

FINE & RARE BOOKS

FOR THE BOSTON VIRTUAL
ANTIQUARIAN BOOK FAIR



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1. ACTS OF PARLIAMENT

38 Acts in One Volume Complete as Index, each with a separate title page with the Royal Arms. Including Acts on Taxation, Recruitment in the Colonies, Surgeons & Barbers, Hudson's Straights & North West Passage, Piracy, Royal Hospital at Greenwich London: Printed by Thomas Baskett, Printer to the King's most Excellent Majesty; and by the Assignes of Robert Baskett. 1744. (Being the Fourth Session of this Present Parliament). Anno Regni Georgii II Regis Magnae Britanniae, Franciae, & Hiberniae. Folio.

At the Parliament begun and holden at Westminster, the First Day of December, Anno Dom. 1741, in the Fifteenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord GEORGE the Second, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. And from thence continued by several Prorogations to the Twenty seventh Day of November, 1744, being the Fourth Session of this present Parliament. London: Printed by Thomas Baskett, Printer to the King's most Excellent Majesty; and by the Assignes of Robert Baskett. 1744. (Being the Fourth Session of this Present Parliament). Acts 1-14, 1744 & 15-38, 1745 (1-38). 38 Acts Complete as Index, each with a separate title page with the Royal Arms.

Folio, (311x200mm), pp: [ii], 3-758, [6], complete with Index, 'A Table of Statutes' Public & Private Acts 6pp without title page to Index, 'Brecon County Acts' written in ink to head of page 3, bound in full polished calf, raised bands, with leather label.

A number of interesting Acts including :

An Act for granting an Aid to His Majesty by a Land Tax, to be raised in Great Britain, for the Service of the Year One thousand seven hundred and forty five. Title page, pp: 3-115. (1744).

An Act for the speedy and effectual Recruiting of His Majesty's Regiments of Foot serving in Flanders, Minorca, Gibraltar, and the Plantations, and the Regiments of Marines. Title page, pp: 363-382. (1744).

An Act for making the surgeons of London and the Barbers of London Two Separate and Distinct Corporations. Title page, pp: 431-450. (1745).

An Act for giving a publick Reward to such Person or Persons, His Majesty's Subject or Subjects, as shall discover a North West Passage through Hudson's Straights, to the Western and Southern Ocean of America. Title page, pp: 483-486. (Pub. 1745). Chap. XVII (17) as listed in the Index. The Reward for the discovery of this Passage was £20,000.00. This is the first Act offering a reward for the discovery of the NWP.

An Act to amend an Act made in the Eleventh Year of the Reign of King William the Third, intituled, An Act for the more effectual Suppression of Piracy. Title page, pp: 659-662. (1745).

An Act for the more effectual Recovering and Collecting of certain Duties granted towards the Support of the Royal Hospital at Greenwich; and to oblige Agents for Prizes, to register their Letters of Attorney. Title page, pp: 667-698. (1745).

An Act to explain, amend, and make more effectual the Laws in Being, to prevent excessive and deceitful Gaming; and to restrain and prevent the excessive Increase of Horse Races. Title page, pp: 711-716. (1745).

Acts of Parliament.

47 Acts Complete, each with a separate title page with the Royal Arms. Including Acts on America, Piracy, Rebellion, North West Passage, Hard Labour, High Treason and Longitude. See below. London. Printed by Charles Eyre and William Strahan, Printers to the King's most Excellent Majesty. 1775-76-77-78 (Being Sessions 1-4). Anno Regni Georgii III Regis. Decimo Quinto. At the Parliament begun and holden at Westminster, the Twenty-ninth Day of November, Anno Domini 1774, in the Fifteenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. Being the First Session of the Fourteenth Parliament of Great Britain. London. Printed by Charles Eyre



and William Strahan, Printers to the King's most Excellent Majesty. 1775-76-77-78 (Being Sessions 1-4).1775 CAP. 18, 32, 34, 36, 39, 51, 53.1776 CAP. 3, 6, 20, 30, 34, 39, 40, 43, 44, 46, 52, 54, 56.1777 CAP. 6, 9, 16, 21, 26, 29, 30, 34, 36, 39, 42, 45, 48, 50, 52, 53, 55, 57. 1778 CAP. 14, 18, 19, 26, 27, 28, 39, 47, 52, 53, 55, 59, 60. (captions printed in roman numerals).1775 - First Session with an Index of 32pp 'A Table of Statutes';1776 - Second Session with an Index of 26pp; 1777 - Third Session with an Index of 32pp. Each Index with a separate title page and list of Acts both Public and Private. Acts 32, 51, 53 (1775) without a title page. Lacks Index for the Fourth Session 1778 and the last Act of the Session (60)

47 Acts Complete, each with a separate title page with the Royal Arms.

Folio, (303x191mm), full reversed calf with red leather title label lettered in gilt 'Select Acts/15 GEO. 3 To/18 GEO. 3. Both/Inclusive', & red leather label to front cover lettered 'County of Brecon'.

A number of interesting Acts including :

Cap XVIII. An Act to restrain the Trade and Commerce of the Colonies of New Jersey, Pensylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and South Carolina, to Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Islands in the West Indies, under certain Conditions and Limitation. Title page, pp: 463-472. (1775).

Cap III. An Act to enable His Majesty for a limited Time to call out and assemble the Militia in all Cases of Rebellion within this Realm of Great Britain.... Title page, pp: 103-104. (1776).

Cap VI. An Act for giving a publick Reward unto such Person or Persons, being His Majesty's Subject or Subjects, as shall discover a Northern Passage for Vessels by Sea, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans: and also unto such as shall first approach by Sea within One Degree of the Northern Pole. Title page, pp: 247-250, (1776).

Cap XLIII. An Act to authorise for a limited Time the Punishment by Hard Labour of Offenders who, for Certain Crimes, are or shall become liable to be transported to any of His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations. Title page, pp: 1091-1102, (1776).

Cap IX. An Act to impower His Majesty to secure and detain Persons charged with, or suspected of, the Crime of High Treason, committed in any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in America, or on the High Seas, or the Crime of Piracy. Title page, pp: 311-312, (1777).

Cap XLVIII. An Act for rendering more effectual an Act made in the Fourteenth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, for promoting the Discovery of a Method for finding the Longitude at Sea, so far as relates to the Encouragement and Reward of Persons making lesser Discoveries Title page, pp: 1039-1042. (1777).

Cap LV. An Act to permit the Exportation of certain Goods, directly from Ireland, into any British Plantation in America, or any British Settlement on the Coast of Africa; and for further encouraging the Fisheries and Navigation of Ireland. Title page, pp: 1070-1012 (1778)

BOUND IN TWO FOLIO VOLUMES

£5,000

2. ATWOOD, THOMAS

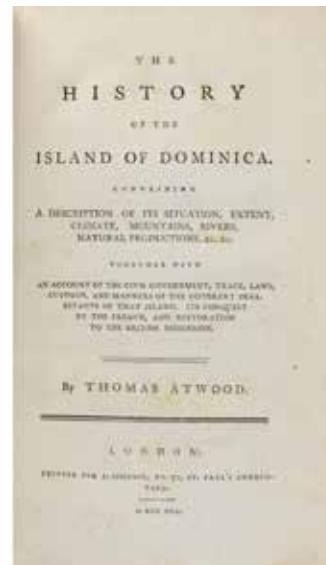
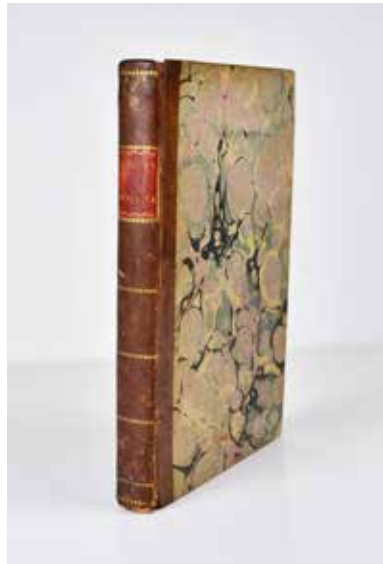
The History of the Island of Dominica, containing a description of its situation, extent, climate, mountains,rivers , natural productions etc,etc. Together with an account of the civil government, trade laws, customs and manners of the different inhabitants of that island. Its conquest by the French and restoration to the British Dominions.

First edition, contemporary calf-backed boards, vellum corners, 8vo, for J. Johnson, 1791.
£1,500

An excellent copy of this scarce work covering the geography, history, customs, climate and economics of the island.

Declared a 'neutral' island by the contending powers of France , Spain and Britain. Dominica had nevertheless been settled informally by the French when it was first conquered by Britain in 1759. Captured by the French during the war of American Independence, it was restored to Britain in 1783. When Thomas Atwood published this first history of the island in 1791, Dominica was a new and exposed colony, where the French inhabitants still outnumbered the English. Atwood, an intelligent man, who had been Chief Judge both in Dominica and the Bahamas, was greatly impressed by the island's strategic importance and commercial possibilities.

He wrote his history to induce Britain to develop the colony, and to attract more British immigrants and capital. His history also comprises a complete description of contemporary Dominica, and the sections devoted to commerce are particularly important.



3. BLIGH, WILLIAM

A Narrative of the Mutiny on board his majesty's ship Bounty; and the subsequent voyage of part of the crew, in the ship's boat, from Tofoa, one of the Friendly islands, to Timor, a Dutch settlement in the East Indies.

London, Printed for George Nicol, Bookseller to his majesty, Pall-Mall, 1790.
Large 4to. Early straight-grained blue morocco gilt. One large folding chart of the track by the Bounty's launch from Tofoa to Timor by William Bligh 1789, a copy of the draught from which the Bounty's launch was built, chart of the Bligh's Islands, which includes also a chart of the northern part of the New-Hebrides and a chart of the north east coast of New Holland. IV, 88 pp.

The original story of the most famous mutiny.

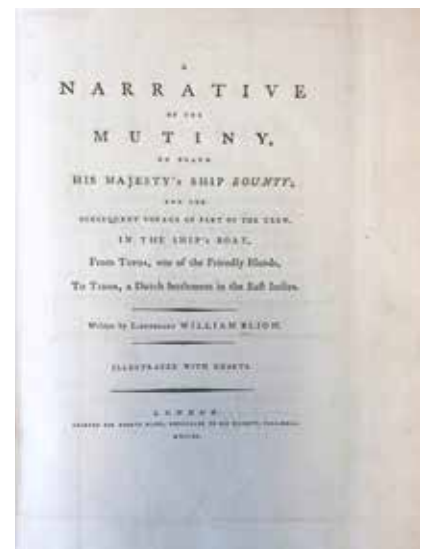
£10,000

Rare first edition of the English naval officer William Bligh's (1754 - 1817) account on the Mutiny of the Bounty.

