

# PIRACY & THE SOUTH SEAS

## RARE BOOKS & MANUSCRIPTS

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ILLUSTRATION No. 20

THE DESIGN AND PHOTOGRAPHY OF THIS CATALOGUE IS BY CLARE MARSHALL

THE COVER ILLUSTRATION IS FROM A MERCATOR'S ATLAS IN OUR STOCK. THE REAR COVER ILLUSTRATION IS THE MORDEN/BERRY GLOBE, NO.37

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## A Comprehensive Collection of Books, Maps and Manuscripts concerning Piracy, Buccaneering and the South Seas

*FEW REALISE THAT THE DISCOVERIES OF NEW AND DISTANT LANDS WERE MADE BY BUCCANEERS AND ADVENTURERS SUCH AS WILLIAM DAMPIER, WOODES ROGERS, LIONEL WAFER, GEORGE SHELVOCKE AND BARTHOLOMEW SHARP TO NAME A FEW.*

*THEY CHARTED THE COASTLINES, TRADED WITH THE NATIVES, CAREENED THEIR SHIPS IN HARBOURS THAT NO ONE HAD VISITED BEFORE. THEY PLUNDERED THE SPANISH PORTS IN THE NEW WORLD AND CAPTURED GALLEONS, TREASURE AND OCCASIONALLY A MANUSCRIPT ATLAS OF THE DISCOVERIES THAT THE SPANISH HAD GUARDED WITH GREAT SECRECY. THE MOST FAMOUS OF THESE, WAS ACQUIRED BY BARTHOLOMEW SHARP AND COPIED BY WILLIAM HACKE.*

*THE INFORMATION RECORDED BY THE BUCCANEERS WAS USED BY MOST MAP MAKERS. HERMAN MOLL WAS A FRIEND OF MANY PIRATES AND BUCCANEERS AND MADE GOOD USE OF THEIR DISCOVERIES TO UPDATE HIS MAPS AND CHARTS.*

*THIS COLLECTION RECORDS A DETAILED HISTORY OF BUCCANEERING EVENTS THAT TOOK PLACE MAINLY IN THE SOUTH SEAS, BUT ALSO IN OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD DURING THE LATE SIXTEENTH UNTIL THE END OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURIES.*

*THE COLLECTION IS WELL REPRESENTED BY; EXQUEMELIN'S FAMOUS 'BUCCANEERS OF AMERICA', WITH THE SCARCE FOURTH PART (OR SECOND VOLUME) BY BASIL RINGROSE; WILLIAM DAMPIER'S BESTSELLING BUCCANEERING WORKS; WILLIAM HACKE'S IMPORTANT 'COLLECTION OF VOYAGES'; THE VERY SCARCE WORK BY AVERY CONCERNING SHARP'S VOYAGES, RAVENEAU DE LUSSAN ; GEORGE ANSON'S ILL-FATED VOYAGE THAT WAS SAVED FROM DISGRACE BY THE CAPTURE OF THE TREASURE SHIP THE 'MANILLA GALLEON'; CAPTAIN KIDD'S TRIAL; SCARCE WORKS CONCERNING CAPTAIN COOK'S VOYAGES; MANUSCRIPTS AND ACTS CONCERNING PIRATE TRIALS AND A FINE MS BY OLIVER CROMWELL CONCERNING TURKISH PIRATES; SETS OF COLLECTED VOYAGES CONTAINING MUCH NEW MATERIAL OF THE ADVENTURERS, AND MOST OF THESE WORKS ILLUSTRATED WITH MAPS AND VIEWS, CONCERNING DISCOVERY IN THE SOUTH SEAS.*

# 1. CAPTAIN W.S. ANDREWS

## ANDREWS' ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WEST INDIES

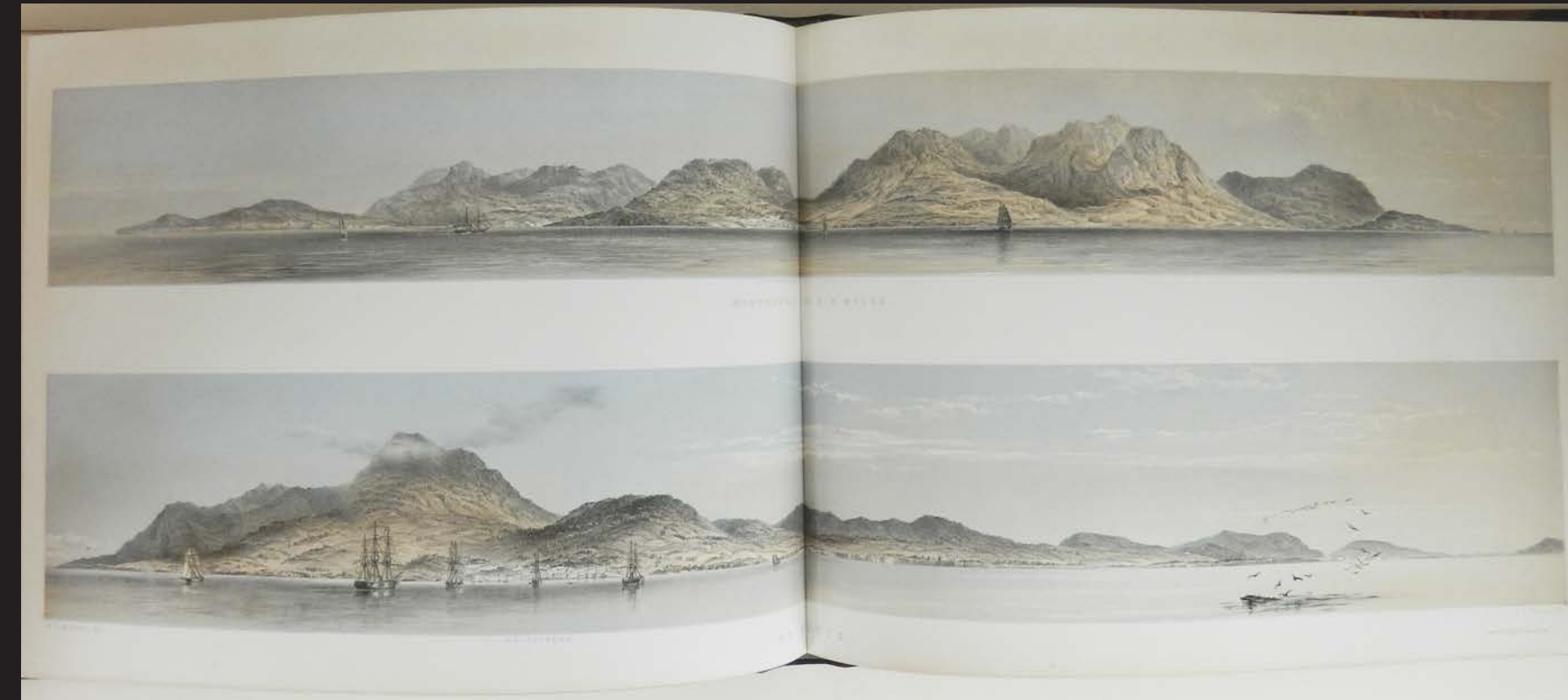
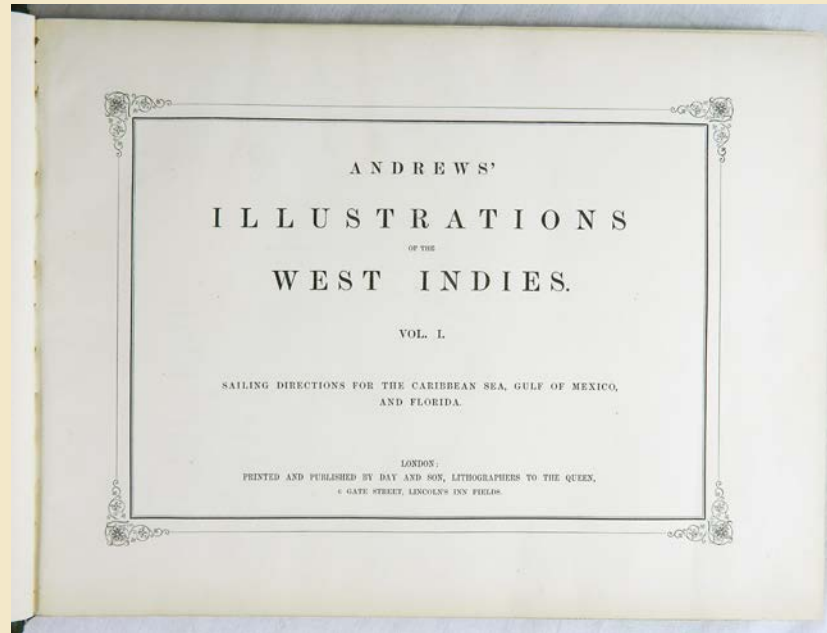
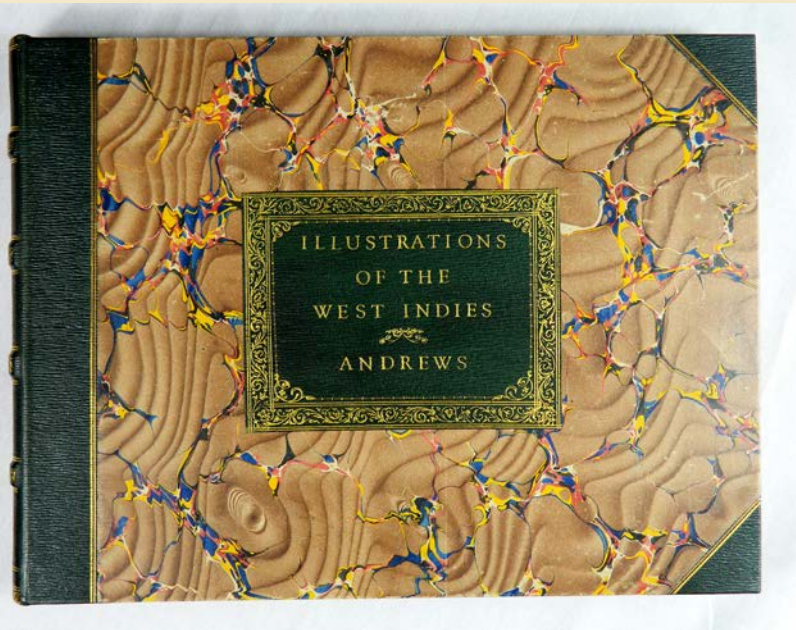
*Volume 1: Sidmouth, printed by Thomas Perry, [ 1855]; Vol. 2: London, printed and published by Day and Son, Two volumes in one, Oblong folio, fine later half green morocco over marbled boards, with two title-pages and thirty fine lithographed plates, twenty-two tinted, some double-page and folding, many with fine coastal profiles including 8 with silhouettes of islands, a fine copy.*

£8,500.00

THE AUTHOR WAS A CAPTAIN IN THE ROYAL NAVY, A MATHEMATICIAN AS WELL AS AUTHOR OF THIS FINE PILOT. HE ALSO WROTE THE PREFACE FOR LABOURING POPULATION OF BARBADOES, 1860.

VOLUME ONE DESCRIBES: SAILING DIRECTIONS FOR THE CARIBBEAN SEA, GULF OF MEXICO, AND FLORIDA. VOLUME TWO: DESCRIPTION OF THE ISLANDS IN THE CARIBBEAN SEA, GULF OF MEXICO, AND FLORIDA. MANY OF THE HIGH QUALITY LITHOGRAPHS ARE BY THE MARINE PAINTER AND LITHOGRAPHER THOMAS DUTTON.

SABIN 1517. 'A SCARCE WORK'.

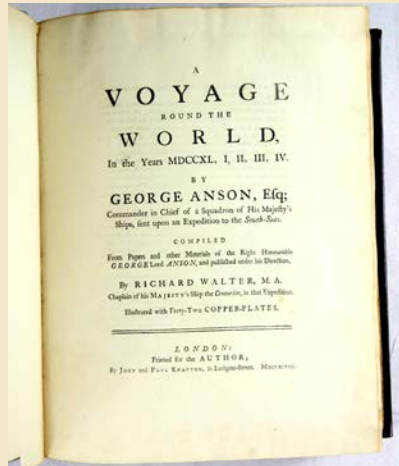






## 2. GEORGE ANSON

*A Voyage Round the World in the Years MDCCXL, I, II, III, IV. ...Compiled from Papers and other Materials of the Right Honourable George Lord Anson, and published under his Direction, By Richard Walter, M.A. Chaplain of his Majesty's Ship the Centurion, in that Expedition. Illustrated with Forty-Two Copper-Plates.*  
£4,000



LONDON, FOR THE AUTHOR, BY JOHN AND PAUL KNAPTON, 1748 4to (283 × 225 mm). CONTEMPORARY MOTTLED CALF, BROWN MOROCCO LABEL, SPINE RICHLY GILT IN COMPARTMENTS, BOARD-EDGES WITH GILT ROLL, WITH THE LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS AND 42 FOLDING ENGRAVED PLATES, PLANS, CHARTS AND MAPS.

FIRST EDITION, LARGE PAPER COPY. ONE OF A FEW SPECIAL COPIES ON THICK PAPER.

CLASSIC ACCOUNT OF CIRCUMNAVIGATION. OF THE ORIGINAL EIGHT SHIPS, WHICH STARTED THIS EXPEDITION TO HARASS THE SPANIARDS ON THE WESTERN COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA, SEVEN WERE LOST AROUND CAPE HORN AND ON THE COAST OF CHILI, AND OUT OF 900 MEN WHO LEFT ENGLAND MORE THAN 600 DIED.

ANSON WAS SENT TO PLUNDER SPANISH TRADING TERRITORIES ON THE PACIFIC COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA, BUT HIS EXPEDITION THREATENED TO TURN INTO A DISASTER. HIS SMALL SQUADRON WAS BATTERED BY STORMS AND TOO FEW OF HIS CREW SURVIVED THE

JOURNEY ROUND CAPE HORN TO MAN EVEN THE LARGEST SHIP PROPERLY. ANSON LIMPED ACROSS THE PACIFIC TO MACAO, WHERE HE WAS ABLE TO HAVE THE CENTURION REPAIRED AND FIND MORE CREW. FINALLY IN JUNE 1743 HE ACHIEVED A SINGLE BUT SUBSTANTIAL VICTORY, CAPTURING THE NUESTRA SEÑORA DE COVADONGA (THE MANILA GALLEON NEAR CHINA), CARRYING 1,313,843 PIECES OF EIGHT AND 35,682 OUNCES OF VIRGIN SILVER, AND RETURNED TO ENGLAND IN JUNE 1744 A RICH MAN. “ANSON’S VOYAGE IS REMEMBERED AS A CLASSIC TALE OF ENDURANCE AND LEADERSHIP IN THE FACE OF FEARFUL DISASTERS, BUT TO THE BRITISH PUBLIC OF 1744 IT WAS THE TREASURE OF THE GALLEON, TRIUMPHANTLY PARADED THROUGH THE STREETS OF LONDON, WHICH DID SOMETHING TO RESTORE NATIONAL SELF-ESTEEM BATTERED BY AN UNSUCCESSFUL WAR” (ODNB). ANSON’S VOYAGE LAID THE GROUNDWORK FOR BRITISH VOYAGES OF EXPLORATION IN THE PACIFIC DURING THE LATTER HALF OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. THE KEENLY-AWAITED BOOK BECAME A BEST-SELLER,

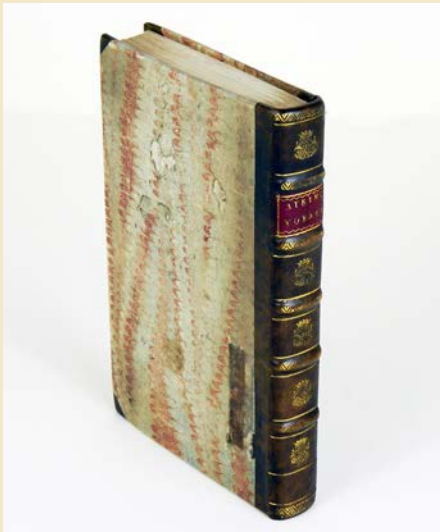
RUNNING THROUGH NUMEROUS EDITIONS ITS IN ITS FULL OR ABRIDGED FORM AND BEING TRANSLATED INTO SEVERAL EUROPEAN LANGUAGES. IT IS NOW AGREED THAT THE OSTENSIBLE AUTHOR, RICHARD WALTER, TOOK THE INITIATIVE FOR PUBLISHING, GATHERING NAMES OF SUBSCRIBERS AND PROFITING HANDSOMELY FROM IT, BUT THAT BENJAMIN ROBINS COMPLETED THE EDITORIAL TASK. “IT IS ALSO CLEAR THAT ANSON HIMSELF TOOK A VERY CLOSE INTEREST IN THE WORK, WHICH IS AS A RESULT VERY COMPLIMENTARY OF HIS ACTIONS BUT PROVIDES AN INTERESTING INSIGHT INTO HIS THINKING. WALTER’S AND ROBIN’S CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE WORK CAN PROBABLY NEVER BE COMPLETELY DISENTANGLED, BUT THIS SHOULD NOT OBSCURE ITS CONTINUED POPULARITY... ‘A MASTERPIECE OF DESCRIPTIVE TRAVEL THAT BECAME THE MOST POPULAR BOOK OF MARITIME ADVENTURE’ HILL HILL, 1817; SABIN 1625; BDM I, 38.



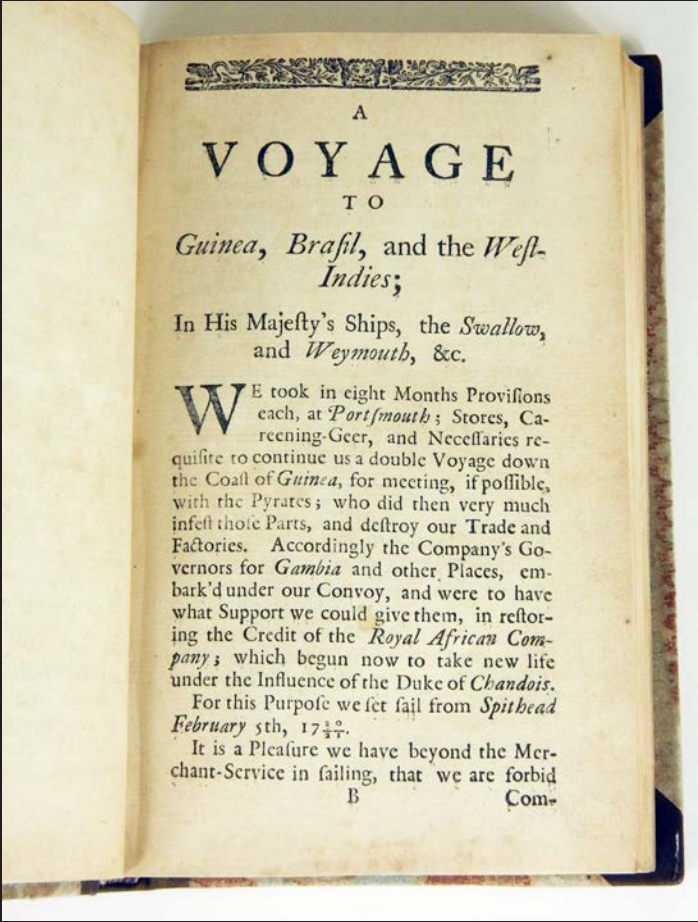


### 3. JOHN ATKINS

*A Voyage to Guinea, Brasil, and the West-Indies; in His Majesty's Ships the Swallow and Weymouth. Describing the several Islands and Settlements, viz Madeira, the Canaries, Cape de Verd, Sierryaleon, Sesthos, Capt Apollonia, Cabo Corso, and others on the Guinea Coast; Barbadoes, Jamaica, &c in the West Indies. The Colour, Diet, Languages, Habits, Manners, Customs, and Religions of the respective Natives, and Inhabitants. With Remarks on the Gold, Ivory, and Slave Trade; and on the Winds, Tides and Currents of the several Coasts.*  
First Edition.  
London: Caesar, Ward and Richard Chandler etc, 1735,  
Contemporary half calf over marbled boards, rebacked.  
£2,500



‘JOHN ATKINS (1685-1757), NAVAL SURGEON. HE SERVED A PROFESSIONAL APPRENTICESHIP BEFORE COMMENCING A CHEQUERED NAVAL CAREER IN MARCH 1701 AS SURGEON’S MATE OF THE CHARLES GALLEY. HE PROGRESSED TO FIRST MATE OF THE SOMERSET, WHERE HE SUCCESSFULLY TREATED HEAD INJURIES AND SPLINTER AND GUNSHOT WOUNDS SUSTAINED DURING SIR GEORGE ROOKE’S ACTION OFF MALAGA IN 1704, AND HIS CAPTAIN FOUND HIM DILIGENT, RESPECTFUL, SOBER, AND WORTHY OF BETTER THINGS. AS SURGEON OF THE TARTAR (1705–10) ATKINS SAW ACTION AGAINST THE FRENCH IN THE CHANNEL, AND THE BOMB-KETCH LION TOOK HIM AS SHIP’S SURGEON TO THE MEDITERRANEAN (1710–14), WHERE HE RECEIVED FORTY CASUALTIES WITHIN AN HOUR DURING THE BATTLE OF VAIA BAY NEAR GENOA IN 1711. ATKINS WAS A SHREWD, OBSERVANT, AND SKILLED SURGEON. HIS READINESS TO CHALLENGE ESTABLISHED IDEAS IF HIS OWN EXPERIENCE DICTATED BROUGHT HIM INTO CONFLICT WITH EXAMINERS WHO WERE SLAVES TO TRADITION. IN 1719 ATKINS WAS APPOINTED SURGEON OF THE SWALLOW, WHICH, WITH HER TENDER, WEYMOUTH, WAS DISPATCHED TO SEIZE PIRATES OPERATING ON THE AFRICAN COAST. AT CAPE LOPEZ 270 WERE CAPTURED WITH £10,000 IN GOLD DUST AND ATKINS ACTED AS REGISTRAR AT THEIR TRIAL. THE VOYAGE INTRODUCED HIM TO TROPICAL



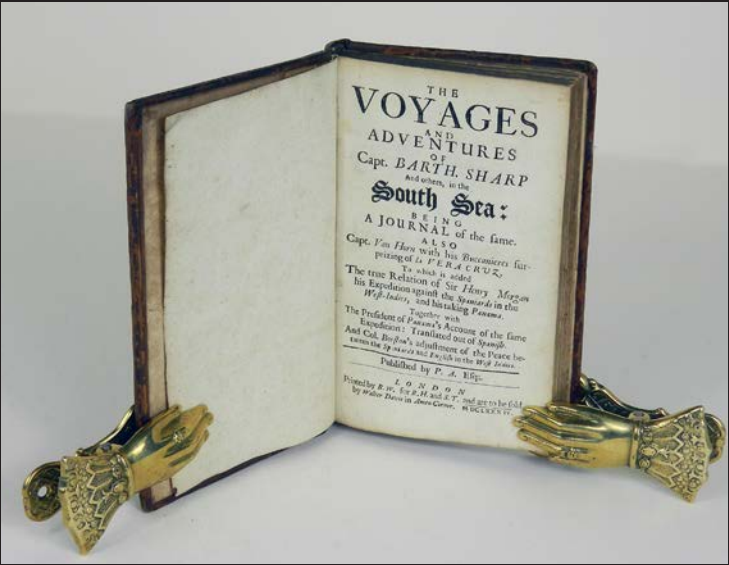
DISEASES AND HE WAS FIRST TO DESCRIBE AFRICAN SLEEPING SICKNESS (TRYPANOSOMIASIS). HE ALSO DESCRIBED CRAW-CRAW, OR RIVER BLINDNESS (ONCHOCERCIASIS), AND GUINEA-WORM DISEASE (DRACONTIASIS). ATKINS PROVIDED PROBABLY THE FIRST DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF CEREBRAL MALARIA COMPLICATING A FALCIPARUM INFECTION, WHICH, BECAUSE IT LACKED THE PERIODICITY OF COMMON FORMS OF MALARIA AND WAS UNRESPONSIVE TO QUININE, PUZZLED HIM. HIS DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS INCLUDED HEAT EXHAUSTION AND TYPHUS, WHICH, HE PERCEPTIVELY NOTED, WAS ASSOCIATED WITH DIRT, INFESTATION, OVERCROWDING, AND INADEQUATE VENTILATION. ATKINS ALSO BECAME CONCERNED ABOUT THE PLIGHT OF BLACK SLAVES AND ISSUED ONE OF THE EARLIEST DENUNCIATIONS OF THE SLAVE TRADE, WHICH HE HAD WITNESSED ON THE AFRICAN COAST. HIS NATURAL CURIOSITY LED HIM TO STUDY FETISHES AND SPECULATE UPON THE WIDER ASPECTS OF FAITH HEALING, AND HE DISCUSSED THE VARIOUS PROPERTIES OF MINERAL SPRINGS. A CONCERN FOR THE POOR BROUGHT HIM TO RECOGNIZE THAT INFIRMARIES FUNDED BY LOCAL SUBSCRIPTIONS WOULD ALWAYS BE INADEQUATE AND ONLY A NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE PROVIDED BY TAXPAYERS COULD OFFER THE REQUISITE STANDARDS OF PROFESSIONAL CARE.’ (ODNB).  
COX I, PP. 78-79; SABIN 2275; PALAU 19361;BORBA DE MOREAS I

4. PHILIP AYRES

*The Voyages and Adventures of Capt. Barth.Sharp and others, in the South Sea: being a journal of the same. Also Capt. Van Horn and his buccaniers surprizing of la Veracruz..To which is added the true relation of Sir Henry Morgan his Expedition against the Spaniards in the West Indies, and his taking Panama....*

*First Edition*  
*London: B.W.for R.H. and S.T.,1684, 8vo [190 x 109mm], Contemporary calf, rebacked,*  
*A Very Scarce Work.*  
*£12,500*

SHARPE’S VOYAGE BEGAN IN APRIL 1680, WHEN HE GATHERED A BAND OF BUCCANEERS, INCLUDING WILLIAM DAMPIER, TO CROSS THE ISTHMUS OF DARIEN (IN PRESENT-DAY PANAMA) ON FOOT, TRACING THE PATH THAT THE NOTORIOUS HENRY MORGAN HAD BLAZED SEVERAL YEARS BEFORE. SHARPE ENLISTED THE HELP OF THE LOCAL NATIVES TO GUIDE HIS BAND OVERLAND. “THE PEOPLE FOR THE MOST PART ARE VERY HANDSOM,” HIS DIARY READS, “ESPECIALLY THE FEMALE SEX, AND AS THEY ARE VERY BEUTIFULL SO THEY ARE ALLSO VERY FREE TO DISPOSE OF THEMSELVES TO ENGLISHMEN ANSWERING THEM IN ALL RESPECTS ACCORDING TO THEIR DESIRE.” AFTER SEVERAL DAYS WITH “NOTHING BUT THE COLD EARTH FOR OUR LODGINGS, AND FOR OUR COVERING THE GREEN TREES,” SHARPE’S MEN SACKED A SPANISH TOWN AND FINALLY “BEHELD THE FAIRE SOUTH SEA.”



SAILING IN SHIPS THEY HAD COMMANDEERED FROM THE SPANISH, SHARPE AND HIS BAND PROCEEDED SOUTH ALONG THE WEST COAST OF CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, SEEKING THEIR FORTUNE WITH VIOLENT ABANDON. AFTER ATTACKING A CHILEAN TOWN IRONICALLY NAMED LA SERENA, SHARPE BOASTED OF THE PROWESS OF HIS VASTLY OUTNUMBERED BAND. “I AGREED WITH THE SPANIARDS FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THIS CITY,” THE DIARY READS. “THEY WERE TO PAY ME THE SUM OF 80,000 PIECES OF EIGHT—BUT INSTEED OF THAT THEY RALLIED 4 OR 500 HORS[ES] TO TAKE US ALL PRISONERS. BUT I MARCHED OUT WITH MY MEN & FOUGHT THEM & BEAT THEM TO THEIR HEARTS CONTENT, AFTER WHICH I SET THE CITY ON FIRE & BURNT IT & CAME AWAY BY THE LIGHT OF IT.”

IF SHARPE WAS A RUTHLESS THIEF AND MURDERER, HE WAS ALSO AN ACCOMPLISHED NAVIGATOR. HE WAS THE FIRST ENGLISH SAILOR TO MAKE THE TREACHEROUS VOYAGE AROUND CAPE HORN FROM THE WEST, GUIDING HIS FLEET THROUGH HORRENDOUS WEATHER CONDITIONS AND HIS MEN THROUGH SEVERE PRIVATION—”NOTHING BUT DOWBOYS & TALLOW FOR DINNER & SUPPER.” THEY HAD SAVED A HOG TO KILL FOR CHRISTMAS DINNER, BUT AFTER MANY DIFFICULT MONTHS THE CREW WAS READY TO MUTINY IF THEY DIDN’T REACH THE CARIBBEAN ISLANDS SOON. SHARPE PROMISED TO EAT THE SHIP’S DOG IF THEY DIDN’T SEE LAND WITHIN THREE DAYS—AND HE MADE IT, FINALLY ARRIVING IN BARBADOS AND GIVING THE SHIP TO THOSE PIRATES WHO HAD ALREADY GAMBLED AWAY THEIR BOOTY. SHARPE RETURNED TO ENGLAND AND BECAUSE ENGLAND AND SPAIN WERE NOT AT WAR, THE SPANIARDS DEMANDED SHARP’S PROSECUTION FOR PIRACY. SHARP, HOWEVER, PRESENTED THE AUTHORITIES WITH A BOOK OF MAPS TAKEN FROM THE SPANISH SHIP EL SANTO ROSARIO IN JULY 1681; THEIR VALUE TO ENGLISH SEAFARERS WAS SUCH THAT SHARP RECEIVED A FULL PARDON FROM CHARLES II. THIS ‘ DERROTERO’ WAS COPIED BY WILLIAM HACKE A FRIEND OF SHARP AND NUMEROUS OTHER BUCCANEERS. AMONG HIS OTHER COMPANIONS WERE WILLIAM DAMPIER,

LIONEL WAFER AND WILLIAM FUNNEL,  
HILL 40. SABIN 79781; WING A-4315



## 5. WILLIAM BETAGH

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*Voyage Round The World: Being An Account Of A Remarkable Enterprise Begun In The Year 1719, Chiefly To Cruise On The Spaniards In The Great South Ocean. Relating the true historical facts of that whole affair: testifyd by many imployd therein; and confirmed by Authorities from the Owners.*

*First Edition*

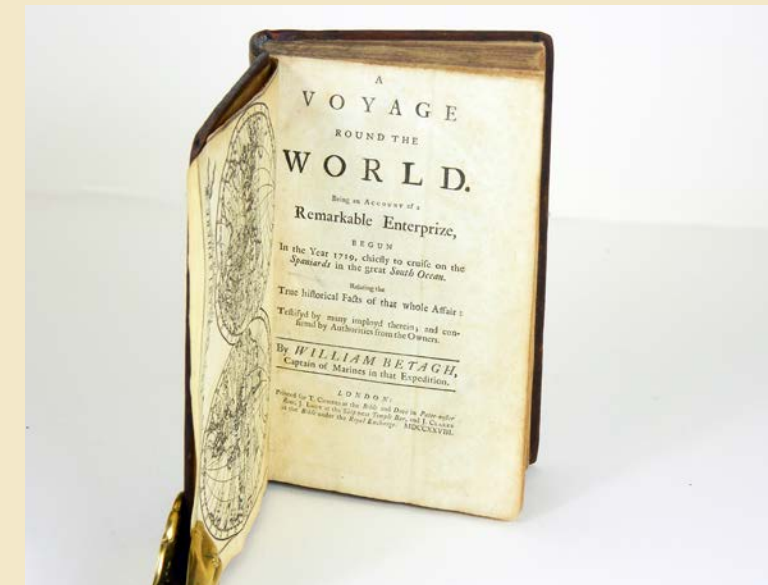
*London for T.Combes,J.Lucy and J.Clark 1728, Contemporary tan calf gilt, with a folding engraved map of the world.*

*£5,500*

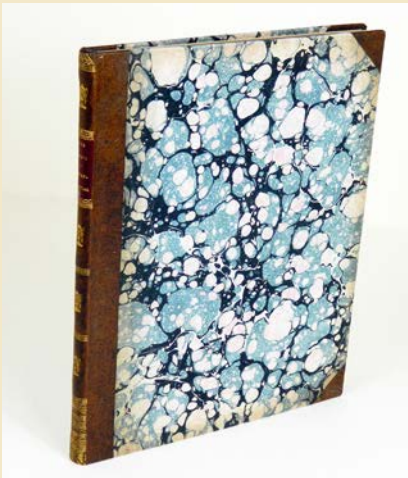
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ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT OF THE BUCCANEERING EXPEDITIONS’ (HILL). ‘BETAGH, CAPTAIN OF THE MARINES WAS ABOARD THE SPEEDWELL AND UNDER THE COMMAND OF CAPTAIN GEORGE SHEVLOCKE. HOWEVER, BETAGH, THE AUTHOR OF THIS WORK DOES HIS BEST TO DISCREDIT SHELVOCKE’S NARRATIVE WHENEVER POSSIBLE, FEELING THAT IT IS A DECEPTION, AND HIS CONDUCT AN INDIGNITY TO HIS COUNTRY AND TO CAPTAIN JOHN CLIPPERTON. IN ADDITION, BETAGH DESCRIBES HIS IMPRESSIONS OF THE COUNTRIES VISITED IN THE COURSE OF THE VOYAGE, PARTICULARLY THE SPANISH DOMINIONS OF CHILE AND PERU, WHERE HE OBSERVED THE CUSTOMS OF THE CREOLES AND THE TECHNIQUES OF GOLD AND SILVER MINING AND REFINING. BAJA CALIFORNIA AND MACAO WERE ALSO VISITED. CLIPPERTON ISLAND, OFF THE WEST COAST OF MEXICO, WAS DISCOVERED AND NAMED FOR CAPTAIN CLIPPERTON’ (HILL).

BORBA DE MORAES I. P.104; HILL P.25.



## 6. WILLIAM BLIGH (1754-1817) -- [STEPHEN & EDWARD CHRISTIAN BARNEY]

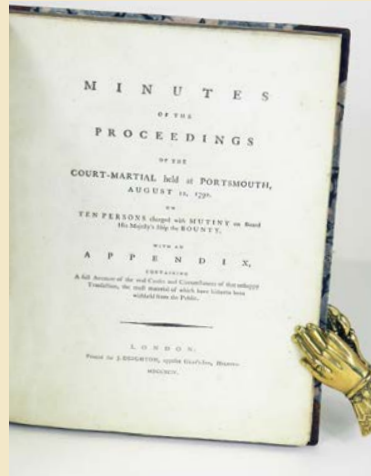


*Minutes of the Proceedings of the Court-Martial held at Portsmouth, August 12, 1792. On ten persons charged with Mutiny on Board His Majesty's Ship the Bounty. With an appendix containing a full account of the real causes and circumstances of that unhappy transaction.*

*First Edition*

*London: J. Deighton, 1794. 4to, old half calf, marbled boards, red morocco gilt label, rebacked.*

*£28,000*



## 7. WILLIAM BLIGH

**RARE FIRST EDITION OF ONE OF THE MOST FAMOUS SEA TALES IN ALL OF MARITIME LITERATURE.**

*A Voyage to the South Sea, undertaken by command of His Majesty, for the purpose of conveying the bread-fruit tree to the West Indies, in His Majesty's Ship the Bounty ...including an account of the mutiny on board the said ship, and the subsequent voyage of part of the crew.*

*London: George Nicol, 1792. 4to, Contemporary mottled calf, rebacked, with 7 plates of plans and charts including a fine engraved oval portrait frontispiece of Bligh by Conde after Russell, folding plan of the Bounty, folding plan of the Bounty's launch, a plate of bread-fruit, and 4 other plans and charts (3 folding), small signature erased from title not affecting text.*

*£7,500*

VERY RARE. STEPHEN BARNEY WAS AN ATTORNEY RETAINED BY MUTINEER WILLIAM MUSPRATT TO TAKE THE MINUTES OF THE EVIDENCE FOR THE PROSECUTION. ACCORDING TO BARNEY'S ADVERTISEMENT, THEY WERE NOT INTENDED FOR PUBLICATION. HILL STATES THAT ONLY A FEW COPIES WERE PRINTED FOR DISTRIBUTION AMONG THE INTERESTED PARTIES AND THE MINISTERS OF STATE. THE APPENDIX IS THE WORK OF EDWARD CHRISTIAN, BROTHER OF THE MUTINEER FLETCHER CHRISTIAN, ON WHICH BLIGH COMMENTED THAT IT WAS "WRITTEN APPARENTLY FOR THE PURPOSE OF VINDICATING HIS BROTHER AT MY EXPENSE." CHRISTIAN HAD REPRESENTED HIS BROTHER FLETCHER AS A TORMENTED ROMANTIC FIGURE, WHICH DID MUCH TO FIX FOR POSTERITY THE PERCEPTION OF BLIGH AS A BRUTAL AUTHORITARIAN.

THE COURT-MARTIAL OF THE TEN MUTINEERS WAS

HELD ABOARD THE H.M.S. DUKE, WITH LORD HOOD PRESIDING OVER A PANEL OF TWELVE CAPTAINS. OF THE TEN MEN TRIED, JOSEPH COLEMAN (ARMORER), THOMAS MCINTOSH, CHARLES NORMAN (CARPENTER'S MATES), AND MICHAEL BYRN (ABLE SEAMAN) WERE ACQUITTED. BLIGH HAD SINGLED OUT THE FIRST THREE AS LOYALISTS BUT AS THERE WAS NO MORE ROOM IN THE LAUNCH ON WHICH HE WAS SET ADRIFT, THEY WERE OBLIGED TO STAY ABOARD THE BOUNTY. PETER HEYWOOD (MIDSHIPMAN), JAMES MORRISON (BOATSWAIN'S MATE), WILLIAM MUSPRATT (COOK'S ASSISTANT), AND ABLE SEAMEN THOMAS ELLISON, JOHN MILLWARD AND THOMAS BURKETT WERE FOUND GUILTY AND CONDEMNED TO DEATH. HEYWOOD AND MORRISON WERE LATER GIVEN ROYAL PARDONS; AND MUSPRATT WAS

ACQUITTED OWING TO THE FACT THAT CERTAIN EVIDENCE HAD NOT BEEN ENTERED AT THE TIME OF THE COURT-MARTIAL. ONLY BURKETT, ELLISON, AND MILLWARD WERE HANGED.

THIS COPY IS ANNOTATED IN PENCIL ON P.5 AND 6.

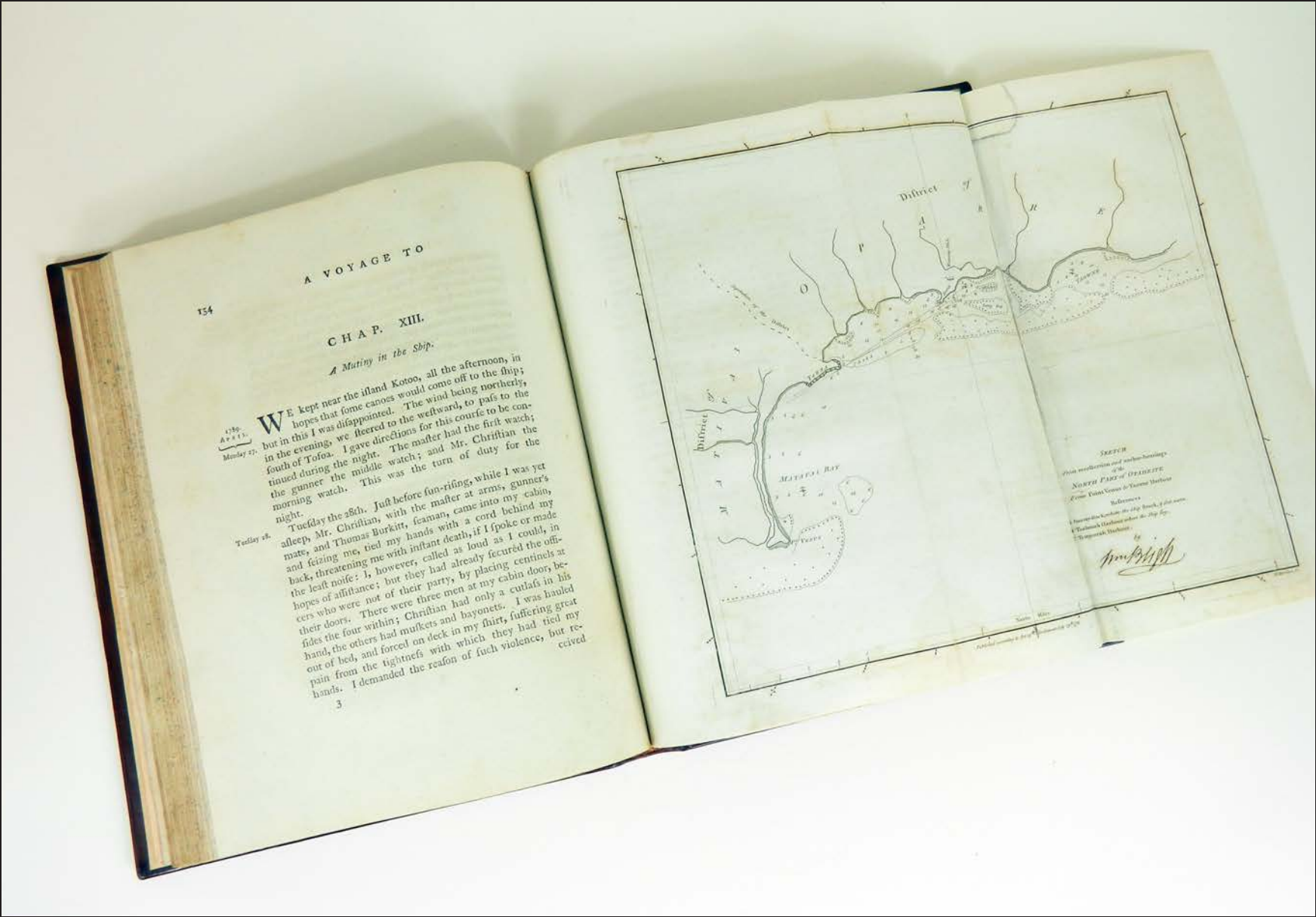
THE WORK ELICITED BLIGH'S 'AN ANSWER TO CERTAIN ASSERTIONS CONTAINED IN THE APPENDIX TO A PAMPHLET, ENTITLED MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS ON THE COURT-MARTIAL' (1794), WHICH IN ITS TURN WAS MET BY EDWARD CHRISTIAN'S A SHORT REPLY TO CAPT. WILLIAM BLIGH'S ANSWER (1795) FERGUSON I, 175; HILL 1162.





