

1. [Allen (George)] **An Appeal to the People of Massachusetts on the Texas Question**, FIRST EDITION, 20 pp., 8vo, original printed wrappers, preserved in a cloth case, Boston, Charles C. Little and James Brown, 1844

£450

Sabin 95070; Streeter Texas 1469A. Not found in C.W. Raines, Bibliography of Texas.

A vehement argument against the annexation of Texas.

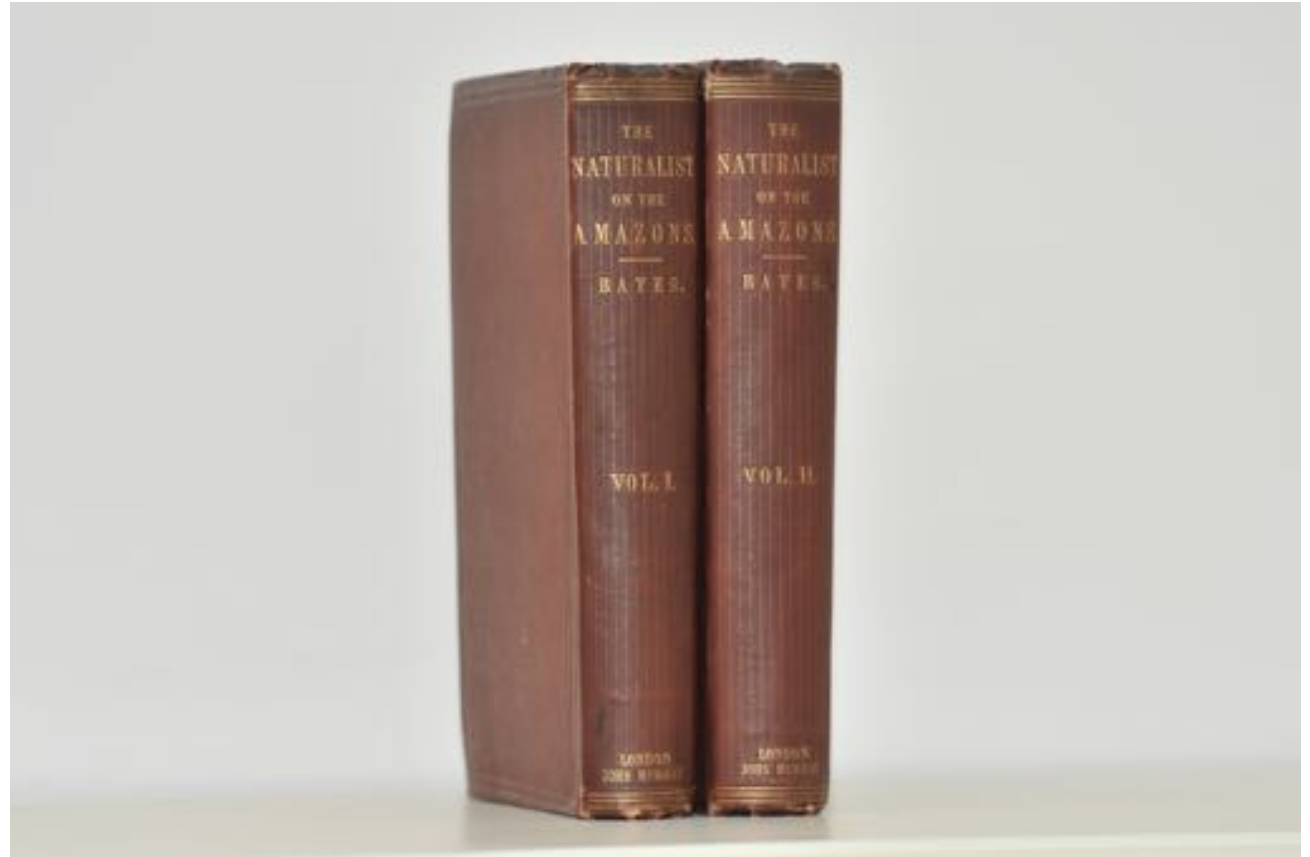
Appeals to the people to oppose the annexation, arguing that adding Texas to the Union will further entrench and empower the institution of slavery.

2. Bates (H.W.) The Naturalist on the River Amazons: A Record of Adventures, Habits of Animals, Sketches of Brazilian and Indian Life, and Aspects of Nature Under the Equator, During Eleven Years of Travels, FIRST EDITION, ix + 351pp.,32pp. publ. catalogue, vi + 423pp. map and 42 illustrations, 2 vols, sm. 8vo, original cloth, spines lettered in gilt, gilt motif on covers, London, 1863 **£2800**

Borba de Moraes p 91; Howgego, B14; Wood p.225; Sabin 3932a

The author during his eleven years travels, 1848-1859, collected nearly fifteen thousand different species of insects, birds, mammals, reptiles, fishes, etc. For the first two years Bates travelled in company with Alfred Russell Wallace.

"During the whole of his sojourn amid the Brazilian forests his speculations were approximating to the theory of natural selection, and upon the publication of the



Origin of Species he became a staunch and thoroughgoing adherent of the Darwinian

3. **Catalogue of an Exhibition of Water-Colours of Madeira**, by Miss Ella du Cane, 8 pages, sm., 8vo, original printed wrappers, The Fine Arts Society, London, 1910

£95

Ella Du Cane (1874-1943) was a British artist best known for her watercolours of landscapes and exotic lands.

Her sister Florence was born in 1869. Ella made watercolour paintings and Florence was a writer. After their father died in 1889 they decided that they would travel the world unchaperoned. They visited China, Japan, Egypt, the Canary Islands and Madeira.

In 1905 Du Cane was hired by the publishers A. and C. Black to provide illustrations for books. Building on her success, Du Cane arranged with Black to publish a book on Japanese gardens with text written by her sister, Florence, a book which published in 1908 as *The Flowers and Gardens of Japan*. The following year, the sisters' second book, *The Flowers and Gardens of Madeira* appeared.





