OCCASIONAL LIST 21

ONE OF 200 COPIES OF ONE OF THE FIRST PRINTINGS IN LIBERIA.

1. The First Bassa Spelling Book, 1. FIRST EDITION, 22 pp[23-24 blank], 8vo, sewn as issued (some light dust soiling), uncut, [Cape Palmas, 1837] £1800

Annotated on the title-page, “By the Liberian Mission-1837”

“1837, In Liberia, a Mission Press began to print at Fair Hope, Cape Palmas” Colin Clare, A Chronology of Printing, 1969

“The principal objects of Mr. Crocker this past year, have been to extend his acquaintance with the Bassa language, and reduce it to writing, and at the same time to provide in various respects for the education of Bassa youth. In prosecuting the former he has been compelled, to rely chiefly on oral intercourse with the natives, having no assistance from books, and but little from a teacher or interpreter. More recently an assistant has been procured, who has been conversant with the natives from his youth, and is qualified to render them essential service.
With a view to writing the language, Mr. Crocker constructed, at an early period of the mission, a syllabic alphabet, and compiled, in accordance with it, a vocabulary of Bassa words and phrases…. and has added to the vocabulary, a Bassa spellingbook. An edition of 200 copies was to be printed before the close of December, for the use of mission schools” The Baptist Missionary Magazine, Volumes 17-18, page 133.

**FIRST SEPARATELY ISSUED CHARTS AND PLATES IN FULL FOLIO SIZE, 1805.**

2. [Colnett (Capt. James), *A Voyage to the South Atlantic and Round Cape Horn into the Pacific Ocean*], 5 charts, 1 double-page profile headland views and 1 plate showing a Spermaceti Whale, folio, preserved in a cloth folder, 1798 **£15,000**

Arron Arrowsmith produced the plates and maps for Colnett’s book, all showing a date of 1st January, 1798, Although the same date appears on subsequent editions, evidence now shows that they were produced over a period of twenty years

The charts we are offering are a second issue, all published separately by Arrowsmith from 1805, for the first time all show Arrowsmith’s address now being shown as 24 Raithbone Place, instead of Charles Street, Soho.

Colnett’s account of his voyage, and Arrowsmith’s accompanying charts, were instrumental in opening up the South Pacific sperm whale fishing industry. Initially a fur trader, Colnett (1755-1806) went to sea in 1770 as an able seaman aboard the Hazard, later he joined the Scorpion where he served with Lieutenant James Cook. In December of 1771 he was with Cook on the Resolution, where he served as midshipman throughout Cook’s second voyage. During the voyage Colnett was the first person to sight New Caledonia, and so Cook named its headland Cape Colnett.


7. **(Capt. James Colnett )Physeter, or Spermaceti Whale**, Drawn by Scale From One Killed on the Coast of Mexico, August 1793, and Hoisted in on Deck, London, Published January 1st 1798 by A. Arrowsmith, No. 24 Raithbone Place. Dimensions 64 x 43:5. cms.
Commissioner of the district, Mr. G. F. Cockburn, gave Capt. Dixon, a commission to take photographs of the temples and rock caves at Orissa, for the Indian Government.

Dixon with the difficulties of taking photographs in India, with no tuition or books to consult, assembled and constructed his own cameras, to undertake this assignment. After completing his selection of photographs each plate was carefully developed from his negatives then mounted, the entire work was undertaken by himself. The photographs were then ready for his subscribers.

23 photographs are described and listed with full descriptions of the places they were taken at, Some include the following temples, The Great Temple at Bobeneswar, The Singh Durwazah, The Boatal Temple, Mookteswar Temple, Pursuram Temple, etc(A full list can be sent)At the Bengal Photographic Society meeting of 24 March 1859, Dixon showed ‘A remarkably fine series of views, size 12 x 15, of temples and caves in Orissa. This interesting and valuable collection was much admired. The negatives had been taken on collodion, with a Rosse’s lens. It was mentioned that Capt. Dixon intends to publish the collection.
4. Franklin's Expeditions: Fauna Boreali-Americana; or the Zoology of the Northern Parts of British America: Containing Descriptions of the Objects of Natural History Collected on the Late Northern Land Expeditions, Under the Command of Captain Sir John Franklin, R.N. by John Richardson, M.D. Surgeon and Naturalist to the Expeditions, assisted by W. Swainson and Rev. W. Kirby, FIRST EDITION, 110 coloured and plain plates, 4 vols, 4to, contemporary calf bound by J. Mackenzie, re-backed with the original spines laid down(some foxing and browning) London and Norwich, 1829-1837

£25,000


A scarce work, three printers and publishers were used and eight years elapsed before the four volumes were finally completed.

