

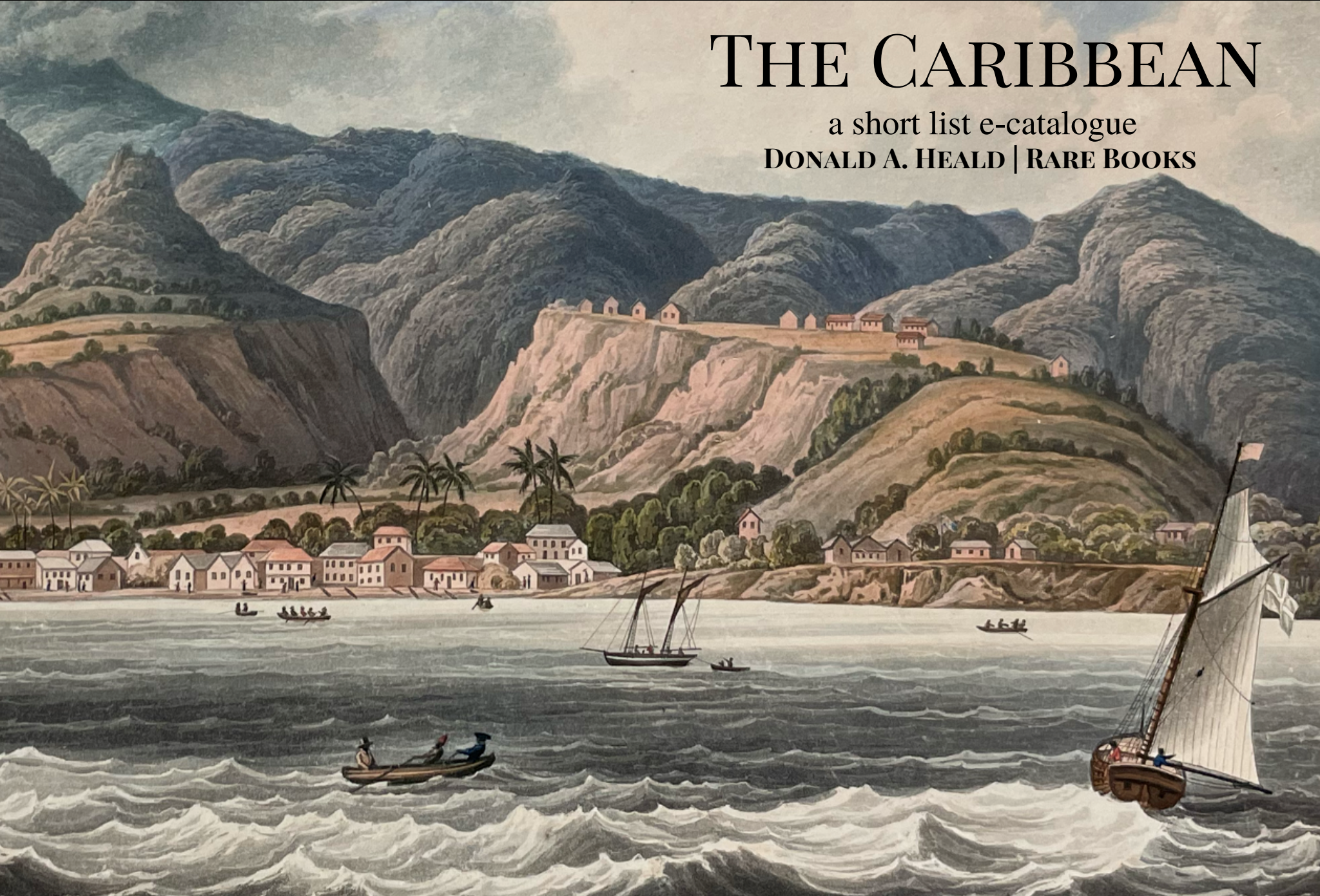


DONALD A. HEALD | RARE BOOKS

THE CARIBBEAN

a short list e-catalogue

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[ANTIGUA]. *The Laws of the Island of Antigua: consisting of the Acts of the Leeward Islands, commencing 8th November 1690, ending 21st April 1798; and the Acts of Antigua, commencing 10th April 1668, ending 7th May 1804. With, prefixed to each Volume, Analytical Tables of the Titles of the Acts; And, at the End of the Whole, A Copious Digested Index.*

London:1805-1818. Three volumes, quarto (10 1/4 x 8 1/4 inches). [8], lxxvii, 584; [4], xx, 636; [4], xxvii, 467pp. Library ink stamps and contemporary ownership inscription on title pages. Light damp staining, particularly to the first leaves of the second volume. Marginal tape repair to p.301 in the first volume. Buckram, leather labels.

The laws of the island of Antigua from 1668 through 1817, also including the laws of the Leeward Islands from 1690 to 1798 including an act prohibiting the practice of Obeah.

Antigua, colonized by the British in the mid-17th century, served as a major sugar producer and hub for shipping in the West Indies. The laws include those governing titles to lands, numerous regulations on slaves, and duties on sugar and molasses produced on the island. The American Revolutionary War caused a significant disruption in the sugar trade, and British sentiment against slavery further served to shift the economy of the island in the late-18th century. These laws were originally issued as a two-volume set in 1805, though the third volume followed in 1818 and is noted as Volume III on the title page, covering the period 1805-18.

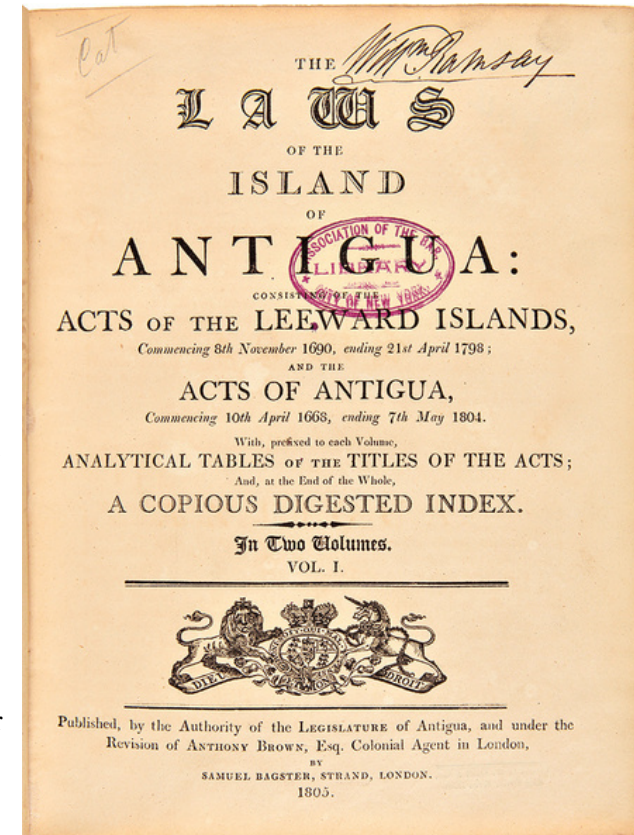
Despite growing British sentiment against slavery in the 19th century, Volume III of the present collection contains an act that serves as evidence of the colonial power's expansive stronghold not only over the lands, the rights, and the bodies of the enslaved and native populations but also over their beliefs and cultural practices. In August 1809, an act was passed that prohibits and punishes "such Persons as pretend to exercise any Witchcraft, Fortune-telling, or any Crafty Science" (p.178). The act aims to prevent scamming and "mischiefs" and attacks those who practice Obeah, a series of African diasporic traditions that fuse religious, science, and cultural practices into forms of spell-casting and healing. Though Obeah involves both supernatural and medical elements, the former aspect threatens hapless colonizers who failed to understand these traditions, causing them to view the healing aspect, too, as threatening. Such a hostile interpretation by British colonials is evidenced in a blanket clause in the same 1809 act which states, "if any Negro, or other Slave, shall mix or prepare, with an Intent to give or cause to be given any Poison, or Poisonous drug,--in the Practice of Obeah, or otherwise...the said Slave or Slaves, together with their Accessaries [sic.]...shall suffer Death" (p.179).

The present collection of laws thus represents the arbitrary legislative structure that justified and fortified colonial governing of the resources of the island of Antigua as well as serving as an example of how a colonial power dealt with what Franz Fanon termed "cognitive dissonance" upon encountering different cultural beliefs, that is, by punishing, subjugating and erasing, making the work an important evidence and a timely reminder of how a legislative structure can target and attack culturally important aspects of vulnerable populations.

Early Caribbean Digital Archive; Crosson, "What Obeah Does Do: Healing, Harm, and the Limits of Religion," in *Journal of Africana Religions* 3, no. 2 (2015).

(#28897)

\$ 4,800





[ATLANTIC TRADE] - [WEST INDIES]. [Account Book of the Brigs "Nimrod" and "Jasper" under Captain John Hill, 1826-1833].

[v.p., including Antwerp, London, Havana, Pensacola, New York: 1826-1833]. Folio (12 3/4 x 8 inches). 21 leaves, plus two additional manuscript leaves laid in. Contemporary half calf and marbled boards, manuscript label on front board. Bookseller's label on front pastedown.

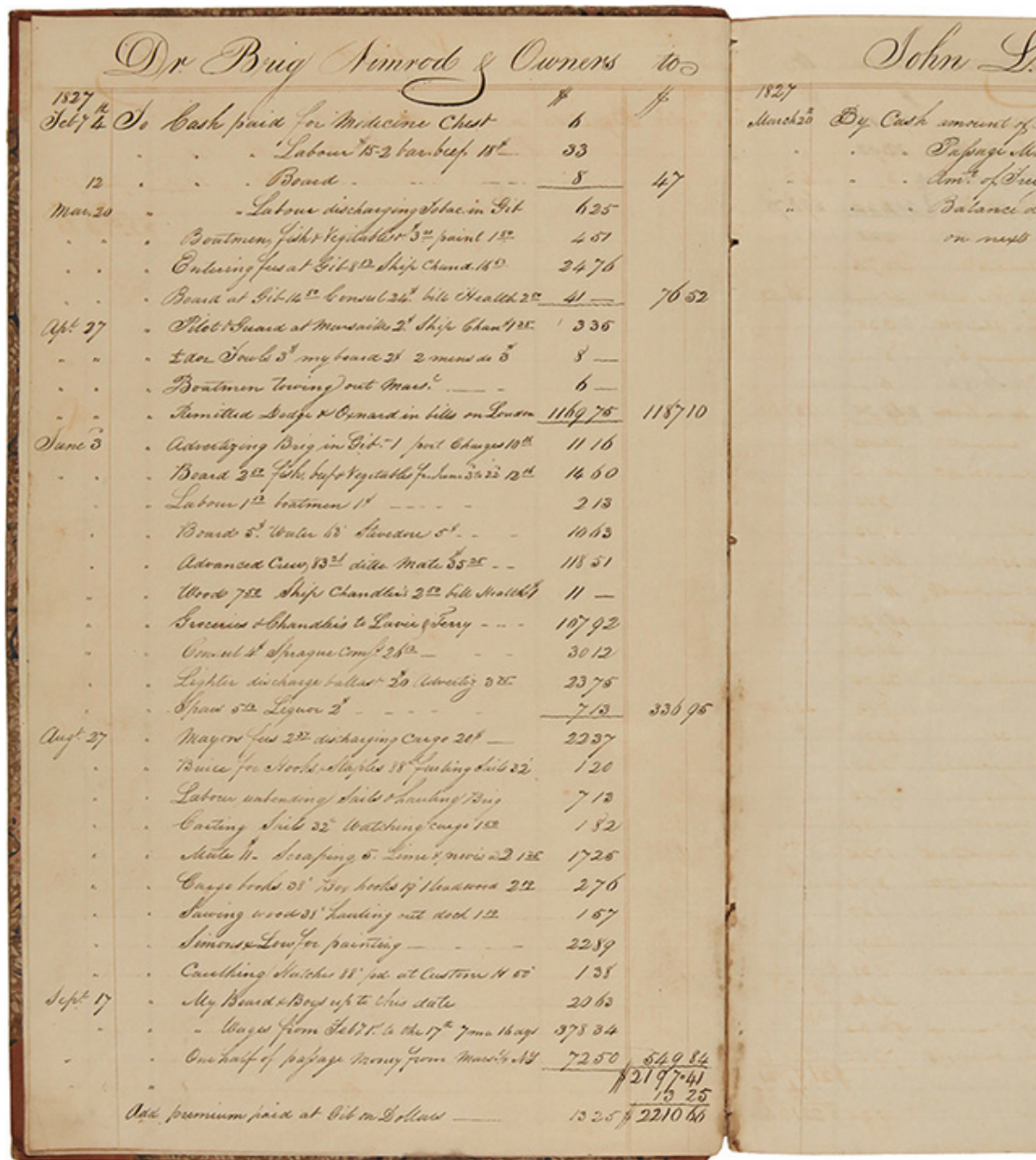
Account book of Atlantic trading voyages.