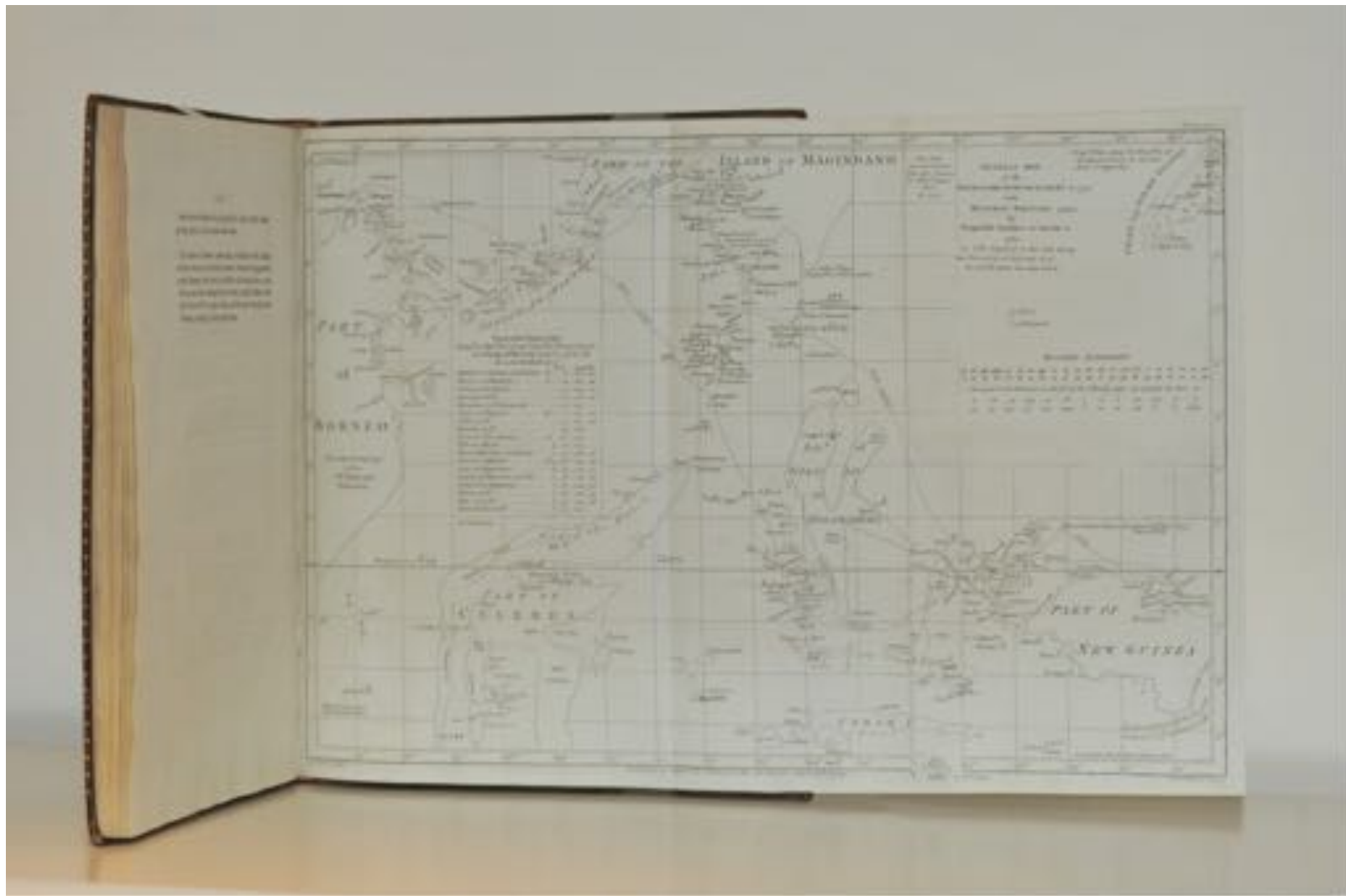
WRITTEN BY A EAST INDIA COMPANY MARINE..

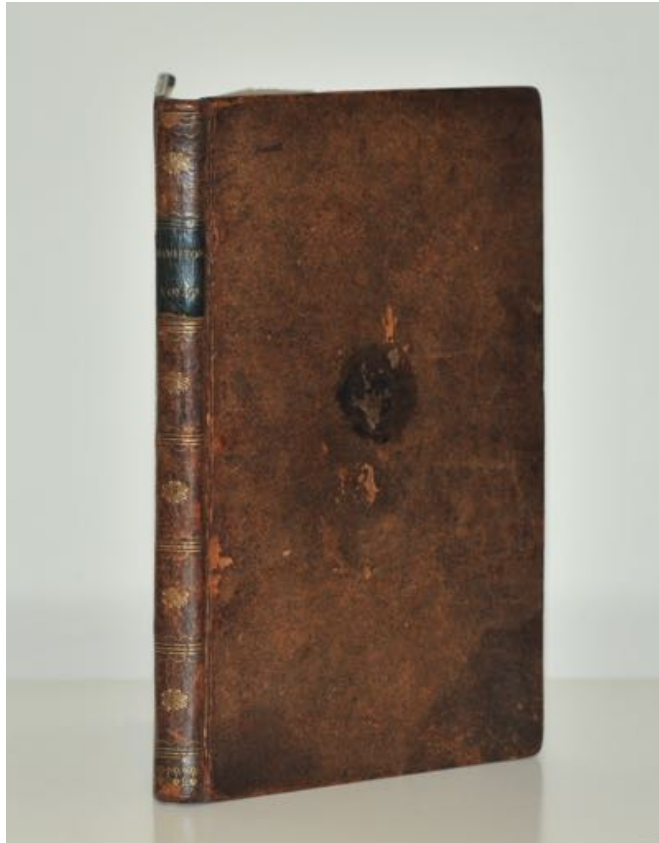
4. Forrest (Captain T.) *A Voyage from Calcutta to the Mergui Archipelago, Lying on the East Side of the Bay of Bengal...also an Account of the Islands Jan Sylan, Pulo Pinang, and the Port of Queda; the Present State of Atcheen; and Directions for Sailing thence to Fort Marlbro' down the South-West Coast 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. Helana, 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 Malborough. '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*'





5. Hamilton (George, Surgeon) A Voyage Round the World, in His Majesty's Frigate Pandora. Performed under the Direction of Captain Edwards In the Years 1790, 1791, and 1792. With the Discoveries made in the South-Seas; and the many Distresses experienced by the Crew from Shipwreck and Famine, in a Voyage of Eleven Hundred Miles in open Boats, between Endeavour Straits and the Island of Timor, **FIRST EDITION**, engraved portrait frontispiece, slight damp-stain to lower corner, contemporary calf, spine tooled in gilt, black letter piece, (covers slightly rubbed), Berwick: W. Phorson, 1793 **£9500**

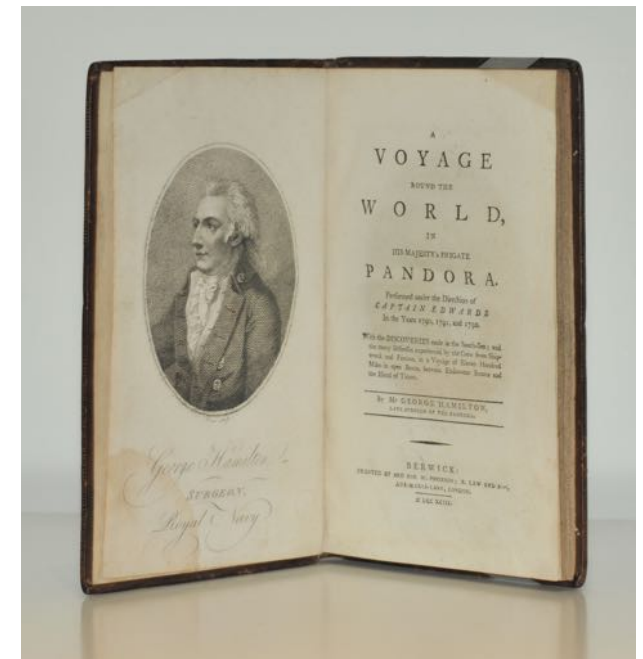
Ferguson 151; Hill 2, 766; Kroepelien, 507; Sabin, 30011.