Vol. 2 The Fish by J. Richardson, 24 engraved plates, including 14 finely coloured plates, published by John Murray. London, 1831
Vol. 4. The Insects by Rev. W. Kirby, 8 plates, illustrating 66 species, published by Josiah Fletcher, Norwich, 1837

Dr. John Richardson accompanied both Franklin's Expeditions as Surgeon and Naturalist, and collected the objects of Natural History which are described and illustrated in the four volumes of the Fauna Boreali-Americana. He states in the Introduction to Part 1, that he neither the pleasure nor ability to do justice to the different departments of this work, so he gladly availed himself of the assistance of W. Swainson, the able illustrator and Rev. W. Kirby.

The Specimens described were nearly all collected in the country north of the Great Canadian Lakes and in the widely extended territory wherein were found the scattered trading posts of the Hudson Bay Company

Franklin's First Expedition, 1819-22, started overland from York factory, Hudson Bay, to explore the Northern Coast of America from the mouth of the Copper Mine River to the eastern extremity of the Continent, going by way of Lake Winnipeg, the river Saskatchewan, Cumberland House, Fort Chippewyan, Slave Lake and the Upper Part of the Copper Mine River. He wintered at Fort Enterprise, and in June a fresh start was made along the Copper Mine River to its mouth and the Polar Sea navigating a distance of 550 mile. The party journeyed back across the Barren Ground eventually again reaching Fort Enterprise after suffering extreme hardship.
The Second Expedition, 1825-27, started overland from New York to Fort William in Canada, thence to Lake Winnipeg and Saskatchewan River to Cumberland House and Fort Chipewyan and Mackenzie River which they descended to the Arctic Ocean. After exploring Westward as far as Point Anxiety, the Expedition retraced its journey to Fort Franklin, which was reached after an absence of three months and after traversing upwards of 2000 miles, 600 of which were through parts previously undiscovered.
5. **Forrest (Captain T.) A Voyage from Calcutta to the Mergui Archipelago, Lying on the East Side of the Bay of Bengal...also an Account of the Islands Jan Sylan, Pulo Pinang, and the Port of Queda; the Present State of Atcheen; and Directions for Sailing thence to Fort Marlbro' down the South-West Coast of Sumatra, to which are added an Account of the Island Celebes; a Treatise on the Monsoons in India; a Proposal for making Ships and Vessels more convenient for the Accommodation of Passengers; and Thoughts on a new Mode of Preserving Ship Provisions; Also, an Idea of making a Map of the World on a large scale, FIRST EDITION, engraved portrait, folding view of St. Helena, map of the Mergui Archipelago and 17 maps, plans and plates, 4to, contemporary tree calf(front joint expertly repaired),red letter-piece, London, 1792 £7500

Cordier, Indosinica, 145.

Lord Viscount Courtenay, gilt coat of arms on upper cover, from the library of the Earl of Devon, Powderham Castle.

The author was senior Captain of the East India Company Marine at Fort Marlborough. 'The advantages of navigation and opportunities for a further extension of trade which a footing in the Mergui Archipelago appeared to offer were considerable. As Captain Forrest's first report had shown, this long chain of islands constituted an effective screen to the South-West Monsoon, while similar shelter was offered by the coast of Siam. A harbour there would provide refreshment for European ships and give them freedom of movement at all seasons, thus remedying the serious deficiency in that respect of the Coromandel Coast of India. On the commercial side the establishment of a free port in the Archipelago would draw to it trade of Burma and Siam, particularly the sale of teak in Rangoon and Pegu and the northern Malay States...' Harlow, The Founding of the Second Empire'

£10,000

Howes. H256, Sabin. 30617.

VERY SCARCE: NO COPY LISTED ON COPAC, OCLC RECORDS 5 COMPLETE COPIES.