In 1787, at the instigation of Sir Joseph Banks (1743 -1820) the English naturalist and traveller and inspiration behind many of the British voyages and discoveries of the late eighteenth century and the famous Lord Sydney,

Bligh was sent off to the Pacific for the purpose of introducing bread trees from the south sea islands to the West Indies as cheap food for the slaves. The bread trees were first seen by Captain James Cook at Tahiti. Lord Sydney was responsible for the first settlement in Australia. They first landed at Botany Bay but that area was not suitable as a settlement, so they moved north to Port Jackson, one of the best natural harbours in the world. That is where they settled and later named it Sydney after Lord Sydney, who was also responsible for sending the first ships of convicts to Australia.

After spending five months in Tahiti, Bligh sailed west to the Tonga group. It was there that on the morning of April 28th 1789, the famous mutiny and the capture of the Bounty took place. It was led by the masters mate Fletcher Christian and 12 crew members who captured Bligh and 18 of his supporters and set them adrift in the ship's 23-foot launch. Bligh then made one of the most heroic voyages in history. They sailed to Tofoe where the natives were very hostile. Bligh and his men were lucky to get away with only the loss of one man. They then sailed in 48 day's to Timor without loss of life; however, three men died after they arrived at Batavia. What is not so well known is that in the course of this dangerous and adventurous journey Bligh took the opportunity to chart and name parts of the unknown north-east coast of New Holland as he passed along it. The map Bligh made is also present in this printed narrative. In 1790 Bligh returned to England where he presented his report of the mutiny



to the Admiralty. Captain Edward Edwards was sent on the Ship Pandora to search for the Bounty Mutineers. When the Pandora arrived in Tahiti they found 14 crew members, who gave themselves up immediately. Two other crew members had apparently been murdered. All the captured men were put in a cage on the deck of the Pandora. The Pandora shipwrecked on a reef near Australia and ten of the fourteen Bounty crewmen escaped with the Pandora crew, four drowned in their chains. The surviving Bounty crewmen were tried in court in England in 1792. Three were found guilty of mutiny and were hanged. The others were declared innocent and released.

Howego B107; Sabin 5908a; Wantrup p. 128-29, 61; Ferguson, 70.

4. BLIGH, WILLIAM

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.

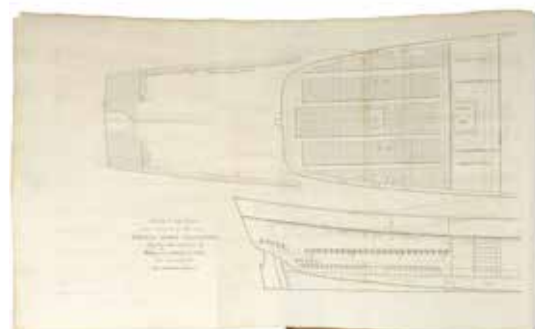
London: George Nicol, 1792. 4to, Contemporary tan calf, with 7 plates of plans and charts including a fine engraved oval portrait frontispiece of Bligh by Conde after Russell, folding plan of the Bounty, folding plan of the Bounty's launch, a plate of bread-fruit, and 4 other plans and charts (3 folding)

£10,000

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

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 Advertisement, 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; Howego, I, B107



5. BLIGH, WILLIAM -- [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.

£25,000

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.

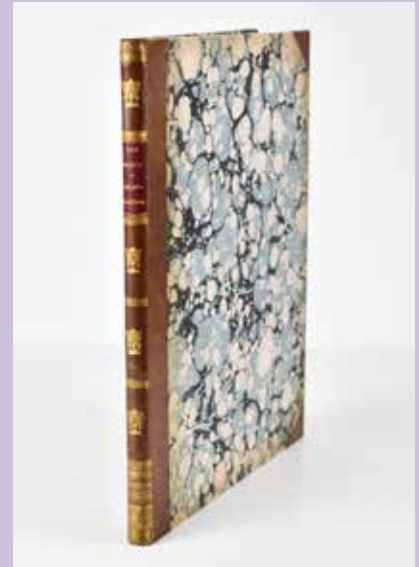
The court-martial of the ten mutineers was held aboard the H.M.S. Duke, with Lord Hood presiding over a panel of twelve captains. Of the ten men tried, Joseph Coleman (armorer), Thomas McIntosh, Charles Norman (carpenter's mates), and Michael Byrn (able seaman) were acquitted. Bligh had singled out the 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 a contemporary hand on p.5 with the fate of "the people who remained on the ship", and in three different places the same single derogatory word to describe Bligh has been erased.

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.



6. CHARLES I.

By the King. A Proclamation prohibiting the buying or disposing of any the lading of the Ship called the Sancta Clara, lately brought into South Hampton.

Folio. 340 by 230mm. Single leaf as issued, paper loss to upper left corner, small tear with no loss of text, edges creased, folded. Inscribed on verso. Large historiated woodcut initial and Royal crest. Oxford, [Leonard Lichfield], [1643].

£2,500

A proclamation prohibiting the sale or disposal of valuable goods including silver and cochineal from the Spanish ship Sancta Clara pending an investigation into their lawful ownership. The proclamation's inception came at the behest of Don Alonso de Cardenas, King Philip IV of Spain's Ambassador to London. De Cardenas addressed the King in a speech given at Court at Oxford, and this proclamation was the immediate result. The Sancta Clara was the victim of an act of piracy whilst traversing the dangerous trade routes between the Spanish main and Europe. The pirate in question is the otherwise seemingly unknown captain Bennet Strafford, who along with his associates is accused of unlawfully seizing the vessel in Santo Domingo before bringing her back to Southampton in order to disperse the plundered booty.

The inclusion of cochineal in her cargo would strongly indicate that the Sancta Clara had set off from Mexico before being waylaid at a Spanish port in the West Indies. Often overlooked for more glimmering bounties like silver and gold, the dyestuffs produced from indigenous Central American flora and fauna were of great value, and highly sought after in European markets. The proclamation specifically prohibits all persons “to buy, meddle with, or dispose of any part of the said Cochineale”. The fact that the taking of this ship threatened to cause a diplomatic incident between England and Spain, on the eve of the English Civil War, further evinces the value of this commodity. A translation of de Cardenas’ full speech was printed the following year with the title *A SPEECH, OR COMPLAINT, LATELY Made by the Spanish Embassadour to his Majestie at Oxford, upon occasion of the taking of a Ship called Sancta Clara*. This gives further details of the incident, the severe sanctions threatened by the Spanish crown, and the immediate response of Lords Mawbray and Faulkland, including their disavowal of Bennet Strafford as a member of the King’s Navy. OLCL finds copies of this broadside at BL, Huntington and Harvard. *ESTC adds Oxford and Eton. ESTC, R226402; Madden, 1158; Wing, C2691*



7. CHINESE ILLUMINATED MANUSCRIPT WITH OVER TWO HUNDRED WATERCOLOUR PANELS

Daoist Manuscript

A Highly Impressive Illuminated manuscript, Brilliant Watercolours and Gouache on Mulberry paper comprising 204 panels, laid onto heavier paper and bound concertina style, depicting an elaborate Daoist religious ceremony, including a procession of musicians, banner bearers, dignitaries, deities and mythical creatures, and Kaigen-kuyo or the ritual of the eye-opening ceremony, the Five Thunder Gods are invoked to dispel demons (the blue figures with flaming red hair), the twelve animals of the zodiac are present representing the blending of religious and secular Chinese beliefs, as well as drawing attention to the importance of the date of the ceremony (the second day of the second division of the second month of winter, in the eleventh year of the reign of Tongzhi, a ren shen year).

Titled and dated on opening leaves, approximately 30metres (100ft) long, 27cm (10.5ins) high, blue calf covers, silk floral fitted case.

Account of a Daoist religious ceremony, Chongfu Altar, Shanxi Province, Northern China, 12 December 1872 but earlier.

£25,000

An astonishing illustrated manuscript account of a complex ceremony, the present work appears to be in tradition of the manuscript histories of the Yao people, and the blending of Buddhist, Daoist and traditional motifs appears to correspond with the history of the Yao and their migrations across Asia.

Whilst the British Library and other institutions in the West, hold collections of Yao manuscripts, we have been unable to locate any comparable document either in terms of length or density of illustration.

The date referred to in the title of the text is described as “very auspicious” and it is likely that this document was prepared before this date to serve as an instruction manual for the performing of rituals like the eye-opening ceremony and the exorcism of evil spirits.

For many centuries, the Yao have developed and tailored their unique religion, incorporating Han Chinese-influenced Daoism as well as pre-Daoist folk religion and animism. To the Yao people, Daoism is laced with magic, prophecy and the supernatural.



EXTRAORDINARY EARLY MANUSCRIPT CONCERNING DRAKE'S BUCCANEERS

Arrest Warrant Issued for the Capture of Two English Pirates for Heresy and a Prison Break.

Pedro Moya de Contreras, Mexico City, 9th day of March, 1573, size 450 x 320mm
£8,000

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE'S ENGLISH PIRATES

Arrest Warrant For English Pirates Signed By The First Inquisitor of New Spain in 1573

Remarkable arrest warrant, signed by the Inquisitor of New Spain, directing the arrest and capture of 5 accused heretics, including two English Pirates, who had recently completed a daring jail break from prison in Mexico City.

This is an official arrest warrant, dated March 9, 1573, ordered by Pedro Moya de Contreras (c. 1528-1591), first inquisitor of the newly founded Mexican Inquisition, addressed to Don Alonso Sánchez de Miranda, Dean of Guadalajara.

Moya de Contreras arrived in New Spain in 1571, as the newly appointed inquisitor, thereafter rising to the office of Archbishop of Mexico City and finally Viceroy of New Spain (1584-1585). This two-fold letter is part of the legacy of the Inquisition in the New World, aimed at ecclesiastical authorities and their flock to raise awareness of the rampant menace of Lutheran individuals in Mexico.

Following the failed attempt by the fabled pirates Francis Drake and John Hawkins to seize San Juan de Ulúa in 1568, about 500 mostly English pirates remained stranded in New Spain. Over the course of the next several years, these 500 scattered throughout Mexico, where they intermingled with the locals.

Some 77 of these fell into the hands of Luis Carvajal the elder, alcalde mayor of Tampico. Carvajal, a converso, was the patriarch of the Carvajal family which was later tragically tortured and murdered by the Inquisition as crypto-Jews. They were delivered to Mexico City as prisoners of war, and were given relatively minor sentences of forced labor in various places throughout Mexico.

With the arrival of Moya de Contreras in 1571, the remaining pirates were no longer considered as mere prisoners of war, but as heretics - "Luteranos" - and as such subject to the Inquisition's regulations. In 1572, Pedro Moya de Contreras issued a general order for all remnants of the Hawkins expedition to be apprehended and put to trial in New Spain. As a result, about 36 were again rounded up, captured and condemned for heresy. This group was processed through the Inquisition's court, where they were subjected to a grand auto-da-fe in 1574, the largest ever held.

Three of these pirates are mentioned in Moya's letter to Don Alonso Sánchez de Miranda:

"Guillermo de Siles, a Frenchman of 24 years of age, small in height, with pale features, with little growth of hair on his face, small blue eyes (...)"

