



West Africa

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An early account of Timbuktu by an American sailor

01

[ADAMS, Robert (= Benjamin ROSE)]. Jongste en echte berigten betrekkelijk Tombuctoo en eenige andere nog onbezochte deelen der binnenlanden van Afrika. Met eene kaart, met aantekeningen, bijvoegsels en bladwijzer, uit het Engels. Door Harman van Lil.

Amsterdam, J.C. Sepp en Zoon, 1818. With a folding engraved map (30.5 x 37.5 cm) of North Africa with the routes of Mungo Park and Robert Adams highlighted in colour. 8vo. Contemporary boards covered with sprinkled paper, spine with printed title label, untrimmed leaving all deckles intact.

€ 1500

First Dutch edition of Adam's *The narrative of Robert Adams, a sailor, who was wrecked on the western coast of Africa, in the year 1810...* (1816). Robert Adams, an American sailor whose real name was Benjamin Rose, sailed in the *Charles* on a trading voyage along the west coast of Africa. Somewhere near Cape Blanc the ship struck ground, and after the crew had struggled ashore they were immediately taken prisoner by some 30 Moors. The prisoners were taken into the interior of Mauritania, and after the party had reached a hilly village, they were assaulted by a company of black Africans. Both the Moors and the captives were imprisoned and subsequently taken to the King in Timbuktu, where they arrived in February 1811. Adams remained in the fabled city for 4 months, until he was sold as a slave to a group of tobacco sellers. Over the next three years, Adams would change hands four more times before eventually being ransomed by the British consul. By way of Cadiz he managed to reach London where he met S. Cock, who published his narrative.

Adams describes Timbuktu and its inhabitants at length. Timbuktu wasn't the thriving metropolis it was made out to be, but a small city with no walls, and houses made of clay and grass. "Rose was the first to describe the city as a dull, squalid place, boasting none of its former splendour ... (Howgego)".

Spine slightly damaged. In very good condition.

VI, 353, [1 blank] pp. *Howgego*, 1800-1850, R24; NCC (4 copies); *Saalmink*, p. 31; cf. *Gay*, *Bibl. de l'Afrique et l'Arabe* 1518 (English and French eds.).





One of the very first scientific publications on fungi in Western Africa

02

AFZELIUS, Adam and Elias FRIES (editor). *Reliquiae Afzelianae, sistentes icones fungorum, quos in Guinea collegit et in aere incisas exudi curavit Adamus Afzelius.* Uppsala, Edquist & soc., 1860. With 12 full-page (sepia-toned) aquatint plates of mushrooms.

Folio (ca. 40 x 25 cm). Modern half brown morocco, marbled paper sides.

€ 2950

Scarce mycological work on fungi in Western Africa. The work describes 30 different species, which are illustrated by 12 beautiful and highly detailed full-page aquatint plates. The specimen were found in Sierra Leone and Guinea. Fungi from this region were only more widely studied in the second half of the 20th century, so the present work was quite early. It is also scarce, as we have only been able to trace one other copy in sales records.

Adam Afzelius (1750-1837) was a Swedish botanist. He was a so called 'Apostle of Linnaeus', a member of a group of students who carried out botanical and zoological research throughout the world under the guidance of Carl Linnaeus (1707-1778). Afzelius started working for the British Sierra Leone company in 1789 and made two expeditions to Western Africa with them, the first in 1793-1793 and the second 1794-1796. He is one of the very first European botanists known to study fungi in Western Africa. Although his notes, drawings and specimens survived the journey, his findings were only published posthumously. First in 1837, as part of a dissertation by physician Carl Mauritz Nyman (1813-1886). Afzelius' work was then published on its own in 1860, which is the present edition.

The text leaves are 3 cm shorter than the plates and are somewhat browned, leaf [3] has been restored in the inner margin, without loss of text, the first plate is stained in the upper and lower margin, without affecting the image. Otherwise in good condition.

[6] pp. plus 12 leaves with plates. *Krok*, p. 7, 21b; *Pritzel* 32; *Stafleu* 34; *Uellner* 5; *Volbracht* 6; cf. *Piepenbring, M., et al, Mapping mycological ignorance - checklists and diversity patterns of fungi known for West Africa, 2020.*





“The first authoritative and detailed account of the West Coast of Africa”

03

BOSMAN, Willem. Voyage de Guinée, contenant une description nouvelle & très-exacte de cette côte où l'on trouve & où l'on trafique l'or, les dents d'elephant, & les esclaves: ...

Utrecht, Antoine Schouten, 1705. With an engraved author's portrait, an engraved frontispiece and 27 folding engraved plates.

Large 12mo (17 x 10 cm). Contemporary marbled boards.

€ 1750

First edition of the French translation of a work on the trade-settlements on the West Coast of Africa, first published in Dutch in 1704 as *Nauwkeurige beschryving van de Guinese goudtand- en slave-kust*. The author, Willem Bosman (b. 1672), was Chief Factor at Fort Elmina for the Dutch West Indian Company. “He stayed on the coast for fourteen years, his *Voyage de Guinée* ... being regarded as the first authoritative and detailed account of the West Coast of Africa. It is a major source for the Dutch slave trade during second half of the seventeenth century, and provides an interesting picture of international rivalry, current trade, and the wretched and depraved existence of the European factors stationed permanently at the coast” (Howgego). It contains detailed information of areas which were hardly described by other travellers, and remained the most important source for over a century. The book is written in the form of letters to a friend, Dr. D. Havard, living in the city of Rotterdam in the Netherlands. The 2 last letters, the nos. XXI and XXII, are written by the author's colleagues and contain about 50 pages. The first is a description of Rio Formosa, or the river of Benin, written by David van Nyendael, and is dated September 1, 1702. The second is a description of the Tooth and Grain Coast, written by Jan Snoek, dated January 2, 1702. The folding plates show forts and some bird species.

With a stamp of the “Volksbücherei Güstrow” on flyleaf. Some occasional spots and one plate heavily browned, but otherwise in good condition, wholly untrimmed. Binding worn along the extremities and spine discoloured.

[16], 520 pp. *Gay, Bibl. de l'Afrique et l'Arabe* 2808; *Howgego, to 1800*, F58; *Tiele* 174, note.





Highly important collection of travel writings on Africa and Asia, in a contemporary binding

04

BRY, Theodor de. [The small voyages in Latin].

Frankfurt, Wolfgang Richter, Matthaeus Becker, 1598-1613. With an engraved title page for each part, 11 maps (folding and double-page), 243 engraved plates (double-page, full-page and in text), and numerous decorated woodcut initials and head- and tailpieces throughout.

Folio. 10 parts in 2 volumes. Contemporary vellum with overlapping fore edge, the manuscript title on the spine, remnants of closing ties.

€ 165 000

The greatest single collection of material on early voyages to the East Indies. The work is considered unique in its extraordinary wealth of cartographical and visual material on Africa and Asia. It includes the first Latin translation of a ground-breaking account of the Middle East, the first Dutch description of the Gold Coast and the Kingdom of Guinea, and the first European work of substantial scope on the Congo. This copiously illustrated work seldom appears on the market. The small voyages, published between 1598-1628, is a collection of travelogues of voyages to various parts of Africa, the Middle East, the East Indies, India, the Spice Islands, northern Europe, and the Antarctic. The collection was very up-to-date, as these voyages were all undertaken in the late 16th and early 17th centuries. Some of the travel accounts were even published here for the first time, specifically the accounts in part 8 (on the East Indies) and part 9 (on the Spice Islands). Interestingly, the publication of the different parts of The small voyages coincides with the start of the Dutch East India Company (VOC, 1602-1800). As such, the travel accounts document the rise of the VOC in the East Indies. Engraver and editor Theodor de Bry (1528-1598) was born in Liège, but was banished after he became a Protestant. He moved to Frankfurt am Main, where he established an engraving and publishing business. He met geographer Richard Hakluyt in 1587 during a visit to England and became interested in his collection of voyages. Hakluyt persuaded De Bry to publish a collection of voyages similar to his own to cover the Americas, which would become The great voyages.

With two different bookplates from the library of Boies Penrose ("Old East India House") mounted to the front pastedown of both volumes. The front joint of both volumes is slightly weakened, without affecting the structural integrity of the binding, the vellum is somewhat stained and scratched, with a tear on the spine of both volumes. The work is slightly browned throughout, with occasional small tears in the margins or torn lower corners, not affecting the text or images. Otherwise in very good condition.

Brunet I, 1334; Church 205, 207, 208, 211, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222; cf. Howgego, to 1800, B7; Slot, The Arabs of the Gulf (Leidschendam, 1993).







Beautiful copy of the most important collection of Dutch voyages of the 17th Century

05

[COMMELIN, Isaac]. Begin ende voortgangh, van de Vereenighde Nederlantsche Geoctroyeerde Oost-Indische Compagnie. Vervattende de voornaemste reysen, by de inwoonderen der selver provincien derwaerts gedaen.

[Amsterdam, Johannes Janssonius], 1646. With 230 engravings including 2 richly engraved frontispieces, the first signed by J. van Meurs, large folding world map, large folding map of the East Indies, maps, views, plans and plates.

Oblong 4to (22 x 25 cm). 2 volumes. Contemporary vellum.

€ 49 500

The most important collection of voyages to the North, around the world and to the East Indies made by the Dutch between 1595 and 1640, here bound in two volumes. It is one of the most valuable collections of voyages ever made in any language. All these journals are either reprinted with slight variations from the original editions or from autograph manuscripts placed at the disposal of the editor, or from personal narratives. The compiler is the learned Isaac Commelin (1598-1676), bookbinder and well-known citizen of Amsterdam. The vast mass of plates and maps was either excellently copied from the original editions or from the autograph maps of the navigators.