One of the very scarce early Pacific Railroad transcontinental guides, The lines shown consists of three large strip-style route maps are: "Travelers own map of the Central Pacific Rail Road of California from the Pacific Ocean to the Great Salt Lake" 204 x 10:5 cm. "The Travelers map Union Pacific Rail Road from The Missouri River to the Great Salt Lake"; 204 x 10:5 cm. and "Travelers own map of the Chicago, Burlington and Missouri River Line from Chicago to Omaha". 204 x 10:5 cm. “Lith. By Chas. Schober; 108 & 110 Randolph St. Chicago, Ill.

A most interesting and historically valuable of one of the earliest overland railroad guides. The extremely important folding maps show in addition to all towns and settlements, all stage coach connections, mines, canyons, deserts, springs, prairies, bluffs, grazing country, forts, animal ranges, altitudes, etc.

Small advertisement label pasted on the inside of the front cover “Stereoscopes & Views, Albums, Plain and Coloured Photographs, etc. Wholesaler and Retail. Lovejoy & Foster, Successors to E. Lovejoy, 87 Clarke St. Chicago. Fine Opera Glasses for Sale or Rent.”

Lovejoy & Foster are mentioned on page 6 of the text, The City of Chicago, “Stereoscopic and albums views from this point, and also from all there points along the route can be found among the extensive assortment kept by E. Lovejoy, 87 Clark Street, opposite the Court House.
An early traveller on the railway has pencil some annotations on the maps between March and April 1871, briefly gives stops for breakfast, dinner and supper at Alta.

“there has been a few vacant spaces for such photographs as the tourist may wish especially to add and to preserve with this collection. Time Tables of the railroad are not given, but tourist will find it advantageous to cut them from daily papers in the places he travels through...Fold them after the manner of the maps, and paste them lightly at the lower edge, on some blank leaf.

Explanation of the Maps.-The top space gives the railroad, or division; the space under it gives the total number of miles from terminus of the railroad; the central space contains the line of Rail-roads, with stations and places, marked with a circle...towns and cites are marked according to their general plan, and the population is given. Places of interest to the sight-seeing tourist are marked thus +; eating stations, with a star.”

Preface.

List of Plates. dimensions of all illustration measure 16 x 9:5 cms.
1. Donner Lake, and Railroad Around Western Summit-Sierra Nevada, MTS, Photo by Alfred A Hart: Chromo-Lithos by Chas. Shober, Chicago.
2. Yosemite Falls, Yosemite Valley-Sierra Nevada, MTS, Photo by Alfred A Hart: Chromo-Lithos by Chas. Shober, Chicago.
5. Pulrit Rock, Entrance to Echo Canyon from Webber River-Wahsatch, MTS, Photo by Alfred A Hart: Chromo-Lithos by Chas. Shober, Chicago.
10. Residence of Brigham Young, Salt Lake City-Utah, Photo by Alfred A Hart: Chromo-Lithos by Chas. Shober, Chicago.
11. Bridal Veil Fall, Yosemite Valley-Sierra Nevada, MTS, Photo by Alfred A Hart; Chromo-Lithos by Chas. Shober, Chicago.
12. Donner Lake, From Railroad Around Wester Summit-Sierra Nevada, MTS, Photo by Alfred A Hart; Chromo-Lithos by Chas. Shober, Chicago.
Photographer Alfred A. Hart (1816-1908) was born in Norwich, Connecticut, on March 28, 1816. In the late 1830s, he studied art in New York City, and later worked in Connecticut and along the East Coast as a portrait painter and panoramic artist. In 1857, Hart made an initial foray into photography in a partnership with Henry H. Bartlett in Hartford, Connecticut. Hart and his family moved to Cleveland, Ohio, in the early 1860s, and by 1863, Hart had begun operating as a traveling photographer in various California mining towns.

In 1864, Hart first began photographing the construction of the western half of the transcontinental railroad, Hart subsequently acted as the official photographer for the railroad making a number of trips to document its progress in California, Nevada, and Utah.