"Pablo Haquines de la Cruz (Paul Hawkins), an Englishman [who came] with the armada of John Hawkins, with sturdy shoulders and pale features, with little growth of hair on his face, of about 20 years of age (...)"

"Andres Martin (Andrew Martin) an Englishman with those from the said armada, young man without growth of hair, tall and slim, with pale features of about 18 years of age."

The three had escaped from the Jail of the Inquisitor by burrowing under the walls of the cell in the middle of the night, an escape which was apparently previously unrecorded. The arrest warrant provides that should anyone contravene the order or give aid to these heretics, they will face the prospect of "latae sententiae excommunication" including the sequestration of their possessions.





The actions of Pedro Moya de Contreras, at that time under the supervision of Pedro de los Ríos, chief inquisitor in Mexico, clearly reflect all new precepts and creeds from the Tridentine Council (1545-1563) brought along to the New World to reform the Catholic faith.

The following is an English Translation of the arrest warrant, provided by Boris Bruton:

We doctor don Pedro Moya de Contreras, apostolic inquisitor against vile heresy and apostasy, for the city of Mexico and Provinces of New Spain, by our authority apostolic etc., order you, Reverend don Alonso Sanchez de Miranda, dean of Guadalajara, commissary of this Holy Office, to arrest the persons of Gomes de Leon, his Majesty's servant (or His Majesty's scribe), resident of Puebla de Los Angeles, a man of about 30 years old, very fair of complexion, of a good height, wearing breeches with a short green cape; and Francisco Gonzales, captain, resident of Toluca, elderly man of about 50 years, grey-haired, short in size, scant beard, hooked nose and tanned as though coming from the mountains, dressed all in black. And William de Siles, Frenchman, about 24 years old, short, fair complected, scant blond beard, small blue eyes, dressed in doublet and pants of coarse cloth; And Pablo Hawkins de la Cruz, Englishman, one of those who came on the fleet of John Hawkins, young man somewhat stooped, heavy-set, fair, beardless, about 20 years old. And Andrew Martin, Englishman, member of the same fleet, young man, beardless, lanky, fair, about 18 years old. Both of these are fluent in Spanish.

Last Sunday. All these men, last Sunday night, the eighth of this month, about midnight, burrowed through one of the cells of this Holy Office and escaped. These men you may seize and remove from any church or any other sacred, exempted place, whether in your district or outside of it, in your own person or others, whom you shall choose by authority of this letter or in prosecution of this our order, as authorized on your own authority, relaying my own warning and order with respect to all the other towns and cities of your bishopric. You are to order, announce, and publish this order, so that no person, whether he be Spanish or indian of whatever class or distinction, shall receive, hide, shelter, help on their way, give any benefit or supplies or mounts (horses) to them;

and anyone who shall have information concerning these felons shall it to you or whomever you will have designated for this. Those who act contrary to this, will be liable for prosecution for having received and sheltered heretics, and in addition, they shall incur the penalty of automatic excommunication (excommunication latae sententiae) and forfeiture of all their property. To accomplish all the foresaid, we give the power and authority for any person, Spanish, mestizo, indian, negro or mulato, even if he has not been appointed officially by you, to arrest these men, as noted, so that if anyone has given shelter or concealed them, let a report be made of it and send it to us without delay.

Written in Mexico City, the 9th day of March, 1573.

[Signed] Doctor Moya de Contreras / by order of the Señor Inquisitor / Pedro de los Rios

Condition Description: ALS, 2 ff., both folios tide marked on both left and right margins extending into written area, both folios with loss to fore margins, but written area unaffected.

9. COOK, CAPTAIN JAMES - JOHN RICKMAN

A Journal of Captain Cook's Last Voyage to the Pacific Ocean, on Discovery: Performed in the Years 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, and 1780 Illustrated with Cuts and Charts, shewing the Tracks of the Ships employed in this expedition.



London, E. Newbury, 1785, Second and enlarged edition, Contemporary calf gilt, with a folding engraved map and 10 engraved plates, one folding which is the first representation of Hawaii.
£3,800

This work is attributed to Lieutenant John Rickman, who served as second lieutenant on the 'Discovery', Charles Clerk, Commander. This is the first full account in English of Cook's third voyage and has an important description of the death of Cook in Hawaii. It was first published in 1781, three years before the official account.

"This anonymous journal, of Captain Cook's third voyage, was once believed to have been written by John Ledyard, who had actually made liberal use of Lieutenant Rickman's account; hence the confusion. This narrative anticipated the government's authorized account by two years. All the journals kept on board were claimed by the Admiralty, thus the author remained strictly anonymous. The text, especially as regards details of Cook's death, differs considerably from other accounts." Hill

Hill, p.253; Holmes 53; Howes R276; Streeter 3474.



10. 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, 8vo [200 x 120mm], contemporary panelled calf gilt, rebaked, 24], 456, [12] pp. with 16 engraved plates and 4 folding maps including a map of the world, some folding, a fine copy. First and Best Edition of this famous Buccaneers Voyage.
£5,000

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.

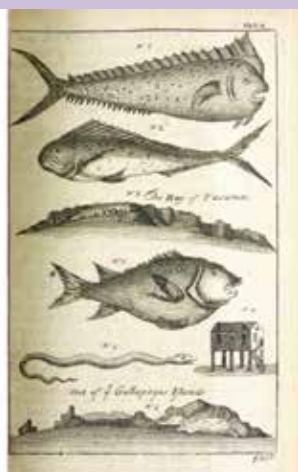
Cooke was second Captain of the Duchess, part of the buccaneering expedition of Capt. Woodes Rogers circumnavigating the globe, visiting the coast of California in 1709, attacking the Spanish on the west coast of South America. There is an account of California, with a plate showing a native of the region. 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. Including 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.



CROMWELL & TURKISH PIRATES

11. CROMWELL, OLIVER

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.

£15,500

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 Captaine Bassa both secured the ship and her lading and imprisoned the Master, Mariners & passengers 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.



12. CRUGER, JOHN. 1678-1744.

Seizure of a Dutch Ship by British Privateers

Manuscript Document Issued by the New York High Court of Appeal, Signed (“John Cruger”) as Mayor of New York City, 1 p, folio, with oblong folio document joined, New York City, September 4, 1759, stamps and paper seals.

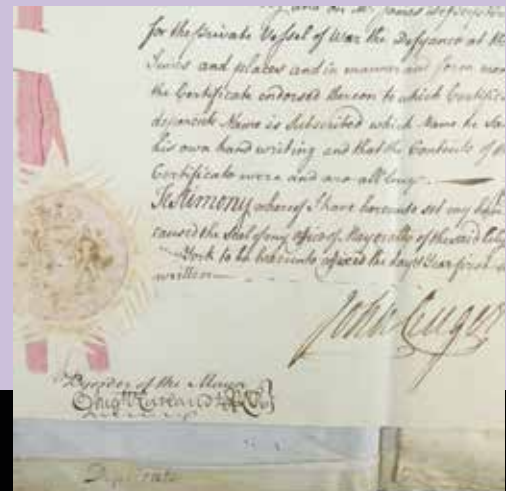
£1,000

PIRATES OF COLONIAL NEW YORK.

COMPLICATIONS OF PRIVATEERING DURING THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WARS. The present legal documents relate to a case put before Lewis Morris, Jr. (1698-1762). The Commanders of three British privateers, the Defiance, Delancey and Marlborough had exceeded their commission by seizing cargo from the Dutch vessel De Vrouw Clara Magdalena although the Dutch were neutral in the Seven Years’ War.

The commanders of the privateers, New Yorkers, would successfully argue that the Dutch were transporting French cargo and so it was a lawful prize.

Lewis Morris, Vice Admiralty Court Judge understood how privateering could be financially beneficial to New York; between 1739 and 1748 privateers brought 91 prizes to New York, attracted there by Morris’ efforts on their behalf. As a result of Parliament’s Rule of 1756, Morris, who felt that he was an expert at discovering deception in Dutch Ships’ Papers, condemned almost every Dutch ship captured by privateers as “lawful prize”.



13. DARWIN, CHARLES.

Autograph letter, signed, to Darwin’s American publisher Appleton & Co. discussing the need for a new American edition of the Origin, incorporating the latest revisions and additions

Down, Beckenham, 24 November 1869

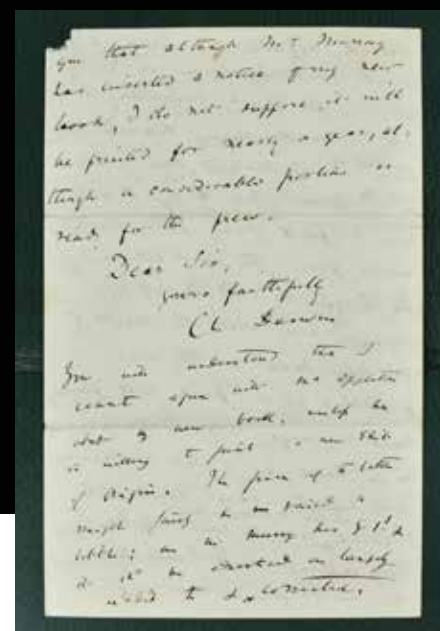
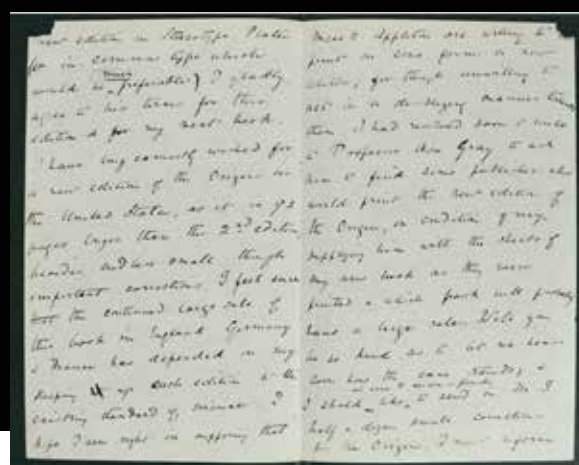
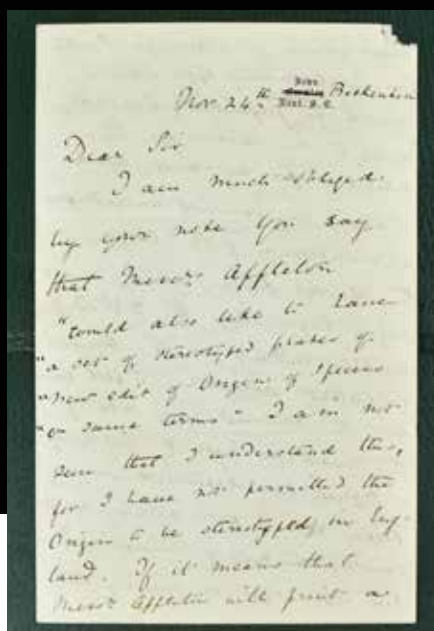
4 pages, 8vo (203 x 128 mm), ink on paper, small loss of blank corner margin, creases from posting.