An extremely scarce account of the ill-fated voyage of the Pandora sent by the Admiralty under Captain Edward to seek out and capture the Bounty mutineers. Written by the ship's surgeon, George Hamilton, an educated man and an entertaining writer, the book is one of the most fluently written and engaging voyage accounts of the period. The Pandora arrived in Tahiti in March 1791 to find that sixteen mutineers had remained on Tahiti when Christian sailed the Bounty away. Two of them had died by the time the Pandora arrived but the remaining mutineers surrendered or were captured and were placed in irons and locked in a cage on deck that was nicknamed "Pandora's Box".

On the return voyage Edwards endeavoured to find a passage through the still uncharted Great Barrier Reef off Australia's east coast

but, at what is now called Pandora's Entrance, the ship struck a reef and began to take water. Edwards ordered the prisoners brought out on deck a few at a time but no sooner had the first three been released than the Pandora began to sink and the two men sent to release the prisoners were washed overboard. The ship was sinking quickly but bosun's mate Moulter climbed onto the cage and released the remaining prisoners, all but one of whom got free. The crew and prisoners made it to Batavia in open boats, and from there they were returned to England.

Of the fourteen Bounty mutineers whom Edwards had arrested, ten survived the voyage and wreck. Once back in England they were tried for mutiny. Three of the mutineers were hanged; the other seven were either acquitted or pardoned.



6. Levant Company: The Case of the Governor and Company of Merchants of England, trading to the Levant Seas, FIRST EDITION, [1.]-4 pp.,folio, unbound, preserved in a cloth folder, no imprint [!1744] £750

Kress 4688.

The Levant Company's Merchants explained their proposals for enlarging and regulating the trade in cloth and silk with Turkey.

Until 1744, the company had required goods to be freighted in Company ships known as general ships, which went out rather sporadically and often in insufficient numbers. The Company attempted to regulate the trade through its by-laws, and the existence of a monopoly on the Ottoman trade came under increasing attack during the course of the eighteenth century.



7. Piementa (Nicolas) Lettera del P. Nicolo Pimenta, visitatore della Compagnia di Giesu nell'India Orientale, Al molto Reverendo P. Claudio Acquaviva della medesima Compagnia, preposito Generale, Preposit Generale Da Goa li 25 di Decembre, 1598, title vignette with Jesuit emblem, 166[1] pp., sm. 8vo, contemporary paper wrappers, rebaked with old paper,(slight worming to some marginal leaves at the rear, not affecting text, slight soiling) per l'hercde del quon, Pacifico Pontio & Gio. Battista Piccaglia, Milano, 1602 **£850**

ICCU records only 2 copies in Italian public libraries - Cemona & Montecassino. OCLC 64035267.

Early collection of reports from the Jesuit missions in India, Pegu (Burma), Malacca, Ethiopia, the annual Letter for 1598 from the missionary Father Pimenta (1546-1614), visitor of the Jesuits in East Indies, describing the progress of the missionaries there.

Includes copies of letters from Frs. Francesco Fernando, Simone de Sà, Francesco Rossi, Emmanuello Carvalio, and Emmanuello de Veiga.



PRESENTATION COPY.

8. Wallace (Alfred Frederick) *The Malay Archipelago*, the land of the Orang-Utan, and the Bird of Paradise; a Narrative of Travel with Studies of Man and Nature, 10th (and final) edition. xvi, 515 pp, maps (2 folding) and 51 woodcut illustrations, 8vo original publisher's green cloth, gilt motif on cover,(A few small nicks to the head of the spine. original black end-papers, light foxing to paper and text edges), London, 1902 £2800

Wallace's presentation inscription to half-title:
"W. H. C. Curtis, With the Author's kind regards, March 1903".