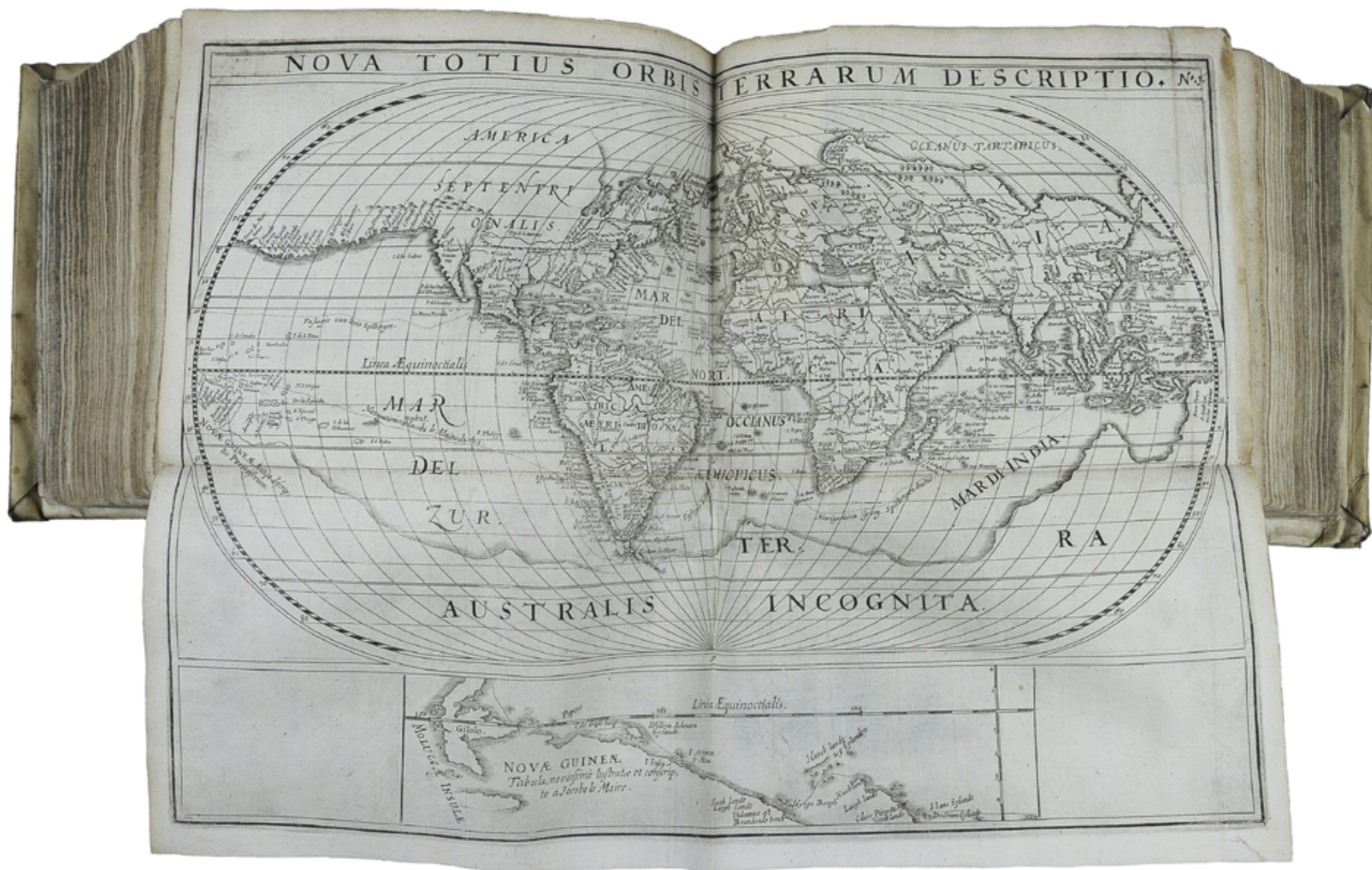
The collection contains 21 voyages, 12 of them published here for the first time, namely: the voyages to the East Indies by Pieter Both, Jac. van Neck, Steven vander Hagen, Wolphert Hermansz, Van Warwijck & De Weert, Corn. Matelief, Paul van Caerden, Wybrant Schram, H. Hagenauer and the voyages to the East Indies, China and the Philippines by P. Verhoeven. It is one of the most important sources for the history of the Dutch VOC. In the preliminaries the founding-charter of the Dutch VOC, from 1602, as well as the charter from 1622 and other important data in the formation of the VOC are given

Folding plate 16 cut short, and a small hole in page 7 of part 8 with loss of a few letters; each spine has a minor hole. Very good copy of a rare and important work from the Webster collection.

Alt-Japan-Kat. 370; *Landwehr & v.d. Krogt*, VOC 250; *Mendelssohn I*, pp. 373-374; *Tiele*, Bibl. 82; *Tiele*, *Mém.*, p. 13; cf. *Sabin* 14959.



(Detail)





06

First edition of an important historical work on Macaronesia, especially the Azores

CORDEIRO, Antonio. Historia insulana das ilhas a Portugal sugeytas no oceano occidental.

Lisboa occidental, Na officina de Antonio Pedrozo Galram, 1717. With a woodcut printer's device on the title-page, woodcut decorated initials, and woodcut head- and tailpieces.

Small folio (ca. 28 x 21 cm). Gold-tooled brown calf from the first half of the 19th century, with the title and year of publication lettered in gold on the spine, red (pseudo-) marbled paper sides, yellow end papers.

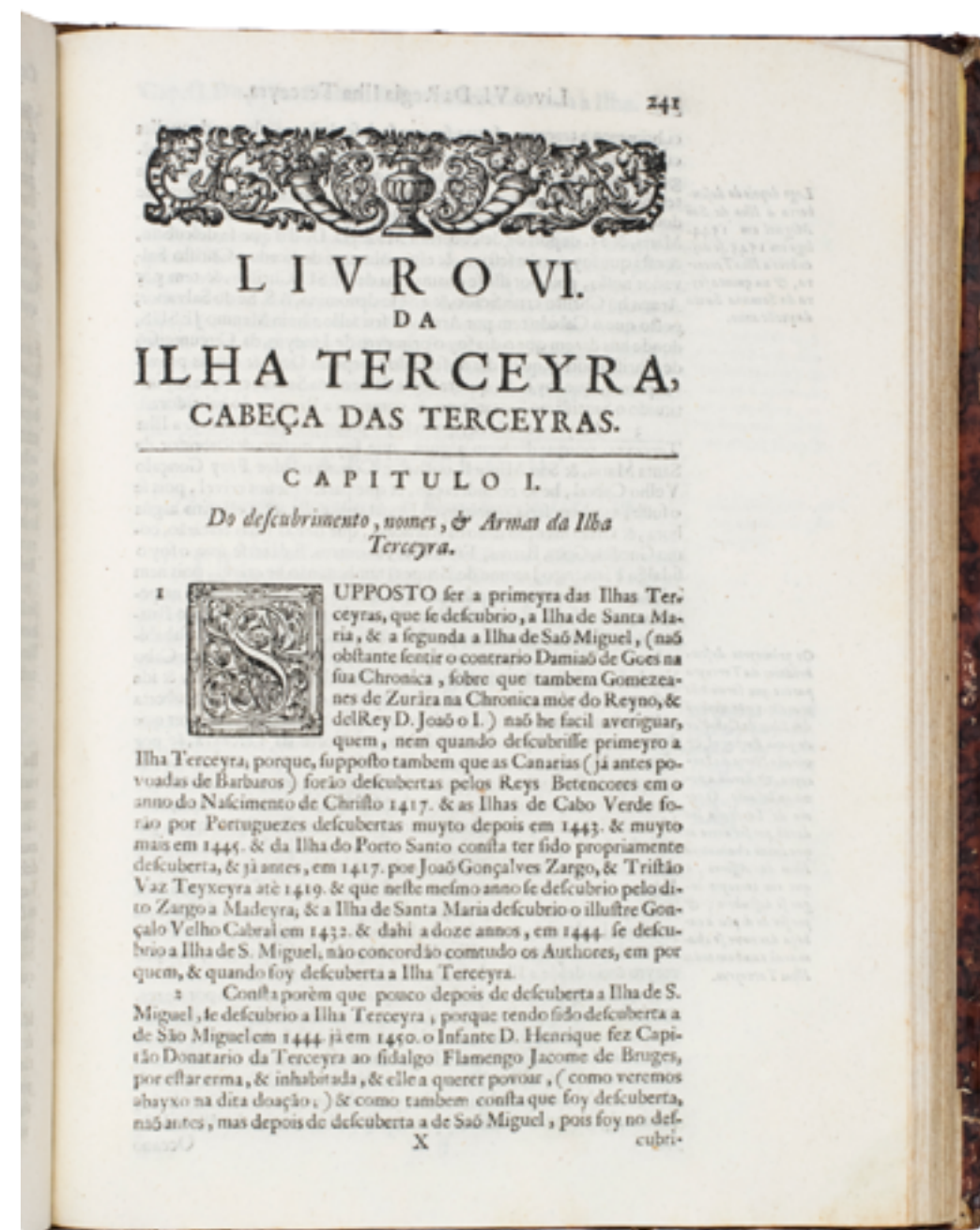
€ 7500

First edition of a history of the collection of four archipelagos in the North Atlantic, off the coasts of Africa and Europe, called Macaronesia, and the Azores in particular, written by a native of Terceira. The work describes each island separately, focussing on its history, discovery, natural resources and inhabitants. It also gives important information on prominent Azorean families, including the author's own. These parts are preceded by shorter parts about the history of Portugal, the Canaries, Cape Verde and Madeira, with references to Brazil and the Americas. This work rarely appears on the market.