£25,000

A fine and substantial autograph letter to an unnamed person at Appleton & Co., Darwin's American publishers. Darwin is anxious for them to bring out a new American edition of the *Origin*, incorporating corrections and additions since the second edition of 1860, 'as it is 92 pages longer than the 2nd. edition, besides endless small though important corrections'. He states his belief that 'the continued large sale of this book in England Germany & France has depended on my keeping up each edition to the existing standard of science', and threatens that if Appleton is unable to comply he will ask Asa Gray to find another publisher. He also threatens that he will not give Appleton his 'new book' (i.e. *The Descent of Man*) unless they agree to a new edition of the *Origin*. In the event, Appleton published a new edition in 1870 as Darwin had demanded (note that their 1869 edition was just a reprint of their 1860 edition), and published the first American edition of *The Descent of Man* in 1871.

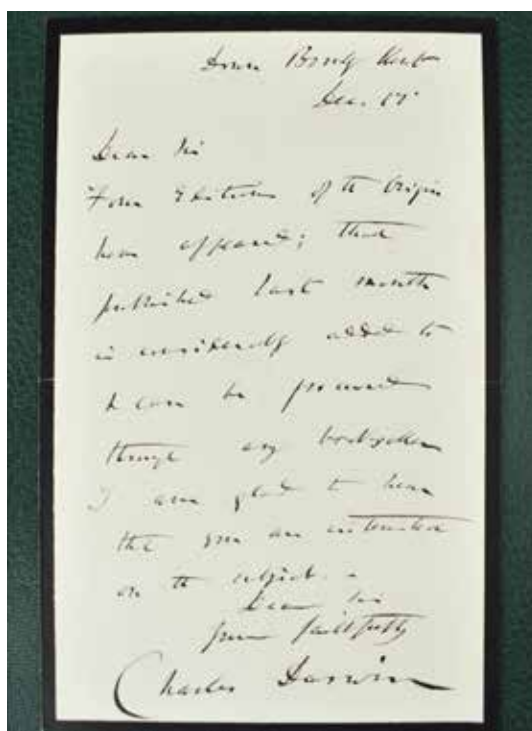
Provenance: Sotheby's 21 May 1968 to Ralph Colp, Jr

Darwin Correspondence Project 7007 (partial transcription)



14. DARWIN, CHARLES

Autograph letter signed, concerning editions of the *Origin of Species*.



Down, Beckenham, Kent, 17 December [1866]

8vo (178 x 112 mm), on one side of folded black-edged mourning paper (sheet dimensions 178 x 224 mm); fold creases from posting, in fine condition.

£23,000

A fine unpublished letter to an anonymous correspondent, concerning editions of the *Origin of Species*. 'Four editions of the *Origin* have appeared; that published last month is considerably added to & can be procured through any bookseller. I am glad to hear that you are interested in the subject. Yours faithfully, Charles Darwin'.

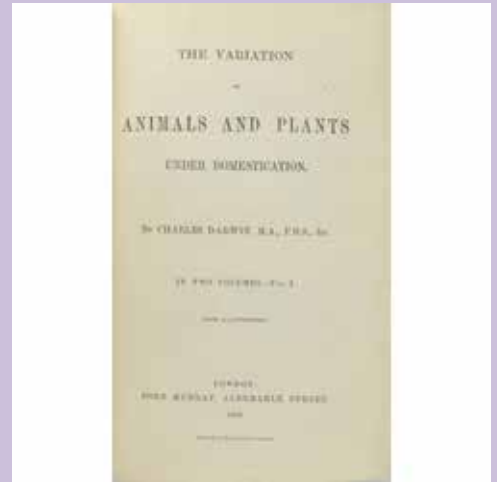
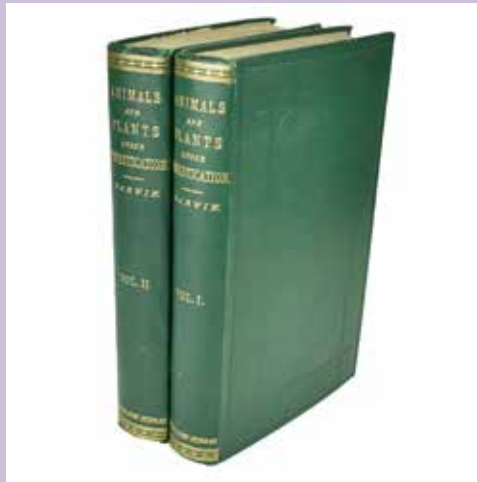
In November Darwin had copies of the substantially revised and augmented fourth edition of the *Origin* sent to Huxley and Wallace among others, their letters acknowledging receipt and praising the new edition dated November 11 and November 19 respectively.

The mourning stationery reflects the death of Darwin's sister, Susan Elizabeth Darwin, in October; another sister, Emily Catherine Langton, had died in January that year.

See 'Darwin in letters, 1866; *Survival of the fittest*', Darwin Correspondence Project (online). Darwin Correspondence Project 5310F (summary only)

15. DARWIN, CHARLES

The Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication



London, John Murray, 1868, PRESENTATION COPY

2 vols, 8vo (221 x 138 mm), pp viii 411 [1], with 4 pp inserted advertisements dated December 1866 (see below); viii, 486, [2, publisher's advertisements, dated February 1868] with the same 4 pp inserted advertisements as in vol I; illustrations in the text; original green cloth (as described by Freeman), a fine, clean, bright copy.

£12,000

First edition, first issues of both volumes, presentation copy to the geologist Sir Joseph Prestwich (see below) with an inserted note on Down Railway Station stationery: 'Dec 24 With Mr. C. Darwins compliments & thanks' in Darwin's hand.

This work is 'the only section of Darwin's big book on the origin of species which was printed in his lifetime and corresponding to its first two intended chapters' (Freeman). This work is notable not only for Darwin's prodigious amassing of facts concerning artificial selection of traits to demonstrate an analogy for natural selection. It also advances his hypothesis of pangenesis and gemmules, as the agents of the inheritance of characteristics. The Variation 'contained his hypothesis of pangenesis, by means of which Darwin tried to frame an explanation of hereditary resemblance, inheritance of acquired characters, atavism, and regeneration. It was a brave attempt to account for a number of phenomena which were beyond the bounds of scientific knowledge in his day, such as fertilization by the union of sperm with egg, the mechanism of chromosomal inheritance, and the development of the embryo by successive cell division. His hypothesis of pangenesis could not therefore give a permanently acceptable account of the multitude of phenomena it was designed to explain. It was, however, a point of departure for particulate theories of inheritance in the latter nineteenth century' (DSB).

The first issue differs substantially from the second issue, which in fact is more a second edition, with major revisions to the text. The first issue was published in January, the second in February 1868. The two issues have considerable textual differences, but the easiest way to distinguish them is by the errata listed on p vi of vol I and viii of vol II: in the first issue five errata are listed in six lines in vol I and nine in seven lines in vol II, whereas in the second a single erratum is listed in vol I only. The publisher's binding also differs, the spines of the first having a one-line imprint, those of the second normally having a two-line imprint.

Provenance: Presentation note in Darwin's hand 'With Mr C. Darwin's compliments & Thanks' dated December 24 loosely inserted in vol I (on 'Down, Beckenham, Kent – Railway Station, Orpington. S. E. R.' stationery); bookplate of Sir Joseph Prestwich in both volumes. Prestwich (1812–1896) was President of the Geological Society of London (1870–2) and Professor of Geology at Oxford (1874–88). He was also the recipient of a presentation copy of the first edition of the Origin. 'Prestwich had written important papers on the geology of the coalfields of Shropshire and on the water-bearing strata of the south of England. In 1859 and 1860, he turned his attention to a study of the flint implements found in France and England and their significance for the question of the antiquity of man' (Darwin Correspondence Project online). Quentin Keynes (1921–2003), great-grandson of Charles Darwin and notable collector of Darwin and Darwiniana.

There are two inserted leaves in both volumes: 'Illustrated Charts of Natural History' and 'Practical Class Examination Mineralogy and Geology by J. Tennant', the latter dated December 1866, both advertising mineralogical works published by Tennant. These were probably added by Prestwich. The December 24 date of Darwin's note means he had copies in hand by the end of 1867 (or at least of vol I) although the work was not officially available until January 30 of the following year due to delay in preparing the index.

Freeman 877; Norman 597

16. COLLECTION OF DARWIN & HUXLEY PHOTOGRAPHS

DARWIN (CHARLES - BARRAUD)

Important Cabinet Portrait by [Herbert Rose] Barraud (1845-1896), [1881], albumen print cabinet card photograph, half-length, in three-quarter profile facing right.

140 x 96mm (5.5 x 3.75ins), printed signature of Charles Darwin and blind stamp of William Luks [1840-1911, photographic and fine art publisher and print dealer] to lower mount, Barraud's printed name and address details to lower mount and verso

This is one of five known poses by Barraud from 1881, believed to be the last (official) photograph taken before his death in 1882.

Provenance :Arthur George Davis (1892-1957), palaeontologist, naturalist, book collector, by descent through the family.

With

DARWIN, CHARLES. – ELLIOTT & FRY

A Fine Albumen Print Portrait Photograph, one of the last before Darwin Died.

Issued as a postcard. Sitter a quarter turn left.

From a photograph by Elliott & Fry. According to Gene Kritsky, maintainer of an archive of Darwin photographs, this was from a photography session at Darwin's home, Down House, and on another photograph from that session Darwin wrote "1879" on the back. It was later widely sold and distributed on heavy card stock by Elliott & Fry, with a caption dating it "Circa 1880".

With

DARWIN, CHARLES - LUKS

A Fine Woodburytype Photograph of Darwin Facing Right by Lock & Whitfield. Titled William Luks, Copyright, London.

1877, [110 x 165mm] Fine Condition.

Darwin turned to a professional to update his carte catalogue. This would be the second-last carte that he would have taken in his life, but not the last photograph. The company which he solicited to take this image, Lock and Whitfield, came to Darwin's attention due to their series of Woodburytype prints of famous Victorians made in 1877, which they printed and sold under the title Men of Mark.

Men of Mark included individuals such as Astronomer Royal, George Biddle Airy, and friend and close correspondent John Tyndall. Lock and Whitfield seem to have only taken one pose of Darwin, yet this image would have gained wide circulation through its sale in London photo shops.

