



The British in Latin America

While the Spanish and Portuguese dominated the development of colonial Latin America, the British also played an active role in the region. In the clear light of day or undercover of the night, the Royal Navy, British buccaneers, missionaries, and commercial agents all involved themselves in the affairs of South America, Central America, and Mexico. Whether attacking coastal settlements, raiding Spanish galleons for their treasures, developing the Darien colony, planning a canal across the Isthmus, or supporting the South American independence movements, the British were deeply involved in the region. The present list offers a selection of items from our inventory covering those subjects, and many more. However, it contains only a small sample of the material we offer on the activities of Great Britain (and other European powers) in Latin America. Those interested are encouraged to search our inventory at www.reeseeco.com.

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1. Adams, Sir William: [FAIR MANUSCRIPT COPY OF SIR WILLIAM ADAMS' "NOTES WITH REFERENCE TO THE POLICY OF A TIMELY RECOGNITION BY THIS GOVERNMENT OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE LATE SPANISH COLONIES & TO THE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES TO BE DERIVED THEREFROM BY ALL CLASSES OF THE COMMUNITY IN GREAT BRITAIN." ORIGINALLY WRITTEN FOR ROBERT JENKINSON, EARL OF LIVERPOOL, PRIME MINISTER OF GREAT BRITAIN, THIS COPY SENT BY THE AUTHOR TO ROBERT DUNDAS, LORD MELVILLE, FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY, INCLUDING THE AUTHOR'S COVER LETTER TO THE PRIME MINISTER, AND ACCOMPANIED BY A BRIEF LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL TO LORD MELVILLE]. London. August 7-13, 1823. [13]pp. Folio. Folded, gathered, and sewn as originally compiled. Old folds. A very clean fair copy in a neat, legible hand, with a few contemporary reading marks in red and black pencil. Final page with caption title, slightly soiled. In fine condition, accompanied by a three-page octavo note from Adams to Melville, in very good condition and with the contemporary pencil annotation "Thanks" on the first page.

A fair manuscript copy of a document composed by Sir William Adams strongly supporting British recognition of the newly independent Latin American countries. The report, complete with its cover letter of August 7, 1823, was originally sent to the Prime Minister of Great Britain, Robert Jenkinson, Second Earl of Liverpool, for his review and consideration. The present copy was sent to the First Lord of the Admiralty, Robert Dundas, Lord Melville, six days later with a separate brief note. Adams' NOTES... consists of a series of brief arguments in favor of Great Britain recognizing the independence of the late Spanish colonies, emphasizing the commercial and financial advantages in doing so, as well as noting humanitarian, legal, and political reasons. In his cover letter to the Prime Minister, Adams also describes his sources of information for the memo. These include several individuals with many years of experience in Latin America: a close family associate; the widow of a British general who resided in Colombia for several years; General Arthur Goodall Wavell, an English soldier of fortune who was active in various financial and settlement schemes in Mexico and Texas; Colombian and Peruvian deputies; and representatives of mercantile houses actively engaged in South American commerce.

Sir William Adams (later Rawson) was a famous, if somewhat controversial, British oculist in the first quarter of the 19th century. Although the efficacy of his treatments were questioned by many, "Adams was made surgeon and oculist-extraordinary to the prince regent and to the dukes of Kent and Sussex, and on 11 May 1814 he was knighted at Carlton House. An ophthalmic institution was founded for him on 1 Dec. 1817 in part of the York hospital at Chelsea" (DNB). Outside of his medical activities, Adams had financial investments ranging from steam gun manufacturing to the Anglo-Mexican mine. In 1825, he wrote a pamphlet entitled THE PRESENT OPERATIONS AND FUTURE PROSPECTS OF THE MEXICAN MINE ASSOCIATIONS ANALYSED BY THE EVIDENCE OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS, ENGLISH AND MEXICAN.

Adams' manuscript, in the form of a memorandum to the Prime Minister, argues for British recognition of the independent Latin American nations for both moral and financial reasons. He begins by discussing "the impossibility of Spain's reconquering her late colonies," and the "inhumanity in prolonging the war in the late Spanish colonies," adding that the "late Spanish colonies [are] entitled to the recognition of their independence by the Law of Nations." Following these moral and legal entreaties, Adams details the commercial and financial advantages to Britain in supporting Latin American independence, which he considers as two separate issues. The increased commercial activity for England would include the export of all sorts of goods for a population of seventeen million, particularly manufacturing, machinery, and scientific knowledge for mining.

"It is evident that the necessary consequence of the employment of British capital & enterprise in working these mines would be to increase to a vast extent the quantity of silver annually raised. It is therefore within the reach of the British speculator & capitalist to raise bullion to almost any amount, by supplying the South Americans with machinery & capital...it is apparent that England having thus the power to raise that means, she is thereby enabled to create a market for her manufactures to an almost unlimited extent."

The author adds that other nations are already engaged in commercial development in Spanish America, and further delay on Britain's part could lead to a preference for foreign, instead of English, manufactures and the possible "permanent injury of the British manufacturer & the revenue of this country."

Adams also describes the financial advantages to be derived from the independence of the former Spanish colonies. In addition to trade and commerce, the increase in imported bullion from the mines would have "the most important financial consequences." As the national economy would be backed by actual precious metals, the government could begin to pay off interest on the national debt and even lower the level of the debt itself. "The result which may be fairly anticipated from these financial operations would be a return of times, similar to those when the paper currency was at its height, when landlords, tenants, professions, & trades were all affluent and prosperous, but with this important difference, that the currency being real, not fictitious, the nation would be exempt from the evils consequent upon the pernicious system of a paper currency."

Adams concludes by noting that Great Britain's improved commercial and financial condition, derived from its recognition of Latin American independence, would also lead to political advantages. These would be based on Britain's ability to be increasingly independent in trade and commerce from the European continent. While expressing deference to the Prime Minister and the officials in his administration in regards to these political ramifications, Adams confidently maintains that "in no manner can all these vitally important objects be so effectually accomplished, as by the recognition of the independence of the late Spanish colonies, & thereby securing to Great Britain the main part of the trade & commerce & consequentially of the immense treasures raised from the mines of these countries."

A fine fair copy of a memorandum and cover letter originally prepared for the British Prime Minister urging British support for the newly independent Latin American nations. This copy, sent to Lord Melville, First Lord of the Admiralty, for his consideration, includes a brief cover note specifically mentioning that an increase in trade would have extensive benefits for British seaman. The brief cover note and the docket title on the memorandum mention additional documents to support the author's arguments, but Adams' cover letter to the Prime Minister indicates that these documents, derived from his various sources with Latin American experience, would be sent separately when available. Whether these additional documents were completed is presently not known, and are not included here.

DNB XVI, pp.780-81 (Adams, under Rawson). DNB X, pp.748-52 (Jenkinson, Earl of Liverpool). DNB VI, pp.195-96 (Dundas, Lord Melville). NEW HANDBOOK OF TEXAS 6, pp.852-53 (Wavell). \$2850.

Subscribers' Issue

2. Anson, George: Walter, Richard, comp: A VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD, IN THE YEARS MDCCXL, I, II, III, IV. BY GEORGE ANSON, ESQ; COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF A SQUADRON OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS, SENT UPON AN EXPEDITION TO THE SOUTH-SEAS.... London: Printed for the Author by John and Paul Knapton, 1748. [34],417, [1] (blank), [2]pp. (219 for 319), thirteen copper-engraved maps (twelve of which are folding, including one relating to the Pacific: (1) "A Chart of the Pacific Ocean from the Equinoctial to the Latitude of 39-1/2d. No.] [below neat line at right] R. W. Seale Sculp." 10 7/8 x 34 1/2 inches); twenty-nine folding plates (scenes, views, fauna, plans, boats, naval battles). Total: Forty-two copper-engraved plates and maps. Thick quarto. Contemporary calf, spine gilt extra with raised bands and gilt-lettered red morocco label, marbled endpapers. Minor expert repairs and gentle restoration to binding. Light to moderate scattered foxing and minor offsetting from some plates. A complete copy with list of subscribers, directions to binder, and all the engravings present and in strong impression. Lithographed bookplate of John Glasgow dated 1908. Contemporary ink signature ("John Towers") dated 1748 on front fly leaf (one of the persons on the list of subscribers is Thomas Tower, Esq.). A very fine, crisp, handsome copy of a classic sea-faring voyage that has basically remained in print ever since its first publication here.

First edition. This is a large or “royal paper” copy, much superior to the rather ill-proportioned ordinary paper issue. Anson’s VOYAGE, one of the great publishing successes of the 18th century, was widely read, and it is unusual to find copies surviving unrestored in contemporary bindings, as here. The narrative, based on Anson’s own journal, had an enormous popular success: for the mid-18th-century reader, it was the epitome of adventure, and it was translated into several European languages and stayed in print through numerous editions for many years.

“Anson’s voyage of 1740-44 holds a unique and terrible place in British maritime history. The misadventures of this attempt by Royal Navy ships to sail round the world make a dramatic story of hardship, disaster, mutiny and endurance...[When] Anson reached the coast of China in November 1742 he was left with one ship and a handful of men, some of whom had ‘turned mad and idiots.’ The most extraordinary part of the voyage was still to come, for despite his losses Anson was determined to seize the treasure galleon that made the annual voyage from Acapulco to Manila. Laden with Peruvian silver, she was the ‘Prize of all the Oceans.’ In June 1743 Anson intercepted the Nuestra Señora de Covadonga, and in a 90-minute action forced her surrender. After refitting at Canton he returned home the next year to find himself compared with Drake, and his exploits with the long-remembered feats of arms against the Spain of Philip II. The casualties were forgotten as the public celebrated a rare triumph in a drab and interminable war..., and in 1748 the long-awaited authorised account appeared under the name of Richard Walter, chaplain on the Centurion, and became a best-seller. Walter’s volume has formed the basis of all accounts of Anson’s voyage from the mid-eighteenth century to the present. The book, more fully illustrated than any similar work up to that time, was both a stirring story of adventure at sea and an exhortation to further Pacific enterprise” - Glyn Williams, THE PRIZE OF ALL THE OCEANS, THE TRIUMPH AND TRAGEDY OF ANSON’S VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD) (1999, pp.xvii-xviii; and for the long-standing dispute over authorship see appendix I: Williams concludes that Walter may have commenced the work and saw it through the press, but Benjamin Robins, a talented and versatile mathematician and an experienced writer, was primarily responsible for its literary quality. There is, however, no doubt that Anson closely scrutinized the text and in everything except stylistic terms the narrative is Anson’s own interpretation of events).

BORBA DE MORAES, p.38. BRAISLIN 43. COWAN I, pp.5-6 (ref). COX I, p.49 (calls the present imprint “the genuine first” and notes two issues, one for the author and the genuine first, with p.319 misnumbered, as here). DAY, PACIFIC ISLANDS LITERATURE, ONE HUNDRED BASIC BOOKS 18. EUROPEAN AMERICANA 748/225. HILL 1817. JCB III:864. KROEPELIEN 1086. LITTELL 21. PALAU 12865. SABIN 1629n, 10175. \$9000.

3. [Argentina]: A NARRATIVE OF THE EXPEDITION TO, AND THE STORMING OF BUENOS AYRES, BY THE BRITISH ARMY, COMMANDED BY LIEUTENANT-GENERAL WHITELOCK. By an Officer, Attached to the Expedition. Bath: William Meyler, 1807. [2],38pp. plus one engraved plan. Modern half roan over boards, spine gilt. Occasional minor foxing, minor titlepage repair (with no loss of text). A very good copy, with engraved bookplate of P. Francis K.C.B on front pastedown.

An anonymous straight-forward account of the British attack on Buenos Aires in 1807, written “without any flourishing or prolix declamation on the calamities of war, the effects of courage, or the pursuit of wealth and fame.” The unidentified author includes extensive details on the final engagements leading to the defeat of the British troops under Lieut. Gen. John Whitelocke by the Spanish citizen army of Creoles and peasants under the command of Santiago de Liniers. The plan and accompanying printed explanation of the plate assist in visualizing the narrative of the battle described in the text. Forced to withdraw from Buenos Aires after this defeat, Whitelocke was court-martialled and cashiered. An intriguing record of the British engagement in Buenos Aires with an unusual Bath imprint for such a work, OCLC records only two copies, at Cornell and the Biblioteca Nacional de Chili.

SABIN 51805. ALBERICH 1247.

\$2750.

One Other Copy Located

4. [Argentina]: BUENOS AYRES. AN AUTHENTIC NARRATIVE OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE EXPEDITION AGAINST BUENOS AYRES, UNDER THE COMMAND OF LIEUT. GEN. WHITELOCKE. By an Irish Officer. Dublin: Printed by R. Smith and published by W. Figgis, 1808. 109pp. Three quarter 20th-century morocco over cloth boards, spine gilt. Shelfmark plate of Markree Library on front pastedown, signature of E.S. Cooper on titlepage. A very good copy.

An anonymous account by a field officer relating the unsuccessful British attempt under Lieut. Gen. Whitelocke to recapture Buenos Aires in 1807. The articles of the treaty ceasing hostilities between the Spanish and the British signed July 7, 1807 are included. Following this narrative, the author provides a "brief description of the country, and a short account of such circumstances as came under our observation, in those parts we passed through." OCLC records only one copy of this Dublin imprint, located at the National Library of Ireland.

NAYLOR 26. ALBERICH 1210.

\$3500.

5. [Argentina]: THE REPORTS ON THE PRESENT STATE OF THE UNITED PROVINCES OF SOUTH AMERICA; DRAWN UP BY MESSRS. RODNEY AND GRAHAM...AND AN INTRODUCTORY DISCOURSE, INTENDED TO PRESENT...A VIEW OF THE PRESENT STATE OF THE COUNTRY, AND OF THE PROGRESS WITH THE INDEPENDENTS. London: Printed for Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy, 1819. viii,3-358pp. plus folded engraved map. Modern three quarter morocco over marbled boards, spine and covers gilt. York Subscription Library stamp on verso of titlepage and page 114. A very good copy.

C.A. Rodney and John Graham were commissioners sent to Buenos Aires by the United States government to investigate the political situation and potential resources of the Rio de la Plata region. This publication includes Rodney and Graham's reports submitted to Secretary of State John Q. Adams, related documents, and additional notes. The reports are mainly concerned with the state of political affairs, military defenses, and possible commercial interests. The additional documents, presented in a series of appendices, include a historical review of the revolutions and translations of numerous documents relevant to the independence and early constitutional periods in the region. The finely engraved and handcolored map is of South America.

SABIN 72494.

\$1250.

6. Barrow, John: A COLLECTION OF AUTHENTIC, USEFUL, AND ENTERTAINING VOYAGES AND DISCOVERIES, DIGESTED IN A CHRONOLOGICAL SERIES. PERFORMED BY THE FOLLOWING CELEBRATED COMMANDERS.... London: Printed for J. Knox, 1765. Three volumes. [12],[2],271,[1]; [6],264; [4],280pp. plus four folding maps and five plates. Folding frontispiece maps in first and second volumes. Contemporary calf, raised bands, spines gilt, leather labels. Lightly worn at hinges and around edges. Very good.

Frightfully misbound, so that the complete text of the first volume is bound between the boards of the second volume, and vice versa. The plates, however, are in the correct volumes so that the illustrations of Columbus' voyage are bound in the Dampier narrative, and so on. The third volume is bound correctly. Collects accounts of the voyages of Columbus, de Gama, Drake, Raleigh, and others. The maps include a world map; plans of the cities and harbors of Havana; Portobello; Cartagena and Louisburg; a map of Cape Horn; and of the Pacific Ocean.

\$1000.

7. Beale, Thomas: THE NATURAL HISTORY OF THE SPERM WHALE: IS ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - FOOD - SPERMACEI - AMBERGRIS - RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE FISHERY - CHASE AND CAPTURE - "CUTTING IN" AND "TRYING OUT" - DESCRIPTION OF THE SHIPS, BOATS, MEN, AND INSTRUMENTS USED IN THE ATTACK; WITH AN ACCOUNT OF ITS FAVOURITE PLACES OF RESORT...TO WHICH IS ADDED, A SKETCH OF A SOUTH-SEA WHALING VOYAGE.... London. 1839. 393pp. plus three plates, including frontispiece, and 4pp. publisher's ads at rear. Modern black half morocco

and marbled boards, spine gilt. Minor foxing to frontispiece and titlepage; unobtrusive exlib. embossed stamp on titlepage. Corner of page 99 clipped, not affecting text. Very good.

Beale's work contains his account of a whaling voyage aboard the English whaler, Kent, under the command of Capt. Langton. The narrative includes experiences in Hawaii, Patagonia, Tierra del Fuego, Peru, Bonin Islands, Caroline Islands, New Ireland, Bougainville and Ladrones. Beale also published a shorter work exclusively on the natural history of the sperm whale, A FEW OBSERVATIONS ON THE NATURAL HISTORY OF THE SPERM WHALE... (London, 1835). "Beale, a surgeon by profession and a naturalist by inclination, was one of the first scholars to write a scientific history of the whaling trade. ... Herman Melville apparently acquired a copy of this book in 1850, and admired it for its eyewitness narrative as well as its research and accuracy." - Hill. Hill also states that two printings of the original 1839 edition are known, the rarer one with the preliminary pages numbered with small Roman numerals, as in the copy offered here.

FORSTER 5. HILL 89, 90 (ref). FERGUSON 2709. SABIN 4108.

\$2750.

8. [Beresford, William C., Maj. Gen.]: EL COMANDANTE BRITANICO, CON EL FIN DE QUE EL COMERCIO DE ESTA PLAZA PUEDA TOMAR TODA LA ACTIVIDAD DE QUE SON SUBCEPTIBLES LAS PRESENTES CIRCUNSTANCIAS DEL PAIS...[caption title]. Buenos Aires. 1806. [4]pp. Small folio, removed from an earlier binding. Portion of inner blank margin of both leaves cut away without loss of text. Single paper repair in outer margin of first leaf, affecting only two letters. Two worm holes not affecting text. Old folds. A very good copy. In a folder within a clamshell box.

A rare ephemeral item printed in Buenos Aires during the brief occupation of that city by the British in the early 19th century. Printed on a local unidentified press, these sixteen commercial regulations issued by the British were published five weeks after Sir Home Popham and Gen. Beresford took Buenos Aires, and only eight days before the city was retaken by Spanish forces. The document includes four regulations concerning tobacco, as well as others regarding wine, hard liquor, horse hides, other skins, and "Yerba del Paraguay." A rare surviving document of British attempts to expand into South America in the early 1800s. There are no copies recorded in NUC or on OCLC.

MEDINA (BUENOS AIRES) 307. FURLONG II:773.

\$2500.

*Original Secret Manuscript Plans for a British Invasion of Mexico
and the Independence of Spanish America*

9. Bertrand-Moleville, Antoine François de: MEMOIRE SUR UN PROJET POUR FORMER DES ETATS MONARCHIQUES INDÉPENDANTS SUR LE CONTINENT DE L'AMERIQUE ESPAGNOLE. I. MOTIFS ET MOYENS D'ÉXÉCUTION. II. AVANTAGES QUE ANGLETERRE RETIRERAIT DE CETTE ENTREPRISE. III. OBJECTIONS ET REPOSES. IV. NOTES ET ECLAIRCISSEMENTS. London. Jan. 2 and 7, 1805. Approximately [58]pp. of neat manuscript text in English and French. Folio. Original gatherings with silk ribbon ties. Crisp and overall very fine. In a half morocco and cloth box.