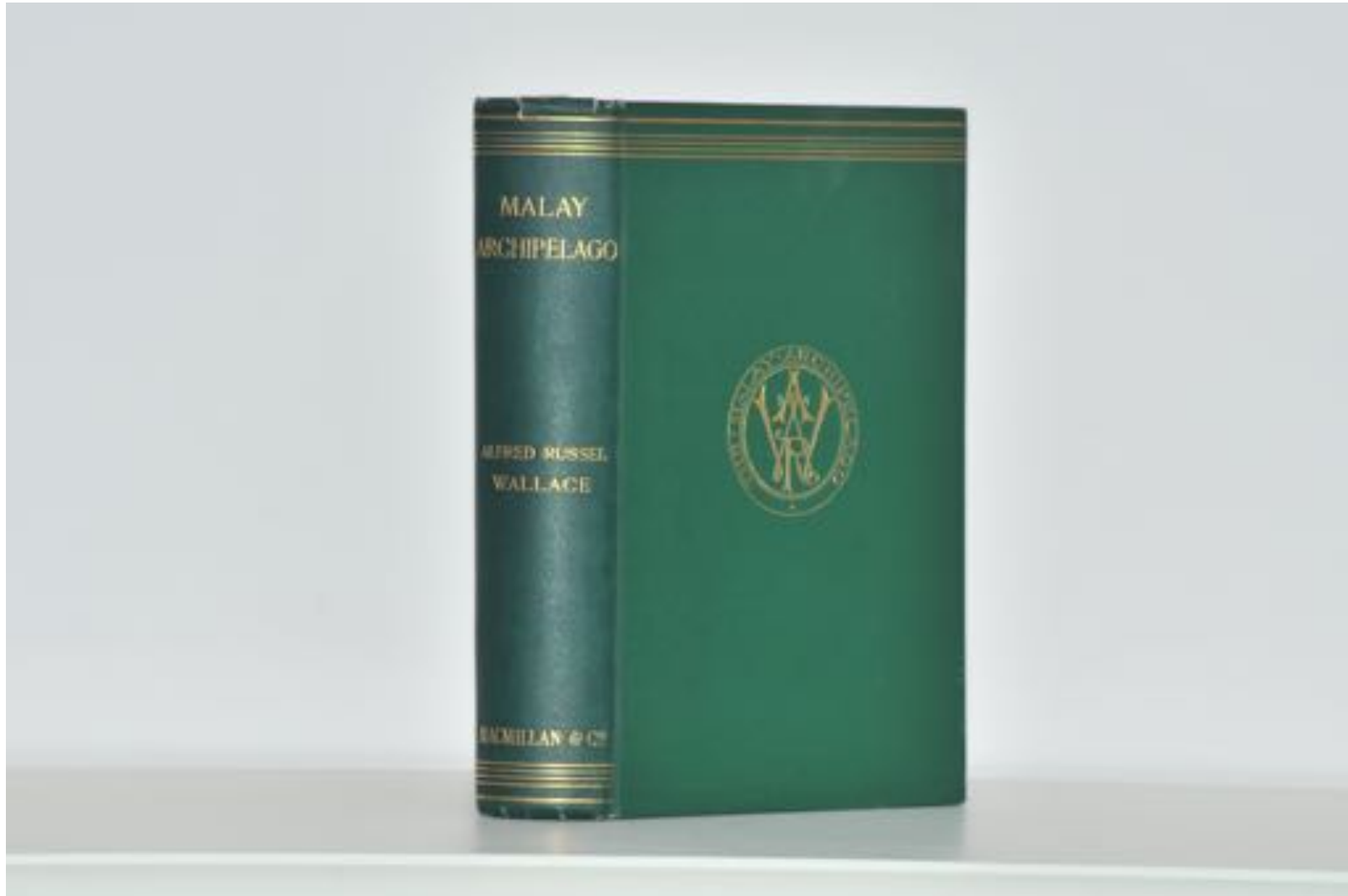
W.H.C Curtis was a builder based in Poole whom Wallace contracted to build 'Old Orchard' in Broadstone, Dorset, where he lived from 1902 until his death in 1913. Wallace's own plans for this house, containing pencil notes in Curtis's hand, are held by the National History Museum. Sadly the house itself is no longer standing.

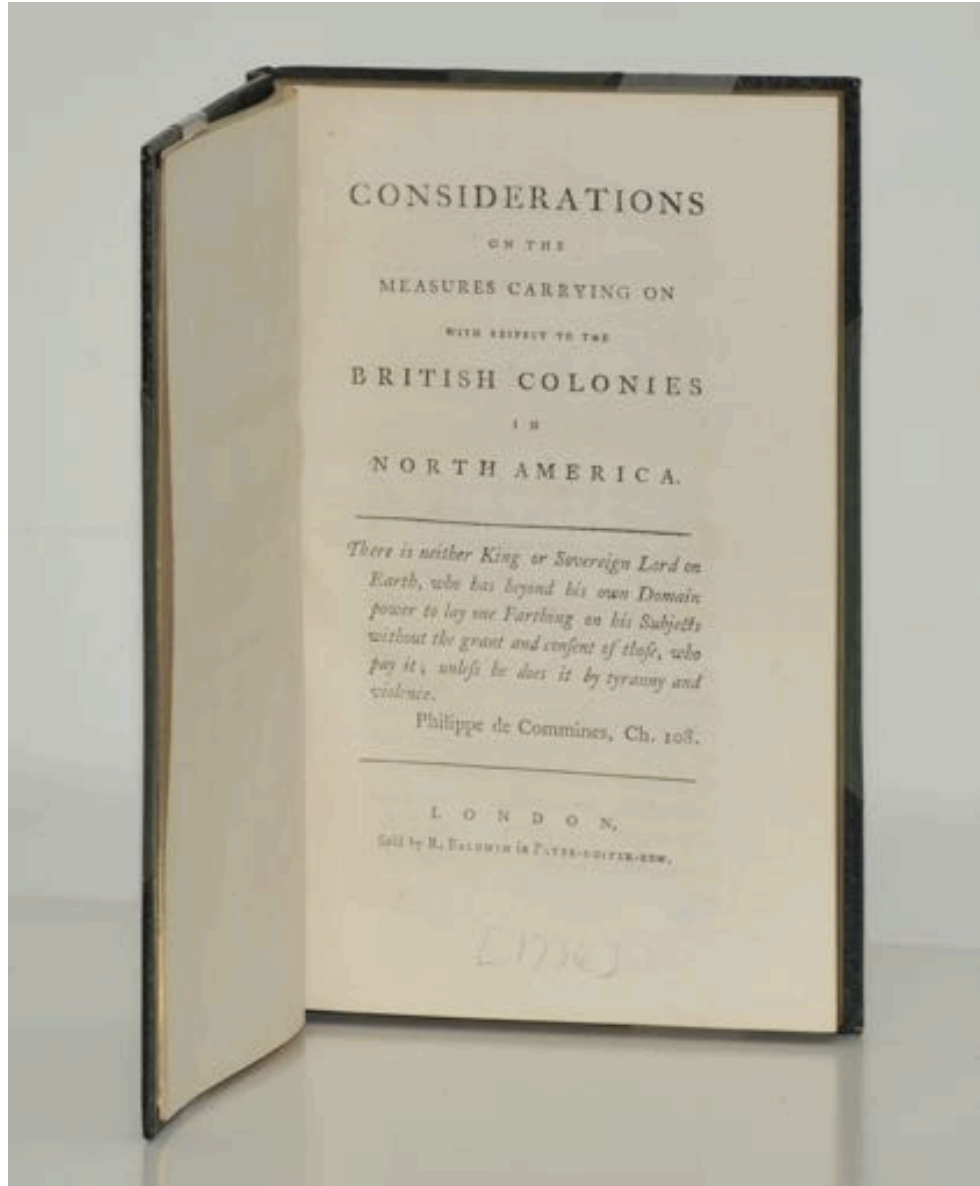
The Malay Archipelago - which is dedicated to Charles Darwin - chronicles Wallace's scientific exploration, during the eight-year period 1854 to 1862, of the southern portion of the Malay Archipelago including Malaysia, Singapore, the islands of Indonesia, then known as the Dutch East Indies, and the island of New Guinea.

The book described each island that he visited in turn, giving a detailed account of its physical and human geography, its volcanoes, and the variety of animals and plants that he found and collected. At the same time, he describes his experiences, the difficulties of travel, and the help he received from the different peoples that he met. The preface notes that he travelled over 14,000 miles and collected 125,660 natural history specimens, mostly of insects though also with thousands of molluscs, birds, mammals and reptiles.