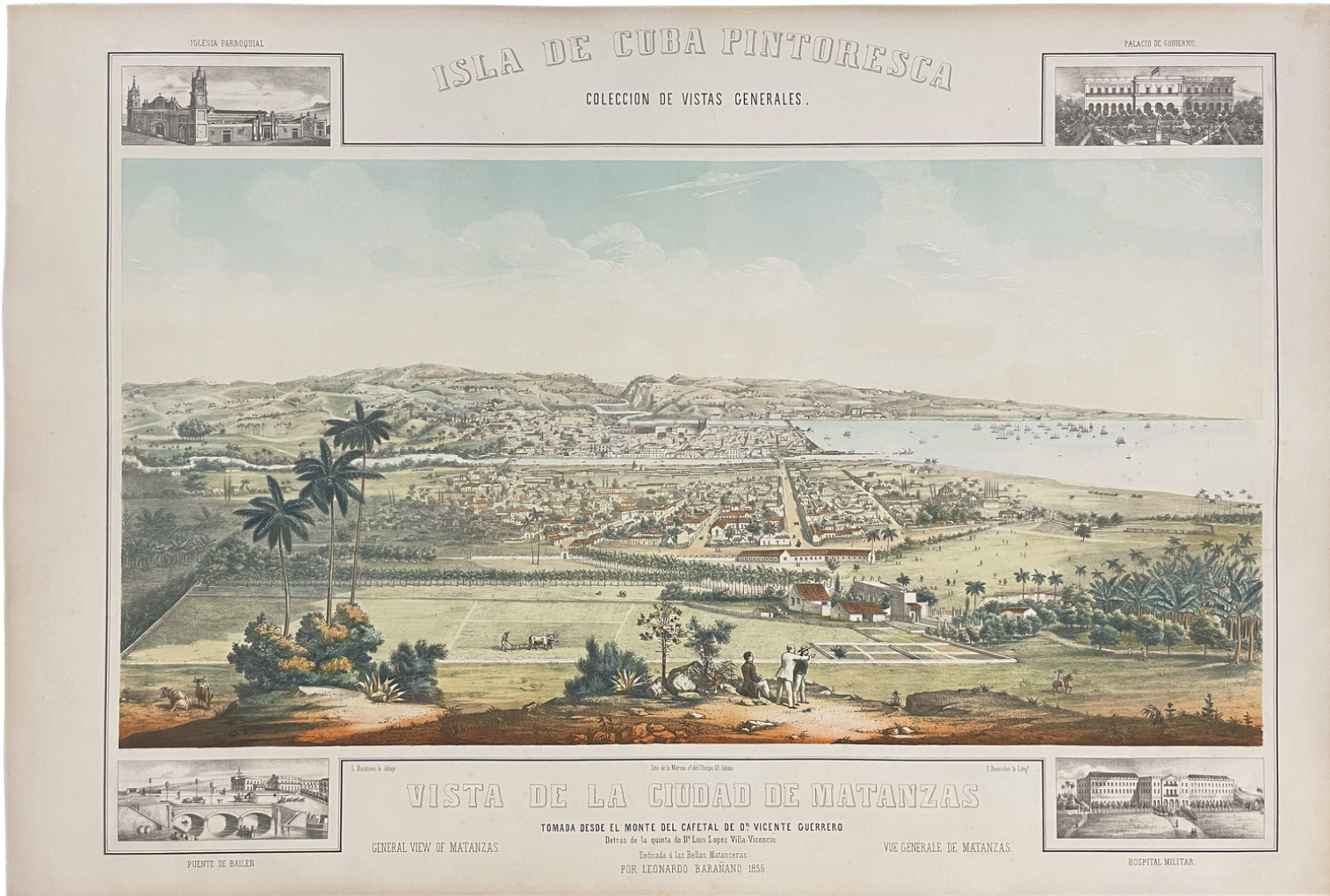
An interesting manuscript ship's log containing financial accounts for the brigs Nimrod and Jasper for an eight-year period from 1826 to 1833, while they were under the command of a Captain John Hill. The two ships made numerous voyages between the United States, Europe, and the Caribbean. The present log book contains line accounts of expenditures for journeys from London and Marseilles to New York and Norfolk in 1827; from Antwerp to London in 1828; from Philadelphia to the West Indies in 1829; from Madeira to the Turks Islands in 1831; from the West Indies to Pensacola to Havana in 1832; from the Indies to New York in 1833; and other similar voyages. The log also contains two copies of an 1832 letter written in Havana by Hill to merchants there inquiring about the price of molasses, and a list of port charges at several major waypoints.

A fascinating artefact of trans-Atlantic trade in the 1820s and 1830s.

(#34458)

\$ 1,200





BARANANO, Leonardo (1837-1858) and LAPLANTE, Edouardo (1818-1860). *Isla de Cuba Pintoresca. Collection de Vistas Generales.*

Havana: Santiago Martín, 1856. 8 lithographs, printed in colour and finished by hand, within ruled borders, on heavy paper. Sheet size: 20 5/8 x 31 7/8 inches.

Very rare series of large coloured lithographs of colonial Cuban towns and harbours.

The sought-after collection of Cuban prints, the majority drawn by Barañano, and lithographed by Laplante, comprises the following topographical views, with titles printed in Spanish and English:

(description continues on the next page)



- 1) [General View of Mantanzas] Vista de la Ciudad de Matanzas, Tomada desde el Monte de Cafetal de D. Vicente Guerrero. Includes inset depictions of Palacio de Gobierno, Iglesia Parroquial, Puente de Bailen, and the Hospital Militar.
- 2) [General View of Havana] La Habana, Vista General Tomada desde la Entrada del Puerto (after L. Barañano)
- 3) [General View of Trinidad] Trinidad, Vista General Tomada desde la Loma de la Vija (after E. Laplante)
- 4) [General View of Cardenas] Cardenas, Vista General Tomada desde la Bahia (after L. Barañano)
- 5) [General View of Cienfuegos] Cienfuegos, Vista General Tomada desde la Punta de Revienta-Cordeles (after L. Barañano)
- 6) [General View of Santiago de Cuba,] Santiago de Cuba, Vista General Tomada desde Buena-Vista (after L. Barañano)
- 7) [General View of Puerto-Principe] Puerto-Principe, Vista General Tomada desde El Cristo (after L. Barañano)
- 8) [General View of the Valley of Yumuri] El Valle del Yumuri. Vista General Tomada Desde el Potrero del Ingenio Sn. Seba (after L. Barañano)

The lithographs, with exquisite hand-clouring, emphasize Cuba's scenic harbours, cities, and valleys, with some prints showing what appears to be farmers engaging in tobacco cultivation.

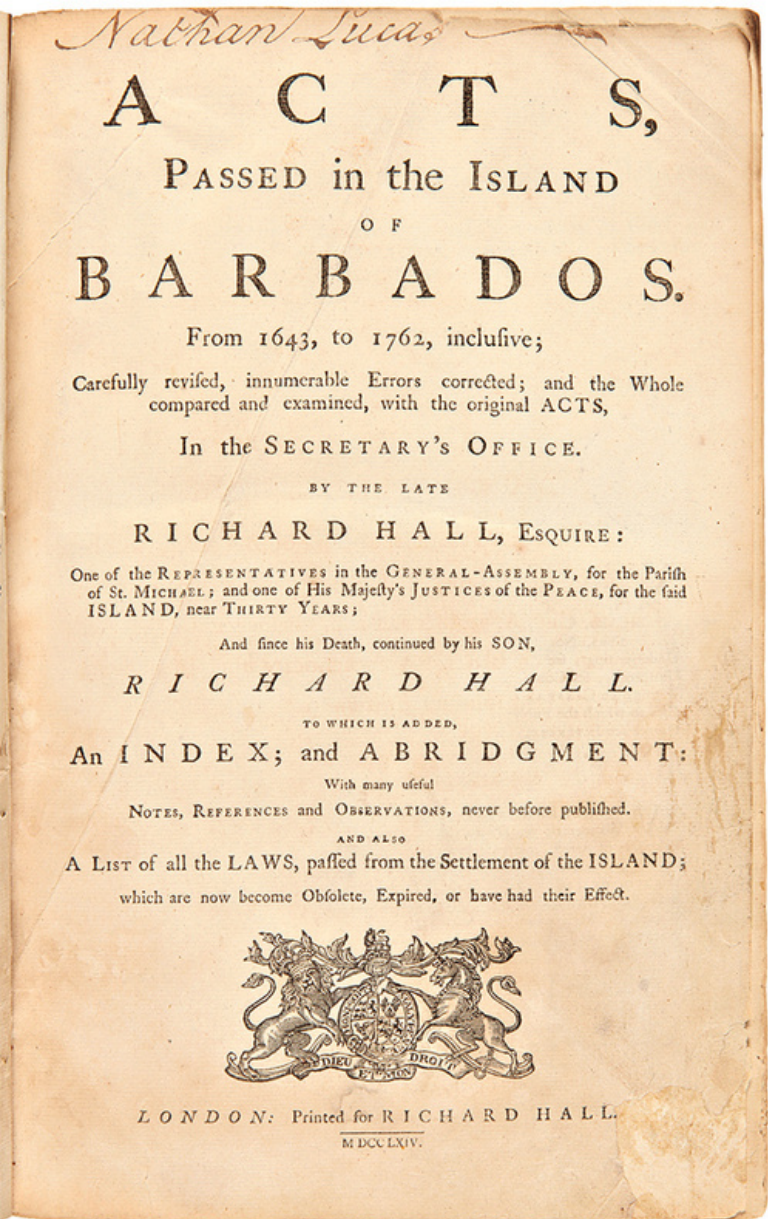
Edouardo Laplante was born in France in 1818, and he came to Cuba in 1848. The packaging and advertising needs of Cuba's flourishing tobacco industry created a mid-19th-century boom in commercial printmaking. Within a short time Laplante established himself as the best artist lithographer in the country, travelling throughout the island and visited many sugar plantations, making valuable documentary records of the people and customs. He later edited a famous book describing the Cuban sugar mills, *Libros de los Ingenios* (1858).

Sabin, *A Catalogue of Naval Prints, English, Colonial and Foreign Views*, p.82.

(#40231)

\$ 45,000





[BARBADOS] HALL, Richard, editor. *Acts, Passed in the Island of Barbados. From 1643 to 1762, inclusive; Carefully Revised, Innumerable Errors Corrected; and the Whole Compared and examined, with the Original Acts, in the Secretary's Office [...] To which is Added An Index, and Abridgment: With many useful Notes, References and Observations, never before published. And Also a List of all the Laws passed under the Settlement of the Island; which are now become Obsolete, Expired, or have had their Effect.*

London: Richard Hall, 1764. Folio (12 5/8 x 8 3/8 inches). xi, [1], iv, 526, [2], 84pp. Half title. Modern three-quarter calf over marbled boards, gilt leather label. A few older repairs to half-title and title page verso, ownership signature to half-title and title page, damp stain to bottom corner of the first quarter of the text block.

A rare collection of the laws for the island of Barbados, signed by the Editor.

A noticeably expanded edition of the laws of Barbados from the earlier printings in 1721 and the 1730s. The verso of the half title is signed by the editor, Richard Hall "to authenticate this Impression; and to prevent spurious Editions." Includes a four-page list of subscribers. "The 'late Richard Hall Esq.' was one of the Representatives in the General Assembly for the Parish of St. Michael [Barbados] according to the title page" - Higgs.

Although printed in 1764, the present work compiles the Barbados legal code from the mid-17th century onward, making it a valuable source for the history of the island, particularly with regard to slavery. For instance, in the work the first law concerning slavery is dated 1668: "An Act declaring the Negro-slaves of this Island, to be Real Estates." Another law, "An Act for the encouragement of all Negroes and Slaves, that shall discover any Conspiracy," passed in 1692, was part of the effort to suppress slave insurrections, and the threat of "Rebellion, Massacres, Assassinations, and Destruction" (p. 129).

The present work also published, for the first time, a law passed in 1674 empowering the Jewish community in Barbados to give legal testimony: "An Act appointing how the testimony of People of the Hebrew nation, shall be admitted in all Courts and Causes" (p.94). The law reflected the growing population on the island which resulted from the migration of Jews into the Caribbean from Brazil, starting in 1654, and from Surinam in 1674. As the editor notes, it was only in the 1764 edition that laws giving rights to the Jewish community in Barbados were printed and published.

ESTC records only eight copies in the United Kingdom and ten copies in the United States. Auction records reveal only one sale, in 1948 at Sotheby's.

Bartlett 1383; ESTC T19072; Higgs 3196; Sabin 29840.

(#29152)

\$ 3,800



[BELLAIRS, Attributed to Walford Thomas (1794-1850)]. *[Antigua] Original watercolour drawing, inscribed 'Bird's eye view / of the English Harbour / & the Ridge Antigua / taken from [Great Fort George] Monks Hill / Antigua / April 11th / 1850'.*

Antigua, West Indies: 1850 [watermark date 1847].
Watercolour on paper, inscribed lower left and lower right. Sheet size: 9 7/8 x 13 7/8 inches.

Excellent panoramic view from the Monks' Hill Fort looking southeast down across Falmouth Harbour, English Harbor and out across the Caribbean.

According to William R. O'Byrne's *A Naval Biographical Dictionary* (London: 1849) Vol. 1, p.70, Bellairs joined the Navy in 1809 and made Lieutenant in 1819. From 1842 he served as Admiralty Agent on board a 'contract Mail steam vessel'. He evidently travelled widely: the National Maritime Museum in London holds two of his West Indian drawings, the National Library of Australia a watercolour of a scene in Panama, and a collection of his drawings of the Far East were sold in 1982.

As the present drawing shows, he was clearly gifted and more than a match for many of the professional artists working at the time. His 'professional' status received contemporary confirmation when his watercolour 'View of the town of St. Thomas, in the West Indies' was drawn on stone by W.L. Walton, lithographed and hand-coloured by Charles Hullmandel, and published as a separate print in 1843 (a copy of this print is held in the New York Public Library collection, and is described by Deak).