This exceedingly interesting and important set of documents comprises Antoine François de Bertrand-Moleville's original manuscript plans for the liberation of Spanish America, including his cover letter conveying the proposal to Jonathan McArthur, evidently a government official, requesting that the latter convey the document to Lord Melville, the First Lord of the Admiralty, and the closest political confidant of the Prime Minister, William Pitt. Also included here is an autograph letter from McArthur to Lord Melville, transmitting Bertrand-Moleville's manuscript, together with a précis in English of the proposal.

Bertrand-Moleville, an important French statesman under Louis XVI, was Minister of the French Royal Marine at the outbreak of the Revolution, and fled to England as a refugee. In exile, he was a close associate of the Duc d'Orléans, cousin of Louis XVI. Orléans' court in exile represented the right wing of French royalist sentiment. In Bertrand-Moleville's letter, he requests that McArthur bring the enclosed manuscripts to the notice of Lord

Melville, offering his services in the execution of his proposed plan. In his letter to Lord Melville, McArthur states that he has had submitted for his perusal “a plan for alienating the Continent of South America from Spain, and establishing the Province of Mexico an independent State,” which he forwards to Lord Melville, together with his own “Translation of the Substance of Bertrand de Moleville’s plan.” In a postscript he remarks: “Mons. de Moleville is preparing a plan to be submitted to Mr. Pitt through Mr. Long, relative to the means to be employed for effecting a Counter Revolution in France, on principles different from those hitherto proposed or attempted.”

Bertrand-Moleville argues that it would be futile for England to attempt a defensive war only against France, and that since the Spanish monarchy has become part of the French empire, it is necessary to secure the vast Spanish American territory from Napoleon. Since a war is about to be declared against Spain, England is advised to act. Bertrand-Moleville recommends a bold action as the opening salvo: England should strike at the eastern coast of New Spain, and reap the glory of giving the Mexican people their independence. He describes Mexico as the part of Spanish America most vulnerable to a British attack, as her coastal fortifications are scanty and poorly protected. The plan is not to conquer Mexico in the traditional sense, but to establish the country as an economic dependency, and a revolution is seen as the easiest and best means of bringing that to pass. The country would be “seduced,” a leader chosen for the people to rally around, and the stated object of the insurrection would be “the regeneration of the Natives and Empire of Mexico.” According to Bertrand-Moleville, the best leader that could be chosen for Mexico would be the Duc d’Orléans, seconded by his brother, and assisted by a British army of some fifteen thousand men and an adequate naval force, together with any necessary financial backing. Bertrand-Moleville considers that the Spanish forces in Mexico would be no match for such an army, as they are “badly disciplined and not at all warlike.”

It is further suggested that the invading army might include about five or six thousand European troops in the employ of England, and British soldiers from Gibraltar, Malta, the West Indies, and India, all of whom would be sufficiently acclimatized. Black troops from British colonies might be employed, and additional men could be recruited from the forces of Dessalines, the black emperor of Haiti. England might create a diversion by leading Spain to expect an attack at Havana, while in the meantime landing her forces at Vera Cruz, which place might be quickly overcome. The army could then march into Mexico as friendly “liberators,” recruiting “free Corps” en route to support the new “independent” monarchy.

The remainder of the manuscript is comprised of various profound political reflections on the motives and means for carrying out the plan. This is augmented by observations on Mexican topography, the civil and military administration, population, wealth, revenue, and manufactures, as well as the all-important benefits which would accrue to England. Bertrand-Moleville provides an outline of the Proclamation that the Duc d’Orléans might deliver in Mexico, and admits that an initial South American attack would be advantageous, but much too difficult to undertake.

At the end of the translation McArthur suggests several amendments, one of which is that there should be cooperation on the Pacific coast. He also makes several objections, among which are the great number of troops needed, the apparent contradiction of installing a foreign prince to govern a free Mexico, the use of black troops, etc.

Bertrand-Moleville’s plan for the Independence of Spanish America was a product of the overall economic and political turmoil then boiling between the European powers, as well as a long-standing interest on the part of the British to deprive Spain of her American colonies. British officials had been sympathetic to revolutionary projects in Spanish America for some time, as England stood to gain much from the smoother flow of commerce in America that might result from such plans. However, continental concerns were of the foremost importance, and any American campaigns would be subordinate to dealing with France. The two great battles between England and France in 1805 (Austerlitz and Trafalgar) had established Napoleon’s control of the continent and England’s naval supremacy. With her control of the seas, England saw an opportunity to perhaps indemnify

losses in Europe via the economically important New World possessions of her enemies. By 1805, with Napoleon in control of Spain, the Spanish dominions in America became a weak point in the French-Spanish alliance, ripe for exploitation by England. Bertrand-Moleville's plan can then be considered in the context of Britain's overall foreign policy priority of quelling French influence while increasing British economic dominance. Bertrand-Moleville's manuscript provides vivid evidence of how the British seriously considered a bold expedition to Spanish America to achieve foreign policy goals.

The example of another plan of intervention in Spanish America sheds some light on why Bertrand-Moleville's proposal was not put into practice. Among the most important of several intervention plans was that of Francisco Miranda, who in 1803 led an effort to obtain British aid to initiate a Spanish American revolution in Venezuela. He had sympathetic listeners in William Pitt and Lord Melville, both of whom believed in the value of Miranda's plan. In the end, Britain failed to provide any real military or financial support for Miranda's cause. The general indecisiveness of the ministry with regard to Miranda's proposed expedition underscores how Bertrand-Moleville's even bolder plan failed to take off. It was the death of Pitt in January 1806, combined with the impeachment of Lord Melville in the same year, that provided the final blow to the revolutionary projects. Nevertheless, the immediacy and highly detailed nature of Bertrand-Moleville's plan illustrate how close such plans came to being acted out.

A remarkable manuscript artifact detailing a little-known secret plan of British intervention in the independence of New Spain.

MAGGS BIBLIOTHECA AMERICANA 2337 (this manuscript). William Spence Robertson, *THE LIFE OF MIRANDA* (1929) I, p.282 and passim. John Rydjord, *FOREIGN INTEREST IN THE INDEPENDENCE OF NEW SPAIN* (1935), p.227 and passim. Guadalupe Jimenez Codinach, *LA GRAN BRETANA Y LA INDEPENDENCIA DE MEXICO 1808-1821* (1991), pp.108-9. \$35,000.

10. Bolingbroke, Henry: *A VOYAGE TO THE DEMERARY, CONTAINING A STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF THE SETTLEMENTS THERE, AND OF THOSE ON THE ESSEQUEBO, THE BERBICE, AND OTHER CONTIGUOUS RIVERS OF GUYANA*. Philadelphia. 1813. 260pp. Contemporary calf. Hinges carefully repaired. Scattered foxing. Just about very good.

First American edition, after the London edition of 1808, of this voyage to the northern coast of South America in 1799. Bolingbroke, deputy vendue master in Surinam, provides a highly readable account of the geography, natural history, agriculture (cotton and sugar), Dutch plantations, slaves, Creole culture, native manners and customs, marketplaces, etc., in Guiana and surrounding regions in northeastern South America. "The author holds the north South American mainland to be more important to Great Britain than the West India islands, and urges that the latter rather than the former be used in future peace settlements which might require territorial cessions. Supports the slave trade" - Ragatz.

SABIN 6182. RAGATZ, p.220 (London ed). \$675.

11. Bonnycastle, R.H.: *SPANISH AMERICA; OR A DESCRIPTIVE, HISTORICAL, AND GEOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT OF THE DOMINIONS OF SPAIN IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE....* Philadelphia: Printed and Published by Abraham Small, 1819. 482pp. plus folding map and colored plate. Contemporary tree calf, leather label. Corners a bit worn. Some light foxing on prelims. Very good, with the armorial bookplate of Daniel Webster.

First American edition, after the two-volume London edition of the previous year. Bonnycastle (1791-1848), lieutenant-colonel in the Royal Engineers, compiled this work from other primary sources, but apparently spent several years in both North and South America. He relies heavily on other authorities, especially Humboldt. Includes sections on California, Florida, New Mexico, New Spain, Spanish possessions in the Caribbean, New Granada, Peru, Buenos Aires, Chile, and the like. The map shows North and South America. Bonnycastle later published several books about Canada.

SABIN 6333. \$850.

12. [British Guiana]: THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO THE SHELL-MOUND AT WARRAMURI. FEBRUARY 1866 [wrapper title]. [Demerara: Printed at the "Royal Gazette" Steam Press, 1866]. 32pp. 12mo. Original printed wrappers. Wrappers slightly stained. Very good.

A very rare pamphlet discussing the visit of the colonial governor of British Guiana and other British officials to the Indian mission at Warramuri, on the Morucca River. The "Shell-mound" was an ancient Indian burial ground near the mission which was excavated, though the native workers ultimately refused to participate. The findings of the excavation were transmitted to the British museum. Included in the pamphlet are descriptions of native customs and festivities, as well as the local topography and scenery. This unsigned account may have been written by W.H. Brett, superintendent of Indian Missions, whose printed letter is included in the text. Also included in the text is a letter from Robert Owen. OCLC locates only one copy, at the University of London, and another has been located at the University of Manchester. Rare, not in the NUC or the British Library catalogue.

OCLC 34920176.

\$650.

Filibustering in South America

13. Brown, C., Capt.: NARRATIVE OF THE EXPEDITION TO SOUTH AMERICA, WHICH SAILED FROM ENGLAND AT THE CLOSE OF 1817, FOR THE SERVICE OF THE SPANISH PATRIOTS: INCLUDING THE MILITARY AND NAVAL TRANSACTIONS, AND ULTIMATE FATE OF THAT EXPEDITION...WITH OTHER INTERESTING OCCURRENCES. London: E. Howlett for John Booth, 1819. [vi],194pp. Half title. Original tan boards, neatly rebaced with most of original letterpress title label preserved, inner hinges reinforced. All corners bumped, covers slightly soiled. Occasional minor stains and foxing, not affecting text. A very good copy.

Brown, identified on the titlepage as a "Late Captain of the Venezuelan Brigade of Light Artillery," served with numerous other British officers commissioned to assist Simón Bolívar in Venezuela and Colombia. The work serves as a continuation of James Hackett's narrative published the previous year in London. The author notes that "as the events of the voyage, together with many other particulars, have been related by my brother officer, Lieutenant Hackett...I shall proceed to a detail of those that occurred after he relinquished the expedition." Brown's account focuses on events in 1818 and 1819.

SABIN 8455. NAYLOR 76. ALBERICH 1283.

\$2750.

14. Bulkeley, John, and John Cummins: A VOYAGE TO THE SOUTH-SEAS, IN THE YEARS 1740-1. CONTAINING A FAITHFUL NARRATIVE OF THE LOSS OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP THE WAGER ON A DESOLATE ISLAND IN THE LATITUDE 47 SOUTH, LONGITUDE 81:40 WEST. London: Printed for Jacob Robinson, 1743. 8pp. publisher's advertisements at end. Contemporary speckled sheep, expertly rebaced to style. Two neatly repaired tears in text. Very good.

"One of the principal accounts of the 'Wager'" (Hill), here with the rare publisher's advertisements. First edition, published by Robinson with the authors' names given on the title page: both Hill and Sabin mention another edition published in the same year by Twig with a title that does not mention the authors' names. This latter edition is not mentioned by ESTC, and none of the bibliographies mention the publisher's advertisements.

The Wager was a transport and supply ship, part of George Anson's fleet of eight ships sent to harass the Spanish in the Pacific. She rounded Cape Horn successfully but ran aground on May 14, 1741 in the Guayaneco Archipelago on the southern coast of Chile. The present work (by the ship's gunner, Bulkeley, and the carpenter, Cummins) records the "proceedings and conduct of the officers and crew, and the hardships they endured in the said island for the space of five months; their bold attempt at liberty [under the command of Bulkeley and the senior ranking officer, John Baynes], in coasting the southern part of the vast region of Patagonia; setting out upwards of eighty souls in their boats; the loss of the cutter; their passage through the Streights of Magellan; an

account of their manner of living in the voyage on seals, wild horses, dogs, &c. and the incredible hardships they frequently underwent for want of food of any kind; a description of the several plates where they touch'd in the Straights of Magellan, with an account of the inhabitants, &c. and their safe arrival to the Brazil, after sailing one thousand leagues in a long-boat; their reception from the Portuguese; an account of the disturbances at Rio Grand [sic]; their arrival at Rio Janeiro [on April 12, 1742]; their passage and usage on board a Portuguese ship to Lisbon [which arrived on November 28, 1742]; and ... [the eight remaining survivors] return to England" (titlepage). David Cheap, the captain of the Wager, and John Byron, then a midshipman, belonged to a second return party which became the subject of separate accounts by Byron and others.

An interesting side-effect was the change in Royal Naval procedures prompted by the events surrounding the wreck of The Wager : at the time, men who were serving aboard ships that were wrecked ceased to be paid from the date of the wreck. This allowed members of The Wager's crew to make the case that since they were no longer being paid by the navy, they were also no longer bound by naval discipline and therefore able to ignore the orders of senior officers. This prompted the Royal Navy to make it clear that the members of a ship's crew were under naval discipline even after a shipwreck and therefore liable to court-martial if they rebelled against their officers.

HILL 210. HOWGEGO B-186. SABIN 9108.

\$6000.

One of the First Voyages Printed in America

15. Bulkeley, John, and John Cummins: A VOYAGE TO THE SOUTH SEAS, IN THE YEARS 1740-1. CONTAINING A FAITHFUL NARRATIVE OF THE LOSS OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP THE THE [sic] WAGER ON A DESOLATE ISLAND.... London, Printed; Philadelphia, Reprinted. 1757. xxxii,306pp. Contemporary calf, gilt morocco label, spine ruled in gilt. Binding shelfworn, calf chipped in center portion of front joint. Early ownership signatures ("Mary [??]") on titlepage, and ("William Denny") on dedication page. Unobtrusive institutional blindstamp on titlepage. Tanned, with a bit of foxing. A good copy. In a half morocco box.

First American edition of this prime source for the wreck of the Wager off the coast of Chile, beyond the Straits of Magellan. The ship, with Anson's fleet, was en route to harass the Spanish. Bulkeley, the ship's carpenter, and Cummins led the small group of survivors until their landing at Rio de Janeiro and finally England, concluding a voyage that had lasted almost two years. Bulkeley settled in Pennsylvania and arranged for the publication of this edition, after the first of 1743. It is the first major voyage to be published in the British colonies. The work contains the narrative of Isaac Morris, one of the members of the Wager's crew left in Patagonia, on pages 244-303, as well as a long list of subscribers in the colonies. This American edition is uncommon in commerce.

HUNTRESS 50C. HILL 211. EVANS 7859. SABIN 9109. HILDEBURN 1519. NAIP w029694. \$4500.

16. Bullock, William: SIX MONTHS' RESIDENCE AND TRAVELS IN MEXICO; CONTAINING REMARKS ON THE PRESENT STATE OF NEW SPAIN.... London. 1824. xii,532pp. plus fifteen plates (four colored), two folding maps, and folding table. Folding frontis. Modern half morocco and paper covered boards, morocco label, gilt. Slight offsetting on maps and plates, but generally a clean, very good copy.

Sabin states that Bullock was "the first English traveller in Mexico since Father Gage in 1640." He arrived there in 1823, landing at Veracruz, ascended to Mexico City, and spent most of his visit in the city or its immediate surroundings in the valley of Mexico. The text details much of contemporary Mexican life, while the fine plates, based on Bullock's own drawings, show natives and landscapes. Particularly striking is the panoramic view of the valley of Mexico, which serves as a folding frontispiece. The two folding maps show the city of Mexico as it was when Bullock visited it, and ancient Mexico City. The attractive colored plates show Mexican dress.

SABIN 9140. ABBEY 666.

\$1250.

A Failed Mining Operation in La Plata

17. Bunster, Grosvenor: OBSERVATIONS ON CAPTAIN F.B. HEAD'S "REPORTS RELATIVE TO THE FAILURE OF THE RIO DE LA PLATA MINING ASSOCIATION;" WITH ADDITIONAL REMARKS AND AN APPENDIX OF ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS. London: E. Wilson, 1827. iv,145,[1]pp. Contemporary black calf. Front board detached, slightly rubbed. Internally clean. Very good.

The second edition, published the same year as the first. In 1824, F.B. Head was commissioned to manage the Rio Plata Mining Association, formed in London in December of the previous year to mine for gold and silver throughout the fertile Argentinean region. Given numerous attractive concessions by the United Provinces of La Plata, the Association and its principals were planning on abundant profits and spent stockholder funds accordingly. However, when Head arrived in Buenos Aires he found that the land intended for his Association had been parceled out to other mining operations. With little other recourse, he surveyed the entire area in a last-ditch attempt to find comparable land. While his search for alternative property was fruitless, his notes and observations of the little known regions of La Plata were some of the most comprehensive of his day. Ultimately, he returned to England to face his furious directors, who exercised their frustration in an attempt to withhold his salary. In his own defense, Head published REPORTS RELATIVE TO THE FAILURE OF THE RIO DE LA PLATA MINING ASSOCIATION..., prompting the present response by Bunster, one of the directors. Bunster's OBSERVATIONS... is a vastly critical refutation of Head's account, though valuable for its discussion of the mining regions in question. Rare. OCLC locates only two copies.

SABIN 9191. DNB (cd/rom). OCLC 40205538.

\$750.

18. [Burke, Edmund, et al (attrib)]: AN ACCOUNT OF THE EUROPEAN SETTLEMENTS IN AMERICA. IN SIX PARTS...The Second Edition, with improvements. London: Printed for R. and J. Dodsley in Pall-Mall, 1758. Two volumes. [8],324,[10]; [12],308pp. Folding frontispiece map in each volume; folding map of Guadeloupe in second volume. Antique-style speckled calf, gilt-stamped spines. Titlepage of first volume a bit stained, else internally quite clean. A handsome set.

Second edition, following the first of the previous year, with corrections and the addition of summaries at the start of each chapter. The authorship of this work, at least in terms of primary credit, still remains open, with William Burke (Edmund's cousin) and Richard Burke (his brother) frequently being given credit as collaborators. Burke himself told Boswell that he only "revised" it. Whoever the ultimate responsible party, the work was nonetheless extremely popular, frequently reprinted and translated. The first volume deals largely with Hispanic America, relating to Mexico, New Mexico, and the English claims to California, Peru, Chile, and Brazil. The second volume describes European colonies in the West Indies. The two frontispiece maps are general maps of North and South America.

HOWES B974. CLARK I:208. TODD 4b. SABIN 9282. PALAU 37503 (for the first ed). HILL 218 (note).

\$1100.

