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FOR THE
2025
EMPIRE STATE RARE BOOK & PRINT FAIR





Above: item 28, SHARPE; *Monograph of the Paradiseidae, or Birds of Paradise ...*
 Cover: item 14, DUPERLY; *The Destruction of Roehampton Estate ... January 1832*

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TRAVEL DEPARTMENT HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE 2025 EMPIRE STATE RARE BOOK & PRINT FAIR

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Nouvelle Description de L'AMERIQUE MERIDIONALE.



Cette Partie du Monde a reçu son nom d'*Amerique Vespuce*. Il est tres-certain, que le premier qui la descouvrit, fut *Christophe Colomb*, Genevois, homme d'un tres-capable & divin esprit. Apres cestuy-cy survint *Amerique Vespuce* Florentin, qui sous le commandement d'*Emanuel Roy* de Portugal, seconda le dessein de Colomb; & l'An 1497, le 22 jour de May estant parti de Caliz descouvrit tout ce trait de pays, qui est au Zud de l'Equinoctial, & appella ce pays de son nom l'*Amerique*. Ceste Partie est bornée du costé du soleil levant de la Mer Atlantique, communement dite *Mar del Nort*: du costé du Midy se trouvent quelques Isles, prises autrefois pour le Pays Magellanique: du Couchant elle a la Mer Pacifique, dite *Del Zur*, & quant au Nort, il est incertain, si de ce costé là elle est bornée de la Mer ou de la Terre. Sa largeur du costé du Zud s'estend jusqu'au Destroit Magellan, & se monte à 52 degrés: du costé du Nort, depuis le degré LXXVII & dessus, tout y est incognu. Au reste, toute ceste Partie du Monde, à la prendre comme elle s'estend du Nort vers le Midy, a la forme & ressemblance de deux grandes Presqu'Isles, lesquelles sont jointes l'une à l'autre par un petit Isthme ou manche de terre: dont l'une s'appelle l'*Amerique Septentrionale*, l'autre la *Meridionale*. Il n'y avoit au commencement en ce pays vin ni froment; au lieu d'iceluy on se servoit d'un legume, qu'ils nomment Mayz, duquel ils font leur pain en quelques endroits. Les habitans y sont fort habiles à la course, & bons nageurs; en quelques quartiers se trouve des gens qui mangent de la chair humaine, & adorent le Diable; & autres, qui adorent le Soleil & la Lune. Ils n'ont pas un mesme langage. Ils ne font pas grand cas d'or, d'argent ni de pierres precieuses, ains font plus d'estat de plumes d'oiseaux, desquelles ils font grande recherche, & reputent cela leur richesse.

L'AMERIQUE MERIDIONALE a la forme semblable à un triangle, large au Nort, mais estroit au Zud, & s'estend d'environ le 12 degré tirant au Nord jusques au 53 degré au Zud de l'Equateur; est partagée comme en deux Peninsules par la riviere *Maragnon* ou des *Amasones*, qui s'estend

1 [BLAEU (Johannes).] Nouvelle Description de l'Amerique Meridionale.

Nine letterpress sheets measuring 150 by 165mm. Stitched. First page soiled, waterstain to lower half throughout, some defunct worming. Contemporary handwritten description to verso last page. Amsterdam, G & I. Blaeu, c. 1638. **£3,500**

A rare and unlikely survival. These nine descriptive sheets were issued to accompany Blaeu's *Americae Nova Tabula*. The sheets were to be laid down along the border of the map and provided historical and topographical information for the map in question.

The text appears to have been written specifically for this map, rather than being lifted from elsewhere, and has been updated to 1637. They would've been made available right away, even though the next (fourth) state of the map wasn't published until 1642. The sheets commence with a brief history of discovery—Columbus in 1497—and some rather basic geography, before going into detail on each of Brazil, Chile, Peru, Guyana, Castille d'Or (Colombia/Panama), Terre Ferme (Venezuela), Veragua (Costa Rica) and Honduras. There are notes on Indigenous populations as well as natural history and topography.

The final sheet concludes on a commercial note: "**Et cecy sussira de l'Amerique Meridionale, qui en désire davantage, se peut servir du Nouvel Atlas, mis en lumiere par G & I Blaeu.**" The *Nouvel Atlas* was first published in 1634, with issues in Dutch, German and Latin as well as French. Johannes succeeded his father as Hydrographer to the Dutch East India Company (V.O.C.) in 1633. Willem Blaeu died in 1638, after which his sons continued the firm together.

An example of similar sheets in situ can be seen here: <<https://collections.leventhalmap.org/search/commonwealth:x633f911p>>.



The Streeter Copy

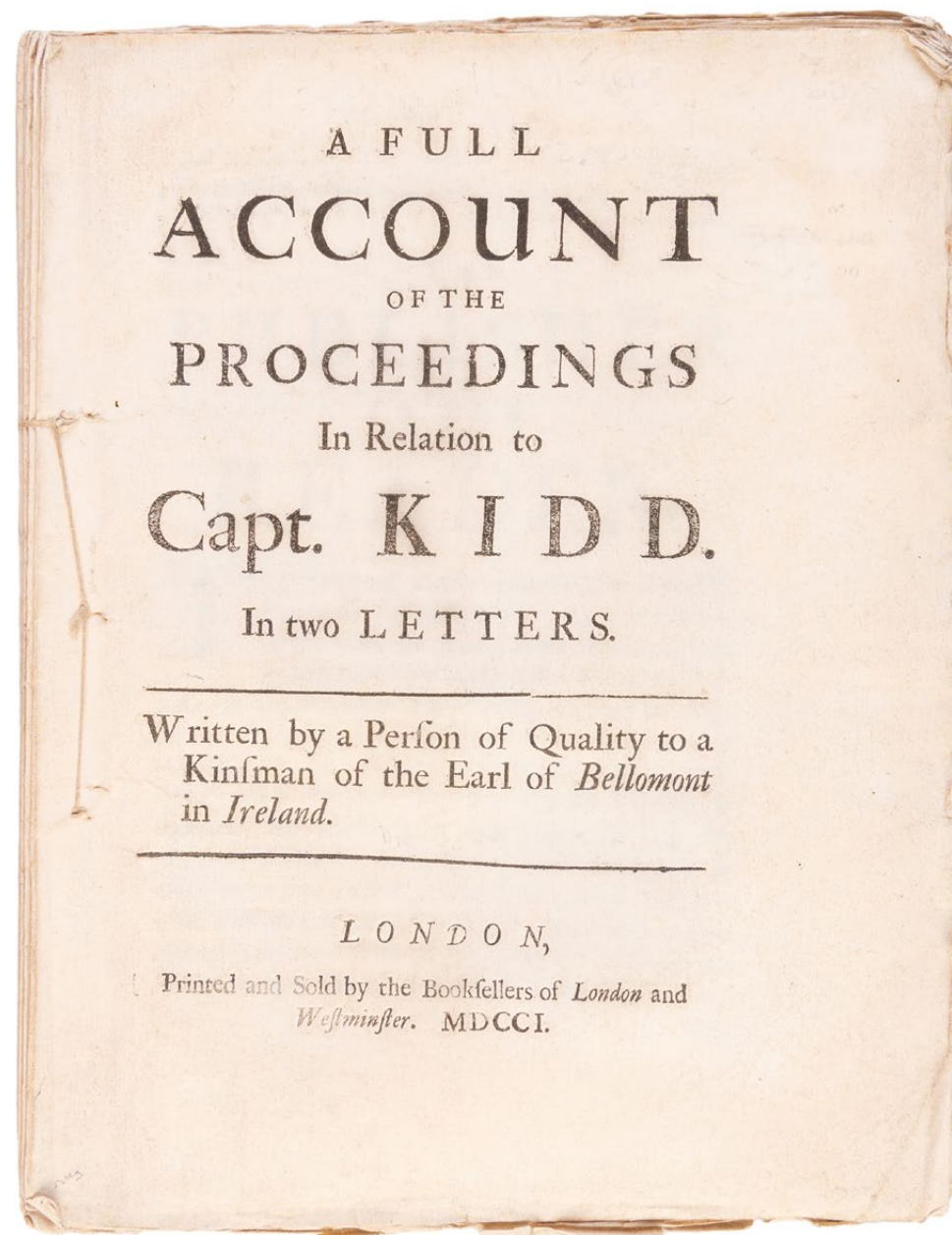
- 2** [KIDD (William)] [MITCHELL (Dr John).]
**A Full Account of the Proceedings in Relation to
 Capt. Kidd In two Letters. Written by a Person of Quality
 to a Kinsman of the Earl of Bellomont in Ireland.**

First edition. A fine copy, stitched as issued, discreet bookplate to final leaf. Housed in a custom cloth chemise. [viii], 51, [1]pp. Printed and Sold by the Booksellers of London and Westminster, 1701. **£9,500**

This is as desirable a copy as one might hope for with a distinguished provenance. William Kidd (c.1645–1701) remains one of the most notorious and fascinating pirates from the Golden Age. Few men “caused more fear, speculation and gold-digging, than Captain William Kidd. Along the shores of New England and Long Island, from his day to this, men have dug in the dead of night ... to find his buried Gold” (Elliott).

William Kidd's early years remain a mystery and his first appearance in the historical record is in 1689 when the governor of the Leeward Islands, Christopher Codrington, employed him as a privateer to assist in fighting the French in the Caribbean. He was appointed captain of the *Blessed William* and was active on the islands of Marie Galante and St Martin. His own crew mutinied and Kidd, on another ship, followed them to New York.

“When Lord Bellomont came to America to succeed Fletcher as Governor of the colony of New York, the neighborhood of New York City was a sort of rendezvous for pirates, and he early began to take measures to suppress their ravages. Colonel Robert Livingston formulated a plan of employing Captain Kidd, who then had a good reputation and a knowledge of the sea. A ship was accordingly fitted out, Livingston and Kidd bearing one fifth of the expense, and Kidd was sent out in 1697 to capture pirates. Instead he turned pirate himself, and while he was never convicted of this charge, he was hanged at Execution Dock for the murder of one of his sailors. Some eminent noblemen, among whom was Lord Bellomont himself, had furnished funds for his fitting



out, and they were accused of complicity in his piratical scheme ... **Whatever may have been Kidd's crimes, it is clear that he did not have a fair trial, and was found guilty on insufficient evidence” (Church). Having previously belonged to Thomas Streeter, this is an important copy of a notable trial.**

Church, 797; Howes, M677; Sabin, 37703; Streeter, 860; Elliott, C.W., *The New England History ... Vol. 2.* (New York, Scribner, 1857) p.57.



SIR WALTER RALEGH.

*From an original picture in the possession of
James T. Wilson, Esq., Esq.*

A
BRIEF MEMOIR
OF
SIR WALTER RALEGH;

PREPARED FOR AND PUBLISHED IN THE NEW ENGLAND
HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER
FOR APRIL, 1862.

AND NOW REPRINTED WITH ADDITIONS.

BY SAMUEL G. DRAKE,
FORMERLY PRESIDENT OF THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

BOSTON:
PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR FOR
PRIVATE DISTRIBUTION.
1862.

A
BRIEF MEMOIR
OF
SIR WALTER RALEGH
BY SAM^l G. DRAKE
ILLUSTRATED



Birth place of Sir Walter Raleigh

Abundantly Extra-Illustrated

3 [RALEGH (Sir Walter)] DRAKE (Samuel G.)
A Brief Memoir of Sir Walter Raleigh; prepared
for and published in the New England Historical
and Genealogical Register for April, 1862.

First separate edition. Engraved frontispiece by R. Bell. **Bound with 96 additional leaves of illustrations, mostly window mounted prints but also including original watercolours and manuscripts.** 4to. Full brown morocco, spine in six compartments with raised bands and gilt titles, recased with original spine laid down, elaborately tooled green morocco doublures, bound by W. Pratt. t.e.g. 35pp. Boston, Printed for the Author for Private Distribution, 1862. **£12,500**

A magnificently extra-illustrated copy of this privately printed biography of Sir Walter Raleigh (also Raleigh, 1554-1618), Elizabethan statesman and explorer.

The additionally inserted leaves nearly treble the original text and constitute a remarkable act of grangerisation. The most notable insertions are a seemingly **unrecorded early tobacco trade card**, titled "Sir Walter Raleigh & his Man The Best Tobacco Under the Sun." This late-eighteenth or early-nineteenth advertisement illustrates the apocryphal moment of Raleigh smoking in his library after his return from the Americas with a taste for tobacco, and his servant in the act of dousing with water his master who he thought must be on fire. **There is a fine watercolour portrait attributed to the enamelist and miniaturist painter Henry Bone. There are three 16th and 17th century documents signed by Raleigh's compatriots in the Spanish Armada defeat**, including Naval commander Ferdinando Gorges, Vice-Admiral Edmund Sheffield, 1st Earl of Mulgrave, Oliver St John 3rd Baron Bletso and Thomas Sackville Baron Buckhurst.

Of the 40 additional prints of Sir Walter Raleigh, we see a veritable census of his image between the seventeenth and nineteenth centuries. Many of the portraits originated as frontispieces to his published works, including several editions of *The Historie of the World* (1614, 1677 & 1708), and *Sir Walter Raleighs Instructions to his Sonne* (1692). The extent of the collection is perhaps rivalled only by the British Museum. Other supplementary images include engravings of Queen Elizabeth I, Humphrey Gilbert, and Sir Francis Drake including



an original watercolour by engraver Edward Harding. A number of the additional engravings depicting Raleigh's circle are supplied from Henry Holland's *Heroologia Anglica* (1620) and are engraved by Willem and Magdalena van de Passe.

The act of extra-illustration through scrapbooking, popularised between 1770 and 1830, came to be known as "grangerisation." This "term derives from the Revd James Granger (1723–76), whose *Biographical History of England* (1769) was published without illustrations, but with the suggestion that the purchaser should have his copy interleaved by the binder so that portraits could be added at will" (Suarez & Woudhuysen, 763). A controversial practice, whilst encouraging the compiler to create discreet archives within their libraries, the impulse to destroy other printed texts for the enrichment of the grangerised volume



provoked Holbrook Jackson, in his *Anatomy of Bibliomania* (1930), to call it "a singularly perverted idea."

Sir Walter Raleigh's rise and demise in his own lifetime speaks both to the volatility of the Elizabethan period and the largeness of his own character. He charted a course from court favourite to imprisoned traitor, and was ultimately executed during the reign of James I. His voyages to the Americas were chronicled with the flamboyance of an adventurer, and the associated celebrity he gained upon his return enabled him to popularise the recreational (and medicinal) use of tobacco smoking in European society. The biographical sketch around which this volume is compiled was privately printed in Boston in 1862, having previously been prepared as an article in the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*.

A full list of the extra-illustrations is available on request.

Brushfield, T.N. *Bibliography of Sir Walter Raleigh*. 2nd ed. (Exeter, 1908), p.87; Suarez, M. & Woudhuysen (H.R.) ed. *The Oxford Companion to the Book*. Vol 2. (OUP, 2010).

The End of Free Trade with Louisiana

4 [LOUISIANA.] DIRECTORS OF THE FIVE FARMS. Traites Circulaire.

First edition. Small 4to. Single sheet folded. Some pale dampstaining not affecting legibility. 1, [3]pp. Lille?, July, 1766. **£3,500**

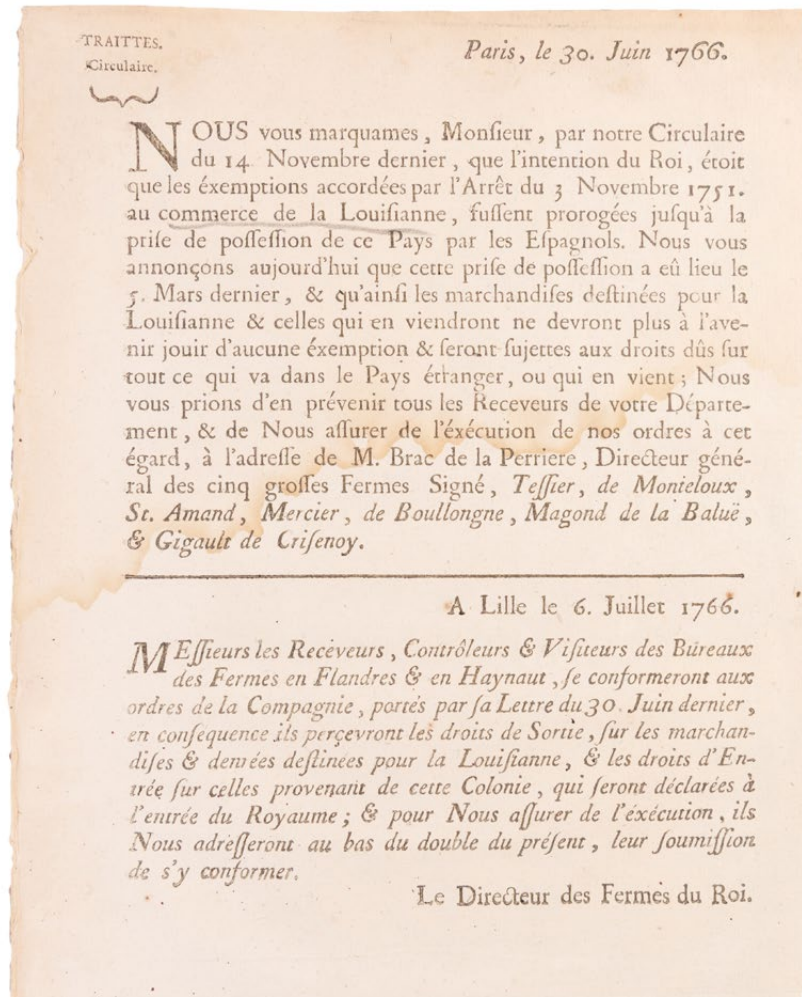
Very rare. The circular relates to the transfer of power from French La Louisianne to Spanish Nueva España in the aftermath of the French and Indian War. It specifically concerns the cessation of free trade between France and the colony.

The order of 3 November 1751, stated that there were tax exemptions on trade in Louisiana until Spain formally took possession of her. This circular announces that Spain took control of the colony on 5 March and that merchants coming to and from Louisiana would no longer enjoy these benefits: "les marchandises destinées pour la Louisianne & celles qui en viendront ne devront plus à l'avenir jouir d'aucune exemption & seront sujettes aux droits dûs sur tout ce qui va dans le Pays étranger, ou qui en vient ..." Signed by the Directeur général des cinq grosses Fermes; the Fermes Générales was a system of tax collection under the Ancien Régime.

The reply from Lille, signed in print by the Directeur des Fermes du Roi, confirms receipt of the above and that they will collect both import and export duties on merchandise coming from, and going to, Louisiana: “en consequence ils percevront les droits de Sortie, sur les marchandises & denrées destinées pour la Louisianne, & les droits d’Entrée sur celles provenant de cette Colonie ...”

Louisiana became a Spanish colony—part of New Spain—in 1762, it was the product of secret negotiations between France and Spain at the conclusion of the French and Indian War, and was one of the terms of the Treaty of Fontainebleau. However, the transfer of ownership was slow going and hampered in part by the resistance of French residents in New Orleans.

This circular in not located on OCLC, but precedes a related circular held at NYPL, dated 7 August in Paris, plus 14 August Lille. See OCLC: 1427592815.



Rare and Important Images of the 1762 Battle of Havana

- 5 ORSBRIDGE (Lieut. Philip). SERRES (Dominique).**
These Historical Views of the late glorious expedition, of his Britannic Majesty's ships and forces against the Havannah under the command of Sir George Pocock, the Rt. Honble Lord Albemarle, and Rear Admiral Keppel ...

First edition. Frontispiece & 12 engraved images. Folio. Contemporary half-calf over marbled boards, rebacked with new corners, red morocco label gilt to upper board. London, n.d. but [1766]. **£35,000**

A wonderful commemoration of the English victory over Spain at the Battle of Havana in 1762. This marked the final phase of the Seven Years War. Keppel led the battle under the overall command of Admiral Pocock. “Now, with Spain entering the war on the side of France, the cabinet decided to attack Havana. The preliminary planning was done by Anson. Admiral George Pocock was the naval commander and Keppel's elder brother, Lord Albemarle, commanded the army. Augustus Keppel was appointed as commodore and naval second in



J. G. Kneller del.
 TO: *George Pocock* KNIGHT of the BATH and Admiral of the Blue Squadron
 This PERSPECTIVE VIEW of the Harbour, with the LAND to the West, the MORO CASTLE
 LAND BY the Hon. Aug^s Kepple in His MAJESTY'S Ship *Valiant*
 of His Majesty's Fleet, on the EXPEDITION against the Havannah in 1762.
 to the EASTWARD, and the FLEET entering the Harbour to take POSSESSION on Augth 16.
 Is most humbly INSCRIBED by his devoted humble Serv^t Philip Orbridge.

command. Though rightly dubious about Captain Augustus Hervey's proposal to bombard the fortress El Morro from the sea, Keppel gave solid support. The fortress was taken after six weeks of hard fighting, before yellow fever quite prevailed. On 11 August Havana itself surrendered" (ODNB).

Orsbridge served on the *Orford* under Captain Marriot Arbuthnot. The twelve beautifully executed plates here are all after images drawn on the spot by him and include every stage of approach, siege and capture. He would have been aware of the talented painter Dominique Serres, who at that time was engaged in producing paintings of Richard Short's drawings for his *Twelve views of the Principal buildings in Quebec* (1761) and his images of Halifax. Orsbridge engaged him for this series and all the plates are inscribed Serres pinxit. The first three images, plus the frontispiece, were advertised for sale in the *Public Advertiser* on 11 and 12 April 1764. There are some curious errors—the author's own name on the first eight plates, for example, being spelled "P.O.R. Sbridge"—which might be attributed to the speed of production. The whole set was completed by 21 May 1765, when it was advertised for sale at a cost of two guineas.