Antonio Cordeiro (1641-1722) was a Jesuit priest, born on Terceira. He based his work on one of the most important pre 17th-century sources on Macaronesia, *Saudades da terra*, by historian Gaspar Frutoso (ca. 1522-1591). Until its publication, the manuscript was kept in the library of the Jesuit College of Ponta Delgada (on the island São Miguel in the Azores), where Cordeiro probably found it. Cordeiro's work closely follows the structure of the *Saudades*. Furthermore, he used it as a main source for the 16th-century history of the region, including the description of the sugarcane industry in Madeira. After sugarcane was introduced there in the 1430s, Madeira soon became the most important location for the production of sugar for the Portuguese, producing 20000 arrobas (a unit of measure similar to 10-15 kg's) of the finest grade sugar per year. Unfortunately, due to diseases in the sugarcane crops, the industry started to decline in the second half of the 16th century. Initially neighbouring islands took over, before the production of sugar was eventually moved to Brazil.

With a manuscript number on the front pastedown ("6770"), a round sticker underneath ("66"), and remnants of a paper label. The edges and corners of the boards are somewhat scuffed and creased. The binding is somewhat scratched, with some loss of material on the back board. The first few leaves are slightly browned. Otherwise in very good condition.

[1], [1 blank], [14], 528 pp. *De Backer/Sommervogel II*, 1436; *Innocencio I*, pp. 114; *Leclerc* 632; *Porbase* 765570 (10 copies); *Sabin* 16759; *Schäffer, Portuguese exploration to the West*, p. 14; not in *USTC*.





Description of African tribes on the Gold Coast, with a view of Elmina (Ghana)

07

CRUICKSHANK, Brodie. Achttien jaren aan de Goudkust. Uit het Engelsch vertaald en met ene inleiding vermeerderd door D.P.H.J. Weijtingh.

Amsterdam, Weijtingh & Van der Haart, 1855. With a large folding lithographed view of Fort Coenraadsburg at Elmina.

8vo. 2 parts in 1 volume. Contemporary half red morocco, marbled sides, title-label.

€ 1250

First edition of the enlarged Dutch translation of Brodie Cruickshank's *Eighteen years on the Gold Coast of Africa, including an account of the native tribes and their intercourse with Europeans* (London, 1853). This account of the missionary and trader Brodie Cruickshank's 18-year stay on the Gold Coast of Africa describes and discusses the music, religion, dance, social customs and judicial system of the native people of this African region. D.P.H.J. Weijtingh not only made the Dutch translation, but also enlarged the work with an introduction in which he elaborates on the history of the Dutch possessions on the Gold Coast. The folding lithographed view of the Dutch Fort Coenraadsburg at Elmina (Ghana) was newly made for the present Dutch edition by W. Bartels: the first English edition had no illustrations. Fort Coenraadsburg was the second Dutch fort at Elmina: its construction began in 1637, immediately after the Dutch expelled the Portuguese.

Folding plate slightly creased and frayed.

XV, 251, [1 blank]; XIV, 208 pp. *Cat. NHSM* p.205; cf. *Gay* 2865 (*English ed.*); *Kainbacher I*, p.37 (*German ed.*); not in *Tiele*.





Unique hand-coloured copy of Dapper's famous description of Africa

08

DAPPER, Olfert. Naukeurige beschrijvinge der Afrikaensche gewesten Amsterdam, Jacob van Meurs, 1676. With all illustrations hand-coloured by a contemporary hand: a richly engraved allegorical frontispiece representing Africa, the title page printed in red & black, a large folding engraved map of Africa (44.5 x 56 cm), 14 double-page engraved maps of parts of Africa and the adjacent islands, 27 double-page and 1 larger folding engraved plates and views, and 55 half-page engraved views, plans, illustrations of costumes, animals, plants, etc. in the text. Folio (33 x 22 cm). 3 works in 1 volume. Contemporary vellum at a later date with elaborate blind-tooled decorations. With 2 decorated brass clasps, signed B-I.

€ 45 000

First impression of the second revised Dutch edition of Dapper's famous description of Africa. The Amsterdam author Olfert Dapper (1636-1689) was celebrated by his contemporaries for his descriptions of far away lands. He started his writing career with a description of Amsterdam, the city where he lived all his life. His description of the entire continent of Africa and its islands was first published in 1668, which was still early in his career. It is now accepted as his best work and was translated into German and English in 1670, and into French in 1686. The present second edition appeared in 1676 and was much enlarged.

Dapper's attention was mainly drawn to the Islamic North of Africa, with extensive and thorough descriptions of the area between Morocco and Egypt (with a magnificent illustration of pyramids) and the Ethiopian Empire (Abyssinia). Its maps of the whole of Africa, Egypt and Ethiopia include the Arabian peninsula as far as the Persian Gulf and provide a detailed display of the Red Sea. A highlight is the impressive double-page plate with a view of a Hajj pilgrim caravan from Cairo to Mecca.

Of special interest are the book's abundant, exact and finely executed illustrations. Even more so because in the present copy they are coloured by a contemporary hand, which is extremely rare and perhaps unique for this work. The illustrations include engraved maps of the states, provinces, and towns, engraved plates and a large number of engravings in the text representing the residents, the lesser known plants and animals.

Dapper's interdisciplinary approach was innovative. He compiled his description of Africa from various sources, including unpublished Dutch reports and eye-witness accounts, most of them now lost or scarce, which makes this early work on Africa of enduring value for the history of the continent.

Faded manuscript title on spine. Covers and spine slightly rubbed, clasps reattached, new ties. Otherwise in very good condition.

[6], 428, 349, [16]; [1], 121, [4] pp. Cox 1, 361; Gay, *L'Afrique*, 219; Mendelssohn I, p. 413-4; Tiele 298.







Imaginary voyage around the world, nicely bound copy from the Huth Library

09

DRALSÉ DE GRANDPIERRE. Relation de divers voyages faits dans l'Afrique, dans l'Amérique, & aux Indes Occidentales. La description du Royaume de Juda, & quelques particularitez touchant la vie du roy reignant. La relation d'une isle nouvellement habitée dans le détroit de Malaca en Asie, & l'histoire de deux princes de Golconde. Paris, Claude Jombert, 1718. With some woodcut head- and tailpieces. 12mo. Contemporary gold-tooled polished calf, spine richly decorated with floral ornaments in compartments and with dark brown morocco labels lettered in gold, triple filets on boards, gold-tooled turn-ins, gilt edges.

€ 9500

First edition of Dralsé de Grandpierre's imaginary voyages to Brazil, Argentina, Mexico, the Western African lands of Guinea, Ouidah (Benin), Martinique, Indonesia and Ile de la Pierre Blanche. The first part of the account presents a description of the voyage to Buenos Aires and Argentina. The second part is dedicated to his imprisonment by the English, during which he came to visit certain parts of Africa. After his liberation, he travelled back to Martinique. When the author arrived in Martinique he joined a group of buccaneers that brought him back to France.

In the third part he describes his journey back to Africa, where he visited the Kingdom of Ouidah or Benin. After that, he returned to Mexico, a city that he describes as rich, lively and almost European. The fourth part is devoted to a newly inhabited island in the strait of Malacca and to Ile de la Pierre-Blanche. Dralsé de Grandpierre devotes large parts of his account to the religion, customs and trades of the inhabitants and describes in detail the cities and countries visited. Later editions appeared in 1726 and 1728 and a German translation in 1746.

From the renowned library of the English banker and bibliophile Henry Huth (1815-1878), with its bookplate on the front pastedown and a folding library description tipped in on the first free endpaper. In very good condition in a nice binding.

[12], 352 pp. Alden & Landis 718/48; Cioranescu 25362; Duviols, *L'Amérique Espagnole vue et rêvée*, p. 444; Gay, *Bibl. de l'Afrique et de l'Arabie* 222; Gove, p. 222; Huth Library, p. 446 (this copy); Huth sale cat. 2464; Sabin 20885 & 28273 (under *Grand-Pierre*).



Detailed account of a commercial expedition to Senegal and Sierra Leone, attractive copy with 18 engraved plates and 16 maps

10

DURAND, Jean-Baptiste-Léonard. Voyage au Sénégal, ou mémoires historiques, philosophiques et politiques sur les découvertes, les établissemens et le commerce des Européens dans les mers de l'Océan Atlantique, depuis le Cap-Blanc jusqu'à la rivière de Serre-Lionne inclusivement; suivis de la relation d'un voyage par terre de l'île Saint-Louis à Galam, et du texte arabe de trois traités de commerce faits par l'auteur avec les princes de pays.

Paris, Henri Agasse, 1802. Atlas with an engraved portrait of Léonard Durand by Pierre Viel after J. Roland, 16 double-page engraved maps (mostly folding) and 27 engraved plates depicting scenes of daily life, costumes, animals and plants, designed and engraved by many different artists, including Prevost, Leroy, Giraud, Barraband, Plée, Jourdan and Duval.

4to. 2 volumes (1 text and 1 atlas). Modern dark green half morocco, gold-tooled spine, upper edges gilt.

€ 6500

Attractive copy of the first edition, in the original French, of an account of the 15-month commercial expedition to Senegal and Sierra-Leone, initiated by the French African Company ("La Compagnie de la Gomme") and led by Jean-Baptiste-Léonard Durand (1742-1812). Durand set sail on March 13, 1785, arriving one month later at the isle Saint-Louis from which he continued his voyage over land. Durand gives a detailed description of the native inhabitants and their customs, the geography, flora and fauna, also giving valuable information on European trade and commerce in the area, the relationship between the Europeans and African tribes, and of the things he accomplished and agreed upon with the local authorities. The illustrations in the atlas volume includes three copies of commercial treaties drawn up in French and Arabic; many very detailed maps of the coast of Senegal and of the settlements along the river Senegal; and illustrations with scenes of daily life and domestic vegetation and animals. Durand dedicated his work to all the merchants who undertook or would undertake the same kinds of commercial expeditions as he did, expressing compassion and admiration for their perseverance. The present first edition was published simultaneously with an 8vo-edition. In 1806 an English translation appeared.

With only a few occasional spots and stains. Overall in very good condition, wholly untrimmed, with all deckles intact, leaving generous margins.

[4], XXXII, 420; VIII, [4], 68 [1 blank] pp. *Chadenat* 4746; *Hogg* 175a; cf. *Gay* 2892 (8vo edition); *Kainbacher*, p. 110; *Nissen ZBI* 1214.