The Malay Archipelago attracted many reviews, with interest from scientific, geographic, church and general periodicals. Reviewers noted and sometimes disagreed with various of his theories, especially the division of fauna and flora along what soon became known as the Wallace line, natural selection and uniformitarianism. Nearly all agreed that he had provided an interesting and comprehensive account of the geography, natural history, and peoples of the archipelago, which was little known to their readers at the time, and that he had collected an astonishing number of specimens. The book is much cited, and is Wallace's most successful title.

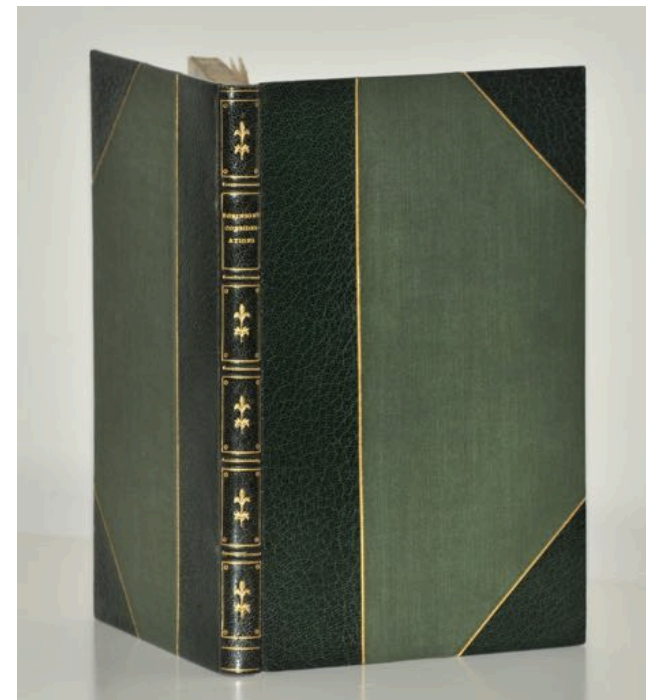




9. [Robinson, Matthew, Baron Rokeby] **Considerations on The Measures Carrying on with Respect to the British Colonies in North America**, FIRST EDITION, half title. [4],160pp, 20th century half green morocco, teg, London, 1774 £750

Sabin 72151, America Controversy 74-68a. ESTC T142060, Howes R372.

Robinson was very sympathetic to the cause of the American colonists, and his pamphlet was certainly popular with the most radical element in the colonies. "The author is one of the most candid and best informed of any of the late writers on the interests of Great Britain and her colonies" - MONTHLY REVIEW. "Strongly critical of Lord North's policy, and also of Franklin's conduct" - Howes. "aa."



An
ACCOUNT of the LOSS
of the
GROSVENOR INDIAMAN,

commanded by
Capt. John Coon,

On the 24th August, 1782 (allmost from the Portuguese Description of the Coast of America to have happened between 28th and 29th S.)

with

A Relation of the Events

which befel

That Survivour who have reached Europe,

viz.

Robert Price,

Thomas Lewis,

John Wainwright,

and

Benny Lamb,

Along the Paper given to the East India Company

by

ALEXANDER DALRYMPLE, Esq.

Published with the Approbation

of the

Court of Directors.

A NEW EDITION

LONDON, 1789.

Printed by J. BARNES, Printer, and J. DODDING, opposite
St. Dunstons Church, Fleet-Street.

SHIPWRECK OF THE INDIAMAN 'GROSVENOR'

10. Dalrymple (Alexander) An Account of the Loss of the Grosvenor Indiaman, Commanded by Capt. John Coxon on the 4th August 1782, (inferred from the Portuguese description of the coast of Africa to have happened between 28 and 29S, with a relation of the events which befel those survivors who have reached England viz. Robert Price, Thomas Lewis, John Warmington and Barney Larey. Being the report given in to the East-India Company by Alexander Dalrymple, Published with the approbation of the Court of Directors. Esq. NEW AND BEST EDITION, half title [i,] 58 pages, modern grey paper boards (small water stain to the lower corners and inner lower gutter) Published: Printed for J. Sewell and J. Debrett, London, 1785 **£2800**

This edition is a revised and expanded edition, it contains a further 12 extra pages than the first edition. see Andrew Cook: Bibliography of Alexander Dalrymple; No.100.

Mendelssohn (Sidney) South African Bibliography volume 1 page 650:

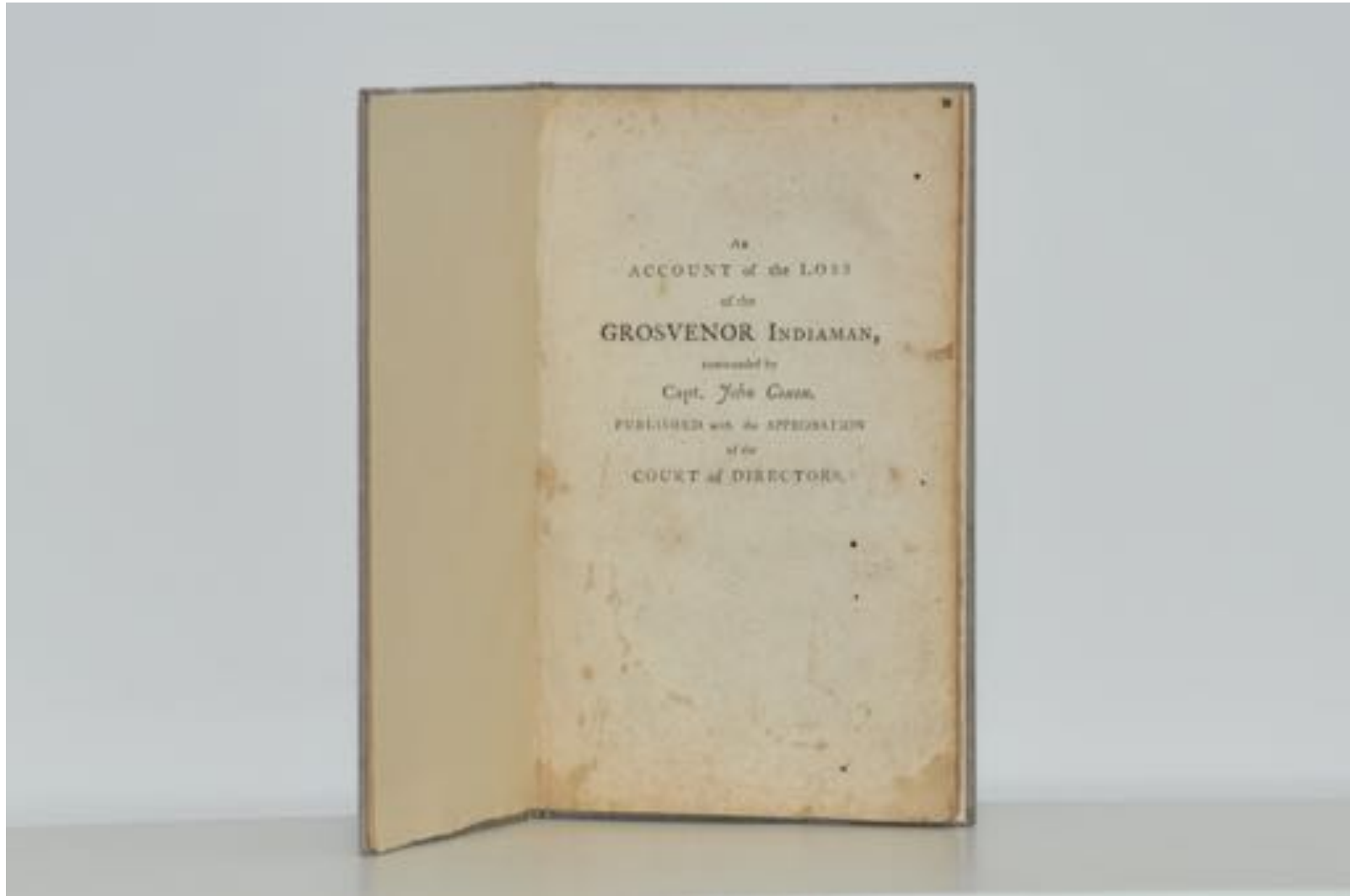
"The ill-fated vessel sailed from Trincomale on the 13th of June 1782, and struck on the coast of Kaffraria a few weeks after. The passengers agreed to accompany Captain Coxon in an attempt to reach the Dutch settlements in the Cape..., One by one, however, the doomed sufferers succumbed or were left behind, and when, after 117 days of fearful hardships, a remote Dutch farm was reached, only six men arrived out of a whole ship's company.