The images are captioned so extensively that they form an overview of the expedition itself. Several include a list of the ships pictured and the name of their commanding officers. They read as follows:

1. Sir George Pocock Knight of the Bath. Admiral of the Blue Squadron and Commander in Chief. This Perspective view of the Order of Sailing and Conducting His Majesty's Ships of War and Transports ...
2. To the Rt Honbl the Lord's Commissioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain &c. &c. of His Majesty's Ships on the Secret Expedition against the Havannah Down the Old Straights of Bahama in Seven Divisions taken the 2nd of June 1762.
3. To his Royal highness Lord Highness Duke of York and Albany Vice Admiral of the blue Squadron of his Majesty's Fleet Earl of Ulster in the Kingdom of Ireland K.G. & F.R.S. This Perspective View of the Engaging and taking the Spanish Frigates Phenix of 22 Nine Pounders, 175 Men and Thetis of 18 Six Pounders 65 Men with 2 Brigs by his Majesty's Frigate Alarm Of 32 Guns James Alms Esqr Commander in Sight of the Grand Fleet on the 3 June 1762 ...
4. To the Honble Augustus Keppel Rear Admiral of the Blue Squadron of His Majesty's Fleet. This Plate representing the Landing of His Majesty's Forces under the Command of the Rt. Honble Earl of Albemarle. June 7th, 1762 at 10 o'clock in ye Morning on the Island of Cuba near the Fort Baccuranao

between 2 & 3 Leagues from the Havannah ... The Whole conducted by Him from the Richmond, the Center by the Honble Aug John Hervey. The Right Wing by Captn Barton and Drake, the Left Wing by Captn Arbuthnot Jekyle the Reserve & Rear by Captn Wheelock.

5. To the Rt. Honble George Keppel, Earl of Albemarle, &c. &c. Commander in Chief of all His Majesty's Land Forces at the Attacks and Reduction of the Havannah, This Perspective View of the Landing and Marching the Troops along the Shore towards the Fort Cojimar between the Hours of One and Three in the Afternoon of June 7th 1762: with the Transports anchoring along the Shore, also His Majesty's Ships Dragon and the Granada Bomb attacking the Fort and Batteries ...
6. To His Royal Highness William Duke of Cumberland &c. &c. Knight of the Most Noble and Most Honble Orders of the Garter & Bath & F.R.S. This Perspective View of the Attacking and Taking the Castle and Batteries of Choera, June 11th, 1762 By His Majesty's Ship Belleste the Eccho and Mercury Frigate and the Lurcher Cutter also the Nottingham standing off & on to Assist if Ordered And the Landing of all His Majesty's Marines under the Command of the Honble Col. Willm Howe.
7. To Mariot Arbuthnot Esqr Commander of His Majesty's Ship of War Orford, at the Reduction of the Havannah in the Year 1762 This Perspective View of landing the Cannon, Bombs, Provisions and Water for the Army, June 30th between 6 and 7 in the Evening; the Orford making Signals to the Commodore with the Dragon, Cambridge & Marlborough bring with their Heads to the Sea for the Sterling Castle, to get to the Westward of them ...
8. To the Honble Augustus John Hervey, Captain in His Majesty's Navy Coll. of Marines & one of the Gentlemen of His Majesty's Bed Chamber, This Perspective View of His Majesty's Ship Dragon Commanded by Him, Cambridge Wm Goofrey Esq. & Marlborough Thos Burnett Esq. attacking ye Moro July 1762. Also shewing the Distance the Sterling Castle Capt. Campbell who was appointed to lead the Van of this Squadron Was during the Attack, likewise Shewing the Land Attack...
9. To the Honble Willm Keppel, Colonel of His Majesty's 56th Regiment of Foot and Major Genl. on the Expedition under the Command of the Right Honble the Earl of Albemarle, This Perspective View of Entering The Breach of the Moro Castle By Storm the 30th of July between the Hours of 1 and 2 in the Afternoon, also a View of His Majesty's Ship Aleide & a Number of Flat Boats mann'd & arm'd ...



Plate 9.
*To the Hon^{ble} Will^m Pitt, Chancellor of HIS Majesty's 56th Regiment of Foot and MAJOR GEN^l
 This PERSPECTIVE VIEW of Entering THE BREACH of the MORO CASTLE
 Also a View of HIS Majesty's Ship Alcide, &c. Number of Flat Boats manned & armed.
 Drawn on the Spot designed*



*ON THE Expedition under the Command of the Right Hon^{ble} the Earl of Albemarle,
 BY STORM the 30th of JULY 1762, between the Hours of One 2 in the AFTERNOON.
 Is most humbly Inscribed by his most devoted humble Servant Philip Orsbridge,
 Captain of the Artillery.*



Thomas Jenkins del.
Spain's Ships in March.
At sight 70
At Capt. Smith's 60
At Gibraltar 70
At Havana 70

To the R. Hon. George Keppel, Earl of Albemarle &c. &c. Commander in Chief
This Perspective View of the City and PUNTO CASTLE
Was bought on the Governor's Fleet, & on Board the Spanish Admiral



of all His Majesty's Land Forces at the Attack and Reduction of the HAVANNAH,
BETWEEN the Hours of 5 and 10 on the Morning of Aug. 13. 1762. when a Flag of Truce
was hoisted by His. Reverend & most Hon. Genl. P. Onslow.
Drawn on by a Spot of Rain

Thomas Jenkins del.
Done Book
At Sea 60
At Gibraltar 70
At Havana 70

10. To the Rt. Honble George Keppel, Earl of Albemarle &c. &c. Commander in Chief of all His Majesty's Land Forces at the Attacks and Reduction of the Havannah, This Perspective View of the Grand Attack of that City and Punto Castle Between the Hours of 5 and 10 in the Morning of Augt. 13, 1762 when a Flag of Truce Was hoisted on the Governor's Fort, & on Board the Spanish Admiral ...
11. To Geo. Augtus Elliott Esqr, Majr Genl. of His Majesty's Army, Colonel of Light Horse, and Second in Command on the Glorious Expedition against Havannah, in the Year 1762, This Perspective View of His Majesty's Land Forces going in Flat Boats to take Possession of The North Gate of the City and Punto Castle on the 14 of August, Also Two Ships of War assisting to open the Booms ...
12. To Sr George Pocock Knight of the Bath and Admiral of the Blue Squadron of His Majesty's Fleet, on the Expedition against the Havannah in 1762, This Perspective View of the Harbour with the Land to the West, the Moro Castle to the Eastward, and the Fleet entring the Harbour to take Possession on Augst 16 Lead By the Honble Augs Kepple in His Majesty's Ship Valiant ...

Very rare: Not in ESTC, not in COPAC, OCLC locates a single copy at the Clements library.

Palau, 204784; Parker, *Naval Battles*, 73; Russett, A., *Dominic Serres 1719–1793 War Artist to the Navy*. (Suffolk, 2001).



An Eighteenth-Century Primer for American Naturalists

6 FORSTER (Johann Reinhold).

A Catalogue of the Animals of North America.

Containing An Enumeration of the known Quadrupeds, Birds, Reptiles, Fish, Insects, Crustaceous and Testaceous Animals; many of which are new, and never described before. To which are added, Short Directions for Collecting, Preserving, and Transporting, all Kinds of Natural History Curiosities.

First edition. Engraved frontispiece. 8vo. Contemporary speckled sheep, some offsetting to title but very good indeed. 43, [1]pp. London, B. White, 1771. **£7,500**

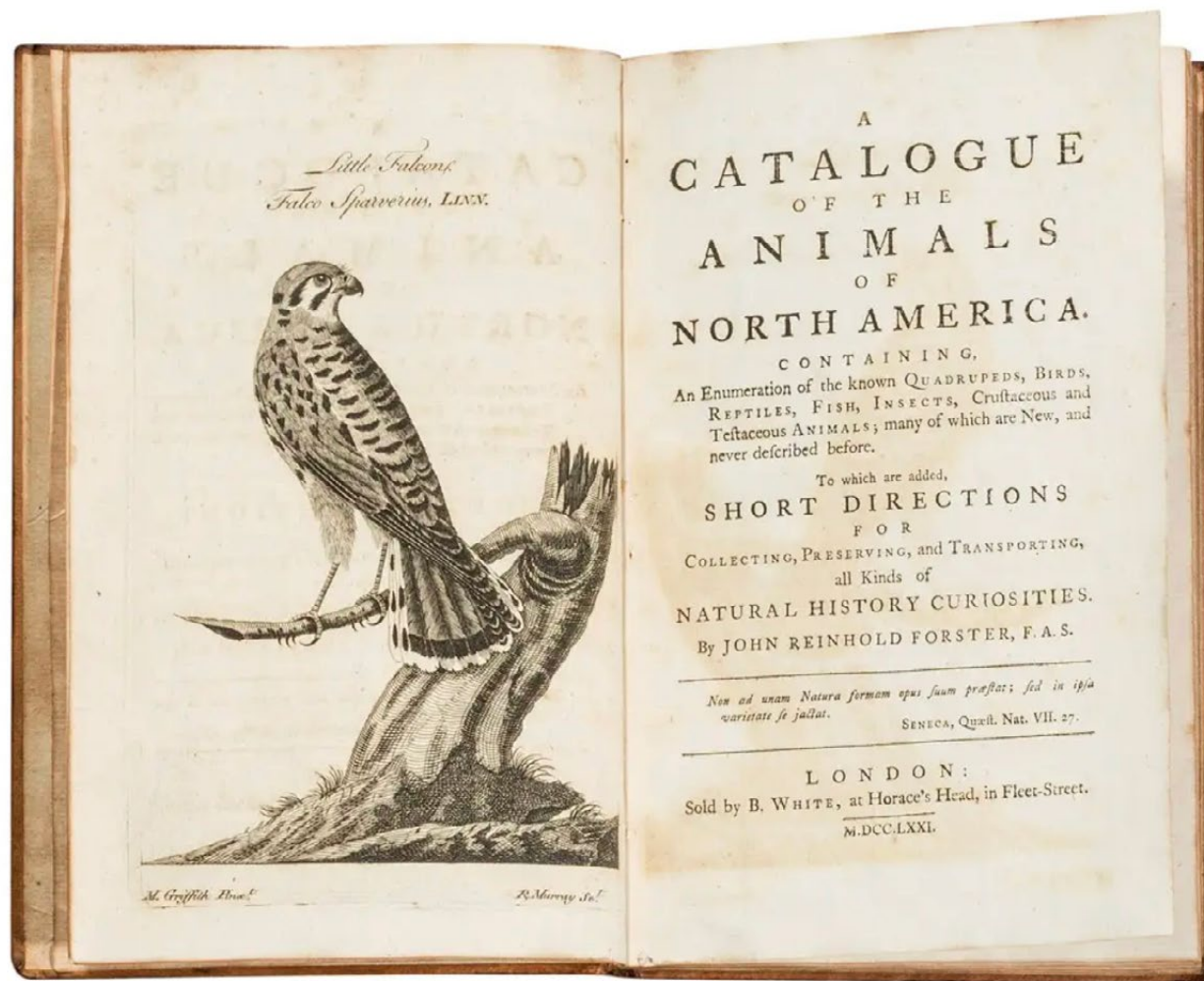
A handsome copy with the lovely frontispiece by Moses Griffith of “an elegant little Falcon, drawn and engraved from a fine specimen lately brought over from North America.”

Forster (1729–1798) is perhaps best known for sailing on Cook's second voyage and the publication of this work was instrumental to his appointment on it.

Based on the Linnaean model, this work is Forster's attempt to systematise the fragmented field of natural history studies from the Americas, largely based on specimens he had access to in British collections, particularly those of Joseph Banks (marked 'B') and Anna Blackburne ('Mus. Bl.'). Averil Lysaght has pointed out that the Banks material derives from his important visit to Newfoundland and Labrador in 1766. It was one of the central works in Forster's concerted push to establish himself in England and successfully brought him to the attention of the British scientific fraternity. The abrupt withdrawal of Joseph Banks in early 1772, left Forster as the obvious candidate.

Forster was assisted by Thomas Pennant in the compiling of this book and Moses Griffith, who was retained by Pennant as his private artist. **Mark Catesby (1683–1749) was a major source for fauna in this work.**

The work was conceived as a starting point for future naturalists, providing them with a systematic basis to work from. Its first section contains a brief list of Latin and popular names, arranged by class, along with source of information. Sixty-nine species of mammals are listed, 12 of them being new species not described by Catesby. **Apparently, no such catalogue had previously appeared in print.**



Importantly, it concludes with Forster's "Short Directions for Lover and Promoters of Natural History, in What Manner Specimens of All Kinds May Be Collected, Preserved, and Transported to Distant Countries." These directions give quite an insight into how Forster personally went about his work with Cook, with glimpses of various practices that he helped establish: specimens should be accompanied by detailed field notes, as well as "the name by which the animal goes in his country, or among the various tribes of Indian nations."

Of course, it became a primer for future naturalists in America and beyond at a time when so many of the world's coastlines were being mapped and vast natural history collections were being amassed and returned to Europe. Hoare, M.E. (ed.), *The Resolution Journal of Johann Reinhold Forster* (London, 1999); Lysaght, A.M., *Joseph Banks in Newfoundland and Labrador, 1766*, (University of California, 1971), p.251; Meissel III:350; O'Reilly-Reitman, 2464; Pritzel, 2974 (journal publication only); Sabin, 25133.

Celebrating French Heroes in the Revolutionary War

7 [REVOLUTIONARY WAR] BAZON (Jean de). L'héroïsme dans la marine, ou parallèle des français et des anglais sur les affaires présentes. Poème dédié à la Nation.

First edition. Woodcut ornament to title-page and several others, printed mostly on blue paper. 8vo. Handsome contemporary red morocco armorial binding, elaborately gilt with dentelles, a.e.g., blue silk endpapers, some very minor rubbing. xl, [41]–231, [16, index & errata]pp. London, [but Paris,] 1782. £7,500

A stunning copy of a very rare book. Dedicated to the nation, Jean de Bazon's epic memorial poem to French sailors who served with distinction in the Revolutionary War.

Critically, the work sets these actions in direct contrast to those of the English. In what might only be described as a wonderful piece of French propaganda, Bazon characterises England as perverse, both tyrannical and deceitful (*perfidie*). He takes special pride in singling out the Navy over the Army as Britain had historically considered herself "ruler of the waves."

Divided into six chants, the poem is heavily annotated (in print) and quotes from contemporary newspapers such as the *Gazette de Leyde* and the *Courier de l'Europe*. The comte d'Estaing features heavily throughout as does the Marquis de Bouillé, the privateer, Jean Baptiste Charles Royer, and Charles Louis du Couëdic who commanded *La Surveillante* against HMS *Quebec*.

An example of some of the discursive annotations, comes on page 53 when he refers to the English in Virginia fighting against Generals Saint-Simon, Rochambeau and Lafayette, especially their tactics of poisoning wells. He states that: "Tous les Negres qui désertoient leurs Plantations, ou qu'ils pouvoient enlever, ils les faisoient inoculer, & les forçoient ensuite de se retirer au Camp Américain, pour l'infecter." Above, the poem reads:

"Ils se sont avisés d'un certain stratagème,
Qui met leurs Ennemis dans un péril extrême,
Qui désole leur camp, & les mine à la fois,
Et réduiront enfin leur Armée aux arbois."

There are roughly two hundred men named in the text and notes, with descriptions of their actions.



Jean de Bazon was born in Beaulens (canton of Francescas) in about 1725 and died in 1790. He was a captain in the Royal Artillery Regiment and knight of St. Louis. In 1756 he married his cousin, Jacquette de Bazon. He published two poems in his lifetime, this and *Apostrophe aux Anglais sur les Affaires présentes. Poème héroïque*. (Agen, im pr. V. J. Noubel, 1781).

Provenance: the binding features the arms of a bishop, probably from the Rosmadec family. There is also a pencilled inscription, Edmond Giscard d'Estaing. OCLC locates copies at Society of the Cincinnati, Indiana, TPL, Leeds, and two in France.

Censuring the Assembly of Saint-Marc

8 [SAINT-DOMINGUE.]

Extrait des registres de Deliberations des Citoyens de la Paroisse de la Croix- des-Bouquets, Isle Saint-Domingue.

First edition. Engraved head and tail pieces. Single sheet folded to measure 170 by 110mm. Partially trimmed, a crisp copy. 4pp. Port-au-Prince, Mozard, 1790.

£2,250

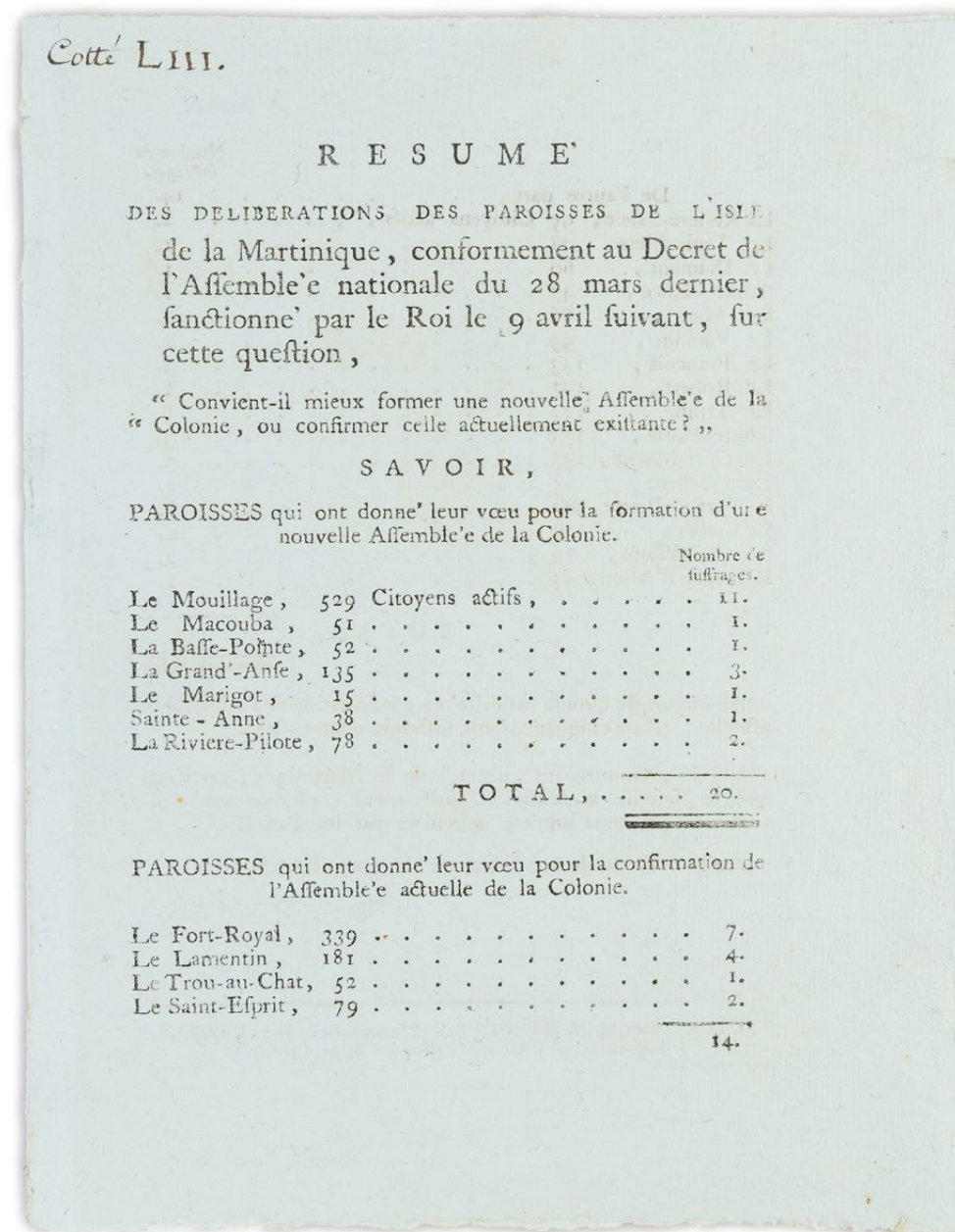
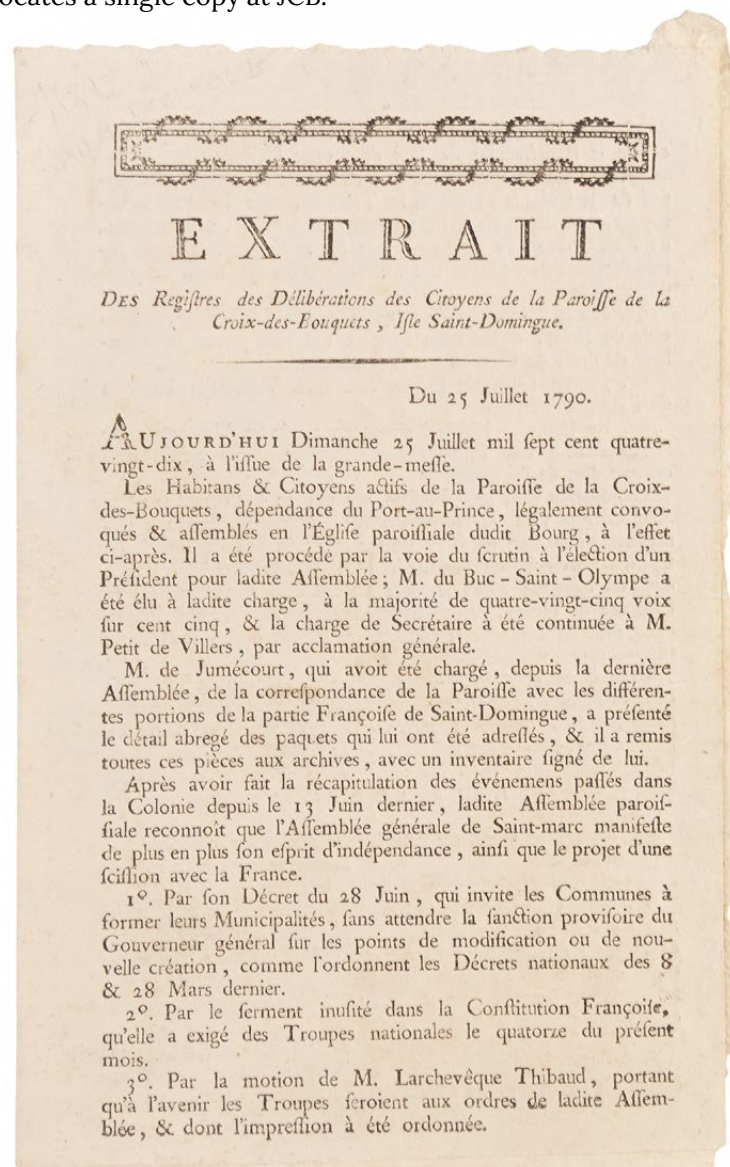
A rare and lovely survival of this pre-Revolutionary Saint-Domingue imprint.