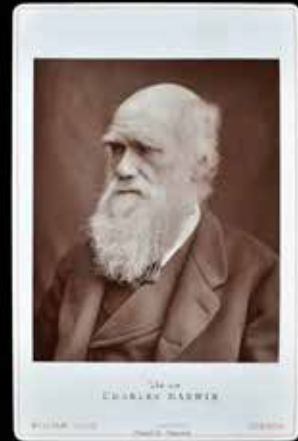
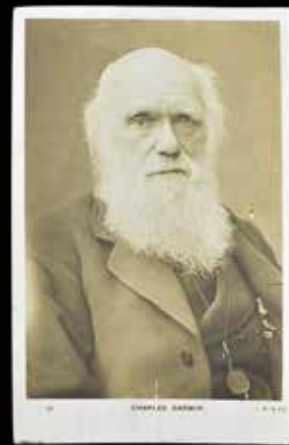
Charles Darwin, 1877, Lock & Whitfield, NPG x5939, National Portrait Gallery, London (CC BY-NC-ND 3.0)

With

HUXLEY, THOMAS – LOCK & WHITFIELD

A Fine Woodburytype Photograph of Huxley. 1877. [119 x 165mm], Fine Condition.

£6,500



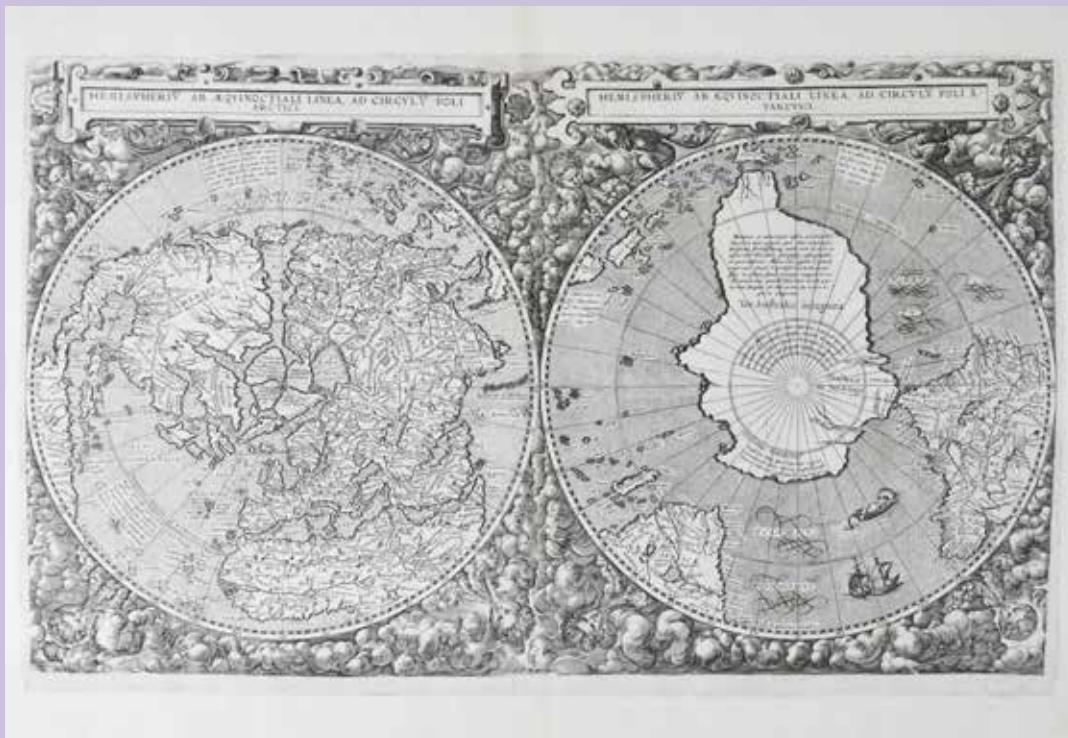
17. DE JODE, CORNELIS

Hemispheriu ab Aequinoctiali Linea, ad Circulu Poli Arctici. Hemispheriu ab Aequinoctiali Linea, ad Circulu Poli Atarctici.

£38,000

One of the Finest Sixteenth Century World Maps.

Fine dark impression of Cornelis De Jode's double hemisphere map of the world on a polar projection, First Edition, Antwerp 1593, [520 x 320mm]



De Jode's map is one of only a few 16th Century maps of the world drawn on a twin polar hemisphere projection. Richly annotated with contemporary geographical knowledge (accurate and myth), much of the geography is largely based on the Italian maps of the Lafreri School. It is thought that De Jode acquired these source maps from agents of Venetian and Roman mapmakers at one of the annual gatherings of the Frankfurt Book Fair.

While De Jode's Lafreri sources were groundbreaking, as (in sum) the first maps to, in detail, show all of the world as it was then conceived by Europeans, the present map naturally shows both the amazing breadth and limitations of contemporary knowledge. While the Lafreri mapmakers were able to gain access to a number of, often 'pirated', original source maps, the policies of 'cartographic secrecy' employed by the Portuguese and Spanish governments, the prime movers of exploration during the 16th-century, placed a limitation on available sources. That factor, and the reality that much of the world had not yet been explored by Europeans, let alone charted, was responsible for enduring cartographic misconceptions.

It is worth noting that the fascinating twin polar hemisphere projection had the effect of excessively attenuating the landforms located near the Equator, or near the margins of the hemispheres. As seen on the left, or Northern Hemisphere, North America and Asia are separated by the mythical Strait of Anian, placing Japan very close to the Northwest Coast of America. The coastal details in East Asia are derived from Lafreri maps, pre-dating the information disseminated in the works of Rughesi and Plancius. The coast of China does not bulge outwards, as it does in reality, but here sweeps diagonally upward, with no sign of Korea (either island or peninsula). The Philippines are also not yet shown in any coherent fashion, as the mapping is still based on Pigafetta's rudimentary reports.

While the Malay Peninsula is easily identifiable, and notes the Portuguese trading base of Malacca (secured in 1511), Sumatra is incorrectly identified as "Taprobana", the archaic name for Sri Lanka. The Indian Subcontinent takes on an unfamiliar, bulbous form, although Sri Lanka correctly appears off of its southeastern tip. The delineation of the coasts of the Arabian Peninsula and Africa are quite fine for the time, emanating from Portuguese sources.

In the Americas, California is named, and the mythical cities of Quivira and Civola are also labeled. The mapping of Eastern Canada and the American Atlantic Seaboard is quite rudimentary. Newfoundland is shown, although Labrador is depicted as an island. The St. Lawrence River is shown to be of an exaggerated breadth, although 'Stadcona' (Quebec City) and 'Hochelaga' (Montreal), are noted, as well as Algonquin towns discovered by Jacques Cartier, from 1534 to 1541. Further south towards Florida, the coasts are bereft of accurate detail, as the map predates John Smith's mapping of Chesapeake Bay and New England.

Turning to the Southern Hemisphere (to the right), a massive 'Terra Australis Incognita' dominates the projection. The Straits of Magellan separate this apocryphal continent from South America, a misconception that would remain in place until Le Maire rounded Cape Horn in 1615. South America is shown on a very wide projection, retaining the bulge made famous in the first edition of Ortelius' map of America. In the eastern seas, Terra Australis is shown to extend upwards into the eastern reaches of the Indonesian Archipelago.

De Jode's map is one of the great icons of map collecting. The map is based upon the now lost first edition of Guillaume Postel's wall map of the World (1581), and a unique set of Globe Gores measuring 2.4 meters x 1.2 meters from circa 1587, known in 1 copy (Bibliothèque Nationale de France), attributed by Marcel

Destombes to engravers Antoine Wierix and Adrian Collard, who likely made the map for Cornelis De Jode (referred to by Destombes as the Antwerp Unicum).

As noted by Rodney Shirley:

The map is an interesting adaptation of Guillaume Postel's 1581 world map with some curious features reminiscent of the large anonymous gores probably published in Antwerp in about 1587. In both maps we have the same configuration for the northern coasts - the Gulf of Merosro in North America, the placing of Ter. d Labrador and Nova Zembla, and the odd junction of the eastern part of Asia with one of the large arctic masses. Japan is to be found only a few degrees from the west coast of America, and in the delineation of South Africa and South America there are further features strongly suggesting a common source.

Shirley 184; Skelton, 'De Jode Speculum Orbis Terrarum' (Introduction) pp.

THE GREATEST EARLY BOOK ON BUCANEERS & PIRACY

18. 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 of 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 Bonnemaïson, Doctor of Physick, and Practitioner at Amsterdam. Now faithfully rendered into English.... The Second Volume. containing The Dangerous Voyage and Bold Attemp'ts 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, rebaked, with 8 engraved views and portraits, large folding map, and numerous maps and plans in volume two after Bartholomew Sharp.

£16,000

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

19. FORLANI, PAOLO & ZALTIERI, BOLOGNINO

Il Disegno del Discoperto della Noua Franza.



Double-page engraved map of North America on watermarked laid paper. 260 x 390mm margins to the platemark, a Strong Fine Impression, inlaid Lafreri-style to a larger sheet 550 x 740mm,. Second state with Venetij's aeneis formis Bolognini Zalterij Anno MDLXVI imprint below the title. Venice, 1566
£50,000

This very scarce map of North America is finely engraved in the sixteenth-century Lafreri school style, this is the second printed map to depict the mythical Strait of Anian in the north-west, dividing the Asian and North American continents. The first was Giacomo Gastaldi's world map of 1561 which exists in only one example, effectively making this the **first obtainable map to show the North American landmass as a separate continent.**

Produced in Venice during the period when that city was at the zenith of the world's map publishing, it "represented an important epoch in the history of cartography in respect of Western North America" (Wheat). The opening from the "Mare Setentrionale Incognito" represented the much romanticized and hoped-for Northwest Passage to the China Sea originated by Marco Polo. While this myth was unfounded, the findings of several early Spanish explorations are sources of information included on the western portion of the map: Francisco de Ulloa from 1539-1540 to the head of the Gulf of California; Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo in 1542-1543, marking San Diego Bay (P. de S. Michel) and the Sierra Nevada mountains; interior discoveries of Francisco Vasquez de Coronado in 1540-1542 are also included. Burden 33; Woodward, "The Forlani Map of North America", *Imago Mundi* 46; Tooley, "Maps in Italian Atlases of the Sixteenth Century", *Imago Mundi* 3, pages 12-47; Cohen, "Mapping of the West", pages 29-30.

20. WILLIAM HACKE & ROBERT MORDEN

A New Map of ye Isthmus of Darien in America, The Bay of Panama, The Gulph of Vallona or St. Michael, with its Islands and Countries Adjacent. [and] A Draft of the Golden and Adjacent Islands with part of ye Isthmus of Darien ...

£2,500

London(1699). 1721 (605 x 490 mm.), two sheets joined,very fine Contemporary Colour.

The later issue by John Senex(1721) of very rare map recording a critical phase in the history of Scotland and the United Kingdom. Of the two maps on the sheet the upper one records in great scale the site of the ill-fated Scottish colony of New Edinburgh., the lower one shows more of the region in relation to the Isthmus of Darien or Panama. In 1698 the then Scottish Governor and founder of the Bank of England, William Paterson, proposed to the Scottish a plan to colonise the strategic location of Panama. It was hoped that it would help the economic troubles of Scotland. The Company of Scotland was formed

modelled on the English equivalents south of the border. Such was the excitement at the project that fully a third of the Gross National Product of Scotland was raised. The strategic advantages of the region to trade were obvious for all to see; unfortunately, they underestimated how inhospitable the region was. In November 1698 three ships with 1,200 colonists arrived at Darien and started construction of New Edinburgh as it would be called. The region was re-named New Caledonia.