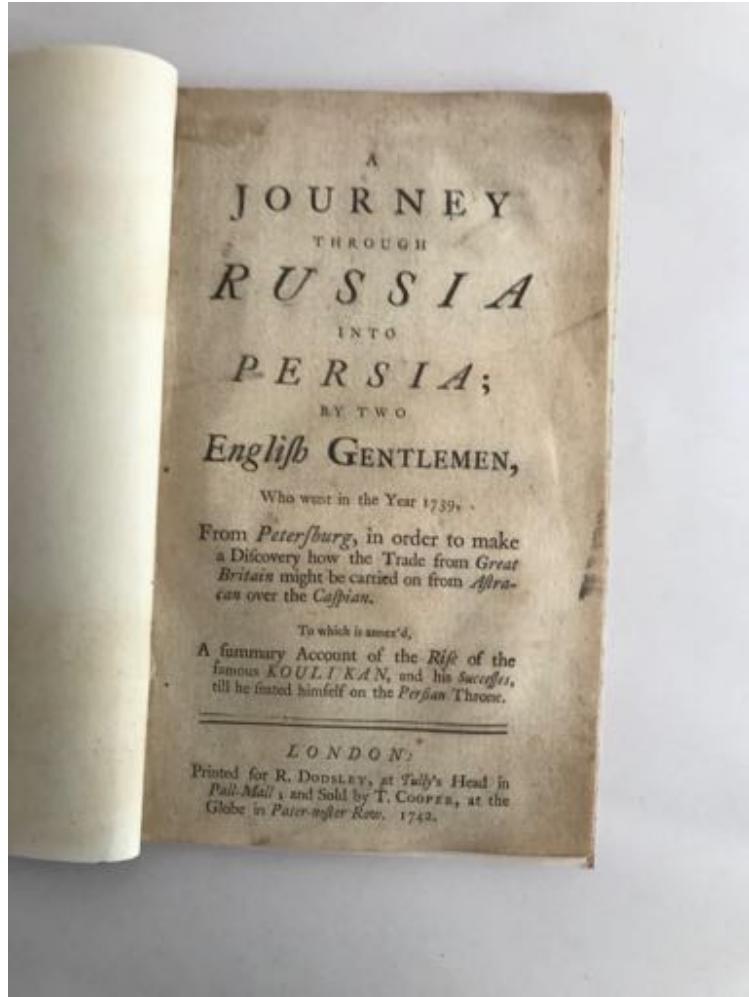
In fact, the inhospitable, cruelty and barbarity of the Kaffirs was very remarkable and contrary to their usual habits, but in explanation it is stated that "as there subsisted at this time an inveterate enmity between the Kaffirs and the Dutch colonists, who had treated them with unparalleled cruelty, this may account for the behaviour of the former to the shipwrecked English, who being of the same colour as the Dutch, partook of their resentment" Mendelssohn Vol. I.

Four of the rescued crew of the Grosvenor were examined in London by Mr. Dalrymple, at the request of the Chairman of the East India Company, Sir Henry Fletcher. Of the four, Price and Larey went in one party, Lewis in another, and Warmington in a third, but their accounts do not clash. There is a list of the Captain's party, numbering forty-five people, none of whom were ever heard of again, with the exception of two black maid servants; and another list containing the names of twenty individuals, in which part Price and Larey remained and a third, which included at the time Lewis and Warmington.

Five other men were fortunate enough to survive the hardships and perils of the journey: Evans, who remained at the Cape, and Hynes, De Larso, Feancon, and Hubberly, who went to Copenhagen. On the arrival of the survivors at Swellendam, an expedition was fitted out by order of the Governor and Council of the Cape, to go to the wreck in quest of more of the people who were saved." The party was under the command of Captain Miller (Hillegard Miller), and consisted of 30 or 40 waggon's and horses, with tents, and about 100 Europeans and 300 Hottentots,"

Evans and De Larso accompanied the party, but being opposed by the natives and the horses being exhausted they had to retire. They discovered some lascars and the two black maids; but Price stated that in the course of their journey they saw several dead bodies. According to Theal, the black maids and the lascars asserted that, " to the best of their belief, all the other shipwrecked people had either been killed by the Kaffirs or had perished of want and fatigue."