Reporting on the election in the parish of Croix-des-Bouquets, dated 25 July, 1790, it declares that M. du Buc-Saint-Olympe was elected to head office while M. Petit de Villiers continued as secretary.

Yet the real business of this Extrait concerns the rebellious Assembly at Saint-Marc. It states that after the events on Saint-Domingue following 13 June, "ladite Assemblée paroissiale **reconnoit que l'Assemblée générale de Saint-marc manifeste de plus en plus son esprit d'indépendance, ainsi que le projet d'une scission avec la France.**" [The said Parish Assembly recognises that the General Assembly of Saint-Marc is increasingly demonstrating its spirit of independence, as well as its intention to secede from France.]

It then goes on to list eight examples of the Assembly of Saint-Marc contravening governmental decrees before stating that the parish of Croix-des-Bouquets does not recognise the Assembly of Saint-Marc as it does not conform in any way to the national decree of the 8th and 28th of last March, both of which concerned France's Caribbean colonies. There follows another eleven articles censuring Saint-Marc.

Charles-Théodore Mozard (1755-1810) was both a journalist and a printer. He was awarded the royal imprimerie in 1788 and edited the *Affiches Américaines* between 1783 and 1790. He was also involved in the publication of *Gazette de Saint-Domingue*, and the *Almanach général de Saint-Domingue*. In the first months of the Haitian Revolution, his press was burned to the ground and he departed Saint-Domingue shortly thereafter and arrived in Paris in 1792. Two years later he was back in the Americas, this time as the French consul to Boston, a position that he held until 1799. OCLC locates a single copy at JCB.



An Unusual Example Printed on Blue Paper

- 9 [MARTINIQUE.] DAMAS (Governor General Charles de).
Resume des Deliberations des Paroisses
de l'Isle de la Martinique.

First edition. Single sheet of untrimmed blue paper folded to 4pp. with two integral blanks, removed from a volume. Fort Royal Martinique, J-F. Bazille, 1 July, 1790. **£2,000**

A beautiful and fragile piece of eighteenth-century Caribbean ephemera.

The impact of the French national decree of 28 March 1790 wasn't only felt in hot-spots such as Saint-Domingue but across the French Caribbean. It was an addendum of sorts to the decree of 8 March the same year, which seemingly granted the colonies a measure of independence.

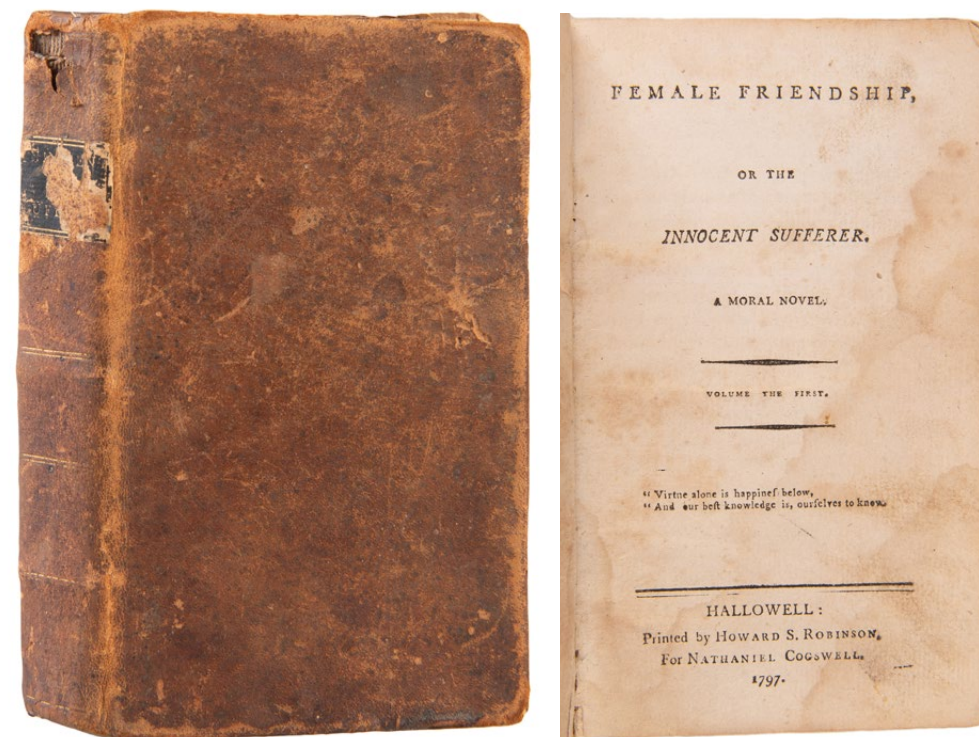
The 8 March decree "declared that the colonies were a part of the French empire, but that they would not be subjected to laws incompatible with their local situation. It stated that citizens would elect colonial assemblies, recognizing these assemblies as expressing the voice of the colony ..." (Cormack, 84). However, the decree didn't stipulate who counted as a citizen. The follow up decree of 28 March "indicated that following the decree's proclamation in every parish, all persons twenty-five years or older, owners of landed property or residents of the parish for at least two years, as well as taxpayers, must form a parish assembly" (*ibid*). It nonetheless allowed for the possibility that "persons" included free men of colour.

This Resume (summary) includes a list of all the parishes on Martinique who were asked whether they wanted to form a new Colonial assembly, or were happy with the one "actuellement existante?" Those that wished to form a new assembly included Le Mouillage, Le Macouba, La Basse-Pointe, La Grand-Anse, Le Marigot, Sainte-Anne and La Riviere-Pilote. This was in contrast to the 20 other parishes which were happy with the current one. The list also breaks down the number of votes in each parish with the status quo winning by 52 to 20. It's signed in print by Governor General Charles de Damas.

However, this wasn't the end of the story. "Claiming that it was constituted according to the National Assembly's decrees of 8 and 28 March, the assembly established a new administrative structure for the colony modelled on that of the new departments in France. It also began to reform Martinique's finances. This represented a usurpation of the *intendant's* authority and responsibility ... On 6 August the assembly decreed that all municipalities in the colony would be suppressed until 1 September when the election of new ones would proceed according to a new regulation further reducing their powers and independence." (*ibid*, 88-9).

All eighteenth-century Caribbean imprints are rare. It's hardly a surprise that such an unlikely survivor isn't listed on OCLC.

Cormack, W.S., *Patriots, Royalists, and Terrorists in the West Indies: The French Revolution in Martinique and Guadeloupe, 1789-1802* (Toronto, 2019), pp.84-89.



The first Novel Published in Maine

**10 [COGSWELL (Nathaniel), publisher], ANON.
Female Friendship, Or the Innocent Sufferer.**

First edition. 12mo. Contemporary sheep, rubbed, label to spine partially lacking, small piece missing just beneath headcap, corners worn through, edges rubbed, ffep loose, dampstaining affecting first quire, spotting and browning throughout, marginal damage affecting 11 leaves with no loss of text, one quire roughly opened at top edge shaving a few characters. A rusted nail tucked into the gutter between the rear free endpapers. 126, 120pp. Hallowell (Maine), Howard Robinson, for Nathaniel Cogswell, 1797. **£750**

Originally published in London and Dublin in 1770, this American edition of the anonymously authored novel *Female Friendship or the Innocent Sufferer* "has the distinction of being the first book printed east of Portland, Maine" (Bradsher, 244).

The printer, Howard S. Robinson, briefly operated Hallowell's first newspaper *The Eastern Star*, which ran for just a year from 1794. Nathaniel Cogswell was a merchant and stationer who enlisted Robinson's press to supplement his stock of "textiles, hardware, crockery, tea and coffee" with rough and ready

American editions of popular English works (Mahoney). These reflected both the appetite for the relatively recent literary innovation of “the novel”, and the nascent American Copyright Act of 1790 which extended for just 14 years after original publication.

Bradsher provides a brief synopsis of the work: “The hero procures a servant in Spain, who, of course, has to tell his story. And a decidedly good one it is--in the picaresque fashion, a witty and straightforward account of the adventures of a rogue. The author must have a remarkably intimate knowledge of the strolling actor; for most of the story, minute and vivid, has to do with this fraternity. Apparently mindful of the frowns of the virtuous, or mayhap pinched by a Puritan conscience, the author ceases after this brilliant episode to be “too interesting,” but perhaps becomes more moral. At any rate the rest of the work is made up of inexpressibly dull and confused twaddle about noble lords and ladies of England and Spain, concerning whom the author was blindingly ignorant” (Bradsher, 244–245).

Scarce in commerce, with only two copies listed in Rare Book Hub: New England Book Auctions, 2006, and CF Libbie, 1918.

Evans, 32122; ESTC, W12118. Bradsher, E. L. “Some Aspects of the Early American Novel” in *Texas Review*. Vol.3. No.3. Texas, SMU, April, 1918. pp.241–258. Mahoney, G. “A Brief History of Publishing in Hallowell” <<https://historichallowell.org/a-brief-history-of-publishing-in-hallowell/>> [accessed 26/9/25].

An Important Early Autobiography by a Black Author

11 [GRONNIOSAW (Ukawsaw) AKA James Albert.] A Narrative of the Most Remarkable Particulars in the Life of James Albert Ukawsaw Gronniosaw, an African Prince as related by himself.

Later edition. Engraved frontispiece. 8vo. Pamphlet stitched as issued, old wrappers, some foxing and browning. 32pp. Leeds, Davies and Booth, 1814. **£2,250**

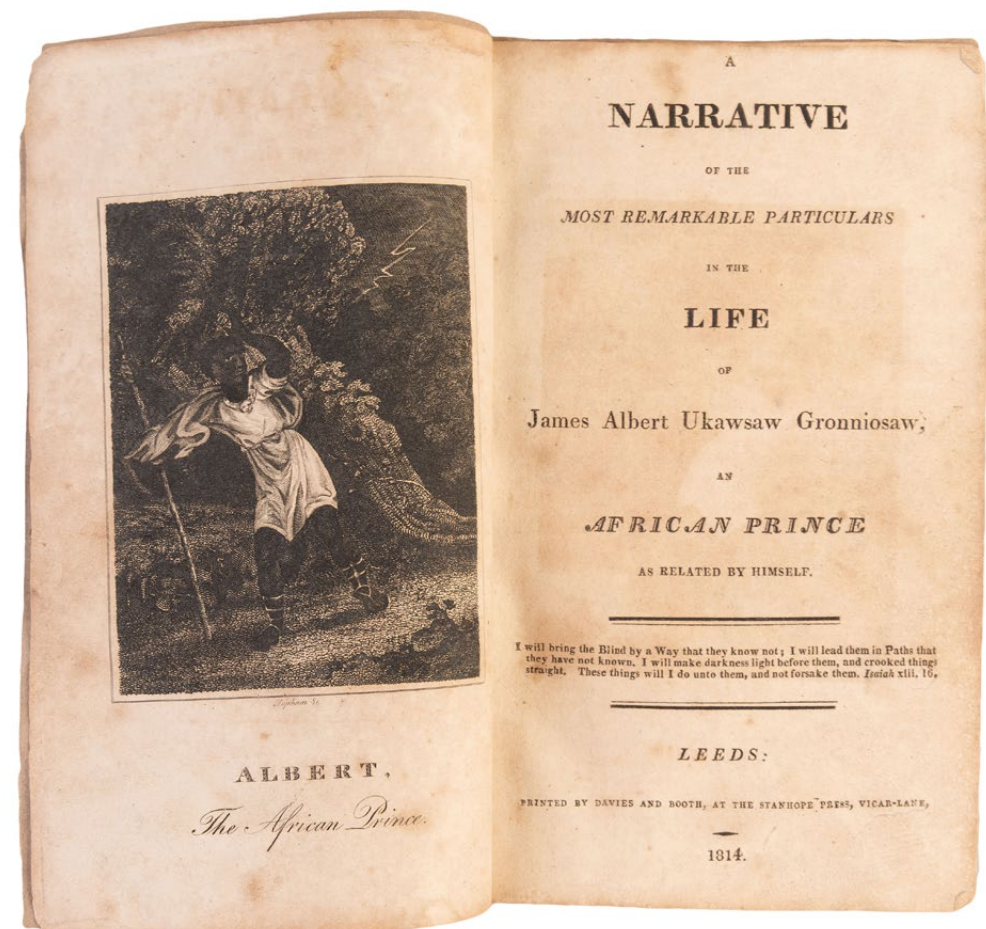
A regional edition of this influential text, considered to be the first in what would become a long Anglophone tradition of autobiographies written or dictated by those who had experienced slavery, an instrumental tool in the campaign for abolition. It is also the earliest autobiography of a Black person to be published in the United Kingdom.

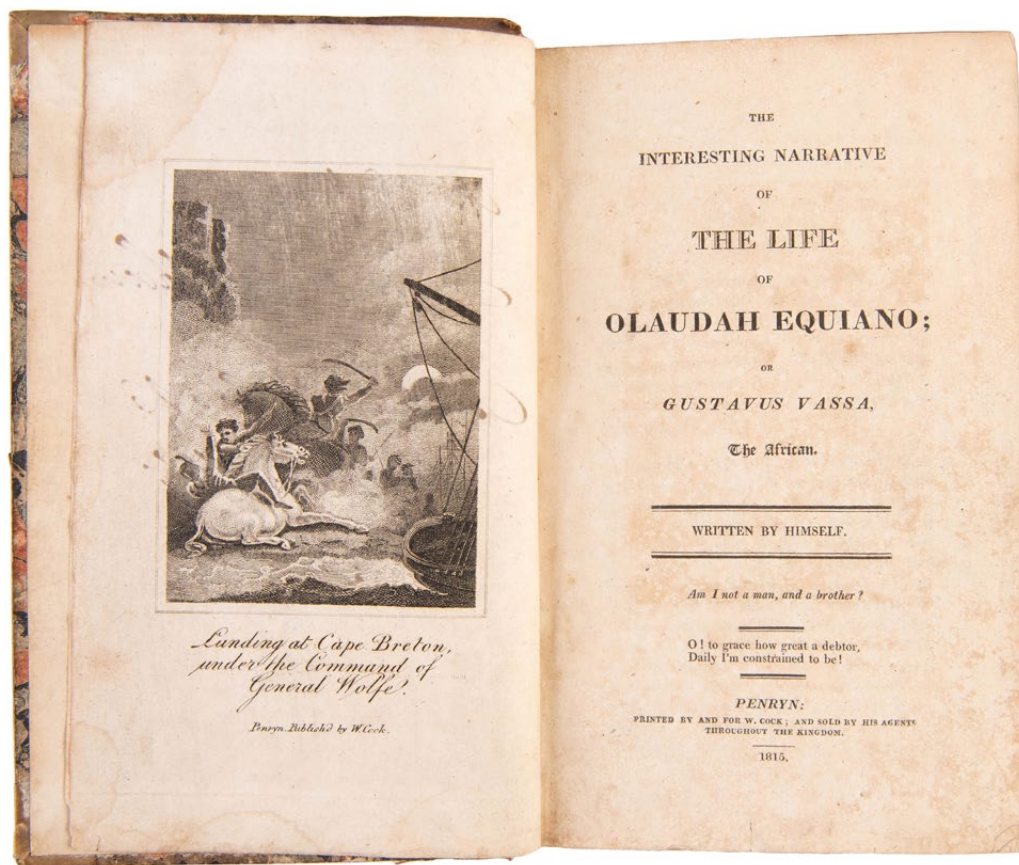
Ukawsaw Gronniosaw (c.1705–1775) was captured and enslaved in Africa, transported to the Bahamas, and thereafter sold to a man in New Jersey.

He experienced a spiritual awakening after reading John Bunyan, and was bequeathed his freedom upon the death of his master. Having met Calvinist evangelist George Whitefield in America, he decided to follow his religious calling to England, where he assumed the name James Albert. He paid his passage as a cook aboard a privateer, and enlisted for a time in the 28th regiment of foot. From England, he travelled briefly to The Netherlands, and upon his return, he married an English widow named Betty. They struggled financially, and the early editions of this narrative would likely have served as a means to support their growing family.

Compared to later formerly enslaved British writers like Ignatius Sancho or Ouladah Equiano, Gronniosaw is not overtly critical of slavery. His narrative, which was transcribed by an unknown woman (often cited as Hannah More), is far more focussed on his religious awakening and conversion to Christianity.

First published in Bath 1772, Gronniosaw’s *Narrative ...* went through at least 12 editions before the end of century. The preface is by Walter Shirley, cousin of Selina Hastings, Countess Huntingdon, to whom the book is dedicated. She was also the dedicatee of the poems of Phillis Wheatley.





A Cornish Edition, inscribed by the Printer

12 EQUIANO (Olaudah).

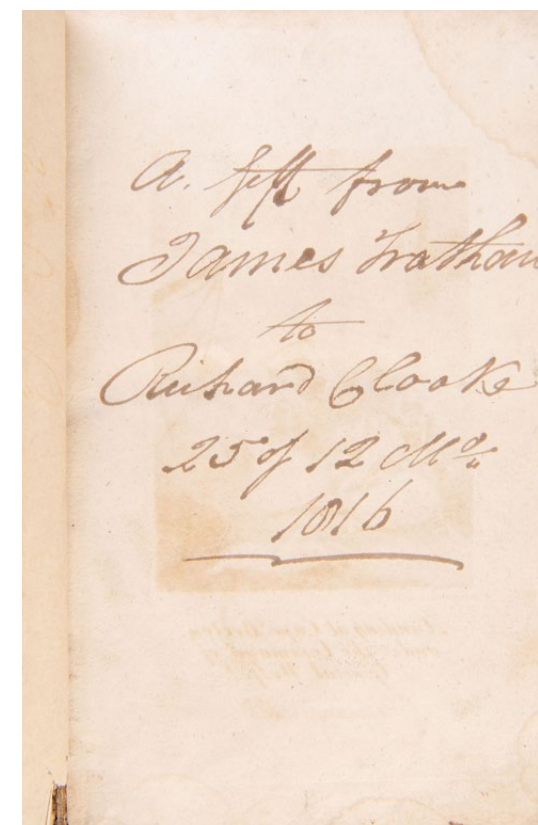
The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano, or Gustavus Vassa, the African. Written by Himself.

Later edition. Etched frontispiece. 8vo. Contemporary half calf over marbled boards, loss to calf with the front board nearly separated, water marks to margins of engraved frontispiece, heavy spotting between pp.193-277 with sporadic spotting thereafter, contemporary gift inscription to verso of frontispiece, ink bleeding through a little, a good copy of a scarce work. viii, 9-192, 185-328pp. Penryn, W. Cock, 1815. **£3,500**

A scarce provincial printing of this influential abolitionist autobiography, described in ODNB as "the foundation-stone of the subsequent genre of black writing."

Olaudah Equiano (1745-1797) had a special connection to Cornwall: Falmouth, just a mile from Penryn, being his first place of debarkation in the British Isles, in 1757, aged about 12.

The inscription in this copy is from the Falmouth based printer James Trathan, whose name is included on the colophon. This edition also includes a preface, dated April 20th 1815, which comments on the passage of the 1807 Abolition Act: "the time has at last arrived, when a period has been put to the detestable traffic in human flesh and blood! That humanity has triumphed over avarice: that Englishmen have acknowledged the African, who nature has made free, like themselves, -- 'a man and brother' (v)."



Equiano describes his first impression of England thus: "I was very much struck with the buildings and the pavements of the streets in Falmouth; and indeed every object I saw filled me with new surprise. One morning when I got upon deck, I saw it covered all over with the snow that fell over-night: as I had never seen any thing of the kind before, I thought it was salt; so I immediately ran down to the mate, and desired him, as well as I could, to come and see how somebody in the night had thrown salt all over the deck" (70). Furthermore, Equiano learned to read in Cornwall: "I had often seen my master Dick employed in reading; and I had great curiosity to talk to the books, as I thought they did; and so to learn how all things had a beginning: for that purpose I have often taken up a book, and have talked to it, and then put my ears to it, when alone, in hopes it would answer me; and I have been very much concerned when I found it remained silent" (71-72).

Equiano, who was also known as Gustavus Vassa, begins his narrative with the story of his capture in West Africa, his harrowing experiences of the Middle Passage, his enslavement in Virginia, and his sale to a British sailor, a

privateer and then an American Quaker merchant. He recounts his service aboard naval ships in the West Indies, as well as his participation in battles of the Seven Years' War, and survival of a shipwreck in the Bahamas in 1767. Equiano eventually purchased his own freedom and arrived in London a free man. He continued his career at sea, accompanying Constantine Phipps (and a young Horatio Nelson) on an expedition to the Arctic in 1772. A strong theme of spiritual awakening runs through the book – Equiano was a devout protestant – and the work ends with his appointment as a missionary to Sierra Leone. In spite of this, the editor of the preface takes pains to criticise the “tincture of superstition” which warps his notion of the Christian God (v).