One of the regular features of commercial colonial projects was propaganda. This was no exception. A manuscript was prepared by William Hacke (fl.1680-1710) a Thames School chartmaker. He was perfect for the task having extensively studied the Spanish Derrotero (rutter) captured by Captain

Bartholomew Sharpe in 1681. This was a remarkable collection of Spanish manuscripts of the waters of Spanish America. Hacke produced several magnificent manuscript copies which survive today. He was himself at one time a pirate. Dedicated to Lord Sommers who most probably was an investor it included a manuscript map after which the upper printed map was here drawn. It was sold as part of the Arthur A. Houghton sale at Christies 13 June 1979 lot 244. Clearly part of the propaganda for the colony was to take that manuscript map and distribute a printed version.

For this the services of the successful publisher Robert Morden were employed. He sought the engraver Herman Moll to produce the plates. The map does the geography justice displaying as it seems a perfectly protected harbour by the fort and ring of islands. Providing a natural harbour in which numerous vessels could safely anchor. A legend nearby notes "Here ye English privateers landed when they marched over land to the Pacific". Even the natives were lauded "Here ye Indians came down to us and were very kind in helping us to Provision."

As one might expect the colony did not last long. Disease and attacks from Spanish galleons took their toll. The consequences were enormous. Within 9 months the remaining colonists returned home. Intended to galvanise a struggling economy it ended up doing the exact opposite. Not only did it bankrupt the nation but it forced Scotland to sign the Act of Union in 1707 creating the United Kingdom. This was a bitter pill to swallow. This Act was devised by no less than Paterson, the Governor of the Bank of England, who agreed that the Bank would write off the Scottish liabilities from the scheme.

'Los Britanicos estan Ilegando: British Interlopers in the 'Spanish Sea' and the Cartographic Record', in 'The Map Forum' no. 11 pp. 42-8; Kapp, The Early Maps of Panama, 27 illustrating as Plate V the second state.



Rare depiction of the Battle Against Pirates off Cadiz

21. HOLLAR, WENCESLAUS

A True Relation of Capt. Kempthorn's Engagement, in the Mary-Rose, with seven Algier Men of War.

[London, c.1669], 375 by 420mm (14.75 by 16.5 inches).

Description

Engraving and etching, list of ships upper left, letterpress text below.

£2,000

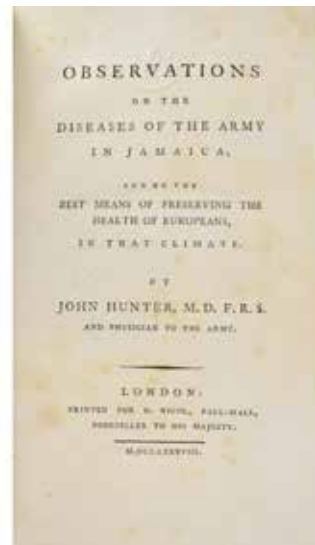
Hollar was on board the Mary Rose and this engraving is an eyewitness account.

The battle of Cádiz of 1669, was a naval engagement fought 18–19 December 1669 [in the waters near Cádiz between the English fourth-rate frigate Mary Rose under the command of Rear-Admiral John Kempthorne, escorting several merchantmen, and a group of seven pirate ships operating out of Algiers. The incident was recorded and drawn by the engraver Wenceslaus Hollar, with an engraving appearing in John Ogilby's *Africa*.

"On a calm sea six pirate ships in line are passing to windward of the two English warships and firing broadsides in turn. The English ships are protecting three merchantmen to leeward. In the lower left corner a French ship is sailing away, and on the horizon another pirate vessel pursues a solitary merchantman".

As Gulstonian Lecturer in 1796, Hunter lectured on the softening of the brain, which he is said to have been the first to treat as a distinct pathological condition; the lecture was not published. He was later physician extraordinary to the Prince of Wales.

In 1788 appeared Hunter's major work, *Observations on the Diseases of the Army in Jamaica* (2nd ed. 1796; 3rd ed. 1808, with "observations on the hepatitis of the East Indies"). It gives an amplified account of the "dry belly-ache", and deals with yellow fever and other diseases of the troops, as well as more briefly with some other Caribbean maladies. It was translated into German, Leipzig, 1792.



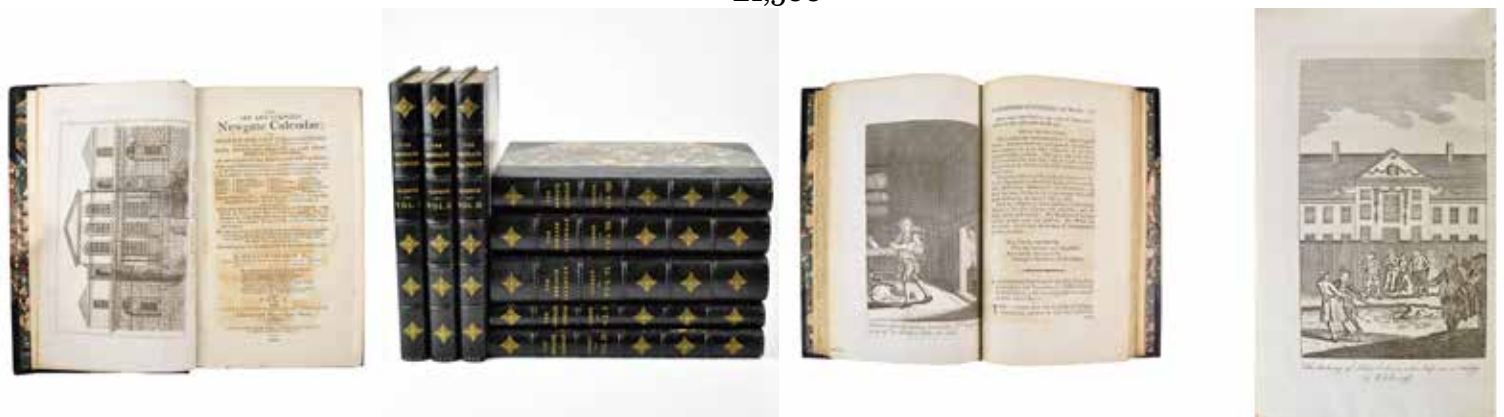
23. JACKSON, WILLIAM

The New and Complete Newgate Calendar: or, Malefactor's universal register: containing, new and authentic accounts of all lives, adventures, exploits and last dying speeches, confessions ... of the most notorious criminals ... who have suffered death, and other exemplary punishments for murders ...: interspersed with notes, reflections, remarks, and inferences, arising from all the several subjects, moral, instructive, and entertaining: comprehending all the most material passages in the Sessions papers ... together with the ordinary of Newgate's account of the capital convicts: and complete narratives of all the most remarkable trials ...: the whole properly arranged from the records of the courts.

London: Printed for Alexander Hogg. 1818. A new edition with great additions, 8 volumes complete, with volume 6 in 2 parts, 8vo, (210mm), uncut, illustrated with elegant copper plates, 6 frontispieces in volumes 1-6 Pt I, 66 plates in all, complete (6 frontispieces & 60 plates), pp: 416; 400; ii,[1]-400; 392 (volume 4 with 2pp. ads inserted before text; ii,[1]-356; ii,1-17,19-416 & ii, 417-894,1-22; (volume 6 Pt I 'James Hackman-For Murder 1-17 with the verso pp 18 & described as a 'supplement' (single leaf) & volume 6 Pt 2 with an Index pp. 1-22 at end; 1-576,[1]-4; (Vol 7 with 4pp index & 'Directions to Binder' to verso), viii,9-486+2 (Vol. 8 with 2pp index at end), marbled endpapers, uniformly bound in 19th century half black morocco, marbled boards, spines with raised bands, gilt with gilt stamp to each compartment, title, author & vol. no. lettered direct in 2 compartments & 1818 date to base of spines. A fine complete

set.

£1,500



A most eccentric production with irregular pagination & assembled from parts; it is however complete despite numerous irregularities, which is most unusual. We can only find one record of the number of plates, calling for 60. This copy has 60 & 6 frontispieces making 66.

Numerous cases concerning Piracy, including Captain Kidd; Darby Mullins; Captain John Gow; Captain John Glass; Peter McKinlie; Andrew Zekerman; Richard Quintin; many other cases of piracy, including mutiny; full chapters detailing the individuals and their acts of piracy.

Complete Sets Rarely Appear. This Work was issued in parts and usually appears in only a few of the 8 volumes.

Provenance: Alexander Meyrick Broadley (1847-1916) was a British historian, author, and barrister. He is best known for being the defense lawyer for Ahmed Orabi after the failure of the Urabi Revolt. He lived in Tunis for a number of years and worked as a lawyer there within the French legal system. He later lived in Belgium for a time. In later life he returned to Bradpole. He collected a large number of books, some of which he "grangerized" by adding additional illustrations, and also became a prolific author of books on historical topics. After his death in 1916, his enormous personal library – including 600 extra-illustrated volumes – was dispersed through a series of five auction sales. His Armorial Bookplate on all volumes.

23. LUSSAN, RAVENEAU SIEUR DE

Journal du Voyage fait a la Mer de Sud, avec les Flibustiers de l'Amerique en 1684. & annees suivantes.

Jean Baptiste Coignard, Paris, 1690, 12mo, title with woodcut device, contemporary sprinkled calf gilt.

First printed in Paris in 1689, with the same imprint. According to Brunet's listing of the 1689 and this 1690 edition "C'est cette [1690] edition que, jusqu'a preuve contraire, nous considerons comme le premiere".

£1,500

Account of the aristocratic author's two years buccaneering in the West Indies, and the Pacific coast between Guatemala and Chile, presenting both the romantic and bleak sides of the life of a pirate. His principles would not allow him to let his crew molest priests, nuns and churches, and after taking a Spanish town, they would all attend Mass before looting.

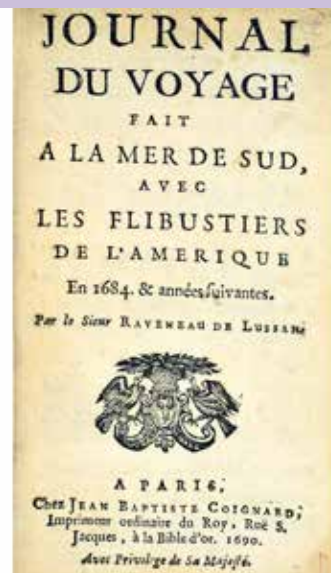
An adventurer of aristocratic descent, Raveneau de Lussan sailed at the age of 22 in 1679 from Dieppe to Santo Domingo. To pay off his debts, he joined a band of buccaneers and sailed for almost two years with them (from November 1684 to February 1686). The relation of his adventures is realistic and even brutal.

This, his only book, was used by Daniel Defoe as a source for the adventures of Robinson Crusoe, according to Gilbert Chinard.