Cf. Deák 525; cf. Martyn Gregory Galley "Lieutenant Walford Thomas Bellairs R.N. ... Admiralty agent and ... artist in the Far East" (London: 1982); cf. Rex Nan Kivell Collection NK10620; cf. Stokes Foreign Views, P.1840-50-H11A





BELLAIRS, Walford Thomas (1794-1850). [Grenada]
*Original signed pencil and wash drawing of The
Carenage, St. George's, Grenada.*

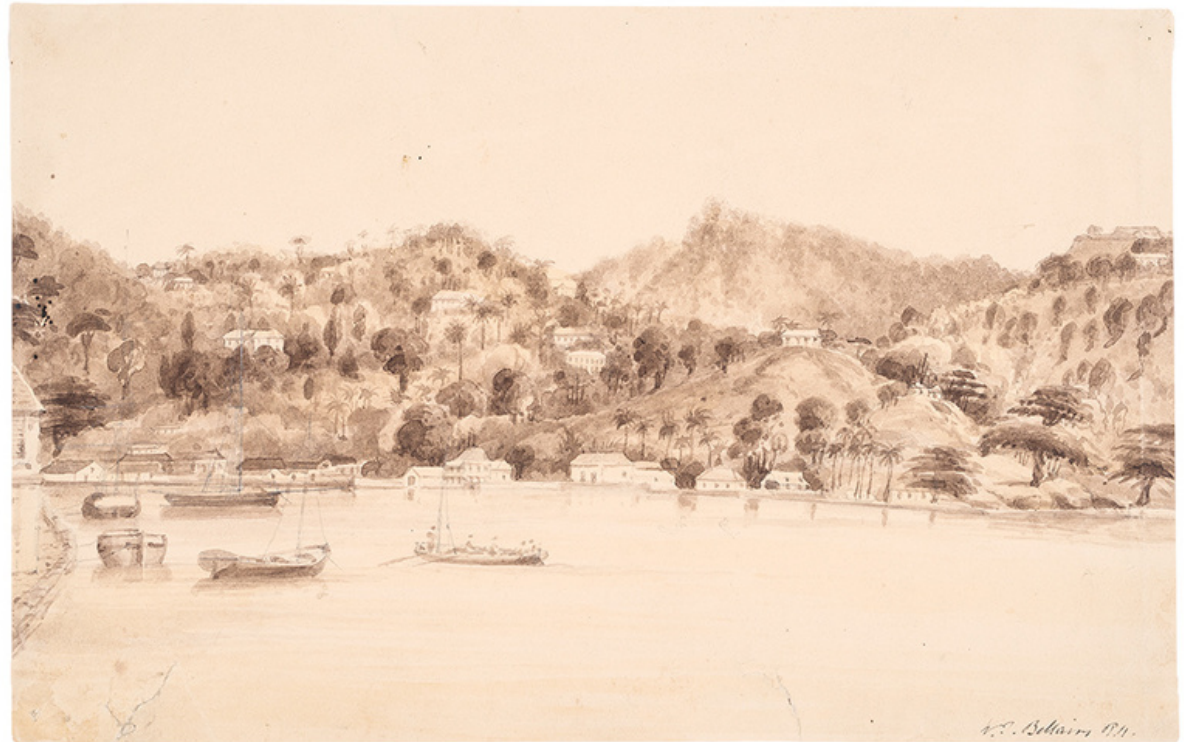
Grenada, West Indies:1850. Pencil and wash on paper, signed in ink lower right 'W.T. Bellairs R.N.', inscribed in pencil on verso 'Caranage [sic.] Grenada / July 50 / W T. Bellairs' verso. (Pin holes, neat repairs to two tears to lower margins). Sheet size: 6 7/8 x 10 5/8 inches.

An important view of the inner harbour of St. George's, Grenada: the name 'Carenage' recalls a time when this calm, protected bay was where wooden ships were periodically 'careened' or beached to allow for the cleaning of barnacles from the hull.

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Cf. Deák 525; cf. Martyn Gregory Galley "Lieutenant Walford Thomas Bellairs R.N. ... Admiralty agent and ... artist in the Far East" (London: 1982); cf. Rex Nan Kivell Collection NK10620; cf. Stokes Foreign Views, P.1840-50-H11A





BELLAIRS, Walford Thomas (1794-1850). *Richmond Hill, Grenada. Original signed pencil and sepia wash drawing, titled in pencil 'Richmond Hill Grenada July 1850'.*

Grenada, West Indies: 1850. Pencil and wash on paper, signed in ink lower right 'W.T. Bellairs R.N.', inscribed in pencil at top of the image. Sheet size: 7 x 10 3/4 inches.

An important view from the harbour of St. George's, Grenada, looking inland with the peak of Richmond Hill framed against the skyline

According to William R. O'Byrne's *A Naval Biographical Dictionary* (London: 1849) Vol. 1, p.70, Bellairs joined the Navy in 1809 and was made Lieutenant in 1819. He evidently travelled widely: the National Maritime Museum in London holds two of his West Indian drawings, the National Library of Australia a watercolour of a scene in Panama, and a collection of his drawings of the Far East were sold in 1982.

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Cf. Deák 525; cf. Martyn Gregory Galley "Lieutenant Walford Thomas Bellairs R.N. ... Admiralty agent and ... artist in the Far East" (London: 1982); cf. Rex Nan Kivell Collection NK10620; cf. Stokes Foreign Views, P.1840-50-H11A

(#24267)

\$ 1,000





CADDY, Lieutenant John Herbert (18010-1883). [*Scenery of the Windward & Leeward Islands*].

London: Ackermann & Co., 1837. Oblong folio (16 x 21 inches). 12 hand-coloured aquatints after Caddy engraved by Fielding, Harris, Hunt and Westall [complete without text, as issued]. Each print measures approximately 11 1/4 x 14 inches. Each tipped onto sheets of blue paper within an album. . The album: 19th-century purple morocco, covers decoratively panelled in blind and gilt, expertly rebacked to style, purple silk endpapers. Provenance: E.P. (initials in gilt on the upper cover of the album).

Very rare complete set of among the most desirable 19th-century colour aquatint views of the West Indian landscape.

"John Herbert Caddy was born into a family of military engineers. His grandfather had been sent to Newfoundland in the 18th century to build a fort. In about 1796 his father left Kent, England, for a posting in Lower Canada and in 1808 was transferred to the garrison at Fort Malden, Amherstburg, Upper Canada. John Herbert began his schooling at Amherstburg and in 1815 he was sent to England for military training at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich (now part of London). In March 1816 he was enlisted at the academy as a gentleman cadet in the Royal Artillery and received training as an engineer and cannoneer. Like George Heriot, James Pattison Cockburn, Philip John Bainbrigg, and other English military artists who painted Canadian scenes, Caddy was trained at Woolwich in topographical sketching and painting. Much of his free time was spent at the home of a family friend, Colonel Richard Hamilton, at Woolwich Common. Caddy was commissioned 2nd lieutenant on 29 July 1825 and promoted 1st lieutenant in 1827. In 1828 he married Colonel Hamilton's daughter, Georgiana, shortly before he left for duty in Tobago. He returned to England in 1831, but after two years left his family for his second West Indian posting, at St Lucia. In May 1834 he was transferred to St Vincent where he was joined later by his wife and family. Diary fragments describe the social rounds, the hunting, and the sketching which were possible with light military duties. Before he left for St Vincent Caddy had prepared for publication a series of four folios of scenes, largely of the West Indies. The pictures of the first folio were engraved in London and were published in 1837 by Ackermann; the other three folios never appeared" (Dictionary of Canadian Biography).

(description continues on the next page)





The views comprise:

- 1) Brimstone Hill / St. Kitts. [Engraved by J. Harris]
- 2) Fort Charlotte, St. Vincent's / from Kingston. [Engraved by N. Fielding]
- 3) The Old Crater of the Soufriere / St. Vincent. [Engraved by W. Westall]
- 4) The Pitons or Sugar-loaves / St. Lucia. [Engraved by C. Hunt]
- 5) Sandy Point, St. Kitts. [Engraved by C. Hunt]
- 6) Pigeon Island, & Village of Gros Islet / St. Lucia. [Engraved by J. Harris]
- 7) The Town of Castries / St. Lucia. [Engraved by N. Fielding]
- 8) Kingstown / St. Vincent's / from Cane-Garden Point. [Engraved by J. Harris]
- 9) View from Morne Fortune / St. Lucia ... [Engraved by J. Harris]
- 10) Roseau, Dominica. [Engraved by J. Harris]
- 11) The Rabacca or Dry River / Soufriere Mountain in the distance / St. Vincent. [Engraved by W. Westall]
- 12) Basaltic Rocks / in Washilabou or Cumberland Valley, St. Vincent. [Engraved by W. Westall]

This suite of plates was issued without text or title (the title above as supplied by Abbey from the lettering on the cover of the binding on his set). The work was published, as a contemporary advertisement reveals, as a suite of "highly coloured views" for £3.10. The present set with all prints containing the original 1837 issue imprint and with 1836-1837 watermarks is very rare.

Abbey *Travel*, 692; Sabin, 9824; *The Exotic and the Beautiful* I:04.

(#40480)

\$ 40,000





CAMPBELL, After Lieutenant Archibald. *An East View of Fort Royal in the Island of Guadaloupe...Drawn on the Spot by Lieut. Arch. Campbell Engineer.*

London: Thomas Jefferys, November 1762. Engraving, by Peter Mazell. Image size (including text): 11 1/8 x 19 1/2 inches. Sheet size: 18 3/4 x 24 3/4 inches.

A fine and rare image of Guadaloupe in the West Indies, taken during the English occupation of the island from 1759 to 1763.

Fort Royal is situated on the west coast of Basse-Terre (the more rugged of the two islands that make up the bulk of Guadaloupe) and is near the present-day town of Deshaies. The British attempted, unsuccessfully, to capture the French colony of Guadaloupe in 1666, 1691 and 1703, but finally succeeding in 1759. The island was returned to the French in 1763, but captured again, briefly, in April 1794.



CATESBY, Mark (1683-1749). *The Natural History of Carolina, Florida, and the Bahama Islands, containing the figures of Birds, Beasts, Fishes, Serpents, Insects, and Plants, particularly, those not hitherto described, or incorrectly figured by former Authors, with their Descriptions in English and French. To which is prefixed, A new and Correct Map of the Countries; with Observations on their Natural State, Inhabitants, and Productions. By the late Mark Catesby, F.R.S. Revised by Mr. Edwards... To the whole is now added a Linnaean Index of the Animals and Plants.*

London: printed for Benjamin White, 1771. 2 volumes, folio (22 x 14 3/4 inches). Titles and text in English and French. Hand-colored double-page engraved map of Carolina, Florida and the Bahama Islands, 220 fine hand-coloured engraved plates by or after Catesby (plates 61, 80 and 96 in volume II by Georg Dionysius Ehret). Expertly bound using 18th-century diced half russia and incorporating original marbled paper-covered boards, the spines in eight compartments with raised bands, the bands flanked by double gilt fillets, red morocco lettering-piece in the second compartment, black morocco lettering-piece in the third, uncut.

A very fine large uncut copy of an early issue of the third edition (printed on laid paper throughout) of the 'most famous colorplate book of American plant and animal life... a fundamental and original work for the study of American species' (Hunt). A lovely and vastly important work by the founder of American ornithology, this book embodies the most impressive record made during the colonial period of the natural history of an American colony. This is undoubtedly the most significant work of American natural history before Audubon's 'Birds of America'. The colouring of this edition is superior to the 1754 edition.

Catesby writes in the preface of his method of working: 'As I was not bred a Painter, I hope some faults in Perspective, and other niceties, may be more readily excused: for I humbly conceive that Plants, and other Things done in a Flat, if an exact manner, may serve the Purpose of Natural History, better in some Measure, than in a mere bold and Painter-like Way. In designing the Plants, I always did them while fresh and just gathered: and the Animals, particularly the Birds, I painted while alive (except a very few) and gave them their Gestures peculiar to every kind of Birds, and where it could be admitted, I have adapted the Birds to those Plants on which they fed, or have any relation to. Fish, which do not retain their colours when out of their Element, I painted at different times, having a succession of them procured while the former lost their colours... Reptiles will live for many months...so that I had no difficulty in painting them while living.' (Vol. I, p.vi)

(description continues on the next page)





Trained as a botanist, Catesby travelled to Virginia in 1712 and remained there for seven years, sending back to England collections of plants and seeds. With the encouragement of Sir Hans Sloane and others, Catesby returned to America in 1722 to seek materials for his *Natural History*; he traveled extensively in Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the Bahamas, sending back further specimens. His preface provides a lengthy account of the development of this work, including his decision to study with Joseph Goupy in order to learn to etch his plates himself to ensure accuracy and economy. The end result is encyclopedic: Catesby provides information not only on the botany and ornithology of the area, but also on its history, climate, geology and anthropology.

E.G. Allen, 'The history of American Ornithology before Audubon' in *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, new series*, vol.41, part 3 (Philadelphia: October 1951); Anker 95; cf. Dunthorne 72; Ellis/Mengel 478; cf. *Fine Bird Books* (1990) p.86; cf. *Great Flower Books* (1990) p.85; cf. Hunt 486 (first edition); Jackson, *Bird Etchings* p.76; Amy Meyers & Margaret Pritchard, *Empire's Nature, Mark Catesby's New World Vision* (Williamsburg, 1998); cf. Nissen BBI 336, IVB 177, ZBI 842; Sabin 11059; Edwin Wolf 2nd, *A Flock of Beautiful Birds* (Philadelphia, 1977), pp.5-7 (Catesby "was the first to observe and depict North American birds in their natural settings, combining ornithological details with botanic ones"); Wood p.282

(#40484)

\$ 240,000





[CATESBY, Mark (1683-1749)] - Johan Michael SELIGMANN (1720-1762). [*Southeastern North America and the Caribbean*] *Carolinae Floridae nec non Insularum Bahamensium cum partibus adjacentibus delineato ad exemplar Londinense in lucem edita.*

Nuremberg: Seligmann, 1755. Copper-engraved map, with full original hand colouring, in good condition apart from an expertly repaired split to the fold. Sheet size: 19 1/2 x 25 5/8 inches.