(Detail)

Testing chronometers by Harrison's leading French rival

11

FLEURIEU, Charles Pierre Claret, Count d'Eveux de. Voyage fait par ordre du Roi en 1768 et 1769, à différentes parties du monde, pour éprouver en mer les horloges marines inventées par M. Ferdinand Berthoud. Première[-seconde] partie, ... Paris, Imprimerie Royale, 1773. Each title-page with a different ornamental vignette. With many tables in text, 5 numbered folding engraved plates in volume 1; 1 folding engraved plate with geometrical figures illustrating the determination of latitude[!], and 5 folding letterpress tables (I-IV & II bis) in volume 2. Large 4to (27×20.5 cm). 2 volumes. Contemporary gold-tooled mottled calf, each volume with 2 green morocco spine labels, gold-tooled board edges, marbled endpapers.

€ 9500

First edition of an account by Charles Pierre Claret, Count Fleurieu (1738-1810), of the first voyage made to test the chronometers invented by his mentor, Ferdinand Berthoud (1727-1807), designated number 6 and number 8. They were developed to keep accurate time at sea in order to solve the problem of the determination of longitude, to make it possible for ships to easily determine their position. Berthoud closely followed the work of Harrison in England, who had already proven the efficacy of his chronometer no. 4 in 1761, but refused to allow Berthoud and others to examine it in 1763 because the British government had not paid him the promised £20,000 reward (he received the last part only in 1772). Count Fleurieu was a famous French statesman and scientist. As a scientist he was interested in the theoretical study of nautical sciences. Already as a young man he turned out to be a considerable talent, and gained admission to the Academy of Lyon. Guided by Berthoud, Fleurieu constructed several useful nautical instruments. During the voyages described in the present work, he tested Berthoud's chronometers as well as his own instruments on board the ship *Isis*, travelling to Cadiz, the Canaries, the Antilles, Santo Domingo, the Atlantic Ocean, Madera, and several other places. The results showed their success even beyond his own expectations. The present work is complete with the appendix dans lequel sont refermées diverses instructions sur la manière d'employer les horloges marines à la détermination des longitudes ... Fleurieu also included some maps he had drawn himself during the voyage, determining position with the help of his own instruments and Berthoud's chronometer.

With an owner's inscription by an officer of the French Marine (I. J. St Bruq?) on both title-pages, the name struck through in the first volume. In very good condition, with only some minor, mostly marginal water stains at the beginning of volume 2. Folios e2 and e3 misbound at the end between 4I1 and 4I2.

[2], LXXIX, [1 blank], 803, [1 blank]; [2], 622, XL, [2 blank] pp. *Bibl. horlogère de Monsieur R.P.* 196; *Chadenat* 2617; *Gould, The marine chronometer* (1960), p. 96 note; *Tardy*, p. 99.





The state of all missionary activity around the world ca. 1820

12

[GAUSSEN, Francois Samuel Robert Louis?]. Exposé de l'état actuel des missions évangéliques chez les peuples infidèles, tel qu'on le connoissoit au commencement de l'année 1820.

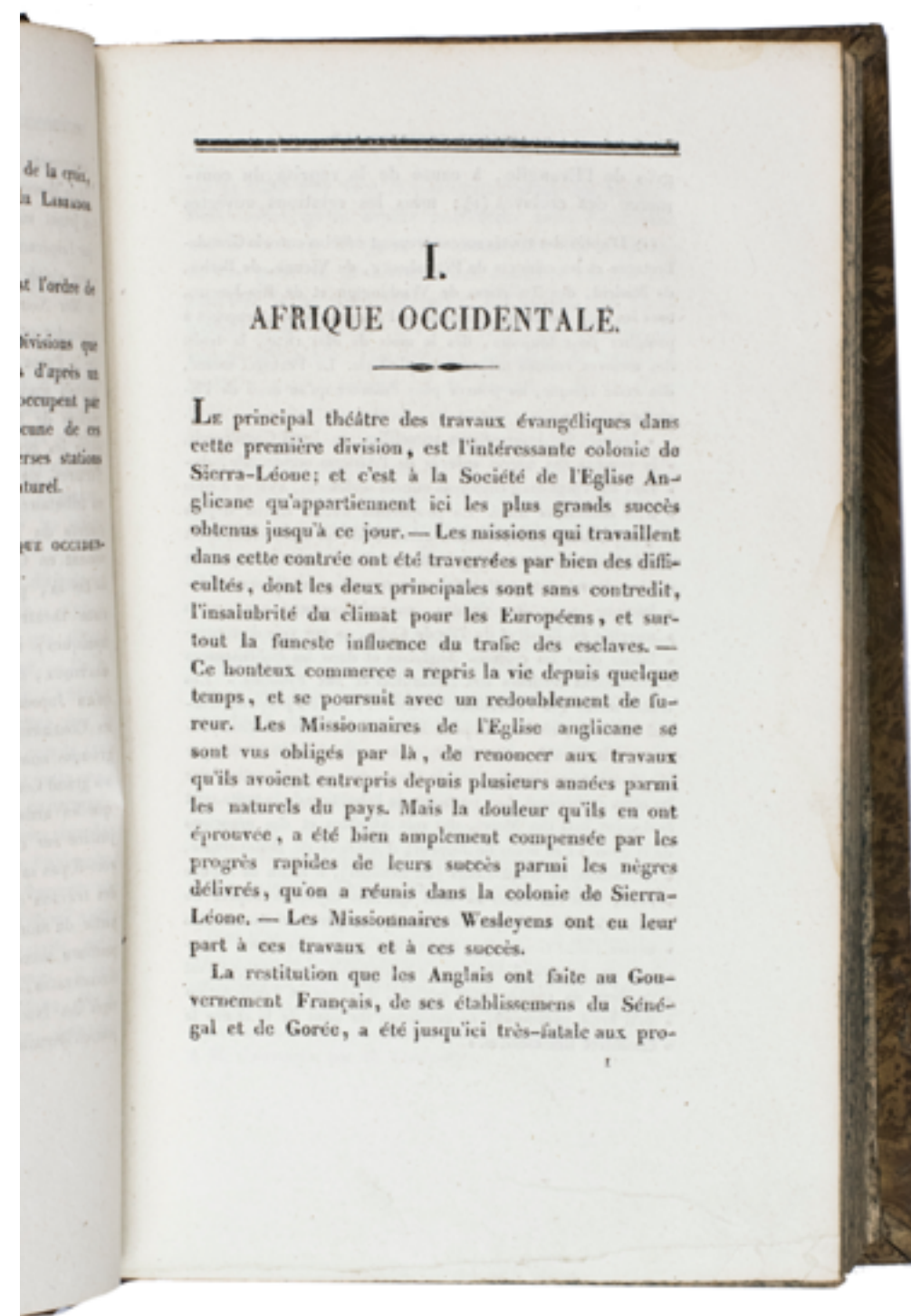
Genève, [back of the title page: printing office of Guillaume Fick], 1821. With a folding leaf (54 x 34.5 cm) containing a small coloured map of the world, engraved by Bovet, surrounded by letterpress tables of the principle mission stations around the world. 8vo. 2 parts in 1 volume. Contemporary half brown sheepskin, decorated paper sides, gold-tooled spine, marbled edges.

€ 2950

First and only edition of an overview of all active missions around the world in 1820. It was possibly composed under the direction of Francois Gaussen (1790-1863), an ardent supporter of Reformed theology in Switzerland, who founded a society for the promotion of missionary activities. The first part of the work functions as an extensive preface, detailing the existence and nature of the different Christian missionary societies that organise missions all around the world. The second and also main part of the work starts with a short explanation of the method used to analyse and describe the numerous missions and their posts in Africa, the Arabian peninsula, the eastern Mediterranean, Turkey, Asia (with an extensive part on the missions in India, and including the Asian islands, Ceylon, Sri Lanka and Indonesia), Australia & New Zealand, French Polynesia and the Hawaiian Islands, the Americas and Greenland. Each mission station has its own short description which mentions for example the number of members of the local church and the names of the most prominent missionaries at that station. The map is coloured according to the (main) form of Christianity practiced in the different parts of the world. The letterpress tables surrounding the map list the most important mission stations per region.

The binding shows some slight signs of wear along the spine and the edges and corners of the boards, some slight water staining in the fore edge and top margins, very slightly foxed throughout. Otherwise in good condition.

XII, LXXXII, IV, 408, [4] pp. *Ferguson* 814; *Gabler & Sallmann, Der Pietismus im neunzehnten und zwanzigsten Jahrhundert* (2000), p. 48; not in *Forbes*; *Kroepelien*; *O'Reilly & Reitman*; *Sabin*; *South African Bibliography*; *WorldCat* 717638988, 34774942 (18 copies).





West Africa in the age of discovery: Geraldinus' voyage to Senegal and Santo Domingo

13

GERALDINUS, Alexander. *Itinerarium ad regiones sub aequinoctiali plaga constitutas. Opus antiquitates, ritus, mores, & religiones populoru[m], Aethiopie[a], Africae, Atlantici Oceani, Indicarumque regionum complectens: nunc primo edidit.* Rome, Guglielmo Facciotti, 1631. With an engraved title page and engraved illustration on the letterpress title page.

8vo. Contemporary limp sheepskin parchment, with title in ink on spine.

€ 5750

First and only edition of one of the first works on the discovery of the West Indies, written in 1524 but previously unpublished and now edited by the author's nephew Onofrio Geraldinus. The author, Alexander Geraldinus or Alessandro Geraldini (1455-1525), was the first Bishop of Santo Domingo and an intimate friend of Christopher Columbus. This work gives a detailed narrative of his voyage along the coast of Africa to Senegal and then to Santo Domingo. Some of the digressions appear to be fabrications, including the discovery of Roman inscriptions and antiquities in Ethiopia.

A few copies are known to include 12 additional preliminary leaves, but these are not included in our copy or the copies described in Sabin and JCB, even though it does include the corresponding catchword.