The King, Louis XIV supported the buccaneers, using them against the Spanish galleons. Eight years after the Journal was published, he enrolled them in the French navy for an expedition against Cartagena, allowing them a contractual share of a third of the booty. The King however proceeded to betray the buccaneers as soon as the expedition was completed, and their power thereafter declined rapidly.

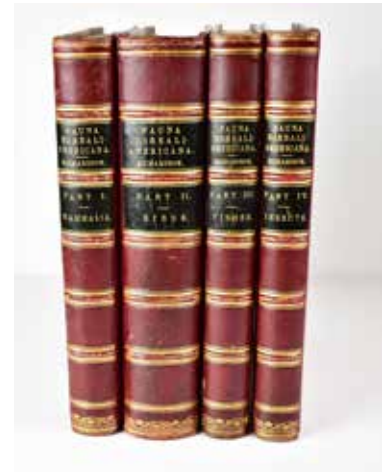
'A rare and charming book [...]. He details both the romantic and bleak sides of the buccaneering profession, interwoven with colourful descriptions of the natives of the region and a clear picture of the Spanish colonies on the Pacific' (Hill).

Brynkinalt Library bookplate, Sabin 67984; Leclerc, 487. Hill, 1423.



24. RICHARDSON, SIR JOHN, WILLIAM SWAINSON & William

Fauna Boreali-Americana, or, The Zoology of the Northern Parts of British America: containing descriptions of the objects of natural history collected on the late northern land expeditions, under command of Captain Sir John Franklin, R.N

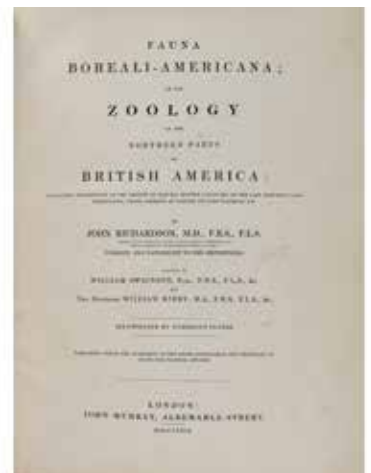


London: John Murray, Richard Bentley and Josiah Fisher, 1829- 1837, 4 vols, 4to, (275 x 200mm), Contemporary red half morocco gilt, with 110 engraved plates of which 72 are hand-coloured, a very nice large uncut copy.

£35,000

Scarce Complete Copy of the First Edition of this Rare Work on the Natural History of the Arctic. Sir John Richardson (1787–1865), surgeon, naturalist and Arctic explorer, went on Sir John Franklin's first two Arctic expeditions as ship's doctor and naturalist, and made observations and collected a large number of plant and animal specimens from the Canadian Arctic.

On his return to England after the second expedition he began to write this four-volume work of natural history, first published between 1829 and 1837. A volume is dedicated to each of the classes of mammal, bird, fish and insect, which are found in the Canadian Arctic. This work is an interesting example of pre-Darwinian natural history, full of detailed descriptions of the appearance, anatomy and behaviour of the different species. Volume 2 was first published in 1831 and focuses on the species of birds found in the Canadian Arctic. It was co-authored with naturalist and illustrator William Swainson (1789–1855) and contains many illustrations.



25. RICHARDSON, JOHN & JOHN EDWARD GRAY

The Zoology of the Voyage of HMS Erebus & Terror, Under the Command of Captain Sir James Clark Ross...During the Years 1839-1842.

London: E.W. JANSON, 1844–1875

FIRST EDITION, 7 parts in 2 volumes, 4to (300 x 240mm.), lithographed polar map hand-coloured in outline, 5 sectional titles, 198 lithographed plates, comprising: mammals (63 plates, 17 coloured by hand), birds (37 plates all coloured), reptiles (20 plain plates), fish (60 plain plates), crustacea (4 plain plates), insects (10 plain plates), molluscs (4 plain plates), later straight-grained dark blue morocco gilt, gilt edges,

preserved in two clamshell cases.

£70,000

THE RARE COMPLETE SET OF THE ZOOLOGICAL REPORTS FROM ONE OF THE EARLIEST MAJOR ANTARCTIC EXPEDITIONS.

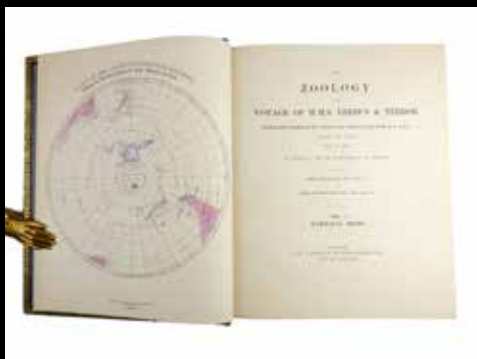
James Clark Ross was appointed commander of an expedition fitted out for magnetic and geographical discovery in the Antarctic, aboard the Erebus and Terror, which sailed from England in September 1839. The party crossed the Antarctic Circle on 1 January 1841, and discovered a long range of high land which

Ross named Victoria, a volcano which he named Mount Erebus, and a range of ice cliffs which to all appearances permanently barred the way to any closer approach to the pole. The expedition was also able to determine the South Magnetic Pole, and for this discovery Ross was awarded the gold medal of the Geographical Societies of London and Paris in 1842. The expedition penetrated as far south as 78° South, seven degrees farther than Cook and four degrees farther than Weddell, and provided the first detailed look at the coast of the Antarctic continent.

The present volumes, although all published, represent a portion of the scientific findings gleaned from this expedition dealing with zoology and particularly marine life. They include all of the findings dealing with ichthyology and crustacea, making them complete in and of themselves. The text of the ichthyology volume is by John Richardson and describes fish specimens gathered from Australia, New Zealand, Cape Horn, the Falklands, and “wherever an opportunity offered of drawing the seine or trawl, or dropping a hook.” Richardson was Great Britain’s leading authority on fish and “this report is distinguished as one of the most important zoological studies from the classical era of Antarctic exploration” (Rosove).

The sixty handsome black and white plates illustrate all manner of fish in beautiful detail, and include several rare specimens. The report on crustacea is contained in the concluding supplement to the section on Birds. Mammals, Reptiles and Insects are also well represented. The plates were produced a number of years before the text, and therefore the nomenclatures are not in agreement. Because the entire work was produced over a thirty-year period by a variety of hands, complete sets are almost impossible to find.

Anker 185 (birds only); Nissen ZBI 1696 (mammals, same plate count but with different numbering), 3386 (fish), IVB 390 (birds); Rosove 270; Wood, p. 536–537 (“many col. pl.”); Zimmer, pp.521–522



26. SCHONER, JOHANNES

Opera Mathematica ..in unum volumen congesta.

Nuremberg: Johann Montanus & Ulrich Neuber, 1551.

Folio (320 x 200mm) , 3 Parts in one volume, Contemporary tan calf gilt, Gilt Crest of the Duke of Devonshire on Upper and Lower Covers, title printed in red and black, woodcut ornament on title-page, portrait of the author, preface by Philipp Melanchthon, numerous woodcut illustrations throughout concerning geographical, navigational and astronomical subjects, astronomical instruments and Schoner's celebrated celestial and terrestrial globes, with 11 woodcut volvelles and 10 leaves with 34 printed discs for use on the volvelles.

A Splendid complete copy of this extremely scarce work.

£75,000

The First Edition of Shoner's most important work, his collected Astronomical works published after his death in 1547. This includes the Aequatorium Astronomicum of 1521 the earliest works to contain moveable discs. This original edition, of which there is only one surviving copy, published on his own press at Bamberg, was the inspiration for Peter Apian's extraordinary Astronomicum Caesareum of 1540.

'Shoner assembled a printing shop in his house in Bamberg. He himself set the type, carved the woodblocks for the illustrations, and bound the finished product. He also made his own globes and astronomical instruments.' DSB

Johann Shoner, astrologer, astronomer, geographer, physician and author of forty-six books on these subjects was born in Carlstadt, Franconia in 1477 and received an education at Erfurt. He later taught at the Melanchthon Gymnasium in Nuremberg where he constructed a celestial globe for the Duke of Saxony, Johann Friedrich the Magnanimous (1503- 1554). This globe was constructed with the help of Georg Spalatin and represents a revision and correction of the known earlier globes. His terrestrial globe of 1515, after Martin Waldseemüller was the first printed globe to name the recently discovered continent of America, and his globe of 1524 was the first to describe Ferdinand Magellan's circumnavigation.

Schoner's celestial globe of 1533 is the oldest surviving printed celestial globe and is on display at the Science Museum in London. He is considered the most influential early globe maker, establishing Nuremberg as the European centre of the craft, and creating the idea of pairing celestial and terrestrial globes.

The Opera Mathematica opens with two extensive treatises , 'Isagoges Astralogiae Iudiciariae' and the 'Tabulae Astronomicae'. The four following treatises concern the composition and use of celestial and terrestrial globes.

Schoner's star catalogue, in the section 'Coelestis Globi Compositio' is an adaptation of the star list published in 1543 by Nicolaus Copernicus in his 'De Revolutionibus'. The section 'De Usu Globis Terrestris' contains a splendid engraving of the author's globe of 1520.

The text refers to the voyages of Vespucci and mentions that the upper Indies had been named 'Americus' after him. The voyages of Columbus, Marco Polo, Ferdinand Magellan are discussed and Schoner also mentions Cuba, Florida, Mexico, Darien, Jamaica and North America, referred to as Parias. Three chapters of this work are given entirely to discoveries in the Western Hemisphere, among them ' Brasiliae novae terrae annotation.'

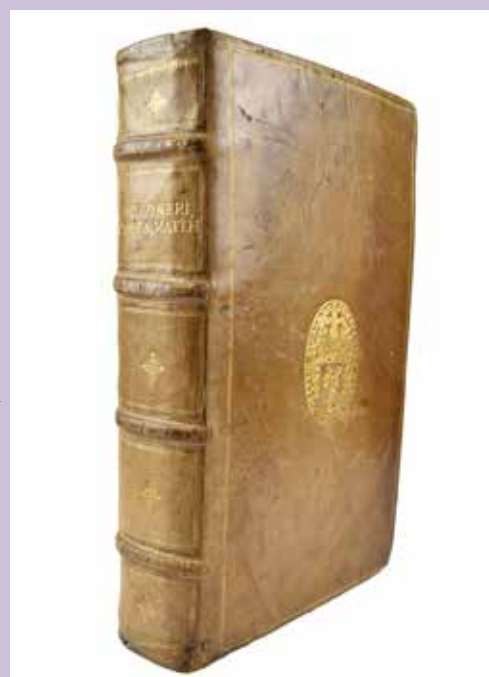
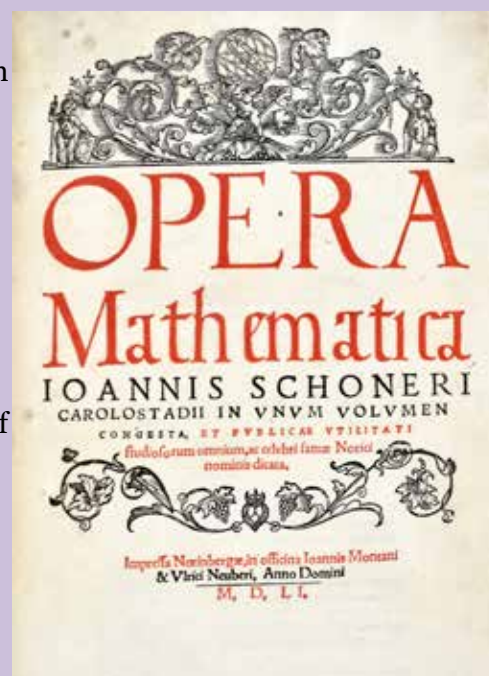
The Opera Mathematica is Schoner's 'magnum opus' encapsulating all his theories and most important works.