During the late 1860s, he published stereographs of the construction with his Sacramento imprint. When Hart left the company in 1870, he returned to painting, working as an artist in both New York City and San Francisco. Hart died on March 5, 1908 in Alameda, California.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company (CPRR), led by president Leland Stanford and vice president Collis P. Huntington, was incorporated in Sacramento, California, on June 28, 1861. The Pacific Railroad Act, signed by President Abraham Lincoln on July 1, 1862, authorised the CPRR to build a railroad and telegraph line east from Sacramento and the Union Pacific Railroad Company to build west from Omaha, Nebraska. On January 8, 1863, the CPRR held the ceremonial groundbreaking in Sacramento, and the first track was laid in October 1863. Construction progressed eastward for the next six years, with track completed to Auburn, California, in May 1865; Cisco, California, in late 1866; and Reno, Nevada, in June 1868. On May 10, 1869, the eastern and western lines met at Promontory Summit, Utah, with the ceremonial final "golden spike" driven by Stanford.
A valuable and accurate work on the early history of America. It embraces the period from the first discovery of America and as Herrera was a practised writer, and from his official position as historiographer to the Indies, had access to every source of information known in his time.

Herrera was official historian to Philip II, III and IV, and had free access to many documentary sources which have since been lost or destroyed. His work is of the greatest important for the history of the conquest, colonization and progress of the Spaniards in America, 1492-1554.
An important source on an early account of Prince of Wales Island (Penang) by Sir George Leith, who was nominated Lieutenant Governor of the island and its dependencies in February 1800, and took charge of the Government on April 20 the following Year.

In February 1800 he was appointed Governor of Prince of Wales’ Island and invested with the whole civil and military authority and on 20 April he arrived and took charge of the government. The Governor-general in council had selected him for the office of lieutenant-governor from his personal knowledge of Sir George's integrity, prudence and firmness and by his lordship's conviction that the services of Sir George Leith would be eminently useful in securing to the company all advantages to be derived from the important settlements (on Prince of Wales' Island). That year Sir George negotiated a further treaty with the Sultan for the cession of a strip of mainland Kedah which was then renamed Province Wellesley after Richard Wellesley, 1st Marquess Wellesley, the Governor-General of India. He continued to govern till 1803 when he was succeeded by Sir Robert Townsend Farquhar. The Prince of Wales' Island, together with Province Wellesley now formed the Settlement of Penang (the island having been locally known as Pulau Pinang, where in the Malay language "pulau" means "island" and "pinang" is the name of a variety of local palm tree).

The Prince of Wales Island was formally taken possession from the the Sultan of Kadah in August 1786 by Francis Light, who was representing the East India Company and he became the First Superintendent. The East India Company required a port within the Straights of Malacca to trade from and replenish ship supplies, also to have a trade route to China as the Dutch had a full monopoly of the area.

£28,000


Lisiansky, commanding the Neva, being the second ship participated in the first Russian circumnavigation of the globe under Krusenstern, during which links were opened with Japan. Lisiansky left the Krusenstern expedition and sailed aboard the Neva to crossed to Kodiak, and Sitka where he played an important role in Baranov's reoccupying the original Russian fort and settlement there naming it New Archangel, which had been overrun by Koloshes who massacre all the Russian.

After spending over a year at both Kodiak and Sitka he set sail for China, but hit a reef en route, leading to his discovery of the Hawaiian island which now bears his name. The portion of the narrative which Lisianski devotes to Hawaii is more extensive than that of Krusenstern, and his account of the Marquesas is also different.

The Neva arrived at Hawaii on the 8th June, and departed 20th June, 1804, Lisiansky's account is brief but includes visits to Kealakekua Bay, Waimea and Kauai.

The expedition visited Easter Island, the Washington Islands, Norfolk Sound, Alaska, Canton, etc.

Includes vocabularies of the languages of Nukahiva, Cadiack (Aleutian Islands), Sitka and Hawaii.

The coloured charts listed are St. Catherine, Washington Islands, Harbour of St. Paul, Island of Cadiack, Coast from Behring's Bay to Sea-Otter Bay, Harbour of New Archangel, Sitka or Norfolk Sound, Island of Lisiansky as well as a world map.
10. Markham (Clement R.) *The Navy List; or a Century of Arctic and Antarctic Officers, 1773-1873*, Together with a List of Officers of the 1875 Expedition, and their Services. FIRST EDITION, [iv], iii-iv, [ii], 62pp., [ii pp. adverts], folding map, 8vo, original dark blue cloth-backed printed boards, worn, (some slight soiling and staining), Griffith & Co, London, 1875 £1800

Rosove 1202; Spence 752

Lists all the officers who served in Arctic/Antarctic regions during the century of 1773-1873 with biographical notes with varying amounts of detail on each officer and notes on the ships involved.
11. Paterson (Lieut. W.) A Narrative of Four Journeys into the Country of the Hottentots, and Caffrarir, 1777-79, FIRST EDITION, corrected, folding map and 17 HAND COLOURED plates including 15 natural history specimens and 2 of Bushmen and Hottentots, contemporary russia,(slight cracking to front joint) London, 1790

FINE COPY

New Mendelssohn page 635.