ON THEIR WAY TO INTRODUCE THE BREAD-FRUIT AS A CASH CROP TO THE WEST INDIES FROM THE SOUTH SEA ISLAND, “BREAD-FRUIT BLIGH” AND EIGHTEEN OF HIS CREW WERE SET ADRIFT BY FLETCHER CHRISTIAN, THE MASTER’S MATE OF THE “BOUNTY,” AND MADE A JOURNEY OF ABOUT 4000 MILES IN AN OPEN BOAT BEFORE LANDING ON THE EAST INDIAN ISLAND OF TIMOR. SEVERAL OF THE MUTINEERS, WHO HAD SETTLED ON PITCAIRN ISLAND, WERE EVENTUALLY CAPTURED AND THREE WERE EXECUTED IN ENGLAND. “AN EXTREMELY IMPORTANT BOOK” (HILL, P. 27). INTERESTINGLY ENOUGH, BLIGH WAS SUBJECTED TO TWO FURTHER MUTINIES IN HIS CAREER, THOUGH ONLY THE LAST, IN NEW SOUTH WALES, CAN BE BLAMED UPON THE HARSH EXERCISE OF AUTHORITY. THOUGH BLIGH’S ACCOUNT OF THE MUTINY HAD BEEN PUBLISHED FIRST IN 1790, IT WAS BECAUSE, AS THE PUBLISHER EXPLAINS IN HIS ADVERTISMENT, FOR THE NEED OF “COMMUNICATING EARLY INFORMATION CONCERNING AN EVENT WHICH ATTRACTED THE PUBLIC NOTICE: AND BEING DRAWN UP IN A HASTY MANNER, IT REQUIRED MANY CORRECTIONS.” THE PRESENT WORK IS THE FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE STORY OF THE ENTIRE EXPEDITION. “HAVING ACQUIRED A HIGH REPUTATION AS A SKILLFUL NAVIGATOR, [BLIGH] WAS APPOINTED TO THE BOUNTY, OF 250 TONS, IN DECEMBER 1787, ARRIVING AT HIS DESTINATION, Otaheite, TEN MONTHS AFTERWARDS. HERE HE REMAINED FOR FIVE OR SIX MONTHS, DURING WHICH PERIOD HIS CREW BECAME DEMORALISED BY THE LUXURIOUS CLIMATE AND THEIR APPARENTLY UNRESTRICTED INTERCOURSE WITH THE NATIVES. THE OBJECT OF THE VOYAGE, NAMELY TO OBTAIN PLANTS OF THE BREAD-FRUIT WITH A VIEW TO ITS ACCLIMATISATION IN THE BRITISH WEST INDIA ISLANDS, HAVING BEEN ACCOMPLISHED, BLIGH SET OUT ON HIS VOYAGE THITHER. BUT HIS IRASCIBLE TEMPER AND OVERBEARING CONDUCT EXCITED (UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF FLETCHER CHRISTIAN) A MUTINY ON BOARD THE SHIP; AND ON 28 APRIL 1789 HE, WITH EIGHTEEN OF HIS CREW, WERE OVERMASTERED AND CAST ADRIFT IN AN OPEN BOAT, ONLY TWENTY-THREE FEET LONG, AND DEEPLY LADEN; THEY HAD A SMALL AMOUNT OF PROVISIONS ALLOTTED TO THEM, BUT NO CHART. IN THIS FRAIL CRAFT THEY SAILED, FOR NEARLY THREE MONTHS, A DISTANCE OF 3,618 MILES, TOUCHING AT SOME SMALL ISLANDS, WHERE THEY GOT ONLY A FEW SHELLFISH AND SOME FRUIT; BUT AT LENGTH, THANKS TO BLIGH’S SKILL, RESOURCE, AND COURAGE, THEY REACHED TIMOR” (DNB)

SABIN 5910; HILL 135; HOWGEGO, I, B107



## 8. LOUIS ANTOINE BOUGAINVILLE

*A Voyage Round the World. Performed by Order of His Most Christian Majesty, in the Years 1766, 1767, 1768, and 1769.*

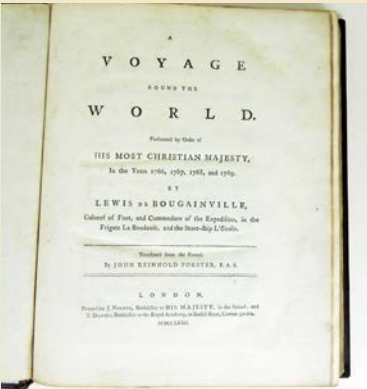
*London. 1772. xxviii, 476pp.plus folding plate and five folding maps. Quarto. Contemporary mottled calf gilt, covers with Greek Key frame, spine gilt in compartments.*  
£3,500

FIRST ENGLISH EDITION, TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH BY JOHN REINHOLD FORSTER, WHO CALLS THIS “A WORK WRITTEN BY A LEARNED, INTELLIGENT, AND JUDICIOUS TRAVELLER, WHICH ABOUNDS WITH REMARKABLE EVENTS AND CURIOUS OBSERVATIONS....” FROM THE MALOUMES BOUGAINVILLE SAILED WEST TO SOUTH AMERICA AND ENTERED THE STRAIT OF MAGELLAN. THERE HE MADE SOME OF THE MOST IMPORTANT ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE VOYAGE BY MAPPING THE STRAIT IN DETAIL, AND DESCRIBING SPECIFIC HARBOURS THAT COULD BE USED SAFELY BY FUTURE NAVIGATORS. SYSTEMATIC OBSERVATIONS OF LONGITUDE WERE RECORDED DURING THE VOYAGE AND ONE OF THE EXPEDITION’S NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENTS WAS TO IMPROVE THE DETERMINATION OF LONGITUDE IN NAVIGATION.

BOUGAINVILLE FIRST UNDERTOOK, AT HIS OWN EXPENSE, AN EXPEDITION TO THE FALKLAND ISLANDS AND PATAGONIA TO SECURE THEM FOR FRENCH COLONIZATION. TO AVOID POTENTIAL CONFLICT DUE TO SPAIN’S ENVY OF THE ACQUISITION, FRANCE GAVE UP THE TERRITORY TO HER. AFTER DELIVERING THE FALKLANDS TO SPAIN, BOUGAINVILLE WAS ORDERED ACROSS THE PACIFIC TO THE EAST INDIES, AND FROM THERE TO RETURN HOME. THE NARRATIVE OF THIS PART OF THE VOYAGE COMPRISES THE TEXT OF THE PRESENT VOLUME. THE COMPLETION OF THE THREE-YEAR VOYAGE MARKED THE FIRST OFFICIAL FRENCH CIRCUMNAVIGATION AND DREW A GOOD DEAL OF FRENCH INTEREST IN THE PACIFIC ISLANDS. THE PARTY COLLECTED MUCH NATURAL HISTORY INFORMATION CONCERNING THE REGIONS VISITED, WITH A CHAPTER ON THAT OF THE FALKLANDS, AS WELL AS A HISTORY OF THEIR SETTLEMENT. THEY STOPPED AT MANY SOUTH SEA ISLANDS, AMONG THEM TAHITI, AND A LONG SECTION ON THAT ISLAND IS INCLUDED, AS WELL AS A VOCABULARY OF THE NATIVES. BOUGAINVILLE WAS IN BUENOS AIRES WHEN THE ORDER ARRIVED FOR THE EXPULSION OF THE JESUITS FROM PARAGUAY, WHICH HE DESCRIBES IN DETAIL. FROM THE MALOUMES, BOUGAINVILLE SAILED WEST TO SOUTH AMERICA

THIS VOYAGE ALSO INCLUDES A SURVEY INTENDED TO BE USED TO ACQUIRE BY FORCE IF NECESSARY SOME OF SPAIN’S POSSESSIONS ON THE COASTS OF CHILE AND PATAGONIA.

COX I, P.55. SABIN 6869. HILL 165. O’REILLY &



## 9. JOHN BULKELEY & 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.*

*First edition of one of the classic stories of shipwreck survival.*  
*Jacob Robinson, London, 1743 , contemporary calf gilt.*  
£4,000

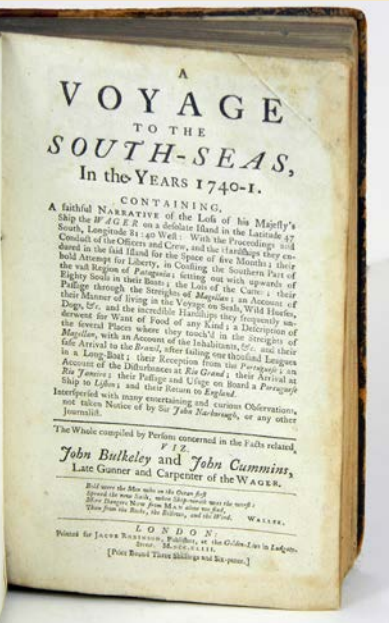
PART OF ANSON’S FLEET, “THE WAGER WAS WRECKED ON A DESOLATE ISLAND OFF THE COAST OF CHILE IN CIRCUMSTANCES IN WHICH ALL DISCIPLINE VANISHED. AMID SCENES OF DEFIANCE AND VIOLENCE MOST OF THE CREW MUTINIED, AND SPLIT INTO GROUPS TO ATTEMPT THEIR ESCAPE. LED BY THE GUNNER, THE LARGEST OF THESE GROUPS MADE A SMALL-BOAT VOYAGE THROUGH THE STRAITS OF MAGELLAN THAT STANDS AS A REMARKABLE FEAT OF SEAMANSHIP”. (WILLIAMS P-3).

“ THIS BOOK IS ONE OF THE MAIN ACCOUNTS OF THE WRECK OF THE WAGER OFF THE SOUTHERN COAST OF CHILE AFTER PASSING THROUGH THE STRAITS OF MAGELLAN. THE SHIP WAS PART OF ANSON’S FLEET WHICH WAS ON IT’S WAY TO HARASS THE SPANISH. THE GUNNER, JOHN BULKELEY, AND THE CARPENTER, JOHN CUMMINS, CONDUCTED THE MUTINOUS PART OF THE CREW UNTIL THEY ARRIVED SAFELY IN RIO DE JANEIRO.” (HILL P-30).

THE CONCLUDING VOYAGE TO ENGLAND LASTED ALMOST TWO YEARS. BULKELEY EVENTUALLY TRAVELLED TO PENNSYLVANIA AND SETTLED THERE, WHERE HE PUBLISHED AN AMERICAN EDITION OF THIS WORK. THIS ACCOUNT ALSO CONTAINS THE NARRATIVE OF ISAAC MORRIS, ONE OF THE MEMBERS OF THE WAGER’S CREW LEFT IN PATAGONIA.

LIKE ANSON’S OWN OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE EXPEDITION THIS WAS A POPULAR BOOK AND WENT THROUGH A NUMBER OF EDITIONS. THERE WERE TWO EDITIONS IN THE FIRST YEAR OF PUBLICATION. THIS IS THE FIRST ISSUE, GIVING THE AUTHORS’ NAMES ON THE TITLE-PAGE AND THE OTHER ISSUE WAS ANONYMOUSLY PUBLISHED.

ALDEN, ‘EUROPEAN AMERICANA’, 743/40; HILL, 210; JAMES FORD BELL, B603; SABIN, 9108.





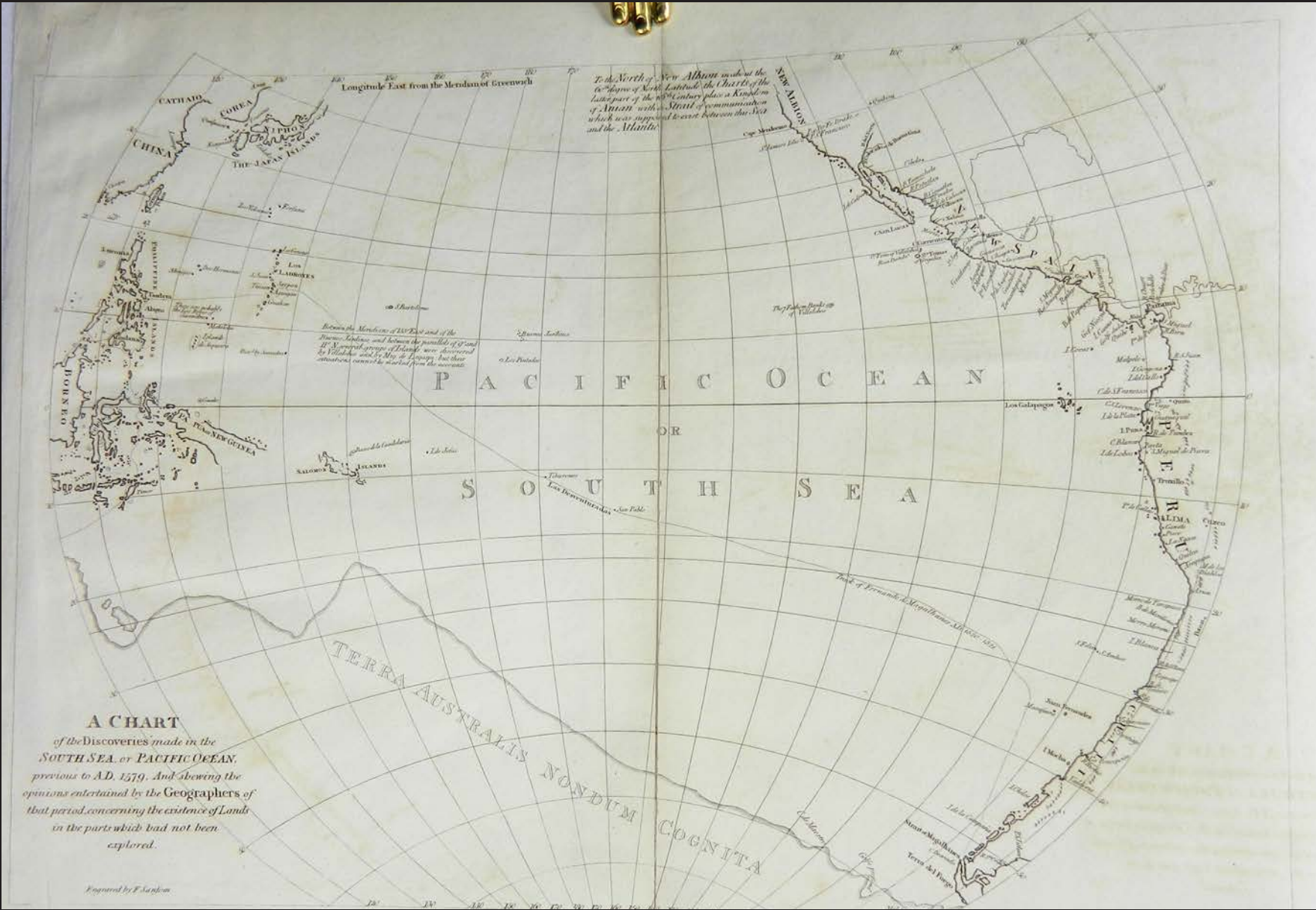
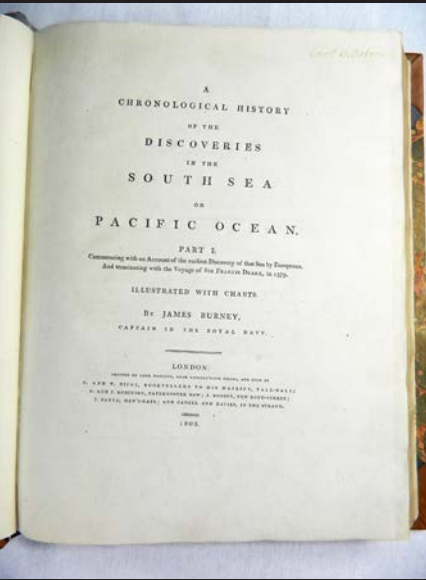
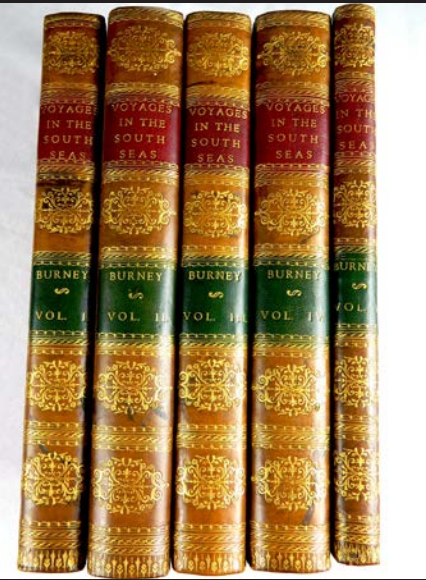
10. JAMES BURNEY

*A Chronological History of the Discoveries in the South Sea or Pacific Ocean. London Printed by Luke Hansard, and sold by G. and W. Nicol. 1803-1817, 5 volumes, 4to (300 x 235mm) with 28 engraved maps (16 folding), and 13 engraved plates, full polished calf gilt, spines gilt in compartments First Edition £12,500.00*

“THE MOST IMPORTANT GENERAL HISTORY OF EARLY SOUTH SEA DISCOVERIES, CONTAINING PRACTICALLY EVERYTHING OF IMPORTANCE ON THE SUBJECT; COLLECTED FROM ALL SOURCES, WITH THE MOST IMPORTANT REMARKS CONCERNING THEM, BY CAPTAIN BURNEY, WHO WAS A GREAT AUTHORITY ON THE SUBJECT. MANY OF THE EARLY VOYAGES TO CALIFORNIA WOULD BE INACCESSIBLE WERE THEY NOT HERIN COLLECTED. BURNEY ACCOMPANIED CAPTAIN COOK ON HIS SECOND AND THIRD VOYAGES. HIS ACCESS TO THE LONDON LITERARY WORLD SERVED TO ENHANCE THE STYLE OF HIS GREAT WORK, IN WHICH HE CARRIED THE STORY OF PACIFIC DISCOVERY FROM ITS BEGINNINGS THROUGH THE PERIOD JUST PRIOR TO COOK’S FIRST VOYAGE” (HILL).

ADMIRAL JAMES BURNEY (1750-1812), SON OF DR. CHARLES BURNEY, THE HISTORIAN OF MUSIC AND THE BROTHER OF DIARIST AND NOVELIST FANNY BURNEY, WAS ORIGINALLY AN OFFICER IN THE ROYAL NAVY AND HIS VARIOUS WRITTEN WORK DISPLAYS “A RARE UNION OF NAUTICAL SCIENCE AND LITERARY RESEARCH”. BURNEY RECEIVED ENCOURAGEMENT FROM SIR JOSEPH BANKS AND ENJOYED FREE ACCESS BOTH TO BANKS’S MAGNIFICENT LIBRARY OF BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS, AND TO DALRYMPLE’S COLLECTION OF SCARCE SPANISH BOOKS. WHENEVER POSSIBLE, HE RELIED ON MANUSCRIPT ACCOUNTS, GENERALLY COMPARING THEM WITH PRINTED NARRATIVES FOR PURPOSES OF STYLE., “BURNEY ENTERED THE NAVY IN 1764, AND HAVING SERVED ON THE COAST OF NORTH AMERICA AND IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, SAILED WITH CAPTAIN COOK IN HIS SECOND VOYAGE, 1772-4, DURING WHICH TIME HE WAS PROMOTED TO BE LIEUTENANT. IN 1775 HE WAS IN THE CERBERUS ON THE NORTH AMERICAN STATION, AND WAS RECALLED TO SAIL AGAIN UNDER COOK IN HIS THIRD VOYAGE. CONSEQUENTLY, ON THE DEATHS OF COOK AND CLERKE, HE CAME HOME IN COMMAND OF THE DISCOVERY, AND WAS CONFIRMED AS COMMANDER ON 2 OCT. 1780. IN 1803 HE BEGAN THE PUBLICATION OF “A CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE DISCOVERIES IN THE SOUTH SEA OR PACIFIC OCEAN”, IT IS WELL KNOWN AS THE STANDARD WORK ON THE SUBJECT” (D.N.B.).

FERGUSON, 372; HILL, PP. 40-41; HOCKEN, PP. 30-34; O'REILLY-REITMAN, 104; SABIN, 9387





# 11.COMMODORE JOHN BYRON

*A Voyage round the World, in His Majesty's Ship the Dolphin, Commanded by the Honourable Commodore Byron. In which is contained, a faithful account of the several places, people, plants, animals, &c seen on the Voyage. First Edition*  
£2,500

LONDON. J. AND F. NEWBERY, 1767 IN 8vo (202 MM X 121 MM). 1 [BLANK] + 2 NN + 186 + 1 [BLANK]. CONTEMPORARY CALF GILT, COVERS WITHIN GILT GREEK KEY, GILT URN CENTREPIECE, SPINE GILT. THE VOYAGE WAS DESTINED MOSTLY TO THE EAST INDIES, BUT THE TRUE OBJECT WAS TO MAKE DISCOVERIES IN THE SOUTH SEAS -NEW ALBION ON THE AMERICAN NORTH WEST COAST AMONGST OTHER PLACES.

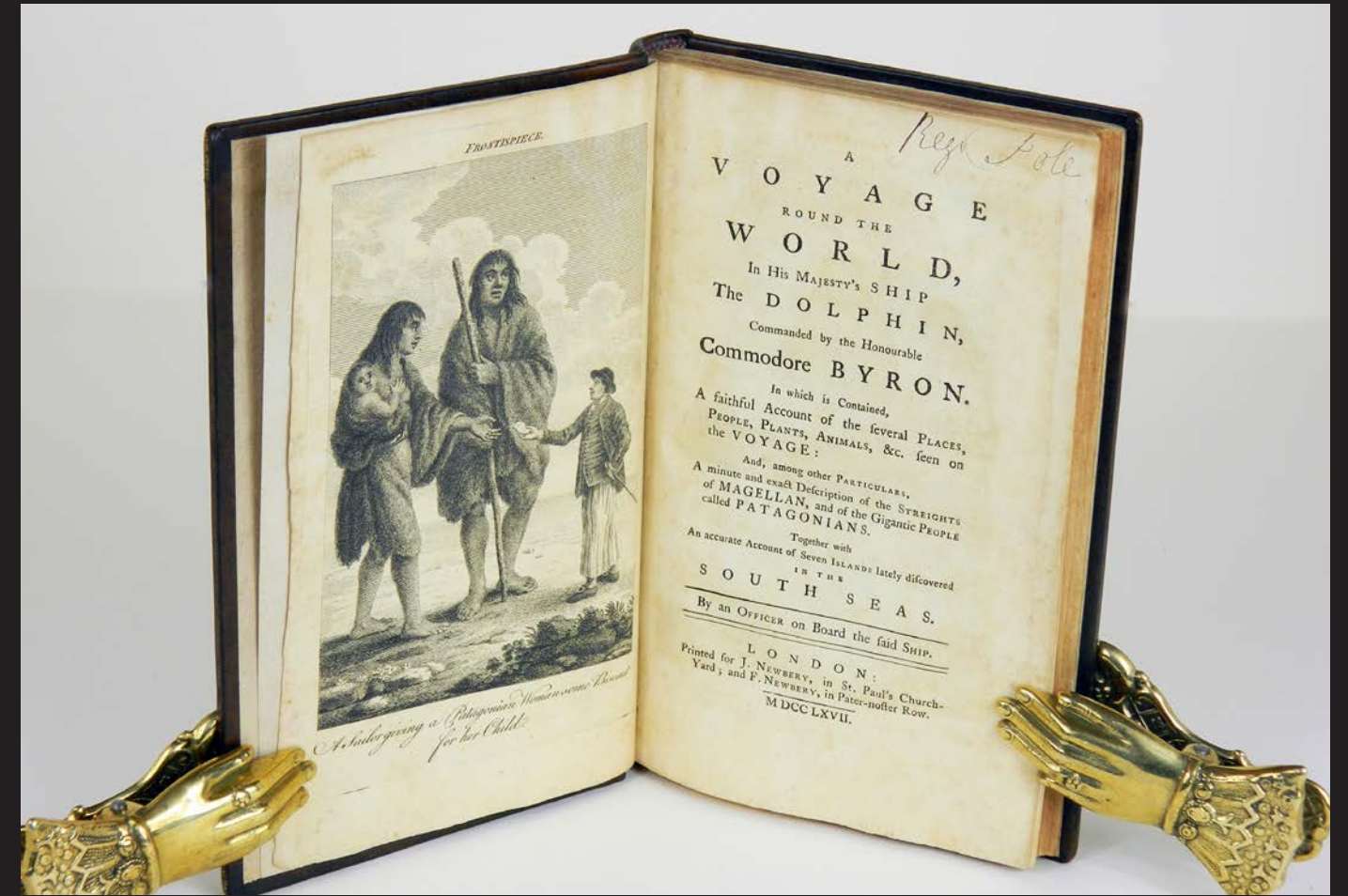
BYRON SAILED IN 1764 IN THE DOLPHIN WITH JUNIOR OFFICERS CHARLES CLERKE AND JOHN GORE. BOTH CLERKE AND GORE LATER SAILED WITH JAMES COOK, WITH CLERKE TAKING COMMAND OF THE FINAL VOYAGE AFTER COOK'S DEATH. BYRON VISITED BRAZIL AND THEN CONTINUED SOUTH THROUGH SEVERE STORMS AND ICE FOR PATAGONIA AND THROUGH THE STRAIT OF MAGELLAN, RELATING ONE OF THE BEST ACCOUNTS OF THE STRAIT TO DATE - FROM THIS PART OF THE VOYAGE; HE EARNED THE NAME 'FOUL-WEATHER JACK'. THE EXPEDITION WAS SEARCHING FOR RUMOURED ISLANDS AND IN THE PROCESS IDENTIFIED A FEW NEW OFF THE FALKLANDS BEFORE BEING FORCED BACK TO THE STRAIT BY STORMS. ASHORE IN PATAGONIA, HE REPORTED ON THE EIGHT-FOOT TALL INDIANS HE FOUND THERE (THE FAMOUS MEETING IS SHOWN IN THE FRONTSPIECE), AND FINALLY SIGHTED THE FALKLANDS. HE CLAIMED THEM FOR ENGLAND, UNAWARE THAT BOUGAINVILLE HAD

RECENTLY CLAIMED THEM FOR FRANCE. IGNORING HIS INSTRUCTIONS TO SAIL FOR NEW ALBION, HE HEADED FOR JUAN FERNANDEZ AND THE TUAMOTUS, WHERE HE DISCOVERED DANGER ISLAND AND OTHERS IN THE TOKELAUS AND GILBERTS BEFORE MAKING FOR THE PHILIPPINES, SUMATRA, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AND THEN HOME TO ENGLAND.

ALTHOUGH NO SIGNIFICANT DISCOVERIES WERE MADE, THANKS TO THE SPEED OF THE VOYAGE, NO MEN WERE LOST TO SCURVY, THE FALKLANDS WERE SECURED FOR ENGLAND AND THE ADMIRALTY WAS STIRRED TO MAKE FURTHER EXPLORATORY VOYAGES INTO THE SOUTH PACIFIC. ILLUSTRATED WITH A FRONTSPIECE, A SAILOR GIVING A PATAGONIAN WOMAN SOME BISCUIT FOR HER CHILD AND TWO MORE PLATES.

APPENDED ARE BYRON'S NOTES ON THE PATAGONIANS AND EARLIER FIRST-HAND ACCOUNTS OF THEM BY MAGELLAN, CAVENDISH AND OTHERS. THE WORK HAS OFTEN BEEN ASCRIBED TO MIDSHIPMAN CHARLES CLERKE.

SABIN, 9732. HILL, 313. BORBA DE MORAES, I, 138





## 12. JOHN CAMPBELL

*An Account of the Spanish Settlements in America In Four Parts. Part I: An account of the discovery of America: with a description of the Spanish insulan colonies in the West Indies -- Part II. The Spanish settlements on the continent of North America --Part. III. The Spanish settlements in Peru, Chili, Paraguay, and Rio-de-la-Plata -- Part IV. The Spanish settlements in Terra Firma -- Of the different countries in South America still possessed by the Indians, &c., with a description of the Canary Islands -- Appendix, containing a succinct account of old Spain -- Accounts of the siege and surrender of the Havannah.*

First Edition

*Edinburgh : Printed by Donaldson and Reid for the Author and A.Donaldson, 1762, later panelled calf gilt, pp. xvi, 512, (1) folding engraved map.*

£1,200



THIS WORK WAS WRITTEN AND PUBLISHED DURING THE SEVEN YEARS WAR BETWEEN BRITAIN, FRANCE AND IN 1761 SPAIN . IT IS A COMPREHENSIVE HISTORY OF THE SPANISH ACQUISITIONS AND DISCOVERIES, AND GIVES A DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF BUCCANEERING, PRIVATEERING AND PIRATE ACTIVITY IN THE WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA WITH A FULL DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGAGEMENT AND CAPTURE OF HAVANA.

THE SPANISH CARIBBEAN BASIN TRADE HAD A NETWORK OF FOUR MAIN PORTS: VERA CRUZ, CARTAGENA, PORTO BELLO (NOW PORTOBELLO) AND THE MAIN PORT THROUGH WHICH ALL THE TRADE OF THOSE THREE CAME THROUGH, HAVANA. ON NOVEMBER 22, 1739 ONE OF THE FIRST ACTIONS OF THE WAR WAS THE BRITISH CAPTURE OF PORTOBELLO WHICH WAS PART OF THE THEN NEW GRANADA. THE ATTACK WAS PART OF AN ATTEMPT TO DAMAGE SPAIN’S FINANCES. THE POORLY DEFENDED PORT WAS ATTACKED BY SIX SHIPS OF THE LINE UNDER VICE-ADMIRAL EDWARD VERNON. THE RELATIVE EASE OF THIS CAPTURE, ALTHOUGH IT WAS QUICKLY RECAPTURED BY THE SPANISH AFTER VERNON’S FLEET DEPARTED, CAUSED JUBILATION IN ENGLAND AND RESULTED IN VERNON BEING GIVEN COMMAND OF A VERY LARGE NAVAL CONTINGENT CONSISTING OF ONE FOURTH OF THE BRITISH ROYAL NAVY IN SHIPS AND SAILORS OF A MAJOR LAND AND SEA AMPHIBIOUS EXPEDITION UNDER THE OVERALL COMMAND OF LORD CATHCART. UNFORTUNATELY FOR BRITISH HOPES LORD CATHCART DIED EN ROUTE AND IT REMAINED UNCLEAR WHO WAS THEN IN COMMAND OVERALL.

HILL 247; Cox II, 276

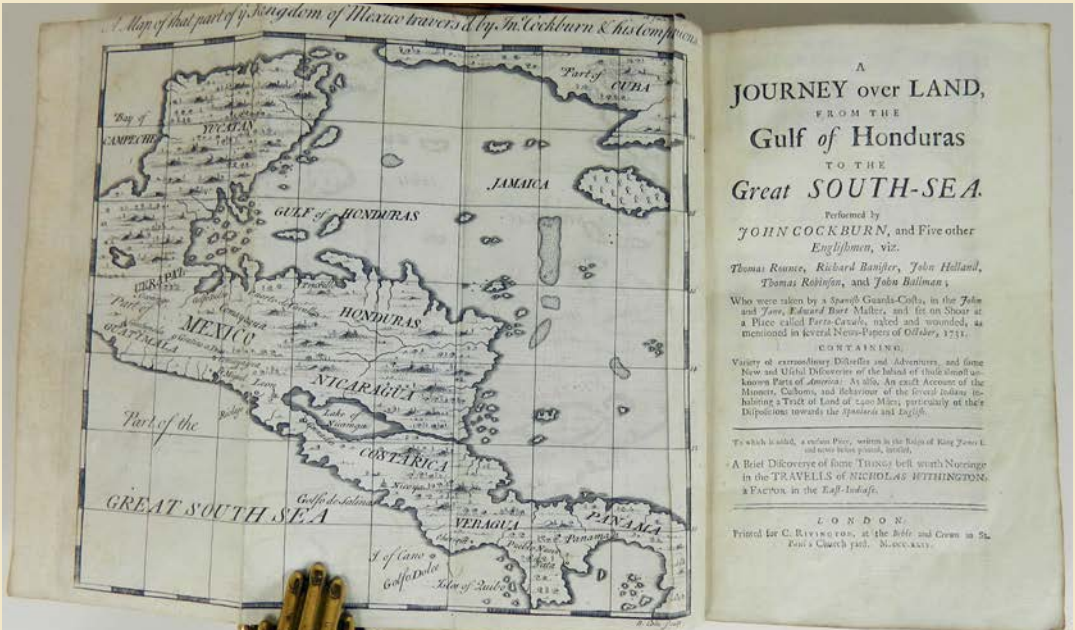


## 13. JOHN COCKBURN

*A Journey over Land from the Gulf of Honduras to the Great South-Sea. Performed by John Cockburn, and five other Englishment, viz. Thomas Rounce, Richard Banister, John Holland, Thomas Robinson, and John Ballman; Who were taken by a Spanish Guarda- Costa, in the John and Jane, Edward Burt Master, and set on Shoar at a place called Porto-Cavalo, naked and wounded, as mentioned in several News-Papers of October 1731. Ontaining, variety of extraordinary Distresses and Adventures, and some New and Useful Discoveries of the Inland of those almost unknown parts of America..... with A Brief Discovery of some Things best worth Noteinge in the Travells of Nicholas Withington, a Factor in the East-Indiase.First Edition.*

*London, for C.Rivington, 1734-1735, Two parts in one volume, with a folding engraved map, contemporary calf gilt, spine gilt in compartments.*

£2,500



THE AUTHOR AND HIS MEN WERE CAPTURED BY THE PIRATE HENRY JOHNSON AND HIS CREW OF MOSTLY SPANISH PIRATES IN THE ‘TWO BROTHERS’, COCKBURN AND HIS LOYAL CREW WERE MAROONED NEAR PORTO-CAVALO (PRESENT DAY PORTO BARRIOS). THEY ESCAPED FROM JAIL IN SAN PEDRO SULA IN HONDURAS, CROSSED THE ISTHMUS TO SAN SALVADOR. THEY THEN CROSSED GUATEMALA TO THE PACIFIC, NAVIGATED THE GULF OF FONSECA, AND JOURNEYED EITHER BY CANOE OR ON FOOT TO PANAMA EVENTUALLY REACHING THE

ENGLISH FACTORY THERE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY ACCOUNT.

HILL 324; SABIN 1409



## 14. [COOK, CAPTAIN JAMES] & ALEXANDER SHAW

*A Catalogue of the Different Specimens of Cloth Collected in the Three Voyages of Captain Cook to the Southern Hemisphere; with a Particular Account of the Manner of the Manufacturing of the same in the various Islands of the South Seas; Partly Extracted from Mr. Anderson and Reinhold Foster's Observations, and the verbal Account of some of the most knowing of the Navigators; with Some Anecdotes that Happened to them Among the Natives.*

London, Alexander Shaw, 1787 [1806]

*4to (220 x 164 mm), pp [8, comprising title and three leaves of descriptions], with 56 tapa cloth specimens interleaved between or tipped on 30 blank leaves, with sample numbers in manuscript 1-39; some offsetting of specimens onto interleaves, fine copy in its original publisher's binding of sheep-backed marbled boards, minor repair to head and tail of spine, boards rubbed, preserved in a morocco-backed box.*

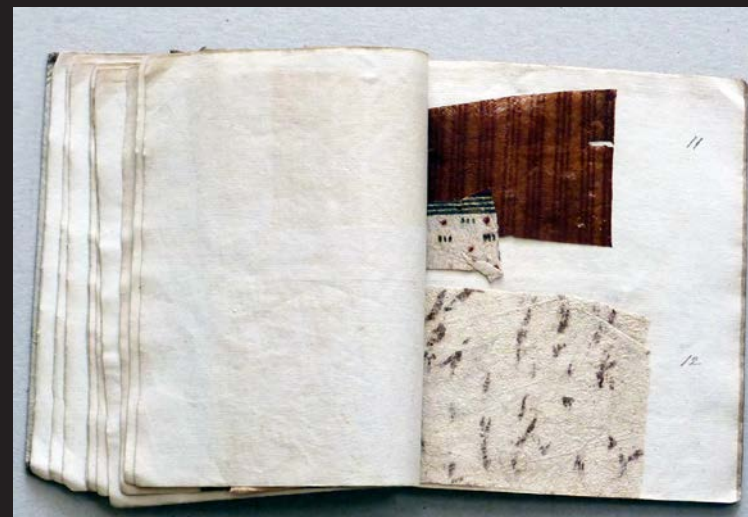
*p.o.a.*

FIRST EDITION OF SHAW'S COMPILATION OF TAPA CLOTH SPECIMENS COLLECTED DURING THE THREE VOYAGES OF CAPTAIN JAMES COOK, 1768–1780. THERE ARE 66 COPIES OF THIS WORK RECORDED IN THE EXCELLENT CENSUS BY DONALD KERR, OF WHICH 57 ARE IN INSTITUTIONS, SIX IN PRIVATE HANDS, AND THREE WHOSE WHEREABOUTS ARE UNKNOWN. THE PRESENT COPY, ALONG WITH THE RELATED FRANKLIN BROOKE HITCHING COPY (SEE BELOW) BRINGS THE TOTAL TO 68.

THIS IS ONE OF THE RECENTLY DISCOVERED 'SECOND' OR 'HAWAIIAN' ISSUE, COMPRISING 39 SPECIMENS OF TAPA CLOTH, WITH A FURTHER 17 ADDITIONAL SAMPLES ADDED AT THE END.

THE FIRST ISSUE COMPRISED 39 TAPA CLOTH SPECIMENS, AS DETAILED IN THE TEXT, COLLECTED ON COOK'S THREE VOYAGES (1768–1780), USUALLY SUPPLEMENTED WITH ADDITIONAL SAMPLES OF VARIOUS PROVENANCES. THERE IS OFTEN WIDE VARIATION IN THE NUMBER OF SAMPLES PRESENT, THE SEQUENCE IN WHICH THEY APPEAR, AND THE SAMPLES THEMSELVES. THERE ARE RELATIVELY FEW HAWAIIAN SPECIMENS IN THE FIRST ISSUE. IN OR AROUND 1806, A NEW ISSUE WAS RELEASED THAT SUPERFICIALLY APPEARS THE SAME AS THE FIRST, EVEN HAVING AN APPARELNTLY IDENTICAL PUBLISHER'S BINDING OF UNLABELLED QUARTER SHEEP AND MARBLED BOARDS. THE SAME TEXT SHEETS WERE USED, BUT THE NUMBER OF SAMPLES WAS 56. INTRIGUINGLY, THE MAJORITY OF THESE SAMPLES ARE FROM THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

IT SEEMS THAT AROUND 1805, PROBABLY AS A RESULT OF DISCOVERING A CACHE OF UNBOUND TEXT, ALONG WITH NEW AVAILABILITY OF TAPA CLOTH SPECIMENS, IT WAS DECIDED TO REISSUE THE WORK. A NUMBER OF COPIES WERE ASSEMBLED, USING WATERMARKED PAPER FOR THE BLANK INTERLEAVES. THE WATERMARK DATES RANGE FROM 1803 TO 1806, ALTHOUGH THE MAJORITY ARE 1804, ALONG WITH A FLEUR-DE-LYS AND INITIALS 'A P' WATERMARKS. THESE COPIES WERE ISSUED WITH 56 SAMPLES, A NUMBER OF THEM BEING FULL PAGE. THEY ARE ALMOST IDENTICAL IN THE SAMPLE SELECTION, NUMBER, AND SEQUENCE IN EACH COPY, AND ALMOST ENTIRELY DIFFERENT FROM THE SAMPLE SET IN THE FIRST ISSUE. THE PROVENANCE OF THE SAMPLES COULD BE THE AUCTION OF ASHTON LEVER'S COLLECTION IN 1806, AS IT INCLUDED A NUMBER OF TAPA CLOTH SPECIMENS FROM COOK (SEE FOR EXAMPLE CATALOGUE OF THE LEVERIAN MUSEUM (TWENTY-FIRST DAY, 28TH MAY, 1806) P 102, LOT 2416, 'LARGE SPECIMEN OF OTAHEITE CLOTH'), ALONG WITH MATERIAL FROM THE 1781 SALE OF SOUTH PACIFIC ARTEFACTS COLLECTED BY THE SURGEON'S MATE OF THE DISCOVERY ON COOK'S THIRD VOYAGE, DAVID SAMWELL (1751–1798).





I HAVE LOCATED EIGHT COPIES OF THE SECOND ISSUE, ALL OF WHICH ARE ESSENTIALLY IDENTICAL IN CONTENTS, WATERMARKS, AND WATERMARK DATES: PITT-RIVERS MUSEUM, OXFORD; NATIONAL LIBRARY OF AUSTRALIA; STATE LIBRARY NEW SOUTH WALES; AUCKLAND WAR MEMORIAL MUSEUM; NATIONAL LIBRARY OF SCOTLAND; UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER, RYLANDS COLLECTION, FRANKLIN BROOKE-HITCHING COPY (BUT WITH WATERMARKS DATED 1805), AND THE PRESENT ONE. IN ADDITION, THERE ARE SEVERAL OTHER COPIES LISTED IN KERR'S CENSUS THAT I SUSPECT ARE OF THIS SECOND ISSUE ON THE BASIS OF NUMBER OF TAPA SAMPLES, BUT WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN CHECKED FOR THE CONFIRMING WATERMARK DATES.

TAPA, OR BARK CLOTH, WAS A CENTRAL FEATURE OF LIFE THROUGHOUT THE ISLANDS OF THE PACIFIC.

'THE USES TO WHICH BARK CLOTH WAS PUT WERE MANY AND VARIED. ITS PRINCIPAL USE WAS FOR CLOTHING, CHIEFLY IN THE FORM OF LOIN CLOTHS FOR MEN OR WOMEN, BREECH CLOTHS FOR THE MEN, MANTLES OR CLOAKS FOR BOTH SEXES. BY THE USE OF A RESINOUS INFUSION OF THE BARK OF A CERTAIN TREE THE CLOTH COULD BE RENDERED FAIRLY WATERPROOF. BUT TAPA WAS ALSO AN IMPORTANT MEDIUM OF EXCHANGE AND AN ELEMENT OF WEALTH; AS SUCH IT WAS PRESENTED TO DISTINGUISHED VISITORS AS A MARK OF FAVOUR. IT HAS ALSO MANY USES CONNECTED WITH CEREMONIAL AND RELIGIOUS OCCASIONS, SUCH AS THE NEGOTIATION OF A TREATY, OFFERINGS TO THE GODS, NAVAL REVIEWS, FUNERAL RITES — AS FLAGS OF THE GODS OR OF KINGS, WRAPPINGS OF SACRIFICIAL ANIMALS OR OF OTHER SACRED OBJECTS, VESTMENTS, ETC' (HALL PP 15-16).

TAPA AND ITS MANUFACTURE EXERCISED A CONSIDERABLE FASCINATION OVER COOK AND HIS CONTEMPORARIES AND IT IS SEVERAL TIMES DESCRIBED IN THE VARIOUS ACCOUNTS OF HIS THREE PACIFIC VOYAGES. COOK HIMSELF, FOR INSTANCE, WROTE IN HIS JOURNAL AT TAHITI IN JULY 1769:

'I SHALL NOW DESCRIBE THEIR METHOD OF MAKEING CLOTH, WHICH IN MY OPINION IS THE ONLY CURIOUS MANUFACTURE THEY HAVE; ALL THEIR CLOTH IS I BELIEVE MADE FROM THE BARK OF TREES . . . THEY LET THIS PLANT GROW TILL IT IS ABOUT SIX OR EIGHT FEET HIGH . . . AFTER THIS THEY CUT IT DOWN AND LAY IT A CERTAIN TIME IN WATER, THIS MAKES THE BARK STRIP EASY OFF THE OUT SIDE OF WHICH IS THIS THEN SCRAPED OFF WITH A ROUGH SHELL, AFTER THIS IS DONE IT LOOKS LIKE LONG STRIPS OF RAGED LINNEN. THESE THEY LAY TOGETHER, BY MEANS OF A FINE PASTE MADE OF SOME SORT OF A ROOT . . . AFTER IT IS THUS PUT TOGETHER IT IS BEAT OUT TO ITS PROPER BREADTH AND FINENESS UPON A LONG SQUARE PIECE OF WOOD WITH WOODEN BEATERS THE CLOTH BEING KEPT WET ALL THE TIME; THE BEATERS ARE MADE OF HARD WOOD WITH FOUR SQUARE SIDES . . . CUT INTO GROOVES OF DIFFERENT FINENESS THIS MAKES THE CLOTH LOOK AT FIRST SIGHT AS IF IT WAS WOVE WITH THREED; BUT I BELIEVE THE PRINCIPAL USE OF THE GROOVES IS TO FACILITATE THE BEATING IT OUT . . . THE FINEST SORT WHEN BLEACHED IS VERY WHITE AND COMS NEAREST TO FINE COTTON. THICK CLOTH ESPECIALY FINE IS MADE BY PASTING TWO OR MORE THICKNESS'S OF THIN CLOTH . . . TOGETHER . . . THE MAKING OF CLOTH IS WHOLY THE WORK OF THE WOMEN . . . COMMON COLOURS ARE RED, BROWN AND YELLOW WITH WHICH THEY DYE SOME PEICES JUST AS THEIR FANCY LEADS THEM' (JOURNALS, ED. BEAGLEHOLE, I PP 132-3). FOR OTHER EXAMPLES FROM COOK'S WRITINGS, SEE IBID., II P. 266, AND III PP 171-3, WHERE BEAGLEHOLE NOTES: 'THE JOURNAL-KEEPERS FOUND IT VERY HARD TO REFRAIN FROM DESCRIBING TAPA-MANUFACTURE; AND INDEED IT IS A FASCINATING THING TO WATCH'.