With a small drawing of a face on the first flyleaf and some leaves browned. Very good copy.

[16], 284, [36] pp. Alden & Landis 631/43; BLC STC Italian (17th cent.), p. 386; JCB II, pp. 236-237; Leclerc 235; Medina, *Bibliotheca Hispano-Americana* II, 890; Sabin 27116; Stevens, *Rare Americana* 340.





Unique photographs of the medical services in the British Gold Coast Colony (Ghana)

14

[GHANA - PHOTOGRAPHS]. [Photo album of the British Gold Coast Colony in the early 1910s, with an emphasis on the medical services].

[Ghana, early 1910s]. With 96 silver gelatin photographs (7 x 9.5 cm), mounted in an album and captioned in English below.

24.5 x 15.5 cm. Contemporary blue cloth photo album.

€ 3850

Photograph album, by an unknown photographer, of the British Gold Coast Colony (modern Ghana) with a particular emphasis on the Colonial Medical Service, suggesting that the photographer was attached to the service. Although the photographs have captions, they name no time or any specific individual.

The largest part of the album contains photographs of Sekondi and shows the town's hospital, the medical officer of health's office and bungalow, a medical officer's bungalow and several town and street views. A set of 8 photographs shows preparations for waterworks near Sekondi, including a "site of the proposed dam", which would date the photographs somewhere in the early 1910s, a group portrait of the medical officer, engineers and a foreman and local residents. There are also views of Chama, Axim, Half Assini, the railway station at Tarkwa, Somanya, Kade and Anum and the old Dutch fortresses at Accra, Cape Coast and Sekondi. Daily life is visible in multiple photographs and includes butchers and refuse incinerators in Sekondi, a mail carrier on the road to Chawa, fish ovens and fishermen in Chama, a group of children washing in Sekondi, a market at Dodowa and a funeral procession in Somanya. Binding somewhat worn at the edges. In good condition. A unique collection of photographs of Ghana with a particular emphasis on the medical services.

24 ll. Cf. Greenwood, ed., *Beyond the state* (2015).





Goos' West-Indische paskaert in its very rare first state: a monumental nautical chart of the Atlantic Ocean in Mercator projection on vellum, used by the Dutch West Indian Company (WIC)

15

GOOS, Pieter. West-Indische Paskaert waer in de graden der breedde over wederzijden van de middellijn wassende so vergrooten dat die geproportioneert zijn tegen hunne nevenstaende graden de lengde. Vertonende behalve[n] Europaes zuydelijcste alle de zee-kusten van Africa en America begrepen in 't Octroy bij de H.M.H. Staten Generael der vereenichde Nederl. verleent aende Generale West Indische Compagnie. Mitsgaders die van Peru en Chili inde groote Zuyd-Zee.
Amsterdam, Pieter Goos, [ca. 1660]. Printed on vellum (ca. 80 x 98 cm) from one large copperplate engraving, partly coloured by a contemporary hand.

€ 185 000

The West-Indische Paskaert engraved by Pieter Goos, in its rare first state, a nautical chart prepared for the Dutch West India Company (WIC) as an aid to crossing the Atlantic Ocean to the trading regions of the Americas and visiting trading posts in Africa. The great cartographer Willem Jansz. Blaeu (1571-1638) published the first West-Indische Paskaert around 1630 using manuscript charts and other documents of the Atlantic and its coasts, including information provided by the Dutch WIC navigators who sailed these routes. Being one of the first practical uses of the Mercator projection, Blaeu's small-scale nautical chart was the first useful chart for crossing the Atlantic Ocean, making it easier to plot a straight line course for long distances on one map. Around 1660 Pieter Goos engraved four large navigation charts on new copperplates, including the plate for his present West-Indische Paskaert. The present copy shows the plate in its first state, the only copperplate that Goos actually engraved himself.

Pieter Goos (ca. 1616-1675) was a Dutch cartographer, engraver and printer and publisher of maps and atlases, whose father Abraham Goos (ca. 1590-1643) published many globes and maps together with Jodocus Hondius and Johannes Janssonius. He was especially known for his sea charts and his Zee-atlas ofte water-wereld (first edition 1666), one of the best maritime atlases of its time. Goos' West-Indische Paskaert in its present first state is of the utmost rarity: 8 other copies are known and only 4 on vellum.

The map has been professionally restored, with the tears along the edges repaired and the brittle parts reinforced with Japanese paper, and the map mounted on museum-quality preservation corrugated board which in turn is mounted on museum-quality honeycomb board. Somewhat faded, with a water stain in the left part, some smaller stains, the foot a little frayed (hardly affecting the map) and a little dust-soiled, but overall in good condition. a very rare state, the first state of the Goos's copperplate nautical chart of the Atlantic in its rare first state and printed on vellum.

Burden II, 442 (misdated ca. 1674); Schilder & Kok, Goos 4.1 (8 copies, incl. 2 on paper, 1 missing, 1 incomplete); cf Schilder, Monumenta, 63 (other states), 63.4 (the 1675 Blaeu-Goos state); for the use of nautical charts: Koeman, "17e eeuwse Hollandse bijdragen in de kartering van de Amerikaanse kusten", in: Caert thresoor 1 (1982), pp. 50-51; Schilder & Van Egmond, "Maritime cartography in the Low Countries during the Renaissance", in: The history of cartography, volume 3: cartography in the European Renaissance (2007), pp. 1425-1426.



(Detail)





Navigating the coast of West Africa

16

KERHALLET, Charles-Marie Philippe de. Description nautique de la côte occidentale d'Afrique depuis le Cap Roxo jusqu'aux Îles de Los, comprenant l'archipel des Bissagos. Paris, Paul Dupont, 1849.

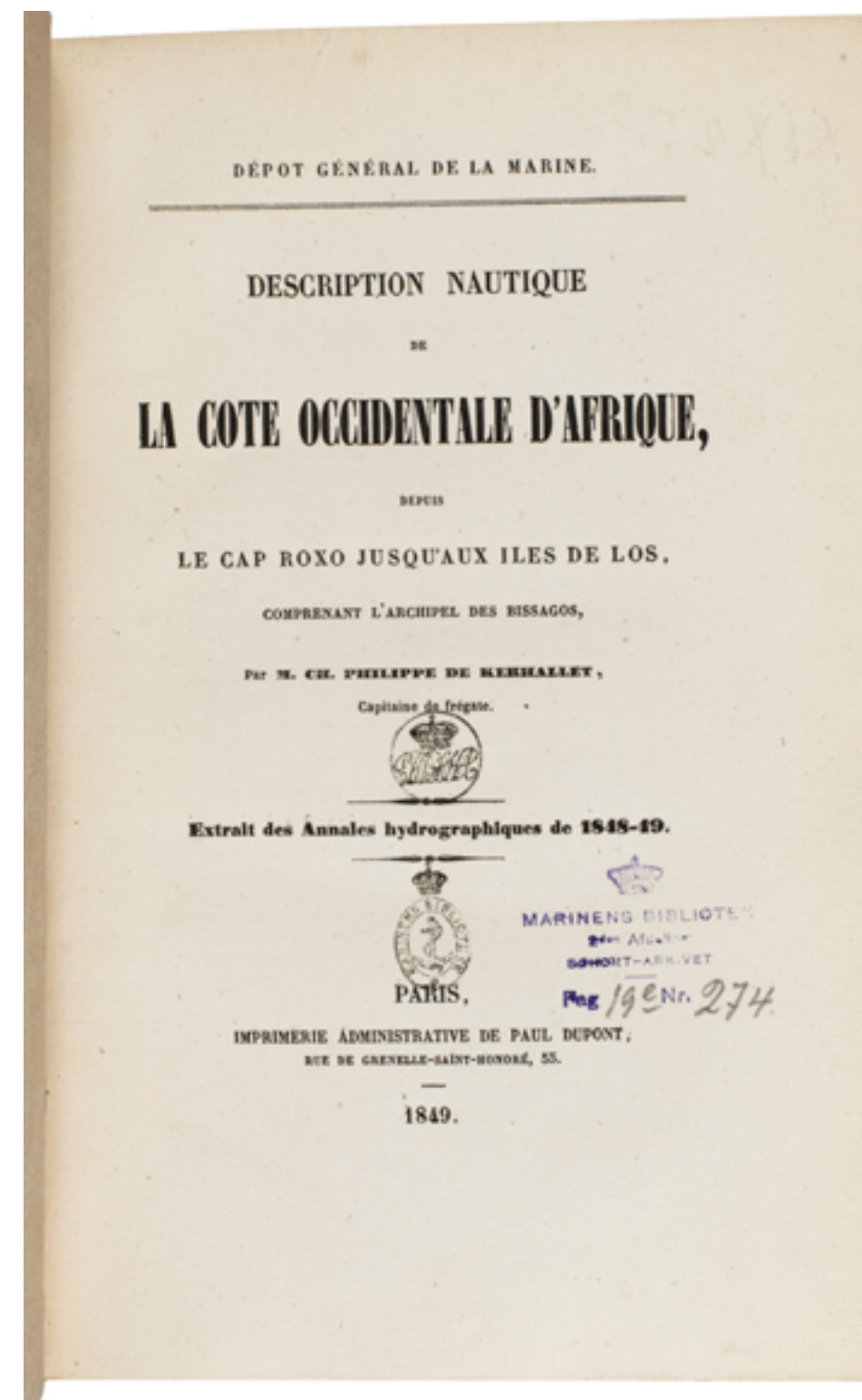
8vo. Later half black cloth, with the title and year of publication lettered in gold on the front, the logo of the Royal Danish Navy library gold-tooled on the front, black and pink marbled paper sides.

