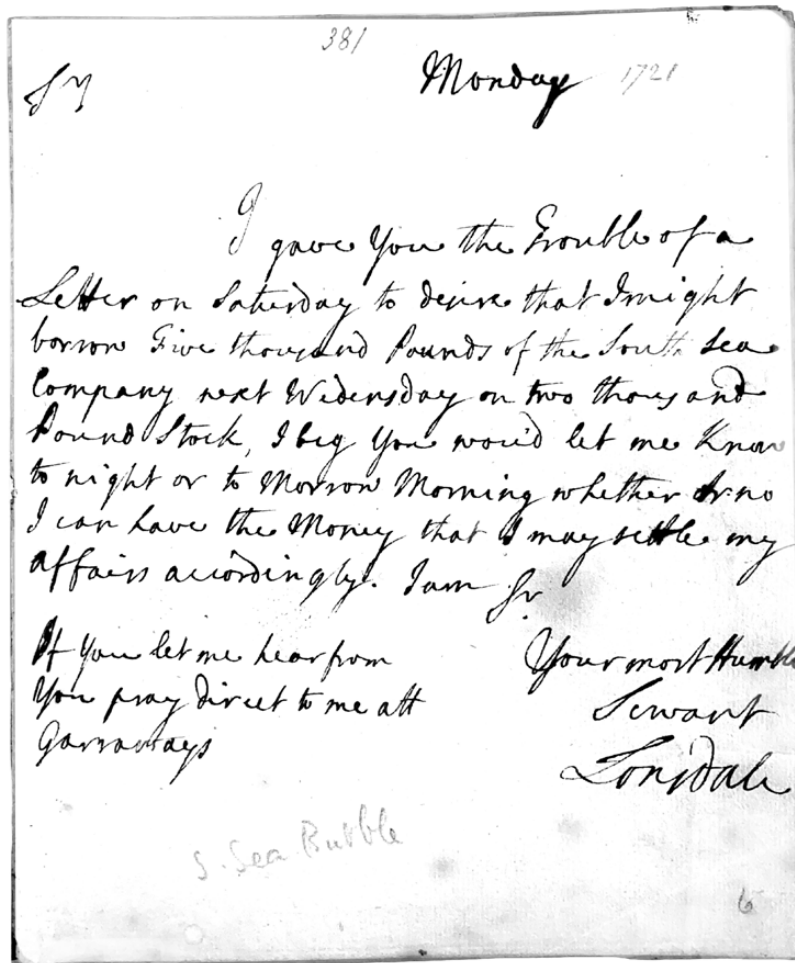
COLONEL DESPARD IN HONDURAS - BACKSTORY OF AN IRISH REVOLUTIONARY

99. DESPARD, Edward. Voucher No. 6. Being so much paid Jeremiah Burton for the hire of a decked boat employed attending Colonel Despard on his visits to the different rivers, keys & c.; also for carrying dispatches to Bacalar, for the purpose of keeping up a regular correspondence with his Catholic Majesty's officers in the neighbourhood of Honduras.

Honduras, 31 August 1787. Manuscript, ink on paper. Folio (20 x 32cm) [1] page penned on recto of first leaf of bifolium, signed by Despard ("EM Despard") & Jeremiah Burton at foot, verso of second leaf with contemporary manuscript docket title, a few negligible marginal dustmarks, very good.

A rare example of the signature of Colonel Despard (1751-1803) during his time in Honduras. An Irish officer in the service of the British Crown, Edward Marcus Despard fought alongside and befriended Nelson in the San Juan expedition in 1780 during the American War of Independence. His exceptional competence led to his appointment as superintendent of the British logging interests in Honduras (now Belize). This document records a payment to Jeremiah Burton for the "hire of a decked boat with a pilot and four negroes attending his Majesty's Superintendant when visiting the Rio Hondo, New river, Belize and Sibun rivers Kayo Casina and the southern triangles ... also carrying dispatches occasionally to Bacalar for the purpose of keeping up a regular correspondence with Colonel Grimarest the Kings Lieutenant for the province of Yucatan, the President of Guatemala and others ..."

During his tenure at Honduras Despard drew the ire of British officials when news reached London that he was distributing land by lotteries in which freed slaves and mixed race inhabitants had an even chance with the established slave-holding "Baymen". In 1790 he married Catherine, the daughter of a free black Jamaican woman and an Anglican clergyman, moving with her back to England. In the capital in the 1790s Despard joined the radical London Corresponding Society and became involved with Irish political activism. His imprisonment and subsequent execution in 1803, after being found guilty of high treason as the ringleader of a revolutionary conspiracy now known as the Despard plot, have contributed to his posthumous notoriety.



BURSTING OF THE SOUTH SEA BUBBLE

100. LOWTHER, Henry. [Autograph letter signed to Robert Knight, cashier of the South Sea Company, requesting that he “might borrow five thousand pounds of the South Sea Company.”]

[London.] Monday. [noted in pencil “1721.”] Autograph letter signed “Lonsdale”. 4to (15 x 18cm) [1] page penned on recto of first leaf of bifolium, verso of second leaf with autograph address panel “To Robert Knight Esq” (delivered by hand, presumably by a servant), old folds, very good.

Evoking the collapse of the South Sea Bubble, this letter was penned in 1721 in haste by Henry Lowther, third Viscount Lonsdale (1694-1751), a courtier and landowner known for his compulsive gambling who bore one of the heaviest losses, perhaps more than £30,000, upon the collapse of the stock of the South Sea Company in late 1720. Showing him trying to bring his finances under control, it is addressed to Robert Knight (1675-1744), the notorious cashier of the South Sea Company who fled to France in 1721, setting himself up as a banker in Paris: “I gave you the trouble of a letter on Saturday to desire that I might borrow five thousand pounds of the South Sea Company next Wednesday on two thousand stock, I beg you would let me know tonight or tomorrow morning whether or no I can have the money that I may settle my affairs accordingly ... if you let me hear from your pray direct to me at Garraways [Coffee House] ...”

£850