19. [Byron, John]: THE NARRATIVE OF THE HONOURABLE JOHN BYRON (COMMODORE IN A LATE EXPEDITION ROUND THE WORLD) CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF THE GREAT DISTRESSES SUFFERED BY HIMSELF AND HIS COMPANIONS ON THE COAST OF PATAGONIA, FROM THE YEAR 1740, TILL THEIR ARRIVAL IN ENGLAND, 1746. WITH A DESCRIPTION OF ST. JAGO DE CHILI, AND THE MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE INHABITANTS. ALSO A RELATION OF THE LOSS OF THE WAGER MAN OF WAR, ONE OF ADMIRAL ANSON'S SQUADRON.... London. 1768. [2],viii,[2],257pp. Frontis. Modern calf, ruled in gilt, gilt morocco label. Minor wear at hinges. Light foxing on frontispiece and titlepage, else near fine.

Second edition. Byron's account of the shipwreck of the Wager, on which he served as midshipman, off the coast of Chile, including descriptions of the suffering of the survivors and their captivity by the Indians before being turned over to Spanish authorities. Byron (alias "Foul-Weather Jack") went on to command a voyage

around the world from 1764 to 1766 in the Dolphin, was later governor of Newfoundland, and in 1775 became an admiral. Byron's grandson, Lord Byron, the poet, based his description of the shipwreck in Canto II of "Don Juan" on his grandfather's narrative. "...One of the most thrilling accounts in the language" - Sabin.
HILL 233. SABIN 9730. PALAU 38223. HUNTRESS 78C. \$500.

With the Rare Map

20. [Byron, John]: Ortega, Casimiro de Gomez: VIAGE DEL COMANDANTE BYRON AL REDEDOR DEL MUNDO, HECHO ULTIMAMENTE DE ORDEN DEL ALMIRANTAZGO DE INGLATERRA.... [bound with, as issued:] RESUMEN HISTORICO DEL PRIMER VIAGE HECHO AL REDEDOR DEL MUNDO, EMPRENDIDO POR HERNANDO DE MAGALLANES, Y LLEVADO FELIZMENTE A TERMINO POR EL FAMOSO CAPITAN ESPANOL JUAN SEBASTIAN DEL CANO. Madrid: En la Imprenta Real de la Gazeta, 1769. [16],176; [12],55pp. plus folding map colored in outline. Small quarto. Frontis. Contemporary mottled calf, spine gilt, raised bands. Expertly repaired at upper hinge. Remarkably clean internally. A fine copy.

The second Spanish edition, produced the same year as the first, and following the London edition of 1767. The Spanish editions were the first to contain the much sought after map of the Straits of Magellan, making it far more desirable than other editions. Also new to this second Spanish edition is the account of Magellan's circumnavigation of 1519-22, completed by Captain Juan Sebastian del Cano. Del Cano took command of the *Vittoria* after Magellan's death in the Philippines, thereby becoming the first sea captain to complete a circumnavigation.

One of the most celebrated of all voyages, Byron's adventure in the *Dolphin* began as a voyage of discovery and ended as a record-setting twenty-two month circumnavigation. The entire crew was led to believe their destination was the East Indies, and it was not until the ship had left Rio (where it was refitted) that the true mission was revealed: a voyage of discovery to the South Seas. To avoid mutiny, he granted his men double pay, and with renewed enthusiasm they set course for the Pacific. During the voyage Byron claimed the Falkland Islands for Great Britain. His account of the Straits of Magellan is one of the best to that time, further illuminated by the map that accompanies this edition.

"Byron passed through the Straits without incident. Having reached the Pacific he succeeded in discovering islands and coral reefs, and returned to England without losing one member of his crew, a rare event in those days. This account of the voyage became famous because of its description of Patagonian giants [pictured in the frontispiece]. These giants were first observed by the crew of Magellan's fleet, and other authors refer to them, but as the travellers of the nineteenth century were unable to encounter them, their existence came to be considered a fable or optical illusion. What impresses the reader of Byron's book [sic], however, is the tone of veracity in the description of these very tall men whom the crew observed at close range, and with whom they had some contact" - Borba de Moraes.

Extremely rare.

BORBA DE MORAES, p.138. SABIN 9733, 57672. HILL 232, 233 (ref). PALAU 38230. HOWGEGO B200.
\$8500.

The Most Magnificent Plate Book on Mayan Monuments

21. Catherwood, Frederick: VIEWS OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS IN CENTRAL AMERICA, CHIAPAS AND YUCATAN. London: F. Catherwood, 1844. [2],24pp., plus chromolithographed title by Owen Jones printed in red, blue, and gold; lithographic map printed in red and black; twenty-five tinted lithographic plates after Catherwood. Folio. Original half straight-grain green morocco and green moiré cloth-covered boards,

titled in gilt "Catherwood's Views / in Central America / Chiapas and Yucatan" at center of upper cover, titled in gilt on spine. Small neat expert repairs to the corners of the covers. In a green morocco-backed cloth box.

"In the whole range of literature on the Maya there has never appeared a more magnificent work" - Von Hagen. This beautiful and rare plate book was printed in an edition of 300 copies. It is seldom found in presentable condition, and it is one of the first and primary visual records of the rediscovery of Mayan civilization. Until the publication of the work of Alfred Maudslay at the turn of the century, this was the greatest record of Mayan iconography.

Frederick Catherwood was a British architect and artist with a strong interest in archaeology. These combined talents led him to accompany the American traveller and explorer, John Lloyd Stephens, on two trips to the Mayan region of southern Mexico in 1839 and 1841. These explorations resulted in Stephens' two famous works, INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL IN CENTRAL AMERICA, CHIAPAS, AND YUCATAN and INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL IN YUCATAN. These immensely popular works, foundation stones in Mayan studies, were both illustrated by Catherwood and inspired him to undertake the larger portfolio.

VIEWS... was produced in London, although issued with both London and New York titlepages. Catherwood recruited some of the most distinguished lithographers in London to translate his originals onto stone: Andrew Picken, Henry Warren, William Parrott, John C. Bourne, Thomas Shotter Boys, and George Belton Moore. The beautiful titlepage was executed by Owen Jones. Three hundred sets were produced, most of them tinted, as in the present copy (there is a colored issue on card stock, which is exceedingly rare). The views depict monuments and buildings at Copan, Palenque, Uxmal, Las Monjas, Chichen Itza, Tulum, and several scattered sights.

The work of Stephens and Catherwood received great praise, but neither lived to enjoy it long. Stephens died in 1852 of malaria contracted in Colombia, and Catherwood went down on a steamship in the North Atlantic in 1854.

"Catherwood belongs to a species, the artist-archaeologist, which is all but extinct. Piranesi was the most celebrated specimen and Catherwood his not unworthy successor" - Aldous Huxley. Not in Abbey.
PALAU 50290. SABIN 11520. TOOLEY 133. Von Hagen, SEARCH FOR THE MAYA, pp.320-24. GROCE & WALLACE, p.115. HILL 263. \$75,000.

1643 Edition of Cavendish's Voyage

22. [Cavendish, Thomas]: JOURNALEN VAN DRIE VOYAGIEN, TE WETEN: 1. VAN MR. THOMAS CANDISH [sic], MET DRIE SCHEPEN DOOR DE MAGALLAENSCH STRAET RONDON DE WERELT, IN DEN IARE 1586, 1587, EN 1588.... Amsterdam: Jacob Wachter, 1643. [4],100pp. Plain paper wrappers. Titlepage mounted, some repairs in inner margins of leaves not affecting text. A decent copy. Lacks the maps.

Cavendish was a British gentleman privateer in the tradition of Drake, and the first Englishman after Drake to circumnavigate the globe. The first part of this work is devoted to an account of Cavendish' voyage written by one Francis Pretty, who was with him. The expedition raided along the coast of Brazil, went through the Straits of Magellan and up the west coast of New Spain, ultimately returning to England around the world. The second voyage also touched Brazil, but Cavendish died on the return to England in 1591. The account was first printed in Dutch (Amsterdam, 1598). The following year it was incorporated by Hakluyt into his works. This is the third Dutch edition, after the second of 1617. This work also contains an account of Drake's voyage, a description of the route around the world and of the coast of Brazil. It is quite rare, with four locations listed in EUROPEAN AMERICANA.

EUROPEAN AMERICANA 643/74. SABIN 11607. BORBA DE MORAES, p.149. TIELE-MULLER 282. TIELE 569. JCB (3)II:305. \$750.

In the West Indies and Brazil

23. Chambre, Alan Major: RECOLLECTIONS OF WEST-END LIFE; WITH SKETCHES OF SOCIETY IN PARIS, INDIA, &c. &c. London. 1858. Two volumes. [8],304,[2]; [6],288,[24]pp. Frontispiece portrait in first volume. Original green blindstamped cloth. Corners bit worn. Slight separations starting along inner hinges, but still holding tightly. Bookplates. 19th-century ownership inscription on titlepage of each volume. Else quite clean and very good.

The author, a member of the 17th Lancers, writes of his travels to various points on the globe. Most of the second volume relates to the West Indies, with anecdotes of slavery, customs, sugar plantations, scenery, etc. Chambre was stationed in Jamaica, so there is much information respecting that island, where he arrived in 1836. He provides an excellent account of life there at the time of emancipation. There is also some material on Toussant L'Ouverture, Brazil, and aerostation, including an account of a fatal air accident, and the origin of Montgolfier's balloon. Not in Sabin or Borba de Moraes.

CUNDALL 933.

\$750.

24. Chesterton, George Laval: A NARRATIVE OF PROCEEDINGS IN VENEZUELA, IN SOUTH AMERICA, IN THE YEARS 1819 AND 1820; WITH GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE COUNTRY AND PEOPLE; THE CHARACTER OF THE REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT, AND ITS LEADING MEMBERS, &c. London: Printed for John and Arthur Arch, 1820. x,257,[1]pp. Three quarter 19th-century calf over marbled boards. Calf scuffed, corners bumped; both hinges tender, front hinge practically detached. Internally very clean. Binding aside, a fine copy.

Chesterton was captain and judge-advocate of the British legion organized for service in Venezuela. His narrative covers the two years he resided in the country and includes descriptions of the land, inhabitants, and natural phenomena. The military and political situation is well detailed, with particular attention given to Gen. Morillo's forces, the royalists, and the people living under their jurisdiction. Chesterton was also the author of PEACE, WAR, AND ADVENTURE (London, 1853) and REVELATIONS OF PRISON LIFE WITH AN ENQUIRY INTO PRISON DISCIPLINE AND SECRETARY PUNISHMENTS (London, 1856).

SABIN 12550 (indicating the presence of a map not in this copy nor recorded in OCLC). NAYLOR 78. ALBERICH 1300.

\$1000.

25. Chesterton, George Laval: PEACE, WAR, AND ADVENTURE, THE AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIR OF... London. 1853. Two volumes. xi,[1],282; viii,325pp. plus ads. Original cloth, expertly rebaked, original backstrips laid down. Some loss at top of backstrip of volume 2, else very good.

Remainder issue. One of the rarest British accounts of the Battle of New Orleans, and a book difficult to obtain in any condition. The author saw much American service in the War of 1812, having been present at the burning of Washington, the Battle of New Orleans, and in the Caribbean. He also served in the Peninsular War, and for four years, until 1820, in the revolutionary wars in Venezuela and Colombia.

HOWES C354. SABIN 12551.

\$575.

26. Cochrane, Charles Stuart, Capt.: JOURNAL OF A RESIDENCE AND TRAVELS IN COLOMBIA, DURING THE YEARS 1823 AND 1824. London: Printed for Henry Colburn, 1825. Two volumes. xv,524; viii,515pp. plus folding engraved map. Contemporary three quarter calf over marbled boards, spines gilt. Spine labels of second volume chipped. Lacks half title in the first volume called for by Abbey. Titlepages and map foxed and stained, otherwise very clean internally. Else a fine copy.

This work is highlighted by the two handsome plates, a colored engraving of "The Author in the Travelling Costume of the Country" and a colored aquatint of a "Precipitous Descent of a Cordillera of the Andes in the Province of Choco." The author went to Colombia in 1823 in an attempt to help the natives reduce the number

of casualties among divers in the pearl fishery industry.
ABBEY 718. SABIN 14072. NAYLOR 79. ALBERICH 1302.

\$1250.

With the Rare Folding Map

27. Cockburn, John: A JOURNEY OVER LAND, FROM THE GULF OF HONDURAS TO THE GREAT SOUTH-SEA. PERFORMED BY...AND FIVE OTHER ENGLISHMEN...WHO WERE TAKEN BY A SPANISH GUARDA-COSTA...AND SET ON SHOAR AT A PLACE CALLED PORTO-CAVALO...CONTAINING, VARIETY OF EXTRAORDINARY DISTRESSES AND ADVENTURES, AND SOME NEW AND USEFUL DISCOVERIES OF THE INLAND OF THOSE ALMOST UNKNOWN PARTS OF AMERICA: AS ALSO, AN EXACT ACCOUNT OF THE MANNERS, CUSTOMS, AND BEHAVIOUR OF THE SEVERAL INDIANS...TO WHICH IS ADDED...A BRIEF DISCOVERYE OF SOME THINGS BEST WORTH NOTEINGE IN THE TRAVELLS OF NICHOLAS WITHINGTON, A FACTOR IN THE EAST-INDIASE. London: Printed for C. Rivington, 1735. viii,349,[3]pp. Folding frontispiece map. Modern paneled calf, maroon gilt morocco labels, raised bands. Small contemporary stamp on titlepage, hinges slightly worn. Internally bright and clean. Very good.

The first edition, with the rare folding map, of this frequently printed, highly important narrative which, for many years, was assumed to be fictional due to the severity of the “extraordinary distresses and adventures.” The map depicts Central America and the Isthmus of Panama. “Cockburn and several other pirates were set ashore...at Puerto Caballos in 1730. After escaping from jail in San Pedro Sula, they crossed the Isthmus to San Salvador and thence traveled to Panama overland...The account is valuable, as few foreign observers visited Central America in the early eighteenth century” - Griffin. The Withington narrative, with its own titlepage, makes up the final eighty-five pages of this volume.

FIELD 336. GRIFFIN 2530 (ref). SABIN 14095.

\$3750.

28. Coulter, John: ADVENTURES IN THE PACIFIC; WITH OBSERVATIONS ON THE NATURAL PRODUCTIONS, MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE NATIVES OF THE VARIOUS ISLANDS; TOGETHER WITH REMARKS ON MISSIONARIES, BRITISH AND OTHER RESIDENTS, etc. etc. Dublin: William Curry, Jun. and Company, 1845. x[i.e. xi],290pp. Late 19th-century three-quarter polished calf over marbled boards, spine gilt, red and brown labels stamped in gilt. Outer joints slightly worn. Marbled endpapers and pastedowns. Bookplate of American financier Jay Gould on front pastedown. Titlepage with contemporary gift inscription (“With the publishers compliments”), first page of preface also with publisher’s signature. A very good copy.

The first Dublin edition of Coulter’s account of his experiences in the Pacific on the English whaler, Stratford, between 1832 and 1836, issued the same year (and with the same pagination) as the London edition. The book includes descriptions of the Falkland Islands, Chile, Juan Fernández Island, the Galápagos, the Marquesas, and Tahiti. Of particular interest is his time on the Marquesas, which included dressing as a native and being tattooed to the extent of his “complete appearance as a native.” The author also describes preparations for sperm whaling and his first experience killing a whale. Coulter’s sequel, ADVENTURES ON THE WESTERN COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA, AND THE INTERIOR OF CALIFORNIA, was issued in 1847.

HILL 385 (London ed). HOWES C802. SABIN 17142. FORSTER 30.

\$1500.

29. Croasdaile, Henry E.: SCENES ON PACIFIC SHORES; WITH A TRIP ACROSS SOUTH AMERICA. London. 1873. 173pp. Frontis. Original green cloth, gilt-stamped spine and cover. Very good.

A presentation copy from the author’s mother. Croasdaile, a British naval officer, describes his travels along the Pacific Coast in 1870. The first half describes his visit to San Francisco and up the coast to Vancouver’s Island and British Columbia, while the second half is about his visits in South America. Not in Cowan.

SOLIDAY I:660.

\$500.

The Most Important Buccaneers Narratives

30. Dampier, William: A COLLECTION OF VOYAGES. IN FOUR VOLUMES. CONTAINING I. CAPTAIN WILLIAM DAMPIER'S VOYAGES...II. THE VOYAGES OF LIONEL WAFER...AND DAVIS'S EXPEDITION... III. A VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD...BY W. FUNNELL...IV. CAPT. COWLEY'S VOYAGE ROUND THE GLOBE. V. CAPT. SHARP'S JOURNEY...VI. CAPT. WOOD'S VOYAGE...VII. MR. ROBERTS'S ADVENTURES. London: James and John Knapton, 1729. Four volumes. 7pp. publisher's advertisements. Frontispiece portrait, thirty-seven engraved maps by or after Herman Moll (19 folding), twenty-eight engraved plates (4 folding). Expertly bound to style in panelled calf, the covers with outer double-fillet border in gilt and panelled in blind, the spine six compartments with raised bands. General title in first volume with small early repair at foreedge. Very good. Provenance: Thos Hill (near contemporary inscription on title-page of volume one); R.R. Butcher Library (penciled inscription on recto of front free endpaper of volume one).

A fine set of the most complete version of these important voyages. Dampier is generally described as the first Englishman to set foot on the Australian continent.

This is first collected edition, and the best textually, of Dampier's voyages. The additional titlepage in the first volume designates this the "7th edition, corrected" of the writings of the celebrated British navigator and buccaneer, William Dampier. Hill states that the narratives in the second volume are in the fourth edition, those in the third volume are in the third edition, and those in the fourth volume are not designated, although he notes: "Parts II-V of v. 4 are a reprint, with separate title page and paging, of Hacke's A COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL VOYAGES, London, 1699."

Dampier's first voyage to the Pacific was in 1680, raiding on the Spanish coast of South America, then crossing the Pacific to the East Indies. Throughout the next two decades he travelled extensively in the Pacific, at various times visiting Tierra del Fuego, the west coasts of South and Central America, Guam, the Philippines, the East Indies, China, the Campeche coast, Southeast Asia, and the Caribbean.

In 1688, Dampier touched on New Holland, or Australia, for the first time, making a survey of the coast near King Sound. In 1698, after the first volume of his voyages had been published and received great acclaim, the Admiralty gave him a commission as a captain in the Royal Navy and command of the *Roebuck*. With it he undertook another expedition to Australia, the second British expedition to go there and the first to have that destination as its objective. He explored the south coast of New Guinea, discovered New Britain and Dampier Strait, and explored along the western coast of Australia. Although hampered by illness amongst his crew, he ultimately completed the circumnavigation in 1701.

Dampier was the best known, and probably the most intelligent, of the famous group of buccaneers who tormented the Spanish in the South Sea from 1680 to 1720. "This collection of Dampier's works is considered by many to be the best edition. However, Dampier obviously did not write the whole work...[as it also] includes the narratives of Lionel Wafer and William Funnell as well as the whole book of William Hacke" (Hill). His books were a great success and were frequently reprinted, as well as emulated by some of his less literate companions, often to his disgust. See the DNB (Vol. V, pp.452-457) for a detailed sketch of this remarkable man.