€ 1500

Rare first edition of a navigational pilot to the West African coast from Kabrousse on the border of Senegal and Guinea-Bissau to the Îles de Los off Conakry in Guinea. It was written by the French captain and navigator Charles-Marie Philippe de Kerhallet (1809-1863) for the first issue of the *Annales Hydrographiques* (1848-1849), a yearly publication on hydrography and navigation, but has here been separately published. It was intended to supply navigators with the most up-to-date information on the West African coast to help them safely navigate this area. A second edition was published in 1858. Kerhallet published a small number of other works on the same subject, including his important *Manuel de la Navigation a la Cote occidentale d'Afrique* (1853), and various works on navigating the coasts of Mexico and Panama. He is also known for his contributions to the understanding of oceanic gyres.

Bound with the original pink printed wrappers, with the stamps of the Royal Danish Navy Library to the front wrapper and title-page, a shelf mark label mounted on the front pastedown. The edges and corners of the boards are slightly scuffed. The work is printed on heavy paper. Overall a clean copy in very good condition.

102 pp. *WorldCat* 457878835 (2 copies); cf. Bessero et al., "150 years of French *Annales Hydrographiques*" ", in: *International hydrographic review*, LXVII (1), March 1990, pp. 148-170.





Rare publication by the Royal Dutch Meteorological Institute containing 24 charts of the currents in the Gulf of Guinea and around the equator

17

KONINKLIJK NEDERLANDSCH METEOROLOGISCH INSTITUUT. [KLUIT, M.E.B.J. and P.F. van HEERDT]. De Guinea en Equatoriaal stroomen voor iedere maand afzonderlijk bewerkt volgens de gegevens van 2900 journalen, gehouden aan boord van Nederlandsche schepen.

Utrecht, printed by stoom-, boek- en steendrukkerij "De Industrie", J. van Druten for the KNMI, 1895. With 24 double-page charts of the currents in the Gulf of Guinea off the West-African coast, 2 charts for each month, printed in blue, black and red. With a small logo of the KNMI on the title label and title-page (a crown atop of the initials NMI which are placed within two anchors).

Folio (58 x 36,5 cm). Half buckram and marbled paper over boards. Part of the original publisher's wrapper used as a large title label (57 x 35 cm) on the front board.

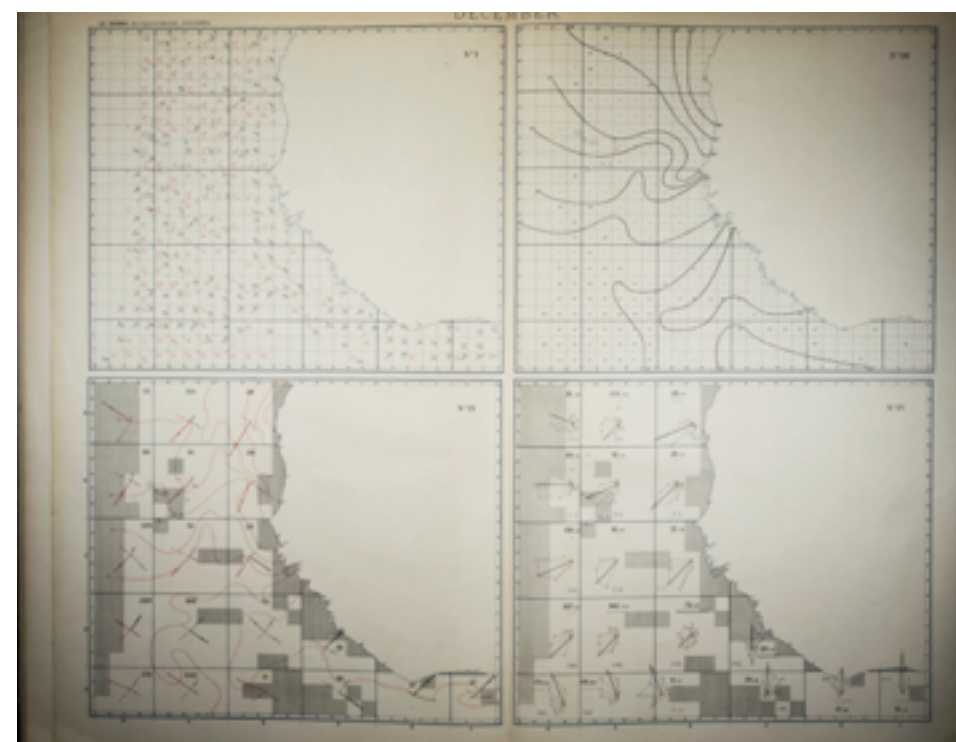
€ 1950

First and only edition of this collection of 24 charts of the monthly currents in the Gulf of Guinea and around the equator, off the coast of West-Africa. There are 2 charts per month. The first of the two contains observations of the currents for every square degree, with a distinction between the Guinea-current (which principal direction is east, printed in black) and the Equatorial-current (which principal direction is west, printed in red), and tables containing relevant information on, for example, the wind and temperature of the seawater. The second chart actually contains four smaller charts that are more detailed and show the currents under the influence of wind and other variables. The 24 charts are prefaced by a short introduction by P.F. Heerdt and a three page detailed explanation of the charts and their functions. All text is printed in Dutch and in French, any text in the charts themselves are only in Dutch.

The Royal Dutch Meteorological Institute was founded Utrecht in 1854 by meteorologist Christophorus H.D. Buys Ballot (1817-1890). The institute moved in 1897 to De Bilt, just outside of the city of Utrecht, where it is still located today. Since 1849, a total of 234 works on weather, currents, and general meteorological and climate subjects have been published by the founder of the KNMI until 1854 and from then on by the institute itself, the present work is number 78 in that series. Pierre François van Heerdt (1841-1899) was a Dutch naval officer and director of the department of "maritime transport" (Zeevaart), now the department of oceanography and maritime meteorology, at the Royal Dutch Meteorological Institute (KNMI) from 1877 until his death.

Front board scuffed with light water damage and containing the stamps of the Marinens Bibliotek as well as Det Kongelige Danske Søkort-Arkiv. "Guinea" on the frontboard underlined in red. Marinens Bibliotek stamp repeated on front flyleaf. Split along the spine in two places, slightly affecting the binding. Light browning along the edges of the margins throughout. Otherwise in good condition.

[1], [1 blank], [1], [1 blank], [3], [1 blank] pp. and 24 double page charts. *WorldCat* (8 copies). cf. *NNBW* 9, pp. 348-349.





Opening the East for trade for the Dutch and the English

18

LINSCHOTEN, Jan Huygen van. *Itinerario, voyage ofte schipvaert, ... naer Oost ofte Portugaels Indien ...*

Amsterdam, Cornelis Claesz., [1595-] 1596. With 6 folding maps, 36 folding or double-page plates, a full-page author's portrait, and a large illustration on each divisional title page, all engraved.

With:

(2) **IDEM.** *Reys-gheschrift van de navigatien der Portugaloyzers in Orienten, inhoudende de zeevaart, soo van Portugael naar Oost-Indien, als van Oost-Indien weder naer Portugael ...*

Including: **IDEM.** *Een seker extract ende sommier van alle de renten, domeynen, tollen, ...*
Amsterdam, Cornelis Claesz., 1596 [= 1595].

(3) **IDEM.** *Beschijvinghe van de gantsche custe van Guinea, Manicongo, Angola, Monomotapa, ende teghen over de Cabo de S. Augustijn in Brasilien ...*

Amsterdam, Cornelis Claesz., 1596.

Small folio (ca. 31 x 21 cm). 4 parts in 1 volume. Contemporary blind-tooled vellum over modern boards (?), sewn on 5 supports laced through the joints, with the manuscript author, title, and year of publication on the spine, red and blue sprinkled edges.

€ 95 000

First edition in the original Dutch of one of the most important travel books ever produced. Also known as "The key to the East", it was the first printed work to include precise sailing instructions for the East Indies. This opened the way for both the Dutch East India Company (VOC) and the British East India Company (EIC), ending the Portuguese monopoly on the East Indian trade. "... this important work contains all the knowledge and learning related to the East and West Indies and navigation to those parts that was available at the end of the sixteenth century. It was held in such high esteem that for nearly a century a copy was given to each ship sailing to India as a guide to the sailing directions. The fact that most copies were in continual use is no doubt the reason that fine copies, especially with all correct plates and maps, are so very rare" (Hill).

With the bookseller's label of R. W. P. de Vries in Amsterdam, and the rare "Waerschouwinge voor de boekbinders" loosely inserted in the back. The work has been recased with new endpapers and supports, small restorations on the head and foot of the spine. The work is slightly browned throughout, part 3 (ads 2a and 2b) has been bound before part 2 (ad 3), small restorations at the bottom outer corner of some of the leaves, small tears in the folds of some of the maps, mostly in the margins, contemporary annotations in the margins of some of the leaves and on the verso of some of the plates, the chapter titles on page 12-20 and 31-34 in ad 1 have been corrected with a small strip of paper glued on top, the leaves of ad 3 have been numbered by hand. Otherwise in good condition.

[8], 160; 134, [4], 135-147; [82], [2 blank], [8] pp. Alden & Landis 596/63; Borba de Moraes, pp. 486-487; Church 252; Howgego, L131-132; Parker, *Books to build an empire*, pp. 159-161; Sabin 41356; STCN 853189978 (9 copies); cf. Hill 1025 (English ed.); Nave, *Philologia Arabica* 22 (1623 ed.); for the map of Arabia, Persia and India: Tibbets 46 & pp. 23.



(Detail)





Influential guide to the East and West Indies, featuring 42 double-page and folding plates, including 6 detailed maps

19

LINSCHOTEN, Jan Huygen van. *Histoire de la navigation... aux Indes Orientales...* Amsterdam, Evert Cloppenburg, 1619. With an engraved title page for each work, 42 engraved plates (31 double-page and 11 folding), including 6 maps, and a full-page portrait of the author within collation.

Including:

- **LINSCHOTEN, Jan Huyghen van.** *Le grand routier de mer, ...*
- **[LINSCHOTEN, Jan Huygen van].** *Description de l'Amerique & des parties d'icelle ...* Folio (31 x 21 cm) 3 works in 1 volume, the first in 2 parts. Near-contemporary gold-tooled calf, a diamond-shaped ornament built up from separate stamps in each of the compartments on the spine, and a decorated roll at the head and foot, red morocco title label lettered in gold, gold-tooled double fillet frame on both boards, re-backed with the original backstrip laid down, red sprinkled edges.