A LONG AND ESPECIALLY INFORMATIVE DESCRIPTION MAY BE FOUND IN THE JOURNAL OF JOSEPH BANKS, BOTANIST ON COOK'S FIRST VOYAGE, AT TAHITI IN AUGUST 1769:

'THE MATERIAL OF WHICH IT IS MADE IS THE INTERIOR BARK OR FIBER OF 3 SORTS OF TREES, THE CHINESE PAPER MULBERRY





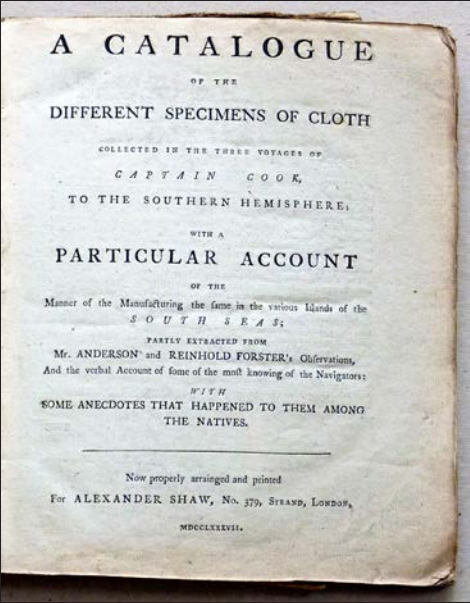
MORUS PAPYRIFERA, THE BREADFRUIT TREE SITODIUM ALTILE, AND A TREE MUCH RESEMBLING THE WILD FIG TREE OF THE WEST INDIANS FICUS PROLIXA. OF THE FIRST WHICH IS CALLED BY THEM ÄOUTA THE FINEST AND WHITEST CLOTH IS MADE WHICH IS WORN CHEIFLY BY THE PRINCIPAL PEOPLE, IT IS LIKewise THE PROPERIST FOR DYING ESPECIALLY WITH THE COLOUR OF RED; OF THE SECOND WHICH IS CALLED BY THEM OOROO IS MADE A CLOTH INFERIOR TO THE FORMER IN WHITENESS AND SOFTNESS, WORN CHEIFLY BY PEOPLE OF INFERIOR DEGREE; OF THE THIRD WHICH IS MUCH THE MOST RARE IS MADE A . . . CLOTH OF THE COLOUR OF DEEPEST BROWN PAPER, WHICH IS THE ONLY ONE THEY HAVE THAT AT ALL RESISTS WATER [SPECIMEN 7 IN OUR BOOK]. IT IS MUCH VALUED, THE GREATEST QUANTITY OF IT IS PERFUMD AND USD BY THE MOST PRINCIPAL PEOPLE AS A MORNING DRESS . . .’ (THE ENDEAVOUR JOURNAL OF JOSEPH BANKS, ED. BEAGLEHOLE, I PP 353-60; BANKS’ DESCRIPTION WAS THE BASIS OF THE THAT PUBLISHED BY JOHN HAWKESWORTH IN THE OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE FIRST VOYAGE, AN ACCOUNT OF THE VOYAGES UNDERTAKEN . . . IN THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE II, 1773).

WOMEN MANUFACTURING TAPA WERE DRAWN BY SYDNEY PARKINSON, ARTIST ON THE FIRST VOYAGE, WHILE, ON THE THIRD VOYAGE, A TAHITIAN GIRL BRINGING A LARGE PRESENT OF TAPA TO COOK WAS DRAWN BY JOHN WEBBER (SEE JOPPIEN & SMITH, ART OF CAPTAIN COOK’S VOYAGES 1.52-3 AND 3.106).

MANY OF COOK’S CREW BROUGHT SAMPLES OF THE TAPA HOME WITH THEM AND A THRIVING COLLECTORS’ MARKET DEVELOPED, SUCH AS THE AUCTION, IN JUNE 1781, OF THE ‘CHOICE COLLECTION OF RARITIES, FROM THE NEW-DISCOVERED PLACES IN THE SOUTH SEAS, CONSISTING OF THE CLOTH, GARMENTS, WARLIKE INSTRUMENTS, AND OTHER SINGULAR INVENTIONS OF THE NATIVES’ BELONGING TO DAVID SAMWELL, SURGEON ON THE THIRD VOYAGE. THE EARLY COLLECTIONS AND MARKET IN ETHNOGRAPHIC ARTEFACTS (‘ARTIFICIAL CURIOSITIES’) FROM THE PACIFIC ARE DETAILED BY KAEPLER PP 12-14 AND 37-48.

THIS COPY COMPRISES 15 FULL OR THREE-QUARTER PAGE SAMPLES, 15 HALF TO TWO-THIRDS PAGE SAMPLES, AND 9 THIRD-PAGE SAMPLES IN THE MAIN PART CORRESPONDING TO THE TEXT, INCLUDING A NEARLY FULL-PAGE SPECIMEN OF THE JAMAICAN BARK CLOTH, OFTEN MISSING. THE REMAINING 17 SPECIMENS VARY BETWEEN THREE TO FIVE A PAGE. FROM THE OFFSETTING, IT IS CLEAR THAT THE SAMPLES ARE ALL AS THEY WERE WHEN THE BOOK WAS PRODUCED, WITH NOTHING ADDED OR REMOVED. ONE SAMPLE COMPRISES TWO PIECES TIED TOGETHER.

“THE QUESTION OF ISSUES HAS ARISEN SURROUNDING THIS ICONIC PUBLICATION. IN 2004 MARYANNE LARKIN COVERED THIS ASPECT IN HER METICULOUS “TALES AND TEXTILES FROM COOK’S PACIFIC VOYAGES” IN THE BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND BULLETIN, AND QUITE RECENTLY IT HAS HAD MORE AIRING, WITH FURTHER INVESTIGATIONS UNDERTAKEN BY RICK WATSON IN LONDON.<sup>9</sup> PHYSICAL EXAMINATION OF A NUMBER OF COPIES HAS REVEALED THAT THERE WERE TWO SEPARATE ISSUES; LARKIN POSITS THREE VERSIONS.<sup>10</sup> IN BRIEF, THE “FIRST ISSUE” APPEARED IN 1787, UTILISING PAPER WITH NO WATERMARKS AND CARRYING A CORE NUMBER OF SPECIMENS, THE USUAL 38 OR 39, WITH OTHER POSSIBLE ADDITIONS.



SOME 19 YEARS LATER, ABOUT 1805-06, THE “SECOND ISSUE” APPEARED. HERE TEXT SHEETS LEFT OVER FROM THE ORIGINAL PRINTING WERE USED. THE BLANK INTERLEAVES — WITH ALMOST ALWAYS 56 SPECIMENS (AND LARGER CUT SAMPLES) — CARRY WATERMARKS, VARIOUSLY DATED 1803-06. SAMPLES AND ARRANGEMENT SEQUENCES OF THIS “SECOND ISSUE” ARE CONSISTENT WITH THOSE EXAMINED; THERE IS VIRTUALLY NO OVERLAP WITH THE SAMPLE SET OF THE “FIRST ISSUE”. SIMILAR COPIES OF THIS “SECOND ISSUE” INCLUDE THE AUCKLAND MUSEUM COPY (KERR 3); THE FERGUSON COPY AT THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF AUSTRALIA COPY (KERR 13.1); DAVID SCOTT MITCHELL’S C525 COPY AT THE STATE LIBRARY OF NEW SOUTH WALES (KERR 21.2); AND THE PITT RIVERS MUSEUM COPY (KERR 38); THE FIRST THREE HAVING IDENTICAL WATERMARKS - FLEUR-DE-LYS, THE DATE 1804, AND THE LETTERS ‘AP’. IT IS ALSO LIKELY THAT THE TWO ISSUES HAD COMPLETELY DIFFERENT PROVENANCES OF THE TAPA CLOTH SAMPLES. ONE SUGGESTION OCCASIONING THE APPEARANCE OF THE “SECOND ISSUE” WAS THE SALE OF THE CONTENTS OF THE LEVERIAN MUSEUM IN 1806, ALTHOUGH THERE IS NO PROOF OF THIS. THIS ASPECT IS A VERY COMPLEX ONE AND FURTHER INVESTIGATION IS REQUIRED. IT IS HOPED THAT SOME ENTERPRISING SCHOLAR WILL DELVE FURTHER INTO THIS MOST INTERESTING QUESTION.

‘(9 LARKIN, ‘TALES AND TEXTILES FROM COOK’S PACIFIC VOYAGES’, BSANZ BULLETIN, VOL. 28, NO. 4 (2004), PP. 20-33; AND PERSONAL CORRESPONDENCE WITH RICK WATSON, WHO I AM INDEBTED TO AND QUOTED FROM CONCERNING THE ‘ISSUES’ ASPECT. 10 LARKIN, ‘TALES AND TEXTILES FROM COOK’S PACIFIC VOYAGES’, P. 25.’ (KERR, P 4).

DONALD KERR, CENSUS OF ALEXANDER SHAW’S CATALOGUE OF DIFFERENT SPECIMENS OF CLOTH COLLECTED IN THE THREE VOYAGES OF CAPTAIN COOK TO THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE, 1787’ (UNIVERSITY OF OTAGO, DUNEDIN, 2015); SOTHEYB’S EXPLORATION AND DISCOVERY, 1576-1939. THE LIBRARY OF FRANKLIN BROOKE-HITCHING, N 317 (MARCH 27, 2014); BEDDIE 3640; FORBES 139; HOLMES 67; SEE A. L. KAEPLER, ‘ARTIFICIAL CURIOSITIES’, BEING AN EXPOSITION OF NATIVE MANUFACTURES COLLECTED ON THE THREE PACIFIC VOYAGES OF CAPTAIN JAMES COOK, BISHOP MUSEUM, HONOLULU, 1978; AND H. U. HALL, ‘A BOOK OF TAPA’, IN THE MUSEUM JOURNAL XII, PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 1921; IAN MORRISON, ‘THE CLOTH, THE CATALOGUE, AND THE COLLECTORS’, BULLETIN (BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND), V 27 NOS 3 AND 4 (2003), PP 48-59; MARYANNE LARKIN, ‘TALES AND TEXTILES FROM COOK’S PACIFIC VOYAGES’, BULLETIN (BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND), V 28, NO 4 (2004), PP 20-33; AND LOUISE WILSON, ‘AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE ORIGIN OF THE TAPA SPECIMENS COLLECTED BY CAPTAIN COOK ON HIS THREE VOYAGES TO THE PACIFIC’ BULLETIN (BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND), V 27, NOS 3 AND 4, 2003, PP



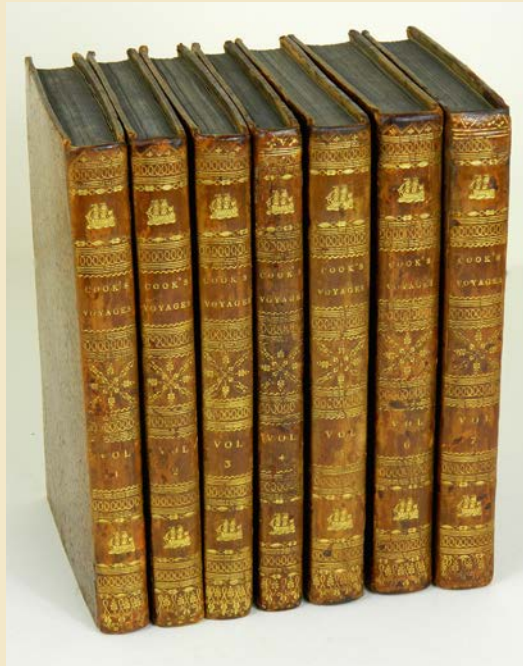
## 15. CAPTAIN JAMES COOK

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*The Three Voyages of Captain James Cook Round the World. London: Longmans, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, 1821. Seven volumes. 8vo, contemporary mottled calf gilt, spines gilt, with engraved portrait frontispiece and twenty- five plates and maps. A very handsome set of the three voyages.*  
£3,000

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IN THREE VOYAGES COOK SAILED THOUSANDS OF MILES ACROSS LARGELY UNCHARTED AREAS OF THE GLOBE. HE MAPPED LANDS FROM NEW ZEALAND TO HAWAII IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN IN GREATER DETAIL AND ON A SCALE NOT PREVIOUSLY ACHIEVED. AS HE PROGRESSED ON HIS VOYAGES OF DISCOVERY HE SURVEYED AND NAMED FEATURES, AND RECORDED ISLANDS AND COASTLINES ON EUROPEAN MAPS FOR THE FIRST TIME. HE DISPLAYED A COMBINATION OF SEAMANSHIP, SUPERIOR SURVEYING AND CARTOGRAPHIC SKILLS, PHYSICAL COURAGE AND AN ABILITY TO LEAD MEN IN ADVERSE CONDITIONS. COOK'S 12 YEARS SAILING AROUND THE PACIFIC OCEAN CONTRIBUTED MUCH TO EUROPEAN KNOWLEDGE OF THE AREA. SEVERAL ISLANDS SUCH AS THE SANDWICH ISLANDS (HAWAII) WERE ENCOUNTERED FOR THE FIRST TIME BY EUROPEANS, AND HIS MORE ACCURATE NAVIGATIONAL CHARTING OF LARGE AREAS OF THE PACIFIC WAS A MAJOR ACHIEVEMENT



## 16. CAPTAIN JAMES COOK (1728-1779)

### SET OF FIRST EDITIONS OF THE THREE VOYAGES

*JOHN HAWKESWORTH (1715-1773). An Account of the Voyages undertaken by the order of His Present Majesty for making Discoveries in the Southern Hemisphere, and successively performed by Commodore Byron, Captain Wallis, Captain Carteret and Captain Cook, in the Dolphin, the Swallow, and the Endeavour; drawn up From the Journals which were kept by several Commanders, And from the papers of Joseph Banks, By John Hawkesworth. London: W. Strahan and T. Cadell, 1773.*

3 VOLUMES, 40 (300 x 240 mm). 52 ENGRAVED PLATES, MAPS AND CHARTS (42 FOLDING), INCLUDING THE LARGE FOLDING MAP OF THE STRAITS OF MAGELLAN. COOK'S FIRST VOYAGE 1768-1771, WITH THE MAP OF THE STRAITS OF MAGELLAN, NOT GENERALLY ISSUED WITH THE FIRST EDITION OF THE SAME YEAR, THE PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION IN WHICH HAWKESWORTH RESPONDS TO ALEXANDER DALRYMPLE'S HEATED REACTION TO THE FIRST EDITION AND COOK'S FAILURE TO SEARCH FOR OR LOCATE THE GREAT SOUTHERN CONTINENT. VOLUME I CONTAINS THE VOYAGES OF BYRON, CARTERET AND WALLIS, WITH THE DISCOVERY OF TAHITI, AND VOLUMES II-III CONTAIN HAWKESWORTH'S EDITED ACCOUNT OF LIEUTENANT COOK'S VOYAGE (HE WAS ONLY PROMOTED TO CAPTAIN ON HIS RETURN). COOK'S INSTRUCTIONS FOR THIS FIRST VOYAGE WERE TO OBSERVE THE TRANSIT OF VENUS FROM TAHITI AND TO CARRY ON JOHN BYRON'S SURVEY AND EXAMINATION OF THE SEAS BETWEEN CAPE HORN AND NEW HOLLAND, BUT THEY DID NOT EXTEND TO SEARCHING FOR TERRA AUSTRALIS. HE DID, HOWEVER, ADD MORE THAN 5,000 MILES OF COASTLINE TO ADMIRALTY CHARTS FOR TAHITI, AUSTRALIA AND THE GREAT BARRIER REEF, AND NEW ZEALAND, WHICH HE CIRCUMNAVIGATED.  
HILL 783; HOLMES 5; SABIN 30934

# CAPTAIN JAMES COOK

*A Voyage towards the South Pole, and Round the World. Performed in His Majesty's Ships the Resolution and Adventure, In the years 1772, 1773, 1774, and 1775. In which is included Captain Furneaux's Narrative of his Proceedings in the Adventure during the Separation of the Ships. London: W. Strahan and T. Cadell, 1777.*

FIRST EDITION, 2 VOLUMES. 4TO (300 X 240 MM). XL, 378; [VIII], 396 PP. ENGRAVED PORTRAIT OF COOK BY J. BASIRE AFTER WILLIAM HODGES, 63 ENGRAVED PLATES, MAPS AND CHARTS (33 FOLDING), ONE FOLDING LETTERPRESS TABLE.

THE FIRST EDITION OF THE OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF COOK'S SECOND VOYAGE AND HIS FIRST AS COMMANDER OF THE RESOLUTION (1772-1775). THE JOURNEY WAS UNDERTAKEN IN ORDER TO FURTHER EXPLORE THE SOUTHERN OCEANS AND ASCERTAIN WHETHER THERE WERE ANY FURTHER LAND MASSES IN THE SOUTHERN SEAS. WHILST DOING THIS COOK WAS ALSO TO TEST JOHN HARRISON'S NEWLY INVENTED CHRONOMETER FOR THE MEASUREMENT OF LONGITUDE. DURING THE COURSE OF THE VOYAGE THE EXPEDITION WAS TO BECOME THE FIRST TO CROSS THE ANTARCTIC CIRCLE, WHICH IT DID THREE TIMES. "THE SUCCESS OF COOK'S FIRST VOYAGE LED THE ADMIRALTY TO SEND HIM ON A SECOND EXPEDITION WHICH WAS TO CIRCUMNAVIGATE THE GLOBE AS FAR SOUTH AS POSSIBLE IN SEARCH OF ANY SOUTHERN CONTINENTS. COOK PROVED THAT THERE WAS NO 'TERRA AUSTRALIS' WHICH SUPPOSEDLY LAY BETWEEN NEW ZEALAND AND SOUTH AMERICA BUT BECAME CONVINCED THAT THERE MUST BE LAND BEYOND THE ICE FIELDS" HILL . BY THE TIME THESE VOLUMES APPEARED COOK HAD EMBARKED ON HIS SECOND VOYAGE IN THE RESOLUTION, WHICH WAS EVENTUALLY TO END IN HIS DEATH ON HAWAII IN 1779, KILLED AFTER ATTEMPTING TO TAKE A LOCAL CHIEF HOSTAGE IN RETURN FOR A STOLEN CUTTER.

HILL 358. BEDDIE 1216; HOLMES 24; PMM 223; ROSOVE 77.A1; SABIN 16245



# CAPTAIN JAMES COOK & CAPTAIN JAMES KING

*A Voyage to the Pacific Ocean Undertaken By The Command Of His Majesty, for Making Discoveries in the Northern Hemisphere. Performed under the Direction of Captains Cook, Clerke, and Gore, In His Majesty's Ships the "Resolution" and "Discovery"; in the Years 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, and 1780. London: For G. Nicol & T. Cadell, 1784*

FIRST EDITION, 3 VOLUMES, 4TO (300 X 240MM), ENGRAVED VIGNETTE ON TITLES, 24 ENGRAVED PLATES, MAPS, CHARTS AND VIEWS (17 FOLDING), ONE FOLDING LETTERPRESS TABLE, AND ATLAS OF 61 ENGRAVED PLATES AND CHARTS, FOLDING AND BOUND IN THE 4TO VOLUMES

BY 1776, CAPTAIN COOK HAD ALREADY ACHIEVED FAME, HAVING COMMANDED TWO SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITIONS UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE ADMIRALTY IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ROYAL SOCIETY. THE PURPOSE OF CAPTAIN JAMES COOK'S THIRD AND LAST VOYAGE, ON BOARD HMS RESOLUTION AND HMS DISCOVERY, WAS TO FIND THE NORTHWEST PASSAGE, BUT THE VESSELS WERE BLOCKED BY A WALL OF ICE. COOK'S ACHIEVEMENT IN THIS VOYAGE WAS, INSTEAD, THE DISCOVERY OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, THE CHARTING OF ALASKA'S COASTLINE, AND THE EXPLORATION OF THE NORTH PACIFIC UP TO 70° N.

RETURNING SOUTH TO HAWAII, THE SHIPS ANCHORED IN KEALAKEKUA BAY. A FIGHT BROKE OUT AFTER THE THEFT OF A CUTTER, AND JAMES COOK MET HIS DEATH IN THE ENSUING MELEE. THE EXPEDITION MADE ANOTHER ATTEMPT AT THE NORTHWEST PASSAGE BEFORE RETURNING TO THE THAMES VIA CHINA.

HILL 361; LADA-MOCARSKI 37; SABIN 16250  
£15,000

A VERY HANDSOME SET IN TREE CALF BINDINGS WITH THE SCARCE DEATH OF COOK PLATE. EIGHT VOLUMES, 4TO, A FINE SET IN UNIFORM CONTEMPORARY BINDINGS, SPINES HEAVILY GILT, SOME MINOR RESTORATION. IN THREE VOYAGES COOK SAILED THOUSANDS OF MILES ACROSS LARGELY UNCHARTED AREAS OF THE GLOBE. HE MAPPED LANDS FROM NEW ZEALAND TO HAWAII IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN IN GREATER DETAIL AND ON A SCALE NOT PREVIOUSLY ACHIEVED. AS HE PROGRESSED ON HIS VOYAGES OF DISCOVERY HE SURVEYED AND NAMED FEATURES, AND RECORDED ISLANDS AND COASTLINES ON EUROPEAN MAPS FOR THE FIRST TIME. HE DISPLAYED A COMBINATION OF SEAMANSHIP, SUPERIOR SURVEYING AND CARTOGRAPHIC SKILLS, PHYSICAL COURAGE AND AN ABILITY TO LEAD MEN IN ADVERSE CONDITIONS.

HE LEFT A LEGACY OF SCIENTIFIC AND GEOGRAPHICAL KNOWLEDGE WHICH WAS TO INFLUENCE HIS SUCCESSORS, AND NUMEROUS MEMORIALS WORLDWIDE HAVE BEEN DEDICATED TO HIM.



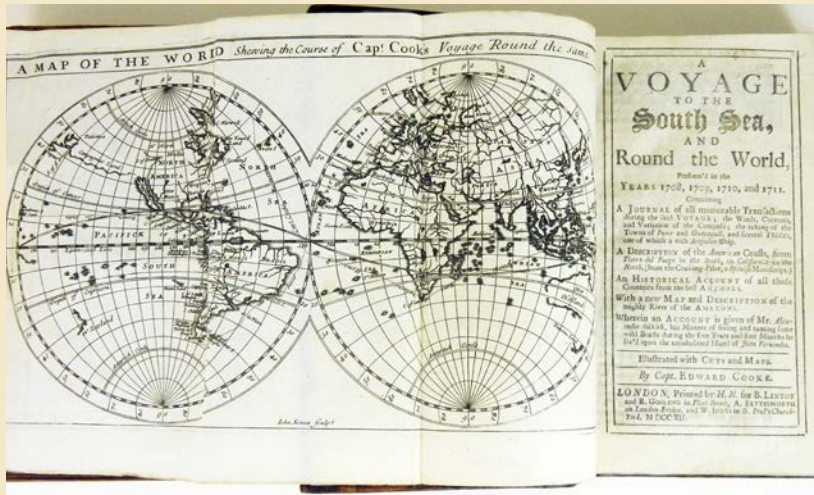
## 17. CAPTAIN EDWARD COOKE

A Voyage to the South Sea, and Round the World, Perform'd in the Years 1708, 1709, 1710, and 1711, by the Ships Duke and Dutchess of Bristol. Containing a Journal of all memorable Transactions during the said Voyage; the Winds, Currents, and Variation of the Compass; the taking of the Towns of Puna and Guayaquil, and several Prizes, one of which a rich Acapulco Ship. A Description of the American Coasts, from Tierra del Fuego in the South, to California in the North, (from the Coasting-Pilot, a Spanish Manuscript). .....Wherein an Account is given of Mr. Alexander Selkirk, his Manner of living and taming some wild beasts during the four Years and four Months he liv'd upon the uninhabited Island of Juan Fernandes.

London H.M. for B. Lintot & R. Gosling, 1712, 2 vols, 8vo [200 x 120mm], contemporary panelled calf gilt, rebacked, 24], 456, [12] pp. 30 engraved maps and plates, some folding, a fine copy

First and Best Edition of this famous Buccaneersing Voyage.

£6,000



A CONSORTIUM OF PROMINENT CITIZENS OF BRISTOL, ENGLAND'S SECOND LARGEST PORT IN 1708, PURCHASED TWO SHIPS: THE 320 TONS, 30 GUNS 'DUKE' AND THE 260 TONS, 26 GUNS 'DUCHESS'. THIS WORK BY EDWARD COOKE IS ONE OF TWO PUBLISHED SIMULTANEOUSLY, DESCRIBING THEIR PURSUIT FOR SPANISH GOLD WITH WILLIAM DAMPIER IN HIS THIRD AND FINAL CIRCUMNAVIGATION OF THE WORLD, ACTING AS PILOT TO THE VOYAGE. THEY CAPTURED THE SPANISH TREASURE GALLEON NUESTRA SENORA DE LA ENCARNACION DISENGANO CARRYING A HOLD OF GOLD AND JEWELS. THEY BROUGHT THE TREASURE BACK TO BRISTOL AMID HUGE CELEBRATIONS AND NATIONAL INTEREST.

COOKE WAS SECOND CAPTAIN OF THE DUCHESS, PART OF THE BUCCANEERING EXPEDITION OF CAPT. WOODES ROGERS CIRCUMNAVIGATING THE GLOBE, VISITING THE COAST OF CALIFORNIA IN 1709, ATTACKING THE SPANISH ON THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA. THERE IS AN ACCOUNT OF CALIFORNIA, WITH A PLATE SHOWING A NATIVE OF THE REGION. THE EXPEDITION ALSO PUT IN AT THE ISLAND OF JUAN FERNANDEZ WHERE THEY DISCOVERED THE CASTAWAY, ALEXANDER SELKIRK, WHO HAD SAILED WITH DAMPIER AND BEEN STRANDED ON THE ARCHIPELAGO AFTER VARIOUS ARGUMENTS. SELKIRK BECAME THE INSPIRATION FOR DEFOE'S, ROBINSON CRUSOE. THE SECOND VOLUME INCLUDES A DESCRIPTION, TAKEN FROM A SPANISH MANUSCRIPT, OF THE WEST COAST OF AMERICA FROM TIERRA DEL FUEGO TO CALIFORNIA.

A RUSH TO ISSUE AN ACCOUNT OF THIS VOYAGE DEVELOPED BETWEEN THE PUBLISHERS OF THIS NARRATIVE AND THAT OF WOODES ROGERS.

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT BUCCANEERING AND PACIFIC VOYAGES.

HILL 372; SABIN 16303; NMM 1:99 ; WAGNER SPANISH SOUTHWEST 77.

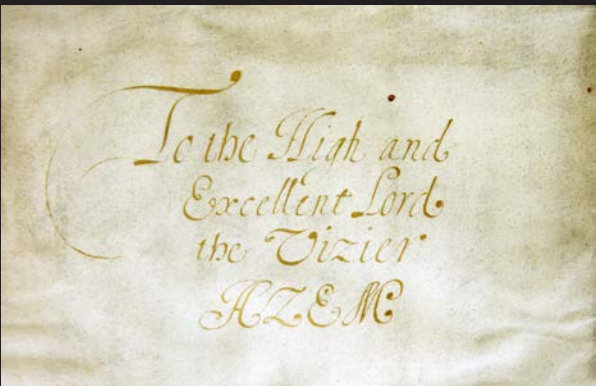
## 18. OLIVER CROMWELL

A Splendid Important Manuscript Signed Oliver P. to the High and Excellent Lord Vizier Azem Concerning the Attack on the 'Resolution' by Turkish Pirates.

Large Vellum Document [580 x 410mm], Westminster, Aug 11th, 1657.

Address and Title illuminated in Gold Script with Large Seal of the Lord Protector of England, Scotland and Ireland.

£18,000



THE ENGLISH SHIP RESOLUTION, LADEN WITH CLOTH, TIN, LEAD AND MONEY BOUND FOR SCANDERONE [THE PORT OF ALEPPO] WAS ATTACKED BY 7 SHIPS FROM TRIPOLI, NEAR CANDY AND TAKEN IN DEFIANCE OF CAPITULATIONS. CROMWELL DEMANDS AN INQUIRY AND THAT THESE SEA ROVERS SHOULD BE PUNISHED.

‘AS WE HAVE NOW DONE TO THE GRAND SIGNOR YOUR LORD AND MASTER, SO DOE WE ALSO TO YOU COMPLAINE OF AN ACT OF VIOLENCE AND INJUSTICE TOWARDS DIVERS MERCHANTS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH INTERESTED IN AN ENGLISH SHIP CALLED THE RESOLUTION WHICH BEING LADEN WITH CLOTH, TYNN & MONY & BOUND FOR THE GRAND SIGNORS OWNE PORT OF SCANDERONE IN A PEACEABLE COURSE OF TRADING, WAS NOTWITHSTANDING IN HER WAY NEARE CANDY ASSAULTED BY SEVEN TRIPOLY MEN OF WARRE ACTUALLY ENGAGED IN THE GRAND SIGNORS SERVICE, & BY THEM CARRIED TO RHODS, WHERE THE CAPTAIN BASSA BOTH SECURED THE SHIP AND HER LADING AND IMPRISONED THE MASTER, MARINERS & PASSINGERS BEING IN NUMBER FORTY FIVE PERSONS’.

AFTER THE DEFEAT OF THE OTTOMAN FLEET BY THE VENETIANS IN 1656, CROMWELL REALIZED THAT THE OTTOMANS WOULD HAVE TO RELY HEAVILY ON ENGLISH SHIPS. DESPITE THEIR LOSSES THE TURKS STILL HELD CONTROL OF THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN, AND CROMWELL WAS FULLY AWARE THAT THERE WAS TOO MUCH ENGLISH INTEREST THAT WOULD BE VULNERABLE TO TURKISH ATTACK. IN AUGUST, 1657 A TREATY WAS SIGNED THAT ENSURED THE SAFETY OF ALL BRITONS WHO FOUND THEMSELVES CASTAWAYS ON THE NORTH AFRICAN SHORE. ROBERT BLAKE, WHO LAUNCHED THIS INITIATIVE UNDER CROMWELL, HAD STATED EARLIER ‘LET THE TURKISH PYRATES KNOW BY FIRE AND SWORD WHAT IT IS TO BE THY FO’. THE INITIATIVE HOWEVER, RESULTED IN THE TREATY OF FEBRUARY 1658 AND THE RELEASE OF SEVENTY-TWO BRITISH CAPTIVES FROM THE TURKS.

THIS WAS SHORT LIVED AND THE TUNISIANS RETURNED TO PIRACY IN MARCH 1658! A VERY FINE AND IMPORTANT DOCUMENT SIGNED BY CROMWELL AT THE HEIGHT OF HIS POSITION AS LORD PROTECTOR.



19. WILLIAM DAMPIER

A New Voyage Round the World.

Describing particularly, the Isthmus of America, several Coasts and Islands in the West Indies, the Isle of Cape Verd, the Passage by Terra del Fuego, the South Sea Coasts of Chili, Peru and Mexico... [with] Voyages and Descriptions... [and] A Voyage to New Holland, &c. In the Year, 1699 [and] A Contintuation of a Voyage to new Holland... £16,500

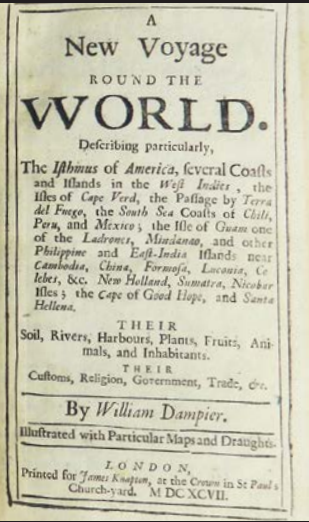
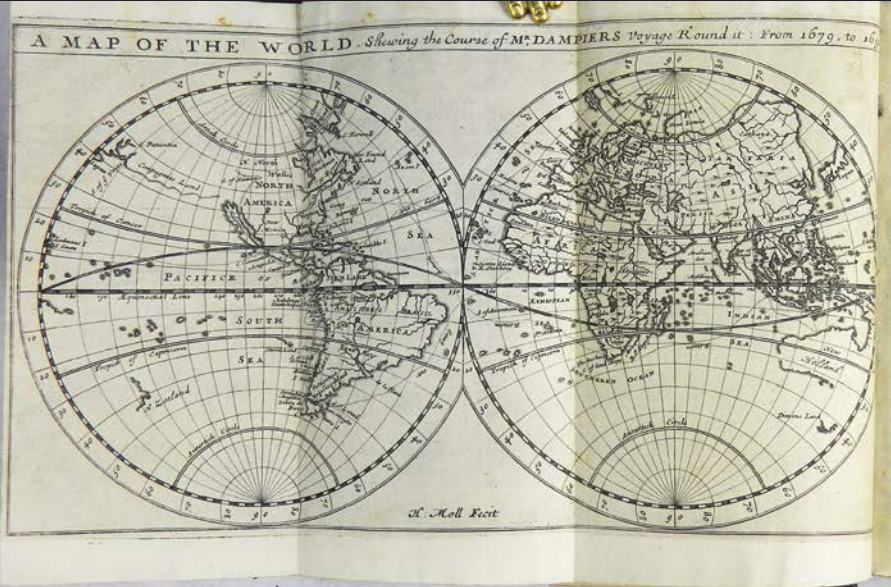
First editions. 4 vols. 5 maps (4 folding); 3 folding maps; folding map & 14 plates; folding map & 15 plates. 8vo. Contemporary panelled calf gilt ,[10], vi, 550, 4; [vii], 184, 132, [iv], 112, [74]; [xvii], 162, [9], [5]ads.; [xvii], 198; [8], [2]ads.pp. London, James Knapton, 1697, 1699, 1703 & 1709.

A FINE SET OF THE SCARCE FIRST EDITIONS. ONE OF THE MOST FAMOUS OF THE BUCCANEERING VOYAGES. WILLIAM DAMPIER, AN ORPHAN OF WEYMOUTH, ENGLAND, SPENT TWELVE AND A HALF YEARS AS A PIRATE, PLUNDERING SHIPS IN THE WEST INDIES AND CENTRAL AMERICA, AND EVENTUALLY MAKING HIS WAY ACROSS THE PACIFIC TO THE PHILIPPINES, THE EAST INDIES, AND AUSTRALIA. HAVING SET OUT IN 1679, HE RETURNED HOME IN 1691 AND PUBLISHED HIS CAREFULLY-KEPT JOURNAL IN 1697; IT PROVED TO BE A SENSATION. DAMPIER MAY HAVE BEEN A BUCCANEER, BUT HE WAS SUCH AN ASTUTE OBSERVER OF PEOPLE, PLACES, AND NATURAL HISTORY AND HIS WORKS ARE OFTEN INCLUDED WITH THE PUBLICATIONS OF MORE EXPLICITLY SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITIONS.

‘WILLIAM DAMPIER COMBINED A SWASHBUCKLING LIFE OF ADVENTURE WITH PIONEERING SCIENTIFIC ACHIEVEMENTS. IN 1676, HE STARTED HIS CAREER AS A BUCCANEER PREYING ON SHIPS ON THE SPANISH MAIN AND STRUGGLING THROUGH THE IMPENETRABLE JUNGLE OF THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA IN SEARCH OF GOLD. HE COULD EASILY HAVE ENDED UP ON THE GALLOWS. POOR AND OBSCURE YET DETERMINED TO SAIL THE WORLD TO MAKE HIS FORTUNE, HE WAS TO BECOME THE FIRST PERSON TO CIRCUMNAVIGATE THE GLOBE THREE TIMES. AMONG HIS MANY EXTRAORDINARY ACHIEVEMENTS, DAMPIER MAPPED THE WINDS AND THE CURRENTS OF THE WORLD’S OCEANS FOR THE FIRST TIME. HE INSPIRED DARWIN ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY YEARS LATER WITH HIS NOTES ON THE WILDLIFE OF THE GALAPAGOS ISLANDS AND ELSEWHERE. HIS PORTRAIT IN LONDON’S NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY SHOWS A LEAN, STRONG-FEATURED MAN WITH A THOUGHTFUL EXPRESSION, BROWN SHOULDER-LENGTH HAIR AND A PLAIN COAT, HOLDING A BOOK IN HIS HAND. HE IS STYLED ‘PIRATE AND HYDROGRAPHER’ BUT EVEN THAT TELLS ONLY PART OF HIS STORY. HE WAS A PIONEERING NAVIGATOR, NATURALIST , TRAVEL WRITER AND EXPLORER, AS WELL AS HYDROGRAPHER WHO WAS, INDEED, QUITE HAPPY TO SEEK HIS FORTUNE AS A PIRATE.’ PRESTON. AFTER YEARS OF ADVENTURE ALONG THE COASTS OF SPANISH AMERICA DAMPIER JOINED CAPT. SWAN IN THE CYGNET IN 1685. SWAN WAS ALSO EAGER TO TRY HIS HAND IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC, AND AFTER TAKING SEVERAL SMALL SPANISH PRIZES AMONG THE EAST INDIAN ISLANDS, THEY MADE FOR THE VAGUELY KNOWN COAST OF NEW HOLLAND, WHICH WAS SIGHTED ON 4TH JUNE, 1688, NEAR THE LACEPEDE ISLANDS.

THE VESSEL SAILED ALONG THE COAST TO THE ENTRANCE OF KING SOUND, WHERE SHE WAS REPAIRED. HERE DAMPIER MADE A FULL SURVEY OF THE COUNTRY AND NOTED ITS INHABITANTS AS THE MOST MISERABLE PEOPLE IN THE WORLD. AS SUCH, DAMPIER IS REGARDED AS BEING THE FIRST ENGLISHMAN TO SET FOOT ON THE AUSTRALIAN MAINLAND. AFTER SEVERAL ADVENTURES DAMPIER REACHED ENGLAND AND WROTE THE FIRST OF THESE VOLUMES. THIS WORK IS CONSIDERED TO BE THE FIRST TRAVEL BOOK AND SET THE TONE FOR ALL VOYAGE ACCOUNTS UNTIL THE PUBLICATION OF COOK’S FIRST VOYAGE. IT WAS AN IMMEDIATE SUCCESS (BY 1729 SIX EDITIONS HAD BEEN PRINTED) AND THE PUBLISHER, KNAPTON, URGED DAMPIER TO WRITE A SECOND VOLUME. IN 1698 DAMPIER WAS PUT IN COMMAND OF THE ROEBUCK IN ORDER TO MAKE AN EXPEDITION TO NEW HOLLAND, NEW GUINEA, AND THE MOLUCCAS. ON 2ND AUGUST, 1699 HE ARRIVED ON THE COAST OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA, SAILING NORTHWARD ALONG THE COAST HE ARRIVED AT AN INLET WHICH HE NAMED SHARKS BAY. BY THIS TIME HIS CREW WERE IN SUCH BAD CONDITION AND THE COUNTRY APPEARED SO HOSTILE THAT DAMPIER WAS FORCED TO SET SAIL FOR TIMOR AND REPLENISH HIS SUPPLIES. THE VOYAGE CONTINUED FROM THERE TO NEW GUINEA, NEW IRELAND AND NEW BRITAIN RETURNING FINALLY VIA THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE IN 1701. HIS SUBSEQUENT WORK WAS AGAIN A SUCCESS AND AGAIN KNAPTON PERSUADED HIM TO WRITE A CONTINUATION, AND THESE APPEARED IN 1703 AND 1709 RESPECTIVELY AND ARE INCLUDED WITH THIS COLLECTION OF FIRST EDITIONS.

Hill 417, 419, 420, 421; Cox I, 42





## 20. DE BRY, THEODOR, JOHANN THEODOR, AND JOHANN ISRAEL

*Grand Voyages.*

*Frankfurt or Oppenheim, 1595-1602, 11 volumes bound in 3, Latin text, folio (345 x 230mm.), numerous engraved titles, maps, plates and illustrations, contemporary mottled calf gilt, rebacked.*

£150,000

*The set comprises:*

**AN ORIGINAL DRAWING** (PROBABLY BY DEBRY AFTER JOHN WHITE)

FIGURE STUDIES (SECOTA/ROANOAK INDIANS). TWO NATIVE INDIANS

PEN AND BROWN INK. C.1600. SHEET:290 x 175 MM. NO DISCERNIBLE WATERMARKS, DISTANCE BETWEEN WIRE LINES: 2 CM. SHEET TONE: BROWN. REDDISH TONE OF THE IMAGES. ILLUSTRATIONS IN GRAND VOYAGES (FRANKFURT 1590-1630), *HARIOT'S VIRGINIA*, PLATES VI-VII.