A fine copy of the first and only Continental edition of a Map of Carolina, Florida, and the Bahama Islands, here with particularly fine period hand-colouring.

The English edition of this map (first published in Vol. II of Mark Catesby's *Natural History of South Carolina, and the Bahama Islands*, London, 1743) is now virtually unobtainable. This has greatly increased the desirability of this fine Continental version, which is itself quite scarce. Seligmann's *Sammlung verschiedener auslaendischer und seltener Vögel* was published in nine parts between 1749 and 1776, and included a German translation of Catesby's work with re-engraved versions of his images, including the present map. Catesby's work was the first natural history of American flora and fauna. Catesby scholar G.F. Frick calls this map "a good representation of the better English ideas about the geography of North America" in the period.

It is not generally recognized that the English version of this map appeared in two states. On the first state of 1743, the territory on both sides of the Mississippi was coloured green, to indicate that the entire region was in the hands of the French. A second state was included in the third edition of the *Natural History* in 1771, altered to show the political realignment brought about by the Treaty of Paris in 1763. The territory on the east bank of the Mississippi, which had been acquired by Britain, was now coloured green; the territory to the West, which now belonged to Spain, was coloured blue. The present German edition corresponds with the English first state. The map shows Southeastern North America as far west as the Mississippi River, plus the nearby Caribbean islands of the Bahamas, Cuba, Jamaica, and Hispaniola.

Cf. Cumming, *The Southeast in Early Maps* (1998 ed.), 210 & 292

(#18372)

\$ 6,500





EDWARDS, Bryan. *A New Atlas of the British West Indies, with a Whole Sheet General Map of the West India Islands, and a Whole Sheet Map of the Island of Hispaniola, or St. Domingo. Engraved to accompany the Philadelphia edition of Edwards's History of the West Indies.*

Philadelphia: James Humphreys, 1806. Small folio (11 1/2 x 10 3/4 inches). Letterpress title, half sheet letterpress list of plates, 11 engraved maps (3 folding). On guards throughout. Uncut. Expertly bound to style in half tree calf and period marbled paper covered boards.

A rare early American atlas.

First American edition, published to accompany the Philadelphia edition of Bryan Edwards's History of the West Indies, first published in London in 1793. Bryan Edwards (1743-1800) was a British politician and sometime Jamaica planter, noted for his history of the West Indies. The work had a particular appeal in Philadelphia, due to the many Quaker merchants in the city active in the West Indian sugar trade.

This production is notable as a piece of early American cartography. The first American atlas of any kind was produced in 1794 by Matthew Carey, also of Philadelphia. James Humphreys (1748-1810) was an ambitious Philadelphia printer who began printing prior to the Revolution. His unwillingness to openly side with the American cause during the war resulted in his being labeled as a Loyalist, which had a somewhat negative impact on his later career. He left Philadelphia with the British, moving to New York and then later to England and Nova Scotia before returning to Philadelphia in 1797 to reestablish his press. This handsome atlas volume is one of the most important things published by him in his later career. The maps were engraved by Joseph H. Seymour, an American-trained engraver who began working for Isaiah Thomas as early as 1791. He worked for Thomas extensively until relocating to Philadelphia from about 1803 to 1822, where he continued his trade as an engraver, producing this atlas volume among other works.

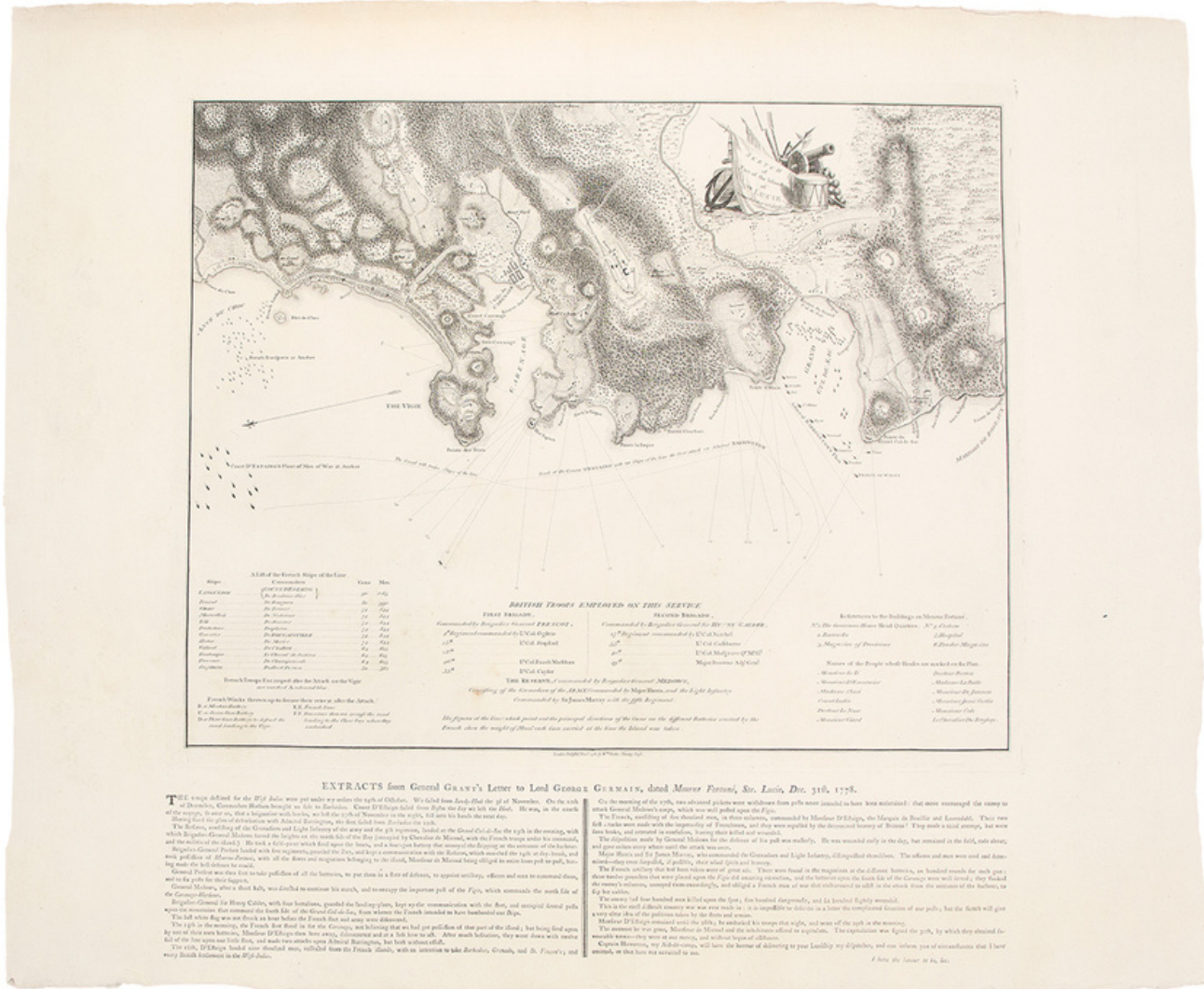
The maps are as follows: "A General Map of the West Indies," as well as individual maps of Jamaica, Barbados, Grenada, St. Vincents, Dominica, St. Christopher and Nevis, Antigua, the Virgin Islands, Tobago, and Hispaniola. The General Map, as well as the maps of Jamaica and Hispaniola are larger, folding sheets.

Shaw & Shoemaker 10342; Phillips, Maps, p. 1060; Phillips, Atlases 2704 (1810 edition).

(#32771)

\$ 8,500





FADEN, William (1750-1836). [Battle of St. Lucia, Caribbean]. Sketch of Part of the Island of Ste. Lucie.

London: William Faden, November 5, 1781. Engraving and letterpress on laid paper. Sheet size: 22 1/2 x 30 1/4 inches.

The very rare state of Faden's map of a Revolutionary War battle in the West Indies, with extracts of a letter from a British General John Grant printed on the same sheet.

(description continues on the next page)



The Battle of St. Lucia, also known as the Battle of the Cul De Sac, was a pivotal naval battle fought between the British Royal Navy and the French navy, in December 1778, off the island of St. Lucia during the Revolutionary War. The sea battle played a critical role in the island's surrender to the British. The assault was led by Jean Baptiste Charles Henri Hector, Compt d'Estaing, who sailed for the Caribbean from Boston in early November 1778. D'Estaing's forces faced over 5,000 British troops under the command of British General John Grant, who was escorted to the island from Sandy Hook, New Jersey by Commodore William Hotham. Unluckily, the French ships were blown off course en route from Boston, allowing the British to secure the high ground at Cul De Sac Bay which gave them an advantage for a decisive victory on 16 December 1778.

Only this early state includes the extract of a letter from General Grant to Lord Germain where Grant celebrates his men, who acted 'cool and determined - they even surpassed, if possible, their usual spirit and bravery.' Whereas de'Estaing's 'two first attacks were made with the impetuosity of Frenchmen [...] they were repulsed by the determined bravery of Britons!'

The map shows the northwestern coast of St. Lucia from Grand Cul De Sac Bay to Castries and includes many important details: locations of land forces, the size of cannons in the French batteries, locations of the fleets, and 'track of the Compt d'Estaing.' The tables enumerate commanders and the numbers of guns and men. Faden's map demonstrates how the West Indies became a major theatre of the War of Independence. Whereas the French managed to capture Dominica in September 1778, D'Estaing's loss a few months later showed that the British were committed to retaining control of the island colonies.

Kenneth Nebenzahl, *A Bibliography of Printed Battle Plans of the American Revolution* 150; Nebenzahl, *Atlas of the American Revolution*.

(#40029)

\$ 6,500



FLEURIEU, Charles Pierre Claret de, Comte (1738-1810).
*Voyage Fait Pour Ordre Du Roi en 1768 et 1769, A
Differentes Parties Du Monde, Par eprouver en mer les
Horloges Marines Inventees par M. Ferdinand Berthoud.*

Paris: De L'Imprimerie Royale, 1773. 2 volumes, quarto (10 x 8 inches). [4], lxix, [1], 803, [1]; [4], 622, xl pp. 5 engraved folding maps, one engraved plate, 5 folding tables. Contemporary mottled calf, spine with raised bands and six compartments, titled in the second compartment, ruled in gilt, red edges, contemporary marbled endpapers.

First edition charting a key moment in the longitude race when Fleurieu was, for the first time, able to test and calculate accurate locations using Berthoud's marine chronometer.

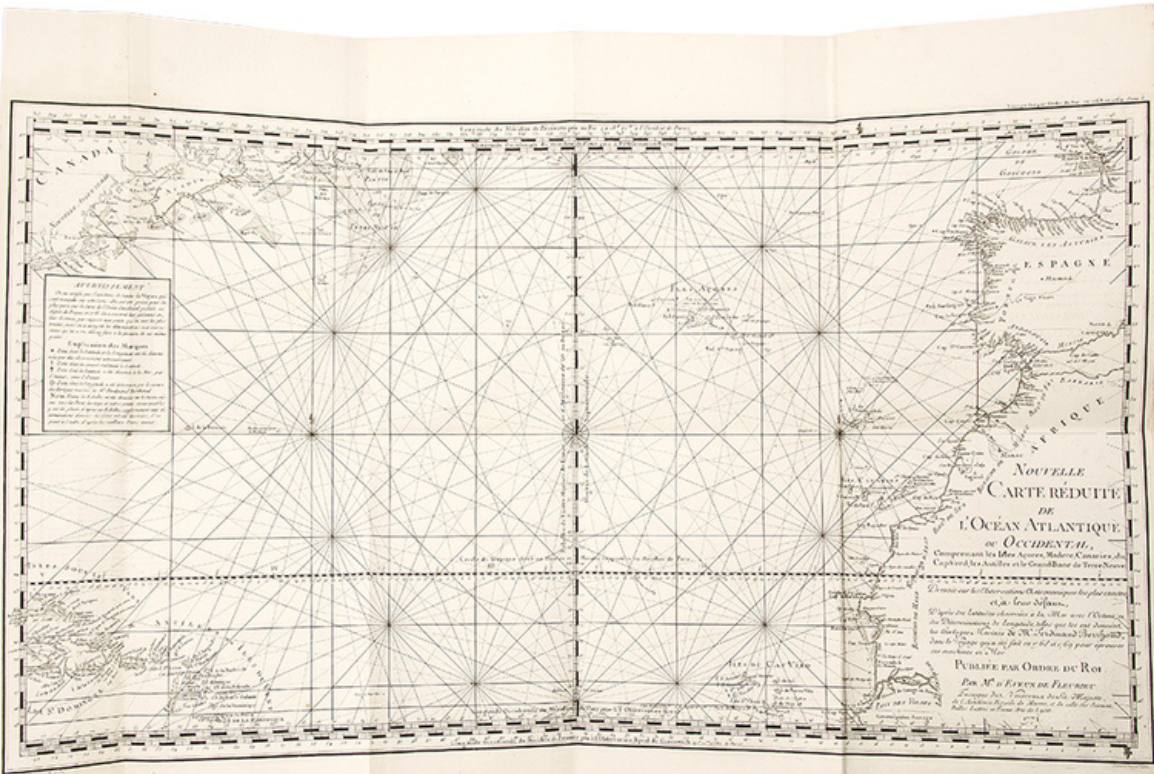
Fleurieu, Lieutenant of the Royal Ships, sailed with Ferdinand Berthoud's marine clocks Nos. 6 and 8. Berthoud and Pierre Le Roy were battling to perfect the marine chronometer, at the same time John Harrison was developing his own instruments in England. Berthoud eventually won the lion's share of the rewards in France, having been judged to have the better design. No. 6 was one of the first timekeepers to be housed in the type of box that became the standard for all marine chronometers. (See Catherine Cardinal, "Ferdinand Berthoud and Pierre Le Roy: Judgement in the Twentieth Century of a Quarrel Dating from the Eighteenth Century in: The Quest for Longitude, ed. William J.H. Andrews, Cambridge, Mass., 1996, pp.282-292.)