€ 40 000

The second French edition of Linschoten's classic illustrated guide for travellers to the East and West Indies, termed by Lach "the most important of the first-hand accounts published independently of the great travel collections" (I.198). No other book contained so much useful intelligence on the East and West Indies. Unhindered by the censorship that constrained writers from the Iberian peninsula (details of seas and coasts in Asia and the Americas were military secrets), he included such information as sailing directions, physical descriptions of countries, and statistics on commerce and trade. The work was held in such high regard that for nearly a century, every Dutch ship sailing to Africa and Asia carried a copy of a Dutch edition of Linschoten. The 42 plates, including 11 large folding plates, are especially noteworthy, including 6 maps and several bird's-eye views, many with coats of arms of the regions shown and of the colonial powers that controlled parts of them, as well as richly decorated cartouches and other functional and decorative elements.

With a manuscript annotation in black ink on the front pastedown, and some later manuscript annotations in pencil on the verso of the first blank flyleaf. The work has been re-backed, some wormholes in the front board, both boards are somewhat scuffed and with some small restorations to the leather, browned throughout, and with occasional minor worm holes in the margins, never affecting the text. With a removed library stamp on the title page and on page 105. Overall in good condition.

[1], [1 blank], [6], "205" [= 206]; [1], [1 blank], [2], 181, [1 blank]; [1], [1 blank], "86" [= 80]. Alden & Landis 619/74; Borba de Moares I:489-490; Brunet col. 1091 (note); Cordier *Bibliotheca Japonica* col.221; JCB II, p. 271; Sabin 41370, 41371 & 41372; STCN 853151695 (5 copies); Tiele 686-688; Tiele-Muller 87; cf. for the author: Lach, *Asia in the making of Europe*, 1.1.196-204 & 482-490.



(Detail)





Seminal guide to the East and West Indies, with 42 double-page and folding plates, including 6 maps, all engravings beautifully coloured by a contemporary hand

20

LINSCHOTEN, Jan Huyghen van. *Histoire de la navigation ...*

Amsterdam, Evert Cloppenburg, 1638. With 3 title pages, a nearly full-page engraved portrait of the author, 42 engraved plates including 6 maps. The title pages, portrait, and all plates coloured by a contemporary hand.

Including:

LINSCHOTEN, Jan Huyghen van. *Le grand routier de mer, ...*

[LINSCHOTEN, Jan Huygen van]. *Description de l'Amerique & des parties d'icelle ...* Folio (32.5 x 21 cm). Near contemporary mottled calf, sewn on 6 supports, gold-tooled spine with the title in the 2nd of 7 compartments, gold fillets on the boards, red sprinkled edges.

€ 170 000

A hand-coloured copy of the third French edition of Linschoten's classic illustrated guide for travellers to the East and West Indies, termed by Lach "the most important of the first-hand accounts published independently of the great travel collections" (I.198). No other book contained so much useful intelligence on the East and West Indies. Unhindered by the censorship that constrained writers from the Iberian peninsula (details of seas and coasts in Asia and the Americas were military secrets), he included such information as sailing directions, physical descriptions of countries, and statistics on commerce and trade. The work was held in such high regard that for nearly a century, every Dutch ship sailing to Africa and Asia carried a copy of a Dutch edition of Linschoten. The 42 plates (11 large folding) are especially noteworthy, including 6 maps and several bird's-eye views, many with coats of arms of the regions shown and of the colonial powers that controlled parts of them, as well as richly decorated cartouches and other functional and decorative elements.

About 4 sheets slightly browned and a few others with spots or minor foxing, a tear repaired in the title-page to part 3 (not affecting the text or engraving), one plate was cut and reattached at an early date (by the 17th-century binder?) and a few others show very minor browning or small tears where the folds cross, the corner of one leaf torn off (without loss of text) and a few other minor marginal defects, but still generally in very good condition, with many deckles preserved and the colouring rich and in good condition. The boards are slightly rubbed and the head and foot of the spine expertly restored, but the binding is still in good condition. A seminal work on navigation to the East and West Indies that opened up exploration to explorers outside Spain and Portugal.

[8], 206 pp.; [4], 181, [1 blank]; [1], [1 blank], "86" [= 80], [2 blank] pp. Alden & Landis 638/37 (8 copies); Burnell & Tiele, *The voyage of John Huyghen van Linschoten to the East Indies*, Hakluyt Society (old series) LXX-LXXI (London 1885); JCB II, p. 271; Lach, *Asia in the making of Europe*, 1.1.196-204 & 482-490; Palau 138584; Sabin 41373 & 28266 (parts 1 & 2, cf. 19701 & 49497: 1619 ed. of part 3); STCN (3 copies); Tiele, *Bibl.* 686-688.



(Detail)





The first printed biography of a pirate: Claes Compaen and the ambiguities of Dutch freebooting

21

[MARITIME HISTORY - PIRACY - CLAES COMPAEN]. 't Begin, midden en eynde der zee-rooveryen, van den alder-fameusten zee-roover, Claes G. Compaen, van Oostzanen in Kennemerlandt. vervattende zijn wonderlijcke, vreemde landts schadelijcke drijf-tochten. waer in verthoont wordt hoe hy met weynigh schepen de zee onveyligh ghemaect, een ongelooflijcken buyt, en groot getal van schepen, van alle landen gerooft, en af geloopen heeft.

Amsterdam, Michiel de Groot, 1675. With a large woodcut illustration of a Dutch merchant ship on the title page, 3 woodcut illustrations in the text (including a repeat of the woodcut on the title page), and a large decorated woodcut initial.

4to (19.1 x 14.5 cm). Contemporary multicolour brocade paper wrapper, covered with protective clear plastic

€ 7500

Very rare 17th-century Dutch edition of the earliest published biography devoted entirely to a pirate, and one of the most vivid narratives of maritime freebooting to emerge from the Dutch Golden Age. Claes Gerritszoon Compaen (1587-1660), began respectably as a merchant before turning privateer and ultimately pirate. Around 1620, he abandoned the constraints of licensed privateering, despite holding a commission from the States-General and the Prince of Orange, and embarked upon an independent career of sea-robbery. For three years, he hijacked ships in the English Channel, the Mediterranean, the Caribbean, and off the coasts of Africa, America, and the West-Indies, acquiring a formidable reputation. Contemporary chroniclers record that Spaniards, Portuguese, French and English alike feared his attacks. Officially branded a "Zee-Roover" and "Schelm", he nevertheless achieved legendary status and, remarkably, was eventually pardoned and allowed to return to Oostzaan, where he lived out his days as a local celebrity.

With a black oval library stamp of "Missie Huis Arnhem" in the bottom outer corner of the front wrapper, the number "9<<1621:1627>>" in the top margin of the front wrapper and the title page, an ownership stamp of "de Mul" on the inside of the front wrapper and on the title page, and a small bookplate of "Librairie ancienne et mod Nartinus[!] Nijhoff La Haye" mounted on the inside of the front wrapper. The paper wrapper is worn, the spine has previously been strengthened with black paper/tape, the whole is now covered with protective clear tape. Slight foxing and browning throughout, with a small tear in the outer margin of pp. 39-40 (not affecting the text). The present work is complete, but leaves in the final quire have been mis bound: p. 30 is followed by pp. 35-38, 31-34, 39-42.

[6], 42 pp. Buisman 116; Lunsford, *Piracy and Privateering in the Golden Age Netherlands* (2005), pp. 161-163; STCN 097051624 (1 copy); USTC 1811907 (1 copy); WorldCat 951918594 (6 copies); cf. Cat. NHSM, p. 897 (1659 ed.); Muller, *America* 2131; Muller 839-840 (other eds.); Sabin 15015 (1663 & 1685 eds.); Scheepers II, 1026; Tiele, *Mémoire*, pp. 248-249; Waller 218 (all ed. 1662).





Shipwrecked Americans as slaves of Islamic hunters and nomads in the Western Sahara in 1800

22

PADDOCK, Judah. A narrative of the shipwreck of the Oswego, on the coast of South Barbary, ...

London, Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme and Brown (on back of title-page, and colophon: printed by Andrew Strahan), 1818.

4to. 20th-century tan goatskin morocco, sewn on recessed cords with 4 false bands on the spine, with author and title in gold, decorated endpapers.