Theological minutia aside, ODNB puts his literary achievement into context: “Equiano’s autobiography remains a classic text of an African’s experiences in the era of Atlantic slavery. It is a book which operates on a number of levels: it is the diary of a soul, the story of an autodidact, and a personal attack on slavery and the slave trade [...] a personal testimony which, however mediated by his transformation into an educated Christian, remains the classic statement of African remembrance in the years of Atlantic slavery.”

This was a pivotal text for the anti-slavery movement, first published in London in 1789. Equiano’s work found a ready audience, and won its author equal measures of fame and notoriety. Most of the early editions are “for the author” and Equiano, who crucially paid to retain copyright, lost no time in publicising and selling the book, with extensive tours of British Isles. On his journeys round the provincial towns of England, Ireland and Scotland he garnered a steady stream of subscribers, including other luminaries of the abolitionist movement like Thomas Clarkson, Granville Sharp, Ottobah Cugoana, and Ignatius Sancho’s son William, publisher and bookseller in his own right. The proceeds from the sale of the book would support Equiano and his family for the rest of his life, to the extent that Joanna Vassa, his daughter, received in 1816 on her 21st birthday, a sizeable inheritance of £950.

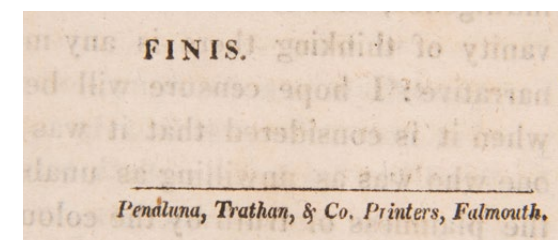
The present edition reflects the continued interest in and relevance of Equiano’s work during the painstaking passage of the Abolition Acts through British parliament. The victory of the 1807 Abolition of the Slave Trade Act still allowed slavery to continue in the British colonies, and the anti-slavery movement maintained constant momentum to keep these issues in print and in the press.

The publisher William Cock, also printed editions of John Wesley’s *Life of the Late Rev. David Brainerd, Missionary to the Indians*, and an obscure work by “Corning metaphysician” Samuel Drew which includes in the imprint that it was “Printed and sold by W. Cock, sold also by the author, by principal Booksellers,

and by the itinerant Methodist preachers in Cornwall and Devon.” Alongside his editions of bibles and other religious texts, Equiano’s rousing narrative of spiritual awakening would have not only appealed to the abolitionists of the southwest, but also to the more evangelical factions of rural Methodism.

The frontispiece here deviates from the convention borne out in all of nine editions published in Equiano’s lifetime, by not depicting the author. Instead it shows a more generic scene of “Landing at Cape Breton under the Command of General Wolfe.” This suggests Cock reused a plate from another work, rather than incurring the expense of commissioning a new engraving after William Denton’s portrait of Equiano.

Cock, who also sold tickets for the 1814 “Lucky Lottery” only operated in Penryn for a few years, until February 1816, when contemporary newspaper accounts inform us that he had been bought out by Penaluna, Trathan & Co. of Falmouth, whose names are included as printers on the colophon of this edition. Indeed, this copy is inscribed by one of the publishers who took over Cock’s business, James Trahan, to a Richard Hooke, on 25th December 1816.



OC LC finds copies of this 1815 edition at Paine College, Bowdoin, Clements, Library Company of Philadelphia, and Howard University only. The BL hold an 1816 edition published by W. Cock, but not the present.

cf. Sabin, 98661; Carretta, V., *Equiano, the African: Biography of a Self-made Man*. (University of Georgia Press, 2005).

Protectionist Tariffs

13 [IMPORT DUTIES] U.S. CONGRESS. Tariff, or Rates of Duties, payable After the 3rd of March 1833, on all Goods, Wares and Merchandise, imported into the United States of America, as established by Act of Congress July 14th, 1832.

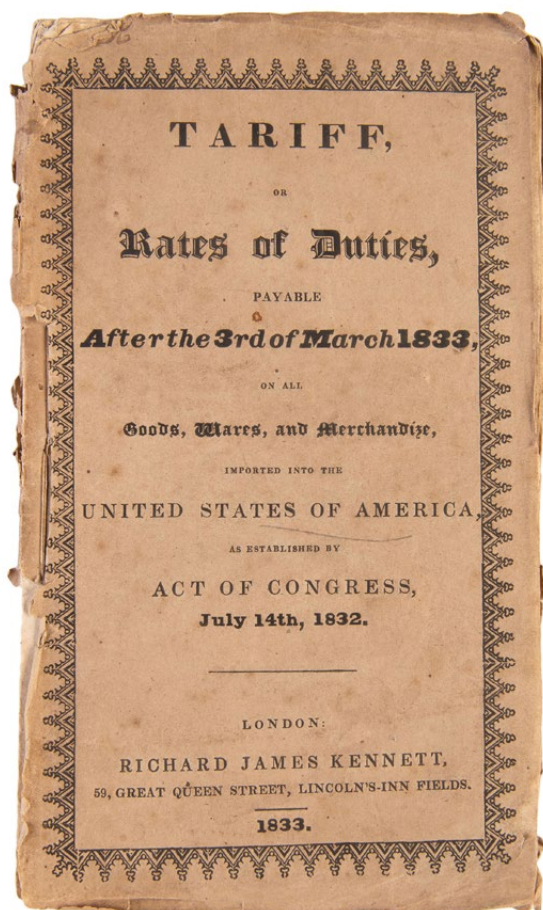
First English edition. 16mo. An unsophisticated copy in publisher's printed wrappers, torn at spine and a little creased. Very good otherwise. 12, 72pp. London, Richard James Kennett, 1833. **£750**

Timely and topical, this alphabetical guide to tariffs on goods imported into the United States provides a fascinating snapshot of the American economy as the manufacturing sector competed with traditional plantation and agricultural goods.

Printed in the immediate aftermath of the Tariff of 1832 by the Jackson administration, this tariff was noticeably protectionist in nature and levied high duties on cotton and woollen goods, as well as iron. The tariff rates changed according to items, some were levied as a percentage (marble at 30%), others, such as wine by volume (champagne was taxed at a dollar a gallon). The overall tariff was around 35%.

This was objected to by southern states, which believed the manufacturing states in the north were being unduly favoured. The most vocal of which being South Carolina which went so far as to consider the tariff null and void within its state boundary. This came to be known as the Nullification Crisis and saw the passing of the 1833 Compromise Tariff as a means to keep the peace.

This English edition would have been a vital guide for exporters to America. The regular updating of the tariff likely accounts for its low survival rate. Very rare with no copies located on OCLC or at auction.



An Incredible Lithograph Printed in Jamaica

14 [THE BAPTIST WAR OR CHRISTMAS REBELLION] DUPERLY (Adolphe).

The Destruction of Roehampton Estate in the Parish of St. James's in January 1832.

Proof before letters. Hand-coloured lithograph measuring 292 by 413mm. Pencilled ms. caption to lower margin. Framed & glazed. Kingston, Jamaica, Duperly, 1833. **£32,500***

An extraordinary survival. Adolphe Duperly's famed lithograph of a critical moment in the Baptist War, or Christmas Rebellion, an eleven-day war fought in December 1831-January 1832.

As many as 60,000 of Jamaica's enslaved workforce revolted "after a gifted enslaved speaker named Sam Sharpe had aroused them, stressing the natural freedom of man and divulging the news that both the king and the English people were in favor of black emancipation. He told them he believed that a "free paper" had been issued but that the planters were obstinate" (Klooster, 401).

Just as news of the French Revolution with its *liberté, égalité, fraternité* made life in French colonies increasingly difficult for both the government and planters, the passing of the 1807 Abolition Act in England, made the possibility of an emancipation decree all the more tantalising. Rumours abounded. "Once hope was aroused, it was hard to defeat. Slaves often ignored the authorities' or planters' denial of the existence of a liberty decree. During the Baptist War in Jamaica (1831-32), one missionary vehemently dismissed the rumor, telling slaves that although some wicked people had told them that the king had set them free, that news was 'false as Hell.' And yet he found that 'the idea of freedom had so intoxicated their minds as to nullify all I said.' Apparently, some slaves overcame their natural inhibitions regarding taking up arms in the belief that the king had ordered his soldiers not to fire on enslaved people fighting for their freedom" (*ibid*, 406-7).

Duperly's dramatic print shows Roehampton Estate burned in one of the actions of the Baptist War in January, 1832. In the foreground the slaves are seen watching the fire celebrating. **This lithograph is closely modelled on an 1833 aquatint by James Hakewill. Duperly's was to essentially superimpose**



Plantation at Port Antonio, Jamaica, destroyed by fire, 1832

the reality of life in a plantation economy over the “fantasies designed to reassure British estate owners that their investments were safe” (Brockington).

The French-born Duperly (1801–1865) spent some years in Haiti where he taught at the Lycée National of Haiti before moving to Jamaica in the early 1830s. His main business was his photography studio, Adolphe Duperly and Sons, the success of which allowed him the time to produce lithographs such as this one. Others include “A View of the Kingston Theatre (taken from the Parade)”; “A View of the Kingston Barracks, Holland Estate (St Thomas in the East)”; “Golden Grove Estate, St Thomas in the East” as well as “Commemorative of the Extinction of Slavery” which depicted emancipation celebrations in 1838.

This lithograph was recently loaned to the Fitzwilliam Museum for their 2025 exhibition *Rise Up! Resistance, Revolution, Abolition* and is illustrated in the published catalogue.

Exceedingly rare: not in OCLC, not listed in Art Price.

Avery, V. & Kimano, W. (eds), *Rise Up! Resistance, Revolution, Abolition* (Bloomsbury, 2025) item 102, p. 150; Brockington, G., “Art and Emancipation in Jamaica” in *The Burlington Magazine* (Feb., 2008), pp.134–135; Klooster, W., “Slave Revolts, Royal Justice, and a Ubiquitous Rumor in the Age of Revolutions” in *The William and Mary Quarterly*, Vol. 71, No. 3 (July, 2014), pp.401–424.



EMPIRE STATE FAIR

VIEWS in the ISLAND of BARBADOS,
WEST INDIES,
ON STONE.

from Drawings taken in the early part of the Year 1835

by

LIEUT J. M. CARTER.

THE ROYAL REGT



CHAPEL & SCHOOL ON THE SOCIETY'S ESTATE.

LONDON.

Published for the Proprietor, by Jennings & Co 62 Cheapside.

Day & Hughes Ld^{rs} to the King.

Exceedingly Rare Lithographs of Barbados

- 15** CARTER (John Money).
Views in the Island of Barbados, West Indies,
On Stone, from Drawings taken in the early
part of the Year 1835 by Lieut. J.M. Carter.



Drawn from Nature & on Stone by Lewis J. M. Carter. Royal Regd.

MAIN GATE, ST ANN'S GARRISON, BARBADOES.

Day & Haghe Lith to the King.

Lithograph title & five (of ten?) lithograph views on wove paper measuring 420 by 300mm. Clean and bright with some expert restoration. London, Day & Haghe, 1835-1836. **£12,500***

Rare and desirable: there are few works of such importance and accomplishment to have escaped notice by not just the major bibliographers in the field such as Abbey, but institutional holdings, too. This is one such group.



Drawn from Nature & on Stone by Lieut. J. M. Carter, Royal Regt.

Day & Haghe lith^{rs} to the King.

PILGRIM, THE GOVERNOR'S RESIDENCE, BARBADOS.

R. Jennings & Co 62, Cheapside.



CHURCH AND SCHOOL, BARBADOS.



MONUMENT, NEAR THE MILITARY HOSPITAL, BARBADOS.

erected to the Memory of Fourteen Soldiers of the 36th Regt. who were killed by the destruction of the Barracks & Hospital, during the awful visitation of the Hurricane, 11th Augt. 1831.

Engraved by J. H. Thompson.

Born in Madras, John Money Carter (1812–1888) was Captain of the 1st Royals during the period when he executed these views. He was promoted to Lieutenant and later served as Adjutant in Barbados from 1846–1866. He was also posted to Gibraltar and lived in Brentford at the time of his death. These stunning views of Barbados were executed during the apprenticeship years immediately following the passing of the 1833 Emancipation Act. They depict many of the landmarks of Barbados, reflecting much of Barbadian society.

The lithographs are by the renowned London firm of Day & Haghe and also bear the name of R. Jennings & Co., a London print publisher active in the 1830s. They are as follows:

1. **Lithographic title page “Views in the Island of Barbados, West Indies.”** This includes a view of Chapel & School on the Society’s Estate.
2. **“Monument, near the Military Hospital, Barbados, erected to the Memory of Fourteen Soldiers of the 36th Regt. who were killed by the destruction of the Barracks & Hospital, during the awful visitation of the Hurricane, 11th Augt. 1831.”** The view of the Monument near the Military Hospital is a neat snapshot of mid-nineteenth-century Barbados. It features a Black woman supporting a large basket and wooden tray on her head; several other people in background also hold items on their heads, two children converse nearby. A prominent obelisk monument memorializes soldiers who were killed during the great Barbados hurricane of August 1831.
3. **“Codrington College, Barbados.”** Founded in 1745, Codrington College was one of the first institutions of higher learning in the Caribbean. Established through the bequest of Christopher Codrington, a wealthy plantation owner and former governor of the Leeward Islands, the college was originally intended to educate clergy for the Church of England and provide general instruction to young men. Its Georgian architecture and scenic setting making it a significant cultural and educational landmark in the Caribbean. The college continues today.
4. **“St. Ann’s Garrison, Barbados.”** An excellent, bird’s-eye view of St. Ann’s Garrison showing the entire military installation, and its strategic coastal location. The foreground features a solitary figure in a long coat and hat, standing atop a hillside with cultivated fields below and grazing cattle. Beyond, the complex consists of large military barracks, warehouses, and other structures, interspersed with smaller buildings and a distinctive windmill, indicative of the island’s sugar economy. In the distance, the Main Guard and other administrative buildings stand prominently, with a clock tower and lighthouse visible



Drawn from Nature & on Stone by Lieut J.M. Carter. Royal Regt.

ST ANN'S GARRISON, BARBADOS.

Engraving by J.M. Carter

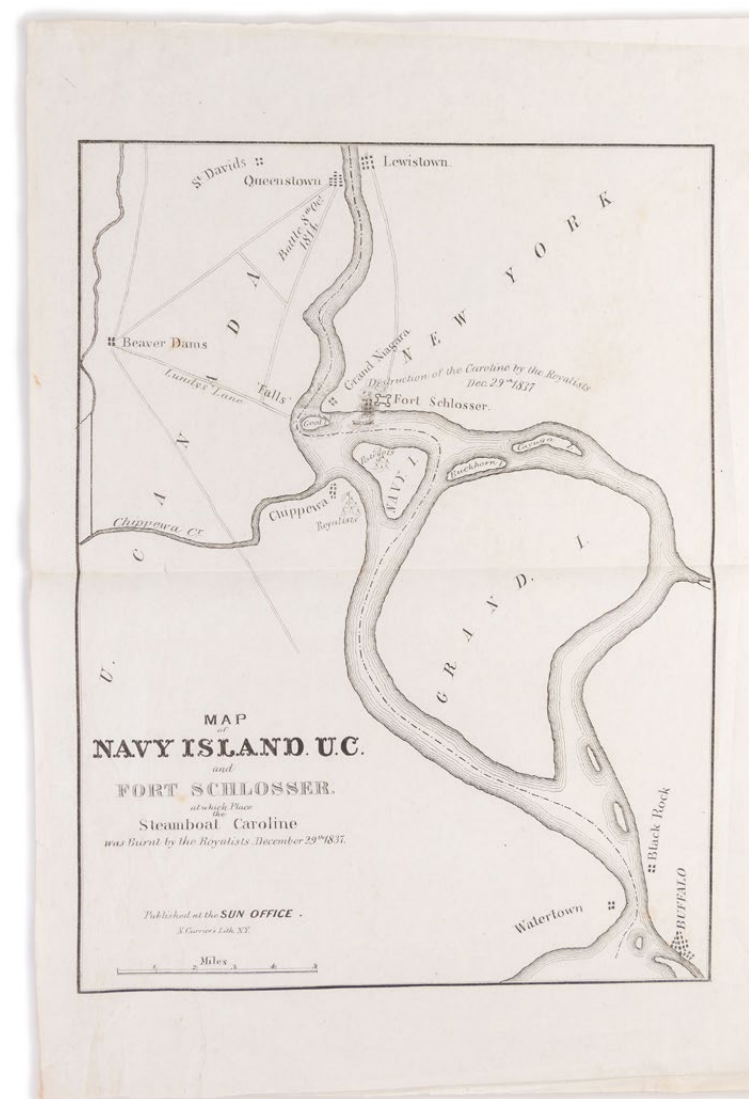
against the horizon. The coastline and anchored ships reinforce the garrison's role in securing British naval interests in the Caribbean.

5. **"Main Guard, St. Ann's Garrison, Barbados."** Built in 1804, St. Ann's Garrison served as the headquarters of the British West India Regiment. The 89th Regiment arrived on 3 December, 1835, and was placed under the command of Lieutenant Richard Doherty. They were deployed to Tobago in 1836, where many succumbed to yellow fever, and were called on to suppress the mutinous 1st West India Regiment on 18 June, 1837.
6. **"Pilgrim, the Governor's Residence, Barbados."** Sir Lionel Smith (1778–1842) was the son of noted feminist writer Charlotte Smith and was appointed Governor of Tobago in 1833. He simultaneously acted as governor of Barbados and Viceroy of the colony of the Windward Islands from 1833–1836. As such he oversaw the adoption of the apprenticeship system in 1834, which differed little from slavery in practice. However, as governor of Jamaica (1836–1839) he read the Proclamation of Freedom to a huge crowd on 1 August, 1838. Sir Evan John Murray MacGregor (1785–1841) took over the post, serving from 1836–1841. He inherited a divided community with an angry planter population (never mind the compensation each would receive in due course). Against their wishes, MacGregor recommended to parliament that the apprenticeship system be abolished.

Carter was, of course, known to Abbey who included his *Select Views of the Rock and Fortress of Gibraltar* (London, 1846) in his travel volumes. However, Abbey has a specific section on the Caribbean and the West Indies which omits this suite. Two other images "Trafalgar Square, Bridgetown" and "Near Worthing, Hastings in the Distance, Barbados" apparently belong to the selection and two sources suggest (without citation) that it included as many as ten. **Regardless, these are the nicest examples to survive.**

It's entirely possible that the work was never officially issued by Day & Haghe who published a similar, though much larger, work by Richard Bridgens in 1836. That volume, *West India Scenery*, included twenty-seven lithograph and zincograph views of Trinidad. Given the rarity of this set and the uncertainty over its collation, it may be that Day & Haghe set the work aside to focus on Bridgens' collection.

OCLC records the just a single plate (Monument Near the Military Hospital) at The Wellcome Library and no others. Not in Abbey, not in the Beinecke Lesser Antilles Collection at Hamilton College.



An Early Currier Map from the Canadian Rebellion

16 [CAROLINE AFFAIR] CURRIER & IVES. Map of Navy Island U.C. and Fort Schlosser. At Which Place the Steamboat Caroline was Burnt by the Royalists, December 29th 1837.

Lithograph map on thin, light blue paper. Scale 1 inch : 1.5 miles. Measuring approximately 450 by 300mm. Slight wrinkling. Six-inch closed tear in lower left corner expertly repaired on the verso, with no loss, else near fine. New York, Published at the Sun Office, N. Currier's Lith., [1838].

£4,000

An excellent example of a fragile map depicting the sinking of the American steamer *Caroline* in the Niagara River on 28 December, 1837. A flashpoint in

the Rebellions of 1837 and 1838, which were important steps towards Canadian independence in 1867.

Led by William McKenzie, a group of Canadians fought for independence from British rule. Having suffered several defeats, McKenzie and company decamped to Navy Island and were provided for by sympathetic Americans. The owner of the *Caroline* was (rightly) accused of supplying the insurgents and so the ship “**was captured, burned, and sunk near Niagara Falls by Canadian volunteers under the command of two British officers at nearby Chippewa, Colonel Allan McNab of the militia and Captain Andrew Drew of the Royal Naval. Immediately, Americans along the New York-Canada border demanded war with England**” (Jones).

This map of the incident was an early creation by Nathaniel Currier published at the office of the *Sun* newspaper, almost certainly in early 1838. The map shows the boundary region between New York and Canada around the area of Grand Isle, site of the destruction of the *Caroline*. It incorporates “Lewistown” (i.e. Lewiston) New York and “Queenstown” (i.e. Queenston) Canada in the north to Buffalo in the south. Niagara Falls is simply identified as “Falls,” and nearby Goat Island is shown as well as the location of Fort Schlosser. A few nearby Canadian settlements are also located, including Chippewa, Beaver Dams, and St. Davids, as well as Black Rock and Grand Niagara in New York. The center of the map is dominated by Grand Island and the smaller Navy Island, upon which the camp of the “Patriots” is located, just across the Niagara River from the “Royalist” camp. A small boat is shown on the river at the place of the “destruction of the *Caroline* by the Royalists Dec. 29th 1837.”