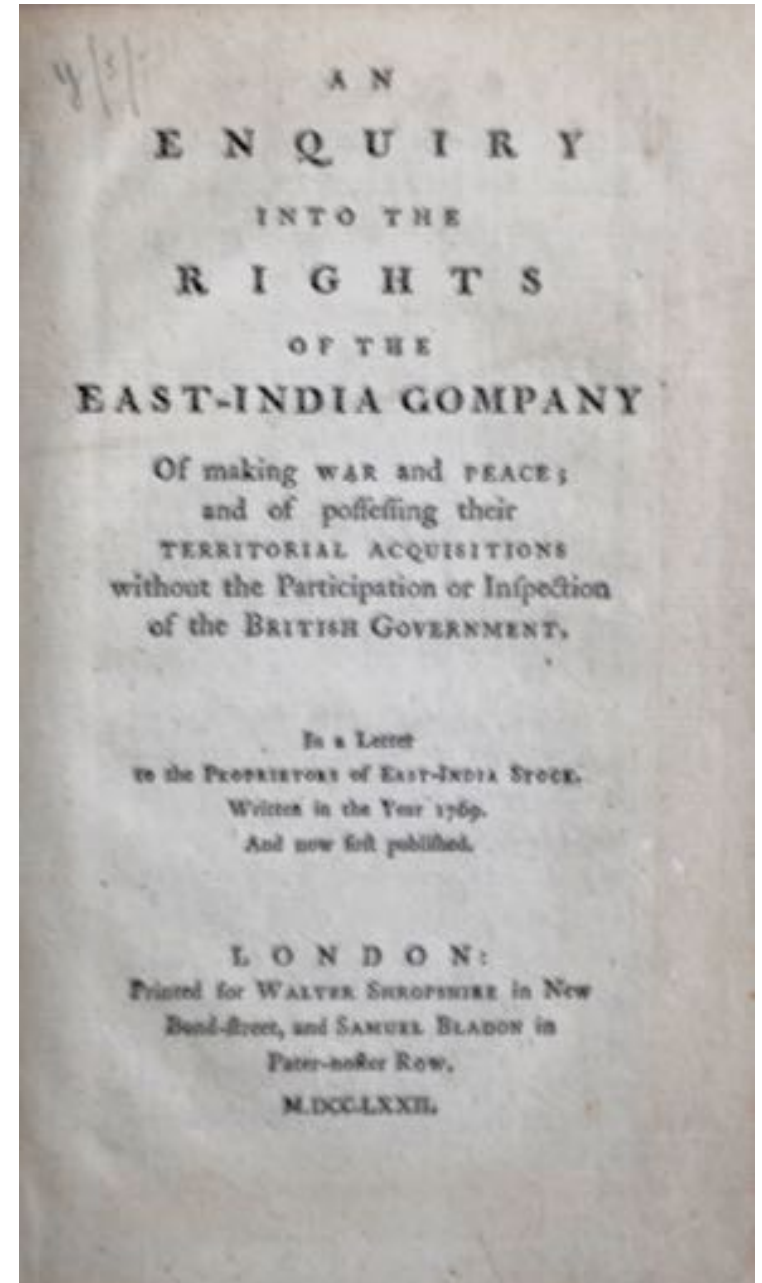
11. [Spilman (James)] *A Journey Through Russia into Persia*; by Two English Gentleman, Who went in the Year 1739, From Petersburg, in order to make a Discovery how the Trade from Great Britain might be carried on from Astracan over Caspian. To which is annex'd a Summary Account of the Rise of the Famous Kouli Kan and his Successes, till he seated himself on the Persian Throne, FIRST EDITION, title-page + 60 pages + Advertisement 1 leaf, 8vo, wrappers(title-page with slight dust soiling), R. Dodsley, 1742 **£650**

"British businessman concentrates on economic aspects and how entrepreneurs are protected by various arrangements" Nerwood Bibliography 86.

James Spilman became the senior English merchant at St Petersburg in 1712, and was later appointed to the Russia Company's court of assistants. In 1742 he published *A Journey through Russia into Persia*, containing an account by John Elton and Mungo Graham of their exploring in 1739 the prospects for British Trans-Caspian trade from Astrakhan to Persia. (ODNB).

12. [Ramsey (Allan)] **An enquiry into the Rights of the East-India Company** of making War and Peace; and of Possessing their Territorial Acquisitions without the Participation of Inspection Sof the British Government. In a Letter to the Proprietors of East-India stock. Written in the Year 1769. And now first published, FIRST EDITION, [i-vii] + 28 pages, 8vo, boards, leather letter-piece, Printed for W. Shropshire and S. Bladon, London, 1772 £350

This book was actually a letter from Walter Shropshire, a shareholder of the East India Company at the time he wrote it. It gives the official British viewpoint and the post-colonial Indian viewpoint, also it gives a look at what the common man in London thought of the East India Company's activities.



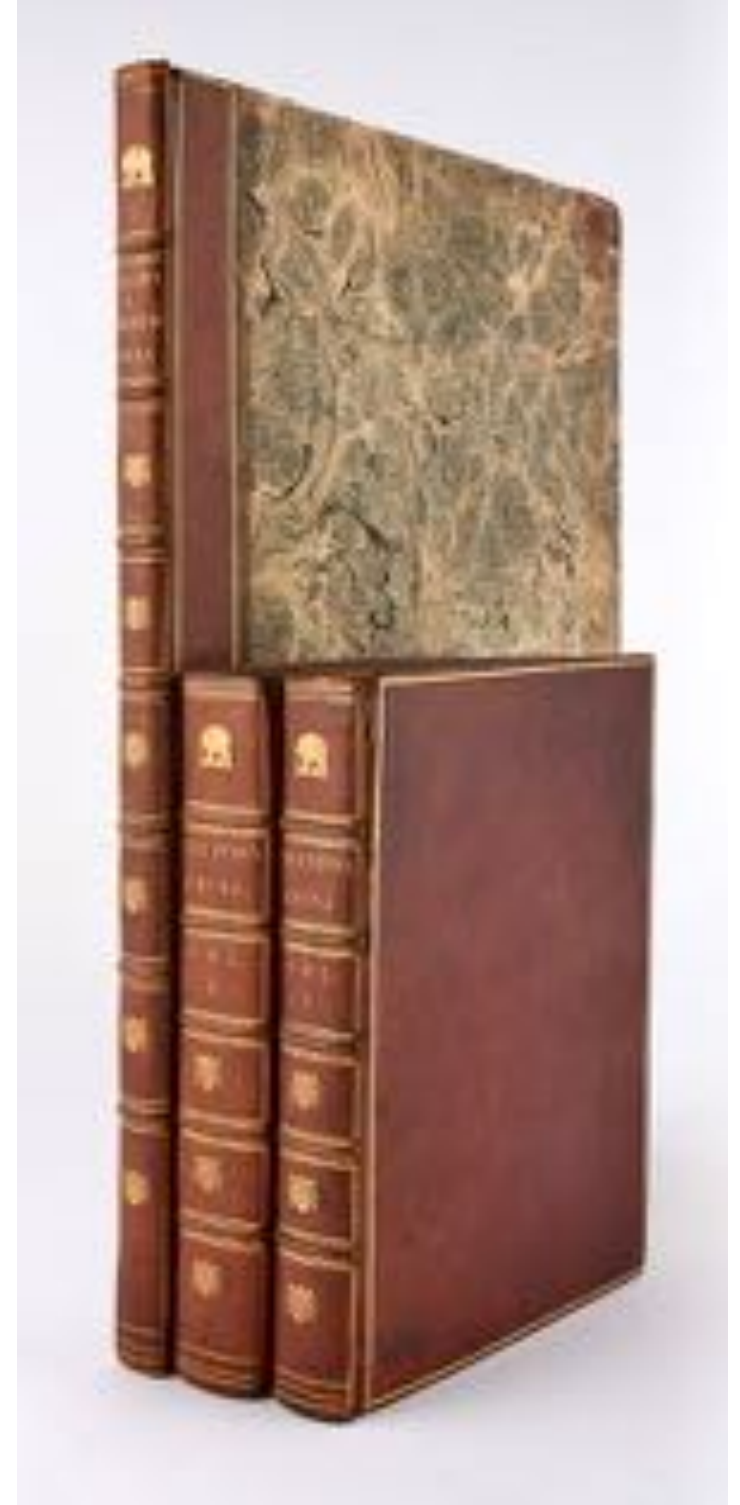
THE FIRST BRITISH EMBASSY TO CHINA.