PART I. [HARIOT'S VIRGINIA]. ADMIRANDA NARRATIO FIDA TAMEN, DE COMMODIS ET INCOLARUM RITIBUS VIRGINIAE.[FRANKFURT: JOHANNES WECHELI, 1590 (BUT 1608)], ENGRAVED TITLE WITH BLANK IMPRINT, ENGRAVED ARMS ON DEDICATION, FOLDING ENGRAVED MAP OF VIRGINIA, ENGRAVED ALLEGORICAL FRONTISPIECE AND 27 ENGRAVED PLATES, SECOND EDITION FIRST ISSUE, CHURCH 142

PART II. [LE MOYNE'S FLORIDA]. BREVIS NARRATIO EORUM QUAE IN FLORIDA AMERICAЕ PROVINCIA GALLIS ACCIDERUNT. AUCTORE JACOBO LE MOYNE. FRANKFURT, 1591 (BUT 1609), 2 PARTS, ENGRAVED TITLES, ENGRAVED ARMS ON DEDICATION, FOLDING ENGRAVED MAP OF FLORIDA, 43 PLATES AND ILLUSTRATIONS IN TEXT, SECOND EDITION, CHURCH 146

PART III. [STADIUS'S BRAZIL]. AMERICAЕ TERTIA PARS MEMORABILEM PROVINCIAE BRASILIAE HISTORIAM CONTINENS, GERMANICO PRIMUM SERMONE SCRIPTAM A IOANNE STADIO. FRANKFURT, 1592 [SECTIONAL TITLES AND COLOPHON: 1605], 2 PARTS, ENGRAVED TITLE TO PART 1, PRINTED TITLE TO PART 2, ENGRAVED ARMS ON DEDICATION, ENGRAVED ARMORIAL PLATE AT A2R, FOLDING ENGRAVED MAP OF SOUTH AMERICA, 45 ENGRAVED ILLUSTRATIONS IN THE TEXT, 30 ENGRAVED PLATES REPEATED TO 45 IMPRESSIONS, FIRST EDITION, SECOND ISSUE, CHURCH 149

PART IV. [BENZONI'S HISTORY OF THE NEW WORLD]. AMERICAЕ PARS QUARTA, SIVE, INSIGNIS & ADMIRANDA HISTORIA DE REPERTA PRIMUM OCCIDENTALI INDIA À CHRISTOPHORO COLUMBO ANNO M.CCCCXCII SCRIPTA AB HIERONYMO BEZONO MEDIOLANENSE. FRANKFURT, 1594, 2 PARTS, ENGRAVED TITLES TO BOTH PARTS, ENGRAVED ARMORIAL PLATE, DOUBLE-PAGE ENGRAVED MAP OF THE CARIBBEAN, 26 ENGRAVED ILLUSTRATIONS IN THE TEXT, FIRST EDITION, SECOND ISSUE, CHURCH 154

PART V. [BENZONI'S HISTORY, CONTINUED]. AMERICAЕ PARS QUINTA. SECUNDAE SECTIONIS HIA [HISTORIAE] HISPANORUM. FRANKFURT: THEODORE DE BRY, 1596 [BUT 1617], 2 PARTS, ENGRAVED TITLES IN BOTH PARTS, ENGRAVED PORTRAIT OF COLOMBUS AT PART II A2R, FOLDING ENGRAVED MAP OF NEW SPAIN, 22 ENGRAVED ILLUSTRATIONS IN TEXT, SECOND EDITION, CHURCH 157

PART VI. [BENZONI'S HISTORY, CONCLUDED]. AMERICAЕ PARS SEXTA, SIVE HISTORIAE AB HIERONYMO BENZONO MEDIOLANENSE SCRIPTAE, SECTIO TERTIA. FRANKFURT: THEODORE DE BRY, 1596 [BUT 1617], 2 PARTS, ENGRAVED TITLE TO PART 1, LETTERPRESS TITLE TO PART 2 DATED 1617, DOUBLE-PAGE ENGRAVED PLAN OF CUZCO AND MAP OF THE AMERICAS, 28 ENGRAVED ILLUSTRATIONS IN THE TEXT, SECOND EDITION, FIRST ISSUE, CHURCH 159



PART VII. [SCHMIDEL'S BRAZIL AND PARAGUAY]. AMERICAЕ PARS VII. VERISSIMA ET IUCUNDISSIMA DESCRIPTION PRAECIPUARUM QUARUNDAM INDIAE REGIONUM & INSULARUM. FRANKFURT: THEODORE DE BRY, 1599, ENGRAVED TITLE, 1 ENGRAVED ILLUSTRATION IN TEXT, FIRST EDITION, CHURCH 161

PART VIII. [VOYAGES OF DRAKE, CAVENDISH AND RALEIGH]. AMERICAЕ PARS VIII... FRANKFURT: MATHEW BECK, 1625, ENGRAVED MAP ON TITLE, 18 ENGRAVED ILLUSTRATIONS IN TEXT AND FOLDING MAP OF NORTHERN SOUTH AMERICA, FIRST EDITION, FIRST ISSUE, CHURCH 163

PART IX. [ACOSTA'S HISTORY OF THE NEW WORLD. VOYAGES OF SEEBALD DE WEERT AND VAN NOORT'S VOYAGE THROUGH THE STRAITS OF MAGELLAN TO THE MOLUCCAS]. AMERICAЕ NONA & POSTREMA PARS... FRANKFURT: MATTHEUS BECKER, 1602, 5 PARTS IN ONE VOLUME, PART I ENGRAVED TITLE AND COAT OF ARMS; PART II ('RELATIO HISTORICA') ENGRAVED VIGNETTE ON TITLE, MAP OF THE MAGELLAN STRAITS; PART III ('IDAEA VERA') 25 ENGRAVED ILLUSTRATIONS; PART IV ('ADDITAMENTUM') ENGRAVED VIGNETTE ON TITLE; PART V ('VERA ET GENVINA') 14 ENGRAVED ILLUSTRATIONS, FIRST EDITION, CHURCH 168

PART X. [THE VOYAGES OF VESPUCCI, HARRIOT'S ACCOUNT OF VIRGINIA AND SMITH'S DESCRIPTION OF VIRGINIA].AMERICAЕ PARTS DECIMA. OPPENHEIM, 1619, PRINTED TITLE WITH ENGRAVED VIGNETTE, 12 ENGRAVED ILLUSTRATIONS IN TEXT, SOLE EDITION, FIRST ISSUE, CHURCH 170

PART XI. [THE CIRCUMNAVIGATION OF SCHOUTEN AND VAN SPILBERGEN]. AMERICAЕ PARS UNDECIMAL. OPPENHEIM, 1619, 2 PARTS, PRINTED TITLES (PART 1 WITH MINIATURE ENGRAVED TWIN-HEMISPHERICAL WORLD MAP), PART 2 (APPENDIX) WITH ALLEGORICAL VIGNETTE OF NEPTUNE, DOUBLE-PAGE ENGRAVED MAPS OF THE EAST INDIES, THE SOUTH PACIFIC AND NEW GUINEA, 29 ENGRAVED ILLUSTRATIONS IN THE TEXT, SOLE EDITION, CHURCH 172  
A FURTHER TWO PARTS WERE PUBLISHED LATER.



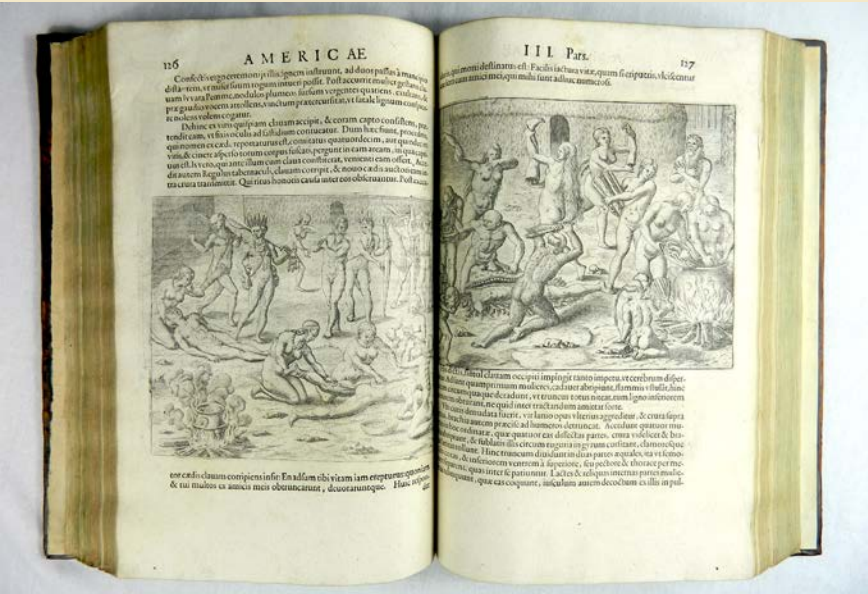
THEODOR DE BRY (1528 –1598) ENGRAVER, GOLDSMITH, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER, FAMOUS FOR HIS DEPICTIONS OF EARLY EUROPEAN EXPEDITIONS TO THE AMERICAS. THE SPANISH INQUISITION FORCED DE BRY, A PROTESTANT, TO FLEE HIS NATIVE, SPANISH-CONTROLLED SOUTHERN NETHERLANDS. HE MOVED AROUND EUROPE, STARTING FROM THE CITY OF LIÈGE IN THE PRINCE-BISHOPRIC OF LIÈGE (WHERE HE WAS BORN AND GREW UP), THEN TO STRASBOURG, ANTWERP, LONDON AND FRANKFURT, WHERE HE SETTLED.

DE BRY CREATED A LARGE NUMBER OF ENGRAVED ILLUSTRATIONS FOR HIS BOOKS. MOST OF HIS BOOKS WERE BASED ON FIRST-HAND OBSERVATIONS BY EXPLORERS, EVEN IF DE BRY HIMSELF, ACTING AS A RECORDER OF INFORMATION, NEVER VISITED THE AMERICAS

IN 1588, THEODOR DEBRY AND HIS FAMILY MOVED PERMANENTLY TO FRANKFURT-AM-MAIN, WHERE HE BECAME CITIZEN AND BEGAN TO PLAN HIS FIRST PUBLICATIONS. THIS, THE MOST FAMOUS ONE KNOWN AS LES GRANDS VOYAGES, I.E., “THE GREAT TRAVELS”, OR “THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA”. HE ALSO PUBLISHED THE LARGELY IDENTICAL INDIA ORIENTALIS SERIES, AS WELL AS MANY OTHER ILLUSTRATED WORKS ON A WIDE RANGE OF SUBJECTS. HIS BOOKS WERE PUBLISHED IN LATIN, AND WERE ALSO TRANSLATED INTO GERMAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH TO REACH A WIDER READING PUBLIC. IN 1590 THEODORUS DE BRY AND HIS SONS PUBLISHED A NEW, ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF THOMAS HARRIOT’S A BRIEF AND TRUE REPORT OF THE NEW FOUND LAND OF VIRGINIA ABOUT THE FIRST ENGLISH SETTLEMENTS IN NORTH AMERICA (IN MODERN-DAY NORTH CAROLINA). HIS ILLUSTRATIONS WERE BASED ON THE WATERCOLOUR PAINTINGS OF COLONIST JOHN WHITE. THE BOOK SOLD WELL, AND THE NEXT YEAR DE BRY PUBLISHED A NEW ONE ABOUT THE FIRST FRENCH ATTEMPTS TO COLONIZE FLORIDA: FORT CAROLINE, FOUNDED BY JEAN RIBAUT AND RENÉ DE LAUDONNIÈRE. IT FEATURED 43 ILLUSTRATIONS BASED ON PAINTINGS OF JACQUES LE MOYNE DE MORGUES, ONE OF THE FEW SURVIVORS OF FORT CAROLINE. JACQUES DE MOYNE HAD PLANNED TO PUBLISH HIS OWN ACCOUNT OF HIS EXPEDITIONS BUT DIED IN 1587. ACCORDING TO DE BRY’S ACCOUNT, HE HAD BOUGHT DE MOYNE’S PAINTINGS FROM HIS WIDOW IN LONDON AND USED THEM AS A BASIS FOR THE ENGRAVINGS.

THIS IS ONE OF THE GREATEST PUBLISHED ACCOUNTS CONCERNING THE DISCOVERIES OF THE NEW WORLD.

ARMS OF GLASCOCK OF DYVES HALL AND CHICHE, ESSEX ON COVERS.





## 21. CAPTAIN GEORGE DIXON

*A Voyage Round the World; but more Particularly to the North-West Coast of America: Performed in 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1788, in the King George and Queen Charlotte, Captains Portlock and Dixon. Dedicated by Permission to Sir Joseph Banks, Bart.*

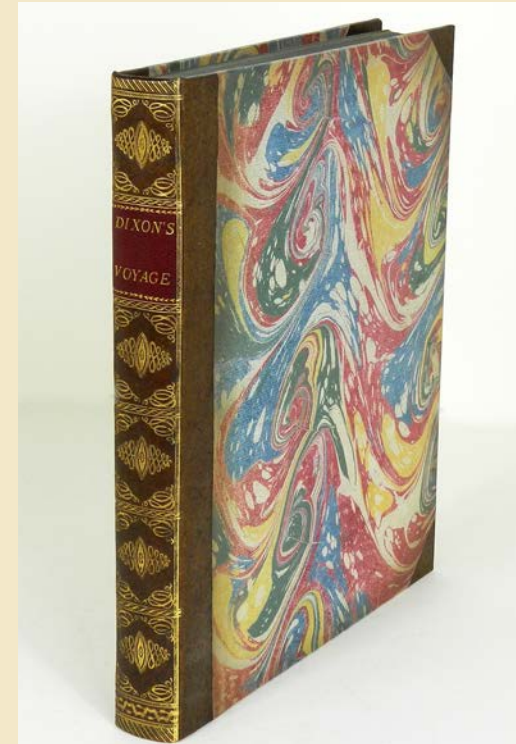
*First Edition*

*London: George Goulding, 1789, 4to, contemporary half calf over marbled boards, rebacked, spine gilt in compartments, red morocco gilt label, with large engraved, folding map, 20 Engraved Plates and leaf of 'Indian Song', an attractive copy. £3,500*

THE TEXT IS IN THE FORM OF LETTERS SIGNED W[ILLIAM] B[ERESFORD] TO A FRIEND NAMED HAMELIN, WITH ADDITIONS BY DIXON, INCLUDING THE INTRODUCTION, THE SKETCH OF THE NATURAL HISTORY, AND THE LARGE MAP. BERESFORD WAS THE SUPERCARGO ABOARD THE QUEEN CHARLOTTE, AND BOTH HE, PORTLOCK AND DIXON WERE CHARGED WITH ESTABLISHING A FUR TRADE BETWEEN THE NORTHWEST AMERICAN COAST AND CHINA, DISREGARDING THE EXISTING RUSSIAN FUR TRADE IN ALASKA. DIXON AND PORTLOCK WERE BOTH VETERANS OF COOK'S LAST VOYAGE AND THIS WORK INCLUDES AN ACCOUNT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS WHERE THEY WINTERED DURING 1787-88.

NATHANIEL PORTLOCK (1748-1817) JOINED THE BRITISH NAVY AT THE AGE OF TWENTY-FOUR, AND WAS CHOSEN AS A JUNIOR OFFICER ON CAPTAIN COOK'S THIRD VOYAGE, THE FIRST TO ENCOUNTER HAWAII (SEE AJ-130). WITH HIM ON THAT TRIP WAS ANOTHER YOUNG BRITISH OFFICER, GEORGE DIXON, AND IN 1785 THE TWO OF THEM TRAVELED TO THE NORTH PACIFIC AGAIN. PORTLOCK COMMANDED THIS 1785-1788 EXPEDITION FROM THE SHIP KING GEORGE WHILE DIXON CAPTAINED THE QUEEN CHARLOTTE. THE PURPOSE OF THE EXPEDITION WAS TO INVESTIGATE THE POTENTIAL OF THE ALASKAN FUR TRADE AND TO RESUME COOK'S SEARCH FOR A NORTHWEST PASSAGE THROUGH THE CONTINENT.

THE PAIR LEFT ENGLAND ON AUGUST 29, 1785, AND TOOK NEARLY A YEAR TO REACH ALASKA, ROUNDING CAPE HORN AND TOUCHING AT HAWAII ON THE WAY. THEY CHARTED THE ALASKAN COAST UNTIL WINTER FORCED THEM BACK TO HAWAII. IN THE SPRING OF 1787 THEY HEADED NORTH AGAIN, REACHING THE KENAI PENINSULA FROM WHICH DIXON EXPLORED SOUTHWARD WHILE PORTLOCK TRADED FOR FURS. THEY WINTERED AGAIN IN HAWAII BEFORE TURNING WEST TO CHINA TO SELL THEIR FURS, ARRIVING HOME IN ENGLAND VIA THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE ON AUGUST 24, 1788. COX II, 27-28; FORBES 161; HILL 117; HOWES D-365; LADA-MOCARSKI 43; SABIN 20364.





## 22. SIR FRANCIS DRAKE (1540-1596)

*Sir Francis Drake Revived. Who is or may be a Pattern to stirre up all Heroicke and active Spirits of these Times... being a Summary and true Relation of foure severall Voyages made by the said Sir Francis Drake to the West-Indies.*

*London: for Nicholas Bourne, [1652-] 1653.*

*4 parts in one, 4o (183 x 140 mm). Engraved portrait frontispiece, separate title-pages, the first 3 separately signed and paginated, the last 2 continuously paginated, woodcut initials and headpieces, contemporary panelled calf, spine restored with later red morocco label. £20,000*

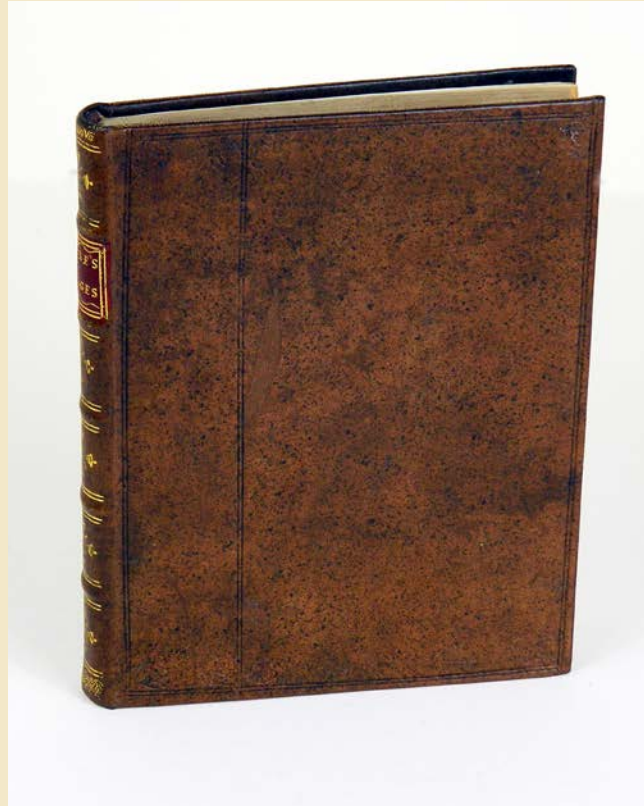
“THE FIRST COLLECTED AND MOST COMPLETE EDITION OF DRAKE’S VOYAGES” (CHURCH).

FIRST COLLECTED EDITION OF DRAKE’S VOYAGES, THE FOUR PARTS COMPRISING: SIR FRANCIS DRAKE REVIVED, THE VOYAGES OF 1570-71 AND 1572-73 DESCRIBES DRAKE’S PRIVATEERING EXPEDITIONS TO THE WEST INDIES, THE RAID ON NOMBRE DE DIOS IN 1572, WHEN HE CAPTURED A FORTUNE OF SPANISH SILVER FROM THE CENTER OF THE SPANISH NEW WORLD EMPIRE.

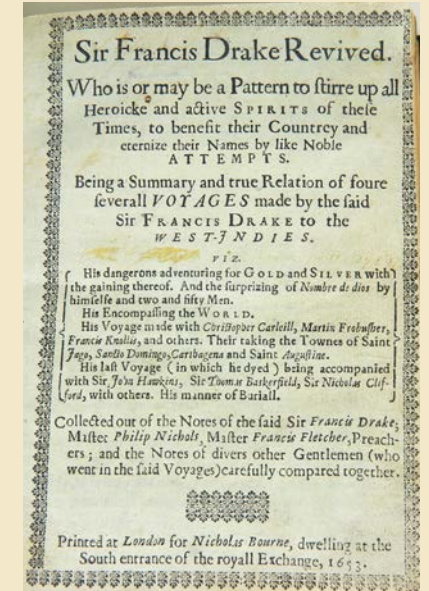
THE WORLD ENCOMPASSED, THE VOYAGE OF 1577-80. COMPILED BY FRANCIS DRAKE, NEPHEW OF THE LATE EXPLORER, IT NARRATES DRAKE’S MEMORABLE VOYAGE, IN WHICH HIS FIVE VESSELS RAIDED SPANISH OUTPOSTS AND SUPPLY ROUTES ON THE PACIFIC COAST, CLAIMED CALIFORNIA (“NEW ALBION”) FOR THE BRITISH CROWN AND RETURNED VIA THE PACIFIC AND INDIAN OCEANS, MAKING DRAKE THE FIRST ENGLISH CAPTAIN TO CIRCUMNAVIGATE THE GLOBE.

A SUMMARIE AND TRUE DISCOURSE OF [HIS] WEST INDIAN VOYAGE, THE VOYAGE OF 1585-86 THAT WAS BEGUN BY BIGGES, AN OFFICER UNDER DRAKE, AND FINISHED AFTER HIS DEATH, PROBABLY BY HIS LIEUTENANT, MASTER CROFTES. DRAKE’S EXPEDITION TO THE SPANISH INDIES WAS THE FIRST MAJOR BRITISH NAVAL FORAY INTO THE CARIBBEAN AND WAS SANCTIONED BY A COMMISSION FROM QUEEN ELIZABETH WITH LETTERS OF MARQUE. AS WELL AS CAPTURING AND SACKING A NUMBER OF CITIES HE ALSO RESCUED THE 103 COLONISTS REMAINING ON RALEIGH’S ROANOKE ISLAND VIRGINIA COLONY AND RETURNED THEM TO ENGLAND ALONG WITH A SHIPMENT OF POTATOES AND TOBACCO.

A FULL RELATION OF ANOTHER VOYAGE INTO THE WEST INDIES, MADE BY SIR FRANCIS DRAKE’ ACCOMPANIED WITH SIR JOHN HAWKINS, SIR THOMAS BASKERFIELD, SIR NICHOLAS CLIFFORD, AND OTHERS. WHO SET FORTH FROM PLYMOUTH ON 28. OF AUGUST 1595.



‘SIR FRANCIS DRAKE, THE GREATEST OF THE NAVAL ADVENTURERS OF ENGLAND OF THE TIME OF ELIZABETH, WAS BORN IN DEVONSHIRE ABOUT 1540. HE WENT TO SEA EARLY, WAS SAILING TO THE SPANISH MAIN BY 1565, AND COMMANDED A SHIP UNDER HAWKINS IN AN EXPEDITION THAT WAS OVERWHELMED BY THE SPANIARDS IN 1567. IN ORDER TO RECOMPENSE HIMSELF FOR THE LOSS SUFFERED IN THIS DISASTER, HE EQUIPPED THE EXPEDITION AGAINST THE SPANISH TREASURE-HOUSE AT NOMBRE DE DIOS IN 1572, THE FORTUNES OF WHICH ARE DESCRIBED IN THE FIRST OF THE FIRST TWO NARRATIVES. IT WAS ON THIS VOYAGE THAT HE WAS LED BY NATIVE GUIDES TO “THAT GOODLY AND GREAT HIGH TREE” ON THE ISTHMUS OF DARIEN, FROM WHICH, FIRST OF ENGLISHMEN, HE LOOKED ON THE PACIFIC, AND “BESOUGHT ALMIGHTY GOD OF HIS GOODNESS TO GIVE HIM LIFE AND LEAVE TO SAIL ONCE IN AN ENGLISH SHIP IN THAT SEA.” THE FULFILMENT OF THIS PRAYER IS DESCRIBED IN THE SECOND OF THE VOYAGES HERE PRINTED, IN WHICH IT IS TOLD HOW, IN 1578, DRAKE PASSED THROUGH THE STRAITS OF MAGELLAN INTO WATERS NEVER BEFORE SAILED BY HIS COUNTRYMEN, AND WITH A SINGLE SHIP RIFLED THE SPANISH SETTLEMENTS ON THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA AND PLUNDERED THE SPANISH TREASURE- SHIPS; HOW, CONSIDERING IT UNSAFE TO GO BACK THE WAY HE CAME LEST THE ENEMY SHOULD SEEK REVENGE, HE WENT AS FAR NORTH AS THE GOLDEN GATE, THEN PASSED ACROSS THE PACIFIC AND ROUND BY THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, AND SO HOME, THE FIRST ENGLISHMAN TO CIRCUMNAVIGATE THE GLOBE. ONLY MAGELLAN’S SHIP HAD PRECEDED HIM IN THE FEAT, AND MAGELLAN HAD DIED ON THE VOYAGE. THE QUEEN VISITED THE SHIP, “THE GOLDEN HIND,” AS SHE LAY AT DEPTFORD AND KNIGHTED THE COMMANDER ON BOARD. DRAKE’S FURTHER ADVENTURES WERE OF ALMOST EQUAL INTEREST. RETURNING FROM A RAID ON THE SPANIARDS IN 1586, HE BROUGHT HOME THE DESPAIRING VIRGINIAN COLONY, AND IS SAID AT THE SAME TIME TO HAVE INTRODUCED FROM AMERICA TOBACCO AND POTATOES. TWO YEARS LATER HE LED THE ENGLISH FLEET IN THE DECISIVE ENGAGEMENT WITH THE GREAT ARMADA. IN 1595 HE SET OUT ON ANOTHER VOYAGE TO THE SPANISH MAIN; AND IN THE JANUARY OF THE FOLLOWING YEAR DIED OFF PORTO BELLO AND WAS BURIED IN THE WATERS WHERE HE HAD MADE HIS NAME AS THE GREATEST SEAMAN OF HIS DAY AND NATION’. PHILIP NICHOLS CHURCH 526; HILL, PP. 86 AND 211; SABIN 20840, 20855, 20843, AND 20830; WING D2122.





## 23. BRYAN EDWARDS

*The History, Civil and Commercial, of The British Colonies in the West Indies.*

£3,000

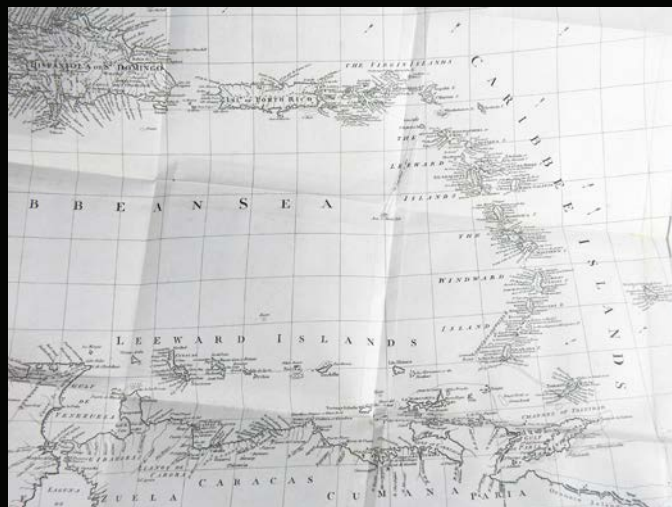
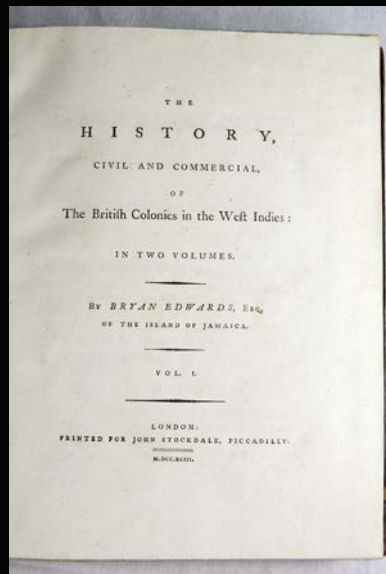
FIRST EDITION

LONDON: FOR JOHN STOCKDALE, 1793, 2 VOLUMES, 4TO (269 × 210 MM). CONTEMPORARY POLISHED CALF, BLACK MOROCCO TITLE-LABELS, MATCHING CIRCULAR NUMBERING-PIECES, HINGES REPAIRED, WITH 2 FOLDING ENGRAVED MAPS AND 6 FOLDING TABLES.

EDWARDS LIVED IN JAMAICA WITH HIS UNCLE FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS AND INHERITED THE LATTER’S ESTATE. HE IS ALSO SAID TO HAVE BEEN LEFT HEIR IN 1773 TO THE SUBSTANTIAL PROPERTY OF A MR. HUME OF JAMAICA. RETURNING PERMANENTLY TO ENGLAND IN 1792 HE BECAME A HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL WEST INDIAN MERCHANT, FOUNDER OF A BANK, AND A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT. IN HIS ACCOUNT OF THE BRITISH WEST INDIES EDWARDS ARGUED FOR UNRESTRICTED TRADE WITH AMERICA AND THE FREEING OF WEST INDIAN PRODUCE FROM HAMPERING BRITISH IMPORT DUTIES, AND FOR THE CONTINUANCE OF THE SLAVE TRADE WITH CERTAIN RESTRICTIONS. THIS WORK INCLUDES AN ACCOUNT OF THE BUCCANEERS, TOGETHER WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THE MAROON NEGROES IN JAMAICA, AND A HISTORY OF THE WAR IN THE WEST INDIES, AN AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH, AND SIR WILLIAM YOUNG’S TOUR THROUGH BARBADOS, ST. VINCENT, ANTIGUA, TOBAGO, AND GRENADA, IN THE YEARS 1791 AND 1792. EDWARDS’ CONDEMNATION OF THE TREATMENT OF THE NEGROES BY THE FRENCH INHABITANTS IN ST. DOMINGO, AS WELL AS HIS STANCE IN FAVOUR OF RESTRICTED CONTINUANCE OF THE SLAVE TRADE AROUSED SOME ADVERSE CRITICISM, BUT ON THE WHOLE HIS WORK WAS DESERVEDLY POPULAR AND HIGHLY PRAISED.

WHILE RATGATZ NOTES THAT SOME OF EDWARDS’ STATISTICS ARE NOW KNOWN TO BE INACCURATE, HE ALSO DEEMS HIS DISCUSSION OF THE SLAVE TRADE TO BE “OF IMMEASURABLE VALUE FOR CONTEMPORARY CONDITIONS, SHOWING THE STATE OF AFFAIRS AFTER THE AMERICAN WAR AND BEFORE THE ABOLITION OF THE TRAFFIC IN BLACKS.

Cox II, 228



## 24. ALEXANDRE OLIVIER EXQUEMELIN & BASIL RINGROSE

THE BUCANEERS OF AMERICA: or, a true Account of the Most remarkable Assaults Committed of Late Years upon the Coasts if the West-Indies, By the Bucaniers of Jamaica and Tortuga, Both English and French. Wherein are contained more especially, The Unparall’d Exploits of Sir Henry Morgan, our English Jamaican Hero who sack’d Puerto Velo, burnt Panama &c. Written originally in Dutch, by John Esquemeling, one of the Bucaniers, who was present at those Tragedies; and thence translated into Spanish, by Alonso de Bonnemaison, Doctor of Physick, and Practitioner at Amsterdam. Now faithfully rendered into English.... The Second Volume. containing The Dangerous Voyage and Bold Attmpts of Captain Bartholomew Sharp, and others; performed upon the Coasts of the South Sea, for the space of two years, &c.

London, for William Crooke, 1684-1685, 4 parts bound in one volume, 4to (240 x 185 mm), contemporary polished calf, morocco title-piece, rebacked, with 8 engraved views and portraits, large folding map, and numerous maps and plans in volume two after Bartholomew Sharp. £18,000

### THE GREATEST EARLY BOOK ON BUCANEERING & PIRACY

SECOND ENGLISH EDITION OF EXQUEMELIN WITH THE SCARCE FOURTH PART BY BASIL RINGROSE DESCRIBING THE VOYAGES OF CAPTAIN BARTHOLOMEW SHARP. THE PRIMARY CONTEMPORARY SOURCE IN ENGLISH FOR THE HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH BUCCANEERS, OR MORE POLITELY “PRIVATEERS” WHO HARASSED AND ATTACKED THE SPANISH COLONIES CHIEFLY IN THE CARIBBEAN DURING THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. EXQUEMELIN’S ACCOUNT OF THE ADVENTURES, LIFE, MORALS, LOOTING, PLUNDERING, AND TAKING PRISONERS FOR RANSOM OR SLAVERY OF THE PIRATES ROAMING THE SEAS IN THE LATER PART OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY, TOGETHER WITH A FULL DESCRIPTION OF THE CARIBBEAN WHERE THEY MAINLY OPERATED. OUR PREVAILING IMAGE OF THE PIRATE IS BASED ON THE BUCCANEER, OR FILIBUSTER, ACTIVE IN THE WEST INDIES IN THE LATER 17TH CENTURY. THE STORY OF ALEXANDRE OLIVIER EXQUEMELIN IS THE EARLIEST FIRST-HAND ACCOUNT ON THESE PIRATES, WRITTEN BY JUST SUCH A ONE OF THESE RELUCTANT DESPERADOES, FROM WHICH ALL

OTHERS SEEM TO SPRING.

ALEXANDRE OLIVIER EXQUEMELIN (1646-1717), CALLED OEXMELIN BY THE FRENCH, WAS LONG CONSIDERED TO BE A DUTCHMAN, AS THE FIRST EDITION OF HIS SEMINAL AND NOW EXTREMELY RARE BOOK DE AMERICAENSCH ZEE-ROOVERS (THE BUCCANEERS OF AMERICA) PUBLISHED IN AMSTERDAM 1678 WAS IN DUTCH. BUT EXQUEMELIN WAS BORN IN 1646, AT THE NORTHERN FRENCH PORT OF HONFLEUR, DESCENDING FROM HUGUENOT APOTHECARIES. HE STARTED HIS EVENTFUL LIFE AS A CHEMIST BEFORE SPENDING SEVERAL YEARS WITH THE PIRATES AS A SHIP’S SURGEON. HE TOOK PART IN THEIR DARING EXPLOITS, LIKE THE EXPEDITIONS OF THE NOTORIOUS ENGLISH BUCCANEER HENRY MORGAN, ONE OF THE MOST FAMOUS NAMES IN THE ANNALS OF PIRACY (CALLED JOHN IN THE BOOK), INCLUDING HIS RAID ON MARACAIBO IN 1669, OR A YEAR LATER HIS ATTACK ON PANAMA. BY 1674 EXQUEMELIN HAD JOINED THE DUTCH NAVY, SERVING WITH DE RUYTER’S FLEET IN THE WARS AGAINST THE FRENCH. FOLLOWING THE ADMIRAL’S DEATH IN 1667 HE RETURNED TO AMSTERDAM, WAS GRANTED CITIZENSHIP AND GAINED HIS QUALIFICATION AS A SHIP SURGEON IN OCTOBER 1679.



During his time in Amsterdam he offered his manuscript containing the description of his previous life to the publisher's Ten Hoorn, who translated it, adapted it to Dutch standards and printed it in 1678. The book became immediately so popular that editions were published everywhere. Hardly any book in any language became the parent of so many imitations and the source of so many legends, and is still popular today. Jan Ten Hoorn also had published the works of Hendrik Smeeks (probably one of the sources of Daniel Defoe's Robinson Crusoe). Both publications were heavily edited by Ten Hoorn, explaining the similarities of style, so that once it was believed that Exquemelin was a pseudonym of Smeets. The book quickly took on a life of its own, with numerous editions appearing throughout Europe in the following years, many of them fittingly 'pirated', including the second edition of 1679, in German, published in Nuremberg under the title Die Americanischen See-Räuber. A Spanish edition followed in 1681, titled Piratas de la America; this too was probably published in Amsterdam and not Germany as the title-page claims. The first English edition, aptly published by one William Crook, appeared in 1684 under the title Bucaniers of America: Or, a True Account of the Most Remarkable Assaults Committed of Late Years upon the Coasts of the West-Indies.... with a heavy emphasis on the 'unparalleled' exploits of Sir Henry Morgan, the English Jamaican hero'. The book was a runaway bestseller and the second edition came out within three months. Exquemelin set sail in 1681 aboard the 'San Jeroboam' bound for Jamaica. He set up as a surgeon on San Domingo in the Spanish West Indies. Exquemelin became tired of this, and when in 1683 the Spanish tried to capture the slaver 'Martha en Maria' of Ostend, commanded by the notorious buccaneer Van Hoorn, Exquemelin once more took to sea as the surgeon of a flotilla of pirates, including Laurens de Graaf and the French filibuster Grammont. Making contact with the French Vice-Admiral Jean d'Estrès, he was granted the post of surgeon in the flagship; and returned to Brest with the Squadron after eighteen years' wanderings in 1684.



The author had throughout all these adventures kept his original manuscript that was published by the Paris printing house of Jacques Le Febvre in a first French edition in 1686, titled Histoire des Aventuriers qui se sont signalez dans les Indes. It is marginally less rare than the Dutch one, and being produced in two volumes it contains much additional material, especially botanical descriptions. Managing to return to France in 1687 to find his book a roaring success, he brought out a second edition, but the next sighting reveals him taking part in a French attack on Cartagena in Columbia in 1697. Accepted in his native land at last, Exquemelin spent his final years recording all his experiences since 1678, and these became the third French edition of his book, published in 1699 as Histoire des Aventuriers Flibustiers. His book remained a bestseller in France, growing to four volumes over new editions in the years 1744, 1774 and 1775. These editions contain material not by Exquemelin, including:- (Vol. 3) Raveneau de Lussan's tales of his Pacific buccaneers, in which the Scot Alexander Selkirk who is generally regarded as the model for Defoe's Robinson Crusoe, and- (Vol. 4) The elusive Captain Johnson's book published in 1728 and 1728 combined historic fact with such luminaries of pirate folklore as Captains Avery, Kidd and Tew, Black Sam Bellamy, and the female filibusters Mary Read and Anne Bonny.

Sabin 23478; Church 658 (first Dutch ed. of 1678), and 689 (Engl. ed. of 1684 and 1685); Hill 99-100 (English ed. of 1684 and 1685); Bibl. Diez 1044.

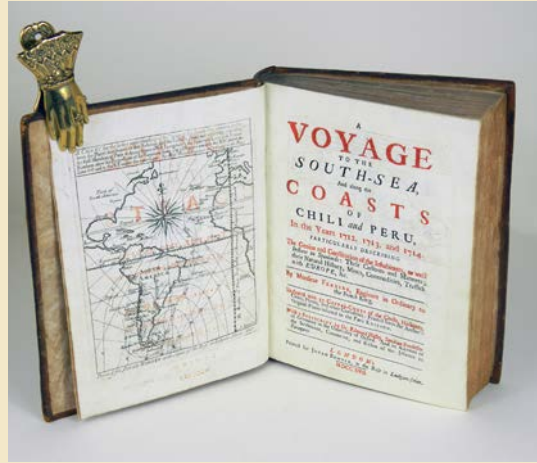




## 25. AMEDEE FRANCOIS FRÉZIER



*A Voyage to the South-Sea, and Along the Coasts of Chili and Peru, in the Years 1712, 1713, and 1714, particularly describing the genius and constitution of the inhabitants, as well Indians as Spaniards: their customs and manners; their natural history, mines, commodities, traffick with Europe, &c. ... With a postscript by Dr. Edmund Halley*  
London: Printed for Jonah Bowyer, 1717. 4to. (9 3/8 x 7 inches). Contemporary panelled calf gilt, Title in red and black. 37 engraved maps and views (22 maps [15 folding], 13 plates [1 folding] and 2 folding profiles).  
£2,800



FIRST ENGLISH EDITION OF THIS IMPORTANT PACIFIC VOYAGE, AFTER THE ORIGINAL FRENCH OF THE PREVIOUS YEAR. THIS BOOK IS UNUSUAL IN THAT, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE SPECIALLY PRODUCED FRONTISPIECE/ROUTE MAP, ALL THE MAPS AND PLATES ARE PRINTED FROM THE SAME PRINTING PLATES AS WERE USED FOR THE ENGRAVINGS IN THE FIRST EDITION (IN FRENCH) WHICH WAS PUBLISHED IN PARIS IN 1716. ACCORDING TO HILL THE PRESENT FIRST EDITION IN ENGLISH “IS PREFERRED ... BECAUSE IT CONTAINS A POSTSCRIPT BY EDMUND HALLEY ... WHICH CORRECTS CERTAIN GEOGRAPHICAL ERRORS MADE BY FRÉZIER.” OTHER AUTHORITIES AGREE: “THIS ENGLISH EDITION IS MUCH SOUGHT AFTER” (BORBA DE MORAES). “THE RELATION OF M. FREZIER HAS ALWAYS BEEN HIGHLY ESTEEMED FROM HIS CHARACTER AS AN AUTHOR OF GREAT TRUTHFULNESS, AS WELL AS FOR THE NUMEROUS EXACT MAPS WITH WHICH IT IS ILLUSTRATED” (FIELD). A “PRODUCTION OF UNRIVALED INTEREST AND BEAUTY” (SABIN). THE AUTHOR, “A FRENCH ROYAL MILITARY ENGINEER, WAS UNDER CONTRACT TO SAIL TO SPANISH POSSESSIONS IN SOUTH AMERICA TO CONSTRUCT FORTS FOR DEFENSE AGAINST ENGLISH AND DUTCH ATTACKS. THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT ALSO ORDERED HIM TO CHART THE WESTERN COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA ... THE FIRST PART OF THIS BOOK GIVES AN INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF THE VOYAGE FROM FRANCE AROUND CAPE HORN ... THE SECOND PART RELATES TO THE VOYAGE ALONG THE COASTS OF CHILE AND PERU, DESCRIBING THE CHIEF TOWNS AND CITIES. THE OBSERVANT FRÉZIER BROUGHT BACK INFORMATION OF CONSIDERABLE GEOGRAPHICAL AND SCIENTIFIC VALUE. MUCH DATA IS INCLUDED ABOUT THE NATIVE INHABITANTS ... FRÉZIER INTRODUCED THE ANCESTOR OF THE MODERN STRAWBERRY TO FRANCE FROM CHILE.” (HILL P.231) THE MAPS DEPICT SOUTH AMERICA OR THE LOCATION OF ANCHORAGES AND CITIES VISITED DURING THE VOYAGE. THE PLATES ILLUSTRATE THE NATIVES AND THEIR CUSTOMS.

BORBA DE MORAES, P.329; COX II, 627; EUROPEAN AMERICANA 717/66; FIELD 568; HILL (2004) 654; SABIN 25924; SPENCE 482.

## 26. WILLIAM FUNNELL

*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 Ampalla on the West-Coast of Mexico, to East-India....*

First Edition

London for James Knapton, 1707, Contemporary panelled calf, spine gilt, with 15 engraved maps and plates, mostly folding.  
£5,000



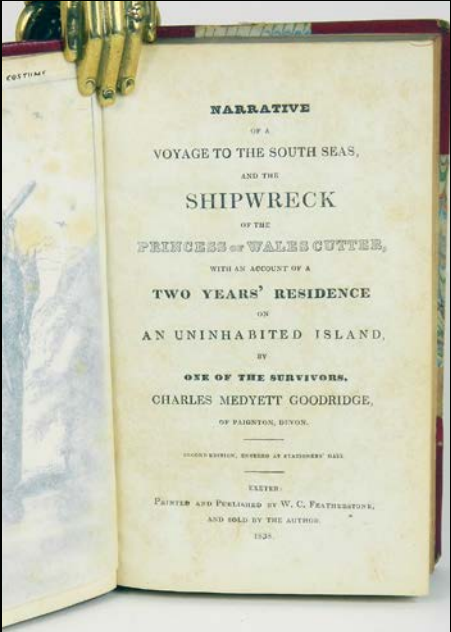
THIS EXPEDITION WAS UNDERTAKEN AT THE BEGINNING OF THE SUCCESSION WAR, IN THE REIGN OF QUEEN ANNE; AND HIGH EXPECTATIONS WERE RAISED FROM IT, OF PERFORMING GREAT EXPLOITS AGAINST THE SPANIARDS, WHO HAD ACCEPTED THE DUKE OF ANJOU AS THEIR KING. THE MERCHANTS BELIEVED THAT A VERY PROFITABLE EXPEDITION MIGHT BE MADE INTO THESE PARTS, WITH A REASONABLE FORCE, WHERE THE BUCCANEERS, WITH SMALL AND ILL-PROVIDED VESSELS, HAD PERFORMED SUCH EXTRAORDINARY THINGS; AND THEREFORE, HAVING OBTAINED THE BEST INFORMATION THEY COULD AS TO THE PROPER MANNER OF ACCOMPLISHING THE DESIGN, THEY CHEERFULLY CONTRIBUTED TO THE EXPENSES NECESSARY FOR THE PURPOSE. WITH THIS VIEW, THEY FITTED OUT TWO SHIPS OF 26 GUNS AND 120 MEN EACH, WHICH WERE DESIGNED FOR THE SOUTH SEAS. ONE OF THESE WAS NAMED THE ST GEORGE, COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN WILLIAM DAMPIER, IN WHICH WILLIAM FUNNELL SAILED AS CHIEF MATE. THE OTHER WAS THE FAME, COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN JOHN PULLING. BOTH SHIPS WERE AMPLY SUPPLIED WITH WARLIKE STORES, AND WELL VICTUALLED FOR NINE MONTHS; HAD COMMISSIONS FROM PRINCE GEORGE, THE QUEEN'S HUSBAND, LORD-HIGH-ADMIRAL, TO PROCEED AGAINST THE FRENCH AND SPANIARDS; AND THE OFFICERS AND CREWS OF BOTH WERE HIRED ON THE PRINCIPLES OF SHARING IN THE EXPEDITION, “NO PURCHASE NO PAY”. THE ORIGINAL PLAN OF THE VOYAGE WAS TO GO UP THE RIO PLATA, AS HIGH AS BUENOS AYRES, IN ORDER TO CAPTURE TWO OR THREE SPANISH GALLEONS, WHICH DAMPIER ALLEGED USUALLY BERTHED IN THIS HARBOUR. IF THIS PART OF THE EXPEDITION SUCCEEDED, SO AS TO GET TO THE VALUE OF ABOUT 600,000“L”, THEY WERE TO PROCEED NO FURTHER; BUT IF HIS FIRST OBJECTIVE FAILED, THEN THEY SHOULD CRUISE ALONG THE COAST OF PERU, TO INTERCEPT THE SHIPS WHICH BRING GOLD FROM BALDIVIA TO LIMA. SHOULD THIS ALSO PROVE UNSUCCESSFUL, THEY SHOULD PLUNDER SOME RICH TOWNS, AS DAMPIER MIGHT DIRECT. AFTER THIS, THEY WERE TO GO TO THE COAST OF MEXICO, AT THAT TIME OF THE YEAR WHEN THE GREAT GALLEON USUALLY COMES FROM MANILA TO ACAPULCO, WHICH WAS COMMONLY REPORTED TO BE WORTH FOURTEEN



ON THEIR ARRIVAL AT MADEIRA, LEARNING THAT THE GALLEONS FROM BUENOS AYRES HAD ALREADY ARRIVED IN SAFETY AT TENERIFFE, THAT PART OF THE EXPEDITION WAS LAID ASIDE.