HILL 422. SABIN 18373-18377. NMM 1:92, 93, 95, 96. BORBA DE MORAES, pp.242-43. EUROPEAN AMERICANA 729/69. \$17,500.

31. Dauxion-Lavayasse, Jean François: A STATISTICAL ACCOUNT AND POLITICAL DESCRIPTION OF VENEZUELA, MARGARITA, AND TOBAGO: CONTAINING VARIOUS ANECDOTES AND OBSERVATIONS, ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE PAST AND PRESENT STATE OF THESE COUNTRIES.... London. 1820. xxxix,[1],479pp. plus folding map. Contemporary three quarter calf and marbled boards, gilt-stamped spine. Neat armorial bookplate on front pastedown. Internally bright and clean. An excellent copy. Lacks the half title.

First London edition, after the original French edition of two volumes published in 1813, with unfavorable comments about the British removed by the British editor. "The author sailed from France in 1791 at the age of 18 to visit an uncle in Guadeloupe. The latter died soon after the young man's arrival and our writer, left without resources, fled to Trinidad upon the outbreak of revolution in the French Antilles and became a resident planter there. He subsequently departed from that island after it passed under British control, going first to the United States and later to France...Gives a splendid picture of life in Trinidad from 1792 to 1806 and contains useful commercial and production statistics" - Ragatz. The folding map depicts the northern part of South America.

SABIN 18674. RAGATZ, p.222. PALAU 13228. MAGGS 612:422.

\$850.

32. [Davie, John Constance]: LETTERS FROM BUENOS AYRES AND CHILI, WITH AN ORIGINAL HISTORY OF THE LATTER COUNTRY. ILLUSTRATED WITH ENGRAVINGS. By the Author of LETTERS FROM PARAGUAY. London: Printed for R. Ackermann by W. Clowes, 1819. xi, 323, [1]pp. with directions to the binder and six handcolored aquatints, plus eight pages of publisher's advertisements bound at the end of the volume. Half title. Original publisher's decorated paper boards with engraved designs, rebaked in brown pebbled cloth. Top and bottom boards worn with slight buckling. Light soiling, particularly in the margins of the text and the plates. A good copy.

A collection of letters published anonymously, but attributed to John Constance Davie, whose LETTERS FROM PARAGUAY was published in 1805. The letters combine history and current events as well as the author's travels and personal observations regarding Argentina and Chile. According to Naylor, Tom Bard Jones, in his SOUTH AMERICA REDISCOVERED, considered the narrative to be fictional, "though he considers the local colour accurate, on the whole."

The earliest book listed under "South America" by J.R. Abbey in his TRAVEL IN AQUATINT AND LITHOGRAPHY, 1770-1860. Of particular interest are the fine handcolored plates depicting the costumes worn by various types of members of the local society, as follow: "A Cacique in his Dress of Ceremony," "A Lady of Lima in her Wedding Dress," "Walking Dress of a Lady of Rank and her servant, of Chili," "Merchants' Ladies of Chili," "A Tradesman's Wife and Daughter of Chili," and "Home Dress of a Lady of Rank and her servant, of Chili." While representatives of all sectors of the population are not illustrated, those who are depicted are done so in a pleasing and engaging manner.

ABBEY 697. SABIN 18746. NAYLOR 7. ALBERICH 1310.

\$1850.

The Real Jack Aubrey

33. Dundonald, Thomas Cochrane, 10th Earl of: NARRATIVE OF SERVICES IN THE LIBERATION OF CHILI, PERU, AND BRAZIL, FROM SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE DOMINATION. London: James Ridgway, 1859. Two volumes. xxii,293; xi,305pp. Original blue pebbled cloth. Spine ends darkened and lightly worn. Front hinge of first volume tender. Moderate age-toning, occasional foxing. Very good.

Dundonald had an almost impossibly romantic life, one of the most effective English naval officers of the Napoleonic era, and the model for the fictional Capt. Jack Aubrey of "Master and Commander" fame. From an ancient Scottish family, he had a distinguished career in the Royal Navy until expelled in 1818 on the false accusation of stock market fraud. He left for South America, becoming the commander of the Chilean Navy from 1819 to 1822 during their war of independence from Spain. From 1823 to 1825 he occupied a similar position in the Brazilian navy before returning to Europe to fight for Greek independence. He was later reinstated in the Royal Navy and became a rear admiral.

The first volume of this work is devoted to Dundonald's Chilean years, and the second volume relates the Brazilian period. Besides his naval efforts, there is much on the politics of the period in both countries. A fascinating narrative by a man frequently mentioned by other Pacific mariners of the period.

SABIN 21274. NAYLOR 6. DNB IV, pp.621-31.

\$2750.

34. Dundonald, Thomas Cochrane, 10th Earl of: *THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A SEAMAN*. London: Richard Bentley, 1861. Two volumes. xxiii,[1],428; xiv,[2],488pp. Contemporary calf, red and green morocco labels, spines ornately gilt. Spines slightly rubbed and edgeworn. Contemporary gift inscription on first blank leaf of first volume. Light occasional foxing. An internally bright and clean set. Very good.

The second edition of the memoirs of the most colorful captain of Lord Nelson's era, the model for the fictional Jack Aubrey of "Master and Commander" fame. An extremely effective officer, Dundonald fell out of favor with the Admiralty for numerous criticisms of "naval abuses and corruptions." These attacks led to his dismissal from the Royal Navy in 1817. Undaunted, Dundonald embarked on a remarkable naval career as a brilliant soldier of fortune in South America. He joined the Chilean insurgents against Spain, destroying the Spanish fleet in the Pacific and greatly assisting in the attainment of Chile's independence. Later he drove the Portuguese fleet from Brazilian waters, winning the better part of northern Brazil without the loss of a single seaman. After service in Brazil he went to Greece to fight against the Turks. Ultimately restored to his previous rank at home, he commanded a British squadron in a time of peace. Promoted to rear admiral in 1832, Dundonald continued to be a force in the Royal Navy. He was the first to use steam power in warships and was a constant proponent of the screw propeller. A wonderful naval history, with detailed accounts of South American naval engagements. BORBA DE MORAES, p.275. UDEN & COOPER, p.90. SABIN 21273 (another ed). NMM 2:389 (another ed). \$750.

Around the World with Dampier

35. Funnell, William: *A VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD. CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S EXPEDITION INTO THE SOUTH-SEAS IN THE SHIP ST. GEORGE, IN THE YEARS 1703 AND 1704...TOGETHER WITH THE AUTHOR'S VOYAGE FROM AMAPALLA ON THE WEST-COAST OF MEXICO, TO EAST-INDIA...THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, &c.* London. 1707. 302,[18]pp., ten engraved plates, and five folding engraved maps and charts. Antique-style three-quarter calf and marbled boards, leather label. Very good.

"It was Funnell, not Dampier, who really circumnavigated the globe on this voyage, as Dampier proceeded only as far as the South Seas. The purpose of the expedition was to harass the Spaniards and take plunder from vessels and towns in South America. Its failure was due to the differences that arose between them. Funnell arrived in England before Dampier and seized the opportunity to compose a relation of his voyage, a task for which he was poorly qualified. His narrative contained much that was objectionable to Dampier, who immediately afterwards published a *VINDICATION* of his voyage, pointing out Funnell's misrepresentations" - Hill. Sometimes considered a fourth volume of Dampier's account, though there is no indication it was meant as such at the time of publication.

HILL 664. SABIN 26213.

\$5500.

The Signet Library Copy

36. Gage, Thomas: *THE ENGLISH-AMERICAN HIS TRAVAIL BY SEA AND LAND: OR, A NEW SURVEY OF THE WEST-INDIAS [sic], CONTAINING A JOURNALL OF THREE THOUSAND AND THREE HUNDRED MILES WITHIN THE MAIN LAND OF AMERICA....* London. 1648. [10],220,[12]pp. Small folio. 18th-century speckled calf, gilt stamp on front board, expertly rebaked in antique matching calf, boards re-gilt, leather label, spine gilt. Binding a bit worn at corners and edges. Faint stain on leaves B2 and B3. A few contemporary notes in text, some later pencil notes in margins. Very good.

The Signet Library copy, with their gilt stamp on the front board. One of the most celebrated travel books of its day. Gage was an Englishman raised in Spain. He entered the Dominican Order and set out for the New World, traveling by way of the Philippines and across the Pacific. He spent most of the next twelve years in Central America, the West Indies, Mexico, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Panama. When he finally returned to England

and converted to the Church of England, he wrote this book to urge British seizure of the Spanish empire in America. Since the Spanish had jealously guarded foreign access to their dominions, this was the first detailed description to reach Europe of the regions visited by Gage, and it was widely reprinted and translated.
HILL 665. PALAU 96480. STREETER SALE 193. EUROPEAN AMERICANA 648/68. JCB (3)II:369. SABIN 26298. WING G109. \$6000.

37. Gage, Thomas: A NEW SURVEY OF THE WEST-INDIA'S: OR, THE ENGLISH AMERICAN HIS TRAVAIL BY SEA AND LAND: CONTAINING A JOURNAL OF THREE THOUSAND AND THREE HUNDRED MILES WITHIN THE MAIN LAND OF AMERICA.... London. 1655. Title-leaf, [8],220,[12]pp. plus four maps. Small folio. Later three-quarter burgundy morocco and marbled boards. Edge rubbed. Very good.

The second edition, after the first of 1648, of one of the most celebrated travel books of its day. Gage, an Englishman raised in Spain, entered the Dominican Order and set out for the New World, travelling by way of the Philippines and across the Pacific. He spent most of the next twelve years in Central America, the West Indies, Mexico, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Panama in particular. When he finally returned to England and converted to the Church of England, he wrote this book to urge British seizure of the Spanish empire in America. Since the Spanish had jealously guarded foreign access to their dominions, this was the first detailed description to reach Europe of the regions visited by Gage. The maps in this edition illustrate North and South America, New Spain, "Terra Firma et Novum-regnum Granatense et Popaian," and the West Indies.

This copy contains an original preliminary blank leaf which bears interesting manuscript notes, evidently of 19th-century vintage, regarding the historical and political conditions under which this edition of Gage's work was published.
SABIN 26299. \$4250.

38. Gillespie, Alexander: GLEANINGS AND REMARKS: COLLECTED DURING MANY MONTHS OF RESIDENCE AT BUENOS AYRES, AND WITHIN THE UPPER COUNTRY; WITH A PREFATORY ACCOUNT OF THE EXPEDITION FROM ENGLAND, UNTIL THE SURRENDER OF THE COLONY OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, UNDER THE JOINT COMMAND OF SIR D. BAIRD, G.C.B. K.C. AND SIR HOME POPHAM, K.C.B. Leeds: Printed by B. DeWhirst for the author, 1818. [1],ii,342pp plus one folding map and one folding chart. 19th-century three quarter roan over marbled boards, spine gilt. Spine and covers worn. Bookseller's stamp on titlepage, occasional foxing, pencil annotations on last page of text. A good copy.

Gillespie, a major in the Royal Marines, wrote this account of the British occupation of Buenos Aires in 1806 and 1807, primarily based on his own observations and experiences. In the introduction he notes of himself that "alternately a conqueror and a captive upon the shores of La Plata, it was his lot to derive a privilege from misfortune, which had been denied for ages to the most favoured foreigner. By this inverted cause of incidents, he was not only allowed, but compelled to penetrate many hundred miles within its interior, to have a glance at its productions, and to associate with its natives...His remarks therefore, must be confined almost within the narrow line over which he treads." The narrative concludes with the British exit from the region and concludes with a summary of the revolution in Buenos Aires and the provinces of La Plata.
SABIN 27391. NAYLOR 32. ALBERICH 1229. \$1500.

39. [Great Britain-Colombia Treaty]: TREATY OF AMITY, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION, BETWEEN HIS MAJESTY AND THE STATE OF COLOMBIA, TOGETHER WITH AN ADDITIONAL ARTICLE THEREUNTO ANNEXED...PRESENTED TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT BY HIS MAJESTY'S COMMAND, 1826. London: R.G. Clarke, [1826]. 12pp. printed in double columns in English and Spanish. Folio. Dbd. Very good.

Official printing of the first treaty between Great Britain and the recently independent Colombia. Both nations agree to perpetual peace and amity, and to reciprocal trade privileges. Colombia agrees to aid the British in the

abolition of the slave trade. The treaty was signed at Bogota on April 18, 1825. This was the second former Spanish colony recognized by England, who had recognized Argentina a few months earlier. No copies of this official British printing are listed on OCLC. Scarce. \$900.

40. [Great Britain-Mexico Treaty]: TREATY OF AMITY, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION, BETWEEN HIS MAJESTY AND THE UNITED STATES OF MEXICO, TOGETHER WITH TWO ADDITIONAL ARTICLES THEREUNTO ANNEXED...PRESENTED TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, BY COMMAND OF HIS MAJESTY, 1828. London: R.G. Clarke, [1828]. 13pp. printed in double columns in English and Spanish. Folio. Later plain paper wrappers. Small tear in gutter of final leaf (not affecting text). Near fine.

A scarce printing of the first treaty between Great Britain and the recently independent Mexico. The two nations pledge mutual peace and amity, and agree to trade with each other on an equal and reciprocal basis. Mexico also agrees to join with Great Britain in suppressing the slave trade. No copies of this official British printing are listed on OCLC. Scarce. \$600.

41. [Great Britain-Spain Treaty]: CONVENTION BETWEEN HIS BRITANNICK MAJESTY AND THE KING OF SPAIN. SIGNED AT LONDON, THE 14TH OF JULY, 1786. London. 1786. 15pp. printed in double-column format in parallel English and French. Small quarto. Modern half morocco and marbled boards. Titlepage soiled, else very good.

The 1783 treaty between Spain and England had been concluded as part of the general ending of the American War of Independence, and left a number of points unresolved. This document settles issues relating to South America, Central America, and the Caribbean. Specific points include a British pledge to evacuate the land of the "Mosquito" Indians in Belize, and other Spanish possessions in return for the right to gather fruits and wood, "without even excepting mahogany." OCLC locates five copies. A scarce treaty, with significant ramifications for colonial Latin America.

DAVENPORT 175. OCLC 12651227. \$1000.

42. Gregory, William: THE SECOND EDITION OF A VISIBLE DISPLAY OF DIVINE PROVIDENCE; OR, THE JOURNAL OF A CAPTURED MISSIONARY, DESIGNATED TO THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC OCEAN, IN THE SECOND VOYAGE OF THE DUFF, COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN THOMAS ROBSON.... London. [1801]. 178pp. plus six engraved plates and folding engraved map. Half antique calf and marbled boards, spine gilt, leather label. Old stamp on verso of map and a couple other leaves, some slight tanning. Else very good, untrimmed.

Second edition of this rare Pacific voyage account, after the first of 1799. The ship, Duff, was part of the first missionary voyage in the South Pacific, during which the Gambier Islands were discovered. The present work treats the ship's second voyage, when the Duff was captured by Le Grand Buonaparte off Cape Frio in 1799. Gregory, one of the missionaries, provides a good description of Rio de la Plata, the harbor of Montevideo, and the people, customs, religion, etc., of the people of Paraguay. The plates depict the author's missionary establishment in Paraguay, as well as the "manner of catching Bullocks to kill," a view of the high mountain of Montevideo, and the scene of the capture of the Duff. The folding map is a chart of Rio de la Plata, with Buenos Aires evident in the upper left corner. This second edition includes a journal of the author's tour through northern Ireland in the summer of 1800. Apparently a rare work, not noted by Hill.

SABIN 28746. \$1750.

43. Hackett, James: NARRATIVE OF THE EXPEDITION WHICH SAILED FROM ENGLAND IN 1817, TO JOIN THE SOUTH AMERICAN PATRIOTS; COMPRISING EVERY PARTICULAR CONNECTED WITH ITS FORMATION, HISTORY, AND FATE; WITH OBSERVATIONS AND AUTHENTIC INFORMATION ELUCIDATING THE REAL CHARACTER OF THE CONTEST, MODE OF WARFARE, STATE OF THE

ARMIES, &c. London. 1818. [2],xv,[1],144pp. Half title. Contemporary half gilt calf and plain boards. Bit rubbed, corners worn. Occasional light foxing, handsome engraved armorial bookplate. Else very good.

Hackett and a number of other British officers were commissioned to assist the revolutionaries in Venezuela and Colombia. While remaining sympathetic to the cause, he felt that the fight should be made "...without the sacrifice of British blood, or the compromise of British honour." His insight into the motives of the leaders, Simón Bolívar in particular, is valuable and interesting. While going to and from the fray, he and his associates spent a considerable amount of time, in several separate visits, on the now famous resort island of St. Barts. His descriptions are among the best from St. Bart's glory days as a free port in the early part of the 19th century.
SABIN 29476. PALAU 111933. \$1500.

44. Hackett, James: NARRATIVE OF THE EXPEDITION WHICH SAILED FROM ENGLAND IN 1817, TO JOIN THE SOUTH AMERICAN PATRIOTS; COMPRISING EVERY PARTICULAR CONNECTED WITH ITS FORMATION, HISTORY, AND FATE; WITH OBSERVATIONS AND AUTHENTIC INFORMATION ELUCIDATING THE REAL CHARACTER OF THE CONTEST, MODE OF WARFARE, STATE OF THE ARMIES, &c. London: John Murray, 1818. [4],xv,144pp. Half title. Original blue boards, rebacked with portion of original backstrip. All corners bumped and lightly abraded, inner hinges reinforced. Internally very clean, with signature of H. Fortescue on first page of the narrative. A fine copy.

Hackett's account of his observations and experiences in South America while serving as a first lieutenant in the Venezuela Artillery Brigade. Hackett and a number of other British officers were commissioned to assist the revolutionary forces in Venezuela and Colombia. While remaining sympathetic to the cause, Hackett felt that the fight should be made "...without the sacrifice of British blood, or the compromise of British honour." His insight into the motives of the leaders, Simón Bolívar in particular, is valuable and interesting. A French translation of the narrative was published in Paris in 1819.

While going to and from the fray, he and his associates spent a considerable amount of time, in several separate visits, on the now famous resort island of St. Bart's. His descriptions are among the best from St. Bart's glory days as a free port in the early part of the 19th century.
SABIN 29476. PALAU 111933. NAYLOR 82. ALBERICH 1330. \$850.

45. Hamilton, J.P.: TRAVELS THROUGH THE INTERIOR PROVINCES OF COLOMBIA. London. 1827. Two volumes. [4],332; [4],256pp. plus folding map, and seven plates by E. Finden. Engraved frontispieces. Contemporary three quarter muslin and marbled boards. Quite heavily rubbed and frayed. Front hinge of first volume internally reinforced with cloth tape. Some light dust soiling on preliminary leaves of both volumes. Else internally very good, untrimmed. In a cloth clamshell case, leather label.

"In 1823, the British government sent a commission to the newly-constituted Republic of Colombia. Hamilton was the chief Commissioner accompanied on his mission to Bogota by Lt. Col. Campbell and James Henderson. This work includes the account of a visit to Jamaica as well as important information on the wars of independence under Simon Bolivar" - Hill. Sabin mistakenly calls for 352 pages in the first volume.
SABIN 30023. PALAU 112117. HILL 767. \$900.