The author journeyed as far as Namaquand on the West and the Great Fish River on the South-East.

Although the principal feature of the work is description of the botanical specimens collected respecting the natives and a few remarks on the Dutch colonists.
12. [Richardson (James)] Touarick Alphabet, with the Corresponding Arabic and English Letter, 8 pages and 2 leaves containing 5 illustrations of specimens of Touarick Characters and drawings of a Camel with man mounted and a Lioness and Cub, folio, sewn as issued, T. R Harrison, London (1847)

£1500

The alphabet together with a letter was sent by Richardson to John Bidwell of the Foreign Office to be published.

Author was an African traveller, and wrote Travels in the Great Desert of Sahara, 1845-46: Narrative of a Mission to Central Africa, 1850-51: Travels in Morocco: the last two works were published posthumously, he also wrote several pamphlets.
13. Robson (Joseph, Engineer) The British Mars, containing several schemes and Inventions, to be Practiced by Land or sea against the Enemies of Great-Britain, shewing more plainly, the great advantage Britain has over other Nations, by being Masters at sea, In Two Parts, : to which is added, an appendix, containing a scheme for manning the British navy, with less grievance to the subject : and a scheme to employ seamen : of a copper mine near Hudson's Bay and of discovering the North-West passage, or determine there is nosuch passage : with cautions and directions, FIRST EDITION, 11 folding plates of fortification (small corner of plate 10 expertly repaired but there is some slight loss to the engraved surface), title and 12 + 210 pages, 8vo, contemporary calf, spine ruled in gilt, red letter-piece(slight 1 inch. crack to upper hinge of joint) printed for the Author, London, 1763

£3500

Sabin 72260, NOT FOUND IN STATON AND TREMAINE.

Robson was surveyor to the Hudson Bay Company and published "An Account of Six Years Residence in Hudson Bay", In 1752.

He devotes seven pages to describe how to fortify dwellings houses so that women could defend them self from Indians, "designed for our Settlement in America". This has an interesting plate.

Also there is eight pages on trade etc, of Hudson Bay, quoting extensively from his book, there are two page on a copper mine near Hudson's Bay and a further 4 pages relating to the possibility of a North-West passage.

Pages 200-210 contain An Abstract of an Account of the Captivity of the Wife and Children of John Hanson". In 1725 the Hanson's farmhouse was ransacked by Indians, two of their children being killed. Mrs. Hanson with her four other children and maid servant being taken prisoners. She remained a captive for five months, being eventually redeemed by the French at Port Royal. The account of her sufferings was taken down by Samuel Bownas in 1741, but was apparently not printed until Robson included it in his work.
SHIPWRECK SALVAGING


£7500

Copac records 1 copy, OCLC records 2 copies

Also at the rear of the volume are 2 printed copies of instructions giving details of diving communication, in Spanish for divers and assistants being placed on land or manned in a boat to communicate with one another, with the aid of a rope or hoses taking place during a dive. Published in Tenerife, c.1880

Illustrated catalogue from Siebe, Gorman & Co. full detailed listing of everything that would be required for a full deep sea diver, listing on 11 pages the costs of their full manufactured diving apparatus, from air pumps, hoses, valves, helmets, boots, etc.

Founded by Augustus Siebe and his son in law Gorman, Siebe Gorman and Co. were a British company that developed diving and breathing equipment designed for commercial diving and marine salvage projects. The Augustus Siebe helmet gained a reputation for safety during its use on the wreck of the Royal George in 1840. The combination of safety and design features became the standard for helmet construction throughout the world, some of which were incorporated into the design of modern-day space suits.
Also mentioned is their new patent for a double action air pump for two divers solely adopted for the Royal Navy for use of the Royal Engineers on Torpedo Service, Submarine Mining, Harbours, Breakwater and Dock Building. Also their invention of a new speaking apparatus (telephone) so divers can talk to one another on the sea bed.