THE ONLY ACCOUNT WE POSSESS OF THIS PRIVATEERING VOYAGE IS THAT OF WILLIAM FUNNELL, WHO WAS RATED MATE OF THE ST. GEORGE, AS HE HIMSELF CLAIMS, OR AS STEWARD ACCORDING TO DAMPIER. FUNNELL IS A DULL AND MALICIOUS REPORTER AND IS NOT TO BE TRUSTED WHEN HE DEALS WITH DAMPIER’S MOTIVES AND CONDUCT. TROUBLE BEGAN AT THE START, CAPTAIN PULLING IN THE FAME DESERTING HIM IN THE DOWNS. HIS PLACE WAS TAKEN AT KINSALE (AUGUST 1703) BY CAPTAIN PICKERING IN THE CINQUE PORTS. ON THE BRAZILIAN COAST PICKERING DIED AND WAS SUCCEEDED BY HIS LIEUTENANT, STRADLING. MORE QUARRELLING ENSUED, ENHANCED BY THE HARDSHIPS OF THE PASSAGE ROUND THE HORN. DISSENSION BETWEEN STRADLING AND HIS MEN LED TO THE MAROONING OF ALEXANDER SELKIRK ON JOHN FERNANDO. THE FAILURE TO TAKE TWO ENEMY SHIPS LED TO FURTHER RECRIMINATIONS AND DESERTIONS. DAMPIER QUARRELLED WITH STRADLING AND LEFT HIM AT TOBAGO: HE QUARRELLED ALSO WITH HIS OWN MATE, CLIPPERTON, WHO WENT OFF WITH 21 MEN IN A PRIZE BARK. AFTER ANOTHER FAILURE TO CAPTURE A MANILA BARK, HE WAS DESERTED BY FUNNELL AND 34 MEN. HIS SHIP, BEING UNSEAWORTHY, WAS ABANDONED, AND WITH HIS NOW REDUCED CREW OF ABOUT 30, IN A PRIZE BRIGANTINE, HE CROSSED THE PACIFIC TO A DUTCH ISLAND WHERE THEY WERE CAPTURED AND IMPRISONED. DAMPIER DID NOT REACH ENGLAND TILL THE CLOSE OF 1707. SO BEGAN, CONTINUED AND ENDED IN DISASTER HIS SECOND VOYAGE OF CIRCUMNAVIGATION. MEANWHILE FUNNELL HAD ALREADY PUBLISHED HIS DAMAGING BOOK. DAMPIER WOULD PERHAPS HAVE WRITTEN THE STORY OF THE VOYAGE HIMSELF BUT, BEING ALREADY ENGAGED TO GO TO SEA, HE CONTENTED HIMSELF WITH PUBLISHING HIS VINDICATION IN LANGUAGE STRANGELY DIFFERENT FROM THAT OF THE NEW VOYAGE. MR. MASEFIELD DESCRIBES IT AS “ANGRY AND INCOHERENT,” BUT IT MAY FAIRLY BE REGARDED AS BEING NO MORE THAN A COLLECTION OF NOTES JOTTED DOWN IN INDIGNATION AND HOT HASTE PREPARATORY TO A MORE REASONED VINDICATION LATER.

Hill 664; Cox I, 44



## 27. CHARLES MEDYETT GOODRIDGE

*Narrative of a Voyage to the South Seas, and the Shipwreck of the Prince of Wales Cutter, with an account of a Two Years' Residence on an Uninhabited Island...*

*Second Edition, Exeter: Featherstone, 1838, 8vo [180 x 100mm], later half red morocco, with engraved frontispiece of the author in sealskin costume and engraved plate.*

£250



THIS IS AN ACCOUNT OF A VOYAGE TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN AND THE AUTHOR’S EVENTUAL SHIPWRECK ON ONE OF THE PACIFIC CROZET DESERTED ISLANDS.

“THE SURVIVORS LIVED ON SEA ELEPHANTS, PENGUINS, AND SEA-BIRDS, AND ENDEAVORED TO BUILD A BOAT, IN HOPES OF FINDING A RESCUE VESSEL. BEFORE IT WAS FINISHED, THE AMERICAN SHIP PHILO TOUCHED AT THE ISLAND AND RESCUED THEM.AFTER AN ALTERCATION WITH THE CAPTAIN...THEY WERE PUT ASHORE ON ST PAUL ISLAND... THREE MONTHS LATER THEY WERE TAKEN TO TASMANIA, WHERE GOODRIDGE LIVED FOR MANY YEARS” - HILL

Hill 713



28. WILLIAM HACKE

*A Collection of Original Voyages: Containing I. Capt. Cowley’s Voyage Round the Globe. II. Captain Sharp’s Journey over the Isthmus of Darien, and Expedition into the South Seas, Written by Himself. III. Capt. Wood’s Voyage Thro’ The Streights of Magellan. IV. Mr. Tobert’s Account of their way of Living; Description off the Archipelago Islands, Taking of Scio, &c.*

First Edition.

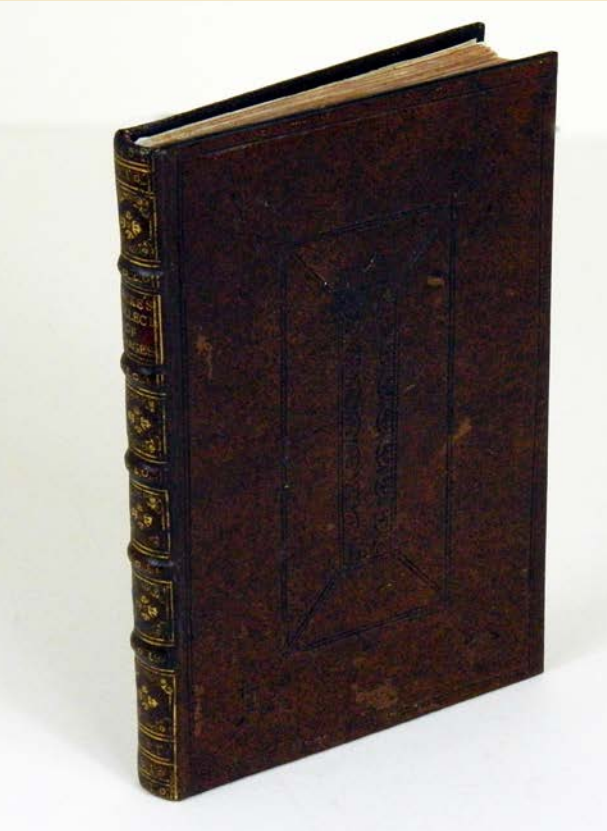
London: Printed for James Knapton, 1699. [16],45,[1],1-16,33-100,53,[3]pp. plus folding world map, five folding charts and plans, and a small plate of coastal profiles.,contemporary tan calf.

£7,500

SCARCE FIRST EDITION OF THIS FAMOUS COLLECTION, ONE OF THE IMPORTANT WORKS ISSUED BY THE PUBLISHER KNAPTON TO CAPITALISE ON THE BEST-SELLING ACCOUNT OF DAMPIER’S FIRST VOYAGE TO THE SOUTH SEAS.

THE FIRST THREE VOYAGES RECOUNTED HERE ALL DEAL WITH ENGLISH BUCCANEERS IN THE PACIFIC, PERHAPS THE MOST IMPORTANT BEING THAT OF COWLEY, WHO SAILED FOR MANY MONTHS WITH DAMPIER IN THE EARLY 1680S. COWLEY’S NARRATIVE IS ACCOMPANIED BY A FINE WORLD MAP WHICH MARKS HIS TRACK ACROSS THE PACIFIC TO GUAM, CHINA AND THEN THROUGH THE STRAITS OF SUNDA AND THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.THE WORK WAS PREPARED BY WILLIAM HACKE, WHO WAS HIMSELF A BUCCANEER. ALTHOUGH HE IS NOW KNOWN CHIEFLY FOR THIS COMPENDIUM, HE HAD MADE HIS LIVING SELLING RUTTERS, MANUSCRIPT ATLASES COPIED FROM THE “DERROTHEROS” PLUNDERED FROM SPANISH VESSELS.

HACKE’S COLLECTION BRINGS TOGETHER THE ACCOUNTS OF FOUR VOYAGES WHICH PROVIDE IMPORTANT SOURCE MATERIAL, PARTICULARLY FOR THE HISTORY OF THE BUCCANEERS. ALTHOUGH THE VOYAGES OF THE BUCCANEERS WERE PRIVATE ENTERPRISE EXPEDITIONS, THEY WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR CONSIDERABLY EXTENDING GEOGRAPHICAL KNOWLEDGE: COWLEY SAILED FURTHER SOUTH THAN HAD PREVIOUSLY BEEN DONE, AND NAMED SOME OF THE GALAPAGOS ISLANDS. SIMILARLY, SHARP PROVIDES PERCEPTIVE OBSERVATIONS ON PANAMA AND THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA AND WAS THE CAPTAIN RESPONSIBLE FOR CARRYING OFF A SPANISH ATLAS IN 1680, ‘FROM WHICH HACKE MADE SEVERAL HIGHLY IMPORTANT MANUSCRIPT ATLASES’ (HILL). THE TWO CONCLUDING VOYAGES WHICH MAKE UP THE COLLECTION ARE THOSE OF WOOD, WHO WAS WITH SIR JOHN NARBOROUGH DURING HIS CRUCIAL NAVIGATION OF THE MAGELLAN STRAITS AND THE STRAIGHT-TALKING ROBERTS, PRESS-GANGED ONTO A CORSAIR IN THE LEVANT.



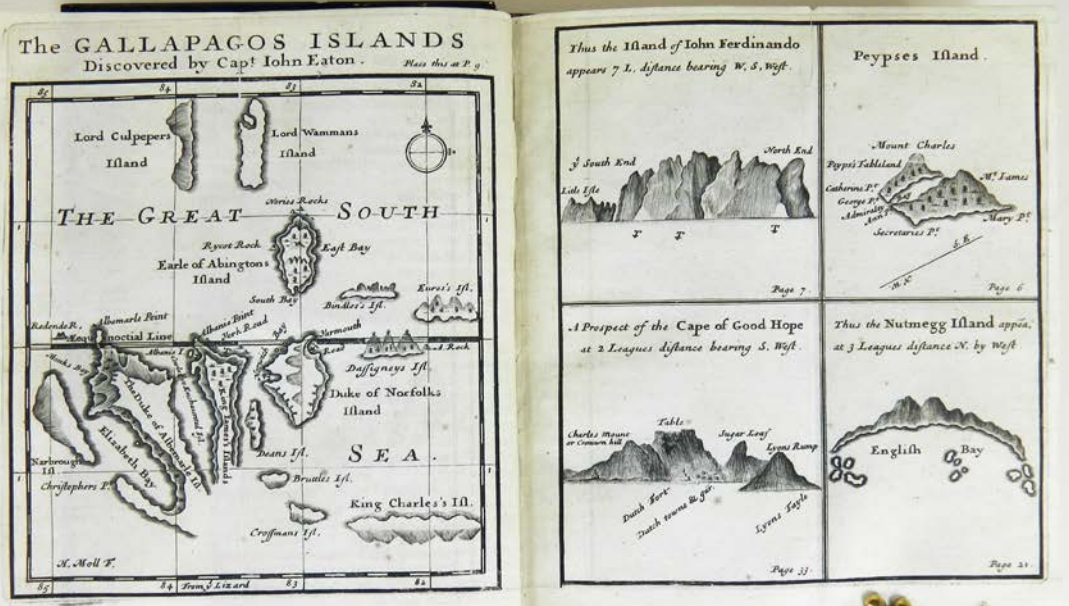
THE ACCOUNT OF DAMPIER AND OF HIS COHORT COWLEY WERE FRACTIONALLY DIFFERENT IN THE MAPPING OF THE SEBALD DE WEERTS (NOW THE FALKLANDS).

HACKE CLAIMED TO HAVE SAILED WITH MANY OF THE BUCCANEERS AND PIRATES AND, AS A CHARTMAKER IN WAPPING HE CERTAINLY MUST HAVE KNOWN MANY OF THE BRITISH PIRATES. INDEED, IT WAS FROM SHARPE THAT HE WAS SUPPLIED WITH THE CAPTURED SPANISH WAGGONER ATLAS FROM WHICH HE MADE SEVERAL MANUSCRIPT COPIES FOR PRESENTATION TO THOSE WHO COULD INFLUENCE THE FATE OF SHARPE, THE RETURNED PIRATE. OF THE FOUR NARRATIVES CONTAINED IN THIS WORK, TWO ARE PIRATICAL ACCOUNTS. THE FIRST, SHARPE’S OWN ACCOUNT, HERE PRINTED FOR THE FIRST TIME, DESCRIBES HIS FREEBOOTING CRUISE IN THE PACIFIC, INCLUDING THE ATTEMPTED SACK OF NEW PANAMA IN 1680. THERE ARE FIVE OTHER ACCOUNTS OF THIS CRUISE (I.E. WAFER, RINGROSE, DICK, DAMPIER, AND COX). THE SECOND PIRATICAL MEMOIR CONTAINED IN THE ABOVE IS THAT OF ROBERTS’ ACCOUNT OF HIS ADVENTURES WITH THE GREEK PIRATES, HIS SUBSEQUENT ESCAPE, AND HIS FINAL PARTICIPATION WITH THE VENETIAN FLEET AT THE BATTLE OF SCIO.

THE MAPS ARE BY HERMAN MOLL, AND THE WORLD MAP SHOWS CALIFORNIA AS AN ISLAND. MOLL COLLECTED A LOT OF NEW INFORMATION FOR HIS ATLASES FROM HACKE, DAMPIERAND OTHER BUCCANEERS. THE THREE UNNUMBERED PAGES AT THE END ARE ADS FOR OTHER BOOKS PRINTED BY KNAPTON, INCLUDING WORKS BY DAMPIER AND WAFER, WORKS ON COMMERCE AND TRADE, AND LATIN CLASSICS.

ONE OF THE CLASSICS OF BRITISH BUCCANEERING LITERATURE.

HILL 741; SABIN 29473; NMM 4:239; WING H168





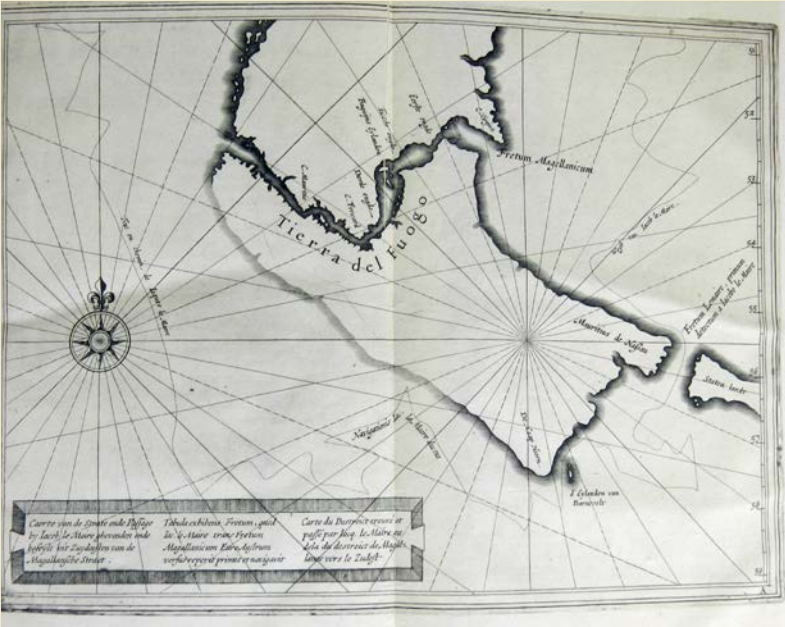
29.A.DE HERRERA Y TORDESILLA, [JACOB LE MAIRE, WILLEM CORNELIS SCHOUTEN, GIOVANNI BATTISTA BOAZIO], ET AL.

DESCRIPTION DES INDES OCCIDENTALES, QU’ON APPELLE AUJOURDHUY LE NOUVEAU MONDE: PAR ANTOINE DE HERRERA, GRAND CHRONIQUEUR DES INDIES, & CHRONIQUEUR DE CASTILLE: TRANSLATEE D’ESPAGNOL EN FRANCOIS. A LA QUELLE SONT ADJOUSTEES QUELQUES AUTRES DESCRIPTIONS DES MESMES PAYS, AVEC LA NAVIGATION DU VAILLANT CAPITAINE DE MER JAQUES LE MAIRE, & DE PLUSIEURS AUTRES...

AMSTERDAM, M. COLIN, 1622, FOLIO (295 x 200 mm), CONTEMPORARY MOTTLED CALF GILT, GILT LOZENGE ON UPPER AND LOWER COVERS, SPINE WITH GILT FLEURONS, WITH PRINTED AND ENGRAVED ALLEGORICAL TITLES, INCLUDING THE FIRST ENGRAVED MAP WITH CALIFORNIA AS AN ISLAND, [8], 1-103, [1, BLANK], [6] 107-254 pp., HEAD- AND TAIL-PIECES, DECORATED INITIALS, WITH 22 FULL-PAGE PLATES, COMPRISING 17 MAPS AND CHARTS (16 DOUBLE-PAGE, 1 FOLDED), 5 TEXT ENGRAVINGS (SCENES FROM LE MAIRE VOYAGE)

FIRST EDITION IN FRENCH, FIRST ISSUE, AMSTERDAM IMPRINT, FOUR EDITIONS OF THIS WORK WERE PUBLISHED IN 1622, INCLUDING FRENCH (IMPRINT OF AMSTERDAM ONLY, LATIN, AND DUTCH. THE ENGRAVED TITLE HAS THE FIRST PRINTED MAP TO SHOW CALIFORNIA AS AN ISLAND.

£20,000



THIS IS A TRANSLATION INTO FRENCH OF THE 1601 EDITION OF THE DESCRIPTION PRINTED AT MADRID. THE PRESENT EDITION ADDS THE ACCOUNT OF JACOB LE MAIRE’S VOYAGE. FOLLOWING THE LE MAIRE ACCOUNT ARE A LIST OF VOYAGES THAT WENT THROUGH THE STRAITS OF MAGELLAN, BEGINNING WITH MAGELLAN IN 1519-1520 (AND INCLUDING FRANCIS DRAKE 1577) THROUGH THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY; SHORT VOCABULARIES FOR SOLOMON ISLANDS, NEW GUINEA AND OTHER SOUTH SEA ISLANDS; DESCRIPTION OF THE EAST INDIES BY FATHER PEDRO ORDÉÑEZ DE CEBALLOS (FIRST PUBLISHED IN 1614); AND PETRUS BERTIUS’ DESCRIPTION D’AMERIQUE.

THIS EDITION OF HERRERA IS ALSO PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT BECAUSE OF THE SECOND PART, THE ACCOUNT OF JACOB LE MAIRE’S VOYAGE AROUND CAPE HORN AND ACROSS THE PACIFIC. IN 1615, LE MAIRE SAILED FOR THE AUSTRALIAN COMPANY, ON BEHALF OF HIS FATHER, ISAAC LE MAIRE, WHO HOPED TO BREAK THE MONOPOLY OF THE DUTCH EAST INDIA COMPANY’S TRADE ROUTE TO THE SPICE ISLANDS. DEPARTING IN JUNE FROM TEXEL IN THE NETHERLANDS IN TWO SHIPS, THE EENDRACHT AND THE SMALLER HOORN, LE MAIRE WAS SEEKING A NEW ROUTE TO THE SPICE ISLANDS THAT WOULD CIRCUMVENT THE DUTCH EAST INDIA COMPANY’S MONOPOLY ON THE STRAIT OF MAGELLAN ROUTE. THE HOORN WAS LOST TO FIRE IN PATAGONIA, BUT THE EENDRACHT CONTINUED AROUND CAPE HORN (WHICH WAS NAMED FOR BOTH THE LOST SHIP AND THE HOMETOWN OF THE EENDRACHT’S CAPTAIN, WILLEM CORNELIS SCHOUTEN). BY DISCOVERING AND ROUNDING CAPE HORN, LE MAIRE NOT ONLY AVOIDED THE STRAIT OF MAGELLAN BUT ALSO DISPELLED THE MYTH OF A GREAT SOUTHERN CONTINENT JOINED TO SOUTH AMERICA AND CHANGED THE FUTURE OF NAVIGATION. LE MAIRE MADE SEVERAL SIGNIFICANT DISCOVERIES IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, INCLUDING PROVING THAT THE ISLAND OF NEW GUINEA WAS NOT PART OF A LARGER LANDMASS.

IN SEPTEMBER 1616, THE EENDRACHT REACHED THE DUTCH EAST INDIA COMPANY HEADQUARTERS ON TERNATE IN THE MOLUCCAS. THEY WERE INITIALLY WELCOMED BUT LATER RAN FOUL OF COMPANY OFFICIALS WHO WERE JEALOUS OF THEIR MONOPOLY. LA MAIRE, SCHOUTEN, AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE COMPANY WERE SHIPPED HOME FROM BATAVIA, BUT LE MAIRE DIED AT SEA ON THE WAY AND HIS JOURNALS CAME INTO THE HANDS OF THE DUTCH EAST INDIA COMPANY. EDITED VERSIONS WERE PUBLISHED FOR THE COMPANY UNDER THE AUTHORSHIP OF WILLEM SCHOUTEN AND JORIS VAN SPILBERGEN, BUT AFTER A LONG LEGAL PROCESS, ISAAC LE MAIRE WAS ABLE TO REGAIN CUSTODY OF HIS SON’S JOURNALS AND PUBLISH THEM HERE, MAKING THIS THE FIRST GENUINE EDITION OF LE MAIRE’S VOYAGE. LE MAIRE’S IS ONE OF THE GREAT EARLY ACCOUNTS OF CIRCUMNAVIGATION AND PACIFIC EXPLORATION. FOURTEEN OF THE MAPS ARE FROM HERRERA’S ORIGINAL EDITION THE DESCRIPCION, PUBLISHED IN MADRID IN 1601.

BURDEN, THE MAPPING OF NORTH AMERICA 195-198.; COX I:41; SABIN 31543 & 14351. STREIT II:1532; TOOLEY, CALIFORNIA AS AN ISLAND 107 ;WAGNER, CARTOGRAPHY OF THE NORTHWEST COAST, PP. 145-146 & NO. 291; WAGNER, SPANISH SOUTHWEST 12B; SHIRLEY, MAPS IN ATLASES OF BL, G.HERR-2A





30. THOMAS JEFFERYS

A DESCRIPTION OF THE SPANISH ISLANDS AND SETTLEMENTS ON THE COAST OF THE WEST INDIES, COMPILED FROM AUTHENTIC MEMOIRS, REVISED BY GENTLEMEN WHO HAVE RESIDED MANY YEARS IN THE SPANISH SETTLEMENTS AND ILLUSTRATED WITH THIRTY-TWO MAPS AND PLANS ...

FIRST EDITION

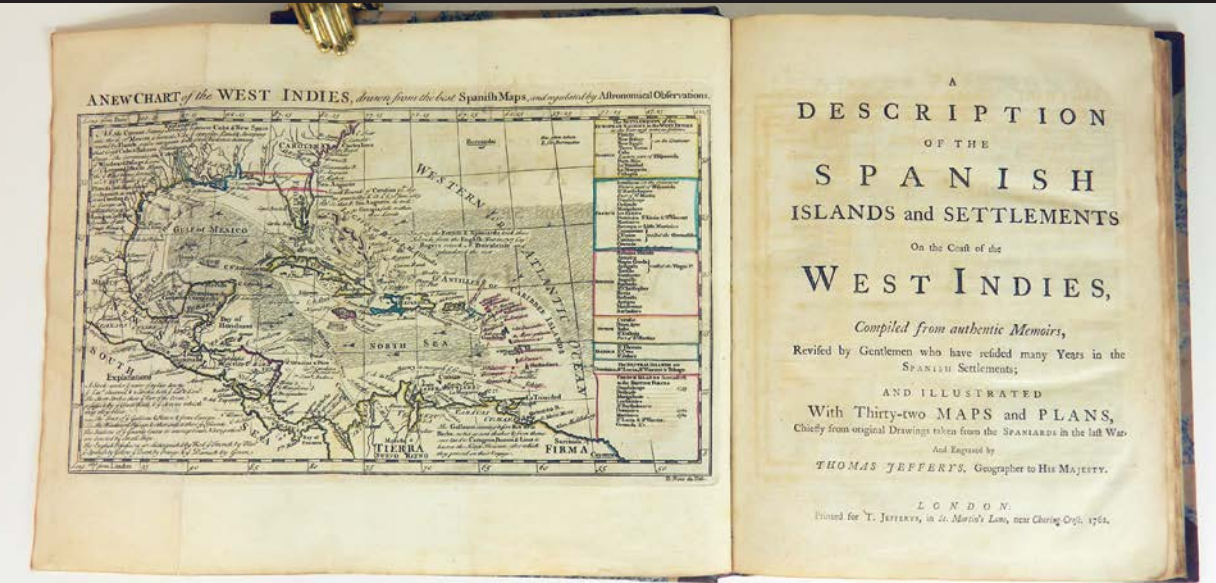
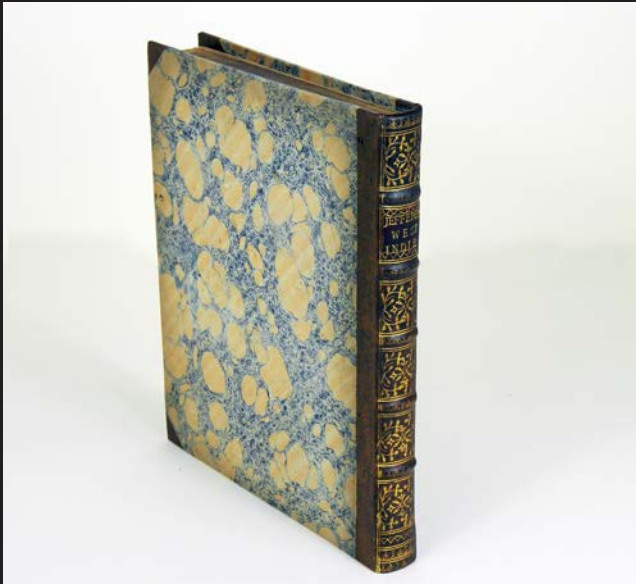
LONDON: PRINTED FOR T. JEFFERYS, 1762, 4TO, CONTEMPORARY HALF CALF OVER MARBLED BOARDS, SPINE GILT, WITH AN ENGRAVED FOLDING CHART (HAND COLOURED IN OUTLINE) AS FRONTISPICE, AND 31 OTHER FOLDING ENGRAVED MAPS AND CHARTS. £12,000

PUBLISHED TOWARD THE END OF THE SEVEN YEARS WAR, IN WHICH SPAIN HAD SIDED WITH FRANCE AGAINST BRITAIN, THIS ATLAS IS LARGELY COMPILED FROM CAPTURED SPANISH CHARTS. JEFFERY’S DESCRIBES THE SPANISH POSSESSIONS IN THE CARIBBEAN BASIN, BEGINNING WITH THE VENEZUELAN COAST, PROCEEDING TO COLOMBIA, CENTRAL AMERICA, MEXICO, FLORIDA (WHICH WAS LATER TO BECOME PART OF BRITAIN’S AMERICAN TERRITORIES), CUBA HISPANIOLA, AND PUERTO RICO. LOUISIANA IS OMITTED AS IT WAS NOT TO COME INTO SPANISH HANDS UNTIL 1763.

THOMAS JEFFERYS, ENGRAVER AND GEOGRAPHER TO GEORGE III. HE PUBLISHED A GREAT MANY MAPS AND DISCUSSIONS ABOUT NORTH AMERICA INCLUDING A MAP OF FLORIDA PUBLISHED IN 1763 IN WILLIAM ROBERTS’ AN ACCOUNT OF THE FIRST DISCOVERY, AND NATURAL HISTORY OF FLORIDA.

JEFFERYS STATES IN THE INTRODUCTION THAT HIS PURPOSE IS TO FULFIL THE CURIOSITY OF THE PUBLIC ABOUT THE PARTS OF SPANISH AMERICA WHERE THE BRITISH FLEETS NOW ARE LOCATED, NOT KNOWING WHERE “NEXT THE FURY OF WAR WILL FALL.” HE ADDS, “IN THE EXECUTION OF OUR DESIGN, IT IS INTENDED TO CONFINE THE PEN CHIEFLY TO AN ACCOUNT OF THE SEA-COASTS, HARBOURS, AND TOWNS ADJACENT TO THEM, OF THE SPANISH ACQUISITIONS IN THE WEST-INDIES; BEGINNING FROM THE EASTERN PART OF THE SOUTH COAST OF THE TIERRA FIRMA, THENCE ALONG THE SHORE TO VERA CRUZ, ROUND TO FLORIDA, AND SO TO THE ISLANDS OF CUBA, &c.” JEFFERYS RELATES THE HISTORY OF THE AREA, INCLUDING DISCOVERIES BY COLUMBUS, PONCE DE LEON, CORTEZ, AND OTHERS. FROM THESE VENTURES SPAIN HAS TAKEN POSSESSION OF “FAR THE BEST AND THE LARGEST PORTION OF AMERICA.” SPAIN IS IN ENTIRE CONTROL OF THE TRADE BETWEEN EUROPE AND SPANISH AMERICA AT THIS POINT AND JEFFERYS PROCEEDS TO DESCRIBE IN DETAIL EACH TYPE OF SHIP USED IN THESE VENTURES, INCLUDING: “GALLEONS, FLOTA, FLOTILLA, REGISTER-SHIPS, AND GUARDA-COSTAS (COAST GUARDS).” JEFFERYS NEXT ANALYZES THE MISTAKES THAT SPAIN HAS MADE IN AMERICA AND HOW PROPER USAGE OF THE TERRITORY AVAILABLE TO THEM WOULD HAVE MADE SPAIN THE GREATEST ECONOMIC POWER IN EUROPE. HE CONCLUDES HIS INTRODUCTION WITH A BRIEF DISCUSSION OF THE VARIOUS NATURAL RESOURCES FOUND IN AREAS OF AMERICA AND THE IMPORTANCE OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE AGREEMENTS.

THE MAIN TEXT OF THE VOLUME DESCRIBES AND ILLUSTRATES WITH MAPS AND PLATES THE SETTLEMENTS ON THE MAINLAND COAST OF SPANISH AMERICA AND ON THE ISLANDS OF THE WEST INDIES. TWO PAGES ARE DEDICATED TO FLORIDA, PROVIDING APPROXIMATE GEOGRAPHICAL BOUNDARIES, DESCRIPTIONS OF THE WEATHER, TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES, PLANTS, AND INDUSTRIES. Cox II, 220





31.   GEORGE KEATE

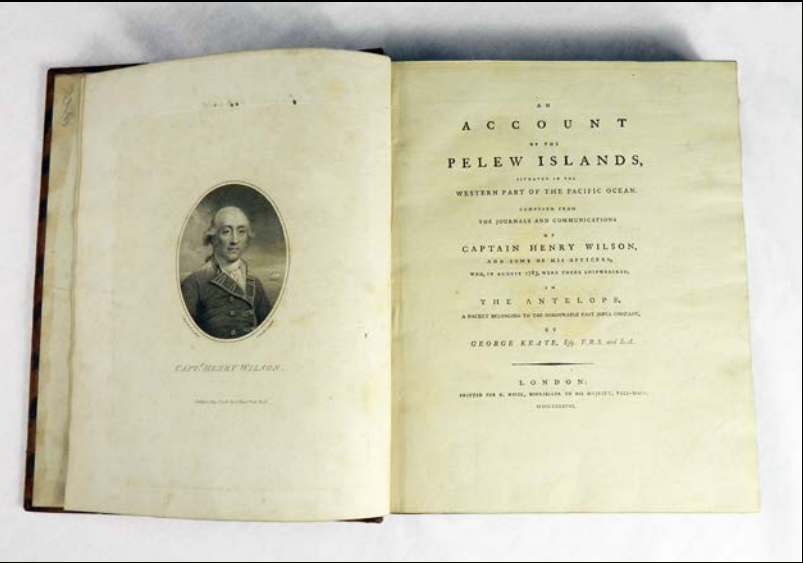
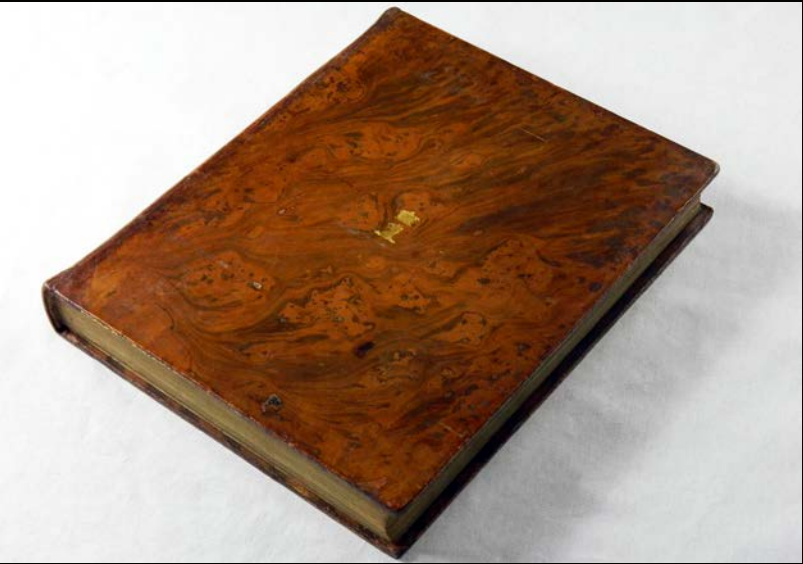
*AN ACCOUNT OF THE PELEW ISLANDS, SITUATED IN THE WESTERN PARTS OF THE PACIFIC OCEAN, COMPOSED FROM THE JOURNALS AND COMMUNICATIONS OF CAPTAIN HENRY WILSON AND SOME OF HIS OFFICERS, WHO, IN AUGUST 1783, WERE THERE SHIPWRECKED, IN THE ANTELOPE.*

*FIRST EDITION.*

*LONDON: PRINTED FOR G. NICOL, 1788, LARGE 4TO [300 x 270MM], WITH ENGRAVED PORTRAIT FRONTISPIECE, 16 ENGRAVED PLATES, CHARTS AND MAPS, 2 FOLDING, ERRATA LEAF, CONTEMPORARY TREE CALF, GILT CORONETED CREST OF THE EARL OF DARNLEY ON BOTH COVERS, RED MOROCCO SPINE LABEL, A FINE LARGE CHOICE COPY WITH AN EXTRAORDINARY PROVENANCE.*

*£3,000*

“IN 1783 THE ANTELOPE, COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN HENRY WILSON, WAS WRECKED ON A REEF NEAR ONE OF THE PALAU (PELEW) ISLANDS, A PREVIOUSLY UNEXPLORED GROUP. THE ENTIRE CREW MANAGED TO GET SAFELY ASHORE, WHERE THEY WERE WELL TREATED BY THE NATIVES AND EVENTUALLY MANAGED TO BUILD A SMALL VESSEL FROM THE WRECK, IN WHICH THEY REACHED MACAO. THEY TOOK PRINCE LEE BOO, ONE OF KING ABBA THULE’S SONS, WITH THEM TO ENGLAND, WHERE HE MADE A GOOD IMPRESSION... [BUT] HE SOON DIED OF SMALLPOX” (HILL). KEATE WROTE THE ACCOUNT BASED ON THE JOURNAL AND PAPERS OF WILSON AND OTHER OFFICERS.



“THE CONTEXT WAS THE FOURTH ANGLO-DUTCH WAR NORMAL ROUTES FROM CHINA WESTWARDS FOR BRITISH SHIPPING WERE HAMPERED BY THE DUTCH EAST INDIES. THE ANTELOPE HAD BEEN RETURNING FROM MACAU BY THE “EASTERN PASSAGE”, A ROUTE DESIGNED TO AVOID THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON, BUT HAD STRAYED TOO FAR IN THE EASTERLY DIRECTION.

ON THE NORTH COAST OF NEW GUINEA WILSON ANCHORED IN THE VICINITY OF THE SCHOUTEN ISLANDS. AFTER SOME DIALOGUE OVER TWO DAYS WITH PAPUAN INHABITANTS WHO CAME OUT TO THE SHIP, IN WHICH WILSON USED VOCABULARY COLLECTED BY THOMAS FORREST AT DORY HARBOUR, WILSON FELT THE NUMBERS HE FACED WERE THREATENING. HE USED SMALL ARMS TO DETER THEM, AND THE CREW OF THE ANTELOPE WAS ATTACKED, AN ENCOUNTER IN WHICH THE ARTIST ARTHUR WILLIAM DEVIS WAS INJURED. THE WRECK ON ULONG FOLLOWED.

ALTHOUGH SPAIN HAD CLAIMED THE ISLANDS PREVIOUSLY, WILSON’S CREW MADE THE FIRST SUSTAINED CONTACT, WHICH WAS FRIENDLY. ONE OF THE CREW OF THE ANTELOPE KNEW MALAY, ALLOWING CONTACT TO BE MADE WITH THE IBEDUL ON KOROR, WHOM WILSON TREATED AS A LOCAL KING, SOMEWHAT MISAPPREHENDING HIS STATUS WHICH WAS MORE LIKE AN ELECTED OFFICIAL. WHILE HIS MEN SPENT THREE MONTHS REBUILDING THE SHIP, WILSON ENTERED AN EFFECTIVE ALLIANCE WITH THE IBEDUL IN CONFLICTS WITH MELEKEOK AND OTHERS. ONE OF THE ANTELOPE’S GUNS PROVED DECISIVE, SHIPPED IN A BOAT AND DISCHARGED WITH POWDER ALONE’. DNB

PROVENANCE: “CAPT. BARKLEY/NAVY”, CONTEMPORARY INSCRIPTION ON VERSO OF THE FRONTISPIECE. THIS IS MOST PROBABLY CAPTAIN CHARLES WILLIAM BARKLEY (1759-1832) WHO, FROM 1786 TO 1788 SAILED THE INDIAN OCEAN IN THE PRINCESS FREDERICA, THEN IN THE HALCYON TO KAMCHATKA AND ALASKA, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS AND COCHIN CHINA BEFORE BEING CAPTURED BY THE FRENCH AT MAURITIUS. BARKLEY’S WIFE FRANCES (WHO WAS ONE OF THE FIRST WOMEN TO CIRCUMNAVIGATE THE GLOBE) RECORDED IN HER JOURNAL THAT IN MAY 1792 THE BARKLEYS HAD LANDED AT THE NEW CAROLINA ISLANDS IN THE CELEBES, COMMENTING THAT “THEY ANSWER THE DESCRIPTION GIVEN BY CAPTAIN WILSON OF THE PELEW ISLANDS AND THE WORDS GIVEN IN HIS VOCABULARY OF THOSE ISLANDS” (THE REMARKABLE WORLD OF FRANCES BARKLEY, 1769-1845, 2003, EDITED BY BETH HILL AND CATHY CONVERSE).

*LIBRARY OF THE EARL OF DARNLEY WITH HIS GILT CREST ON BOTH COVERS.  
Cox II, 302; Hill 907*



## 32. CAPTAIN WILLIAM KIDD

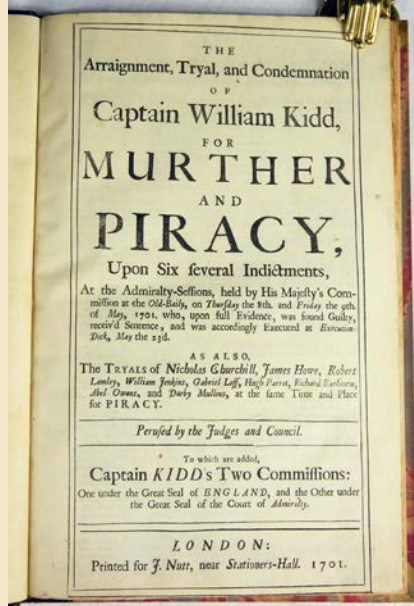
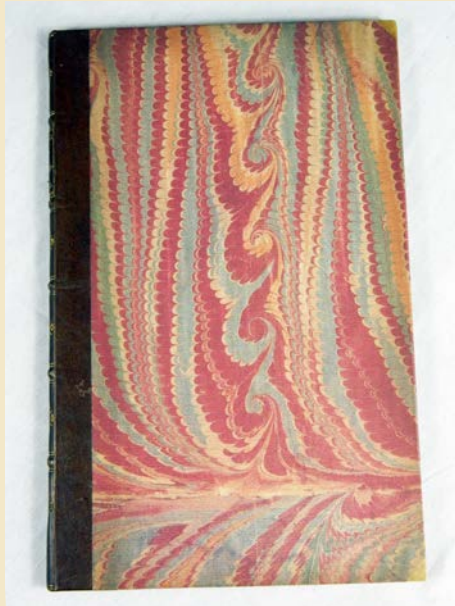
*THE ARRAIGNMENT, TRYAL, AND CONDEMNATION OF CAPTAIN WILLIAM KIDD FOR MURTHUR AND PIRACY UPON SIX SEVERAL INDICTMENTS, AT THE ADMIRALTY-SESSIONS, HELD BY HIS MAJESTY'S COMMISSION AT THE OLD- BAILY, ON THURSDAY THE 8TH AND FRIDAY THE 9TH OF MAY 1701. WHO, UPON FULL EVIDENCE, WAS FOUND GUILTY, RECEIV'D SENTENCE, AND WAS ACCORDINGLY EXECUTED AT EXECUTUIN- DOCK, MAY THE 23D.*

*AS ALSO, THE TRYALS OF NICHOLAS CHURCHILL, JAMES HOWE, ROBERT LAMLEY, WILLIAM JENKINS, GABRIEL LOSS, HUGH PARROT, RICHARD BARLICORN, ABEL OWENS, AND DARBY MULLINS, AT THE SAME TIME AND PLACE FOR PIRACY. PERUSED BY THE JUDGES AND COUNCIL. TO WHICH ARE ADDED, CAPTAIN KIDD'S TWO COMMISSIONS: ONE UNDER THE GREAT SEAL OF ENGLAND, AND THE OTHER UNDER THE GREAT SEAL OF THE ADMIRALTY.*

*FIRST EDITION*

*LONDON: PRINTED FOR T. NUTT...1701, FOLIO, [320 x 210MM], LATER CALF OVER OLD MARBLED BOARD, SPINE GILT IN COMPARTMENTS, MOROCCO LABEL, PP.60.*

*£6,500*



BORN IN SCOTLAND IN 1645, WILLIAM KIDD STARTED OUT AS A PRIVATEER, HIRED BY A CONSORTIUM OF ENGLISH ARISTOCRACY TO ATTACK FOREIGN SHIPS. WHEN HIS CREW INSISTED ON ATTACKING THE QUADEGH MERCHANT, A LARGE ARMENIAN SHIP LADEN WITH TREASURES ON THE INDIAN OCEAN, KIDD FOUND HIMSELF ON THE WRONG SIDE OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT. HE WAS HANGED IN LONDON IN 1701, AS A WARNING TO OTHER PIRATES. LEGEND PERSISTS ABOUT CAPTAIN KIDD AND THE TREASURE SOME BELIEVE HE BURIED IN THE CARRIBBEAN, AND HE REMAINS ONE OF HISTORY'S MOST FAMOUS AND FASCINATING PIRATES.