46. [Hankshaw, John]: [or Francis Hall]: LETTERS WRITTEN FROM COLOMBIA, DURING A JOURNEY FROM CARACAS TO BOGOTA, AND THENCE TO SANTA MARTHA, IN 1823. London: G. Cowie, 1824. xvi,208pp. plus one folding map. Three-quarter calf, rebacked, leather label stamped in gilt. Map in very fine condition. Minor occasional stains in text. Very good.

Published anonymously but attributed by the British Museum to John Hankshaw, while THE ECONOMIC LITERATURE OF LATIN AMERICA, Palau and OCLC assign authorship to Francis Hall. This record of a journey was published, according to the anonymous author, due to the want "so universally felt in Great Britain

of information as to the actual condition of the Republic of Colombia. The more that rich and beautiful country becomes known, the greater will be the interest excited towards it among all Europeans. So extensive a field for the exercise of European industry and intelligence has not for ages presented itself.”

A travel journal composed in the form of letters, the author describes the landscape, the inhabitants, the climate and soil, natural resources, commodities, government, and the possibilities for commerce. The highly detailed map of Greater Colombia is “taken from Humboldt and various other recent authorities.”

ALBERICH 1336. NAYLOR 85. SABIN 14598. PALAU 112082. \$1750.

47. Kirby, Rev. Wm. Walter, ed.: THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE. NEW SERIES. - VOL. I. [London. 1867]. [4],180,8pp. including illustrations, plus frontispiece and two folding colored maps. [bound with:] Hume, Rev. A.: SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY. REPORT RESPECTING A RECENT MISSIONARY TOUR ON THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA. [Liverpool]. 1867. 41pp. [bound with:] Gregg, Rev. John: THE ASCENSION OF CHRIST. A SERMON.... London. [1867]. [12]pp. Original pictorial gilt cloth, spine gilt. Boards rubbed, worn at extremities. Larger folding map worn and with small chips along edges. A bit of soiling and foxing in the text, but generally clean internally and about very good overall.

A complete run - six bi-monthly issues - of the first volume of the “New Series” of the SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE. The text includes accounts of missionaries in the field, describing both their work and the topography, scenery, culture, and customs of South America. Most of the missions were located on the coasts, so there is much on Peru, Chile, and the Falklands. The larger of the maps shows the location of missionary stations along the west coast of South America - from New Granada to Patagonia - and the other shows the relative positions of Patagonia, the Falkland Islands, and Tierra del Fuego. The frontispiece shows a “Fuegian Christian” and a Patagonian chief (of suitably large size), while other illustrations in the text show scenes in Chile, the Falklands, and Peru. This new series followed the periodicals, THE VOICE OF PITY FOR SOUTH AMERICA and A VOICE FOR SOUTH AMERICA - also published by the South American Missionary Society - which ran from 1854 to 1866. An eight-page supplement for 1867 prints an article on the Indians of the Amazon and an obituary of a missionary in Peru. The Hume text - which was separately published and for which no copies are located on OCLC - gives the details of an 1866 journey from the Isthmus southward along the west coast of South America, with much information on towns and villages, as well as the German and Chinese populations in the area. \$750.

With Two Superb Panoramic Views

48. Liot, W.B.: PANAMA, NICARAGUA, AND TEHUANTEPEC; OR, CONSIDERATIONS UPON THE QUESTION OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC OCEANS. London. 1849. iv,63pp. plus two panoramic folding views. Original blindstamped green cloth. Extremities a bit worn. One of the folding plates has a small closed tear at one fold. From the library of noted collector Alberto Parreño, with his bookplate on front pastedown. A very good copy. Inscribed by the author on the front free endpaper.

Liot was a Captain in the Royal Navy, whose many visits to Panama influenced his view that a railroad or modern carriage road would be a more pragmatic method of transportation than a canal. In this pithy work, he argues against the building of a canal across “The Great Isthmus of America” because of the tremendous expense involved, the conflict between private investment and public use, and endemic problems with the land in question. The two panoramic views, an eleven-panel view of the “Bay and Islands of Panama” and a seven-panel view of the “Harbour of Portobelo,” are quite detailed and of significant interest.

SABIN 41389. SWANN PARREÑO SALE, 1978, lot 561 (this copy). \$2500.

A Scarce Travel Narrative with Mormon and Southern Interest

49. Mackinnon, Captain: ATLANTIC AND TRANS ATLANTIC SKETCHES, AFLOAT AND ASHORE. London: Colburn and Co., 1852. Two volumes. xv,288; ix,292pp. plus 16pp. of ads in first volume. Original blindstamped cloth, spines gilt. First volume recased, outer hinge of second volume starting but intact. Bindings bit sunned. Else very good.

Unlike many of his countrymen, Capt. Lauchlan Bellingham Mackinnon liked the U.S. and its citizens, and his account of his travels there from late 1850 through 1851 are largely favorable. Arriving in New York, he went south to Washington, of which he gives a long description, then sailed north to Boston. From there he went west to Buffalo and Detroit, across Michigan, through Chicago, of which he gives a good description, and north to Milwaukee and Green Bay. There he visited the Beaver Islands and gives an account of the followers of Jesse Strang that he met there, as well as commentary on Mormonism in general. He spent considerable time shooting and travelling in Wisconsin, and considered it wonderful country. The second volume describes being in a hurricane in Antigua and cruising from Jamaica to Panama. The last hundred pages are devoted to Mackinnon's experiences occupying the Falkland Islands in the South Atlantic for Great Britain in 1846. An interesting book, evidently quite scarce, by a very commonsensical Royal Navy captain. Not in Clark, but should be.

SABIN 43461. FLAKE 5214. BUCK 475.

\$650.

Wonderful Watercolors of Vaqueros

50. [Martin, Henry Byam]: [GROUP OF ELEVEN ORIGINAL WATERCOLOR SKETCHES AND INK DRAWINGS OF VAQUEROS IN MEXICO AND CHILE]. [Mexico or Chile. 1847-1848]. Watercolor paintings or ink and wash drawings on variously sized sheets of paper. See dimensions below. In near fine condition, uniformly matted. In a cloth clamshell case, leather label. [*See front page of this list for illustration*]

A fine collection of beautifully drawn watercolors and ink and wash sketches of cowboys and cowboy culture in Mexico and Chile. The images were drawn by Captain Henry Byam Martin, a commander in the British Navy, the son of an admiral, and himself a future admiral. They were done while Martin was captain of the HMS Grampus, a 50-gun ship, in the Pacific. Martin took command of the Grampus in November, 1845, and based on the dates on six of the images they were created in Mexico or Chile in 1847 and 1848. Two are noted as being done in Tepic, in southwestern Mexico, near Guadalajara, and another is identified as having been made in Santiago. The watercolors and drawings show vaqueros and shepherds riding horses, roping, tending their herds, and relaxing. Virtually every drawing exhibits an eye for ethnological detail in the wonderful depiction of the costumes and accoutrements of the cowboys and their horses. A few of the images are of local women as well.

Henry Byam Martin (1803-1865), the second son of Admiral Thomas Byam Martin, entered the Royal Naval College at the age of thirteen. He rose steadily through the ranks of the Royal Navy, being made a Lieutenant in 1823, a Commander in 1825, and a Captain in 1827. Martin was second in command of the Baltic fleet during the Crimean War, and was elevated to the rank of Admiral in 1864, a year before his death. He spent much time sailing in the Mediterranean and the Pacific, but he also visited North and South America. Martin is best known for his published account of his journey in Polynesia in 1846-1847, but he conducted a lengthy tour of eastern Canada and the eastern United States in 1832-1833. He created sketches and drawings on many of his journeys, including scenes in Charleston, South Carolina in 1833, sketches of his tours through Greece and Turkey in 1835, and in Portugal and Spain in 1860.

The images are as follow:

1) "Casa Blanca 20th June 1848." Watercolor on a 7½ x 8¼ inch sheet. A colorful watercolor of a vaquero on

his horse, pictured from the side. The cowboy is fully outfitted in his regalia, including large spurs. Likely done in Chile, due to the presence of the characteristic tall Chilean cowboy hat.

2) "Tepic 1848 19th March." Ink and wash on a 6¼ x 8 inch sheet. An attractive drawing of a vaquero on horseback, the horse reared back on its hind legs and the vaquero in the midst of throwing his lasso.

3) "Mexican." Watercolor on a 8¼ x 5¾ inch sheet. A colorful watercolor, showing details of a Mexican cowboy's hat, his whip, and his pants and shoes. The manuscript caption reads: "The hat band is of massive [?] & the drops & buttons. The Mexican hat is of great weight."

4) Untitled watercolor on an 11 x 6¾ inch sheet. A wonderful watercolor showing a beautifully dressed cowboy (almost certainly from Mexico) wearing his large hat and embroidered pants and jacket. He holds a whip in his right hand, and a cape over his left shoulder. The image bears much resemblance to the vaquero pictured in number eleven, below, which was done in Tepic, Mexico in December, 1847.

5) Untitled ink and wash drawing on an 5 x 10½ inch sheet. A very nice drawing of a cowboy on horseback in the process of lassoing a galloping horse.

6) Untitled watercolor on a 8 x 12¼ inch sheet, dated "Santiago 3rd September 1847." An interesting and handsome composite drawing, showing three views of a Chilean cowboy, as well as front and rear views of a Chilean woman. There are also details of the tall Chilean cowboy hat, spurs, stirrups and a boot, as well as a drawing of a cowboy on horseback.

7) Composite ink and wash drawings on a 7 x 10¼ inch sheet, containing four separate drawings: a) a profile view of a horse's head with a bridle in its mouth and a caption reading "the head stock black leather with massive lumps of silver on it"; b) profile view of a cowboy wearing spurs while walking, with a caption reading "the men are obliged to walk on tiptoes, to keep their spurs off the ground"; c) a rear view of a cowboy on a horse, captioned "Postillion"; d) an uncaptioned profile view of a woman.

8) Untitled watercolor on a 6¾ x 10¼ inch sheet. A lovely drawing of two vaqueros, one on foot and leading his horse, the other on horseback. The colors of the cowboys' panchos and the horse's blanket is especially vivid.

9) Untitled ink and wash drawing on a 5¾ x 8 inch sheet, dated "1st Sept. 1847." Presumably done in Santiago, Chile, due to the proximity in date with the other sketch dated September 3, 1847. A nice drawing of a vaquero on horseback and two more cowboys seated on the ground nearby. All three wear the characteristic tall hat of the Chilean cowboys.

10) "A Chile Shepherd." Ink and wash on a 5¾ x 7¾ inch sheet. A profile view of a shepherd on horseback in a large valley. He also wears the tall Chilean hat.

11) "Tepic - (Mexico) 28th December 1847." Watercolor on a 9½ x 13 inch sheet. A fantastic and beautifully colored drawing of a vaquero on horseback in full regalia and sitting tall in the saddle. His horse is colorfully outfitted, and he wears a red bandana under his wide-brimmed hat. The cowboy's long sword is sheathed on the left side of his horse. A great image of a Mexican cowboy.

A fine collection of images of Mexican and Chilean cowboys, by a talented British sailor. \$22,500.

51. [Mexican Travel]: [MANUSCRIPT ACCOUNT OF A BRITISH ARTIST'S STAY IN MEXICO]. [Np, probably Mexico City, et al]. 1829-1830 [actually a copy, likely from early 20th century]. [23]pp. of neat manuscript text in pencil on lined stock (somewhat faded, but legible). Folio. Self-wrappers, gathered and stitched. First 2 leaves detached at gutter. Overall very good.

A later manuscript copy of an interesting account of a stay in Mexico by an unnamed British artist and amateur antiquarian. Full of detailed descriptions of cowboy exploits, Mexican politics, trips to ruins, trips to Chapultepec, Tacubaya, Cuernavaca, and other places; and visits with prominent Mexicans and foreign visitors, including Don Angel Palacio, local curates, a Mr. Roberts, Mr. Egerton (the well known artist), Mr. Chabot, and Mr. Maclure, “a celebrated philanthropist of U.S.A. a man immensely rich...” The traveller was definitely a painter, here recording the many portraits he was working on while in Mexico. Although a busy artist, much of his time was spent collecting ancient idols and other archæological artifacts. The artist was apparently engaged in a project of borrowing antiquities from the University of Mexico in order to copy them onto drawings or plates. The journal consists of largely enthusiastic observations about Mexico, her ancient ruins, etc., resulting in a picturesque portrayal of Mexican landscape and culture. Following are some representative excerpts from the journal:

Wednesday, Oct. 14th: “Mr. Angel P. Palacio wished to give us a diversion and we went from the farm after lunch to a place where they were branding cattle which belonged to him; these were nearly 200 head of cattle penned in. The cow boys entered and with a long cord called a ‘lasso,’ lassoed the young animals and made them come about by force, the rope being round their horns, once out the animals were overthrown and with a red hot iron branded the proprietor’s initials on its haunches or shoulder blade.”

“Mr. Nearle has been to Huachichinola 3 leagues from here to design curious idols, one king and one queen and one specie of ‘Pinalton’ or figure covered with feathers. I continued to work at the ruin of the temple and reconstruct after nature the faults comitted [sic] the first two days...We returned to our temple to verify our work and we were both pleased at having done well and we said good-bye to that beautiful ruin, unquestionable proof of the splendour and civilisation of the predecessors of the Mexican people as that temple is much more ancient than the Aztec things: The Toltecs built it.”

Saturday, Oct. 17th: “I did three portraits, that of the priest, of Don Angel, and of his wife in recognition of the good reception I had...in the evening they brought me a large Mexican map on a blanket which was of the time of the conquest, and very precious because it represents the place where we are and, that the temple of Xochicalco is the main figure in the centre, this precious thing belongs to the assembly of Miacatlan and Mr. Angel has made himself responsible in giving it to me to take to Mexico to copy it more at my ease.”

“Visit from the Jesuit Father Batta Galestruzzi a very learned man and ancient, speaks Aztec and Maya...Mr. Poincet, minister to the United States in Mexico possesses a figure with double hands on each arm, the style of Xoitucalco is Asiatic as that of Palenque.”

“Received a visit from the American Philanthropist Maclure he is a great man, infirm, dressed simply, and very original, he wished to see my work but he is not a connoisseur in paintings and his ideas of the Mexicans proves [sic] to me that he is an old fool because he attributes to them all the virtues possible against indolence and reason...[he] wants to make believe that he spends a fortune for the good of humanity...he has colonised some parts near Texas where the women are common property and they change them when they fancy....” \$500.

Early Mexican Silver Mining

52. [Mexico]: [Placci, Gennaro]: STATEMENT OF FACTS RELATIVE TO THE NEGOTIATION OF CERRO DEL BOTE, IN THE STATE OF ZACATECAS, MEXICO. London. 1838. 36pp. plus colored frontispiece map. Modern plain wrappers. 1½-inch closed tear in upper portion of map, with no loss. Final text page a bit dusty. Overall very good.

A rare report on the potentials of the silver mines in the Cerro del Bote region of Zacatecas, in north-central Mexico. The map shows the positions of the silver veins on the Cerro del Bote, and the text gives an enthusiastic appraisal of the riches to be gained from the “virgin ground” of the “enormous” mines of the area. This

pamphlet was produced to drum up support for the Cerro del Bote Mining Association, based in London, and potential subscribers are urged to send in payments for shares. The main body of the text is signed in print at the conclusion by "Gennaro Placci," and dated April, 1838 in London. An appendix contains extracts from Mexican government reports on the mining qualities of Zacatecas. R.W.G. Vail (who was editing Sabin at that point) notes that the Sabin entry is from "a ms. slip prepared by Joseph Sabin," implying that Vail himself never saw a copy. No copies are listed on OCLC or the NUC - this is apparently the only located copy. Rare and interesting.

SABIN 90694.

\$600.

53. [Nicaragua]: [FOUR WATERCOLOR VIEWS OF THE BRITISH SETTLEMENT IN BLUEFIELDS, NICARAGUA]. Nicaragua. 1845. Four watercolor views on paper, three sheets measuring 5¾ x 10 inches, the fourth measuring 5½ x 9 inches. Two of the views with manuscript captions on verso, the other two with later paper backing. Old folds and edgewear. Good.

An attractive suite of watercolors of the British settlement at Bluefields, Nicaragua, showing the area as it appeared in the 1840s. Two of the images are captioned in a contemporary hand on the verso, and show the home of a "Mr. Ninoud" as it appeared when the artist was at Bluefields on July 10, 1845. They portray a small, thatched-roof structure on stilts near the coast. The other two watercolors show a more substantial building, two stories in height and with a thatched roof and a porch. In one of the images a Union Jack is shown flying outside the building, indicating the presence of a British merchant, trader, or official. Bluefields is Nicaragua's chief Caribbean port, and has been a location of interest to Europeans since the early seventeenth century. The British founded a colony there in 1730, and it remained under British control for more than a century. Moravian missionaries arrived at Bluefields in 1847, and established a church two years later. In 1844, a year before these watercolors were made, the British government sent a new envoy, Patrick Walker, to live in the town. This was part of a British effort to shore up the region in the face of possible encroachment by the United States and European powers.

An interesting group of views of this remote, yet strategically important, Nicaraguan village.

\$2250.

One of the Rarest Works on Drake: His Caribbean Raid of 1572

54. Nichols, Philip: SIR FRANCIS DRAKE REVIVED: CALLING UPON THIS DULL OR EFFEMINATE AGE, TO FOLLOW HIS NOBLE STEPS FOR GOLD AND SILVER. BY THIS MEMORABLE RELATION, OF THE RARE OCCURRENCES (NEVER YET DECLARED TO THE WORLD) IN A THIRD VOYAGE, MADE BY HIM INTO THE WEST-INDIES, IN THE YEERES 72. AND 73. WHEN NOMBRE DE DIOS WAS BY HIM AND FIFTIE TWO OTHERS ONELY IN HIS COMPANIE SURPRISED.... London. 1628. [8],80pp. plus contemporary manuscript table of contents leaf bound in following titlepage. Small quarto. Modern three-quarter brown morocco and marbled boards by Bayntun, spine gilt. Bookplate on front pastedown. Titlepage a bit soiled, small closed tear in lower margin with no loss. Dedication leaf and leaf D4 each with a closed tear, repaired and with no loss. Worm hole expertly repaired in titlepage and first dedication leaf, proceeding through the following ten leaves of text, touching two or three letters on each page. Overall, a very good copy.

The second edition, after the first of 1626, of this account of Francis Drake's highly successful raid against the Spanish in Panama in 1572-73, one of his early Caribbean raids of plunder and harassment. Sabin states of this edition: "It differs from that of 1626 in having had the advantage of the incorporation of the errata of the latter date under the personal superintendence of the nephew of the great voyager. The last four leaves are larger than the rest of the book." The expedition of fifty-two Englishmen attempted to seize Nombre de Dios, but were repulsed when Drake was wounded in the shoulder. After many reversals and hardships, the British managed to waylay an entire pack train of Peruvian silver, bringing home a fortune. Drake's bold move was approved by Queen Elizabeth, who shared in the plunder, but the politics of his raid on Spain during a period of ostensible peace made it necessary for him to disappear to Ireland for several years after the event. Besides his success in

plunder, on this expedition Drake became the first Englishman to see the Pacific Ocean.