This map was created by the lithographer Nathaniel Currier near the start of his long and prolific career, decades before his partnership with James Ives. After a brief apprenticeship Currier began his solo career as a lithographer in 1835, just twenty-two years old, and found success in those early years creating pictures of sensational current events, such as a fire in New York City in 1835 and the sinking of the steamship *Lexington* in Long Island Sound in 1840. These so-called “Disaster Prints” were extremely popular. While not a disaster print as such, this broadly conforms with the genre.

Extremely rare: not in OCLC, we locate a single copy at the Essex Institute in Salem, Massachusetts.

Currier & Ives: *A Catalogue Raisonné*, 4309; Jones, H., “The *Caroline* Affair” in *The Historian*, Vol. 38, No. 3 (May, 1976), pp.485–502; Shepley, G., “By Which Melancholy Occurrence: The Disaster Prints of Nathaniel Currier, 1835–1840,” in *Panorama: Journal of the Association of Historians of American Art*, (Fall, 2015); ANB 5, pp.875–76. Peters, Currier & Ives, pp.19–23.

“In the Land of the Free and the Home of the Oppressed”

17 [LIBERIA] ROBERTS (Joseph Jenkins).

[Letter rejoicing that he had arrived in Liberia:
“the land of the free and home of the Oppressed.”]

Manuscript in ink. 4to. Bifolium with address panel. Very good, with the occasional revision, most of the wax seal, ink postage stamps “ship” and “Norfolk Va Jan 16”, small loss from opening affecting two words. 4pp. Monrovia, 7 November, 1839. £6,500*

A rare and important survival: Joseph J. Roberts—future first president of Liberia—gives early news from Monrovia nearly a decade before the independent Republic of Liberia was formally established.

While several of Roberts’ letters have survived and are held at the Chicago History Museum and Library of Congress, a conclusive identification of his handwriting has yet to be made. So this may be autograph (the revisions suggest so), or possibly a (very loose) secretarial hand.

Free-born in Virginia, Joseph Jenkins Roberts (1809–1876), was the son of a Welsh planter and a woman of colour. After the death of his father in 1829,



Mr B. Coates

Norwich November 4th 1839

Dear Sir

"From the caption of this you will perceive that I am again on 'Liberia' 'In the land of the free and the home of the Oppressed' Rejoice with me! For I assure you Sir I was hartily sick of America and rejoiced to hear it said embark & be off, My treatment in Am. sometimes bore hard, particularly when traveling, In justice to some I must say when ever I met with Gentlemen I found no difficulty, It was lamentable however I too often found Vagabonds under that Parol, Enough of this

"We had a fine passage of thirty eight days out from Norfolk. — Peace and Concord existed among all, The Missionaries were very agreeable, all enjoyed good, except Mr Teage who took Cold after a few days which brought on the 'fluency and after a short illness of some eight or ten days, and sixteen days out from Norfolk;

Your very obliging letter by Mr Penny arrived at Phil. 24th July I received some six or eight days before my arrival at this place should have been pleased to have answered it before my departure;

Allows me however at this late stage to acknowledge your kindness in seeing Mr Caldwell and obtaining an assurance that there existed no difficulty about the drafts

My business at Washington was not arranged over

"he and the rest of the family emigrated to Liberia, where he and his younger brothers became successful merchants. One of his earliest positions in the Liberian government was High Sheriff, an office that tried to slow the slave trade on the West African coast. In 1839 Roberts became lieutenant governor under Thomas Buchanan. He held this position until Buchanan's death in 1841, when he became the first governor of Liberia who was not 100% white. Under his leadership, in response to trade conflicts with British merchants and the lack of support from the American government, Roberts and the ACS [American Colonization Society] began working for Liberian independence. **In 1847, when Liberia became independent, Roberts became its first president**" (Lapsansky-Werner & Bacon).

The recipient, Philadelphia wool merchant and Quaker, Benjamin Coates (1808–1887), was both an abolitionist and heavily involved with the ACS. It was only natural that Coates and Roberts would have a relationship—they worked closely together to encourage Liberian emigration as the best strategy to end slavery in the United States. This letter is an excellent example of their correspondence with Roberts being made lieutenant governor that year.

This letter pre-dates Robert's election by some eight years and is something of a time capsule as it pre-figures much of what was to come: news of the growing colony, issues with funding from America, an interest in the New School Abolitionists. The following excerpts convey the heart of the letter:

"From the caption of this you will perceive that I am again ... **'In the land of the free and the home of the Oppressed.' Rejoice with me! For I assure you Sir I was hartily sick of America and rejoiced to hear it said embark and be off.**"

"We had a fine passage of thirty eight days out from Norfolk [Va.] Peace and concord existed among all; the Missionaries were very agreeable, all enjoyed good [health], except Mr. Teage who took Cold after a few days which brought on the plurisey ..."

"My business at Washington was not arranged entirely to my satisfaction, probably done as well as could be expected under the embarrassed state of the society. I had one small bill not paid."

"I find things at home better than could be expected; The Colony decidedly advancing, much however remains yet to be done, much more would have been done but for the rainy season and the bad health of the Gov."

"Gov. Buchanan's health is now good. And allow me to assure you he is an efficient man ... I hesitate not to say that within twelve months the Colony will be advanced by fifty p.ct ... **If the friends in America will sustain him it will be verified. Much has to be done that will require money. I know that the Society ... has complained about the disbursements in Africa, and in some**

instances justly too. But Governor [Buchanan] has not been excellent by an Agent for the society ...”

“I read a Number of Pennsylvania Freeman and rather pleased with the spirit & tone of several Paragraphs, more so than I expected to be with any paper supported by the New School Abolitionists ... It is a valuable production. The author in my opinion has produced many incontrovertible facts in support of Colonization ...”

“I cannot close this without expressing my gratitude by acknowledging your very polite attention to me during my stay in Phila. ...”

After leaving office in 1856, he served as a major general in the Liberian Army and a diplomatic representative to France and Great Britain. He later served a second term as president from 1872–1876. Doris Banks Henries sums up Roberts’ achievements: **“As a successful businessman, he financed the education of numerous tribal boys. As a soldier, he helped to destroy the slave trade, end intertribal wars, and to pacify the hinterland. As an educator, he encouraged equal access to education at all levels for all people. As a statesman, he laid the basis for the unification of tribal and non-tribal citizens, and for economic and social development.”**

A rare and important early letter from Roberts. These hardly ever appear on the market and we locate just a single example from 1847 selling at Heritage in 2019.

Burrowes, C.P., “Black Christian Republicanism: A Southern Ideology in Early Liberia, 1822 to 1847” in *The Journal of Negro History*, Vol. 86, No. 1 (Winter, 2001), pp.30–44; Henries, D.B., “Joseph Jenkins Roberts” in *Encyclopaedia Africana* accessed online 17 July 2025 <<https://encyclopaediaafricana.com/roberts-joseph-jenkins/>> ; Lapsansky-Werner, E.J. & Bacon, M., *Benjamin Coates and the Colonization Movement in America, 1848–1880: Back to Africa* (Pennsylvania State University Press, 2005), p.59n.

Rare Firsthand Account of the War of 1812

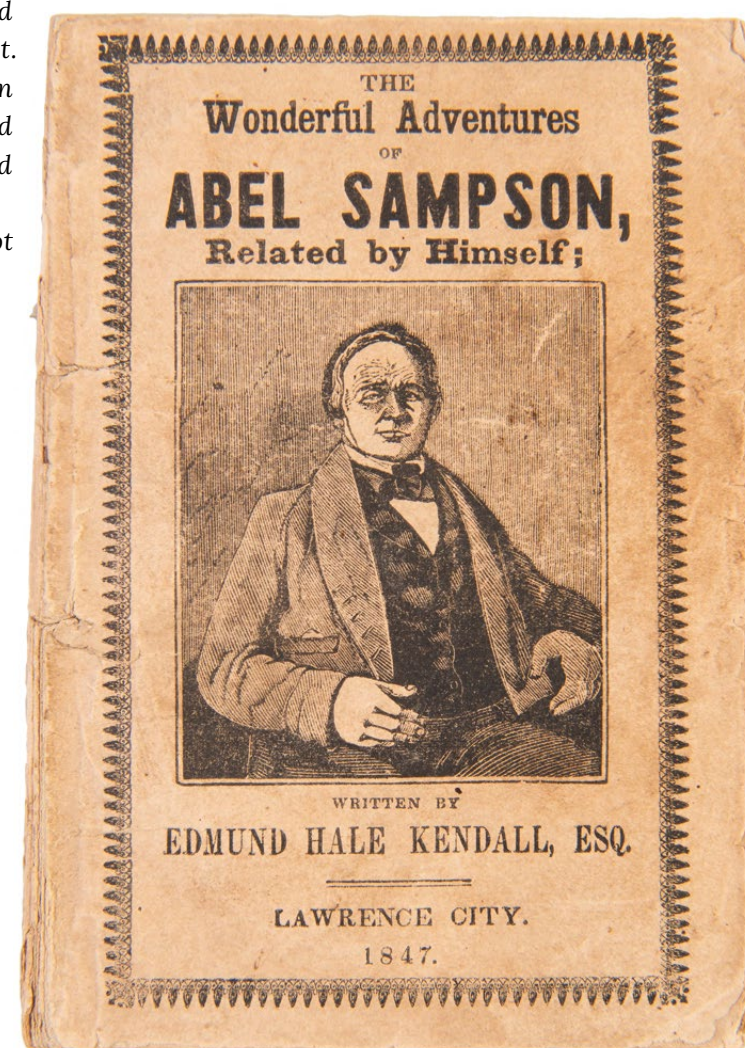
18 [SAMPSON (Abel)] KENDALL (Edmund Hale). The Wonderful Adventures of Abel Sampson.

First edition. Woodcut illustrations. 12mo. Publisher’s pictorial wrappers, text toned and spotted. Customer quarter morocco slipcase, gilt, with chemise. 91, [4 contents]pp. Lawrence City, Ma., 1847. **£1,750**

An excellent copy, complete in the original wrappers depicting our author in full gravitas mode.

Abel Sampson (b.1790) went to sea on a merchant steamer at the comparatively late age of 18. His career soon changed when he was pressed on board a British Man of War in 1809. He escaped and served briefly on the Middle Passage before joining the privateer *Saratoga* in 1812. This was followed by a tour on the *Yorktown*. He claims to have captured 23 prizes through the course of the War of 1812. Sampson reports on each of these stints. He later sailed to Europe, India and the Caribbean.

Scarce in the trade, the last copy recorded at auction was in 1979. A Boston edition appeared in 1852 with the same pagination, though under a different title, *Voyages and Travels of Capt. Abel Sampson in Europe, Asia and Africa ... related by himself ...* Howes, S59; not in Smith.



19 "MADAM CONNOISSEUR."

The Dreamer's own Book; or a complete interpretation of Dreams and Moles, as decreed to all dreamers, and the future fortunes of persons that are marked with moles.

Second edition? Woodcut frontispiece, title-page vignette and further illustration to the verso of the title-page. 18mo. Pictorial yellow paper covered boards, fragile with loss at spine, first quire loose. [4], 25-124pp. New York, Nafis & Cornish & Philadelphia, John B. Perry, [1850?]. **£750**

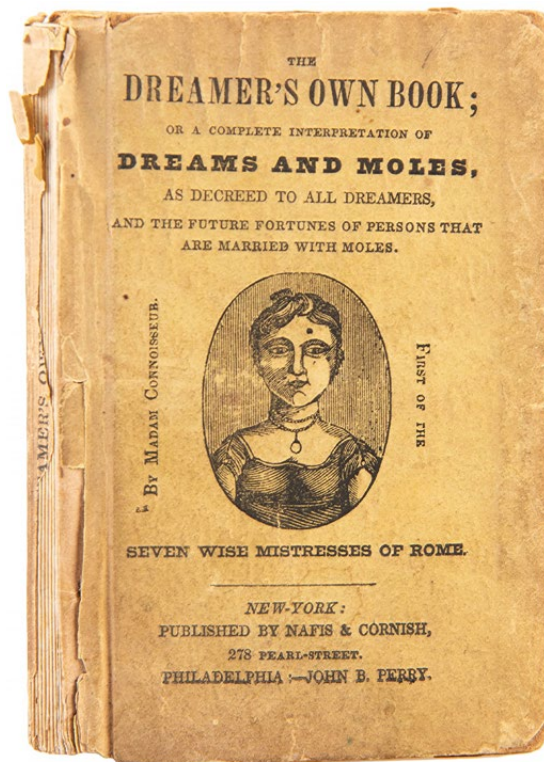
A fragile and unsophisticated copy of this rare American divination book.

Whilst the telling of fortunes by moles had precedent dating back to at least the Georgian period, perhaps inspired by the fashion for beauty patches of "mouches," the title of this book is somewhat misleading, as the contents covers only "Oneirocritica," or the interpretation of dreams. The authorship is attributed to "Madam Connoisseur, first of the Seven Wise Mistresses of Rome." This

is a reference to a seventeenth century chap book, first published in London in 1663, riffing on the Medieval convention of the "Seven Sages" romances. The term oneirocritica, used to introduce the alphabetical glossary of dream symbols, is the title of an Ancient Greek treatise by Artemidorus.

OCLC finds 2 copies only copies at University of Connecticut & Harvard (who attribute the circa date of 1850). The former gives the same pagination as our copy, suggesting that though irregular, this was as issued.

There is also a c.1830 edition published by R. Marsh, held at Cornell, Clements, LCoP, AAS. Rare Book Hub finds one copy only, at C. F. Libbie in 1919. It is described as New York 1830, so is likely the R. Marsh edition.



20 [H.M.S. ASSISTANCE.] OMMANNEY (Capt. Erasmus).

Royal Arctic Theatre ... Farce of the Turned Head! ... Bombastes Furioso!!! ... Zero! Or Harlequin Light!!

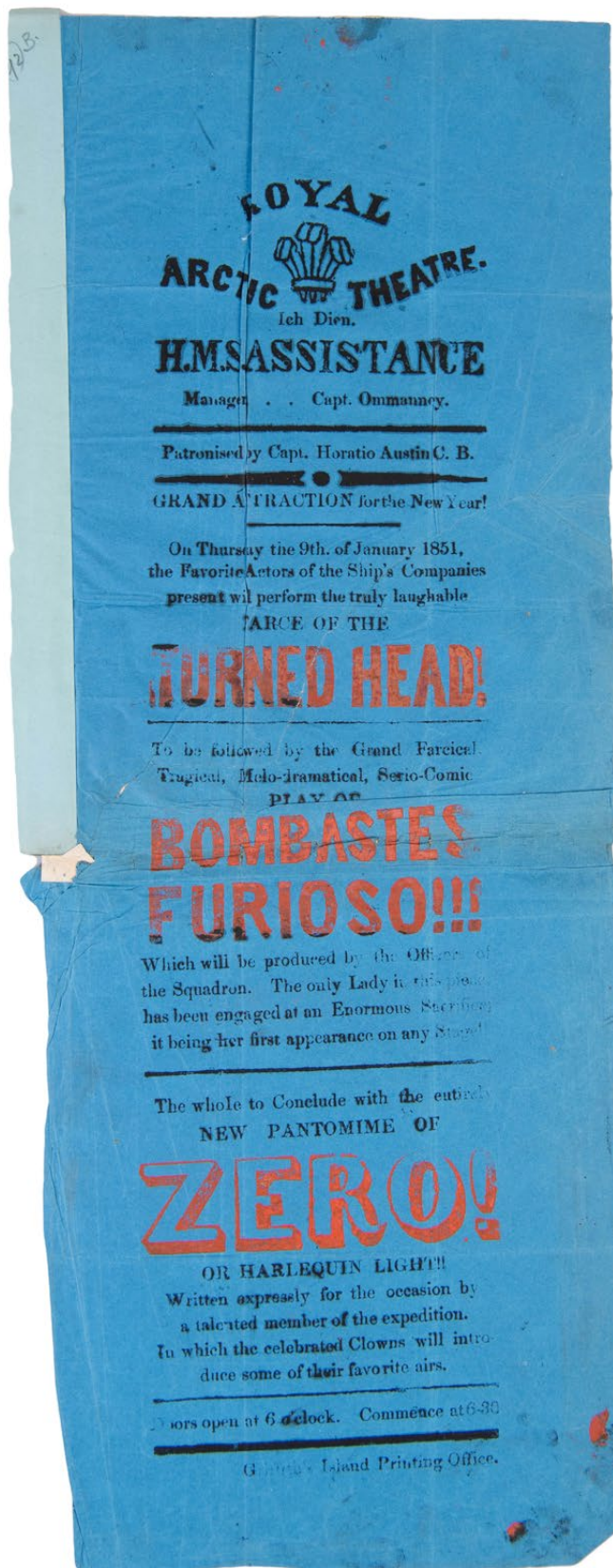
First edition. Letterpress playbill on blue paper, printed in red and black, using both metal and wood type and hand-cut blocks. Measuring 500 by 190mm. Old folds, remnants of a blue paper stub to left hand margin of upper half. Old paper repairs to verso mending a diagonal tear across top half and reinforcing the horizontal fold, vertical crease down centre of top half, with no loss of printed areas, but very good. Aboard HMS Assistance, Griffith Island Printing Office, January, 1851. **£7,500**

An ephemeral and eye-catching shipboard imprint, advertising a night of entertainment at the Royal Arctic Theatre, aboard HMS Assistance on the 1850-1851 Franklin search expedition. The expedition was commanded by Horatio Austin, captain of HMS Resolute, alongside Assistance under Erasmus Ommanney, with the support of two steamers Pioneer and Intrepid.

Departing London in May of 1850, the squadron headed as far north as they could in preparation for their searching efforts the following spring. In September, after finding the first traces of Franklin's lost men around Beechey Island, they were frozen into the ice between Cornwallis and Griffiths Islands. Here they would overwinter before returning to Britain the following October.

Experienced captains like Austin and Ommanney knew that mental stimulation and entertainment were just as important as diet and exercise, when considering the health of their crews through the long Arctic winter. As such, the ships were fitted out with extensive dressing up boxes, and everything they needed to run a programme of theatricals, masque balls, casinos, and other creative performances during the months of darkness when the searching efforts had to be halted. The present playbill is for one such event, hosted aboard Assistance, just after the new year. The pieces to be performed were *The Turned Head*, a popular farce by Gilbert Abbott à Beckett, William Barnes Rhodes's satirical take on tragedy *Bombastes Furioso*, and the original pantomime titled "Zero! Or Harlequin Light!!" and was "written expressly for the occasion by a talented member of the expedition. In which the celebrated Clowns will introduce some of their favourite airs."

Given that naval crews of the period were strictly male only spaces, the female parts were played by men. Such broadsides offer evidence of the kind of



cross-dressing that was a mainstay of maritime entertainment and we read that in the cast of *Bombastes Furioso* “the only Lady in this piece has been engaged at an Enormous Sacrifice; it being her first appearance on any stage.” In Clements Markham’s review of the production from the expedition’s manuscript newspaper *The Illustrated Arctic News*, he identifies the actor who played the part of “the gentle Distaffina” as John Powles Cheyne, an officer of HMS *Resolute*.

The expedition’s presses served a practical function: for the printing of slips, giving the coordinates of the rescue vessels, to be distributed over the ice by unmanned hot air balloons in the hope that the lost men might encounter them and find their way to safety. Rather than let the presses idle in the winter months, however, the crew made creative and enthusiastic use of them, as attested to in the pages of *Arctic Miscellanies*: “There were no printers in the squadron, but some of the officers soon learned the art; and beside balloon-papers, play-bills, and announcements of fancy dress balls, were regularly sent to the press. Several of the men, too, became adepts in the art of printing, and set up in type, songs and other trifles, chiefly of their own composition. So great a passion, indeed, did printing become amongst them, that when at length their stock of paper was run out, they printed on chamois-leather, on shirts, and in one instance on a blanket” (*Arctic Miscellanies*, x). The production of playbills and broadsides aboard these ships was in itself part of the winter’s entertainment.

There is further discussion of the press itself in an article titled “The Rise and Progress of Printing in the Arctic Searching Expedition,” written by assistant surgeon Charles Ede, who highlights the creative ways in which the crew worked around the constraints of the equipment: “We next find printing employed as a means of making known the forthcoming amusement of the squadron, by which the tedium of the long night has been wonderfully lessened. Here, let us remark, were first observed the improvements arising from leisure and emulation. In the



first of a series of well-executed bills, announcing the various amusements, we meet with the introduction of large capital letters, giving at once the appearance of art to the work. Then followed the shaded letter, and the white letter in black relief. Soon after, to the surprise of most, appeared an illuminated bill, announcing a performance in honour of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales’s birthday with a neatly-executed heading, consisting of the plume and motto” (*ibid*, 246–7). **The evidence of these experiments in carving ornamental and drop-shadow type are beautifully displayed in the present broadside, as is the introduction of two-colour printing, complete with red and black finger smudges in the lower margin.**

This playbill is rare. We have traced two examples only, one at the BL, and one at Library and Archives Canada. The National Maritime Museum hold a copy of another playbill from the same season, advertising a production of *Charles the Twelfth*, on 28th February.

Hoag, E. *Caxtons of the North: Mid-Nineteenth Century Arctic Shipboard Printing*. Book History Vol 4. (John Hopkins University Press, 2001), pp.81–114; Blum, H. *The News at the End of the Earth: The Print Culture of Polar Explorations* (Duke University Press, 2019); Austin, H. et al., *Arctic Miscellanies*. (London, Colburn), 1852.



LONG ISLAND DIAMOND POINT THE MARSHES JERSEY POINT TELEGRAPH STATEN ISLAND

SANDY HOOK

JERSEY IN THE DISTANCE

*New York harbour &
from Staten Island*

*Baie de New York
Prise de Staten Island*

Before the Lithograph: a Lovely View of New York Harbour

- 21 WILLIAMS (J.W.C.).**
New York Harbour from Staten Island /
Baie de New-York Prise de Staten Island.