13. Staunton (Sir George) An Authentic Account of An Embassy from the King of Great Britain to the Emperor of China; including Cursory Observations Made, and Information Obtained, in Travelling Through that Ancient Empire, and a Small Part of Chinese Tartary, Together with a Relation of the Voyage Undertaken on the Occasion by His Majesty's Ship the Lion, and the Ship Hindostan, in the East India Company's Service, to the Yellow Sea, and Gulf of Pekin; as well as of Their Return to Europe; with Notices of the Several Places where they stopped on their way out and Home; being the Island of Madeira, Tenerife, and St. Jago; the Port of Rio de Janeiro in South America; the Islands of St. Helena, Tristan D'Acunha, and Amsterdam; the Coast of Java, and Sumatra, the Nanka Isles, Pulo Condore, and Cochin China, Taken chiefly from papers of His Excellency the Earl of Macartney, Knight of the Bath, His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of China; Sir Erasmus Gower, Commander of the Expedition, and of other Gentlemen in the Several departments of the Embassy, FIRST EDITION, xxiv, 517, [1] pp.; xx, 626 pp., 2 portraits, 1 plate and 25 vignettes, 2 vol, 4to, and folio atlas containing 44 finely engraved charts and plates, text bound in full contemporary russia, atlas bound uniformly in half contemporary russia, spine tooled in gilt, raised bands; aeg. (front joint to volume one, expertly repaired, some slight browning to some leaves in the text, atlas with some slight browning to the margins,) London, 1797 **£18,000**

A very good set.

Lowndes p. 2502. Borba de Moraes p.837; Cordier, Sinica 2381-2383; Hill 1628; Lust 545.

The Macartney Embassy, was the first British embassy to China in 1793. It is named for the first envoy of Great Britain to China, George Macartney, who led the expedition. The goal of the embassy was to convince Chinese Emperor Qianlong to ease restrictions on trade between Great Britain and China by allowing Great Britain to have a permanent embassy in Peking, possession of a small un-fortified island near Chusan for the residence of English traders, storage of goods, and outfitting of ships, and reduced tariffs on traders in Guangzhou.







VIEW OF THE HARBOR OF SHANGHAI, AS APPEARED IN 1843. — THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA.

W. & A. GILBEY, ENGRAVERS, 15, N. BARRICK, LONDON.

14. Weddell (James, Master in the Royal Navy) *A Voyage Towards the South Pole, 1822-24, Containing an Examination of the Antarctic Sea, to the Seventy-Fourth Degree of Latitude: and a Visit to Tierra Del Fuego, with a Particular Account of the Inhabitants; to which is added much useful information on the Coasting Navigation of Cape Horn, and the Adjacent Lands with Charts of Harbours &c. SECOND AND BEST EDITION, coloured frontispiece, 8 charts, 4 plates, 2 folding plates of coast views and 2 diagrams, 8vo, original boards, uncut, rebaked, new paper-label (some slight foxing to the engraved plates) London, 1827*

£2500

"In 1822, Weddell was sent in command of a two-year sealing expedition to the southern seas

on the brig "Jane" and the cutter "Beaufoy". They visited and described the Cape Verde Islands, South Orkney Islands, South Shetland Islands and South Georgia Islands. wintered in the Falkland Islands and described Tierra del Fuego, Patagonia and Montevideo. During their southward sailing, they reached the lowest latitude as yet then recorded. This area explored now bears the name Weddell Sea. The appendix contains general observations on navigation around Cape Horn." Hill p.322.

The second edition is enlarged with observations on the probability of reaching the South Pole, and an account of a second voyage performed by the 'Beaufoy', Captain Brisbane to the same seas, 48 pages.



A
M E M O R I A L
O F T H E
C A S E
O F T H E
G E R M A N E M I G R A N T S
S E T T L E D I N T H E
B R I T I S H C O L O N I E S
O F
P E N S I L V A N I A, and the back Parts of
M A R Y L A N D, V I R G I N I A, &c.

L O N D O N:
Printed in the Year MDCCLIV.

15. [Franklin (Benjamin)] **A Memorial of the Case of the German Emigrants Settled in the British Colonies** of Pensilvania, and the back parts of Maryland, Virginia, etc. 20 pp. sm. 4to, 20th century half navy blue, straight grained morocco, London, 1754 **£1800**

Sabin 25554.

For some years large numbers of German emigrants had been settling in the British Provinces of North America notably Pennsylvania and Frederickstown in Maryland. As these settlers increased the Iroquois Indian Tribe had retired further North. Franklin stresses the importance of keeping these Indians friendly and uniting to incorporate the German emigrants who he says are "...of the lowest and meanest of the people in the countries they left...wholly unprovided with Bibles, or books of religion and morality ...". He describes what has already been done for them and refers extensively to a society that had been formed to help them, the schools it hopes to found and the proposal to send Bibles, spelling-book, primers, etc. in English and German, so that they will become loyal subjects of the British Crown, useful citizens and "...an impregnable barrier against invasion from abroad..."

The pamphlet ends with " Subscriptions for this charitable purpose are taken in at Sir Joseph Hankey's and Co. in Fenchurch Street and at Sir Richard Hoar's and Co. in Fleet Street"

As usual this copy is missing the 4 leaves of " Appendix to the Memorial".