The book was originally written in a manuscript account of the expedition given to Queen Elizabeth on New Year's Day 1593. In his letter of presentation which serves as the introduction to the book, Drake suggests that, while it is pleasant to think of past victories, he would rather be undertaking new employment of the same sort. The opportunity soon presented itself, with more raids in the West Indies; and just over three years after giving the manuscript to the Queen, the intrepid Drake died at sea off Puerto Rico during a raid on Spanish shipping. Thirty years after Drake's death, courtier Philip Nichols reworked and published the manuscript. The timing of publication of the first edition is significant. James I, Elizabeth's successor, had been eager to conciliate the Spanish, and no publication so openly lauding raids on Spanish property would have been tolerated under his reign. James I died in 1625 and SIR FRANCIS DRAKE REVIVED... was published the following year.

A most important piece of Drakeiana.

EUROPEAN AMERICANA 628/87. SABIN 20838. STC 18545. JCB (3)II:213.

\$18,500.

55. Nichols, Philip: SIR FRANCIS DRAKE REVIVED: CALLING UPON THIS DULL OR EFFEMINATE AGE, TO FOLLOW HIS NOBLE STEPS FOR GOLD AND SILVER. BY THIS MEMORABLE RELATION, OF THE RARE OCCURRENCES (NEVER YET DECLARED TO THE WORLD) IN A THIRD VOYAGE, MADE BY HIM INTO THE WEST-INDIES, IN THE YEERES 72. AND 73. WHEN NOMBRE DE DIOS WAS BY HIM AND FIFTIE TWO OTHERS ONELY IN HIS COMPANIE SURPRISED.... London. 1628. [6],80pp. Small quarto. Modern tooled calf in contemporary style by Middleton, leather label. Some dust soiling and tanning, else very good. Titlepage in expert facsimile.

The second edition, after the first of 1626, of this account of Francis Drake's highly successful raid against the Spanish in Panama in 1572-73, one of his early Caribbean raids of plunder and harassment. Sabin states of this edition: "It differs from that of 1626 in having had the advantage of the incorporation of the errata of the latter date under the personal superintendence of the nephew of the great voyager. The last four leaves are larger than the rest of the book." The expedition of fifty-two Englishmen attempted to seize Nombre de Dios, but were repulsed when Drake was wounded in the shoulder. After many reversals and hardships, the British managed to waylay an entire pack train of Peruvian silver, bringing home a fortune. Drake's bold move was approved by Queen Elizabeth, who shared in the plunder, but the politics of his raid on Spain during a period of ostensible peace made it necessary for him to disappear to Ireland for several years after the event. Besides his success in plunder, on this expedition Drake became the first Englishman to see the Pacific Ocean.

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A most important piece of Drakeiana.

EUROPEAN AMERICANA 628/87. SABIN 20838. STC 18545. JCB (3)II:213.

\$4500.

56. [Oldmixon, John]: [Darren Colony]: MEMOIRS OF NORTH-BRITAIN; TAKEN FROM AUTHENTICK WRITINGS, AS WELL MANUSCRIPT AS PRINTED. IN WHICH IT IS PROV'D THAT THE SCOTS NATION HAVE ALWAYS BEEN ZEALOUS IN THE DEFENCE OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION AND LIBERTY.

CONTAINING...IV. OF GLENCO'S DEATH, AND THE DARIEN COLONY; WITH A VINDICATION OF KING WILLIAM'S HONOUR AND JUSTICE THEREIN.... London. 1715. [10],vi,289,[15]pp. Contemporary mottled calf, ruled in gilt, spine richly gilt, raised bands, morocco label. Hinges cracked but held firmly by cords, calf scuffed in a few places. Armorial bookplate on front pastedown, a few pencil margin notes on pages 104-116. A very good copy.

One of many books written by John Oldmixon in the early 18th century pointing out the nefarious actions of France. In this volume he assesses the actions and loyalties of the Scots. The Americana interest lies in his treatment of the Darien Colony scheme advanced by Scottish businessmen, also known as the "Scottish East India Company." They attempted to establish a trading outpost on the Isthmus of Darien, and although they had good relations with the natives, Spanish hostility and British pressure forced them to abandon the venture. In this copy the dedication is unsigned. EUROPEAN AMERICANA locates only three copies of this title in this state. Rare.

EUROPEAN AMERICANA 715/129. SABIN 47571.

\$750.

British Trade in the Pacific

57. [Pacific Steamboats]: MEMORANDUM. LIMA JUNE 18TH 1836. THE ATTENTION OF THE BRITISH MERCHANTS AND RESIDENTS IN PERU IS HEREBY REQUESTED...[caption title]. Lima. 1836. 6,7pp. of schedules and statements (one folding, one duplicate). Folio. Old stitching. Stitching coming loose, but very good.

The memorandum, evidently printed to be distributed among British citizens residing in Peru, concerns a line of steam packets which have begun to operate via Panama, opening "a direct communication between Great Britain and the western coast of South America." Minutes of several meetings in Lima are included, and numerous tables show the cost of operating a line of steamers up and down the west coast of South America, distances between ports, proposed harbors, etc.

\$500.

*The British Proconsul in Argentina Reports to His Majesty's Government,
Leading to the First Recognition of Nationhood in South America by Any European Power*

58. Parish, Woodbine: GENERAL REPORT ON THE RISE & PROGRESS OF THE PRESENT FREE GOVERNMENT OF BUENOS AYRES [manuscript title]. Buenos Aires. 1824. 80pp. autograph manuscript with one manuscript note and eight printed items tipped to six pages. Quarto. Contemporary three quarter morocco and marbled boards. Covers faded, spine lightly abraded, paper label chipped. Internally very clean, report and appendix in a clear, legible hand in ink; additional contemporary notes throughout the text in pencil. Text preceded by twenty-six blank leaves, with tabs for the letters of the alphabet, one indented on each leaf (one blank leaf has pasted remnant of printed text). In fine condition. In a half morocco and cloth box.

This manuscript report prepared by British consul-general Woodbine Parish for the British government regarding the political and economic situation in Argentina in the mid-1820s was a crucial step in the recognition of Argentina's statehood by any European power. Parish was an experienced British diplomat who, prior to going to South America, had served in diplomatic roles in Sicily, Naples, Paris, Aix-la-Chapelle, and the Ionian Islands. "In 1823 the government determined to send out political agents to the Spanish American States, and Parish was appointed commissioner and consul-general to Buenos Ayres...After he had sent home a report upon the state of the people and their newly constituted government, full powers were sent to him in 1824 to negotiate with them a treaty of amity and commerce. This was concluded on 2 Feb. 1825 at Buenos Ayres, and was the first treaty made with any of the new states of America, and the first recognition of their national existence by any European power" - DNB. The present manuscript is evidently that report, which persuaded the British Government to recognize Argentina and impressed the Foreign Office sufficiently that they promoted Parish to negotiate it.

Parish's account begins with a brief critical history of the colonies under Spanish rule. He writes:

“The origin of the events which have separated the colonies from Spain may be traced to a variety of well known causes: oppressed, misgoverned and misguided as they long had been, it was not to be expected that in this enlightened and liberal age they would much longer continue in the state of degraded and odious subjection in which they had been hitherto held.”

In regards to the vice royalty of Buenos Aires declaring independence from Spain, he adds that internal “public opinion was long undecided as to the course to be adopted...But, though the doctrines of liberty were declared, it was...found to be no easy task to establish a government for a people brought up in such a state of servility and debasement as hardly to have a distant notion of the blessings of free institutions.”

Parish mentions various military operations between 1815 and 1820, leading to a state of disorganization and disorder. It was under these conditions that a government was formed in 1821 which focused on affairs in Buenos Aires and good provincial administration.

“A radical and systematic reform commenced which has produced in little more than three years results beyond the most sanguine expectations: From a state of anarchy and confusion the people of Buenos Ayres are now raised to a prosperity hitherto unknown to them, and are at present in the enjoyment of the blessings of a good, well organized, and stable government.”

The remainder of the report is devoted to institutions which have been “established or promoted, and which give them a claim to the eternal gratitude of their countrymen.” These include a representative system of government, executive power, a law on the inviolability of private property (extended to foreigners residing in the country), a general amnesty, and the official gazette “in which all the acts of the government were laid before the public. This was a new measure and obtained for them a very general degree of confidence.” For all of these institutions, additional documentation is provided in the appendix in the original Spanish and often in English translation.

Parish is particularly impressed with cultural changes under independence.

“But the most striking change which has been effected at Buenos Ayres is that with respect to religious opinions: the power of the priesthood under the dominion of Spain was almost absolute and the most intolerant doctrines of the Catholic Religion alone were promulgated and severely maintained. Freedom of conscience and of opinions has arisen out of the revolution.”

The author is equally impressed with the state of education, writing that “no measure however of this government is of greater consequence than the exertions for the promotion of education.” He notes the establishment of public schools, colleges for the moral and natural sciences and a university for the clergy. Parish adds that a library of approximately 20,000 volumes “has been opened to the public which is well arranged and is daily increasing and several scientific societies have been formed...It is a new feeling in this country and acts with the greater forces after the state of ignorance and seclusion in which this people had been so long kept under the old Spanish system under which even the importation of books excepting upon religious subjects was utterly prohibited.”

The report includes descriptions of liberty of the press, administration of justice, confederation and population of the provinces, finances (additional information for which is provided in the appendix and the addenda), the Banda Oriental, the war department, and the country's foreign relations. Regarding international relations, the report indicates that “the foreign relations of Buenos Ayres have been confined to treaties of alliance and defence with some of the other free states of South America [‘Chile and Colombia only’ is added in pencil] and to an exchange of diplomatic missions with the United States.” Parish notes that for other countries, only

official representatives authorized by their governments can negotiate with the newly independent government of Buenos Aires.

In concluding, Parish provides a positive review of the current conditions in Argentina and the potentials for British involvement in the future.

“The errors of the past will be shunned for the future; and the benefits of a good government which has been at last established are now quite sufficiently known and understood to ensure the support of all classes of the people. Every day adds to its more and physical strength, as education advances so will the state, as foreign commerce increases, so will the prosperity and resources of the country. Nature has done her utmost in climate and situation, and it only remains for civilized man in these regions to make the most of those inestimable blessings which providence on the one hand has bestowed upon him and a paternal government on the other is anxious by all possible means to improve.”

After this report was received by the British government for internal consideration, Parish was charged with negotiating a treaty of amity and commerce, in which Great Britain recognized Argentina, the first formal recognition of any of the former Spanish colonies in the Americas by a European power, and the second country in the Western Hemisphere with which England had diplomatic relations (the other being the United States). “As a mark of his Majesty’s gracious approbation” Parish was appointed chargé d’affaires to the new republic, a position he held from 1825 until 1832. His clear and well documented report, including appendix and addenda, along with his positive impressions for British advancement, ensured his continued diplomatic service in Buenos Aires. In 1838, his full account on Argentina’s history, geography, and geology, *BUENOS AYRES AND THE PROVINCES OF THE RIO DE LA PLATA: THEIR PRESENT STATE, TRADE, AND DEBT...* was published. In 1837, Parish was knighted for his diplomatic services in Latin America.

DNB XV, pp.213-14.

\$13,500.

59. Pearson, William B.: [BRITISH MARITIME OFFICER’S JOURNAL OF THREE VOYAGES ON THREE SEPARATE VESSELS, SAILING ROUND TRIP BETWEEN ENGLAND AND SOUTH AMERICA IN 1850-51, BOUND IN A SINGLE VOLUME]. [Various places]. 1850-1851. Three journals for three voyages bound in one volume. 92 leaves, including coastal profiles on first and last leaves and a drawing of a sea leopard on the first page. Small quarto. Contemporary half calf over marbled boards. Covers and spine worn. Inside hinges partially loosened from text block, but spine and text block solid. Liverpool stationer’s printed label on front pastedown. Text a bit dusty, occasional minor stains. In very good condition.

The journals of British maritime officer William B. Pearson from three consecutive voyages on which he sailed from England to South America, around the horn, and back to England in 1850 and 1851. The journals record each of the separate voyages in much detail and include notes about his time in Valparaiso and Rio de Janeiro between voyages. Pearson served as either first or second officer on the following voyages and vessels:

1) May 20 - Sept. 2, 1850: First officer on the Bark *Iuvena* (William Birch, Master) from Liverpool to Valparaiso, with a harbor journal at Valparaiso, Sept. 3-25, 1850.

2) Sept. 26 - Nov. 20, 1850: First officer on the Bark *Nueve Pacifico* (Thomas Rowett, Master) from Valparaiso to Rio de Janeiro, with a harbor journal at Rio de Janeiro, Nov. 21 - Dec. 14, 1850.

3) Dec. 15, 1850 - Feb. 16, 1851: Probably second officer on the Bark *Advice* (Mr. Grey, Master) from Rio de Janeiro to Falmouth, England, with a record of his trip home to Dewesbury, Yorkshire, England on Feb. 17-19, 1851.

The journals provide a daily record of the location and course of the vessels as well as notes on the weather, winds, sailing conditions, and specific sails utilized at particular times. While the entries recorded during the voyages focus on the daily operation of the ships and the conditions of the voyages, Pearson also writes of his fellow sailors and incidents on board, and is particularly expansive and expressive in his entries as the ship approaches land and is anchored near the different ports. He provides much information about activities while ships are anchored in harbor, waiting to unload cargo, and records his observations of people and places while on shore. He also encountered several ships and crews who were headed for California, while in the Pacific ports of South America.

A fine, detailed set of journals recording a British maritime officer's mid-19th-century voyage to Latin America and his return to England. \$1500.

60. [Peru]: [COLLECTION OF MANUSCRIPT DOCUMENTS RELATING TO A LITTLE KNOWN INTERNATIONAL INCIDENT IN THE CHINCHA ISLANDS NEAR PERU, INVOLVING UNITED STATES VESSELS OF THE PACIFIC SQUADRON, AN AMERICAN MERCHANT, THE PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT, AND BRITISH CHARGÉS D'AFFAIRES AT LIMA AND SANTIAGO]. 1853-54. Approximately [35]pp. Folio lettersheets. Overall condition is quite good.

This small collection of manuscript documents reveals the details of a fascinating international incident between the American navy and the Peruvian government. According to one of the documents, a group of American shipmasters at the Chincha Islands complained about ill treatment by the local Peruvian commandante. Among other things, an American sailor was put in irons for killing a pelican. Ultimately the tiff was smoothed over by British officials. Most of the documents are contemporary manuscript copies of letters between various American naval officers, British Rear Admiral Fairfax Moresby, and the British chargés d'affaires at Lima and Santiago. Among the Americans making complaints was Theodorus Bailey, commander of the *Defiance* and a distinguished naval officer of the Pacific Squadron. A few of the documents concern a related or perhaps different incident in which the cargo of an American merchant named Cunningham was seized by Peruvian authorities. In the 1850s the Chincha Islands provided a valuable source of natural fertilizer, a commerce monopolized by the Peruvian government. An interesting example of gunboat diplomacy and the edgy relationship between Latin American countries and the U.S. in the period. \$3500.

61. Pim, Bedford: *THE GATE OF THE PACIFIC*. London. 1863. xiii,[1],432pp. plus colored lithograph frontispiece, eight plates (seven of them colored lithographs) and seven maps (two folding). Original gilt pictorial cloth. Toe of spine a bit chipped. Binding neatly detached from contents at inner hinges. Private bookplate and blindstamp to titlepage. Outer margin of one of the maps lightly chipping and darkened. Overall a good copy.

A nicely illustrated work of Pacific interest, concerning the proposed Nicaraguan Canal, written by one of its chief proponents. Pim started early as an explorer, sailing as a young man with Sir Edward Belcher in the Arctic. After a series of expeditions off the coast of China and then commanding the *GORGON* off the Central American coast, Pim pioneered and surveyed the Nicaraguan Canal route across the Isthmus at Nicaragua. Pim made several trips to Nicaragua to continue his canal plans in the 1860s, but the Nicaraguan Railway Company, Ltd. (the company formed to carry out the plan) was dissolved in 1868 due to lack of capital. This book reflects Commander Bedford's assertive attitude with respect to establishing a strong British presence in the Pacific region. He was deeply impressed with the importance of Central America in a British imperial context. The handsome plates depict various scenes in Panama related to his plans for a Nicaraguan canal, e.g. cutting down trees for the railway, towns, bridges, and plantations. The maps are of Central America, Greytown Harbour, Delta of the River San Juan, Port Realejo, Gorgon Bay, Great Barrier Harbour, and the New Transit Route. An important Pacific related book, not often seen.

HILL 1359.

\$600.

First American Edition

62. Plattes, Gabriel: A DISCOVERY OF SUBTERRANEAN TREASURE: CONTAINING USEFUL EXPLORATIONS, CONCERNING ALL MANNER OF MINES AND MINERALS, FROM THE GOLD TO THE COAL; WITH PLAIN DIRECTIONS AND RULES FOR THE FINDING OF THEM IN ALL KINGDOMS AND COUNTRIES. IN WHICH THE ART OF MELTING, REFINING, AND ASSAYING THEM IS PLAINLY DECLARED.... Philadelphia: Printed and sold by Robert Bell, 1784. 37pp., plus [3]pp. of ads. 20th-century three-quarter red morocco and cloth, spine gilt. Binding lightly edgeworn. Previous owner's name stamped on three (later) fly leaves. Titlepage tanned, with a tear in the foredge (not affecting text). Text generally quite clean. Good plus.

The scarce first American edition of this 17th-century manual for the finding and refining of metals. Some consideration is given to the geologic processes leading up to the formation of deposits (Noah's Flood is called in frequently to explain the then inexplicable) and the potential for discovery in diverse places, including the Americas: "for these Mines [in New-England, Virginia, Bermuda, Peru, etc.] if they prove rich, would yield more gain in one year, than their Tobacco, and such trifles would yield in their whole lives." "Contains some interesting notices of the gold and silver mines in Peru, New England, Virginia, the Bermudas, and other parts of America. The author gives a receipt by which he claims to have produced pure gold, but at a cost greater than its value. He finally died in the streets of London of starvation" - Sabin.

EVANS 18732. HILDEBURN 5438. SABIN 63360. RINK 3343.

\$4000.

The Foundation Work of English Trade and Commerce

63. Roberts, Lewes: THE MARCHANTS MAPP OF COMMERCE. NECESARIE FOR ALL SUCH AS SHAL BE EMPLOYED IN THE PUBLIQUE AFAIRES OF PRINCES IN FORAINE PARTES. FOR ALL GENTLMEN & OTHERS THAT TRAVELLABROADE FOR DELIGHT & PLESURE. AND FOR ALL MARCHANTS OR THEIR FACTORS THAT EXERCISE THE ARTE OFF MARCHANDIZEINGE IN ANY PARTE OF YE HABITABLE WORLD. London: Printed for Ralphe Mabb, 1638. [34],223,[3],262,[4],192,[1]pp., including engraved title after Corn. van Dalen, engraved portrait frontispiece of the author by G. Glover, 1 double-hemisphere engraved map of the world by Robert Vaughan, 4 full-page engraved maps of the Continents by Henricus Hondius. Folio. Contemporary dark brown morocco, covers panelled with double fillets, with stylized foliage volutes and flower-head corner pieces and a central lozenge composed from the same tools, the spine tooled with twenty pairs of equally-spaced gilt fillets tooled horizontally, gilt edges, rebacked with original spine laid down, ties lacking. Very good. Provenance: Frank S. Streeter (bookplate).