Pencil, watercolour & gouache on wove paper measuring 222 by 445mm. Tipped onto a slightly larger sheet with ink title & toponyms captioned in pencil. Signed "J.W.C. Williams, del." at lower left. A little toned & spotted. [New York, c. 1855]. **£4,000***

A delicate portrayal of mid-nineteenth-century New York Harbour by the American landscape artist, J.W.C. Williams. While little is known of

This panorama looks across New York Harbour and the Narrows, where the Verrazano-Narrows Bridge would later cross. Brooklyn is on the left and Staten Island on the right, with New Jersey in the distance. The locations named in the key are as follows: Long Island, Sandy Hook, Diamond Fort (later Fort Lafayette), the Narrows, Jersey Point, Telegraph, Staten Island.

See the image of the lithograph for reference, but note that it is not included with the watercolour.
Kennedy Galleries, *American Drawings, Pastels and Watercolors, Part Two* (NY, 1968), vol. 2, p.25.



First edition. Portrait frontispiece. Large 12mo. Publisher's plum blindstamped cloth, spine gilt, loss to headcap, extremities a little worn, but very good. xxxi, [i], 464pp. New York and Auburn, Miller, Orton & Mulligan, 1855. **£5,000**

A very good copy of this vital work, published in the increasingly charged years after the passing of the Fugitive Slave Act and the publication of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

Of course, by this time Douglass was already a household name. “[T]he **Narrative made Frederick Douglass the most famous black person in the world**” (Blight). He had already spent twenty months touring Europe where English abolitionists raised the money to buy back his freedom. “Published seven years after the author escaped slavery. It is probably the best known narrative of the ante-bellum period” (Blockson).

The second of Douglass's four autobiographies, *My Bondage and Freedom* builds on the *Narrative*, is nearly three times the length, and documents his first decade of freedom. There are additional details of his life under slavery and a compendium of extracts from some of his most famous speeches.

Douglass would, of course, go on to help organise John Brown's raid at Harper's Ferry in 1859, lobby Abraham Lincoln to make emancipation a goal of the Civil War, become president of the Freedman's Savings Bank, and in 1889 he was appointed US Minister to Haiti.

ANB outlines his achievements: “The most influential African American of the nineteenth century, Douglass made a career of agitating the American conscience. He spoke and wrote on behalf of a variety of reform causes: women's rights, temperance, peace, land reform, free public education, and the abolition of capital punishment. But he devoted the bulk of his time, immense talent, and boundless energy to ending slavery and gaining equal rights for African Americans.”

Blight, David W. ed., *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass* (New York, 1993), p.16; Blockson, 9717; Sabin, 20714; Work, p.311.

An Exceedingly Rare Work by One of John Brown's Collaborators

23 [BROWN (John)] PARKER (Theodore). John Brown's Expedition Reviewed in a Letter from Rev. Theodore Parker, at Rome, to Francis Jackson, Boston.

First edition. 12mo. Publisher's brown printed wrappers, a little toned with some minor marginal dampstaining to lower left corner. 19, [1]pp. Boston, Published by the Fraternity, 1860.

£2,000

A very good copy of this rare addition to material concerning John Brown and the raid on Harper's Ferry.

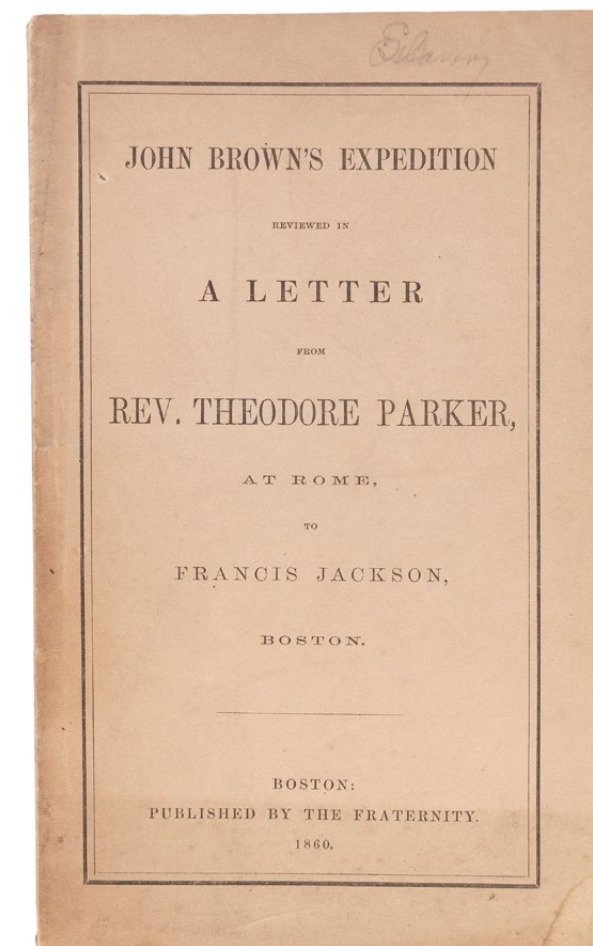
John Brown (1800–1859) was a seminal abolitionist in the years leading up to the Civil War. A millennial Christian, he believed that evil of slavery was one of the main obstacles to the return of Christ. In about 1846, he commenced aiding fugitives and, a year later, began planning raids on the south, which culminated with that on Harper's Ferry in 1859.

Parker (1810–1860) was a Unitarian minister and abolitionist. He was one of the secret committee of six who armed and financed John Brown's campaigns and “shared Brown's vision of the coming of a necessarily blood drenched but nevertheless sanctified destruction of slavery” (Fellman).

Dated 24 November, 1859, the letter reads in part: “My friend will have passed onto the reward of his magnanimous public services, and his pure, upright private life.” He warns that America “must give up DEMOCRACY if we keep SLAVERY, or give up SLAVERY if we keep DEMOCRACY.” Furthermore, he adds in strident tones: “A MAN HELD AGAINST HIS WILL AS A SLAVE HAS A NATURAL RIGHT TO KILL EVERY ONE WHO SEEKS TO PREVENT HIS ENJOYMENT OF LIBERTY.”

Indeed, in this long letter which details of horrors of slavery, Parker laments that “Brown will die, I think, like a martyr, and also like a saint.”

No physical copies in OCLC. Eberstadt, 77; Sabin, 58749. Not in Bartlett or LCP. Fellman, M., “Theodore Parker and the Abolitionist Role in the 1850s” in *The Journal of American History*, Vol. 61, No. 3 (Dec, 1974), p.676.



“Slavery is not Abolished until the Black Man has the Ballot”

24 [DOUGLASS (Frederick).]

“Reconstruction.”

In *The Atlantic Monthly*, number 110. 8vo. Publisher's printed wrappers, a little creased, edges chipped, a couple of spots but very good. 761–765pp. Boston, MA, Ticknor and Fields, December 1866. **£1,500**

In the wake of the Civil War and the Emancipation Proclamation, Frederick Douglass (1818–1895) addressed the issue of Black suffrage to members of the 39th session of Congress. The article appears here with Douglass remaining anonymous on both the wrappers and the text. It does not appear to have been published separately.

Douglass's first article, “Reconstruction,” provides a statement of what Douglass believed were post-war needs. “[He] saw Reconstruction and its unprecedented challenges as a continuation of the purpose of the war, a sacred responsibility to the Union dead and to 4 million freed slaves” (Blight, 471). Importantly, the article “concludes by broaching the question of the disfranchisement of the black masses in the South and by insisting that so long as this prevails, the sacrifices will have been in vain” (Aptheker, 10).

Douglass was a key figure in the promotion and passing of the fifteenth amendment in 1870. This article is one of his strongest statements on the subject of Black suffrage.

It's worth noting Douglass's argument in this piece is wider-ranging and more prescient than it first appears. He clarifies that in addition to racism, slavery contributed to widening inequality,

namely, the “**South fought for perfect and permanent control over the Southern laborer. It was a war of the rich against the poor.**” Douglass adds: “The South does not now ask for slavery. It only asks for a large degraded caste, which shall have no political rights.” He is straightforwardly describing the experience of Black Americans through to passing of the 1964 Civil Rights Acts.

Aptheker, H., “Frederick Douglass Calls for Black Suffrage in 1866” in *The Black Scholar*, Vol. 5, No. 4, (December 1973–January 1974), pp.10–16; Blight, D.W., *Frederick Douglass: Prophet of Freedom* (New York, 2018), p.471.

The Radical Feminist Spiritualist Marxist Stock Broker

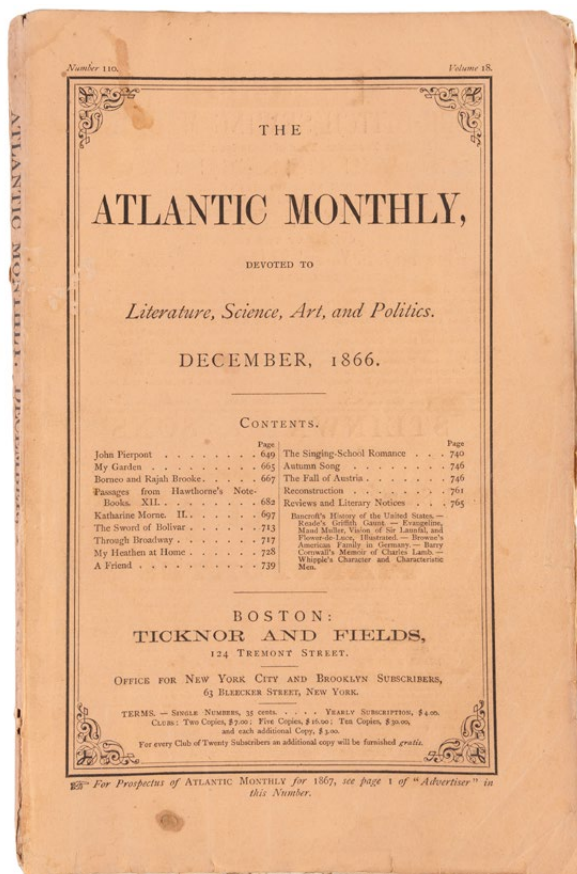
25 CLAFLIN (Tennie C. “Tennessee”).

“Miss Tennie C. Claflin [Broker.]”

Albumen print portrait on square cornered mount, captioned in type. Measuring 100 by 62mm. Light wear, minor crease to photographic print, offset text to verso from being stacked after printing. Very good. [New York, 1870]. **£750***

A fine carte de visite portrait of Tennessee Celeste Claflin (1845–1923): radical feminist, itinerant spiritualist, Wall Street stockbroker, and printer of the first English translation of Karl Marx's *Communist Manifesto* in the United States. A remarkable woman in her own right, she is at times eclipsed by her more gregarious sister Victoria Claflin Woodhull (1838–1927), the suffragist and first female presidential candidate in the US, famously nominating Frederick Douglass as her running mate, albeit without his acknowledgement. For this, and her views on free love, Victoria was referred to in the press as “Mrs. Satan.”

Tennessee, who, as it appears printed beneath her photograph, later changed her name to “Tennie C.,” was born in Ohio to a “backcountry horse trader and sometimes grist mill operator” (ANB). One of ten children, her precocious talents as a fortune teller kept the family on the road in their travelling medicine show. After many run-ins with law in her youth, under the influence of her sister Victoria's second husband Colonel James Harvey Blood, the family moved to New York and began courting the robber baron tycoons of the age. “Tennessee soon improved the family's fortunes by serving the needs of the aging, recently widowed rail tycoon Cornelius Vanderbilt with her magnetic healing. She declined the marriage offer these ministrations inspired but gladly accepted Vanderbilt's stock market tips” (*ibid*). Armed thus, she and her sister embarked upon a brief but dazzling career as brokers operating from sumptuously





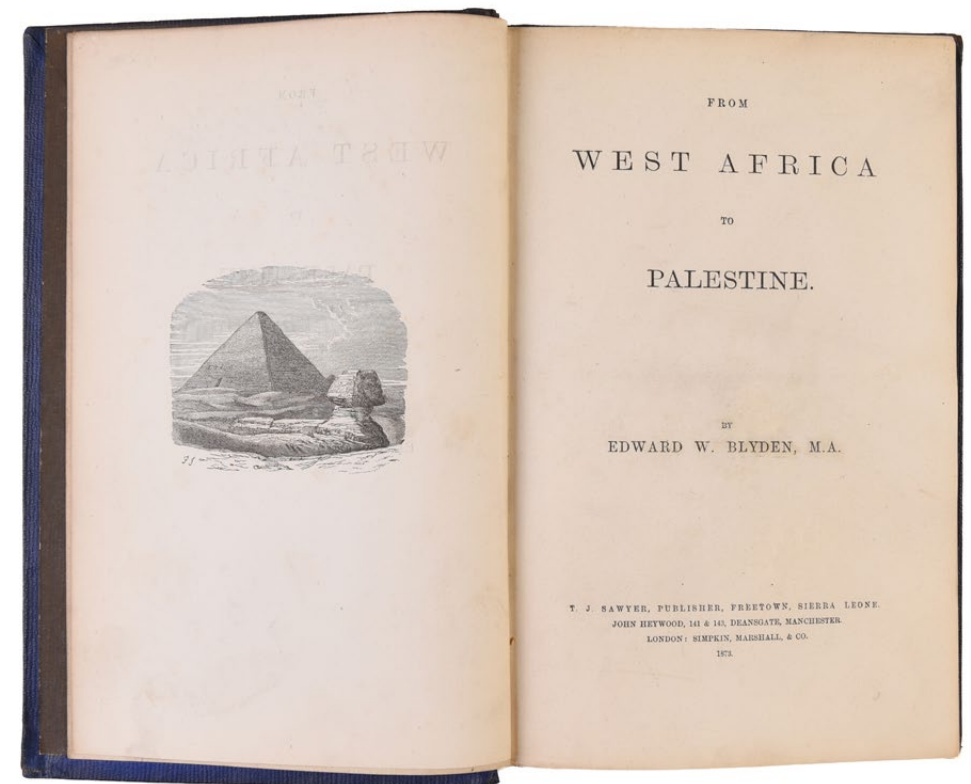
furnished number 44 Broad Street. This lasted between January and April 1870, presumably around which time this photograph was produced. Of this foray into capitalism by the Marxist feminist sisters, Woodhull is quoted as saying “woman’s ability to earn money ... is a better protection against the tyranny and brutality of men than her ability to vote” (Stern, 257).

Concurrent with Victoria’s political aspirations, the sisters invested their Wall Street earnings in the establishment of a journal titled *Woodhull & Claflin’s Weekly*, the first issue published on May 14, 1870. Combining ruthless exposés of financial misconduct with editorials on currency reform, free love, abortion, divorce and other progressive feminist issues, often with a

touch of spiritualism for good measure, the paper shone a light on the fraud rife in the industry from which it was borne. This perhaps galvanised the sisters politically, as they not only became involved in the International Workingmen’s Association, founded in 1864 by Karl Marx, but in their weekly paper they published the first English language edition in the United States of the *Communist Manifesto*. Reproducing the 1850 Helen Macfarlane edition in its entirety in the December 30, 1871 issue, the piece titled “German Communism. Manifesto of the German Communist Party” begins with the memorable choice of idiom “A frightful hobgoblin stalks through Europe” (Draper, 110).

The paper was not to last, brought down by its own bold scoop of the scandalous extra marital affair of Henry Ward Beecher. Victoria Woodhull was jailed for obscenity and libel by no less than Anthony Comstock. After a lengthy trial, and a little jail time, both sisters emigrated to England, where they exaggerated their American aristocratic pedigree and married up the British social ladder. Tennie ended her life as Lady Francis Cook, with a fabulous art collection in Richmond (London) and a chateau in Portugal.

Stern, M. B. *We the Women: Career firsts of nineteenth-century America*. (University of Nebraska Press, 1994); Draper, H. *The Adventures of the Communist Manifesto*. (Alameda CA, Centre for Socialist History, 2004).



The Father of Pan-Africanism

26 BLYDEN (Edward). **From West Africa to Palestine.**

First edition. 8vo. Publisher’s blue blindstamped cloth, headcap restored, spine darkened, repair to title-page. viii, [9]–201, [1]pp. Freetown & London, T. J. Sawyer, 1873.

£4,500

A very good copy of a desirable book: Blyden’s travels in Africa and the Middle East were vital in the development of his theory of Pan-Africanism and his most important work, *Christianity, Islam, and the Negro Race* (London, 1887).

Edward Wilmot Blyden (1832–1912) was born in the Danish Island of St. Thomas, West Indies to parents of African heritage. From an early age he was inspired to return to his ancestral homeland, but not before equipping himself with knowledge and skills that could be used to aid the development of Africa. Once recognised as a student of exceptional promise he travelled to America, where he hoped to study at an institution of higher learning. Due to his race, Blyden was denied acceptance, and subsequently changed his plans: settling on the idea of moving to Liberia in West Africa, where the Board of

Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States was establishing a high school.

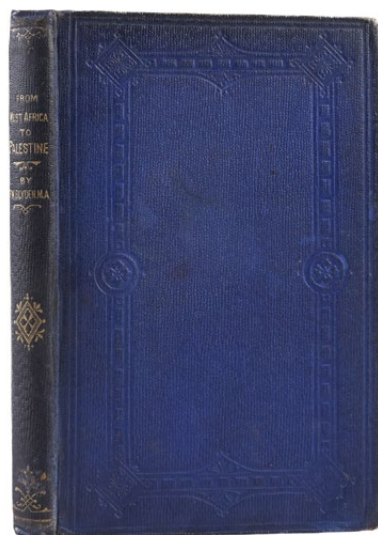
He later joined the school and eventually rose to the position of Headship, a title that he carried until being elected to a professorship in 1862, at the newly-established College of Liberia. He balanced his academic duties with a political position as Secretary of State (1864), before terminating his professorship in order to devote his time to travel. Upon re-settling in West Africa he was made Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Liberia in 1877. *From West Africa to Palestine* is Blyden's record of one of his travels.

Having decided against the dangers of an overland route, he arrived in Egypt after a number of voyages, one of which took him to England. The passages detailing his stay there have much to offer, including remarks on a day in parliament and an evening spent at a reading by Charles Dickens. Writing wittily against some of the racist views he encountered, Blyden critiques the sources from which they rise—such as travel accounts that paint an unfair picture of Africa. Burton's *Wanderings in West Africa* is targeted for containing a surfeit of opinion (much of it damning) based upon a minute amount of experience. Blyden highlights the chapter title "Three days at Freetown, Sierra Leone," as indicative of this imbalance.

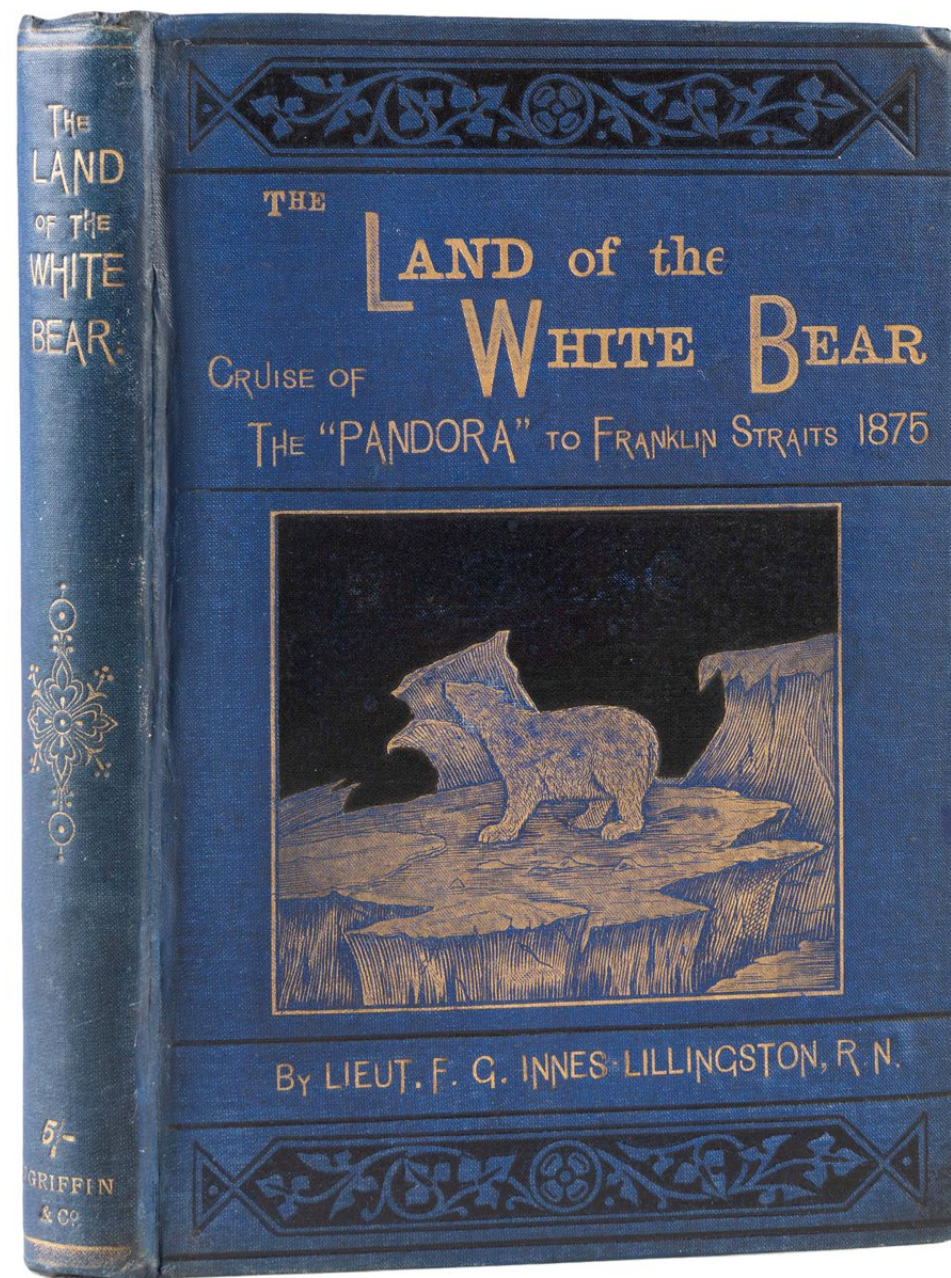
As soon as Blyden reaches Egypt, the reader can begin to trace the stirrings of the ideology for which he is known today: namely, that of **Pan-Africanism**. Everywhere he notes Biblical and ancient settings, and, more often than not, connects Africa to what he sees. He feels a "heritage in the Great Pyramid" as a descendent of the "enterprising sons of Ham" and recognises the features of the Great Sphinx of Giza as that of a black African. From the latter recognition, he states that if the Sphinx is a representation of the king 'is not the inference clear as to the peculiar type or race to which that king belonged?'