In 1768 Fleurieu was appointed to the command of the frigate Isis on an expedition to experiment with the new instrument, sailing from Aix in November of that year. He took observations at Martinique, Santo Domingo, Porto Rico, Havana, Jamaica, Colon, and New Orleans, and after touching at New York, Boston, and Newfoundland, returned to Aix on 11 October 1769. The results of this expedition were important to geography, as Fleurieu was able to provide accurate positions of the places visited, published in this and later works.

Sabin 24750; Chadenat 2617.

(#36645)

\$ 7,500





FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR. *Mémoires des Commissaires du Roi et de Ceux de sa Majesté Britannique, sur les Possessions & les Droits Respectifs des Deux Couronnes en Amérique.*

Paris: Imprimerie Royale, 1755-1757. 4 volumes, quarto (10 x 7 1/2 inches). Woodcut head- and tailpieces. viii, lxxv, [1], 181, [1], 61, [1], cvii, 120; xiii, [1], 646; xvi, 319, [1]; [6], xxv, [1], 654pp. 2 engraved folding maps. Contemporary mottled calf gilt with arms of the duke of Sutherland on upper covers, spine gilt in compartments with fleurs-de-lys and crowned L monogram, red morocco lettering-pieces, red speckled edges. Provenance: George Granville Leveson-Gower, Duke of Sutherland and Marquis of Stafford (gilt arms on binding, armorial bookplate).

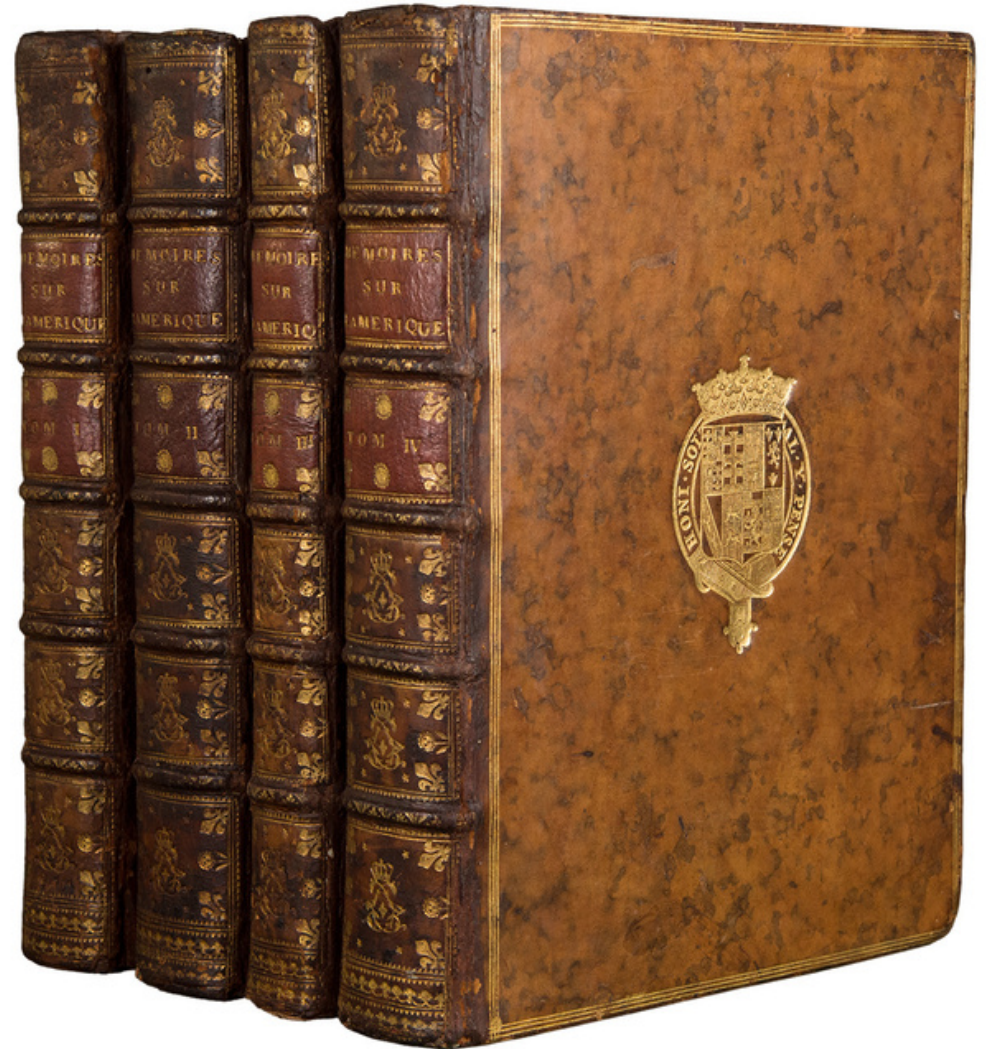
Critical work on the French and Indian War, respecting Canada and disputes over St. Lucia and Tobago in the West Indies with the very rare fourth volume, seldom found with the set.

A valuable collection of historical documents and official papers setting forth the opposing claims of France and England to North American territories. This is the most important contemporary source for the origins of the Seven Years' War. The commissioners, William Shirley (governor of Massachusetts), Sir William Mildmay (representing Great Britain), and the Marquis de la Galissonnière and E. de Silhouette (acting on behalf of France), were appointed after the Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle in 1748 to reach an agreement regarding the definition of the exact geographical boundaries of Acadia, ceded by France to Great Britain by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713 under the vague definition of "its ancient limits." The documents and papers contained herein provide a significant historical record of Acadia, with a discussion of the first permanent settlement in Canada, early trading companies, and subsequent occupation of the country. Of particular and great importance is the continual discussion of the early maps, explorers, and geographers of America. Besides the Acadian question, the third and fourth volumes contain considerable material on disputes over St. Lucia and Tobago in the West Indies. The fourth volume, issued two years after the other three volumes, is quite rare and seldom found with the set, although is present here.

Howes M508; TPL 235; Lande 148; Vlach 350; COX II, p.120; Sabin 47547 (incorrectly calling for 3 maps); JCB I:1074.

(#36652)

\$ 15,000





**[FRENCH GUIANA] - Pierre-Bernard, Baron MILIUS (1773-1829),
Auguste Nicolas VAILLANT (1793-1837), & E. BODIN.**

*[Extraordinary archive of large-scale manuscript maps and
topographic views of French Guiana, accomplished by important
French artists accompanying Baron Pierre-Bernard Milius].*

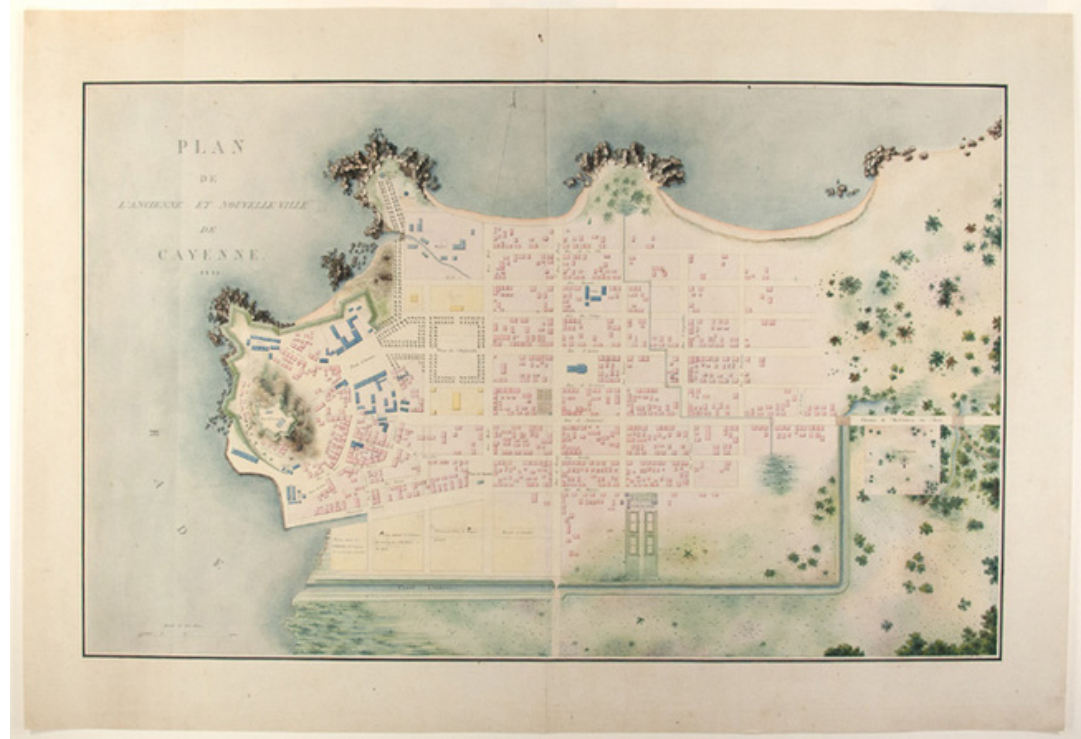
[French Guiana: 1821-1824]. Together, 12 manuscript maps and views,
plus one engraved map. Provenance: Baron Pierre-Bernard Milius (1773-
1829).

**A fine manuscript cartographic record of Baron Milius's scheme to
establish a settlement near the mouth of the river Mana on the far
west coast of French Guiana, including survey work by Auguste
Vaillant.**

"Milius first went to sea in 1786 on his father's merchant ships. He
joined the navy in 1793 and in 1800, as 'lieutenant de vaisseau'
(lieutenant commander), was appointed to the Australian Expedition of
Nicolas Thomas Baudin. He served as [Jacques] Hamelin's second-in-
command on the Naturaliste and at Timor in 1801 was promoted
'capitaine de frigate' (commander)" (Howgego M44). The importance of
the Baudin Expedition cannot be overstated. The 1800-1803 French
expedition was the first to survey the western coast and much of the
southern coast of Australia. The Expedition harbored at Sydney from the
end of April to mid-November 1802. On the return, Baudin died of
illness and command passed to Milius, who successfully brought the
expedition back to France. Milius subsequently served as director of the
port of Venice, returning to France in 1814; "after the restoration of the
monarchy in 1815 [he] was appointed director of the port of Brest. He
subsequently served as governor of Reunion (1818-21) and Guiana
(1823-25), and in 1827 commanded the Scipion at the Battle of
Navarino" (Howgego).

Milius's service as governor of French Guiana was of particular
importance. Originally settled by France in the 17th century, the South
American tropical region had been seized by Portugal in 1809. After its
restoration to France, a renewed movement began to colonize the area.
Milius himself would be influential in seeking to create a penal colony at
Mana and to oversee numerous surveys of the region to determine the
feasibility and best places for colonization.

(description continues on the next page)





The present archive, from the collection of Baron Milius, dates from his time as the colonial governor of French Guiana and includes several magnificent, large-scale maps and views, including a masterful manuscript plan of Cayenne, as well as important manuscript maps of Mana and the Maroni River by Auguste Nicolas Vaillant (1793-1837).

Together, this collection represents a stunning visual record of the culmination of Milius's storied career. Original primary source, manuscript material from Grand Voyage expeditions is of the utmost rarity and almost exclusively exists in French institutions. Such material that does appear on the market. These newly-discovered drawings, from a critical period of French exploration, are of great historical value.

The collection is comprised of:

1) Auguste Nicolas VAILLANT (1793-1837). Pen, ink and wash original manuscript map titled 'Plan de la Partie du Maroni, Comprise Entre Son Embouchure Et le Parallèle Situé par 5 [degreess] 7'.46". de latde. N., Dressé par Augte. Niclo. Vaillant Ensgne. de Vau., pendant Son Voyage dant Ce Fleuve, pour le Service de la Commission Explorative de la Guyanne Française'. [French Guiana: 1824]. Pen and black ink with grey watercolor wash on early 19th-century laid paper, ('M' in a shield watermark, with 'M' countermark). Sheet size: 39 1/4 x 25 1/2 inches.

An attractive record of an important early survey of the border between French Guiana and Surinam. Auguste Vaillant served as 'aide de camp' to Baron Milius and would subsequently command a voyage of circumnavigation aboard the corvette Bonite. He produced this detailed record of soundings and observations about habitation and natural features and hazards on the Rio Maroni: the importance of the work was recognised and he produced a 'memoir' describing the exploration. The Maroni which up until this survey was virtually unknown, served then and now as French Guiana's border with Surinam on the west bank. The area surveyed includes a 'Grand village Parêtlaii' on the approximate site of present-day Saint-Laurent du Maroni. As the title makes clear, this map was one of the results of an extensive survey carried out for the commission commanded by Baron Milius to explore French Guiana.