The first edition of "the earliest systematic work on trade and commerce published in the English language" (Sabin). Roberts' work is truly global in scope, addressing issues of trade to all parts of the known world, including the Americas, Europe, Asia, and Africa. He offers much practical advice on engaging in commerce abroad, discussing specific goods, fees, customs, payment systems, weights and measures, account-keeping, and much more. The section on trade in the Americas deals primarily with Mexico and Peru, but also discusses Virginia and Florida, as well as fishing in Newfoundland and trade with the Caribbean. The final 190 pages of the book address exchange rates between cities and countries, which would have been very valuable information to 17th-century traders. The work also contains an extensive index, as well as a table giving longitude and latitude of all the principal cities mentioned in the text. Lewes Roberts (1596-1640) worked in commerce and trade for most of his life, as a factor and later a director of the East India Company, where he began working in 1617, and also as an employee of the Levant Company in Constantinople. Roberts dedicates his work to the governors of both those companies.

Roberts' book is also significant for its maps, especially for containing an early appearance of Robert Vaughan's world map, which first appeared in 1628 in the first edition of *THE WORLD ENCOMPASSED*, an account of Sir Francis Drake's voyages. The map contains a small portrait of Drake, as well as portraits of Magellan,

Cavendish, and Noort. There are also individual maps of the Americas (which is a version of the 1607 Hondius map), of Africa, Asia, and Europe.

A landmark work on worldwide commerce, with important maps.

STC 21094. EUROPEAN AMERICANA 638/102. SABIN 71906. ARENTS (Additions) 292. KRESS 535. SHIRLEY 326. BURDEN 153. WAGNER, NORTHWEST COAST 304. DNB XVI, p.1274. \$55,000.

64. Roberts, Lewes: THE MERCHANTS MAP OF COMMERCE: WHEREIN THE UNIVERSAL MANNER AND MATTER RELATING TO TRADE AND MERCHANDIZE, ARE FULLY TREATED OF.... London: Printed for Thomas Horne, 1700. [4],431,[15],67,[1]pp. Folio. Modern calf, leather label. Contemporary ownership inscriptions and bookplate. Some foxing and tanning to the text, but overall in very nice condition. A very good copy.

The fourth edition of “the earliest systematic work on trade and commerce published in the English language” - Sabin. Roberts’ work is truly global in scope, addressing issues of trade to all parts of the known world, including the Americas, Europe, Asia, and Africa. He offers much practical advice on engaging in commerce abroad, discussing specific goods, fees, customs, payment systems, weights and measures, account-keeping, and much more. The section on trade in the Americas deals primarily with Mexico and Peru, but also discusses Virginia and Florida, as well as fishing in Newfoundland and trade with the Caribbean. The final 67 pages of the book are entitled ADVICE CONCERNING BILLS OF EXCHANGE and address exchange rates between cities and countries, which would have been very valuable information to traders of the time. The work also contains an extensive index, as well as a table giving longitude and latitude of all the principal cities mentioned in the text. Lewes Roberts (1596-1640) worked in commerce and trade for most of his life, as a factor and later a director of the East India Company, where he began working in 1617, and also as an employee of the Levant Company in Constantinople. Roberts dedicates his work to the governors of both those companies.

This copy from the library of the Earl of Orrey, with his signature on a slip on the front pastedown and his armorial bookplate on verso of titlepage. A very nice copy of this landmark work on worldwide commerce. EUROPEAN AMERICANA 700/234. SABIN 71909. WING R1601. ESTC R1436. KRESS 2261. DNB XVI, p.1274. \$4000.

A Classic Early Pacific Voyage

65. Rogers, Woodes: A CRUISING VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD: FIRST TO THE SOUTH-SEAS, THENCE TO THE EAST-INDIES, AND HOMEWARDS BY THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. BEGUN IN 1708, AND FINISH’D IN 1711...CONTAINING A JOURNAL OF ALL THE REMARKABLE TRANSACTIONS...AN ACCOUNT OF ALEXANDER SELKIRK’S LIVING ALONE FOUR YEARS AND FOUR MONTHS ON AN ISLAND.... London: Printed for A. Bell and B. Lintot, 1712. xxi,[1],428,56,[14]pp. plus five folding maps. Early 20th-century speckled gilt calf, rebaked in period style, spine gilt extra, gilt inner dentelles, a.e.g. Surface of boards crackled and slightly abraded. Contemporary ownership inscription of R. Hopwood dated 1716. World map with a few small surface repairs, backed with linen. A very good copy.

First edition of one of the classics of British buccaneering, and an important Pacific voyage. Rogers went out via Cape Horn, rescued Alexander Selkirk from the island of Juan Fernandez (making this the source book for ROBINSON CRUSOE, with an account of his experiences), and then attacked Spanish shipping on the west coast of South America and Mexico, succeeding in taking the Acapulco galleon in 1709, as well as other prizes. The expedition went as far north as California, and put into various ports in South America. The maps show the voyagers’ track around the world and the South Sea coast of America from the island of Chiloe to Acapulco, in four parts. An important narrative, one of the best known English buccaneering narratives.

HILL 1479. EUROPEAN AMERICANA 712/194. HOWES R421, “b.” STREETER SALE 2429. COX I, 46. WAGNER SPANISH SOUTHWEST 78. COWAN, p.194. SABIN 72753. \$7500.

66. [Ruschenberger, William Samuel Waithman]: THREE YEARS IN THE PACIFIC; CONTAINING NOTICES OF BRAZIL, CHILE, BOLIVIA, AND PERU, &c. IN 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834. By an Officer of the United States Navy. London. 1835. Two volumes. xi,403,[1]; viii,440pp. Original cloth-backed boards, printed paper labels. Corners bumped, spine ends bit worn, first volume bit cocked, inner front hinge of first volume starting. Else very good and clean.

First London edition, after the one-volume American edition issued the previous year. The author was a U.S. Navy surgeon and an honorary member of the Philadelphia Medical Society. He made two voyages to South America and the Pacific, first aboard the Brandywine (1826-29) and then aboard the Falmouth (1831-34). This book is largely devoted to his experiences in South America, including whaling off the coast of Peru, with some entertaining descriptions of the society which exists between whaling vessels at sea and among the sailors on land: "Whalers form a distinct class. When several vessels are assembled at any of the places of rendezvous, the oldest captain in company is styled the admiral."

SABIN 74195. HILL 1498. BORBA DE MORAES, p.755. FORBES HAWAII 918 (ref). \$750.

67. [Salvin, Hugh]: JOURNAL WRITTEN ON BOARD HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP CAMBRIDGE, FROM JANUARY, 1824, TO MAY, 1827. By the Rev. H.S., Chaplain. Newcastle: Edward Walker, 1829. [6],245pp. Handcolored engraved frontispiece. Publisher's cloth, printed label. Front and rear covers worn and creased, spine worn, label chipped. Contemporary inscription on verso of front free endpaper. Foremargin of pp.169-244 slightly stained, not affecting text; leaf P2 cleanly torn, no loss of text. Still a very good copy.

The Reverend Hugh Salvin served as chaplain aboard the Cambridge, the ship which took the first British consuls to South America. The diary consists of observations aboard ship and accounts of excursions inland, including stops in Rio de Janeiro, Monte Video, Valparaiso, Lima, Callao, and Santiago. The charming frontispiece illustrates both "A Native Peruvian, in her gala dress" and "A Lady of Lima, in her walking dress." According to Sabin, the work was privately printed.

SABIN 75879. ALBERICH 1427. NAYLOR 17. \$1250.

A Bounder of Great Distinction

68. Semple Lisle, James George: THE LIFE OF MAJOR J.G. SEMPLE LISLE; CONTAINING A FAITHFUL NARRATIVE OF HIS ALTERNATE VICISSITUDES OF SPLENDOR AND MISFORTUNE.... London: Printed for W. Stewart, 1800. xxii,[2],382pp. plus mezzotint portrait frontispiece. Half title. Original paper-covered boards, printed spine label. Spine and joints cracked and worn, label largely worn away. Boards lightly rubbed and soiled. Occasional light foxing. Three bookplates (two armorial) affixed to front endpapers. Overall a very good copy, untrimmed.

Second edition, after the first of 1799. The scarce memoirs of a great scoundrel and adventurer, "including a full account of the mutiny on the Lady Shore, in which he was being carried as a convict to New South Wales, and of the adventures of the landing party in their journey to Rio de Janeiro" (Ferguson). James George Semple, who laid claim to the extinct French title of Viscount Lisle, was born in 1759, in Ayrshire, Scotland, the son of a former exciseman. In 1775, he left to serve in America, where he was captured in 1776 and soon released. Upon his return to Great Britain in 1777, Semple befriended the novelist Eliza Gooch, who chronicled their meeting in her memoirs, "though," he writes, "not quite correctly" (LIFE..., p.3). In 1778, Semple departed for the Continent with the "notorious" Duchess of Kingston, whose goddaughter he had just married, and proceeded, he claims, to have accompanied Frederick the Great on his 1778 campaign, met with Catherine the Great, traveled with Prince Potemkin to the Crimea, and designed a uniform for the Russian Army (DNB, p.1179). After additional travels in Denmark and Prussia, Semple returned to England and was arrested and sentenced to seven years' transportation for "obtaining goods by false pretenses" (DNB). His sentence was commuted with the provision that he leave England, and he soon found himself in Paris, serving on General Berruyer's staff and witnessing the execution of Louis XVI. Returning again to England in 1795, Semple was

arrested for defrauding tradesmen, imprisoned at Newgate, and transported to Australia on board the Lady Jane Shore, whose crew mutinied during the voyage. Semple and several others were permitted to leave the ship in a boat and made their way to South America, where further adventures ensued. In 1799, Semple arrived in Tangier, surrendered himself, and was sent back to England, where he was committed to Tothill Fields prison. The present narrative, published during Semple's imprisonment at Tothill Fields, appears to be last the world heard of Semple, of whom "nothing further is known" by the DNB.
FERGUSON 317. SABIN 41421. DNB XVII, p.1179. \$1750.

69. Shillibeer, J.: A NARRATIVE OF THE BRITON'S VOYAGE, TO PITCAIRN'S ISLAND. Taunton: Printed for the Author by J.W. Marriott, 1817. [6],iii,[3],179,[2]pp. plus twelve plates (two folding) comprised of sixteen etchings. Modern green calf gilt by Middleton, red morocco spine label. Boards slightly bowed. Larger folding plate faintly spotted, else a fine copy.

A fascinating and valuable account of Pacific travel, by an officer in the Royal Marines on the H.M. Frigate Briton, including much information on the mutiny of the Bounty, and an interview with the last survivor on Pitcairn Island. Shillibeer was able to record what he saw in beautiful etchings he made on the spot, including views of Rio de Janeiro, Lima, Juan Fernandez, Callao, and Santa Christina, as well as portraits of Friday Fletcher October Christian (Fletcher Christian's son), Patooke, a lady of Lima, and several others. "An engaging narrative including some curious details regarding the mutiny of the BOUNTY, gleaned from a meeting with the last survivor, John Adams, when the ship called at Pitcairn Island. The BRITON first visited Rio de Janeiro. From Brazil the vessel was ordered into the Pacific to search for the American frigate ESSEX, then threatening British whalers in those waters. Interesting information regarding Captain David Porter of the ESSEX and his proceedings in the Marquesas is included. Various places on the coast of Chile and Peru were visited, particularly Lima, as well as the Galapagos Islands" - Hill.
HILL 1563. BORBA DE MORAES, p.796. SABIN 80483. \$2500.

The Story of a Major Slave Revolt

70. [Smith, John, Rev.]: THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE LATE REV. J. SMITH, OF DEMERARA, MINISTER OF THE GOSPEL, WHO WAS TRIED UNDER MARTIAL LAW, AND CONDEMNED TO DEATH, ON A CHARGE OF AIDING AND ASSISTING IN A REBELLION OF THE NEGRO SLAVES.... London. 1824. vii,[1],204pp. Original paper covered boards, paper label. A remarkably fresh, clean copy. Near fine, untrimmed and largely unopened.

The Rev. John Smith was a Methodist missionary in Demerara (British Guiana) at the time of a revolt of some ten thousand slaves there. The uprising was precipitated by rumors that Parliament was moving to ameliorate conditions for slaves, as a step toward eventual manumission. By the late summer of 1823, slaves on approximately fifty plantations, believing that their "rights" were being withheld by their masters, rose in revolt. Emancipation was demanded, and violence ensued, with two or three whites dying as a result. The Rev. Smith was a minister to the slaves. He was ordered to join the militia in protecting British property rights, but refused. Smith was charged with promoting "discontent and dissatisfaction in the minds of the negro slaves" and of not warning of the plot. At his trial several slaves were called to testify on behalf of the prosecution and the defense, and their testimony is printed here. On Nov. 24, 1823, Smith was sentenced "to be hanged by the neck until dead," but died of "pulmonary consumption" in prison before clemency arrived from London. This book was issued by the London Missionary Society in an effort to prove that Smith had been unfairly accused, and to clear the name of the Society. It includes "documentary evidence omitted in the Parliamentary copy" of the proceedings, letters, and statements of Smith and his wife, and a petition to the House of Commons by Sir James Mackintosh asking that the sentence against Smith be rescinded.

An important source of primary information on a major slave revolt in the Americas.
SABIN 82905. RAGATZ, p.342. \$1750.

A Lovely Set

71. Stephens, John L.: INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL IN CENTRAL AMERICA, CHIAPAS, AND YUCATAN. New York. 1841. Two volumes. 424; 474pp. plus plates and folding map. Original publisher's cloth, front boards and spine gilt. Extremely minor chipping at head and toes of spines. Internally clean, with slight scattered foxing. Slight tear in map at right margin. A very good set, with the original cloth bindings in remarkably good condition.

One of the classics of travels in the Americas, this describes Stephens' discovery and exploration of the monuments of Mayan culture. Accompanied by the British artist Frederick Catherwood, Stephens travelled almost 3000 miles in Mexico, visiting over forty-four major sites. The numerous illustrations by Catherwood are based on daguerreotypes made during the trip. A very nice copy of a fragile book usually found in unpleasant condition. PALAU 322310. HILL 1636. PILLING, PROOF-SHEETS 3749. FIELD 1496. \$1600.

72. [Sutcliffe, Thomas]: THE EARTHQUAKE OF JUAN FERNANDEZ, AS IT OCCURRED IN THE YEAR 1835. AUTHENTICATED BY THE RETIRED GOVERNOR OF THAT ISLAND.... Manchester. 1839. 32pp. plus two maps and three lithographed plates. Narrow quarto. Modern three quarter morocco and marbled boards, leather label. Some tanning and light soiling, else very good.

Sutcliffe, a participant in the Napoleonic wars at Corfu and Waterloo, joined the Colombians in 1817 and served as a colonel of cavalry against the Spanish. Later he was employed in Chile in various administrative and military posts, including that of governor of the Juan Fernandez islands, which in 1834 became the site of the Chilean convict station. This work relates primarily to the earthquake that erupted in the islands in 1835, as well as the insurrection in August of that year which resulted in Sutcliffe's expulsion from the islands. Not all copies were issued with the plates, which are present here. HILL 1656. SABIN 93948. \$675.

73. Thomas, Pascoe: A TRUE AND IMPARTIAL JOURNAL OF A VOYAGE TO THE SOUTH-SEAS, AND ROUND THE GLOBE, IN HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP THE CENTURION, UNDER THE COMMAND OF COMMODORE GEORGE ANSON.... London. 1745. [16],347,[1],39pp. Contemporary calf, paneled in gilt, rebaked in matching calf, spine gilt, gilt morocco label. Boards a bit rubbed and worn. Very clean and neat internally. A very good copy.

A scarce account of Anson's voyage to harass Spanish shipping along the west coast of South America in 1740-43, concluding with the capture of a Manila galleon carrying £400,000 in treasure. Includes general historical accounts of Chile, Peru, Mexico, and China. "Pascoe Thomas kept a full and faithful daily journal of the incidents of this important four-year voyage. Included are a very interesting list of subscribers names and an appendix giving an account of the treasure taken from the NUESTRA SIGNORA DEL BUONO CARMELLA. This account of the voyage preceded the publication of the official account of Lord Anson's voyage by three years" - Hill. SABIN 95437. HILL 1693. EUROPEAN AMERICANA 745/205. COX I, pp.48-49. PALAU 331781. \$1500.

74. Titford, William Jowit: SKETCHES TOWARDS A HORTUS BOTANICUS AMERICANUS; OR, COLOURED PLATES (WITH A CATALOGUE AND CONCISE AND FAMILIAR DESCRIPTIONS OF MANY SPECIES) OF NEW AND VALUABLE PLANTS OF THE WEST INDIES AND NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA. London: Sherwood, Neely, and Jones; 1812. xiv,xiii-xvi,viii,132,[cxxxiii]-cxxxvii,[4]pp. plus seventeen (of eighteen) handcolored plates of trees, seeds, flowers, and fruits (several figures to a plate) with accompany letterpress text explanations (with separate pagination) for each plate. Quarto. Antique-style half calf and boards. Titlepage slightly soiled, minor age-toning. Contemporary gift inscription on first page of preface. Clean tear, with old repair, in bottom margin of first page of preface, touching a few lines of text. A very good copy. Lacks the frontispiece.

This copy bears a contemporary gift inscription on the first page of the preface: "The gift of Warwick Pearson Esq. of Kirky, Lonsdale, Westmoreland to Tho. Warwick Syndman, Antigua."

Titford was a Jamaica-born physician who lived on that island for many years, travelled extensively in the United States, and described himself as a corresponding member of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts. Otherwise little is known about him, excepting this work, for which he made all of the original drawings for the beautiful handcolored plates. Titford's only known publication, the work was originally issued in six parts, and editions appear with titlepages dated 1811 and 1812. These factors may account in part for the variations in pagination between extant copies, supporting Ian MacPhail's comment in his "Titford's HORTUS BOTANICUS AMERICANUS..." that "the cataloguer who is faced with the bewildering collation of J.W. Titford: SKETCHES TOWARDS A HORTUS BOTANICUS AMERICANUS, London, 1811, is likely to throw up his hands in despair."

An exquisite color plate botanical work, one of the earliest to depict American plant species, here with a fine contemporary Caribbean provenance.

TAXONOMIC LITERATURE 14606. PLESCH, p.436. PRITZEL 9370. DE BELDER SALE 356. MacPhail, "Titford's HORTUS BOTANICUS AMERICANUS" in HUNTIA 1, pp.117-35. CLEVELAND BOTANICAL COLLECTIONS 757. ARNOLD ARBORETUM LIBRARY CATALOGUE, p.692. GREAT FLOWER BOOKS, p.144. NISSEN 1968. BEINECKE LESSER ANTILLES COLLECTION 638. \$5000.