Another part of Blyden's later ideology, that Islam was a more empowering religion than Christianity for Africans, is not so pronounced—Blyden, during that period and throughout his life, remained a Christian—but there are mentions of visits to numerous mosques in the Holy Land. At the mosque of the West Africans in Jerusalem he witnessed "natives from Senegambia at prayers."

Scarce in commerce, Rare Book Hub records just two copies in 1887 and 2010.



EMPIRE STATE FAIR

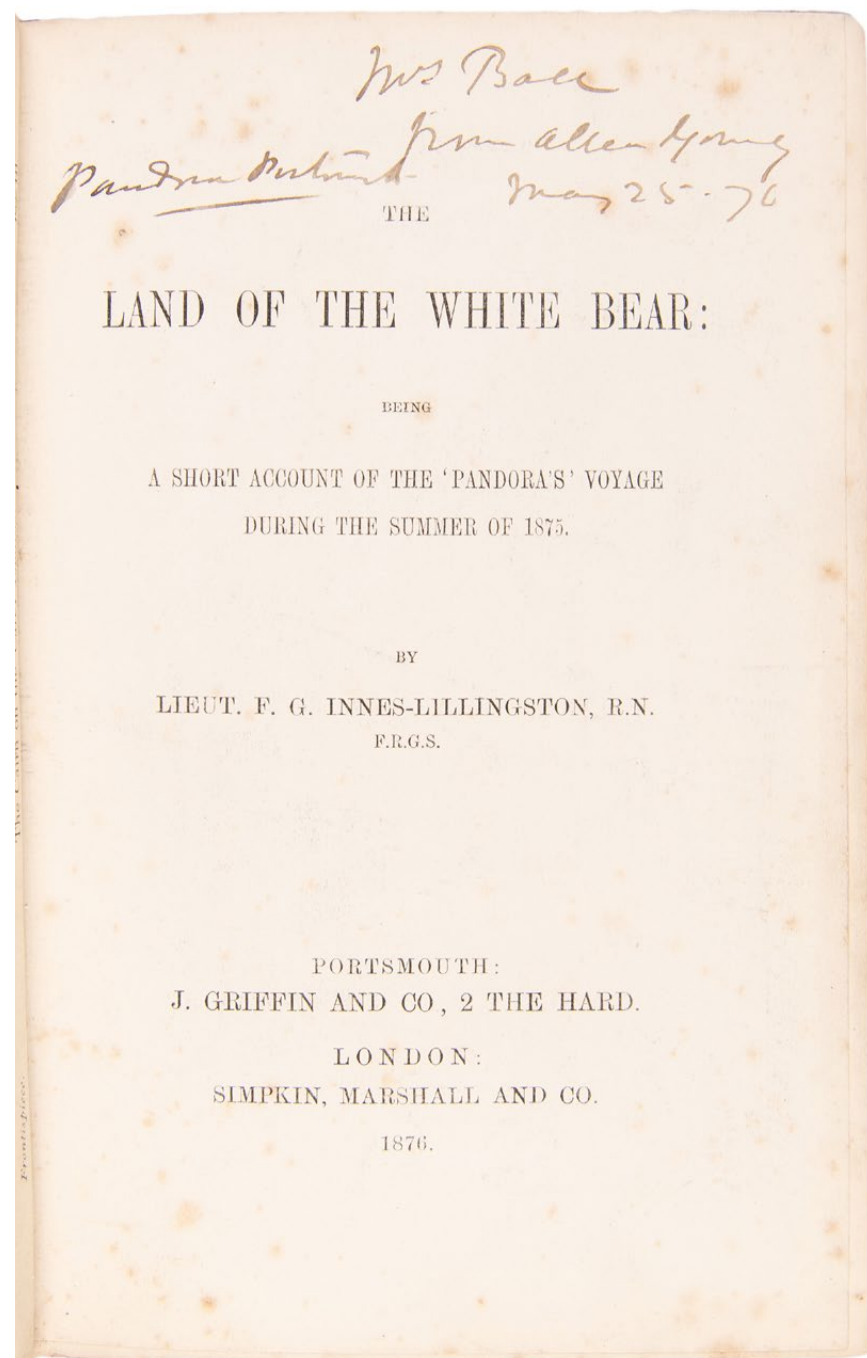


Presented by the Expedition Leader

27 INNES-LILLINGSTON (Lieut F[rederick].G[eorge].)
The Land of the White Bear being a short account of
the "Pandora's" voyage during the summer of 1875.

First edition. Frontispiece, folding map & 7 plates. 8vo. A fine copy in bright original pictorial cloth. viii, 152, 8ads.pp. Portsmouth & London, 1876. **£12,000**

A rare copy in such condition, complete with the map. Inscribed by Allen Young, the captain, to Mrs Ball on the *Pandora* 25 May, 1876. This book is further distinguished by having belonged to Franklin Brooke-Hitching.



Captain Allen Young, a merchant marine officer who had served previously under McClintock on the *Fox*, came from a wealthy brewing family. He financed the two *Pandora* voyages entirely from his own resources, and **"his intention being to become the first to navigate the Northwest Passage. His ambition was not only to complete the voyage in a single season, but also to recover more information about the fate of the expedition of John Franklin"** (Howgego). In this quest he was foiled, stopped by ice in the Franklin Channel. Nevertheless he was able to take despatches to Nares who commented "the officers and men of the *Alert* and *Discovery* can scarcely feel sufficiently grateful to Sir Allen Young and his companions for their determined and persevering efforts ..."

As often, the proprietor of the *New York Herald*, James Gordon Bennett sponsored the expedition. He was the same man who funded Henry Stanley's search for Livingstone and, more pertinently here, George De Long's *Jeannette* expedition a couple of years later.

This work is much rarer than Young's own account of the voyage. *Arctic Bibliography*, 10044.



In Spectacular Original Colour

28 SHARPE (Richard Bowdler).
Monograph of the Paradiseidae, or Birds of
Paradise, and Ptilonorhynchidae, and Bower-Birds.

First edition. 2 vols. 79 fine hand-coloured lithographic plates & 13 uncoloured illustrations. Large folio. Contemporary green half morocco, spines elaborately gilt, extremities rubbed, but very good indeed. London, Taylor & Francis for Henry Sotheran & Co, 1891-1898. **£68,750**

A handsome copy of one of the greatest bird books. This is essentially a continuation of John Gould's *Birds of New Guinea* (1875-1888), which both Richard Bowdler Sharpe (1847-1909) and the Irish artist William Matthew Hart (1830-1908) completed after Gould's death in 1881.

Sharpe, who worked at the British Museum, made his name as an ornithologist with the publication of his *Monograph of the Kingfishers* (1868-1871), which was illustrated by his long term collaborator, John Gerrard Keulemans (1842-1912). Given charge of the museum's bird collections, Sharpe was a colleague of, and a collaborator with, Gould and was instrumental in the publication of his posthumous works. "Sharpe completed Gould's *The Birds of Asia*, *The Birds of New Guinea*, and a supplement to *A Monograph of the Trochilidae* [and] in 1893 published *An Analytical Index to the Works of the Late John Gould*, adding a biography which has remained the main source of information about Gould's life and work" (ODNB).

A note in the appendix puts this publication in context: "Gould, in his *Birds of New Guinea*, figured nearly every species known in his day, and he had intended to publish a complete *Monograph of the Family*, for which purpose he kept the lithographic stones from which the plates had been prepared. Thus it came to pass that when Messrs. Sotheran purchased the stock of Gould's works after his death, they acquired the stones with which he had intended to illustrate his *Monograph of the Paradiseidae*. Many of them were broken or otherwise damaged, and of these some have been redrawn or replaced by new plates by Mr. Hart. Since Gould's time, however, many marvellous new species have been discovered, and these have been described and figured in the present work."



DIPHYLLODES CHRYSOPTERA Gould.

J. Gould & W. Hart del. et lith.

Illustration from the original work.



PARADISORNIS RUDOLPHI, Finsch.

W. Hart del. et lith.

Mintern Bros imp.



PARADISEA APODA, Linn.





EPIMACHUS ELLIOTI, Ward

W. Hart del. et lith.

Museum, Bonn imp.

The seventy-nine plates are mostly by William Hart, who had worked previously on Gould's book on hummingbirds and had collaborated with Henry Constantine Richter on Gould's *The Birds of Great Britain* (1863–1873). By 1870, he was Gould's primary artist and lithographer. He was employed by Sharpe after Gould's death.

Published for three guineas a part, the original plan was for the complete work to consist of six parts, but because new species were discovered during the course of publication two more parts were added, this is explained to purchasers in a quarto slip tipped in at the front of part 6. About 20 plates have been taken from Gould's *Birds of New Guinea* while the remainder, those from foreign collections, are by John Keulemans.

Throughout the early years of the twentieth century, some copies were compiled from uncoloured plates and then coloured and bound. As such, only those copies which have remained in original parts, together with those with a certain provenance dating back to the time of issue that can be securely identified as examples with "proper" colour (although in truth copies with later colour are immediately distinguishable by the colourist's lack of expertise and attention to detail). The original version has spectacular colour and each image is lustrously rendered as in this example.

Fine Bird Books (1990) p.107; Nissen IVB 581; Ripley 263; Wood, p.565; Zimmer, p.581.

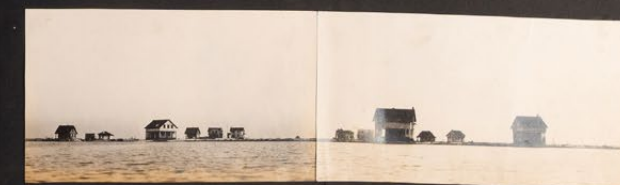
Beautiful Photographs of a Lost New York Island Resort

29 [MUNCIE ISLAND.]

[Photographs of Muncie Island, New York, USA.]

Two albums of photographs. The first album contains 48 hand-coloured silver gelatin photographs of Muncie Island by Islip Photo Studios (their ticket on lower pastedown), in particular of the Muncie Island Hotel, its bungalows and activities (fishing, sailing, canoeing, etc.). Photographs all 195mm by 240mm. The second album contains approximately 250 silver gelatin photographs, various sizes, also of Muncie Island, but is more of a family vacation photo album. Both albums' photographs mounted on album pages, with a few photographs, uncirculated postcards and brochures for Muncie Island hotels loosely inserted. Oblong folio. Similarly bound in leather, nicely restored. The second album with one page torn, thus lacking two photographs, and one photograph removed. New York, c. 1897–1914.

£3,750



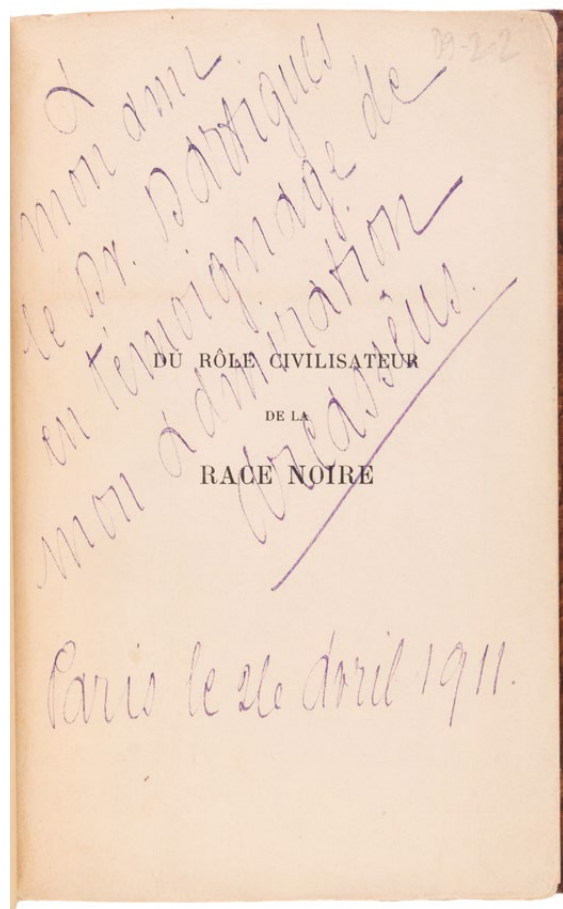


Muncie Island was once one of the most sought-after seaside summer vacation getaways for wealthy New York individuals and families. The Muncie Island Hotel, which features prominently in both photo albums, operated from 1897 to 1914. **As part of an expansion project for the Ocean Highway in 1930, Muncie Island was depleted and ceased to exist.**

The albums offer a particularly strong record of the architecture of this resort town, with many black and white and colourised photographs of the distinctive turn of the century beachside residences. Amongst the more personal photographs are several of costume dances, fishing and sailing, and other

scenes of family leisure. There are five posed photographs of different groups of staff in white uniforms, all of whom are Black. The nearby Fire Island light-house also features.

From a contemporary guide: "Opposite Babylon, on Muncie Island, is the Muncie Sanitorium. Oak Island and Muncie Island are reached by boat from Babylon. Nearby are the headquarters of the jovial Wawayanda and Short Beach Clubs, each having a large membership among New York and Brooklyn business men. Accommodations are to be found on these islands for summer residents." The Long Island Railroad Company, *Long Island* 1905, (NY, 1905).



The Importance of the African Diaspora

30 CASSÉUS (Dr. Augustus).

Du Rôle Civilisateur de la Race Noire.

First separate edition. 8vo. Recent paste-paper boards. A fresh, clean copy, with author's inscription to the half-title. 95, [1]pp. Paris, Louis Jeanrot, 1911. **£6,000**

A lovely copy with an excellent association. Inscribed "À mon ami le Dr. Dartigues en témoignage de mon admiration Dr. Casséus. Paris, le 26 avril 1911."

Written on the cusp of the First World War, the text is adapted from a lecture given before the École des Hautes Études Sociales in February, 1910.

Situated between the likes of Alexander Crummell and Franz Fanon, Auguste Casséus (1871–1926) formed part of an important trio with Edward Blyden and W.E.B du Bois as the foremost exponents of Pan-Africanism.

Casséus writes [in translation]: "At the origin of human societies, the Black man was the first guide and the first teacher of humanity, the first father of science and the arts, the founder of the brilliant Egyptian civilization ... more recently, when the first inhabitants of the New World were destroyed by Spanish cruelty and tyranny, it was the sons of Africa who would go on to develop the immense natural riches of young America ... when later the peoples of the New World sought to free themselves from the tyranny of an oppressive culture and raised the standard of freedom, Black people would be at the forefront of those who shed their blood for the triumph of the noble cause ..." (p.92).

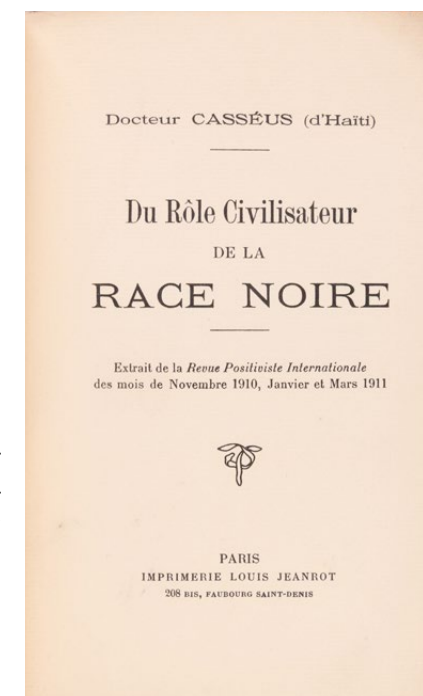
He devotes plenty of space to African-American history and, in doing so, discusses Christopher Columbus, Bartolomé de las Casas, Cromwell, La Fayette, Washington (p.81), Toussaint Louverture, Wendell Philipps, and, of course, Abraham Lincoln (p.84). He even quotes from Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (p.69).

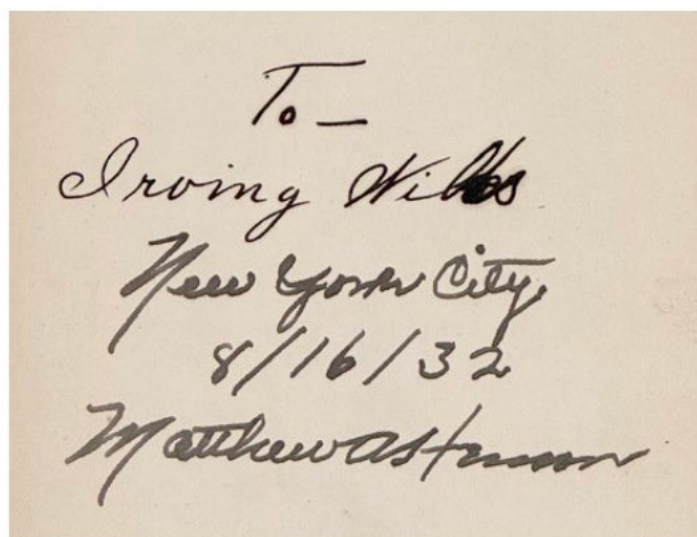
Auguste Casséus (1871–1926) trained as a physician in Paris and became an assistant to the eminent gynaecologist, Samuel Pozzi (1846–1918). During the First World War, Casséus directed the Pavillon Ledoyen clinic in Paris. He saved the lives of many hundreds of wounded Allied soldiers and was awarded the Legion d'Honneur in 1920. After the war, Casséus returned to Haiti and entered government service. Around 1924 he was appointed Haiti's Ambassador to France.

A student of Samuel Pozzi, Louis Dartigues was an eminent physician in his own right and became the Director of a French medical mission to the Caucasus at the end of the Russian Revolution.

Scarce: OCLC locates copies at NYPL, Florida, and Cornell, plus five in France.

Gilbrin, E., "Le Docteur Louis Dartigues. L'hôpital chirurgical français de Tiflis, août 1917–mai 1918, communication présentée à la séance du 26 novembre 1977 de la Société française d'histoire de la médecine" <<https://www.biusante.parisdescartes.fr/sfhm/hsm/HSMx1978x012x001/HSMx1978x012x001x0089.pdf>>





Inscribed by Henson

31 HENSON (Mathew A.)

A Negro Explorer at the North Pole.

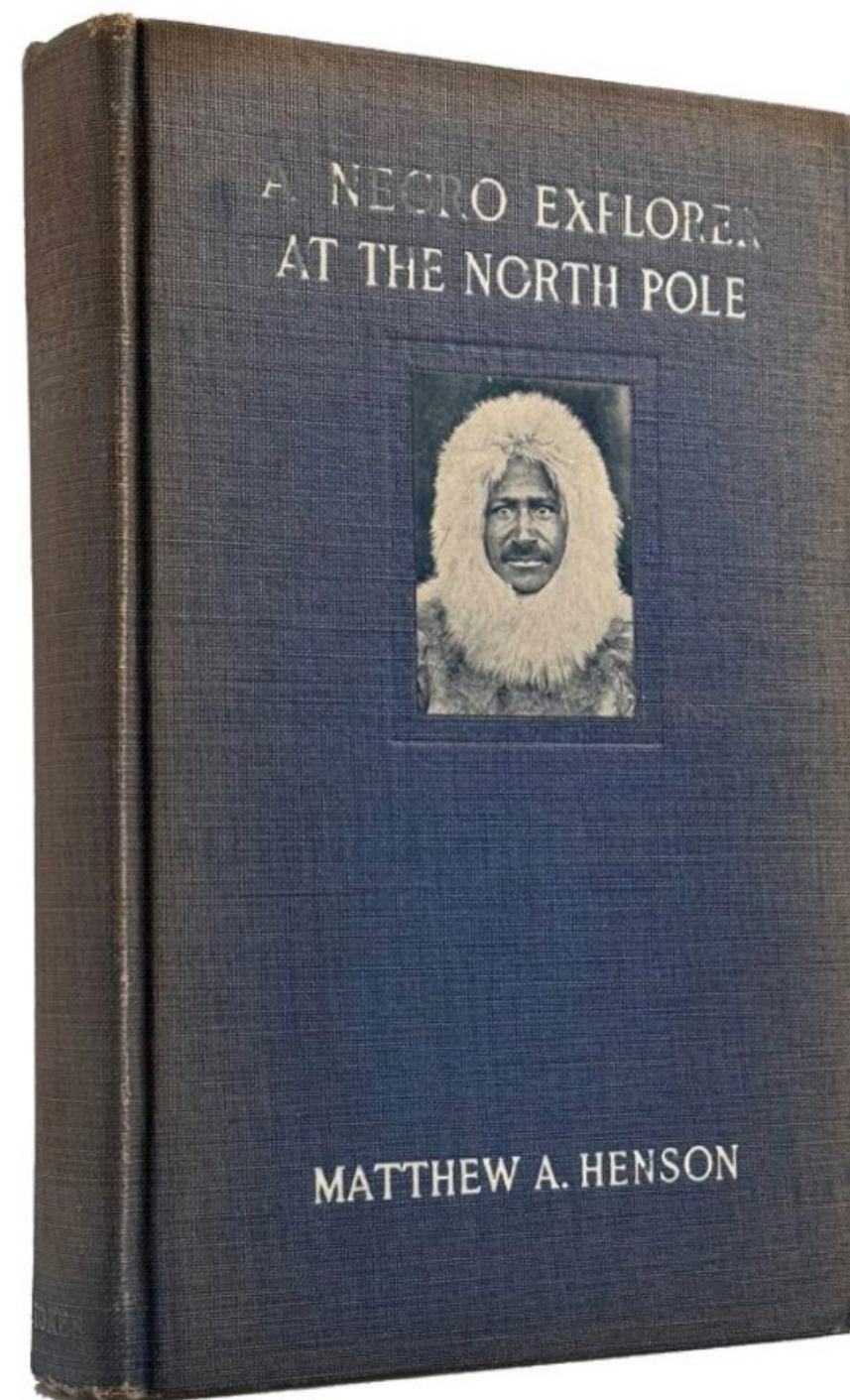
First edition. Portrait frontispiece & 6 photographic images on 3 plates. Small 8vo. Original blue cloth, with photographic portrait of Henson to upper board, cloth sunned and little brown, text block cracked but holding fine, extremities slightly rubbed, inscribed in ink to ffep. xx, 200pp. New York, Frederick A. Stokes, 1912.