IN 1695, KIDD RETURNED TO ENGLAND TO RECEIVE A ROYAL COMMISSION AS A PRIVATEER. THERE, HE BEFRIENDED LORD BELLOMONT, WHO HAD BEEN SELECTED TO TAKE OVER THE GOVERNORSHIP OF NEW YORK. UNDER BELLOMONT'S DIRECTION AND FINANCIAL BACKING, KIDD WAS HIRED TO MAKE HIS WAY TOWARD THE WEST INDIES WITH A CREW AND ATTACK FRENCH SHIPS AND PIRATE VESSELS. THE CONFISCATED LOOT WOULD BE DIVIDED BETWEEN KIDD, HIS MEN AND HIS BACKERS. IN MAY 1696, KIDD SET SAIL ON THE 34-GUN VESSEL ADVENTURE GALLEY. STRUGGLES SOON ENVELOPED THE ENTERPRISE. A NUMBER OF KIDD'S MEN DIED OF ILLNESS, AND WHEN KIDD FOUND FEW FRENCH SHIPS TO ATTACK, HE FACED MOUNTING PRESSURE FROM A WEARY AND FRUSTRATED CREW.

IN EARLY 1697, KIDD STEERED HIS CREW TOWARD MADAGASCAR, A STOPPING POINT FOR MANY PIRATES WHO MADE THEIR LIVING ON THE INDIAN OCEAN. SMALL SUCCESSES CAME IN THE FORM OF ATTACKS ON VARIOUS INDIAN SHIPS. THEN, IN JANUARY 1698, KIDD'S LUCK SEEMINGLY CHANGED WHEN HE CAUGHT SIGHT OF THE QUEDAGH MERCHANT ROUNDING THE TIP OF INDIA. THE QUEDAGH MERCHANT WAS NO ORDINARY VESSEL. A 500-TON ARMENIAN SHIP, IT CARRIED GOODS—A TREASURE TROVE OF GOLD, SILK, SPICES, AND OTHER RICHES—THAT WERE OWNED IN PART BY A MINISTER AT THE COURT OF THE INDIAN GRAND MOGHUL. THE MINISTER HAD POWERFUL CONNECTIONS, AND WHEN NEWS ABOUT KIDD'S ATTACK REACHED HIM HE COMPLAINED TO THE EAST INDIA COMPANY, THE LARGE AND INFLUENTIAL ENGLISH TRADING FIRM. COUPLED WITH MANY GOVERNMENTS' SHIFTING PERCEPTIONS OF PIRACY, KIDD WAS QUICKLY CAST AS A WANTED CRIMINAL. HAVING ABANDONED THE ROTTING ADVENTURE GALLEY FOR THE QUEDAGH MERCHANT, KIDD SET SAIL ON HIS NEW SHIP FOR THE CARIBBEAN AND EVENTUALLY MADE HIS WAY TO A SMALLER SHIP IN BOSTON, WHERE HE WAS ARRESTED AND EVENTUALLY SHIPPED BACK TO ENGLAND.

ON MAY 8, 1701, KIDD WENT ON A TRIAL. HIS CRIMES AND PREVIOUSLY CLOSE CONNECTIONS WITH THE ENGLISH ELITE AND GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS CAUSED A SENSATION. KIDD HAD EXPECTED LORD BELLOMONT AND OTHERS TO DEFEND HIM, BUT HE WAS TO BE DISAPPOINTED WITH HIS BACKERS, WHO REFUSED TO HELP HIM AND WERE MORE CONCERNED ABOUT THEIR REPUTATIONS.

KIDD WAS FOUND GUILTY AND HANGED ON MAY 23, 1701. TO SERVE AS A WARNING TO OTHER PIRATES, HIS BODY WAS HUNG IN A CAGE AND LEFT TO ROT FOR ALL TO SEE ALONG THE RIVER THAMES.



### 33. RICHARD LIGON

A TRUE AND EXACT HISTORY OF THE ISLAND OF BARBADOS. ILLUSTRATED  
WITH A MAPP OF THE ISLAND, AS ALSO THE PRINCIPALL TREES AND  
PLANTS THERE, SET FORTH IN THEIR DUE PROPORTIONS AND SHAPES,  
DRAWNE OUT BY THEIR SEVERALL AND RESPECTIVE SCALES. TOGETHER  
WITH THE INGENIO THAT MAKES THE SUGAR, WITH THE PLOTS OF THE  
SEVERALL HOUSES, ROOMES, AND OTHER PLACES. THAT ARE USED IN THE  
WHOLE PROCESSE OF SUGAR-MAKING...

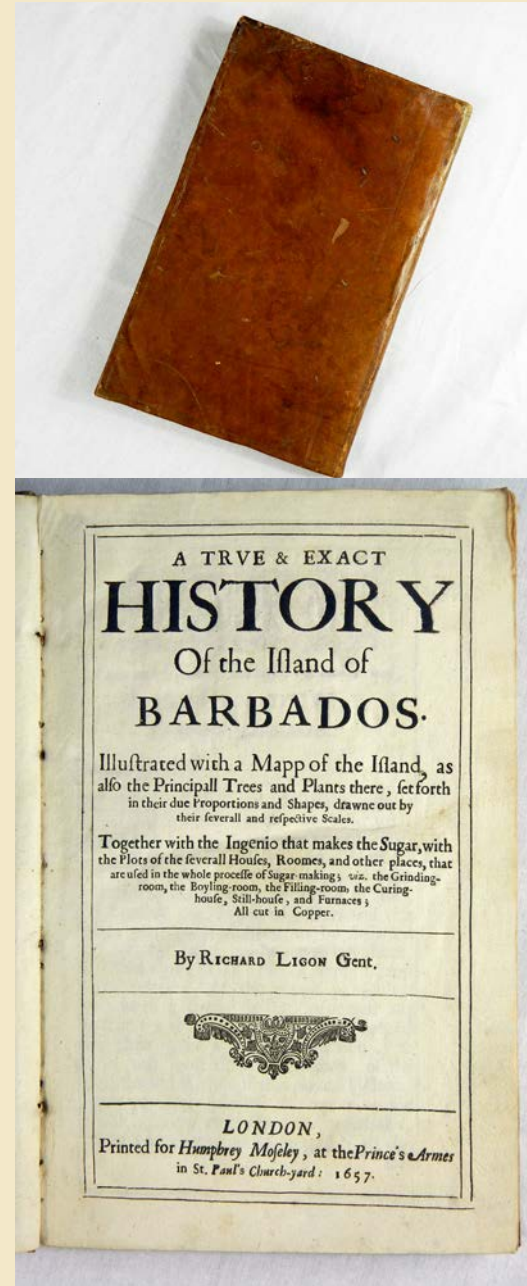
FIRST EDITION.

LONDON, PRINTED FOR HUMPHREY MOSELEY, AT THE PRINCE'S ARMES,  
1657, FOLIO, CONTEMPORARY PANELLED CALF, WITH A LARGE FOLDING  
ENGRAVED MAP, FOLDING TABLE AND 9 ENGRAVED PLATES INCLUDING 3  
FOLDING, A VERY ATTRACTIVE COPY OF THE SCARCE FIRST EDITION.

THIS IMPORTANT ACCOUNT DESCRIBES ONE OF THE MAIN ISLANDS  
CONCERNED WITH THE EARLY YEARS OF PIRACY AND BUCCANEERING.

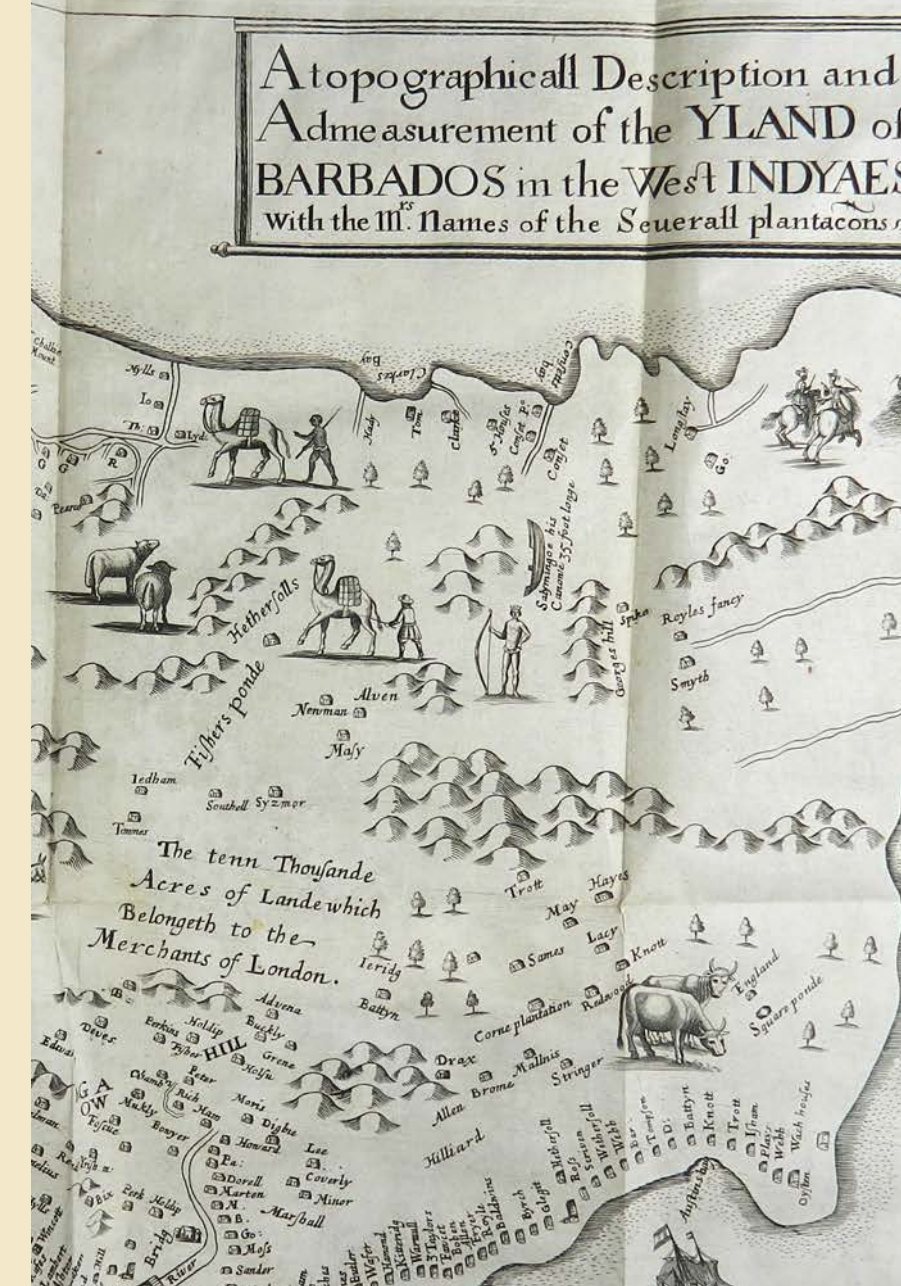
£8,500

RICHARD LIGON'S HISTORY OF BARBADOS (1657) IS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT ACCOUNTS OF THE CARIBBEAN WRITTEN IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. LIGON VISITED THE ISLAND DURING THE EARLY YEARS OF THE "SUGAR REVOLUTION" WHEN A BOOM IN SUGAR GROWING LED TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN EXTENSIVE PLANTATION ECONOMY THAT RELIED UPON SLAVE LABOUR. HIS ACCOUNT DESCRIBES THE SOCIAL STRUCTURE AND ECONOMY OF BARBADOS DURING THIS PIVOTAL PERIOD, AND REVEALS HIS OWN VALUES ABOUT POLITICS, PIRACY, SLAVERY AND WEALTH.



THIS WORK HAS THE EARLIEST PRINTED MAP EXCLUSIVELY OF THE ISLAND OF BARBADOS. LIGON BASED HIS MAP ON INFORMATION GIVEN HIM BY CAPTAIN JOHN SWAN, THE ISLAND'S LEADING SURVEYOR OF THE TIME. THE MAP DEPICTS THE ISLAND'S OUTLINE FAIRLY ACCURATELY, BUT MAKES IT ABOUT A THIRD LONGER THAN ITS CORRECT LENGTH. IT IDENTIFIES 285 PLANTATIONS BY THE OWNER'S NAME. THE MAJORITY OF THE PLANTATIONS ARE ALONG THE SOUTH AND WEST COASTS. FOUR CHURCHES ARE SHOWN AND THERE ARE FORTIFICATIONS AT CARLISLE BAY PROTECTING THE ISLAND'S PRINCIPAL TOWN, BRIDGETOWN. IN THE MIDDLE OF THE MAP IS THE NOTATION, "THE TENN THOUSANDE ACRES OF LANDE WHICH BELONGETH TO THE MERCHANTS OF LONDON." THIS IS A REFERENCE TO THE LAND LEASED BY LORD CARLISLE TO A GROUP OF MERCHANTS AFTER CHARLES I RESCINDED THE ORIGINAL GRANT OF THE ISLAND TO SIR WILLIAM COURTEEN. SCATTERED THROUGHOUT THE INTERIOR, MOST OF WHICH WAS OVERGROWN WITH PRIMEVAL FOREST, ARE QUAIN VIGNETTES OF THE ISLAND'S INHABITANTS AND WILDLIFE. THERE ARE KNIGHTS IN FULL ARMOR, INDENTURED SERVANTS, AND A SCENE OF A PLANTATION OWNER CHASING RUNAWAY SLAVES. THE ANIMAL LIFE IS ALSO ILLUSTRATED; CATTLE, SHEEP, ASSES, WILD HOGS AND EVEN CAMELS. BESIDES THE HOGS, WHICH HAD BEEN INTRODUCED TO THE ISLANDS BY THE PORTUGUESE IN THE 16TH CENTURY, THE OTHER ANIMALS HAD BEEN BROUGHT TO THE ISLAND BY THE ENGLISH SETTLERS, INCLUDING THE CAMELS THAT WERE USED AS BEASTS OF BURDEN ON THE PLANTATIONS. ACCORDING TO LIGON, "SEVERAL PLANTERS IMPORTED THESE BEASTS AND FOUND THEM USEFUL IN BARBADOS, BUT DID NOT KNOW HOW TO DIET THEM."

COX II, 204; SABIN, 41057; WING, L2075.





## 34. EDWARD LONG

*THE HISTORY OF JAMAICA OR, GENERAL SURVEY OF THE ANTIENT AND MODERN  
STATE OF THAT ISLAND: WITH REFLECTIONS ON ITS SITUATION, SETTLEMENTS,  
INHABITANTS, CLIMATE, PRODUCTS, COMMERCE, LAWS, AND GOVERNMENT.  
FIRST EDITION*

*LONDON: FOR T. LOWNDES.. 1774, 3 VOLUMES, CONTEMPORARY POLISHED CALF  
GILT, CONTRASTING RED AND OLIVE LABELS ON SPINES, WITH 16 ENGRAVED MAPS  
AND PLATES, 8 FOLDING.  
£3,500*

EDWARD LONG’S THREE-VOLUME WORK MARKS A MAJOR TURNING POINT IN THE HISTORY OF JAMAICA, AND IS THE FIRST ATTEMPT AT A COMPREHENSIVE DESCRIPTION OF THE COLONY, ITS HISTORY, GOVERNMENT, PEOPLE, ECONOMY AND GEOGRAPHY. THE SON OF A PROMINENT JAMAICAN PLANTATION OWNER, LONG (1734–1813) SPENT TWELVE YEARS RUNNING HIS FATHER’S PROPERTY, AN EXPERIENCE WHICH PERMEATES HIS VISION OF THE ISLAND’S PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE. THROUGHOUT HIS BOOK, LONG DEFENDS SLAVERY AS ‘INEVITABLY NECESSARY’ IN JAMAICA, SUGGESTING THE INSTITUTION TO BE IMPLICIT IN THE ‘POSSESSION OF BRITISH FREEDOM’. VOLUME 2 PRESENTS A SURVEY OF THE COUNTIES OF JAMAICA, INFORMATION ON RELIGION, EDUCATION AND HEALTH, DESCRIPTIONS AND RACIAL CLASSIFICATIONS OF THE POPULATION, A HISTORY OF THE SLAVE REBELLIONS AND DETAILS OF THE LEGAL CODE GOVERNING SLAVERY. THIS IMPORTANT 1774 BOOK PROVIDES FASCINATING INSIGHTS INTO EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY COLONIAL JAMAICA AND THE IDEOLOGY OF ITS COMMERCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE ELITE.

SMALL UNOBTRUSIVE LIBRARY STAMP ON TITLE-PAGES.  
PROVENANCE: W. S. LUSHINGTON, RODMERSHAM LODGE, KENT  
Cox II, 22



## 35. RAVENEAU DE LUSSAN

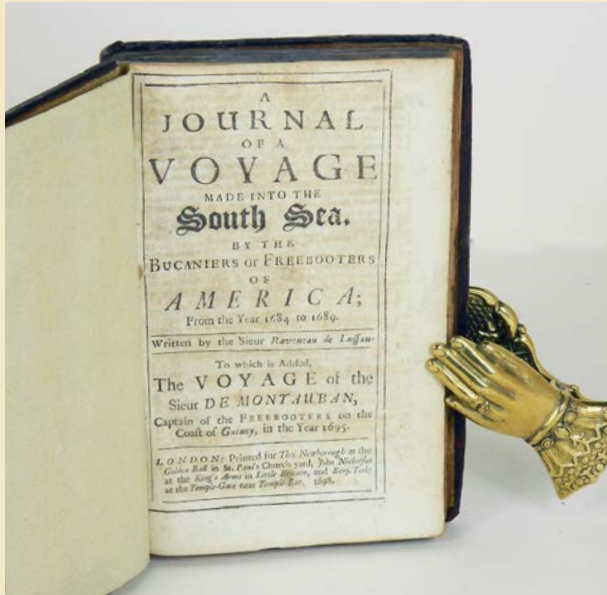
*A JOURNAL OF A VOYAGE MADE INTO THE SOUTH SEA, BY THE  
BUCANIERS OR FREEBOOTERS OF AMERICA IN THE YEAR 1684 TO  
1689.*

*FIRST EDITION IN ENGLISH, THOMAS NEWBOROUGH, 1698,  
CONTEMPORARY CALF, REBACKED.  
£12,500*

THE VERY SCARCE ENGLISH EDITION, RAVENEAU DE LUSSAN, FRENCH BUCCANEER BELONGED TO A NOBLE BUT IMPOVERISHED FAMILY, AND EMBRACED A MILITARY CAREER AT THE AGE OF FOURTEEN. IN 1679 HE EMBARKED FOR SANTO DOMINGO IN SEARCH OF FORTUNE, BUT WAS UNSUCCESSFUL, AND JOINED THE ENGLISH BUCCANEERS UNDER CORNELIUS LAURENT (Q. V.), SAILING FROM PETIT-GOAVE, 22 NOVEMBER, 1684. HE SOON LEFT LAURENT AT THE HEAD OF A BAND OF HIS OWN, AND IN 1685 PILLAGED THE TOWN OF REALEJO IN GUATEMALA. IN 1686 HIS BAND TOOK PART IN THE CAPTURE OF GRENADA, AND, NOT FINDING THE BOOTY THEY EXPECTED, SET FIRE TO THE CITY. AFTER THIS LUSSAN SEPARATED FROM THE ENGLISH PIRATES, BUT HE JOINED THEM AGAIN FOR THE PURPOSE OF ATTACKING GUAYAQUIL, WHICH THEY TOOK WITH MUCH BOOTY. LUSSAN AND A PART OF HIS FOLLOWERS THEN SAILED FOR TEHUANTEPEC, WHICH THEY CAPTURED, AND WENT AS FAR NORTH AS ACAPULCO. THEY RETURNED TO MAPALA, A PORT NORTH OF REALEJO, AND DELIBERATED ON THE ROUTE THEY SHOULD TAKE TO REACH THE ANTILLES. IT WAS AGREED TO MARCH TO NUEVA SEGOVIA, A TOWN SITUATED ON THE YARN OR CAPE RIVER, WHICH EMPTIES INTO THE ATLANTIC. OF THIS EXPEDITION VOLTAIRE SAID : “THE RETREAT OF THE TEN THOUSAND WILL ALWAYS BE MORE CELEBRATED, BUT IS NOT TO BE COMPARED TO IT.”

LUSSAN FORMED FOUR COMPANIES, OF SEVENTY MEN EACH, AND MADE THEM SWEAR TO OBSERVE THE SEVEREST DISCIPLINE. ON 2 JANUARY, 1688, AFTER PRAYING TOGETHER, AND SINKING THEIR BOATS FOR FEAR THEY MIGHT FALL INTO THE POWER OF THE SPANIARDS, THEY BEGAN THEIR MARCH, AND IN TEN DAYS, DURING WHICH THEY WERE ALMOST CONSTANTLY ENGAGED IN FIGHTING





SUPERIOR NUMBERS, THEY REACHED NUEVA SEGOVIA. ONE EVENING, IN A DEFILE SURROUNDED BY ROCKS OF GREAT HEIGHT ON WHICH THE SPANIARDS HAD INTRENCHED THEMSELVES, THE BUCCANEERS SOUGHT HOPELESSLY FOR A WAY OF ESCAPE. LUSSAN PROPOSED THAT, LEAVING EIGHTY MEN TO GUARD THE SICK, THEY SHOULD GET IN THE REAR OF THE MOUNTAINS AND THEN SURPRISE THE ENEMY. HIS ADVICE WAS AT FIRST REJECTED, BUT WAS ADOPTED WHEN THEIR CASE BECAME DESPERATE. THEY FOUND A PATH WHICH LED BEHIND THE MOUNTAINS, AND, FAVOURED BY A THICK FOG, THEY FORCED THE INTRENCHMENTS OF THE SPANIARDS AND PUT THEM TO FLIGHT. AFTER THIS VICTORY THEY CHANTED A TE DEUM. THEY THEN DESCENDED THE YARA ON THE WRETCHED BOATS OF THE COUNTRY, AND CAME IN SIGHT OF CAPE GRACIAS-A-DIOS ON 9 FEBRUARY.

LUSSAN EMBARKED ON AN ENGLISH LUGGER ON 14 FEBRUARY, AND REACHED SANTO DOMINGO ON 6 APRIL. HE HAD MARCHED NEARLY 1,000 MILES, CONSTANTLY HARASSED BY THE SPANIARDS, ALTHOUGH THE DISTANCE FROM THE POINT WHERE HE STARTED TO THAT WHICH HE WISHED TO REACH WAS BUT 240 MILES IN A STRAIGHT LINE.

LUSSAN PUBLISHED HIS “JOURNAL DU VOYAGE FAIT A LAMER DU SUD AVEC LES FLIBUSTIERS DE L’AMERIQUE” (PARIS, 1688, 1701, 1705). IT WAS DEDICATED TO THE MINISTER OF THE NAVY, WHO, IN COMMON WITH MOST FRENCHMEN OF THE TIME, APPEARED TO CONSIDER THE EXPLOITS OF LUSSAN WORTHY OF APPROVAL. VERY SCARCE: ONLY TWO COPIES OF THIS ENGLISH EDITION ARE RECORDED AT AUCTION IN THE LAST 30 YEARS

WING R322; SABIN, 67986

## 36. JAMES MEINZIES

PETITION FOR PAYMENT FROM THE PIRATE CAPT. JOHN QUELCH’S LAWYER.

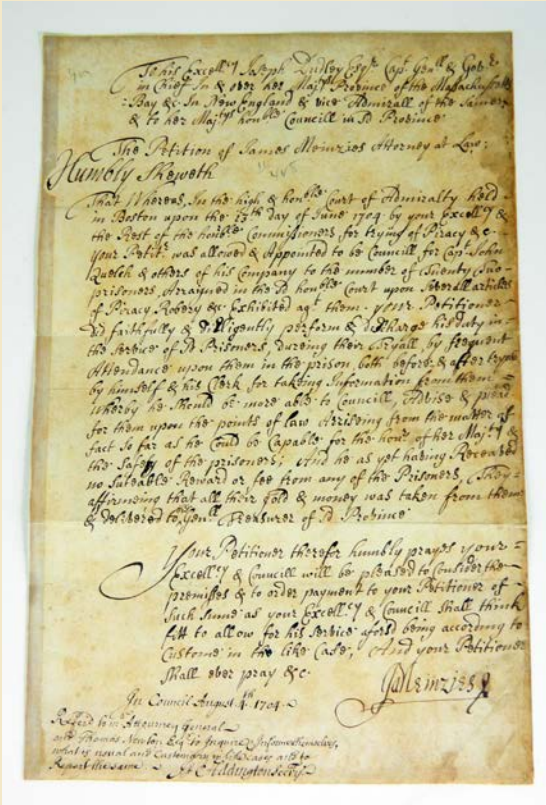
AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT SIGNED, ONE PAGE, FOLIO (330 X 210MM);[BOSTON], 4 AUGUST 1704

£7,500

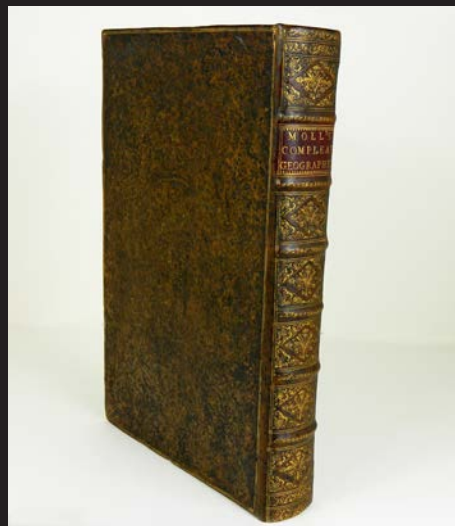
A VERY SCARCE PIRATE MANUSCRIPT

JOHN QUELCH HAD A SHORT, DRAMATIC CAREER AS A PIRATE IN 1703 AND 1704. HE WAS COMMISSIONED A LIEUTENANT ON THE PRIVATEER CHARLES, AND TOOK OVER THE VESSEL AFTER A MUTINY. UNDER QUELCH, THE SHIP ABANDONED ITS ORIGINAL ORDERS AND PROCEEDED TO LOOT NINE PORTUGUESE SHIPS, WHICH LED TO SOME AWKWARDNESS AS ENGLAND WAS NEGOTIATING AN ALLIANCE WITH PORTUGAL. ON RETURNING TO THE MAINLAND, QUELCH AND SOME OF HIS CREW WERE ARRESTED AND BROUGHT TO BOSTON FOR THE FIRST OVERSEAS ADMIRALTY TRIAL IN ENGLISH HISTORY. THEY WERE CONVICTED WITHOUT A JURY AND HANGED ON 30 JUNE 1704.

AT THE TRIAL, JAMES MEINZIES WAS APPOINTED TO SERVE AS DEFENCE LAWYER FOR QUELCH AND HIS 21 CREW MEMBERS “UPON SEVERALL ARTICLES OF PIRACY, ROBBERY &C EXHIBITED AGAINST THEM.” ACCORDING TO HIS PETITION, HE MADE FREQUENT VISITS TO THE PRISON BEFORE AND AFTER THE TRIAL, AND ALSO SENT HIS CLERK TO TAKE THEIR TESTIMONY. HOWEVER, THE PIRATES WERE NOT ABLE TO PAY HIM, “THEY AFFIRMING THAT ALL THEIR GOLD & MONEY WAS TAKEN FROM THEM & DELIVERED TO THE GEN’LL TREASURER.” MEINZIES CONCLUDES BY APPEALING TO GOVERNOR DUDLEY FOR PAYMENT. A NOTE AT THE BOTTOM BY ISAAC ADDINGTON, THE COLONY’S SECRETARY (WHO HAD ALSO BEEN PRESENT AT THE SALEM WITCH TRIALS), REFERS THE CASE TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL TO DETERMINE “WHAT IS USUAL AND CUSTOMARY IN LIKE CASES.” MEINZIES WAS LATER PAID £20 OUT OF THE CONFISCATED GOLD FOR HIS TROUBLES (SEE BEAL, QUELCH’S GOLD, 184).







## 37. HERMAN MOLL

*The Compleat Geographer: or, The Chorography  
and Topography of all the Known Parts of the  
Earth....  
£4,500*

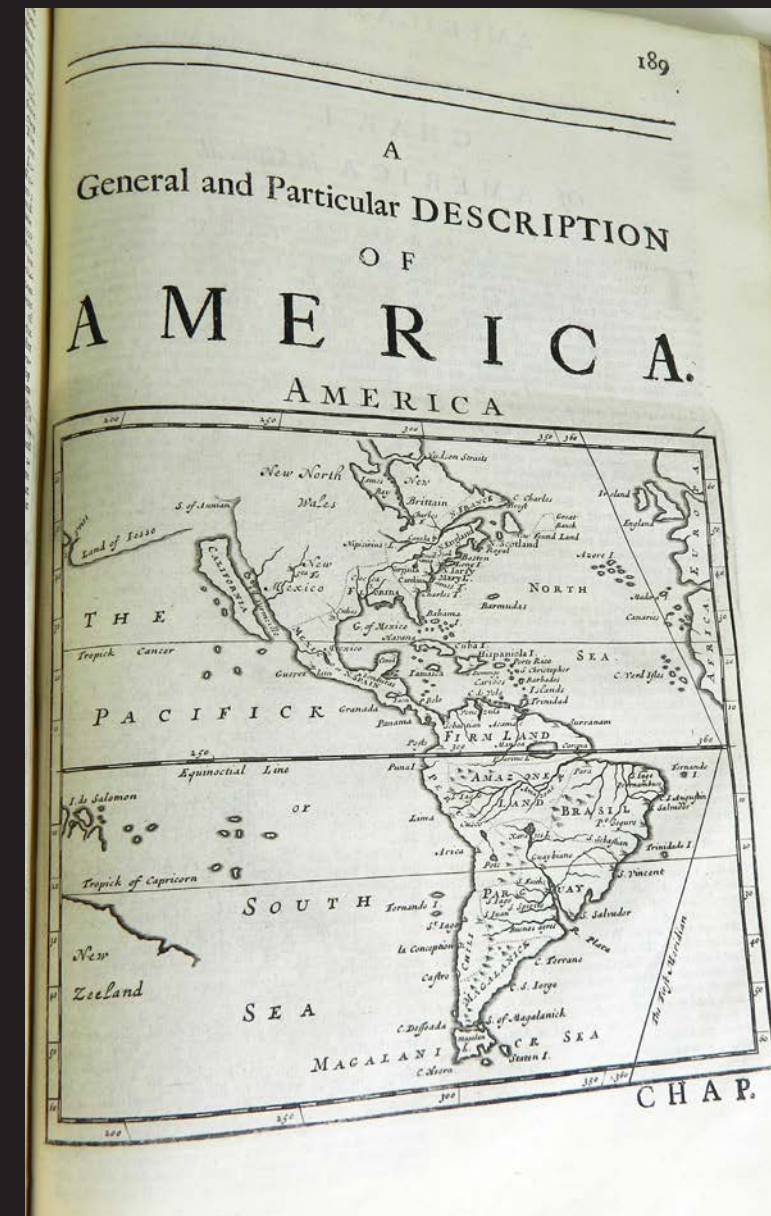
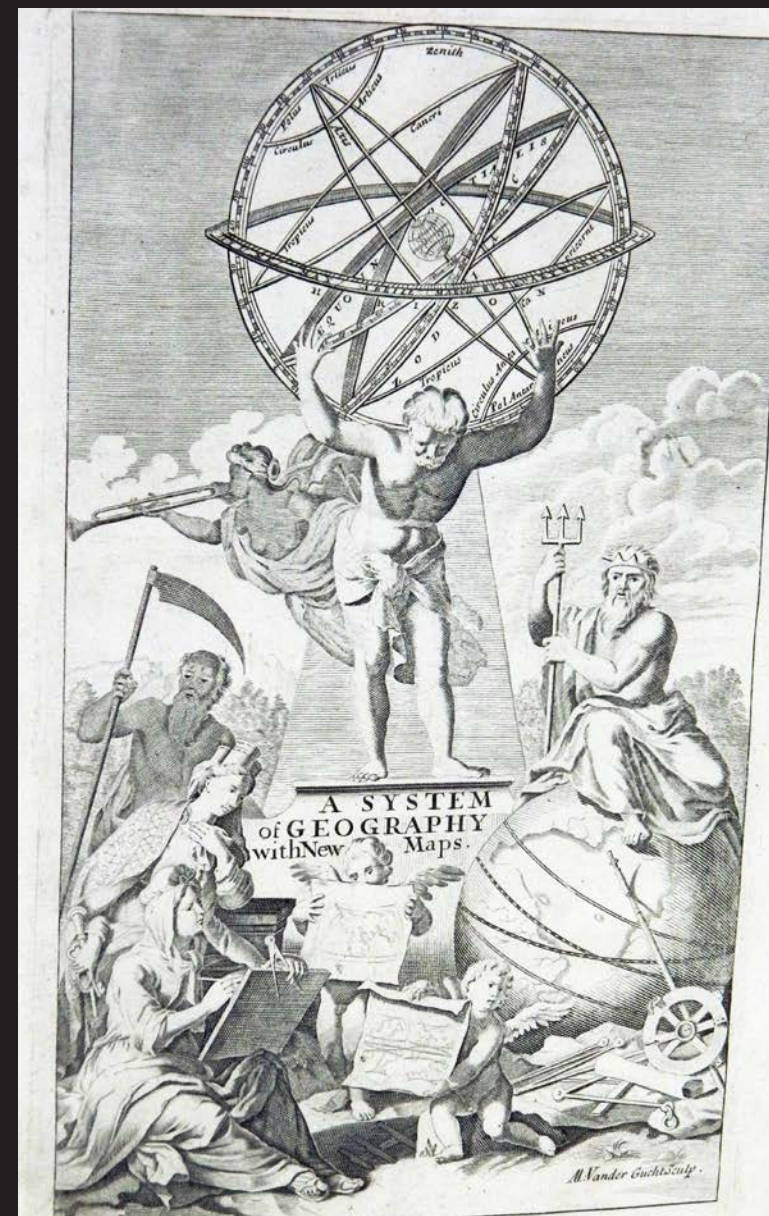


LONDON: PRINTED FOR J. KNAPTON, [ET AL], 1723, FOURTH EDITION, [24], LI, [5], 402, 288, XX PAGES. TWO PARTS IN ONE VOLUME, TITLE PAGE IN RED AND BLACK, SEPARATE TITLE FOR PART 2. ENGRAVED ALLEGORICAL FRONTISPICE, FOLDING ENGRAVED MAP AND 45 ENGRAVED MAPS IN TEXT, LARGE ENGRAVED SPHERE, COMPASS, AND ASTRONOMICAL SYSTEMS IN TEXT SMALL FOLIO, CONTEMPORARY MOTTLED CALF GILT, HINGES REPAIRED, A VERY CLEAN, FINE COPY.

WITH 9 AMERICAN MAPS INCLUDING ISLE OF CALIFORNIA, NEW MEXICO, ETC; THE ENGLISH EMPIRE IN AMERICA; MEXICO, OR NEW SPAIN; SOUTH AMERICA AND TERRA FIRMA; AND PERU AND THE AMAZONES COUNTRY, AMONG OTHERS.

MOLL WAS QUITE INVOLVED IN THE CONTEMPORARY INTELLECTUAL LIFE. HE WAS FRIENDLY AND ACQUAINTED WITH ROBERT BOYLE, ROBERT HOOKE AND WILLIAM DAMPIER, BOTH SOCIALLY AND LIKELY THROUGH THE ROYAL SOCIETY. HIS RELATIONSHIP WITH DAMPIER, ESPECIALLY, WAS MUTUALLY VERY BENEFICIAL. MOLL HAD ACCESS TO THE LATEST DATA AND OBSERVATIONS FROM DAMPIER'S MANY VOYAGES, ALLOWING HIS TO BE THE FIRST TO ACCURATELY PORTRAY THE GREAT OCEAN CURRENTS, AND DAMPIER IN TURN HAD HIS BESTSELLING BOOKS ILLUSTRATED BY MOLL

INCLUDES McLAUGHLIN 173, STATE 3; 144, STATE 2; 143, STATE 2. STC T114016. (GM)





## 38. HERMAN MOLL

THESAURUS GEOGRAPHICUS. A NEW BODY OF GEOGRAPHY: OR, A COMPLEAT DESCRIPTION OF THE EARTH ... COLLECTED WITH GREAT CARE FROM THE MOST APPROV'D GEOGRAPHERS AND MODERN TRAVELLERS AND DISCOVERIES, BY SEVERAL HANDS. LONDON: PRINTED FOR ABEL SWALL AND TIM. CHILD, 1695

FIRST EDITION

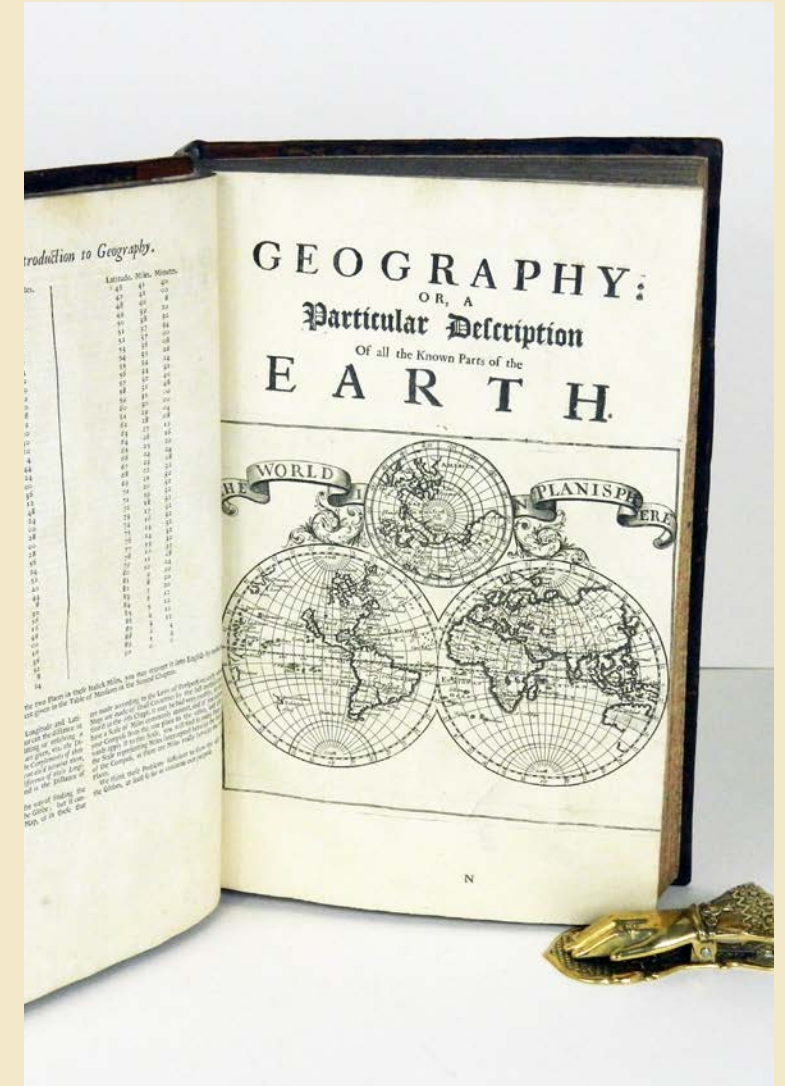
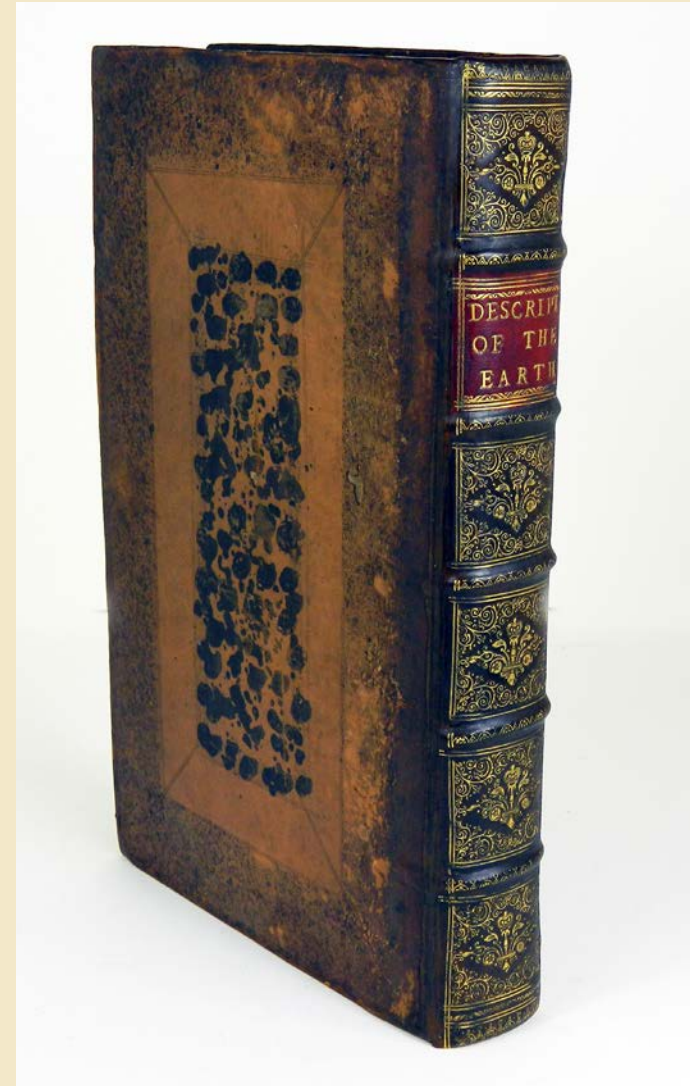
LONDON: ABEL SWALL AND TIM. CHILD, 1695, WITH 58 ENGRAVED MAPS AND PLANS, COMPRISING 2 FULL-PAGE AND 56 PRINTED WITHIN THE TEXT (24 MAPS AND CHARTS, 32 PLANS OF FORTIFIED TOWNS), SOME SPOTTING AND TONING, CONTEMPORARY PANELLED CALF, FOLIO.  
£4,500

### MOLL'S FIRST ATLAS

HERMAN MOLL (1654 - 1732), IMPORTANT 18TH CENTURY MAP PUBLISHER AND ENGRAVER BASED IN LONDON AND HOLLAND. HE MOVED TO LONDON IN 1678, POSSIBLY FLEEING THE SCANIAN WAR, WHERE HE WORKED AS AN ENGRAVER FOR MOSES PITT, ROBERT MORDEN, PHILIP LEA AND OTHER LONDON MAP PUBLISHERS. AROUND THE TURN OF THE CENTURY, MOLL SET UP HIS OWN SHOP WHERE HE PRODUCED A LARGE CORPUS OF WORK KNOWN FOR ITS HIGH QUALITY AND DECORATIVE FLAIR. AS A NEW ÉMIGRÉ TO ENGLAND, MOLL MADE HIMSELF MORE ENGLISH THAN THE ENGLISH, AND THROUGH HIS CARTOGRAPHY PROVED A FIERCE ADVOCATE FOR HIS ADOPTED NATION. MOST OF MOLL'S EARLY MAPS WERE ISSUED AS LOOSE SHEETS THAT WOULD BE BOUND TO ORDER, HOWEVER, HE DID PUBLISH SEVERAL IMPORTANT ATLASES LATE IN HIS CAREER. MOLL IS SAID TO HAVE MADE THE BOLD CLAIM THAT WITHOUT A DOUBT "CALIFORNIA IS AN ISLAND" AND THAT HE "HAD IN [HIS] OFFICE MARINERS WHO HAVE SAILED ROUND IT." WHILE CALIFORNIA MAY NOT BE AN ISLAND (YET), IT IS TRUE THAT MOLL HAD TALENT FOR ATTRACTING INTERESTING FRIENDS AND ACQUAINTANCES. HE FREQUENTED LONDON'S FIRST STOCK EXCHANGE, JONATHAN'S COFFEEHOUSE AT NUMBER 20 EXCHANGE ALLEY, CORNHILL. AT THE TIME JONATHAN'S WAS KNOWN AS "A PLACE OF VERY CONSIDERABLE CONCOURSE FOR MERCHANTS, SEA FARING MEN AND OTHER TRADERS" (ERLEIGH, THE VISCOUNT, THE SOUTH SEA BUBBLE). EVENTUALLY THIS ACTIVITY ATTRACTED THE INTEREST OF STOCK BROKERS, WHO INSPIRED BY SAILOR'S TALES, SPONSORED THE ILL-FATED SOUTH SEA COMPANY, THE WORLD'S FIRST STOCK BUBBLE.