List the full recovery of sunken cargo vessels which were shipwrecked and the raising of the ships wrecked at sea.

Gives details of The Screw Steamer ‘Taranaki’, which was wrecked and sunk in Tory Channel, Queen Charlotte’s Sound, New Zealand, on the 19th August, 1865, salvage and lifting the craft from the sea bed. Total cost of the operation was close to £3000.

The recovery and raising of the vessel ‘Vladimir’, at the harbour of Sevastopol by Colonel Gowan.

The ship ‘Hamilla Mitchell’ was lost on the Leuconna Rock near Shanghai, in 1869, R. Ridyard and W. Penk, managed to dive and recover the whole cargo of 64 boxes of sunken treasures. On completing the salvage W. Penk, ascended to the top of the rock, on looking out to sea he viewed on the horizon a large fleet of white sails. He informed Capt. Lodge that there were at least several hundred piratical junks being ready to plunder their salvage. Haste was taken to return to Shanghai, and in the dead of night they landed safely with the treasure. The total sum of the treasure recovered was £40,000.

The ship ‘Cape Horn’ was wrecked on the coast of South America at Pichidanque Bay, Chile, a cargo of copper with a value of £50,000, which was attempted and to recover it.
In Feb. 1885, a Spanish Mail steamer named the ‘Alphonso XII, bound from Cadiz to Havana, sunk of the Point Gando, Grand Canary. she had on board treasure to the value of £100,000. The salvage of the Spanish Gold coins from the wreck was successful with full satisfaction.

Chapters include the following industries SPONGE, PEARL, CORAL AND AMBER FISHERIES.

Sponge Fisheries in the Mediterranean waters there were employed 300 sets of divers with breathing apparatus, also fisheries in the Bahamas, Bermuda and Australia.

Pearl Fisheries: Principally on the coasts of Ceylon, West Australia, Fiji, Malacca, West Indies, Torres Straits and the west coast of Australia.

The shells are classified in two qualities, the best and most valuable being named “Chicken Shell”. Most of the shell is sent to Sydney, wherein is purchased by merchants and sold to the European market for manufacture.

Also harvested from Torres Straits, shells have been conveyed to England, for manufacture. Most of the Fisheries establishments in Torres Straits are owned by capitalists from Sydney. Pearl Oysters are also now being farmed in great quantities from beds in Perth.
15. Webber (John). Views in the South Seas, from Drawings by the Late James [sic] Webber, Draftsman on Board the Resolution, Captain James Cooke [sic], from the Year 1776 to 1780. With Letter-Press, Descriptive of the Various Scenery, &c. These Plates Form a New Series, and Are of the Same Size as those Engraved for Captain Cooke’s [sic] Last Voyage. The Drawings Are in the Possession of the Board of Admiralty. FIRST EDITION, 16 Contemporary Hand-Coloured Aquatint plates, TEXT, 8 leaves, [1]-2 pp., 2 leaves, [1]-2 pp., 4 leaves title & 15 leaves of letterpress text, folio, contemporary three-quarter navy blue calf, marbled boards, spine decorated and lettered in gilt(some very slight marginal surface soiling, paper sides worn, small repair to the top and base of spine). size of the folio measures 55 X 44 cms. Preserved in a red cloth clamshell case with gilt-lettered black morocco spine label, London: Boydell and Co., & W. Bulmer and Co., 1808.

£32,500

First edition of these magnificent series of the only contemporary colour plate book by the official artist on Cook’s Third Voyage.

Plates depict Natives, in locales, including Tahiti, Kamchatka, New Zealand, Macao, Tonga, and off the coast of Alaska.

Overall the aquatints are fine and fresh. This is an excellent, unrestored copy with beautiful full colouring, contains all the original tissues.

Webber originally produced these views as individual softground etchings between 1788 and 1792 in separate issue format. After his death in 1793 its seems that the publisher John Boydell took over the series and continued to sell the views. In 1808 all 16 plates were aquatinted and issued together as a book edited by James Burney. The actual publication date remains unclear, for although the title-page is dated 1808 and plate imprints 1809, watermarks dated between 1818 and 1820 are usual and the present copy has these examples.