£8,750

The inscription reads "To — Irving Wilks New York City 8/16/32 Matthew A Henson."

The son of free Black sharecroppers, Matthew Henson was born in Maryland and orphaned at the age of eight. He was educated at N Street School in Washington, DC, and first went to sea at about the age of twelve. He spent six years on the *Katie Hines* under Captain Childs. After Child's death, he worked onshore until his employer recommended him to Robert Peary in 1887. Henson accompanied Peary first as valet, to Nicaragua, though he was quickly promoted to Technical Assistant and his duties later encompassed those of sledge builder, driver, hunter, carpenter, blacksmith, cook and, having taught himself to speak Inuit, translator. They spent twenty-two years together over seven Arctic expeditions.

Having returned from the Pole in 1909, Henson accompanied Peary on the lecture circuit and published this account *Negro Explorer at the North*



Pole in 1912 which includes an introduction by Booker T. Washington. Along with the likes of Olaudah Equiano (1745–97) and James Beckwourth (1799–1866), Henson was one of the few explorers of African descent to publish an account of their travels.

A Lament for the Titanic

32 [TITANIC] BELYEA (Arthur E.)

Verses on the Wreck of the Titanic.

Printed broadside within mourning border measuring 240 by 125mm. Small chip to top right corner otherwise very good. Composed and sold by Arthur E. Beyla, nd, but 1912. £750

The sinking of the Titanic on 15 April, 1912, not only occupied news headlines for weeks—it remains among the most famous of all shipwrecks—but also gave rise to a huge amount of mourning ephemera such as this memorial poem.

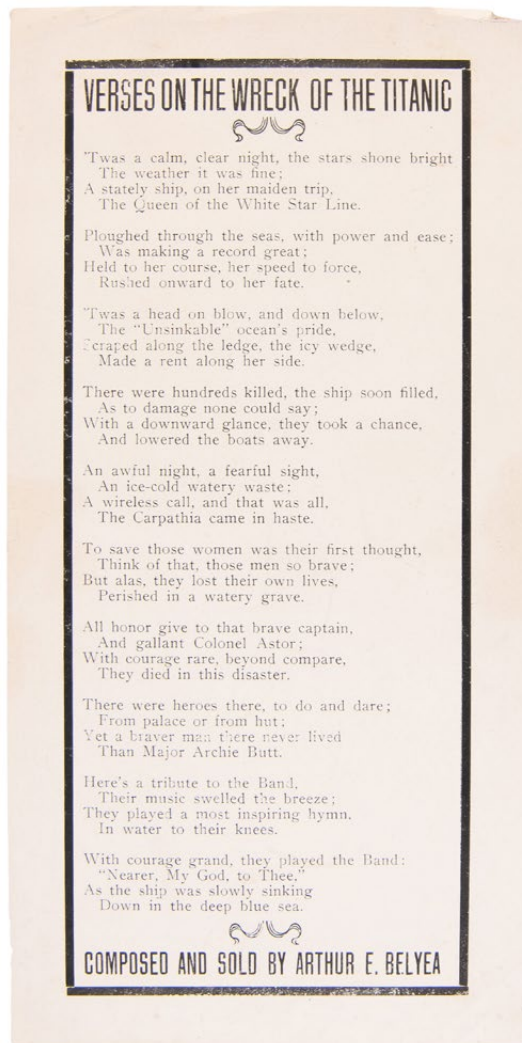
However, this is as much a celebration of the Titanic as it is a lament of her demise. Belyea writes: “A stately ship, on her maiden trip, The Queen of the White Star Line.” And adds: “Ploughed through the seas, with power and ease; Was making a record great.”

Before turning to the event itself:

“**Twas a head on blow, and down below, The “Unsinkable” ocean’s pride. Scraped along the ledge, the icy wedge, Made a rent along her side.**” And more tragically, “There were hundreds killed, the ship soon filled, As to damage none could say ...”

Even for a poet, Arthur E. Baylea was eccentric. He’d previously made a name for himself as Canada’s “boy poet” who would lock himself in a barrel, perform some Houdini-esque escape, and then recite one of his poems upon emerging. This is a rare surviving example of his work.

OCLC locates a single copy at Brown. A variant titled “Verses on the Sinking of the Titanic” can be found at Harvard.



Exempting Baseball from Anti-Trust Laws

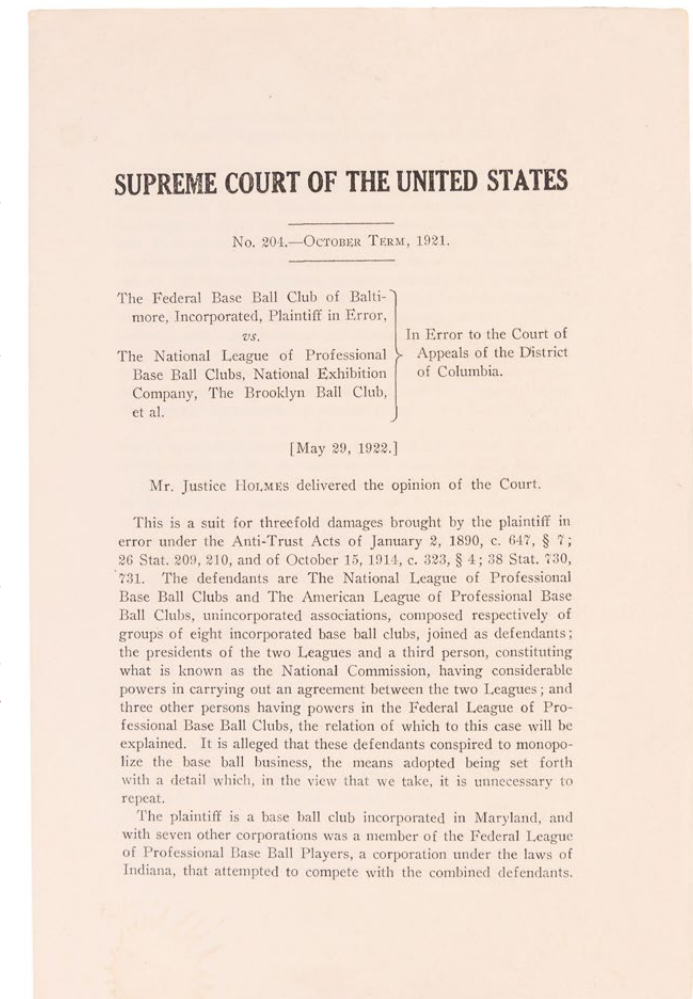
33 SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Federal Base Ball Club of Baltimore, Incorporated, Plaintiff in Error vs. The National League of Professional Base Ball Clubs, National Exhibition Company, The Brooklyn Ball Club et al.

Slip bill. Single sheet folded. Small stain to lower margin, slight crease to top corner. 3, [1]pp. Washington, GPO, 19 May, 1922. £950

A rare “slip opinion” on the case of the Base Ball Club of Baltimore vs. The National League of Professional Base Ball Clubs.

After the Federal League began competing with the established major league clubs in both the American and National leagues, it lost all of its clubs with the single exception of Baltimore. “The Baltimore club brought suit, alleging that that major leagues conspired to monopolize the baseball business by buying up some of the clubs in the Federal League and by various means inducing the others to leave. **The whole structure of rules and regulations that bound together the clubs in organized baseball was cited as an unreasonable restraint of trade.** It was contended that players in organized baseball were reluctant to accept offers from the Federal League clubs because of coercive regulations that threatened



black-listing and banishment from the organized segment of baseball. Its inability to procure trained players, plus the loss of member clubs that provided playing opposition, spelled destruction for the Federal League" (Robinson).

Indeed, the Court ruled that professional baseball was exempt from the Sherman Antitrust Act because "the business is giving exhibitions of base ball which are purely states affairs" and that travel across state lines to play is incidental and doesn't constitute commerce.

The final official publication appeared in Volume 29 of the *United States Reports* in 1923, which varies only with the addition of a citation and some corrected punctuation.

Rare: OCLC locates a single copy at the National Baseball Hall of Fame.

Robinson, W.C., "Professional Sports and the Antitrust Laws" in *The Southwestern Social Science Quarterly*, Vol. 38, No. 2, (September, 1957), pp.133-141.

The Rare First Edition

34 BROWN (Ross D.)

Afro-American World Almanac.

What Do You Know About Your Race?

First edition. Ten pages with half-tone illustrations. 8vo. Publisher's red printed wrappers. 107, [1]pp. Chicago, August, 1942. **£2,250**

A very rare copy of the first edition of this sporadically-published—yet extraordinary—almanac.

This powerful enterprise commences with a calendar listing an important event in history involving someone of African descent, or a facet of African American life, on each day of the year. **It commences, obviously, with the Emancipation Proclamation for 1 January.** The entry for 2 January reads: "1831 — JO. ANDERSON — a slave at Steels Tavern, Va., was co-inventor of the first mechanical reaper." February 8: "1938 — THE GUILTY SOUTH still bars the play, 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.'" February 21: "1938 — ANTI-LYNCHING BILL set aside after southern democrats filibustered for four weeks." February 28: "GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON wrote complimentary letter to Phyllis Wheatley, Negro Poetess." **Brown creates a kaleidoscopic effect showing how African life is integral to American life and cannot be separated.**

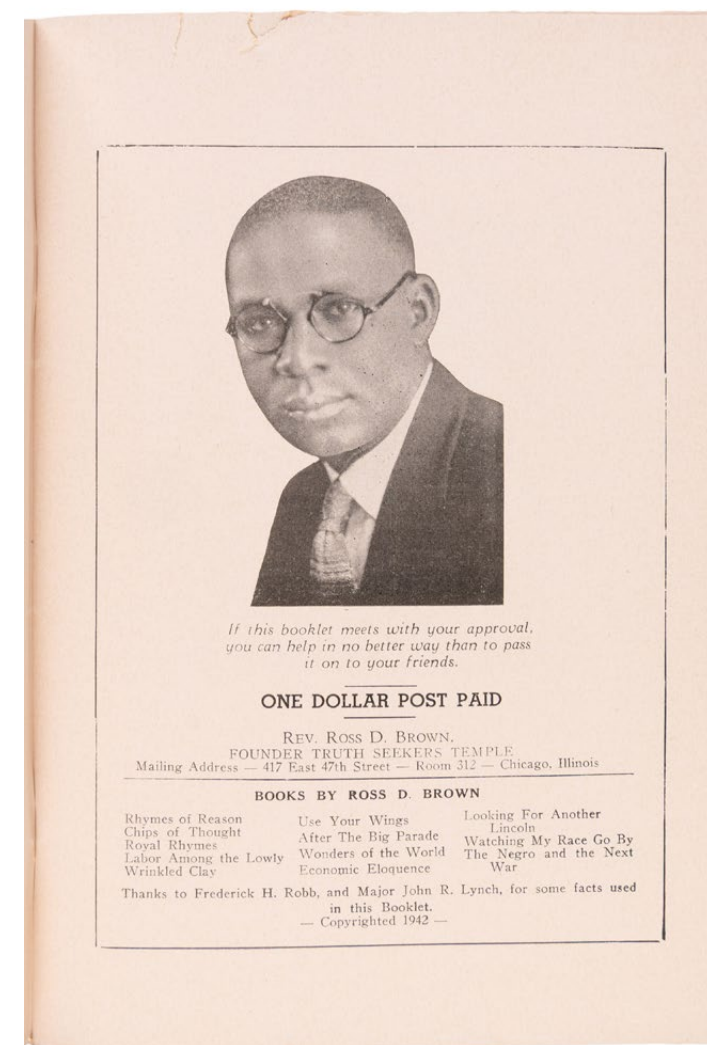
This is followed by an A-Z of important people, including the likes of Benjamin Banneker, Phillis Wheatley, Frederick Douglass, Harriet Tubman, Sojourner

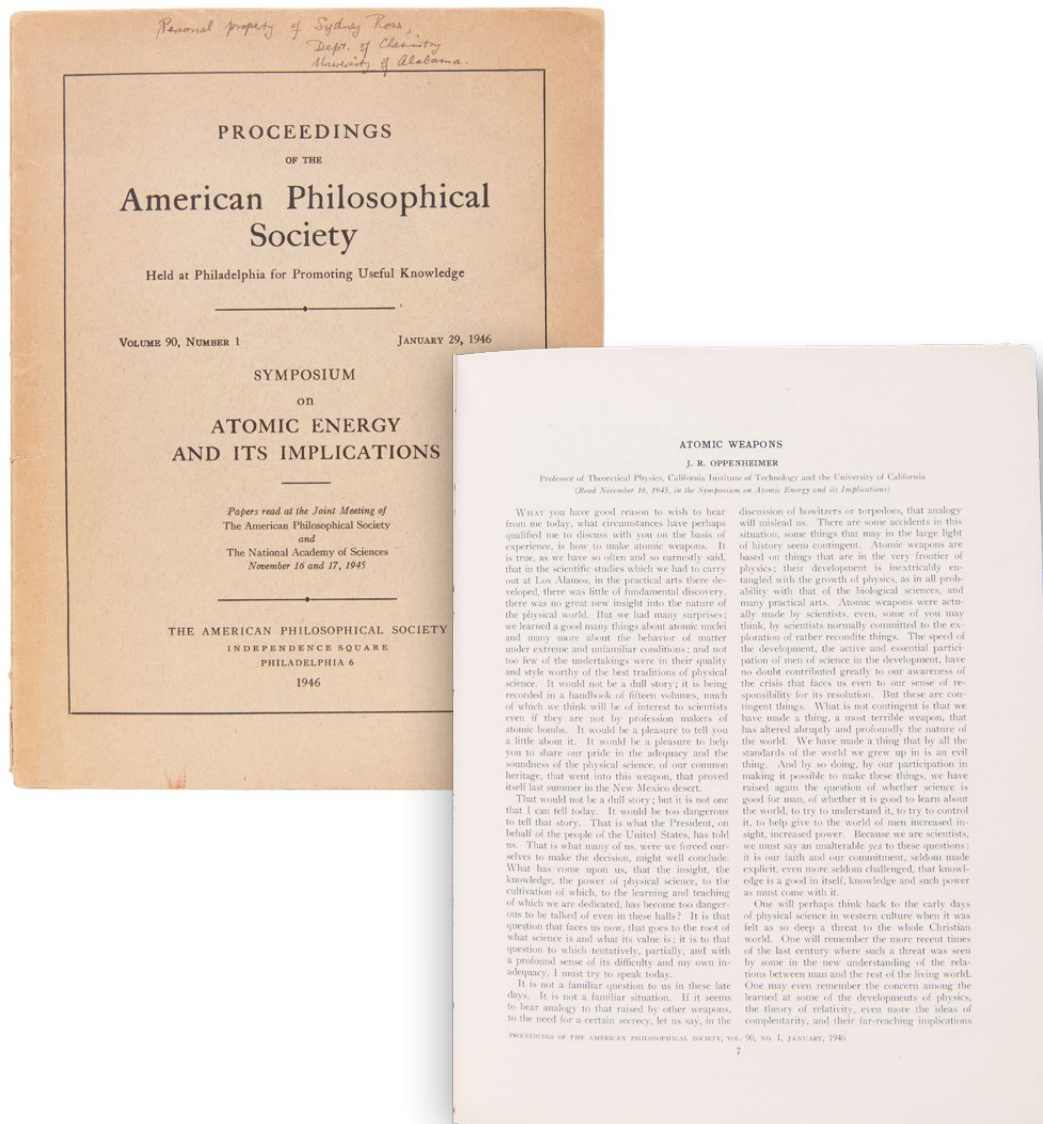
Truth, and Marcus Garvey. With Askia (Emperor of Songai), Cetshwayo, and Pedro I (first emperor of Brazil), there is a whole separate section of Kings and Queens of African descent. Along with Jean-Baptiste Point du Sable, and Toussaint Louverture, some under-celebrated names appear such as Chicago lawyers William E. King and Wendell E. Green, the cosmetics entrepreneur, Mrs C.J. Walker (Sarah Breedlove), as well as the Australian boxer, Peter Jackson.

There is an account of the historic all-Black community of Mound Bayou, Mississippi, and then more ominous sections such as "Things they don't want us to know", "Things they don't want to teach us in School", "Things our Children Should Know", and "Things the Prejudiced Press Won't Print." This is followed by a list of over a hundred different crops and commodities reliant upon enslaved labour.

But this amounts to little more than a taster of this remarkable publication, which concludes with a pictorial supplement featuring portraits of Marian Anderson, Sojourner Truth, Claude Harvard, Elijah McCoy, Norbert Rillieux, Robert Pelham, Joan E. Metzlinger, Andrew Beard, Grantville Woods, Joe Louis, John C. Robinson and many others.

OCLC locates copies at Temple and Tuskegee only.





The Destroyer of Worlds

35 OPPENHEIMER (Robert) et al. Symposium on Atomic Energy and its Implications.

Offprint of *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* ... Vol. 90, Number 1. 4to. Publisher's printed wrappers, very slightly toned, ownership inscription to upper wrapper. 79, [1]pp. Philadelphia, the American Philosophical Society, 1946. **£1,500**

An important publication in the immediate wake of the Second World War and the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

This symposium, held on 15 November, 1945, included the likes of: Robert Oppenheimer who spoke on atomic weapons; H.D. Smyth on the history of atomic energy; Enrico Fermi on developing the first chain-reacting pile in Chicago; John Wheeler on particle research; and Arthur Compton on the future of atomic energy.

Oppenheimer's contribution is notable. The month prior, he'd resigned from his position at Los Alamos having grown increasingly uneasy as to the ramifications of his work and the death toll and subsequent radiation sickness from the two strikes that ended the War in the Pacific.

This unease is readily apparent in his speech: "Atomic weapons are based on things that are in the very frontier of physics; their development is inextricably entangled with the growth of physics, as in all probability with that of the biological sciences, and many practical arts ... **[W]e have made a thing, a most terrible weapon, that has altered abruptly and profoundly the nature of the world. We have made a thing that by all the standards of the world we grew up in is an evil thing.** And by so doing, by our participation in making it possible to make these things, we have raised again the question of whether science is good for man, of whether it is good to learn about the world, to try to understand it, to try to control it, to help give to the world of men increased insight, increased power."

In a biographical notice on Oppenheimer, Robert Bacher writes of this speech: "In November, 1945, the American Philosophical Society and the National Academy of Sciences held in Philadelphia a joint symposium on 'Atomic Energy and its Implications.' **Oppenheimer, who had been elected a member of the Society in the spring of 1945, contributed to the symposium a discussion of atomic weapons. No one who heard him ever forgot the eloquence and deep emotion with which he pictured the destructiveness of the bomb or the force of his call for international control of this new awesome development.**"

Bacher, R.F., "Robert Oppenheimer (1904-1967)" in *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*, Vol. 116, No. 4, (1972), p.284.

36 [MIGRATION] ROMERO (Eduardo S.)

Manual del Migrante.

First edition. 8vo. Publisher's stapled pictorial wrappers, very slightly rubbed. 63, [1]pp. Morelia, Michoacan, Imprenta Romero Editores, 2004. **£500**

A note on the rear cover clarifies the purpose of this book and its circumstances [in translation:] "Six out of ten Mexicans have a family member in the United States. During the migratory process the river, the desert, and the climate claim hundreds of lives each year, many of them are undocumented. **This is my own experience and that of many others who try year after year to achieve the American dream, but even more so, it is a detailed guide to what happens in this transition and reveals the cruel reality of the migrant.**"

The opening chapter is hardly more optimistic: ¿A qué vas a Estados Unidos? It is, in fact, a sobering account of the experience of crossing the border and trying to establish a life in the United States. The other chapters include Estás en la Línea [You're in Line]; Mille 30 [Mile 30] a pragmatic if heartbreaking list of dos and don'ts while crossing. As if this wasn't dangerous enough, chapter four considers rattlesnakes.

The chapter devoted to women notes that "the migrant women suffers much more than the man, she will suffer more from fatigue, the sun will wreak havoc on her skin ... the pretty woman should not come to the border and not even trying to cross, they are almost always the target of harassment, disrespect, lascivious looks, groping and it is better not to continue so as not to somehow disrespect them again ..."

Rare and timely: OCLC locates a single copy at UC Santa Barbara.

Manual del Migrante



Eduardo S. Romero