MOLL'S CLOSE CIRCLE, MOSTLY FROM THE COFFEE HOUSE, INCLUDED SCIENTIST ROBERT HOOKE, THE WRITERS DANIEL DEFOE AND JONATHAN SWIFT, THE BUCCANEERS WILLIAM DAMPIER, WILLIAM HACKE AND WOODES ROGERS, AND THE ARCHEOLOGIST WILLIAM STUKELEY. HERMAN MOLL'S WORK WAS HIGHLY REGARDED FOR ITS DECORATIVE BEAUTY AND WAS PIRATED, MOST NOTABLY BY THE IRISH PUBLISHER GEORGE GRIERSON, BOTH IN HIS LIFETIME AND AFTER HIS 1732 DEATH AT ST. CLEMENT DANES, LONDON.

PHILLIPS ATLASES IV, 4269; SHIRLEY BRITISH LIBRARY T.MOLL-1A; 571; WING T869. (1)





### 39. AN EARLY ENGLISH TERRESTRIAL GLOBE

*A New TERRESTRIAL GLOBE. Made and sold by Robert Morden. and William Berry. at the Atlas neer the Royal Exchange in Cornhill and at the Globe between York House and the New Exchange in the Strand London. [ circa 1673] This Highly Important 14in. globe is 21in. (53cm.) high and comprises twelve hand-coloured engraved gores and two polar calottes, supported in graduated brass meridian ring, fitting in horizon ring with engraved calendrical scales, the stand with four turned supports and bun feet.*

*The cartouche with a second dedication to the Reader, graduated equator, ecliptic and meridian through the Azores, the continents decorated with animals and natives, the seas with ships, fabulous beasts, sea monsters and rhumb lines; no Antarctic continent, Australia partially delineated to West and North, some of van Diemen's land given, California as an Island, no Western nor Northern coasts to Canada, Southern Greenland as a series of Islands, China with rivers and major cities to the East of the Great Wall, peninsula of Corea, the tracks of the voyages of Drake and Cavendish are shown.*  
£95,000



ALTHOUGH GLOBES WERE OF LITTLE PRACTICAL USE ON BOARD SHIPS BY THE 17TH CENTURY, THEY WERE NONETHELESS SYMBOLS OF NAVIGATION, REPRESENTING THE WORLD THAT SAILORS WERE ATTEMPTING TO EXPLORE. REFLECTING THIS NAUTICAL THEME, MORDEN & BERRY HAVE INCLUDED NAVIGATIONAL ILLUSTRATIONS ON THEIR GLOBE, SUCH AS SHIPS, COMPASS POINTS AND RHUMB LINES . MORE UNUSUALLY, THE GLOBE ALSO FEATURES THE ROUTES TAKEN BY TWO OF THE MOST FAMOUS ENGLISH EXPLORERS, SIR FRANCIS DRAKE AND THOMAS CAVENDISH, DURING THEIR VOYAGES AROUND THE WORLD. SUCCESSFUL EXPLORERS SUCH AS THESE WERE OFTEN CELEBRATED AS NATIONAL HEROES BECAUSE THE INCOME OF MANY EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AT THIS TIME WAS DEPENDENT ON OVERSEAS TRADE, WHICH NECESSARILY REQUIRED NAVIGATIONAL SKILL. BY INCLUDING THE TRACKS OF DRAKE AND CAVENDISH, THIS GLOBE WOULD HAVE BEEN PART OF THE CELEBRATION OF GREAT ENGLISH NAVIGATORS, BOTH RECOGNISING THEIR ACHIEVEMENTS AND ENCOURAGING OTHER CITIZENS TO FOLLOW IN THEIR FOOTSTEPS FOR THE GLORY OF THE COUNTRY.

DESPITE THE CELEBRATORY FUNCTION OF THIS GLOBE, THE DISCOVERIES MADE BY EXPLORERS PRESENTED SOMETHING OF A DILEMMA FOR GLOBE MAKERS. THE AUTHORITY FOR GEOGRAPHICAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE WORLD HAD PREVIOUSLY BEEN ANCIENT TEXTS, BUT INCOMING REPORTS BY SAILORS OFTEN CONTRADICTED THE TRADITIONAL VIEWS. GLOBE MAKERS THEN FACED A DIFFICULT DECISION ABOUT WHICH INFORMATION TO TRUST. AN INSCRIPTION ON THIS GLOBE STRESSES THE “LATE DISCOVERIES” AND “CELESTIAL OBSERVATIONS OF MODERN AUTHORS” USED AS SOURCES OF GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION, SUGGESTING THAT THE MAKERS PREFERRED MODERN EVIDENCE TO TEXTS FROM ANTIQUITY. IN THIS RESPECT, THE GLOBE MAKERS WERE PERHAPS INFLUENCED BY THE GENERAL INTELLECTUAL TREND IN 17TH CENTURY ENGLAND TO VALUE EXPERIENCE AND OBSERVATION OVER ANCIENT SOURCES. THIS WAS A CHARACTERISTIC OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY, THE PROMINENT ENGLISH SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY FOUNDED IN THE 17TH CENTURY. DUNN, R. & WALLIS, H. BRITISH GLOBES UP TO 1850 (LONDON, 1999). STEPHENSON, E.L. TERRESTRIAL AND CELESTIAL GLOBES (YALE, 1921). THE WORLD IN YOUR HANDS: AN EXHIBITION OF GLOBES AND PLANETARIA (LONDON, 1994).



# 40. SIR JOHN NARBROUGH & OTHERS.

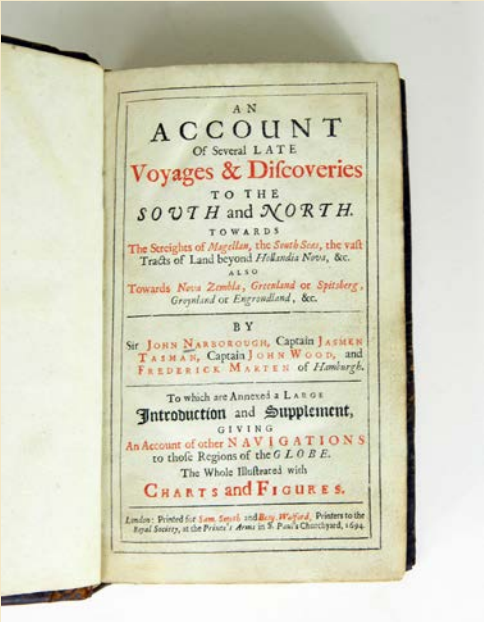
ACCOUNT OF SEVERAL LATE VOYAGES AND DISCOVERIES TO THE SOUTH AND NORTH. TOWARDS THE STREIGHTS OF MAGGELLEN, THE SOUTH SEAS, THE VAST TRACTS OF LAND BEYOND HOLLANDIA NOVA, &C. ALSO TOWARDS NOVA ZEMBLA, GREENLAND OR SPITSBERG, GROYNLAND OR ENGRONDLAND, &C. BY SIR JOHN NARBOROUGH, CAPTAIN JASMEN TASMAN, CAPTAIN JOHN WOOD, AND FREDERICK MARTEN OF HAMBURGH. TO WHICH ARE ANNEXED A LARGE INTRODUCTION AND SUPPLEMENT, GIVING AN ACCOUNT OF OTHER NAVIGATIONS TO THOSE REGIONS OF THE GLOBE.

FIRST EDITION

LONDON, 1694, 3 LARGE FOLDING MAPS AND 18 ENGRAVED PLATES, 8VO, CONTEMPORARY PANELLED CALF, EDITED BY T.ROBINSON.

£7,500

AN IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF VOYAGES ‘EVIDENTLY DESIGNED TO ILLUSTRATE CURRENT KNOWLEDGE OF THE TWO OUTSTANDING GEOGRAPHICAL MYSTERIES, THE NORTHERN SEA PASSAGE TO EAST ASIA AND THE EXISTENCE OF THE SUPPOSED SOUTHERN CONTINENT. PUBLICATION WAS CLOSELY LINKED TO THE ROYAL SOCIETY, A KEEN EXPONENT OF THE IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTION TO SCIENCE THAT MARINERS COULD MAKE BY KEEPING DETAILED JOURNALS OF THEIR VOYAGES. A FELLOW OF THE SOCIETY, SIR TANCEED ROBINSON, IS USUALLY CREDITED AS EDITOR AND THE BOOK IS DEDICATED BY ITS PUBLISHERS, THE ROYAL SOCIETY’S OFFICIAL PRINTERS TO SAMUEL PEPYS, WHO, IN ADDITION TO HIS FAMOUS PLACE IN NAVAL AFFAIRS, WAS A FELLOW AND PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY. IT WAS WIDELY READ, SOMETIMES IN DIRE CIRCUMSTANCES, SUCH AS BY THE SURVIVORS OF THE WAGER (ONE OF ANSON’S SUPPORT SHIPS) WHO PORED OVER A COPY FOR NAVIGATIONAL INFORMATION WHEN WRECKED OFF THE BLEAK COAST OF PATAGONIA.



THE NARRATIVES OF THE TWO ENGLISH VOYAGES- NARBROUGH’S AND WOOD’S - ARE PRINTED HERE FOR THE FIRST TIME. NARBROUGH’S EXPEDITION (1669-71) WAS THE FIRST ENGLISH VENTURE TO THE PACIFIC SINCE THAT OF HAWKINS IN 1593-94 AND WAS THE FIRST SUCH EXPEDITION TO BE OFFICIALLY SANCTIONED BY THE ADMIRALTY. INSTRUCTED TO MAKE DISCOVERIES AND TO EXPLORE OPPORTUNITIES TO BREACH THE SPANISH COMMERCIAL MONOPOLY OVER SOUTH AMERICA, NARBROUGH WAS FORCED BY INCREASING HOSTILITY TO TURN BACK HAVING REACHED VALDIVIA IN CHILI. HIS PRINCIPAL ACHIEVEMENTS WERE SOME CAREFUL OBSERVATIONS OF PATAGONIA AND AN EXCELLENT CHART OF THE STRAITS OF MAGELLAN THAT REMAINED STANDARD FOR MANY YEARS.

WOOD’S VOYAGE WAS AN ATTEMPT TO FIND A NORTH-EAST PASSAGE TO JAPAN BUT WAS WRECKED OFF NOVAYA ZEMLYA IN 1676. THE BOOK ‘S INTRODUCTION CONCLUDES AGAINST THE EXISTENCE OF SUCH A PASSAGE AND AGREES WITH WOOD THAT SPITZBERGEN AND NOVAYA ZEMLYA FORMED PART OF A SINGLE LANDMASS. MARTENS’S DESCRIPTION OF HIS VOYAGE TO SPITZBERGEN IN 1671, WHICH INCLUDES VALUABLE INFORMATION ON WHALING IN NORTHERN WATERS. THE INTEREST IN TASMAN’S GREAT VOYAGE TO THE SOUTH IN 1642, WHEN HE DISCOVERED VAN DIEMEN’S LAND (TASMANIA) AND NEW ZEALAND, PRESAGES THE SERIES OF ENGLISH ATTEMPTS TO LOCATE THE SOUTHERN CONTINENT IN THE 18TH CENTURY. THE EDITOR OF THE PRESENT VOLUME FOLLOWS THE CONTEMPORARY BELIEF THAT SUCH A CONTINENT ENCLOSED THE SOUTHERN EXTREMITIES OF THE INDIAN AND PACIFIC OCEANS AND HE SUGGESTS THAT THE DUTCH MAY HAVE DISCOVERED MORE THAN THEY HAD PUBLISHED.

Cox II, 262; Hill 1475





# 41. PIRACY—BLACKBEARD.

## ABEL BOYER,EDITOR.

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THE POLITICAL STATE OF GREAT BRITAIN, FOR THE  
MONTH OF APRIL, 1719...

LONDON: PRINTED FOR JOHN BAKER AND T. WARNER],  
APRIL 1719. VOL 27.

8VO (200 X 130MM). TITLE PAGE, [323]-452 PP, LATER  
MOTTLED CALF GILLT.

£6,000

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### SCARCE CONTEMPORARY ACCOUNT OF THE DEATH OF BLACKBEARD.

PAGES 443-444 OF THE PRESENT ISSUE OF THE MONTHLY JOURNAL THE POLITICAL STATE OF GREAT BRITAIN CARRIES AN EXTRACT OF A REPORT FROM THE ADMIRALTY OFFICE DESCRIBING THE DEATH OF THE NOTORIOUS PIRATE EDWARD TEACH (OR EDWARD THATCH), A.K.A. BLACKBEARD, WHO WREAKED HAVOC ON THE CAROLINA COAST FROM 1717-18. THE ACCOUNT DESCRIBES THE DEPLOYMENT BY VIRGINIA GOVERNOR ALEXANDER SPOTSWOOD OF CAPTAINS GORDON AND BRAND IN TWO SLOOPs TO CONFRONT AND CAPTURE BLACKBEARD OFF THE NORTH CAROLINA COAST: “ON THE 22D OF NOVEMBER THEY HAD SIGHT OF THE PYRATES SLOOPs ... AND ROW’D UP TO THEM, WHEN THACH HIMSELF HAILED THEM, AND ASKED FROM WHENCE THEY CAME, AND WHO THEY WERE? TO WHICH HE WAS ANSWER’D THAT HE MIGHT SEE TO WHOM THEY BELONGED BY THEIR COLOURS: THEREUPON HE DRANK DAMNATION TO THEM, AND SAID, THAT HE WOULD NEITHER TAKE NOR GIVE QUARTER ... UPON WHICH HE FIRED UPON THEM ... THE FIRE CONTINUED BETWEEN THEM FOR THE SPACE OF AN HOUR, IN WHICH TIME HE KILLED OR WOUNDED GREAT PART OF THE SLOOPs COMPANIES; BUT AT LENGTH THEY CLAPP’D HIM ON BOARD WITH BOTH SLOOPs, AND BEHAVING THEMSELVES GALLANTLY, KILLED THACH HIMSELF, AND NINE OF HIS MEN ... AFTER THE ACTION WAS OVER, LIEUTENANT MAYNARD ORDERED THACH’S HEAD TO BE CUT OFF, WHICH HE HUNG UNDER THE BOLTSPRIT OF HIS SLOOP, AND CARRIED IT IN THAT MANNER TO VIRGINIA, WHERE THOSE PYRATES WHO HAD BEEN TAKEN WERE HANGED.”



CONTEMPORARY MATERIAL IN PRINT OF THE ACTION THAT LED TO THE DEATH OF BLACKBEARD ARE SCARCE. THE ACCOUNT IN THE LONDON GAZETTE (APRIL 25, 1719), HOWEVER, IS BASICALLY IDENTICAL TO THE ONE PRESENTED HERE IN BOYER’S PERIODICAL, BOTH DESCRIBING HOW BLACKBEARD WAS KILLED DURING THE FIGHT, AND DECAPITATED (EVIDENTLY THE HEAD WAS NEEDED AS EVIDENCE, FOR LIEUTENANT MAYNARD TO CLAIM HIS BOUNTY: 100 POUNDS STERLING). THERE ARE A FEW TEXTUAL VARIATIONS BETWEEN THE ACCOUNT GIVEN HERE AND THAT IN THE LONDON GAZETTE, SUCH AS “WHEREUPON” IN ONE AND “THEREUPON” IN THE OTHER, BUT THEY ARE BASICALLY IDENTICAL, BASED ON OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS RECEIVED FROM BRITISH NAVAL OFFICERS IN FEBRUARY, 1719. COPIES OF THE POLITICAL STATE OF GREAT BRITAIN ARE VERY SCARCE; WE CANNOT TRACE ANY ISSUES FOR APRIL, 1719 OF THIS JOURNAL IN AUCTION RECORDS OTHER THAN THE COPY SOLD BY BONHAMS, APRIL 7, 2014 IN THE CAREN ARCHIVE, LOT 37: \$10,035. LACKING THE TITLE PAGE - PRESENT HERE.



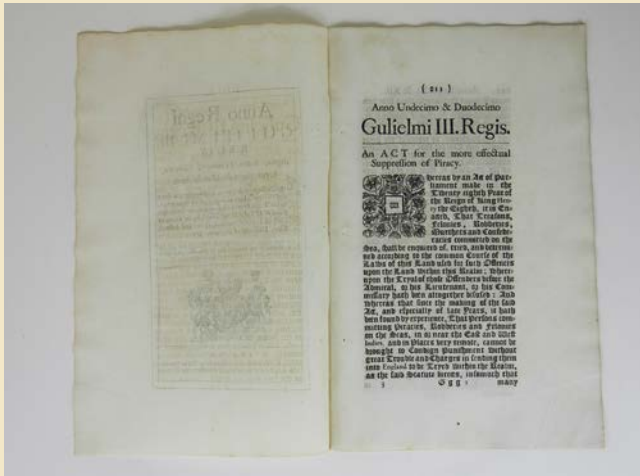
## 42. PIRACY ACT

AN ACT FOR THE MORE EFFECTUAL SUPPRESSION OF  
PIRACY.

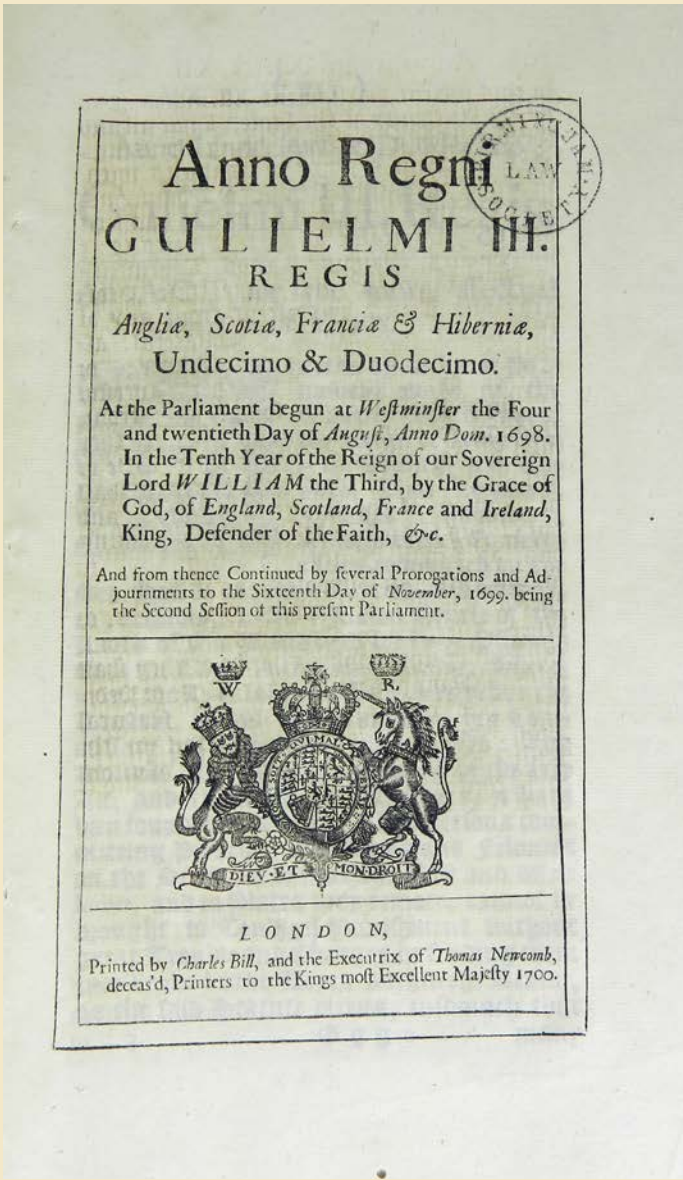
LONDON: CHARLES BILL AND THOMAS NEWCOMBE, 1700  
FOLIO,[2] PP 211-224. THE 1698 PIRACY ACT, PASSED  
AND PRINTED IN 1700, DISBOUND FROM A COLLECTION OF  
ENGLISH STATUTES. THIS IS A VERY GOOD COPY WITH THE  
SEWING INTACT.

£1,250

AN ACT FOR THE MORE EFFECTUAL SUPPRESSION OF PIRACY,  
ALSO KNOWN AS THE PIRACY ACT OF 1698, WAS PASSED  
IN THE YEAR 1700, DURING THE ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH  
YEAR OF WILLIAM THE III (11 & 12 WILL III, C. 7). THE  
MAIN PURPOSE BEHIND THE STATUTE WAS TO MAKE SOME  
CORRECTIONS TO THE OFFENCES AT SEA ACT 1536.



IN ADDITION, THE STATUTE ADDS ADDITIONAL INSTANCES, NOT LISTED IN THE OFFENCES AT SEA ACT OF 1536, WHICH EXPANDED THE LEGAL DEFINITION OF PIRACY AS A CAPITAL CRIME. THE FIRST OF THESE INCLUDES ANY SUBJECT OF THE CROWN WHO COMMITS ANY ACT OF PIRACY “UNDER COLOUR OF ANY COMMISSION FROM ANY FOREIGN PRINCE OR STATE.” ADDITIONALLY, ANY COMMANDER WHO “PIRATICALLY AND FELONIOUSLY RUN AWAY WITH HIS OR THEIR SHIPS”, ANYONE WHO MAY “CONSULT, COMBINE, OR CONFEDERATE” WITH ANY PIRATES, OR “SHALL LAY VIOLENT HANDS UPON HIS COMMANDER WHEREBY TO HINDER HIM FROM FIGHTING” PIRATES WHO MAY BE ATTEMPTING TO CAPTURE THEIR VESSEL. THIS STATUTE ALSO ADDED THE OFFENCE OF BEING AN ACCESSORY TO PIRACY. UNDER THE 1700 STATUTE, ANY INDIVIDUAL WHO MAY “KNOWINGLY OR WILLINGLY ... AID AND ASSIST, OR MAINTAIN, PROCURE, COMMAND, COUNSEL, OR ADVISE” AND PERSONS TO COMMIT ANY ACT OF PIRACY “SHALL BE DEEMED AND ADJUDGED TO BE ACCESSORY TO SUCH PIRACY”. THIS TITLE OF ACCESSORY WAS ALSO EXTENDED TO ANY PERSONS WHO “RECEIVE, ENTERTAIN, OR CONCEAL ANY SUCH PIRATE OR ROBBER”. THE STATUTE THEN PROCEEDS TO EXPLAIN WHAT IS REQUIRED FOR THESE ADMIRALTY COURT SESSIONS TO FUNCTION, HOW THEY WILL RUN, AND WHAT POWERS THAT STATUTE GRANTS TO THE COMMISSIONERS. THE COMMISSIONERS CAN “CALL AND ASSEMBLE A COURT OF ADMIRALTY WHEN AND AS OFTEN AS OCCASION SHALL REQUIRE”. IN ADDITION, THESE COURTS SHALL CONSIST OF AT LEAST SEVEN PEOPLE WHO “ARE KNOWN MERCHANTS, FACTORS, OR PLANTERS, OR SUCH AS ARE CAPTAINS, LIEUTENANTS, OR WARRANT OFFICERS” AND WHO ARE “FITTING AND VOTING IN THE SAID COURT”. THE STATUTE ALSO GRANTS THE COMMISSIONERS OF THESE VICE-ADMIRALTY COURTS WITH “FULL POWER AND AUTHORITY” TO ISSUE WARRANTS, SUMMON THE NECESSARY WITNESSES, AND “TO DO ALL THING NECESSARY FOR THE HEARING AND FINAL DETERMINATION OF ANY CASE OF PIRACY, ROBBERY, OR FELONY”. THE STATUTE THEN MOVES TO INSTRUCT THE COMMISSIONERS ON THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURTS IN A SIGNIFICANT AMOUNT OF DETAIL RANGING FROM THE OATH THAT THE PRESIDENT OF THE COURT MUST TAKE, WHAT ACTIONS WERE TO BE TAKEN UPON PLEAS OF GUILTY OR NOT GUILTY, AND HOW TO EXAMINE WITNESSES AND GIVE SENTENCE.



IN ADDITION, THE STATUTE ADDS ADDITIONAL INSTANCES, NOT LISTED IN THE OFFENCES AT SEA ACT OF 1536, WHICH EXPANDED THE LEGAL DEFINITION OF PIRACY AS A CAPITAL CRIME. THE FIRST OF THESE INCLUDES ANY SUBJECT OF THE CROWN WHO COMMITS ANY ACT OF PIRACY “UNDER COLOUR OF ANY COMMISSION FROM ANY FOREIGN PRINCE OR STATE.” ADDITIONALLY, ANY COMMANDER WHO “PIRATICALLY AND FELONIOUSLY RUN AWAY WITH HIS OR THEIR SHIPS”, ANYONE WHO MAY “CONSULT, COMBINE, OR CONFEDERATE” WITH ANY PIRATES, OR “SHALL LAY VIOLENT HANDS UPON HIS COMMANDER WHEREBY TO HINDER HIM FROM FIGHTING” PIRATES WHO MAY BE ATTEMPTING TO CAPTURE THEIR VESSEL. THIS STATUTE ALSO ADDED THE OFFENCE OF BEING AN ACCESSORY TO PIRACY. UNDER THE 1700 STATUTE, ANY INDIVIDUAL WHO MAY “KNOWINGLY OR WILLINGLY ... AID AND ASSIST, OR MAINTAIN, PROCURE, COMMAND, COUNSEL, OR ADVISE” AND PERSONS TO COMMIT ANY ACT OF PIRACY “SHALL BE DEEMED AND ADJUDGED TO BE ACCESSORY TO SUCH PIRACY”. THIS TITLE OF ACCESSORY WAS ALSO EXTENDED TO ANY PERSONS WHO “RECEIVE, ENTERTAIN, OR CONCEAL ANY SUCH PIRATE OR ROBBER”. THESE ACCESSORIES “SHALL BE ENQUIRED OF, TRIED, HEARD, DETERMINED, AND ADJUDGED” FOLLOWING THE STATUTE OF 1536 BY HENRY VIII AND “SHALL SUFFER SUCH PAINS OF DEATH” JUST AS THE PIRATES THEMSELVES WOULD.

THE MAJORITY OF THE CASES TRIED UNDER THESE ADMIRALTY COURTS FOLLOWED THE EXACT PROCEEDINGS LAID OUT IN THE 1700 STATUTE. IN ADDITION, MOST PIRATES APPEARED TO HAVE BEEN GIVEN A FAIR TRIAL BECAUSE, IF THE ACCUSED COULD NOT BE CONFIRMED TO HAVE TAKEN PART IN THE SAID PIRACY BY WITNESS TESTIMONY, THEY WERE OFTEN ACQUITTED. HOWEVER, IN THE ADMIRALTY COURT, MURDER WAS ALMOST ALWAYS CONSIDERED THE MORE SERIOUS CHARGE. IN FACT, DURING A 1737 CASE IN WHICH EDWARD JOHNSON AND NICHOLAS WILLIAMS WERE BEING TRIED, THE COUNSEL PROCEEDED WITH THE MURDER CHARGE AFTER STATING: “I WILL NOT TOUCH UPON THE PIRACY, THAT WILL COME UNDER YOUR CONSIDERATION HEREAFTER.” THIS SHOWS THAT THE COUNSEL PROSECUTED THE ACCUSED FOR PIRACY ONLY AFTER THE TRIAL FOR MURDER WAS FINISHED.

PROVENANCE: CIRCULAR STAMP OF THE ‘BIRMINGHAM LAW SOCIETY.



## 43. NATHANIEL PORTLOCK

*A Voyage Round the World; but more particularly to the North-West Coast of America: Performed in 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1788, in the King George and Queen Charlotte, Captains Portlock and Dixon.*

*First Edition*

*London: John Stockdale and George Goulding, 1789, Contemporary half calf gilt, uncut, later morocco label, Large 4to, (320 x 260mm). Engraved frontispiece portrait of Portlock, large folding engraved map of the Northwest Coast of America by J. Reid, 5 folding maps and 13 engraved plates and maps. £4,000*

NATHANIEL PORTLOCK ENTERED THE ROYAL NAVY IN 1772 AS AN ABLE SEAMAN IN THE ST ALBANS, COMMANDED BY CHARLES DOUGLAS. HIS RAPID PROMOTION TO MIDSHIPMAN SUGGESTS PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE IN A MERCHANT VESSEL. ON 30 MARCH 1776 HE WAS ENTERED AS MASTER’S MATE ON BOARD THE DISCOVERY, IN WHICH HE PARTICIPATED IN THE THIRD PACIFIC VOYAGE OF JAMES COOK; HE WAS TRANSFERRED TO THE RESOLUTION, ALSO ON THE EXPEDITION, IN AUGUST 1779. RETURNING TO ENGLAND BEFORE THE EXPEDITION AS A MESSENGER, HE PASSED HIS LIEUTENANT’S EXAMINATION ON 7 SEPT. 1780, AT WHICH DATE HE WAS OFFICIALLY STATED TO BE “MORE THAN 32.” HE THEN SERVED IN THE CHANNEL FLEET ON THE FIREBRAND.

IN MAY 1785, RICHARD CADMAN ETCHES AND OTHER MERCHANTS ENTERED INTO A PARTNERSHIP, USUALLY KNOWN AS THE KING GEORGE’S SOUND COMPANY, IN ORDER TO PROSECUTE THE MARITIME FUR TRADE BETWEEN THE NORTHWEST COAST AND CHINA. THE OWNERS APPOINTED PORTLOCK COMMANDER OF THE KING GEORGE AND OF THE EXPEDITION; GEORGE DIXON WAS TO COMMAND HER CONSORT THE QUEEN CHARLOTTE. AS PORTLOCK WROTE, “BOTH OF US HAVING ACCOMPANIED CAPTAIN COOK IN HIS LAST VOYAGE INTO THE PACIFIC OCEAN, WERE DEEMED MOST PROPER FOR AN ADVENTURE WHICH REQUIRED NO COMMON KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERIENCE.” HAVING SAILED WESTWARDS AROUND CAPE HORN, THE EXPEDITION MADE ITS FIRST NORTH AMERICAN LANDFALL IN COOK INLET (ALASKA) ON 19 JULY 1786, AND CAME UPON RUSSIAN TRADERS THERE. PORTLOCK SOON NOTED A DISPARITY IN BRITISH AND RUSSIAN METHODS OF COLLECTING FURS: WHEREAS HE EXPECTED TO BARTER FOR PELTS AND FOOD WITH THE LOCAL INDIANS, THE RUSSIANS HAD BROUGHT NATIVE HUNTERS WITH THEM AND TREATED THE LOCALS HARSHLY. THE CONTRAST WAS EVIDENT TO THE INDIANS AS WELL, AND AT ONE POINT A NATIVE MIDDLE MAN REQUESTED ARMED ASSISTANCE FOR HIS PEOPLE AGAINST THE RUSSIANS, BUT HE WAS DENIED THIS AID.



PORTLOCK HAD ARRIVED LATE IN THE TRADING SEASON, AND HIS FUR HARVEST WAS CONSEQUENTLY POOR. THE TWO SHIPS COASTED SOUTHWARDS, BUT BAD WEATHER PREVENTED THEIR ATTEMPT, FROM 23 TO 28 SEPTEMBER, TO ENTER NOOTKA SOUND (B.C.), WHERE THE TWO CAPTAINS HAD AGREED TO WINTER, AND SO THE EXPEDITION REFITTED AT THE SANDWICH (HAWAIIAN) ISLANDS. THE FOLLOWING SPRING THE SHIPS RETURNED TO THE NORTHWEST COAST, ARRIVING AT MONTAGUE ISLAND (ALASKA) ON 24 APRIL 1787. SOME TWO WEEKS LATER DIXON WAS LED BY INDIANS TO THE NOOTKA, COMMANDED BY JOHN MEARES, WHO WITH HIS CREW HAD PASSED A DESPERATE WINTER IN PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND (ALASKA). PORTLOCK PROVIDED ASSISTANCE TO MAKE THE SHIP SEAWORTHY, AND IT WAS ABLE TO SAIL ON 18 JUNE. MEANWHILE, HAVING LEARNED THAT MEARES EXPECTED ONE OF HIS COMPANY’S SHIPS TO ARRIVE AT NOOTKA SOUND FROM CHINA THAT MONTH, DIXON IN THE QUEEN CHARLOTTE HAD PROCEEDED SOUTHWARDS TO FORESTALL IT.

THAT WINTER PORTLOCK AND DIXON SAILED SEPARATELY TO MACAO (NEAR CANTON, PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA), WHERE THEIR COMBINED CARGO OF 2,552 SKINS REALIZED 54,857 DOLLARS. PROCEEDING THEN TO ENGLAND, THEY REACHED MARGATE ROADS IN AUGUST 1788, BRINGING HOME A CONSIGNMENT OF TEA FOR THE EAST INDIA COMPANY. PORTLOCK’S ACCOUNT OF THE EXPEDITION, PUBLISHED IN 1789, PRESENTS LISTS OF THE FLORA AND FAUNA HE OBSERVED, OFTEN WITH DESCRIPTIONS AND ILLUSTRATIONS, AS WELL AS ETHNOGRAPHIC NOTES AND A GEOGRAPHICAL RECORD OF THE ENTIRE VOYAGE.

RETURNING TO SERVICE IN THE NAVY, PORTLOCK WAS APPOINTED TO COMMAND THE BRIG ASSISTANT, IN WHICH HE ACCOMPANIED CAPTAIN WILLIAM BLIGH IN 1791 ON HIS SECOND ATTEMPT TO TRANSPORT BREAD-FRUIT PLANTS FROM TAHITI TO THE WEST INDIES. THE VOYAGE WAS SUCCESSFUL, AND THE JAMAICAN HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY AWARDED 1,000 GUINEAS TO BLIGH AND 500 TO PORTLOCK. THE SHIPS RETURNED TO ENGLAND IN AUGUST 1793 AND ON 4 NOVEMBER PORTLOCK WAS PROMOTED COMMANDER. IN 1799 HE COMMANDED THE SLOOP ARROW, WHICH ON 9 SEPTEMBER CAPTURED THE DUTCH VESSEL DRAAK. ON 28 SEPTEMBER HE WAS ADVANCED TO CAPTAIN, BUT DOES NOT APPEAR TO HAVE HAD FURTHER EMPLOYMENT AT SEA, PERHAPS OWING TO ILL HEALTH. HE DIED ON 12 SEPT. 1817 IN GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

PORTLOCK HAD DONE WELL FOR HIMSELF; RISING FROM INCONSPICUOUS BEGINNINGS, HE HAD BENEFITED FROM THE EXPERIENCE AND TRAINING OF COOK’S THIRD PACIFIC VOYAGE. HIS SUBSEQUENT COMMANDS IN THAT OCEAN WERE IMPORTANT IN DEMONSTRATING THE GROWTH OF BRITISH COMMERCIAL AND IMPERIAL INTERESTS THERE. HIS SECOND SON, JOSEPH ELLISON, BECAME A MAJOR-GENERAL IN THE ROYAL ENGINEERS AND HAD A DISTINGUISHED CAREER IN GEOLOGY AND NATURAL HISTORY. HILL 1376; LADA-MOCARSKI 42; MITCHELL LIBRARY COOK 2453; SABIN 64389; WAGNER NORTHWEST COAST 738.



## 44. WOODES ROGERS

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...

SECOND EDITION

LONDON: PRINTED FOR A. BELL AND B. LINTOT, 1718, 8vo, FIVE FOLDING MAPS, INCLUDING A FOLDING MAP OF THE WORLD, CONTEMPORARY SPECKLED CALF GILT, £5,000

THIS WORK IS AN ACCOUNT ONE OF THE MOST COLOURFUL AND SWASHBUCKLING VOYAGES IN ALL THE LITERATURE WRITTEN ABOUT THE BUCCANEERS.

BRISTOL WAS ENGLAND'S SECOND LARGEST PORT, THRIVING ON THE GROWING TRADE WITH THE AMERICAN COLONIES. WILLIAM DAMPIER PERSUADED THE MERCHANT AND SEA CAPTAIN WOODES ROGERS TO JOIN HIM IN A CIRCUMNAVIGATION (DAMPIER'S THIRD) AND TO PURSUE THE SPANISH TREASURE GALLEONS. THE WAR OF THE SPANISH SUCCESSION WAS STILL UNDER WAY SO ROGERS AND A PROMINENT BRISTOL CONSORTIUM OF RESPECTED CITIZENS WERE RECEPTIVE TO DAMPIER'S PLANS TO PLUNDER FROM PRIVATEERING IN THE PACIFIC AGAINST ENGLAND'S ENEMIES, THE FRENCH AND THE SPANISH.

THE CONSORTIUM PURCHASED TWO SHIPS: THE 320 TONS, 30 GUNS DUKE AND THE 260 TONS, 26 GUNS DUCHESS. DAMPIER WAS TO BE THE 'PILOT FOR THE SOUTH SEAS'. THEY LEFT BRISTOL ON 2 AUGUST 1708 AND STRUCK OUT FOR THE LONG HAUL TO BRAZIL VIA CAPE HORN, SIGHTING THE COAST ON 14 NOVEMBER. RE-PROVISIONED THEY ARRIVED IN THE PACIFIC AND SET COURSE FOR THE JUAN FERNANDEZ ISLANDS WHERE THEY FOUND AND RESCUED ALEXANDER SELKIRK, THE SOURCE FOR DEFOE'S ROBINSON CRUSOE.

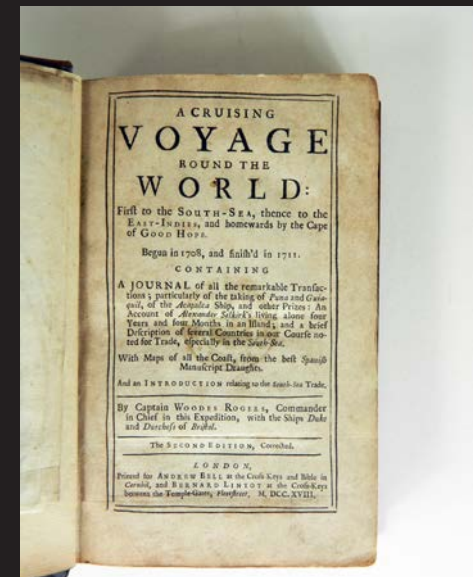
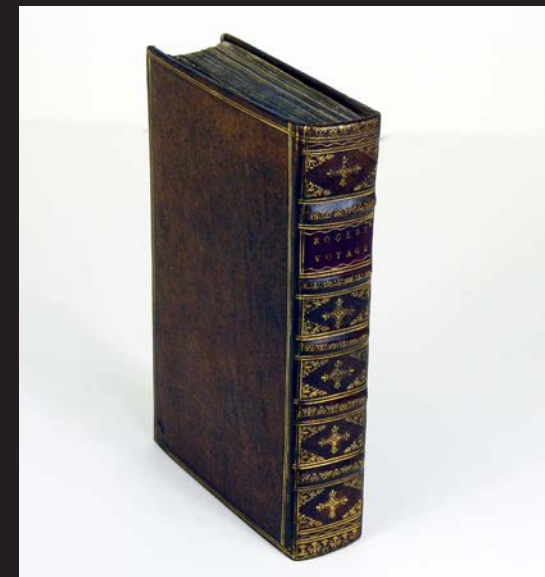
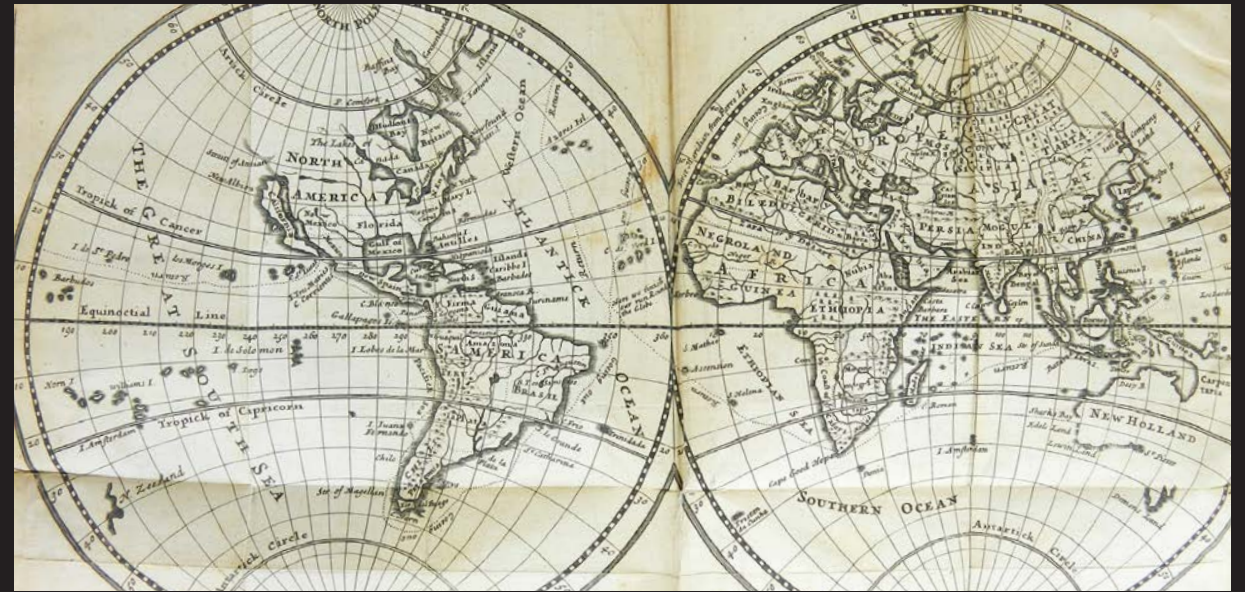
AFTER ILLNESS, NEAR MUTINY AND UNREST FROM UNRULY CREWS, THE PRIVATEERS CAPTURED THE LARGE SHIP HAVRE DE GRACE, ATTACKED AND PLUNDERED THE SPANISH STRONGHOLD OF GUAYAQUIL IN ECUADOR. THERE WAS BITTER ARGUMENTS OVER THE DISTRIBUTION OF PLUNDER BUT ROGERS DEALT SEVERELY

WITH THE RINGLEADERS AND KEPT THE REST OF THE CREW IN CHECK. THEIR GREATEST PRIZE WAS THE CAPTURE OF THE MANILA TREASURE SHIP - THE GALLEON NUESTRA SENORA DE LA ENCARNACION DISENGANO. DURING THIS ENGAGEMENT ROGERS WAS HIT ON THE JAW BY MUSKET SHOT, AND HAD TO WAIT UNTIL THEY MADE THE LONG VOYAGE TO BATAVIA TO HAVE IT PROPERLY ATTENDED BY A DOCTOR.

ON OCTOBER 1711, THE BATTERED LITTLE SQUADRON SAILED UP THE THAMES TO AN ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION. THEY BROUGHT BACK NEARLY £150,000 FROM THE MANILA GALLEON, AND EVEN AFTER LEGAL FEES, CUSTOMS DUES AND PAYMENT TO THE EAST INDIA COMPANY THERE WAS STILL A FORTUNE LEFT. DAMPIER HAD FULFILLED HIS AMBITION OF SEIZING A SPANISH TREASURE SHIP, ALTHOUGH HE HAD DIFFICULTY ACQUIRING HIS SHARE OF THE SPOILS. ROGERS WENT ON TO BECOME GOVERNOR OF THE BAHAMAS AND WAS INSTRUMENTAL IN CONTROLLING PIRACY ON THE ISLANDS. HE WAS ALSO INVOLVED IN THE ENGAGEMENT AND DEATH OF EDWARD TEACH (BLACKBEARD).