Perhaps the most influential of the Renaissance scholars, he is responsible for sending the Wittenberg professor, Rheticus to visit Copernicus and was instrumental in the publishing of 'De Revolutionibus'. The first printed celestial globe was made in Schoner's workshop in 1515 and he is remembered as one of the most important sixteenth century astronomers and globe makers. A crater on Mars is named in his honour.

This is a particularly splendid copy of the 'Opera Mathematica' , a work that is exceedingly scarce and the few copies that have appeared in the last fifty years have often lacked the important volvelles.

Provenance: Chatsworth House, Duke of Devonshire

Zinner 2033; VD16 S3465; Sabin 77805



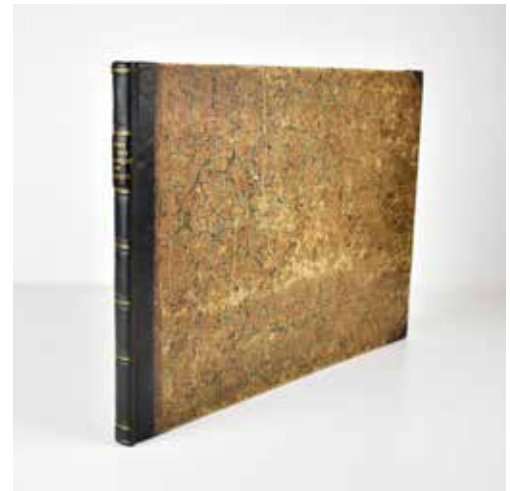
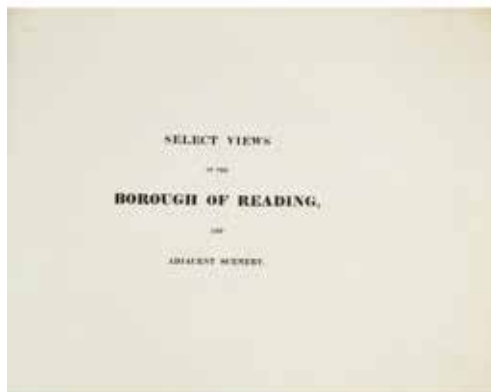
Select Views of the Borough of Reading, and Adjacent Scenery.

[Reading: Published May 19, 1823, by J. Rusher, King Street, Reading; and W.H. Timms, engraver, tinter of prints, and mounter of drawings, &c. No. 6, St. James's Place, Hampstead Road, London, 1823], title & dedication (with imprint) and 12 fine hand-coloured aquatint plates, tissue guards, contemporary half calf, marbled sides, neatly rebacked, slim oblong folio (25 x 33.5 cm) A very scarce colour plate book by Timms, with only one copy found (Yale).

£4,850

The attractive views include: London Road from Reading; Horne Street & St. Giles Church; Duke Street from the Bridge; King Street; View of the Corn Market, Obelisk & St. Lawrence Church; St. Mary's Church; View of Reading from Red Lane; Part of Castle Street from the Turnpike; Coley House; Caversham Park; Sonning; and Caversham Bridge.

Abbey, Scenery 294



28. VANCOUVER, GEORGE.

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...

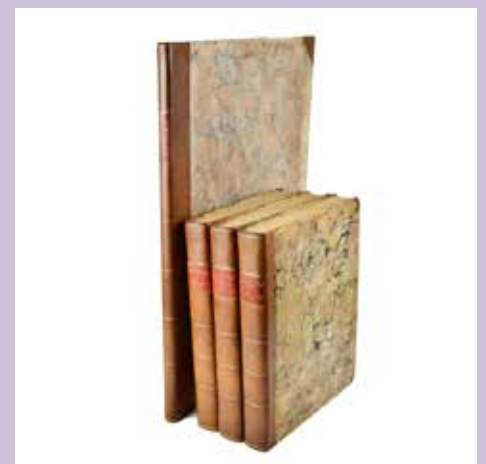
First Edition

London: Printed for G.G. and J. Robinson, and J. Edwards, 1798. First edition. Three quarto volumes (330 x 250 mm.) plus folio atlas volume (570 x 430 mm), uniformly bound in contemporary half calf over marbled boards, rebacked, text volumes uncut [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.

£30,000

George Vancouver was midshipman on board HMS Resolution, Cook's



First Edition

London: Printed for G.G. and J. Robinson, and J. Edwards, 1798. First edition. Three quarto volumes (330 x 250 mm.) plus folio atlas volume (570 x 430 mm), uniformly bound in contemporary half calf over marbled boards, rebacked, text volumes uncut [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.

£30,000

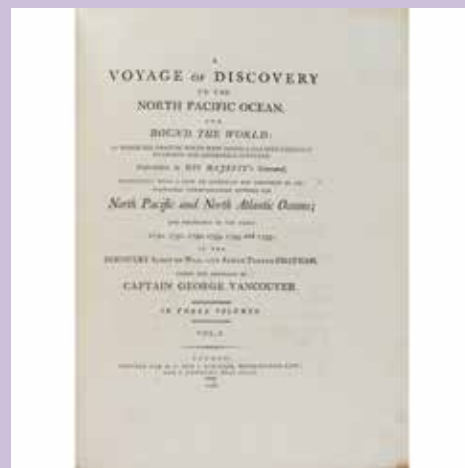
George Vancouver was midshipman on board HMS Resolution, Cook's second voyage and also accompanied Cook's third voyage on board the Discovery.

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.



29. WALDSEEMULLER, MARTIN & LORENZ FRIES

Oceani Occidentalis seu Terre Nove Tabula. [Terra Nova].

Strasbourg: [1525]. Map of the Atlantic Ocean, identifying the eastern coast of the Americas. Strasbourg, (405 x 550 mm) 1525, Woodcut, Latin text on verso, Fine Condition.

£4,850

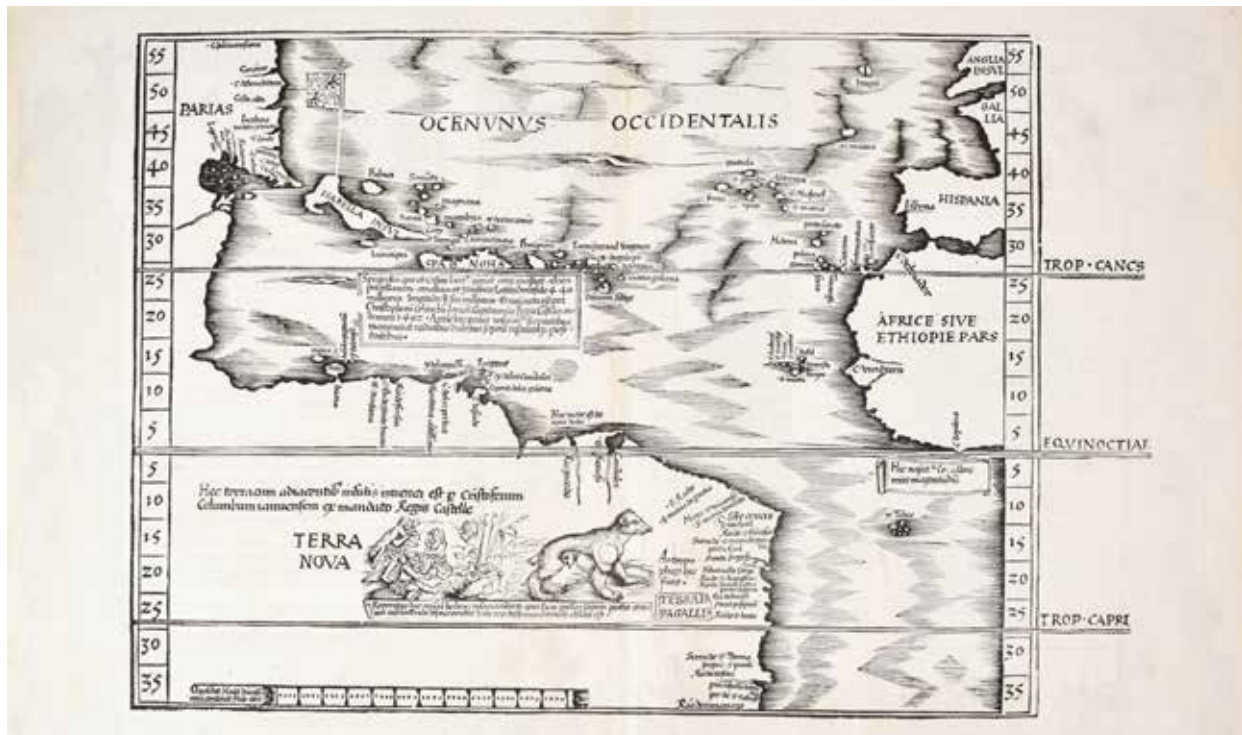
"In 1522 Laurent Fries published an edition of Ptolemy's Geography in which virtually all of the maps, including this one, were reduced versions of Waldseemüller's, 1513. Some of the more notable differences are the Columbus name PARIAS found in North America, misplaced from South America, the addition of a Spanish flag over Cuba, and a scene in South America depicting cannibals and an opossum both of which had been reported by Vespucci. The last map is taken directly from Martin Waldseemüller's great twelve sheet Carta Marina of the world, 1516. Here also the TERRA INCOGNITA has been replaced by TERRA NOVA, and the reference to America's discovery by Columbus is repeated. A large area of text below Hispaniola contains a description of that island's location, its discovery by Columbus, and its products.

The last two editions (1535 and 1541) were published by Michael Servetus who was burned alive for heresy. On the orders of Jean Calvin copies of this book were destroyed. The text on

the reverse of the map in the last two editions, ends with a protest against the use of the name 'America' for the New World." (Burden)

Karrow, 28/29; Burden, #4; Moreland-Bannister, p.246

Martin Waldseemüller - Laurent Fries, *Opus Geographiae*. Strasbourg, J. Grüninger, 1525.
(Karrow, 28/G.1; Shirley (Brit. Lib.), T.PTOL.7b))



30. WEST, RICHARD (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.

£7,500

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 accessory 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