The Spanish-British Treaty of 1630: Opening the Caribbean to British Trade

75. [Treaty of Madrid]: CAPITULACOES DA PAZ FEITA ENTRE EL REY NOSSO SENHOR, & O SERENISSIMO REY DA GRAM BRETANHA, AS QUAES SE CONCLUYRAM PELOS DISPUTADOS QUE NELLAS SE DIZ EM MADRID A 15. DE NOUEMBRO DE 1630. Lisbon: Antonio Alvarez, 1633. 20 leaves, plus errata. Vignette on titlepage. Modern three quarter morocco and marbled boards. Later 17th-century ownership signature on titlepage. Very good.

The Treaty of Madrid, here in the first Lisbon edition (Portugal at this time was controlled by Spain), made peace between Spain and Britain. Its main importance to the New World was its guarantee that British traders could move freely and do business in America and the East Indies, except those parts of the West Indies, Central and South America where the Spanish had settlements. Thus it still kept England out of the Caribbean, but gave free rein to trade with the North American colonies, and for the British to pursue their plantings of colonies in unoccupied parts of the Americas.

An important treaty, with substantial economic consequences. Scarce. Not in EUROPEAN AMERICANA nor on OCLC.

DAVENPORT 35. PALAU 43236. \$3250.

The British Attack on Montevideo in 1807

76. [Tucker, John Goulston Price]: A NARRATIVE OF THE OPERATIONS OF A SMALL BRITISH FORCE, UNDER THE COMMAND OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR SAMUEL AUCHMUTY, EMPLOYED IN THE REDUCTION OF MONTE VIDEO, ON THE RIVER PLATE, A.D. 1807. By a Field Officer on the Staff. Illustrated with a Plan of the Operations. London: Printed for John Joseph Stockdale, 1807. 60pp. plus one engraved plan. Quarto. Original boards, with letterpress title on front cover and publisher's advertisement on rear cover, rebaked and recornered. Some soiling on cover, inner hinges reinforced. Light offsetting of plan onto titlepage, otherwise a very clean copy of the text. Else a fine copy. In a cloth slipcase.

An anonymous account by a field officer, now attributed to John Goulston Price Tucker, of Samuel Auchmuty's capture of Montevideo in 1807. This attack was one of a series of British incursions in South America in the

beginning of the 19th century. Auchmuty's original mission was to retake Buenos Aires, which had briefly been under British control. As this was not possible, he chose instead to attack nearby Montevideo, which was strongly fortified, but much smaller than Buenos Aires. The work includes the narrative of the operations and the text of Auchmuty's general order declaring victory. An appendix records Auchmuty's own version of the events, names of British wounded and killed, prizes taken at Montevideo, and related proceedings in Parliament. The engraved plan shows the geographic region, with British troop movements delineated.
SABIN 51819. ALBERICH 1248. \$3250.

Clayton-Bulwer Treaty: The Official American Edition

77. [United States-Great Britain Treaty]: CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY.... [Washington. 1850]. 5pp. Folio. Gathered signatures, stitched. Slight splitting on folds in fore-edge, not affecting text. Very good.

This copy has a fine political association, carrying a pencil note on the front page "1862, Sept. 2. Gift of Hon. Charles Sumner, U.S.S. of Boston. (Class of 1830)." Sumner at the time was chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

This treaty, here in its official American edition, is also known as the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, after its negotiators. The treaty attempted to settle disputes over British and American interests in a potential ship canal in Central America between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, but it was also the product of several strains in the international situation of the time. The American victory in the war with Mexico alarmed the British, who thought the United States might intensify its efforts at a trans-Isthmian canal. At the same time, Washington looked suspiciously at British activities on the eastern coast of Central America and in the Mosquito Islands. These multiple concerns were addressed and theoretically allayed by Article I of the treaty, in which both countries agreed that "neither the one nor the other will ever obtain or maintain for itself any exclusive control over the said Ship-Canal," and both agreed not to colonize, fortify, or occupy "Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America." The canal was to run through Nicaragua, though possible routes through Panama or Tehuantepec are also mentioned. The parties agree that neither party would seek exclusive control of such a project, and that such a canal would be open to all nations and would be neutral. The treaty was signed in Washington on April 19, 1850, and, although ratified, became unpopular and a source of Anglo-American disagreement until the eventual rapprochement between the two nations at the end of the 19th century. No copies are located on OCLC of this official American printing of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. Rare.
MALLOY, p.659. \$1250.

A Treaty Which Never Happened

78. [United States-Great Britain Treaty]: TREATY BETWEEN HER MAJESTY AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, RESPECTING CENTRAL AMERICA; WITH THREE SEPARATE ARTICLES THEREUNTO ANNEXED. London. 1856. 6pp. Folio. Gathered signatures. Final blank leaf a bit soiled, else fine.

The working British printing of this proposed treaty to resolve further the British and American disputes in Central America, especially Nicaragua and Costa Rica. Much of the treaty concerns the establishment of territory for the Mosquito Indians. The treaty was never ratified because of a decline in diplomatic relations, when President Fillmore dismissed the British minister in Washington. This version of the treaty was likely printed in a very small number, for use by British officials. The present copy has contemporary manuscript emendations correcting passages in the treaty, and the ratification date has been left blank. No copies listed on OCLC. Very rare. \$1250.

79. [Vason, George]: AN AUTHENTIC NARRATIVE OF FOUR YEARS' RESIDENCE AT TONGATABOO, ONE OF THE FRIENDLY ISLANDS, IN THE SOUTH-SEA.... London. 1810. 234pp. plus errata leaf and a map. Frontispiece. Contemporary three-quarter calf and marbled boards, expertly rebaked in matching style, spine gilt. Boards a bit edgeworn. Internally clean. Untrimmed.

An early description of Tonga and life on the island by George Vason, one of the first missionaries to reach that remote land. "A short time after landing at Tongatabu, Vason began to dress and live as a native, and he married a relative of the chief with whom he lived. With an estate, he became a prosperous Tongan gentleman, escaping the miserable fate of the other missionaries, some of whom were murdered" - Hill. He fled after the outbreak of civil war and returned to England, via America, in 1802. Vason also includes a description of Rio de Janeiro, which he visited on the trip to the Pacific, and of China and Santo Domingo, both of which he saw on his return voyage. The map shows the island of Tonga, and the plate is a scene of native life. Not in O'Reilly & Reitman, though the book contains information on Tahiti.

HILL 1759. FERGUSON 507b.

\$1000.

80. Walpole, Frederick: FOUR YEARS IN THE PACIFIC. IN HER MAJESTY'S SHIP "COLLINGWOOD." FROM 1844 TO 1848.... London. 1849. Two volumes. xiii,[3],432; ix,[1],415pp. including in-text illustrations. Frontispiece and half title in each volume. Original blue cloth, stamped in blind, spines gilt, expertly recased, new endpapers. Bindings slightly cocked. Internally clean and bright. Overall near fine.

The Collingwood was the first British ship-of-the-line to enter the Pacific via Cape Horn since Lord Anson in 1741. Walpole describes in charming detail the people and things he saw at Rio de Janeiro, Santiago, Juan Fernandez Island, Tahiti and the Society Islands, Mexico, Peru, California, Hawaii, and the Samoa Islands. The ship arrived at Monterey a few days after the American flag was raised there by John Drake Sloat. The section on California contains a description of Monterey, the arrival of Fremont, and comments on the dress and manner of the locals. The earlier sections, on South America, are also quite rich in detail on local life and culture.

HILL 1815. BORBA DE MORAES, p.933. COWAN, p. FORBES HAWAII 1757. HOWES W62. O'REILLY & REITMAN 1093. PALAU 373766. SABIN 101142. JUDD 183.

\$1250.

81. Walton, William: AN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT OF THE PERUVIAN SHEEP, CALLED CARNEROS DE LA TIERRA; AND OF THE EXPERIMENTS MADE BY THE SPANIARDS TO IMPROVE THE RESPECTIVE BREEDS.... London: Printed for John Harding, 1811. [2],183pp. plus five handcolored engraved plates. Contemporary calf, rebaked. Covers and spine scuffed, corners abraded. Occasional staining and foxing, first plate facing titlepage worn and partially disbound. A good copy.

Walton, son of a consul for Spain based in Liverpool, was educated in both Spanish and Portuguese and travelled to the Spanish American colonies in the early 19th century. He served as secretary to the British expedition which captured Santo Domingo from the French in 1802 and remained in Haiti as British agent for several years, returning to England in 1809. From that time forward he was devoted to writing about Spain, Portugal, and their colonies.

The present work was written with the hope that "Peruvian sheep" could be raised in England and interbred with domestic sheep to improve the quality of British wool, making this product competitive with foreign wools. Individual chapters are devoted to the llama, the alpaca, the huanuco, and the vicuña, and included is "an account of a successful attempt to domesticate the vicuña in England, and a recommendation of this species to cross with our native stocks."

Particularly engaging in this copy are the plates of each of the breeds described in the text. The contemporary hand-coloring is quite extensive, revealing much attention given to the illustrations by an early owner.

Walton had published an earlier work on these Peruvian animals, but he is best known as the author of numerous works concerned with the Spanish and Portuguese colonies in the Americas. These include THE PRESENT

STATE OF THE SPANISH COLONIES (London, 1810), AN EXPOSÉ ON THE DISSENSIONS OF SPANISH AMERICA (London, 1814), REPORT ON THE MINES IN THE EASTERN DIVISION OF HAYTI (London, 1825), and THE TRUE INTERESTS OF THE EUROPEAN POWERS AND THE EMPEROR OF BRAZIL IN REFERENCE TO THE EXISTING AFFAIRS OF PORTUGAL (London, 1829).
SABIN 101223. ALBERICH 1595. \$2000.

82. [Walton, William]: NARRATIVE OF THE POLITICAL CHANGES & EVENTS WHICH HAVE RECENTLY TAKEN PLACE IN THE ISLAND OF TERCEIRA, DESCRIBING THE MANNER IN WHICH THE NATIVES HAVE BEEN OPPRESSED BY A LICENTIOUS SOLDIERY UNDER THE DIRECTION OF A FEW AMBITIOUS & DESIGNING DEMAGOGUES. London: Redford and Robins, 1829. 42pp. Contemporary printed wrappers, rebacked with old archival tape. Minor soiling on wrappers. Internally clean. Very good.

A discussion of Brazil's political climate, with much on the plan to use Terceira as a base for a revolt against Portugal. Exceedingly rare. Not in Borba de Moraes, and OCLC locates only three copies.
OCLC 34994625. \$600.

83. Webster, W.H.B.: NARRATIVE OF A VOYAGE TO THE SOUTHERN ATLANTIC OCEAN, IN THE YEARS 1828, 29, 30, PERFORMED IN H.M. SLOOP CHANTICLEER, UNDER THE COMMAND OF THE LATE CAPTAIN HENRY FOSTER, F.R.S. &c..... London. 1834. Two volumes. xi,[1],399; viii,398pp. plus five aquatint plates and two frontispiece maps (one folding). Wood engravings in the text. Later 19th-century three quarter calf and marbled boards, spines richly gilt, leather labels. Corners bit scuffed, neat bookplate in each volume. A very good set.

Webster was the surgeon for this British expedition, which was sent to the southern waters off South America and Cape Horn to record pendulum observations and to chart Staten Island and the South Shetlands. Other scientific observations covering the fields of magnetism, navigation, currents, meteorology, geology, and oceanography were also made on behalf of the Royal Society. At the end of the voyage the captain, Foster, who had been astronomer to Sir William Edward Parry on his third voyage, was drowned in a canoe accident in Panama. The Chanticleer stopped at Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Patagonia, Staten Island, the South Shetland Islands, the Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, and other South American ports. The maps are "Track of H.M.S. Chanticleer," which charts the Atlantic travels of the expedition, and "The Isthmus of Darien between Porto Velo, Chagres, & Panama....," which shows proposed Isthmian railroad routes. The fine uncolored aquatint plates show ports and locations off Cape Horn and in the Atlantic, including St. Martin's Cove, Pendulum Cove (Deception Island), and Ascension.
SABIN 102429. ABBEY 11. HILL 1842. BORBA DE MORAES, p.937. \$1250.

84. [West Indies]: AN ACCOUNT OF THE ARRAIGNMENTS AND TRYALS OF COL. RICHARD KIRKBY, CAPT. JOHN CONSTABLE...FOR COWARDICE, NEGLECT OF DUTY, BREACH OF ORDERS, AND OTHER CRIMES, COMMITTED BY THEM IN A FIGHT AT SEA, COMMENCED THE 19th OF AUGUST, 1702, OFF OF ST. MARTHA...BETWEEN THE HONOURABLE JOHN BENBOW, ESQ; AND ADMIRAL DU CASSE WITH FOUR FRENCH SHIPS OF WAR.... London. 1703. Title-leaf, 10pp. Folio. Modern half morocco and marbled boards. Very good.

Kirkby and the other naval officers were court-martialed at Port Royal in Jamaica for their disgraceful behavior in Benbow's encounter with the French in August 1702. The whole action is detailed, especially regarding the officers who refused to fight, deserted the line of battle, etc. A well-known mutiny, cited as a precedent in other British naval cases.
SABIN 37982. DNB XI, pp.207-8. EUROPEAN AMERICANA 703/84. \$1000.

85. Wilcocke, Samuel Hull: HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF BUENOS AYRES; CONTAINING THE MOST ACCURATE DETAILS RELATIVE TO THE TOPOGRAPHY, HISTORY, COMMERCE, POPULATION, GOVERNMENT, &c, &c OF THAT IMPORTANT STATE. London: Printed for Sherwood [et al], 1820. [4],576pp. plus four plates (two handcolored), one plan, and one folding map. Original publisher's plum moire cloth, neatly rebacked with original backstrip laid down, leather label stamped in gilt. Color faded on spine and portion of front cover, front and rear covers slightly abraded. Minimal soiling and foxing in text and on plates and maps. A very good copy.

A reissue of the author's HISTORY OF THE VICEROYALTY OF BUENOS AYRES, published in London in 1807, only differing from the original in the inserted cancel title. The preface, the plan, the map, and one of the plates are all dated 1806. As noted on the titlepage, the book is a compilation of geographical, historical, commercial, political, and social information related to the Viceroyalty of Buenos Aires. When deemed to be of particular interest, the author also included similar information for Brazil, Peru, and Chile.

SABIN 103962. ALBERICH 1259 (noting this reissue as a second edition).

\$1750.

86. [Witherspoon, John]: THE HISTORY OF A CORPORATION OF SERVANTS. DISCOVERED A FEW YEARS AGO IN THE INTERIOR PARTS OF SOUTH AMERICA. CONTAINING SOME VERY SURPRISING EVENTS AND EXTRAORDINARY CHARACTERS. Glasgow: John Gilmour, 1765. 76pp. Dbd. Internally quite clean. Very good.

A satirical assault on the Scottish church, based on the fictional story of a community of castaways abandoned during Lord Anson's voyage to South America. According to the story, one of Anson's ships, the Wager, is lost while sailing the South Seas during his circumnavigation of 1741. A good number of the survivors sail the lifeboat through the Straits of Magellan to Brazil. As they travel north, they are forced to skirt the coast line so they can occasionally swim to shore for food and water. While still near the mouth of the Straits, a great storm blows up and prevents eight of them from returning to the boat. Of these eight, four are quickly killed by the natives, but four survive to be carried off to the kingdom of a far off prince where the majority of the narrative takes place. One of these sailors survives to make it back to Great Britain, and ostensibly he has related an account of his adventures and this strange kingdom to Witherspoon. This survivor witnessed a particular incident where a servant saves the life of the king at the last moment. In gratitude, the prince decides to elevate the position of all his servants. With their new wealth, they slide into laziness and the power of the prince is compromised. It was Witherspoon's intention to apply this parable to the condition of the Scottish church, and the increasing complacency of its clergy. Witherspoon, a noted clergyman, would emigrate to America in 1768 to become president of the College of New Jersey (now Princeton), and was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. A London edition also appeared in 1765. OCLC locates only five copies of this Glasgow edition.

OCLC 28885512.

\$850.

Thoughts of a Famous Troublemaker

87. Workman, James: POLITICAL ESSAYS RELATIVE TO THE WAR OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION; viz. AN ARGUMENT, AGAINST CONTINUING THE WAR, FOR THE SUBVERSION OF THE REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE...AND, A MEMORIAL, PROPOSING A PLAN, FOR THE CONQUEST AND EMANCIPATION OF SPANISH AMERICA, BY MEANS OF WHICH WOULD PROMOTE THE TRANQUILITY OF IRELAND. Alexandria. 1801. 174pp. 12mo. Contemporary calf, gilt morocco label. Binding rubbed and worn, especially at spine ends; early repair to hinges. Ink stamp of New-York Historical Society on titlepage. Lightly tanned, but overall internally very good. In a half morocco and cloth box.

This copy bears an ink inscription on the titlepage ("from the author"), with the signature of the recipient, John Pintard, dated 1802, beside it. Pintard in turn presented this volume to the New-York Historical Society in 1807, as noted by his inscription to that effect on the front fly leaf. Pintard was a powerful New York financier,

and a founder of the New York Stock Exchange, the New-York Historical Society, and the Tammany Society. As a result of his Tammany connection, he was surely a friend and associate of Aaron Burr, who was intimately connected with James Workman and the goals espoused in this volume.

An early document, predating the plans of Aaron Burr (with which Workman was later implicated), proposing an attack on Florida, Louisiana, and other Spanish possessions in the Americas. Workman, a British lawyer of the Middle Temple, emigrated to the United States in 1801 and had this volume published shortly thereafter. The first two essays, on British policy toward Napoleon's France, had already appeared in England. The third part, on the plan to liberate Spanish America, appears here for the first time. Workman argues that the British should take the opportunity posed by the Napoleonic wars to attack and liberate "Spanish America," by which he means not only all of South America, but Florida and Louisiana as well. In order to achieve this goal Workman proposes using Irishmen to do the fighting, along with regular troops and volunteers. He lays out specific plans for such an undertaking, discussing logistics, manpower, and more. Workman had this volume published in Alexandria, Virginia in November 1801 and sent Jefferson a copy that same month. Why he thought an American president, especially of Jefferson's sentiments, would be interested in helping the British conquer territory in the Americas, is curious indeed.

Workman's goal of an attack on Louisiana and Spanish America is a dream that died hard, for just a few years after publication of this volume he became involved in the so-called "Burr conspiracies." After a stint as a newspaper editor in Charleston, Workman went to New Orleans, where he was appointed a judge of Orleans Parish. In that capacity he worked to frustrate the local authorities in political and legal matters. He took a leading role in forming the "Mexican Association of New Orleans," whose avowed purpose was to foment an invasion of Mexico and set up an independent territory. Aaron Burr joined forces with Workman when he arrived in New Orleans, the two men sharing the same goals. Those goals had, in fact, been stated as early as 1801 in Workman's POLITICAL ESSAYS....

This copy is the only one to appear at auction since the Streeter sale. Rare, and quite interesting.
STREETER SALE 1676. SABIN 105483. SHAW & SHOEMAKER 1690. SOWERBY 3272. \$6000.