AN IMPORTANT NARRATIVE AND ONE OF THE BEST KNOWN ENGLISH BUCCANEERING NARRATIVES.

HILL 1479; HOWES R421; COX I, 46; SABIN 72753; COWAN, P.194; DIANA & MICHAEL PRESTON. A PIRATE OF EXQUISITE MIND.





# 45. GEORGE SHELVOCKE

A VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD BY WAY OF THE GREAT SOUTH SEA, PERFORM'D IN THE YEARS 1719, 20, 21, 22, IN THE SPEEDWELL OF LONDON, OF 24 GUNS AND 100 MEN, (UNDER HIS MAJESTY'S COMMISSION TO CRUIZE ON THE SPANIARDS IN THE LATE WAR WITH THE SPANISH CROWN) TILL SHE WAS CAST AWAY ON THE ISLAND OF JUAN FERNANDES, IN MAY 1720; AND AFTERWARDS CONTINU'D IN THE RECOVERY [sic], THE JESUS MARIA AND SACRA FAMILIA, &c.

LONDON: PRINTED FOR J. SENEX, W. & J. INNYS, J. OSBORN & T. LONGMAN, 1726. (193 x 120mm). FOLDING ENGRAVED MAP SHOWING CALIFORNIA AS AN ISLAND, 4 ENGRAVED PLATES, 2 FOLDING. CONTEMPORARY BLIND-PANELLED CALF, SPINE WITH GILT-LETTERED MOROCCO LABEL. £5,000

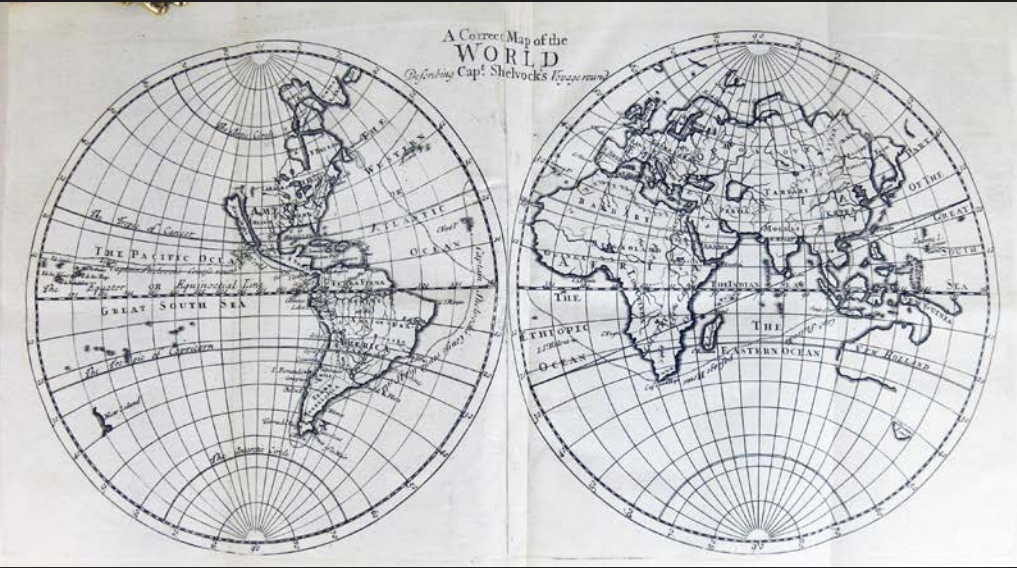
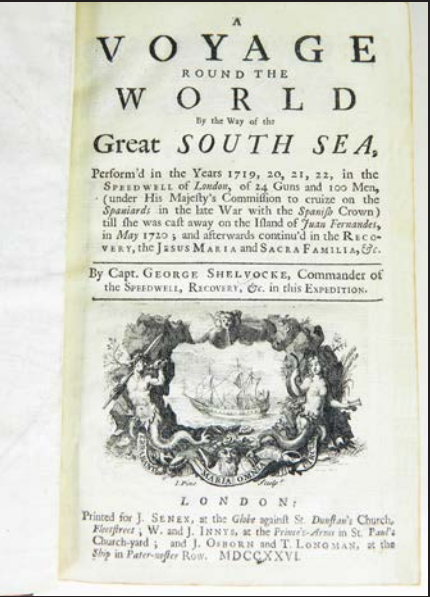
FIRST EDITION OF ONE OF THE MOST FAMOUS BUCCANEERING VOYAGES. THIS PRIVATELY-FUNDED PRIVATEERING VOYAGE SOUGHT TO DUPLICATE THE SUCCESS OF WOODES ROGERS' HIGHLY PROFITABLE VOYAGE OF 1708-1711.

SHELVOCKE COMMANDED THE SPEEDWELL AND JOHN CLIPPERTON COMMANDED THE SUCCESS. THEY WERE JOINTLY INVOLVED ON RAIDS AGAINST SPANISH SHIPPING ON THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA. SHELVOCKE PARTED FROM CLIPPERTON TO CONDUCT HIS OWN RAIDS IN PERU AND TO SAIL UP THE COAST TO CABO SAN LUCAS WHERE HE REMAINED FOR SOME MONTHS AND WROTE ONE OF THE EARLIEST DESCRIPTIONS OF THE INDIANS OF BAJA CALIFORNIA. HE ALSO WAS ONE OF THE FIRST TO SUGGEST THE POSSIBILITY OF FINDING GOLD IN CALIFORNIA.

CONTROVERSIES SURROUNDING THE VOYAGE BEGAN WITH HIS UNJUSTIFIED ATTACK ON A PORTUGUESE MERCHANTMAN, WHICH LED TO DESERTIONS AND MUTINY. IT WAS WHILE ROUNDING CAPE HORN THAT ONE OF HIS CREW SHOT AN ALBATROSS, DESCRIBED IN THIS WORK AND LATER READ BY WILLIAM WORDSWORTH WHO RELAYED IT TO COLERIDGE. IT BECAME AN INSPIRATION FOR HIS RIME OF THE ANCIENT MARINER.

AFTER A QUICK CROSSING OF THE PACIFIC TO GUAM AND CANTON WHERE THE SPEEDWELL WAS SOLD, SHELVOCKE SEEMS TO HAVE AWARDED HIMSELF MORE THAN DOUBLE HIS SHARE OF THE PLUNDER. HIS RETURN TO ENGLAND BROUGHT CHARGES OF PIRACY AND EMBEZZLEMENT, AND THE PUBLICATION OF HIS ACCOUNT IN 1726 BROUGHT CHARGES OF LIBEL FROM HIS SHIPMATE WILLIAM BETAGH WHO DULY PUBLISHED HIS OWN ACCOUNT AND REBUTTAL IN 1728.

HOWEVER, SHELVOCKE WENT ON TO RE- ESTABLISH HIS REPUTATION AND DIED IN 1742, AGE 67, A WEALTHY MAN DUE TO HIS BUCCANEERING. ALDEN & LANDIS 726/192; BARRETT 2261; BORBA DE MORAES II:796; COWAN I PP.211-212; COWAN II PP.581-582; HILL 1557; HOWES S-383; LEIGHLY CALIFORNIA AS AN ISLAND 159; SABIN 80158; WAGNER NORTHWEST COAST 530; WAGNER SPANISH SOUTHWEST 88..





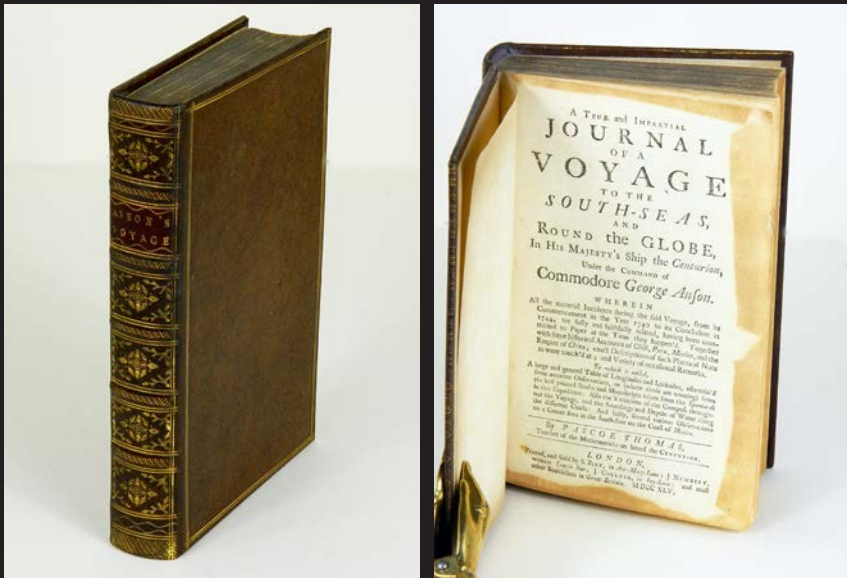
## 46. PASCOE THOMAS

A TRUE AND IMPARTIAL JOURNAL OF A VOYAGE TO THE SOUTH-SEAS, AND ROUND THE GLOBE IN HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP THE CENTURION, UNDER COMMAND OF COMMODORE GEORGE ANSON. WHEREIN ALL THE MATERIAL INCIDENTS DURING THE SAID VOYAGE, FROM ITS COMMENCEMENT IN THE YEAR 1740 TO ITS CONCLUSION IN 1744, ARE FULLY AND FAITHFULLY RELATED...., TOGETHER WITH SOME HISTORICAL ACCOUNTS OF CHILI, PERU, MEXICO, AND THE EMPIRE OF CHINA....

*FIRST EDITION*

£3,500

LONDON, S. BIRT, J. NEWBERY & J. COLLYER, 1745. 8vo. CONTEMPORARY CALF  
GILT, (16), 347, 39 pp.



PASCOE THOMAS, A MATHEMATICAL TEACHER ON BOARD THE CENTURION ON GEORGE ANSON'S CIRCUMNAVIGATION, LIKE MANY TRAVELLERS BEFORE AND AFTER HIM, THOMAS SOUGHT TO CAPITALISE ON WHAT HE HAD SEEN BY PUBLISHING HIS EXPERIENCES BY SUBSCRIPTION, THEREBY INCREASING BOTH HIS RISK AND PROFIT IN PUBLISHING. 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.

THE FINAL SENTENCE CONCLUDES DISPASSIONATELY THAT 'THE SIGHT OF SO MANY DEAD MEN AND THEIR BLOOD IS A VERY GREAT DISCOURAGEMENT TO THE SURVIVORS'. GIVEN THAT ANSON'S VOYAGE WAS TRAGIC IN MANY WAYS (THE LOSS OF ALL BUT ONE OF THE SIX SHIPS, AND OF MORE THAN HALF OF HIS MEN), THE ACCOUNT CALLED FOR A RESTRAINED NARRATOR.

AS WELL AS THE ACCOUNT OF THE TREASURE, THE APPENDIX  
DISCUSSES THE DIMENSIONS OF THE SHIPS, THE MOTIONS OF  
A COMET SEEN ON THE COAST OF MEXICO AND TABLES OF  
LONGITUDES AND LATITUDES.

SABIN 95437. HILL 1693. COX I, PP.48-49. PALAU  
331781.

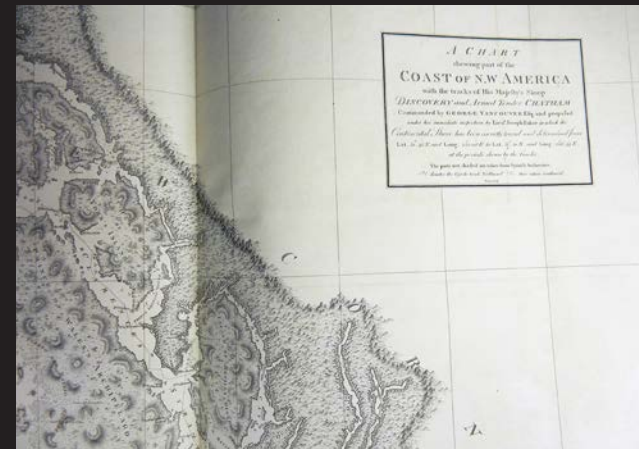
## 47. GEORGE VANCOUVER.

A VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY TO THE NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN, AND  
ROUND THE WORLD...PERFORMED IN THE YEARS 1790, 1791, 1792,  
1793, 1794, AND 1795, IN THE DISCOVERY SLOOP OF WAR, AND  
ARMED TENDER CHATHAM...

FIRST EDITION

LONDON: PRINTED FOR G.G. AND J. ROBINSON, AND J. EDWARDS,  
1798. FIRST EDITION. THREE QUARTO VOLUMES (301 x 239 mm.)  
PLUS FOLIO ATLAS VOLUME (560 x 430 mm), TEXT VOLUMES IN  
CONTEMPORARY FULL POLISHED CALF, FOLIO ATLAS UNIFORMLY  
BOUND IN CONTEMPORARY HALF CALF OVER MARBLED BOARDS, [8],  
XXIX, [1, BLANK], [2, ADS], [4, CONTENTS], [2, LIST OF PLATES], 432;  
[10], 504; [10], 505, [3, ERRATA] PP. EIGHTEEN ENGRAVED PLATES,  
ONE OF WHICH IS A MAP IN THE TEXT AND TEN FOLDING MAPS AND  
SIX PLATES OF PROFILES IN THE ATLAS VOLUME. COMPLETE WITH  
HALF-TITLES AND ERRATA.

£25,000



GEORGE VANCOUVER WAS MIDSHIPMAN ON BOARD HMS RESOLUTION, COOK'S SECOND VOYAGE AND ALSO ACCOMPANIED COOK'S THIRD VOYAGE ON BOARD THE DISCOVERY. IN 1790 VANCOUVER WAS GIVEN COMMAND OF THE DISCOVERY TO TAKE POSSESSION OF NOOTKA SOUND AND TO CHART THE COASTS.

THE VOYAGE WAS MOUNTED AS A 'GRAND-SCALE EXPEDITION TO RECLAIM BRITAIN'S RIGHTS, RESULTING FROM THE NOOTKA CONVENTION, AT NOOTKA SOUND, TO THOROUGHLY EXAMINE THE COAST SOUTH OF 60° IN ORDER TO FIND A POSSIBLE PASSAGE TO THE ATLANTIC (NORTH-WEST PASSAGE); AND TO LEARN WHAT ESTABLISHMENTS HAD BEEN FOUNDED BY OTHER POWERS.

THIS VOYAGE BECAME ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT EVER MADE IN THE INTERESTS OF GEOGRAPHICAL KNOWLEDGE. VANCOUVER SAILED BY WAY OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE TO AUSTRALIA, WHERE HE DISCOVERED KING GEORGE'S SOUND AND CAPE HOOD, THEN TO NEW ZEALAND, HAWAII, AND THE NORTHWEST COAST OF AMERICA. IN THREE SEASONS' WORK VANCOUVER SURVEYED THE COAST OF CALIFORNIA; VISITED SAN FRANCISCO AND SAN DIEGO ... AND OTHER SPANISH SETTLEMENTS IN ALTA CALIFORNIA; SETTLED THE NECESSARY FORMALITIES WITH THE SPANISH AT NOOTKA; INVESTIGATED THE STRAIT OF JUAN DE FUCA; DISCOVERED THE STRAIT OF GEORGIA; CIRCUMNAVIGATED VANCOUVER ISLAND; AND DISPROVED THE EXISTENCE OF ANY PASSAGE BETWEEN THE PACIFIC AND HUDSON BAY.'

“HIS VOYAGE IS IMPORTANT NOT ONLY FOR THE MAGNIFICENT CHARTS AND SPLENDID VIEWS THAT ACCOMPANIED IT, BUT ALSO FOR THE VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE AMOUNT OF INFORMATION THAT IT PROVIDED ON THE INDIAN TRIBES, AND THE PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE COUNTRIES THAT HE VISITED. IT IS ONE OF THE ‘CLASSICS’ OF LATE EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY GEOGRAPHICAL LITERATURE” (HOWELL). “OF ALL MODERN EXPLORING VOYAGES TO THE PACIFIC THOSE OF COOK, LA PEROUSE AND VANCOUVER WERE THE MOST IMPORTANT”. HILL (HOWES). COWAN, P. 655. GRAFF 4456. HILL I, P. 303. HOWES V23. SABIN 98443. HBS 64761.



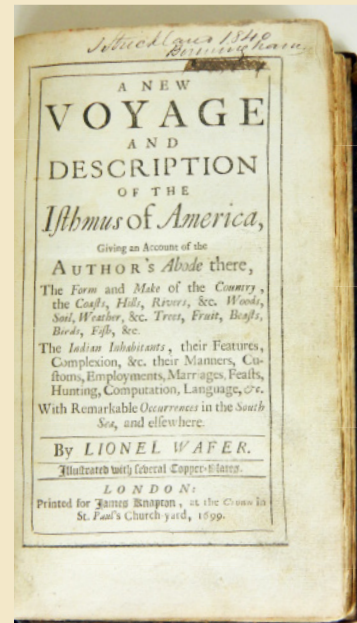
## 48. LIONEL WAFER

A NEW VOYAGE AND DESCRIPTION OF THE ISTHMUS OF AMERICA. GIVING AN ACCOUNT OF THE AUTHOR'S ABODE THERE, THE FORM AND MAKE OF THE COUNTRY, THE COASTS, HILLS, RIVERS, &c., WOODS, SOIL, WEATHER, &c., TREES, FRUIT, BEASTS, BIRDS, FISH, &c. THE INDIAN INHABITANTS, THEIR FEATURES, COMPLEXION, &c., THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, EMPLOYMENTS, MARRIAGES, FEASTS, HUNTING, COMPUTATION, LANGUAGE, &c. WITH REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES IN THE SOUTH-SEA AND ELSEWHERE.

FIRST EDITION

LONDON, PRINTED FOR JAMES KNAPTON, 1699. WITH ENGRAVED FOLDING MAP, AND 3 ENGRAVED FOLDING PLATES, PP. [8]. 224. [16], FULL POLISHED CONTEMPORARY CALF GILT.

£3,500



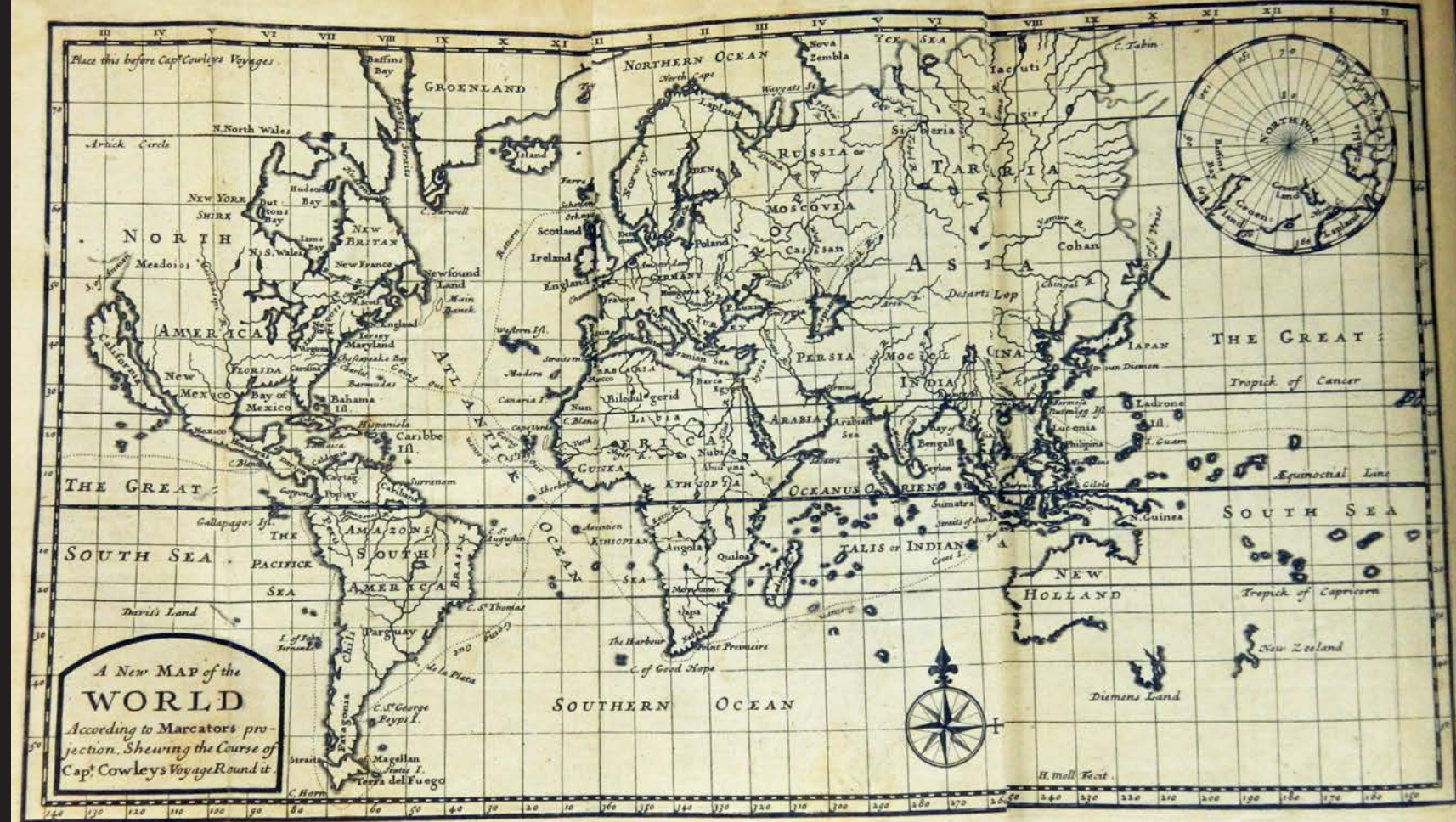
LIONEL WAFER (1640-1705) WELSH EXPLORER, BUCCANEER AND PRIVATEER.

A SHIP'S SURGEON, WAFER MADE SEVERAL VOYAGES TO THE SOUTH SEAS AND VISITED THE MALAY ARCHIPELAGO IN 1676. THE FOLLOWING YEAR HE SETTLED IN JAMAICA TO PRACTISE HIS PROFESSION. IN 1679, HOWEVER, TWO NOTED BUCCANEERS NAMED COOK AND LINEN CONVINCED HIM TO BECOME A SURGEON FOR THEIR FLEET.

IN 1680, WAFER MET WILLIAM DAMPIER AT CARTAGENA AND JOINED IN A PRIVATEERING VENTURE UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF BARTHOLOMEW SHARP.

AFTER A QUARREL DURING AN ARDUOUS OVERLAND JOURNEY, WAFER WAS MAROONED WITH FOUR OTHERS IN THE ISTHMUS OF DARIEN, WHERE HE STAYED WITH THE CUNA INDIANS. HE SPENT HIS TIME GATHERING INFORMATION ABOUT THEIR CULTURE, INCLUDING THEIR SHAMANISM AND A SHORT VOCABULARY OF THEIR LANGUAGE. HE ALSO STUDIED THE NATURAL HISTORY OF THE ISTHMUS. THE FOLLOWING YEAR LATER, WAFER LEFT THE INDIANS, PROMISING TO RETURN AND MARRY THE CHIEF'S SISTER AND BRING BACK DOGS FROM ENGLAND. HE FOOLED THE BUCCANEERS AT FIRST AS HE WAS DRESSED AS AN INDIAN, WEARING BODY-PAINT AND ORNAMENTED WITH A NOSE-RING. IT TOOK THEM SOME TIME TO RECOGNISE HIM. WAFER REUNITED WITH DAMPIER, AND AFTER PRIVATEERING WITH HIM ON THE SPANISH MAIN UNTIL 1688, HE SETTLED IN PHILADELPHIA. BY 1690 WAFER WAS BACK IN ENGLAND. IN 1695 HE PUBLISHED A NEW VOYAGE AND DESCRIPTION OF THE ISTHMUS OF AMERICA, DESCRIBING HIS ADVENTURES. IT WAS TRANSLATED INTO FRENCH (1706), GERMAN (1759), AND SWEDISH (1789). THE DARIEN COMPANY HIRED HIM AS AN ADVISER WHEN IT WAS PLANNING ITS SETTLEMENT ON THE ISTHMUS IN 1698.

SABIN 100940; HILL 313-314; WING W193; EUROPEAN AMERICANA 699/223; FIELD 1617

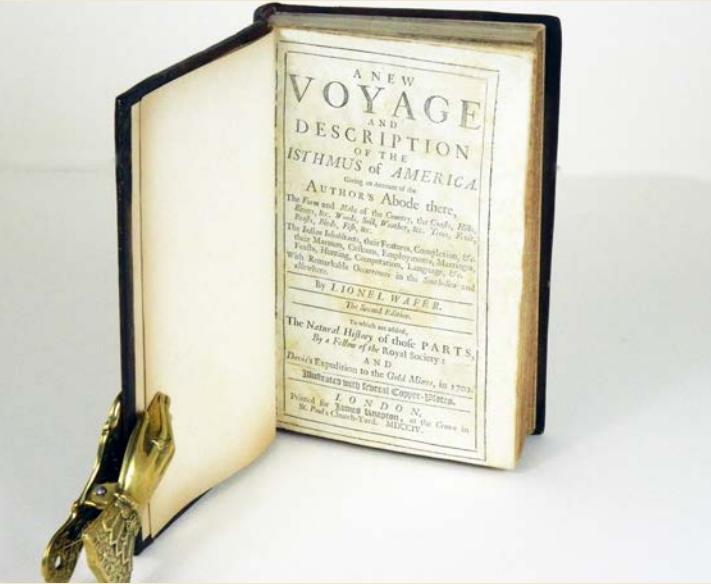




# 49. LIONEL WAFER

A NEW VOYAGE AND DESCRIPTION OF THE ISTHMUS OF AMERICA. GIVING AN ACCOUNT OF THE AUTHOR'S ABODE THERE, THE FORM AND MAKE OF THE COUNTRY, THE COASTS, HILLS, RIVERS, &c., WOODS, SOIL, WEATHER, &c., TREES, FRUIT, BEASTS, BIRDS, FISH, &c. THE INDIAN INHABITANTS, THEIR FEATURES, COMPLEXION, &c., THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, EMPLOYMENTS, MARRIAGES, FEASTS, HUNTING, COMPUTATION, LANGUAGE, &c. WITH REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES IN THE SOUTH-SEA AND ELSEWHERE. TO WHICH ARE ADDED, THE NATURAL HISTORY OF THOSE PARTS, OF A FELLOW OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY: AND DAVIS'S EXPEDITION TO THE GOLD MINES, IN 1702.

SECOND AND ENLARGED EDITION  
LONDON,PRINTED FOR JAMES KNAPTON, 1704. WITH ENGRAVED FOLDING MAP, AND 3 ENGRAVED FOLDING PLATES, FULL POLISHED CONTEMPORARY PANELLED CALF GILT. SOME RESTORATION BAT A VERY NICE COPY.  
£3,500



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ENGRAVED HERALDIC BOOKPLATE OF JAMES, EARL OF DERBY, LORD OF MAN & YE ISLES, 1702.  
SABIN 100940; HILL 313-314; WING W193; EUROPEAN AMERICANA 699/223; FIELD 1617



# 50. RICHARD WEST (ATTORNEY GENERAL)

AN IMPORTANT DOCUMENT ADDRESSED TO LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY AND GOVERNORS OF THE AMERICAN PLANTATIONS CONCERNING THE CONFISCATION OF PIRATE GOODS AND ESTABLISHING AN ACT THAT WILL ALLOW PIRATES TO BE TRIED AND PUNISHED BY COURTS IN THE COLONIES AND PROVINCES.

JUNE 1720, MANUSCRIPT, 24 PAGES IN A NEAT AND FLOWING HAND, SIGNED RICHARD WEST.  
£10,000

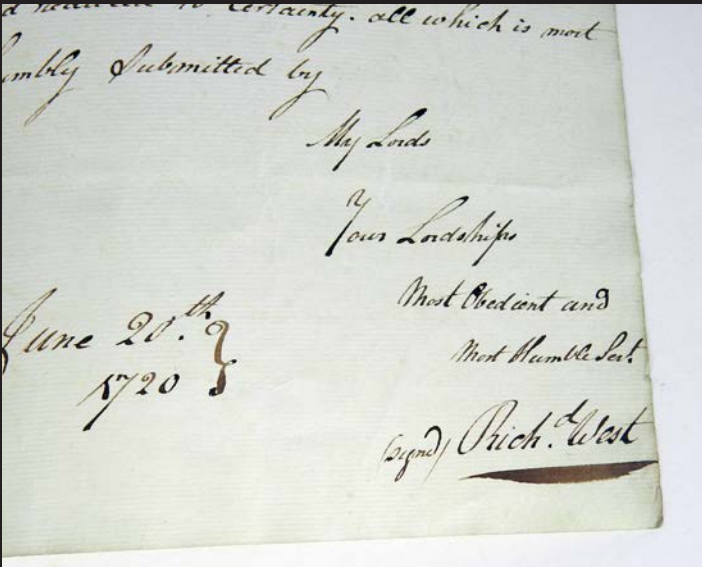
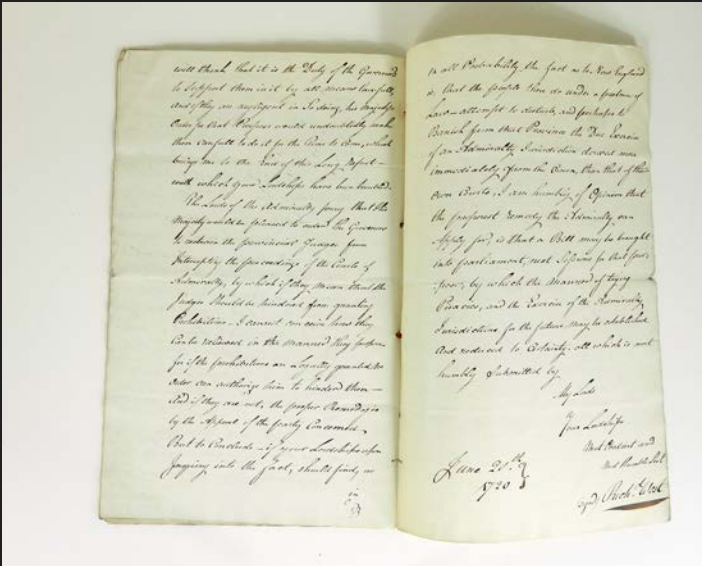
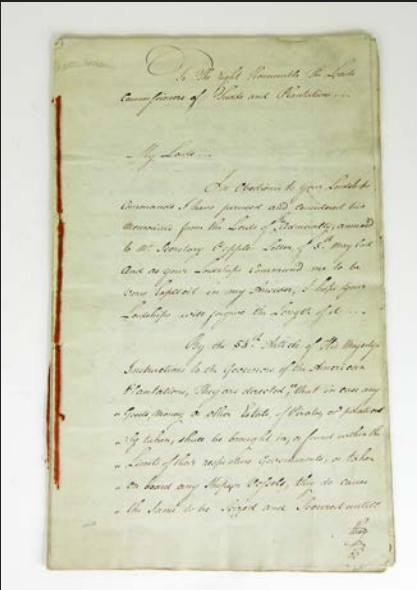
A HIGHLY IMPORTANT DOCUMENT IN THE ATTORNEY GENERAL’S HAND ALLOWING PIRATES TO BE TRIED AND EXECUTED ON FOREIGN LANDS, PARTICULARLY THE AMERICAS.

THE LAW REQUIRED ANYONE ACCUSED OF PIRACY TO BE BROUGHT TO LONDON AND TRIED BY THE ADMIRALTY COURTS. THIS PROVED IMPRACTICAL, EXPENSIVE AND OTHER THAN A FEW CASES, I.E. CAPTAIN QUELCH, THE PRACTISE OF APPEARING FOR TRIAL IN LONDON WAS ADHERED TO UNTIL THIS IMPORTANT DOCUMENT WAS PRODUCED AND THE ACT WAS PASSED.

THIS DOCUMENT WAS CREATED BY RICHARD WEST TO ADDRESS THE PROBLEMS WITH EARLIER ACTS IN THE LATE 17TH CENTURY THAT ALLOWED PIRATES TO ESCAPE PROSECUTION DUE TO VARIOUS LEGAL LOOPHOLES.

IN 1684, MOST COLONIAL TRIALS CAME TO A HALT WHEN THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT DECIDED THAT THE COLONIES DID NOT HAVE JURISDICTION TO TRY ANY PIRACY CASES.

THE 1536 STATUTE OBLIGATED COLONIAL OFFICIALS TO SHIP ACCUSED PIRATES AND WITNESSES TO ENGLAND TO ATTEND TRIAL. SINCE A GREAT DEAL OF PIRACY TOOK PLACE IN AND AROUND ENGLAND’S DISTANT COLONIES, THE OFFENSES AT SEA ACT LEFT A SERIOUS IMPEDIMENT TO EFFECTIVELY DEALING WITH SEA BANDITS. AS A LATER LAW READ: ‘[I]T HATH BEEN FOUND BY EXPERIENCE, THAT PERSONS COMMITTING PIRACIES, ROBBERIES AND FELONIES ON THE SEAS, IN OR NEAR THE EAST AND WEST INDIES, AND IN PLACES VERY REMOTE, CANNOT BE BROUGHT TO CONDIGN PUNISHMENT WITHOUT GREAT TROUBLE AND CHARGES IN SENDING THEM INTO ENGLAND TO BE TRIED WITHIN THE REALM, AS THE SAID STATUTE DIRECTS, INSOMUCH THAT MANY IDLE AND PROFLIGATE PERSONS HAVE BEEN THEREBY ENCOURAGED TO TURN PIRATES, AND BETAKE THEMSELVES TO THAT SORT OF WICKED LIFE, TRUSTING THAT THEY SHALL NOT, OR AT LEAST CANNOT EASILY, BE QUESTIONED FOR SUCH THEIR PIRACIES AND ROBBERIES, BY REASON OF THE GREAT TROUBLE AND EXPENCE THAT WILL NECESSARILY FALL UPON SUCH AS SHALL ATTEMPT TO APPREHEND AND PROSECUTE THEM FOR THE SAME’. . . .COLONIAL GOVERNMENTS WERE INTERESTED IN PROSECUTING PIRATES. BUT NOT IF THEY HAD TO FOOT THE BILL. CONSEQUENTLY, WHEN THEY CAPTURED PIRATES, THEY OFTEN JUST LET THEM GO. THE PROBLEM THAT THIS CRIMINAL “CATCH AND RELEASE” POLICY CREATED INTENSIFIED IN THE LATE SEVENTEENTH AND EARLY EIGHTEENTH CENTURIES WHEN A NEW WAVE OF PIRATES TOOK TO THE SEA.



THE CREATION OF REGULAR COLONIAL COURTS WITH THE AUTHORITY TO TRY PIRATES PROVED TO BE A TREMENDOUS BOON TO THE GOVERNMENT’S ASSAULT ON SEA ROBBERS. PARLIAMENT ORIGINALLY DESIGNED THE 1700 ACT TO EXPIRE IN ONLY SEVEN YEARS. BUT OWING TO THE GREAT EFFECT IT HAD IN PERMITTING THE MORE REGULAR PROSECUTION OF PIRATES, PARLIAMENT RENEWED IT SEVERAL TIMES FOLLOWING THE WAR OF THE SPANISH SUCCESSION AND MADE THE LAW PERMANENT IN 1720 (THIS DOCUMENT). THE ACT FOR THE MORE EFFECTUAL SUPPRESSION OF PIRACY STUCK TWO ADDITIONAL THORNS IN THE SIDE OF PIRATES. FIRST, IT TREATED ACTIVE PIRATE SYMPATHIZERS AS ACCESSORIES TO PIRACY AND STIPULATED THE SAME PUNISHMENTS FOR THEM—DEATH AND PROPERTY FORFEITURE—AS FOR ACTUAL PIRATES.ACCORDING TO THE ACT: ‘AND WHEREAS SEVERAL EVIL-DISPOSED PERSONS, IN THE PLANTATIONS AND ELSEWHERE, HAVE CONTRIBUTED VERY MUCH TOWARDS THE INCREASE AND ENCOURAGEMENT OF PIRATES .BE IT ENACTED BY THE AUTHORITY AFORESAID, THAT ALL AND EVERY PERSON AND PERSONS WHATSOEVER, WHO SHALL EITHER ON THE LAND, OR UPON THE SEAS, KNOWINGLY OR WITTINGLY SET FORTH ANY PIRATE, OR AID AND ASSIST, OR MAINTAIN, PROCURE, COMMAND, COUNSEL OR DEVISE ANY PERSON OR PERSONS WHATSOEVER, TO DO OR COMMIT ANY PIRACIES OR ROBBERIES UPON THE SEAS .[OR SHALL] RECEIVE, ENTERTAIN OR CONCEAL ANY SUCH PIRATE OR ROBBER, OR RECEIVE OR TAKE INTO HIS CUSTODY ANY SHIP, VESSEL, GOODS OR CHATTELS, WHICH HAVE BEEN BY ANY SUCH PIRATE OR ROBBER PIRATICALLY AND FELONIOUSLY TAKEN .ARE HEREBY LIKEWISE DECLARED . TO BE ACCESSARY TO SUCH PIRACY AND ROBBERY AND SHALL AND MAY BE ADJUDGED AS THE PRINCIPALS OF SUCH PIRACIES AND ROBBERIES’.

PROVENANCE: SIR THOMAS PHILLIPS COLLECTION, MS 31912

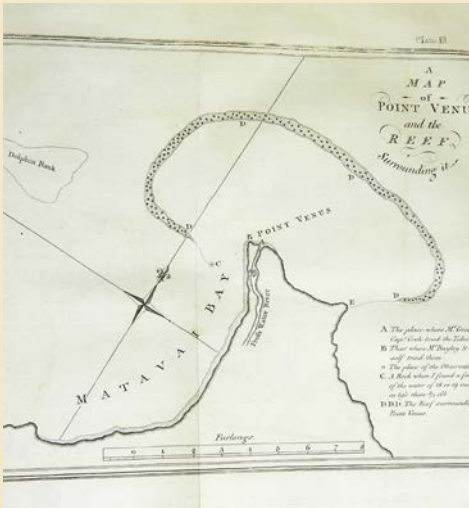


51. WILLIAM WALES & WILLIAM BAYLY.



THE ORIGINAL ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS, MADE IN THE COURSE OF A VOYAGE TOWARDS THE SOUTH POLE, AND ROUND THE WORLD, IN HIS MAJESTY’S SHIPS THE RESOLUTION AND ADVENTURE.

FIRST EDITION  
LONDON: W. AND A. STRAHAN, 1777, 4to (288 x 223mm.), ENGRAVED MAP AND 3 PLATES, ALL FOLDING OR DOUBLE-PAGE, CONTEMPORARY RUSSIA GILT, RESTORED.  
£25,000



WILLIAM WALES AND WILLIAM BAYLY WERE APPOINTED BY THE BOARD OF LONGITUDE TO ACCOMPANY JAMES COOK ON HIS SECOND VOYAGE OF 1772–75, WITH WALES ACCOMPANYING COOK ABOARD THE RESOLUTION. WALES’ BROTHER-IN-LAW CHARLES GREEN, HAD BEEN THE ASTRONOMER APPOINTED BY THE ROYAL SOCIETY TO OBSERVE THE 1769 TRANSIT OF VENUS AND HAD DIED DURING THE RETURN LEG OF COOK’S FIRST VOYAGE.

THE PRIMARY OBJECTIVE OF WALES AND BAYLY WAS TO TEST LARCUM KENDALL’S K1 CHRONOMETER, BASED ON THE H4 OF JOHN HARRISON. WALES COMPILED A LOG BOOK OF THE VOYAGE, RECORDING LOCATIONS AND CONDITIONS, THE USE AND TESTING OF THE INSTRUMENTS ENTRUSTED TO HIM, AS WELL AS MAKING MANY OBSERVATIONS OF THE PEOPLE AND PLACES ENCOUNTERED ON THE VOYAGE. THE ORIGINAL ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS WAS PUBLISHED AT THE EXPENSE OF THE BOARD OF LONGITUDE. FOLLOWING HIS RETURN, WALES WAS COMMISSIONED TO WRITE THE OFFICIAL ASTRONOMICAL ACCOUNT OF COOK’S FIRST VOYAGE IN 1778. WALES SAILED WITH COOK ON ALL THREE OF HIS VOYAGES

HE BECAME MASTER OF THE ROYAL MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL AT CHRIST’S HOSPITAL AND WAS ELECTED A FELLOW OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY IN 1776. AMONGST WALES’ PUPILS AT CHRIST’S HOSPITAL WERE SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE AND CHARLES LAMB. HE WAS NOMINATED BY THE FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY, EARL SPENCER, AND HIS APPOINTMENT CONFIRMED 5 DECEMBER 1795. HE WAS APPOINTED AS SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF LONGITUDE IN 1795, SERVING IN THAT POSITION UNTIL HIS DEATH IN 1798.

52. CORNEILLE WYTFLIET



HISTOIRE VNIVERSELLE DES INDES, ORIENTALES ET OCCIDENTALES. DIVISÉE EN DEVX LIVRES LE PREMIER PAR CORN[E]ILLE WYTFLIET: LE SECOND PAR ANT[ONIO] M[AGINI] & AVTRES HISTORIENS. A DOUAY: AUX DESPENS DE FRANÇOIS FABRI, 1607. SECOND FRENCH EDITION, FOLIO (307 x 204mm), 3 PARTS IN ONE VOLUME, WITH 3 ENGRAVED TITLE-PAGES AND 19 DOUBLE-PAGE ENGRAVED MAPS, CONTEMPORARY LIMP VELLUM.

£20,000



THE FIRST ATLAS DEVOTED SOLELY TO THE AMERICAS.

THIS ATLAS WAS FIRST PUBLISHED IN 1597. THE MAPS IN THIS SECOND FRENCH EDITION ARE PRINTED FROM THE SAME COPPER PLATES.

WYTFLIET’S MAPS ARE THE FIRST OR AMONG THE EARLIEST TO DESCRIBE SPECIFIC REGIONS OF NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA. IN LINE WITH CONTEMPORARY TRADITION, THE ACCOMPANYING TEXT DESCRIBES THE GEOGRAPHY, NATURAL HISTORY AND ETHNOGRAPHY OF THE ENTIRE CONTINENT. BASED ON DECADES OF EXPEDITIONS, THE ATLAS PROVIDES HISTORICAL VIEWS OF SO MANY WELL-KNOWN VOYAGES BY WORLD FAMOUS EXPLORERS, AS WELL AS OF THE SECOND LEVEL OF DISCOVERERS SUCH AS DIEGO VELÁZ.

THESE MAPS REFLECT THE STATE OF GEOGRAPHICAL KNOWLEDGE AT THE CRITICAL HISTORICAL JUNCTURE BETWEEN THE AGE OF DISCOVERY AND THE PERIOD OF EXPLORATION AND COLONIZATION. WYTFLIET WAS THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF BRABANT WHERE HE WAS INFORMED OF THE LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN EXPLORATION AND DISCOVERY.

THE SECOND PART OF THE WORK, RELATING TO THE ORIENTAL INDIES, IS NEW, OCCUPIES 52 PAGES, AND IS WRITTEN BY GIOVANNI ANTONIO MAGINI AND OTHER HISTORIANS. IT HAS BEEN CONJECTURED (SEE EUROPEAN AMERICANA, PHILLIPS, ET AL.) THAT THE SECOND PART, WHICH MENTIONS CABRAL’S DISCOVERY OF BRAZIL, PERHAPS DERIVES FROM GIOVANNI ANTONIO MAGINI’S COMMENTARIES ON PTOLEMY’S GEOGRAPHIÆ...LIBRI OCTO (FIRST PUBLISHED AT VENICE IN 1596).