2) Auguste Nicolas VAILLANT (1793-1837). An original manuscript map titled 'Croquis du cours de l' Acarouani en de ses Affluence par Augte. Vaillant Ensgne. de Vau., Aide de Camp de Mr. le Bon. Milius'. [French Guiana:] 17 Juillet 1824. Pen and ink, on laid French Grand-Aigle paper (watermark: a crowned eagle). Sheet size 25 3/4 x 17 3/4 inches.

A detailed chart of the course of the Acarouani River from its headwaters to its confluence with the Mana, just upstream from the town from where the town of Mana is now situated.

(description continues on the next page)





3) H. PARENT. *An original manuscript map, titled 'Plan de l'ancienne et nouvelle ville de Cayenne.'* [French Guiana:] 1821. Pencil, pen-and-ink and watercolour, on laid French Grand-Aigle paper (watermark of a crowned eagle watermark, with indistinct countermark). Sheet size: 24 1/8 x 35 1/16 inches.

A beautifully-finished plan showing the proposed new layout for the capital, apparently following the plans drawn up by the surveyor Sirdey, the 'arpenteur royal.' This plan marks the moment when Cayenne became a modern colonial capital, and is a fascinating and important document in the history of the development of Cayenne. The proposed expansion was only possible because of the amount of land that had been reclaimed by the engineering works which began in 1777. Using convict labour, the draining of the marshy land around the old town and the resulting Canal Laussat (shown on this plan) was also finished in 1821. The Old Town ("Ancienne Ville") lies at left; the New Town ("Nouveau Ville") at right. It is interesting to note how much of the lay out suggested here is still in existence, although very few of the streets have retained their names - the 'Rue de Choiseuil' is now the 'Avenue du général de Gaulle', for instance.

4) Captain BONNE. *An original manuscript engineering drawing, titled 'Plan d'un Débarcadour en charpente, projeté pour le Port de Cayenne. Executé sous l'administration de Mr. le Baron Milius'.* [French Guiana:] March 1823. Pen-and-ink and watercolour wash, on laid paper (watermark of an 'M' in a shield, 'M' countermark). Sheet size: 26 3/8 x 40 inches. Further inscribed "Vue et Approuvé" by Baron Milius, with his signature and the date '27 Mars 1823', and also signed by Bonne 'Le capn. au corps Royal du genie militaire.'

Four engineering drawings on one large sheet of a proposed boat dock in Cayenne: top elevation, side elevation, and two details.

5) [Captain BONNE]. *An original manuscript engineering drawing, titled 'Plan d'un Débarcadour en charpente, projeté pour le Port de Cayenne.'* [French Guiana : circa 1823]. Pen, ink and watercolour wash, on laid French Grand-Aigle paper (watermark of a crowned eagle clutching thunderbolts in each foot, 'Montgolfier / Annonay' countermark). Sheet size: 26 1/4 x 38 1/2 inches.

A more finished version of the previous drawing.

6) Captain BONNE. *An original manuscript engineering drawing, titled 'Projet d'un Pont de débarquement en charpente à construire vis-à-vis le Bureau du Port, à Cayenne'.* [French Guiana, 1823.] Pen, ink and watercolour wash, on laid French Grand-Aigle paper (watermark of a crowned eagle clutching thunderbolts in each foot, 'Montgolfier / Annonay' countermark). Signed by Bonne. Sheet size: 25 x 19 1/8 inches.

Detailed engineering plan of a bridge from a disembarking point to the mainland, near the 'Bureau du Port' in Cayenne.

7) Captain BONNE. *An original manuscript architectural drawing, titled 'Plan de l'Hôpital militaire projeté à Cayenne'.* [French Guiana, circa 1823]. Pen, ink and watercolour wash, on laid paper (watermark of an 'M' in a shield, 'M' countermark). Sheet size: 24 3/4 x 38 5/8 inches. Signed by Bonne 'Le capn. du genie.'

A fine architectural drawing of the new wing of the military hospital in Cayenne. 5 parts on one sheet, as follows: Floor plan of the new and existing wings; elevation of the new and existing wings which shows the changes to the latter; two cross sections, and an elevation of the existing wing before modification.

8) [Captain BONNE] *An original manuscript architectural drawing, titled 'Caserne pour 6 compagnies d'infanterie, projetée a Cayenne'.* [French Guiana, circa 1823]. Pen, ink and watercolour wash, on 19th century wove paper. Sheet size: 20 3/8 x 26 1/4 inches.

Expertly drawn architectural plan for a barracks for "six companies of infantry" at Cayenne. Consists of elevations of three facades, a cross section, and a plan of the main floor.

9) E. BODIN. *An original drawing titled in a cartouche 'Vue du Port de la Nouvelle Angoulême'.* [French Guiana:] July 1824. Pencil and brown wash panorama, with black ink ruled border, on two joined sheets of laid Dutch Royal paper ('Vande Ley' watermark with countermark of the figure of Fortune on a globe with 'VDL' monogram beneath), signed 'E. Bodin del.' in black ink in lower right corner. Sheet size: 16 inches x 46 3/4 inches.

(description continues on the next page)



A beautifully observed and executed view of this newly-established experimental colonial settlement. The village is shown from the opposite bank of the Mana River, from approximately eye-level. Shown within a tropical landscape are eight buildings, five of which appear to be private dwellings, two public buildings, and one (at far left) a store or warehouse. The next plan by Bodin (see below), includes the information that he was an 'Ingénieur Géographe de Militaire'.

10) Capitaine BRACHE. *An original pen, ink and watercolour map, titled 'Crique Portal depuis son embouchure jusqu'a 40 lieues. Exploration de Mr. le Capne. Brache en Juillet en Aout 1824. d'apres les ordres de Mr. le Baron Milius commandt. et administratr. de la Guyane Fe. pour le Roi.'* [French Guiana: 1824]. Pen and ink map of the course of the river with large watercolour vignette of the rapids of St. Bernard, within a black wash border, on laid French Grand-Aigle paper (watermark of a crowned eagle clutching thunderbolts in each foot, with 'Montgolfier / Annonay' countermark). Sheet size 25 1/4 x 35 inches.

Shows the course of the 'Crique Portal', a tributary of the Rio Maroni that runs roughly from southwest to northeast, specifically designed to show in large inset a series of rapids (Saul St. Bernard) that obstruct navigation on the river.

11) E. BODIN & Mr. LAINÉ. *An original chart, titled in a cartouche 'Plan de l'embouchure de la Mana levé et dressé par ordre de Monsieur le Baron Milius commandant a la Guyane pour le Roi par les Officiers de la Goelette de sa Majesté l'Artésienne sous la direction de Mr. Lainé commandant la station de Cayenne, conjointement avec Mr. Bodin ingénieur géographe militaire'.* [French Guiana:] July 1824. Pen, ink and watercolour chart with soundings marked in black and red, title cartouche and explanatory index on a trompe-l'oeil 'sheet' of paper, all within black ink ruled border, on two joined sheets of laid paper (watermark: an 'M' in a shield, with an 'M' countermark). Sheet size: 24 5/8 x 46 1/8 inches.

A finely-presented manuscript nautical chart of an area of the utmost importance to the settlers on the banks of the Mana, in the far northwest of French Guiana. Numerous soundings are given and the title cartouche is enriched by the inclusion of two 'cornucopias' overflowing with pineapples, mangos, paw-paw, avocado, banana and tropical flowers. A preparatory drawing for the following:

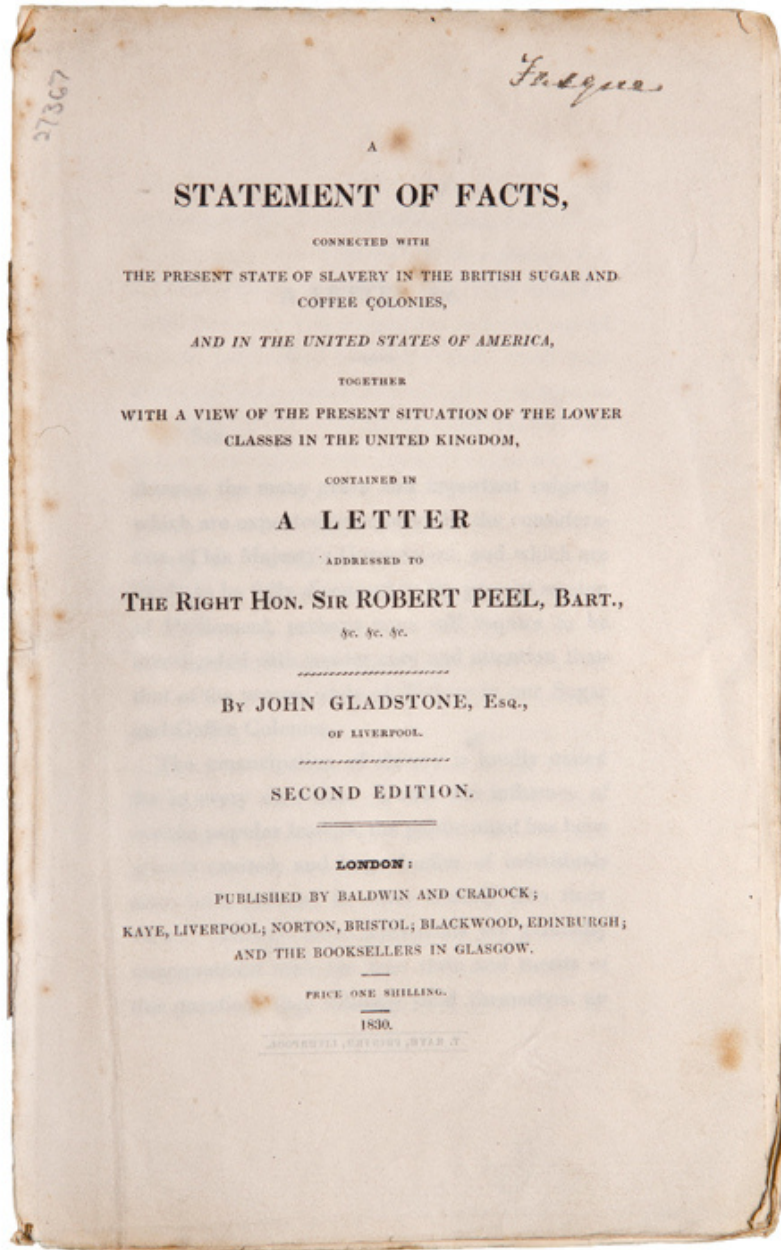
12) E. BODIN & Mr. LAINÉ. *An original chart, titled in a cartouche 'Plan de l'embouchure de la Mana levé et dressé par ordre de Monsieur le Baron Milius commandant a la Guyane pour le Roi par les Officiers de la Goelette de sa Majesté l'Artésienne sous la direction de Mr. Lainé Commandant la Station de Cayenne, conjointement avec Mr. Bodin Ingénieur Géographe de Militaire'.* [French Guiana:] July 1824. Pen, ink and watercolour chart with soundings marked in black and red, title cartouche and explanatory index on a trompe-l'oeil 'sheet' of paper, all within black ink ruled border, on two joined sheets of laid French Grand-Aigle paper, signed 'E. Bodin D[irex]it.' in red ink in the lower right corner (crowned eagle, with indistinct countermark). Sheet size: 24 1/8 x 44 3/4 inches.

A more highly finished variant to the above, with additions and corrections and signed by Bodin.

13) GRESSIER. *Plan de l'Embouchure de la Rivière de Cayenne et des Mouillages Extérieurs Levé en Mars 1820, dans la Campagne de la Corvette la Bayadère et du Brick Le Favori, par M. M. Gressier Ingénieur Hydrographe de la Marine ... Sous les Ordres et la Direction de M. le Baron Roussin ... Chef de l'Expédition.* Paris: Dépôt-général de la Marine, 1822. Black and white copper-engraving. Sheet size: 27 1/2 x 40 1/8 inches.

A finely engraved marine chart, almost contemporary with the manuscript plans and drawings above. It shows Cayenne and its vicinity in detail and includes an inset of the Îles du Salut (including the infamous Devil's Island).

Howgego M44 & V1.



GLADSTONE, Sir John (1764-1851). A Statement of Facts, connected with the present state of Slavery in the British sugar and coffee colonies, and in the United States of America ... contained in a letter addressed to the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel ... Second Edition ...

London: Baldwin and Cradock, 1830. 8vo (9 x 5 3/4 inches). 30pp. Stitched. Provenance: Sir John Gladstone (1764-1851, inscribed "Fasque" at the head of the title page and with some manuscript underlining and corrections).

[With:] GLADSTONE. To the Right Hon: Sir Robert Peel...Liverpool, 7 April, 1831 [caption title].

[Liverpool: 1831]. Quarto (10 x 7 7/8 inches). 1 folded sheet (pp.[1-]3 [final page blank]). Folded, uncut. Not in Sabin or Ragatz.

"As a major slave owner [John Gladstone] was deeply embroiled in the troubles of the West Indies, in the debates on slavery and in the emancipation struggle; he was one of the foremost lobbyists among the planters, resisting this first step within the British Empire toward turning slaves into a wage-earning labour force" (Checkland, *The Gladstones: A Family Biography*, Cambridge University Press: 1971, p. xi).

For an overview of Gladstone's slaveholdings, his position on the institution, and his role in the emancipation debate, see Checkland, chapters 19 and 24.