Webber’s art and technique have been much discussed and generally admired. The sixteen aquatints, after Webber’s drawings, by the artist himself, form one of the finest visual statements of the South Seas. This collection of magnificent coloured views by the official artist on board the third voyage is certainly the most striking publication resulting from Cook’s expeditions.
PLATES DEPICT THE FOLLOWING
Frontispiece Plate II, Boats of the Friendly Islands.
Plate I: View in Queen Charlotte’s Sound, New Zealand.
Plate III: A Sailing Canoe of Otaheite.
Plate IV: The Plantain Tree in the Island of Cracatoa.
Plate V: A View in Oheitepeha Bay, in the Island of Otaheite.
Plate VI: Waheiadooa, Chief of Oheitepeha, Lying in State.
Plate VII: View of Harbour of Taloo, in the Island of Eimeo.
Plate VIII: A Toopapao of a Chief, with a Priest Making His Offering to the Morai, in Huoheine.
Plate IX: The Resolution Beating Through the Ice, with the Discovery in the Most Eminent Danger in the Distance. This view is off the coast of Alaska.
Plate X: The Narta, or Sledge for Burdens in Kamtchatka
Plate XI: Balagans or Summer Habitations with the Method of Drying Fish at St. Peter & Paul Kamtschatka.
Plate XII: View in Macao, Including the Residence of Camoens, When He Wrote His Lusiad.
Plate XIII: View in Macao.
Plate XIV: A View in the Island of Pulo Condore.
Plate XV: View in the Island of Cracatoa.
Plate XVI: The Fan Palm, in the Island of Cracatoa.
Natives of the North side the River Mzime, in their War-Dres.

Published 1808 1st. ser. by J. Lackdale, Piccadilly.
ACCOUNT OF THE ANCIENT SAN-HUNTER GATHERER BUSHMAN

16. White (William.) *Journal of a Voyage performed in the Lion Extra Indiaman, from Madras to Columbo, and Da Lagoa Bay, on the Eastern Coast of Africa* (where the ship was condemned) in the year 1798. With some Account of the Manners and Customs of the Inhabitants of da Lagoa Bay, and a Vocabulary of the Language. by William White, Esq., Captain in the 73rd Highland Regiment of Foot, FIRST EDITION, 2 engraved plates of the natives, 4to, pp. 4, 70, lacks 18 pages of subscribers' list and advertisement leaf, uncut, old style half calf (some leaves and plates oxidised), London, 1800 £2500

Mendelssohn p. 607.

A very scarce book. "My sole reason for laying the following pages before the Public is, not vanity, but a sincere wish of giving some information to my country, respecting a part of Africa, not much known, though often frequented by both British and American Whalers."

White left Madras on Feb. 26 1798. He describes the Lion as being a "rotten old patched up Dutch Indiaman." Had she sailed direct to her destination she would probably have made the voyage safely but she was detained at Ceylon for six weeks. In the middle of June she ran into heavy seas and everything started coming loose, masts snapped and went overboard, planking opened up, and cargo jettisoned, etc. Finally, on June 23, land was sighted off Delagoa Bay, and six whalers, three English and three American, all of whom spared no pain in helping to tow the Lion to a place of safety in the harbour. As there were no authorities there the various captains formally condemned the vessel. White succeeded in obtaining a passage to the Cape, leaving on July 18th, and he arrived in Table Bay on August 22nd.

White gives an account of the country and of the natives who derived from the first tribes to settle in the region known as the ancient San hunter-gatherer Bushmen "The inhabitants of Delagoa are of a bright black colour, but not numerous, as I do not recollect ever seeing more than one hundred or a hundred and fifty at one time. They in general are tall, stout, strong, and well made race, they go about nearly naked, and the women only use a small narrow piece of cloth, with two pieces of leather hanging down behind, ornamented with beads and coloured or tanned with red earth. The men have mostly deer horn, which they use as a call or whistle, suspended by string about their necks. They dress their hair in different modes, shaving tall the hair off but leave a large tuft in the middle of the crown. All are tattooed some down the middle of the forehead, temples and bodies, particularly the on the chest, etc."
The whaling industry in the Bay is described. The whales usually visited the Bay from June to September when their calves were sufficiently strong to accompany them to sea. The last six pages relate to the local language of the natives. He believed Delagoa Bay to be part of the Cape dependencies and hoped that Britain would retain that harbour.