Ragatz, p. 506; cf. Sabin 27526.

(#27367)

\$ 675



GUILDING, The Rev. Lansdown (1797-1831, artist). *A Series of three views of the Botanic Garden on the island of St. Vincent, West Indies.*

[Glasgow: printed for R.Griffin & Company, 1825]. Set of three uncoloured lithographs, drawn on stone by J. Watson, from original drawings by L. Guilding, all on early pink paper mounts within ink ruled borders. Sheet size: 6 1/4 x 8 7/8 inches, and smaller.

A possibly unique series of three very early lithographic proofs of views of the island of St. Vincent in the West Indies.

These fine views, after original drawings by the naturalist Lansdown Guilding, are uncoloured proofs of the three views that were published, hand-coloured, in Guilding's *An Account of the Botanic Garden in the Island of St. Vincent*, published in Glasgow in 1825. The fourth plate, a plan of the gardens rather than a view, was also included in the published work according to Abbey.

Only one of the present images is captioned but, according to Abbey, the images are as follows:

1. House of the Superintendent [of the Botanic Garden]
2. [View of the Botanic Garden St. Vincent. / Taken from the Superintendent's House]
3. [Botanic Garden, / from the bottom of the Central Walk]

Abbey quotes from a contemporary prospectus concerning the distribution of the work on the island, which notes that 'only a few copies have been sent out for sale, but Mr. Draper will receive at the Gazette Office the names of those who are disposed to encourage the Bookseller who printed it'

BM (NH) II, p.750; Cf. Abbey *Travel II*, 691; not in Sabin

(#15110)

\$ 1,500



[LEeward ISLANDS]. *Acts of Assembly, Passed in the Charibbee Leeward Islands. from 1690, to 1730.*

London: John Baskett, 1734. Folio (12 9/16 x 8 1/8 inches). 15, [1], 24, [4], 25-231, [1], [30] pp. Modern half calf over marbled boards, spine ruled gilt with leather labels.

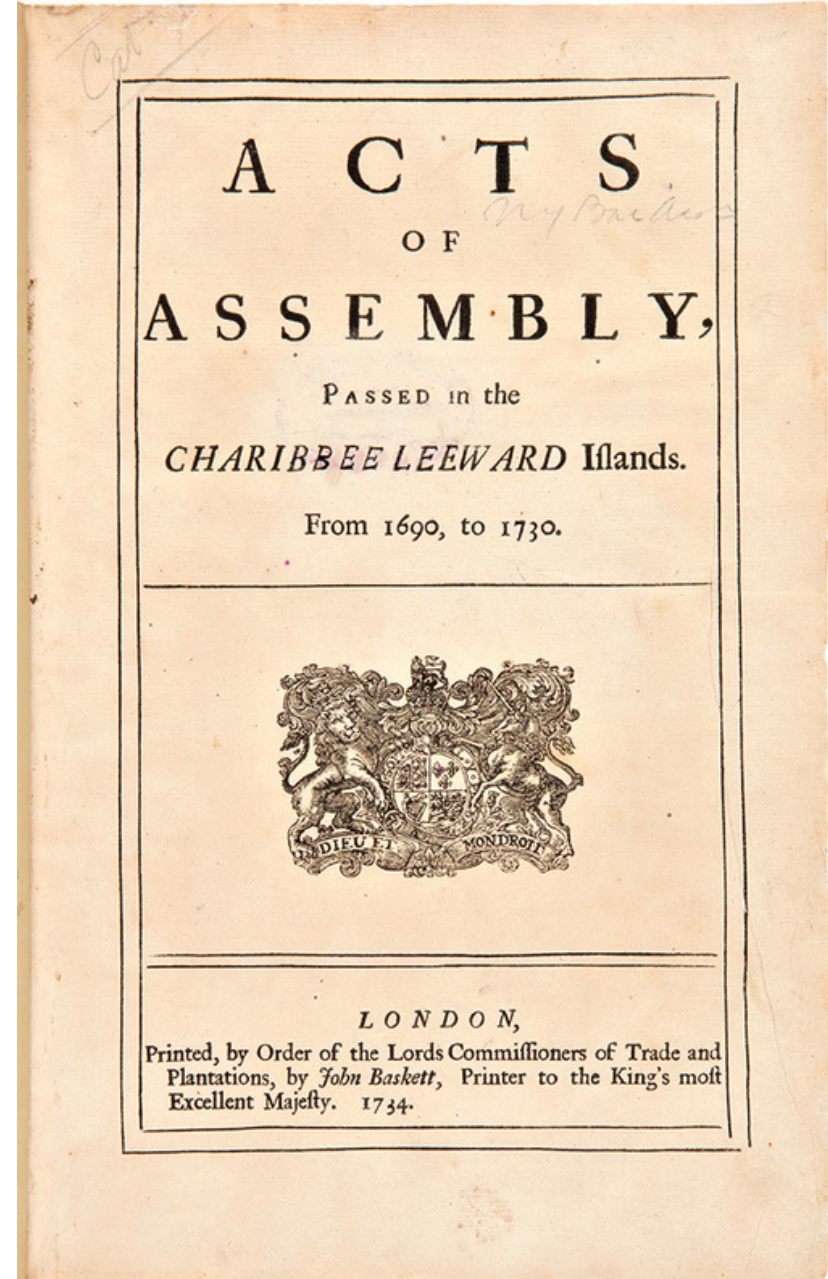
Rare compilation of the laws of the Leeward Islands, including the islands of Antigua, Barbuda, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Christopher, and the Virgin Islands.

The first collected printing of the laws for the Leeward Islands, comprising Antigua, Montserrat, Nevis, and the northern islands up to Puerto Rico in the Caribbean chain, and a primary source on the West Indies in the 18th century. Many of the present laws apply to Antigua. Colonized by the British in the mid-17th century, Antigua was the largest island in the Leeward Islands and the British colonial headquarters in that region. After consolidating their power over most of the Leeward Islands in the late-17th century, the British set about instituting a uniform code of laws. The American Revolutionary War would later cause a significant disruption in the sugar trade, and British sentiment against slavery further served to shift the economy of the islands in the late 18th century.

Many of the laws in the present work date to as far back as the 1660s and '70s. The entirety of judicial, economic, and social life is covered, including laws governing servants and laborers, weights and measures, agriculture, trade, taxes for liquor's and sugars imported, and local militias. A number of acts address the issues of slavery and free Africans, such as "An Act for the trial of criminal slaves," passed in 1694, which levied harsh punishments for those found guilty of theft and other crimes.

Also present in the work is an act against Jewish trade passed in 1694, and repealed in 1701. The original law was instituted because the Jewish community had engaged in trade with African slaves on the Christian Sabbath, but was probably passed on account of the commercial success by Jewish merchants in the sugar trade.

Beinecke, *Lesser Antilles Collection* 163; European Americana 734/117; Sabin 12025, 10891; ESTC T146305; OCLC 13128040; c.f. Mordecai Arbell, *The Jewish Nation of the Caribbean* (2002), pp. 218-21; Natalie Zacek, *Settler Society in the English Leeward Islands, 1670-1776* (2010), pp. 140-43.





MARTYR, Peter; Gonzalo OVIEDO; and Giovanni RAMUSIO. [Summario de la General Historia de l'Indie Occidentali...(title given on verso of first leaf)].

Venice: 1534. 79; 64, [2]; [15] leaves. Double-sheet map. Woodcut illustrations in text. Contemporary full vellum, manuscript title on spine, raised bands. Neat bookplate on front pastedown, old bookseller's label on rear pastedown. Contemporary ownership signature on front free endpaper. Title leaf and first leaf of text remargined, not affecting text. Slight dampstaining in upper outer corner of first thirty-four leaves. Closed tear in leaf 56. Occasional contemporary ink notations in margins, manuscript start of an index on rear fly leaf. Two small burn holes in map, not affecting any printed area. Overall a very good copy. In a brown half morocco slipcase.

The earliest voyage collection focusing on the New World.

This important collection of voyages and narratives is the work of several authors, although most bibliographers attribute it to Peter Martyr, a translation of whose work makes up the first section. The present volume is one of the first attempts anywhere to assemble a group of accounts of travel and exploration. It was probably assembled for publication by the Venetian, Giovanni Ramusio, later famous for his much larger collection, *Navigation....*, which began publication in 1554. Only the Montalboddo collection precedes it as a collection of voyage narratives outside Europe; this is the first collection to focus entirely on the New World.

The *Historia...* is divided into three books. The first part is made up of material from the *Decades* of Peter Martyr, drawn from the edition of 1530, the first complete edition to present all eight *Decades*. The second and most important part is drawn from the first published work of the great historian and chronicler of the early West Indies, Gonzalo Fernandez de Oviedo's *De la Natural Hystoria de las Indias* (Toledo, 1526). Since that pioneering work of American natural history (which is a completely different book from Oviedo's later *Historia general...*) is virtually unobtainable today, the present 1534 publication is the only form in which the first work of Oviedo can be had. Oviedo's observations are the first accurate reports of New World plants and animals. He also provides one of the first accounts of Bermuda, where he tried to land while en route to Spain in 1515, only to be driven off by adverse winds. The distinction of being the first obtainable edition is also true of the third part, a translation of an anonymously written tract entitled *La Conquista de Peru*, first published in Seville, also in 1534, of which only three copies survive. It gives the text of the tract in full. Both are among the first published accounts of the conquest of Peru.

The woodcuts in the text are both drawn from the work of Oviedo and made up by Venetian printers. They are some of the earliest published images of the New World based on actual experience, as opposed to the fantasies of European woodcut artists. There is also a handsome double-page woodcut map of Hispaniola, an extremely early piece of detailed New World cartography.

The earliest voyage collection focuses on the New World, a work of tremendous importance in the dissemination of knowledge of America to Europe.

European Americana 534/28; Harrisse 190; Church 69; Arents 3; JCB (3)I:114; Sabin 1565; Streeter Sale 13.

(#23569)

\$ 48,000



A C T S
O F
A S S E M B L Y,

PASSED IN THE

Island of *Montserrat*;

From 1668, to 1740, inclusive.



L O N D O N :

Printed, by Order of the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, by *John Baskett*, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty. M.DCC.XL.

[MONTSEERRAT]. *Acts of Assembly, Passed in the Island of Montserrat; from 1668 to 1740, Inclusive. [bound with]: Acts of Assembly, Passed in the Charibbee Leeward Islands, from 1690, to 1705.*

London: John Baskett, 1740. Folio (14 3/4 x 8 3/4 inches). x, 146; v, 24, [4] pp. Modern 3/4 calf over marbled paper boards. Faint library stamp on titlepage.

Rare large paper copy of the laws of Montserrat and the Leeward Islands.

Laws of the island of Montserrat, from its early settlement through the first half of the 18th-century. Settled by the British in the mid-17th century, Montserrat was, like most of the islands in the West Indies, a plantation colony producing sugar and cotton. It was also heavily Irish, many Irish being transported there as indentured servants and laborers during Cromwell's reign over the British Isles, and it also had African slaves.

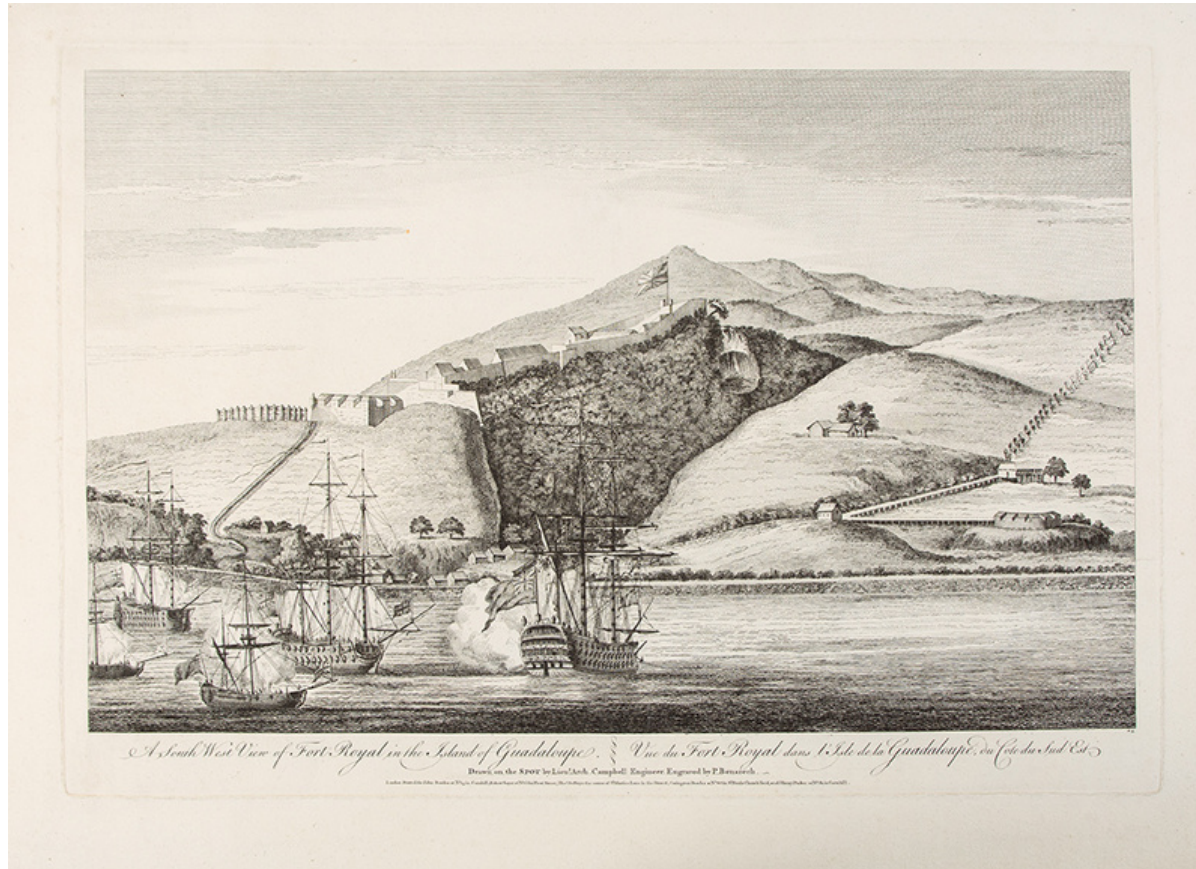
Laws here include those pertaining to trade, roads, and other commonplace matters. There are also many acts regarding slavery, such as "An Act for restraining the liberty of Negroes, and to prevent the running away of Christian servants." Similar acts outline the punishments given to enslaved Africans for theft and leaving their plantations without a license, as well as penalties for slave-owners who disregarded slavery laws on the islands.

The present copy also includes the laws of the Leeward Islands, passed from 1690 to 1705, likewise printed in London by John Baskett. These pertain to the islands in general, governing general assemblies and trade, but also the enslaved population, such as the following act which allowed an extra gun for every ten slaves owned: "An Act for the finding Supernumerary Arms, to be proportionable according to the number of every person's Negroes, within these his Majesty's Leeward Charibbee Islands in America."

Sabin 50225; ESTC T72510.

(#28896)

\$ 4,800



SCENOGRAPHIA AMERICANA - Archibald CAMPBELL (1739-1791), after. [*Four Views drawn on the spot, by Lieut. Archibald Campbell, Engineer*].

[London: Printed for John Bowles, Robert Sayer, Thomas Jefferys, Carington Bowles, and Henry Parker, circa 1768]. Oblong folio (17 1/4 x 24 inches). Complete suite of 4 engraved views. Expertly bound to style in half russia and combed marbled paper-covered boards.

Very rare complete suite of among the most beautifully engraved Carribean views of the 18th century.

The plates are titled as follows:

- 1) A View of Roseau in the Isle of Dominique, with the Attack Made by Lord Rollo & Sir James Douglass, in 1760. Engraved by James Peake after Campbell.
- 2) A South West View of Fort Royal in the Island of Guadaloupe. Engraved by P. Benazech after Campbell.
- 3) A North View of Fort Royal in the Island of Guadaloupe, When in possession of His Majesty's Forces in 1759. Engraved by Grignon after Campbell.
- 4) An East View of Fort Royal in the Island of Guadaloupe. Engraved by Peter Mazell after Campbell.

(description continues on the next page)



Published following the conclusion of the French and Indian War, and in a period of great public interest in the American colonies, the *Scenographia Americana* was the first book dedicated to a large-scale artistic depiction of the American and West Indies landscape. From the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the West Indies, the scenes include locations of battles, views of strategic provincial capitals, and newly secured areas of commercial importance. Just as clear is the celebration of nature's 'astonishingly great' expanse, to cite Pownall, great in width and in height. Here are harbors and rivers, cascades, forests and skies" (Hood).

In 1768, the plates were published in two forms, the complete set of 28 engraved plates (priced at four guineas); or as seven separate suites as follows: six views of Canada after Smith (plates 1-6, priced 1 guinea); two views in Canada (plates 7-8, priced 7s); two views of New York after Howdell (plates 9-10, priced 7s); two views of Boston and Charlestown, SC (plates 11-12, priced 7s, 6d for the pair or 3s, 6d individually); six views after Pownall (plates 13-18, priced 1 guinea); six views of Havana after Durnford (plates 19-24, priced 1 guinea); and four views in the West Indies after Campbell (plates 25-28, priced 14s) [as here].

In 1758, Archibald Campbell was commissioned into the Royal Engineers, serving in the Seven Years' War. Besides seeing action at the Siege of Quebec (in which he was wounded), he participated in a number of raids along the coast of France, as well as in expeditions in the West Indies, from which he based these views. He would later command a regiment in the American Revolution and become the colonial Governor of Jamaica.

Sabin 77467; Lowndes, p. 2185; Deak, *Picturing America*, 107; Stokes, *American Historical Prints* B-92; Fowble, *Two Centuries of Prints in America*, 25-30; Graham Hood, "America the Scenic" in *Colonial Williamsburg Journal*, Spring 2009.

(#36012)

\$ 10,000





ULLOA, ANTONIO DE. 1716-1795; and JORGE JUAN. 1713-1773.
A Voyage to South America. Describing at large, the Spanish cities, towns, provinces, &c. on that extensive continent. Interspersed throughout with reflexions on whatever is peculiar in the religion and civil policy; in the genius, customs, manners, dress, &c. &c. of the several Inhabitants; whether natives, Spaniards, Creoles, Indians, Mulattoes, or Negroes. Together with the natural as well as commercial history of the country. And an account of their gold and silver mines. Undertaken by command of the King of Spain.

London: L. Davis and C. Reymers, 1760. 2 vols; 8vo (8 x 5 inches). ii-xx, 4pp, 498pp.; 4pp, 410pp. 18 pp. 7 folding maps and plates. . Bound to style in half calf binding with 18th-century marbled boards. .

Revised second edition of the English translation of an account of a voyage to South America by two Spanish Captains, Jorge Juan y Santacilia (1713-1773) and Antonio de Ulloa (1716-1795).

Both Captains were skilled in mathematics, astronomy and navigation, and were selected to join Charles-Marie de la Condamine (1701-1774) on a scientific voyage to South America initiated by the French Académie des Sciences in 1735. Besides assisting in the scientific expedition and providing military assistance against the British, they did considerable scientific research themselves. The book describes their journey, while commenting extensively on all the places they visited, with remarks on the native inhabitants, geography, flora, fauna, climate, trade, etc. Among the many areas and cities they visited are Cartagena, Porto Bello, Panama, Guayaquil, Quito, Lima, Chili and Paita.

ESTC T138368; Howgego, to 1800, J33 and U3; Palau 125477; Sabin 36813.

(#40229)

\$ 1,400





AN EXPOSÉ

ON THE

Dissentions of Spanish America,

CONTAINING,

An account of the origin and progress of those fatal differences, which have bathed that country, in blood and anarchy. An explanation, of the social footing of the Spanish Americans. The degradation of the colonial system of Spain. The redress sought, and denied by the Cortes. Defects of the Spanish Constitution. Horrors of the Spanish soldiery in Spanish America. Dreadful consequences to the Bri-

tish islands, from arming the negroes in Caracas. Mutual murder of prisoners there. A death war declared. Conciliation, the only means of putting an end to these horrors. How England ought to establish her claims of a free trade, with Spanish America. This even advantageous to Spain. Great resources of that country. Only way of establishing a permanent government there, &c. &c. &c.

INTENDED AS A MEANS TO INDUCE THE

Mediatory Interference of Great Britain,

IN ORDER TO PUT AN END TO A DESTRUCTIVE CIVIL WAR,

AND TO

ESTABLISH PERMANENT QUIET AND PROSPERITY,

On a basis consistent with the Dignity of Spain, and the Interests of the World.

RESPECTFULLY ADDRESSED

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE
REGENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM,

&c. &c. &c.

By WILLIAM WALTON.

London;

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR,

And sold by RIDGWAY, Piccadilly; LLOYD, Harley-street; MASON, Holywell-street, Strand; WHITMORE and FENN, Charing-Cross; MAXWELL, Bell-Yard; WILSON, Royal Exchange; RICHARDSON, Ditto; GOSLING, Oxford-Street; BROWN, Ditto, &c. &c. &c.

1814.

WALTON, William (1784-1857). *An Expose of the Dissentions of Spanish America, containing an account of the origin and progress of those fatal differences, which have bathed that country, in blood and anarchy... Intended as a Means to Induce the Mediatory Interference of Great Britain, in Order to Put an End to a Destructive Civil War.*

London: Printed for the Author, 1814. 8vo (8 1/4 x 5 inches). pp. viii, 480 pp., lx. Full polished calf, raised bands forming 6 compartments, gilt title on 2nd and 3rd compartments, marbled edges and endpapers.

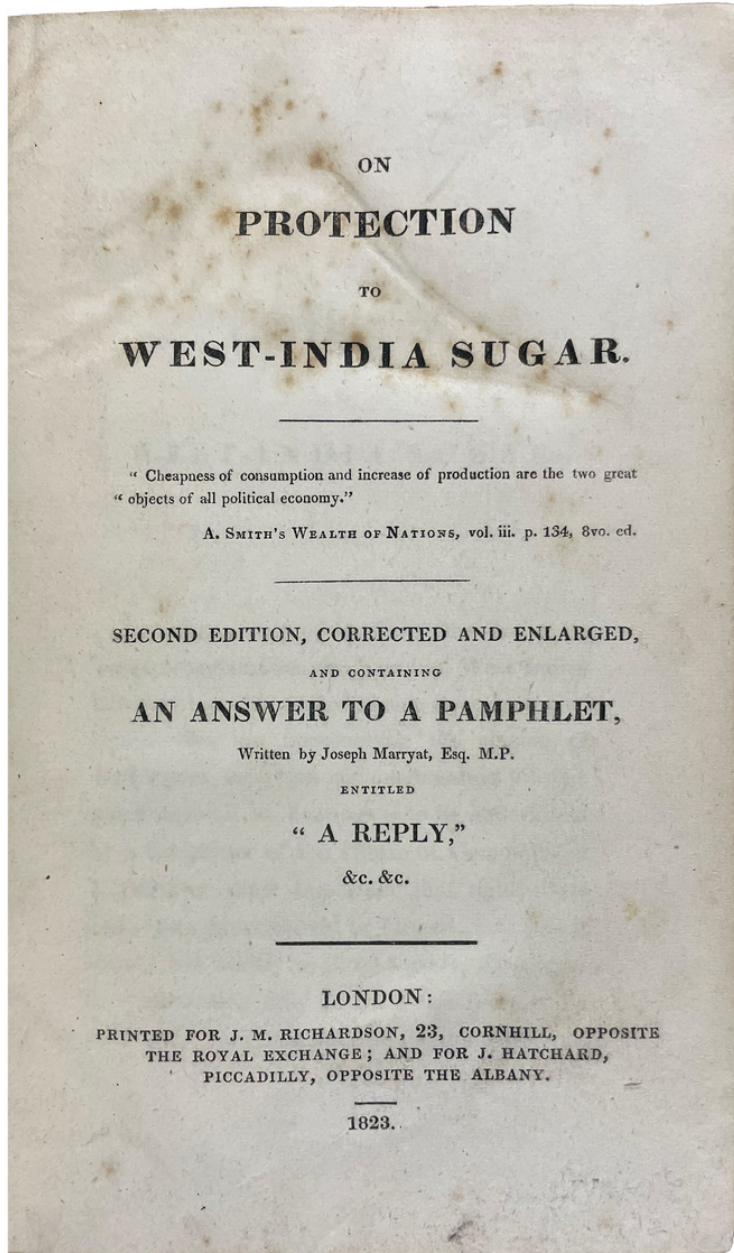
An account of the struggles for Latin American independence, addressed to the Regent of the United Kingdom and encouraging Britain's intervention in the region.

William Walton was a British writer and secretary to the expedition which captured Santo Domingo from the French in 1802. He remained in Haiti as a British agent until 1809, when he returned to England and wrote extensively about Latin America. Walton's firsthand view of the Haitian Revolution shaped his perception of the wars for Latin American independence, and he wrote strenuously against the threat posed by Simon Bolivar and other revolutionaries. In the present work Walton encouraged his countrymen to intervene in the wars of Latin American independence and to protect British interests in the Caribbean and Spanish America.

Palau 373851. Sabin 101220.

(#40012)

\$ 2,000



WEST INDIES. [*Sammelband of 4 pamphlets relating to the sugar trade.*]

London: 1823. Four works in one volume, 8vo (8 1/4 x 5 inches). Collations as below.
Contemporary half calf and marbled paper-covered boards, flat spine tooled in gilt and blind.

A unique sammelband of pamphlets relating to the West Indian sugar trade.

Comprising the following:

- 1) [Larpernt, Sir George]. On Protection to West-India Sugar ... Second Edition, Corrected and Enlarged. London: Printed for J.M. Richardson, 1823. 159, [1]pp. Sabin 39068.
- 2) [Macaulay, Zachariah] East and West India Sugar or, a Refutation of the Claims of the West India Colonists to a Protecting Duty on East India Sugar. London: Printed for Lupton Relfe, 1823. [2], viii, 128pp. Sabin 42951.
- 3) [Macaulay, Zachariah] A Letter to William W. Whitmore Pointing out some of the Erroneous Statements contained in a Pamphlet by Joseph Marryat entitled "A Reply to the Arguments contained in Various Publications Recommending an Equalisation of the Duties on East and West India Sugars." London: for Lupton Relfe, 1823. [2], 38pp. Sabin 42953.
- 4) Marryat, Joseph. A Reply to the Arguments recommending an Equalization of the Duties on East & West Indian Sugar ... second edition. London: for J.M. Richardson, 1823. 111, [1]pp. Sabin 44708.

An interesting group of pamphlets focusing on the equalisation debate; i.e. an abolition argument that sugar growers in the East Indies were at a disadvantage to their counterparts in the West Indies due to the latter's use of slavery.

(#35353)

\$ 1,200



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