€ 1500

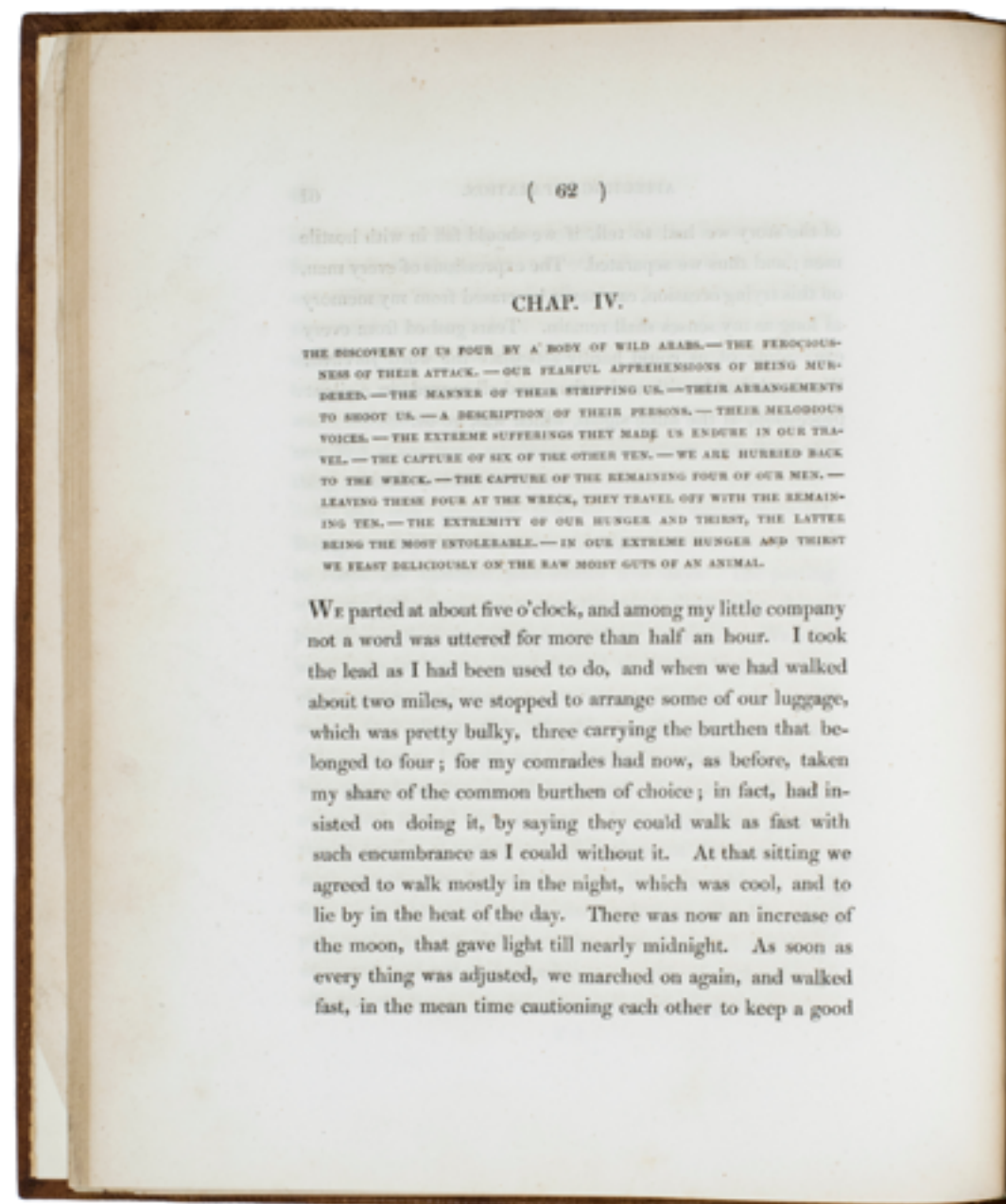
First British edition, published in the same year as the first American edition, of a detailed narrative of the wreck of the 260 ton American ship Oswego off the coast of Africa near the Canary Islands on 28 March 1800 and the capture of the captain and crew by a party of seven armed Islamic hunters armed with guns and daggers. It was written by the ship's Quaker captain Judah Paddock, whose detailed description of their months in captivity provides a wealth of information about Islamic culture in a region where few Europeans or Americans had ever ventured. Their captors forced them to march inland through the desert where they sold the white prisoners to nomadic shepherds but chose to keep the two black prisoners for their own use and departed with them. Ahomed, the chief of the nomads pointed out that the Islamic people take slaves only when God sends them to their coast, whereas the Western slave traders come and steal men out of their homelands. "Never did I feel a reproach more sensibly", writes the Quaker captain. He eventually convinced the chief to bring them to the nearest British authorities. The British at "Mogadore" (Essaouira, Morocco) finally bought the Captain's freedom and he managed to arrange for the American authorities to free the others as well.

Judah Paddock (1767-1823) of Nantucket, Massachusetts, was the son of a Quaker whaler Stephen Paddock and great-great-grandnephew of Captain Judah Paddock (1680/81-1770) of Yarmouth, Massachusetts. The ship Oswego, sailing out of Hudson, New York, was built as a whaling ship in 1795 and continued whaling until 1799. It was then converted to merchant service and set off for Cork, Ireland, under Paddock's command on 8 January 1800. Sailing from Ireland to Cape Verde, they wrecked on the rocks off the African coast, beginning the adventure that the captain was to write down and publish eighteen years later.

With minor foxing (mostly in the title page and final leaf), some worm damage in the gutter fold of the first and last quire, and a few leaves with a corner torn off (not approaching the text), but still in good condition. Binding with a small worm hole and a few superficial scratches and scuff marks, but also good. A fascinating and informative story of life in the captivity of nomads in the western Sahara.

XVI, 372 pp. C. Carmer, *The Hudson* (1989), pp. 123-126; Gay, *Bibl. de l'Afrique et l'Arabie* 1260; S. Wolfe, "Borders, bodies, and writing: American Barbary Coast captivity narratives, 1816-1819", in: *American studies in Scandinavia*, 43 (2011), pp.

5-29.





Discussing the survey of the West coast of Africa

23

[AUTOGRAPH]. ROUSSIN, Admiral Albin Reine. [Autograph letter, signed, to Louis-Marie Bajot].

Rochefort, 31 August 1818. In French.

Double-leaf (31.3 x 20 cm).

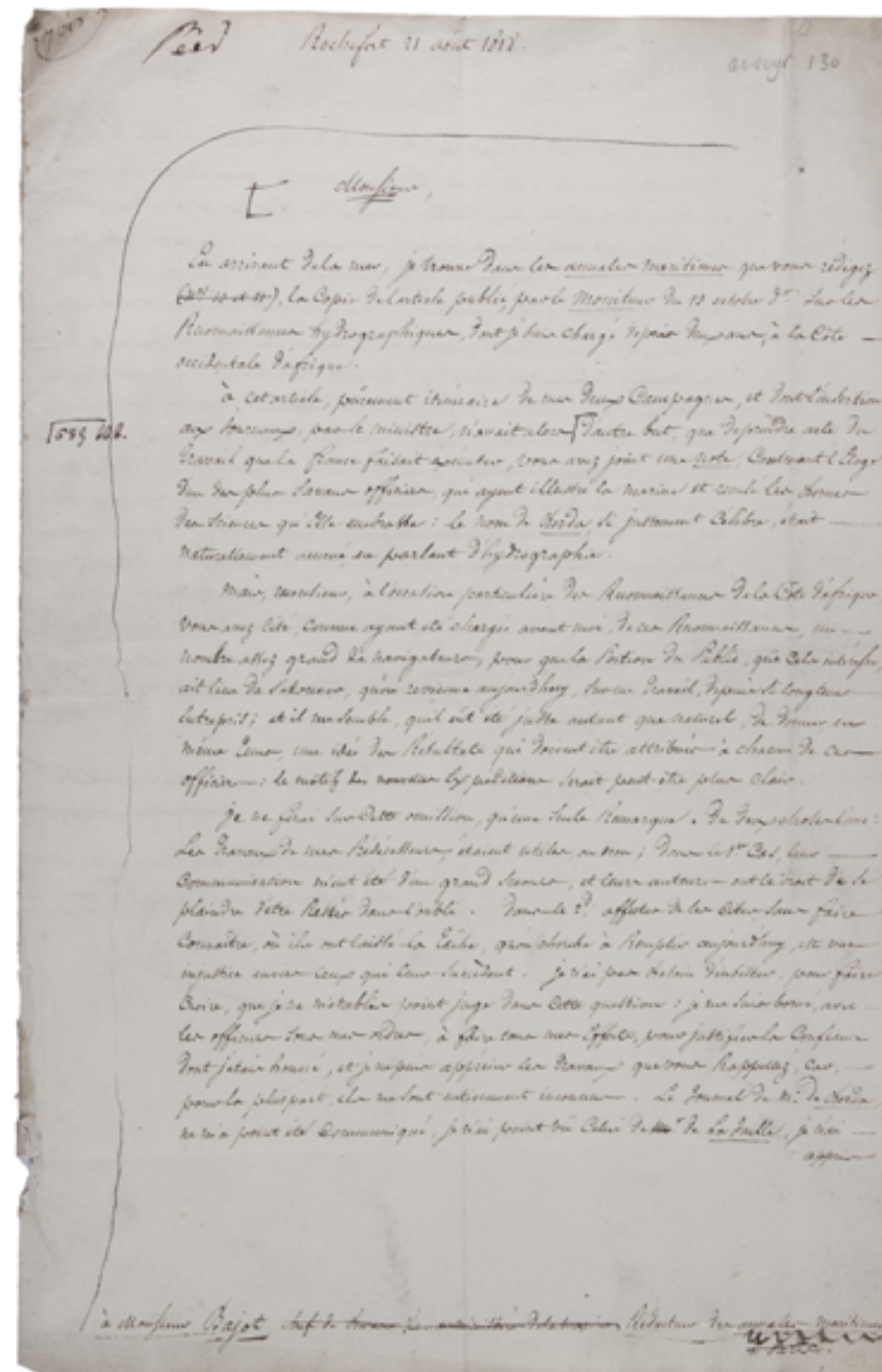
€ 3500

A letter by Admiral Baron Albin Reine Roussin, dated "Rochefort 21st of August 1818", to Louis-Marie Bajot (1775-1854), the inspector-general of the libraries of the Ministry of the French Navy and editor of the Annales maritimes & coloniales.

Roussin discusses an article published in the Annales Maritimes (which had appeared earlier in the Moniteur of 13 October) that criticized his survey of the African coast from Senegal to Guinea, as well as the work of several of his predecessors and colleagues, including Labarthe's Voyage à la côte de Guinée, où Description des côtes d'Afrique. Roussin published the results of his surveys a year later as Mémoire sur la navigation aux côtes occidentales d'Afrique (Paris, 1819).

In very good condition.

2 pp. text.





First and only Dutch edition of an eye-witness account of one of the most infamous shipwrecks, immortalised by the French painter Géricault in "The raft of Médusa"

24

SAVIGNY, J.B.H. & Alexander CORRÉARD. Schipbreuk van het Fregat Medusa....
Haarlem, widow of A. Loosjes, 1818. With a plate showing the raft.
8vo. Gold-tooled red morocco, each board with a centrepiece in a double ornamental frame with corner-pieces, gold-tooled spine and board edges, marbled endpapers.

€ 3500

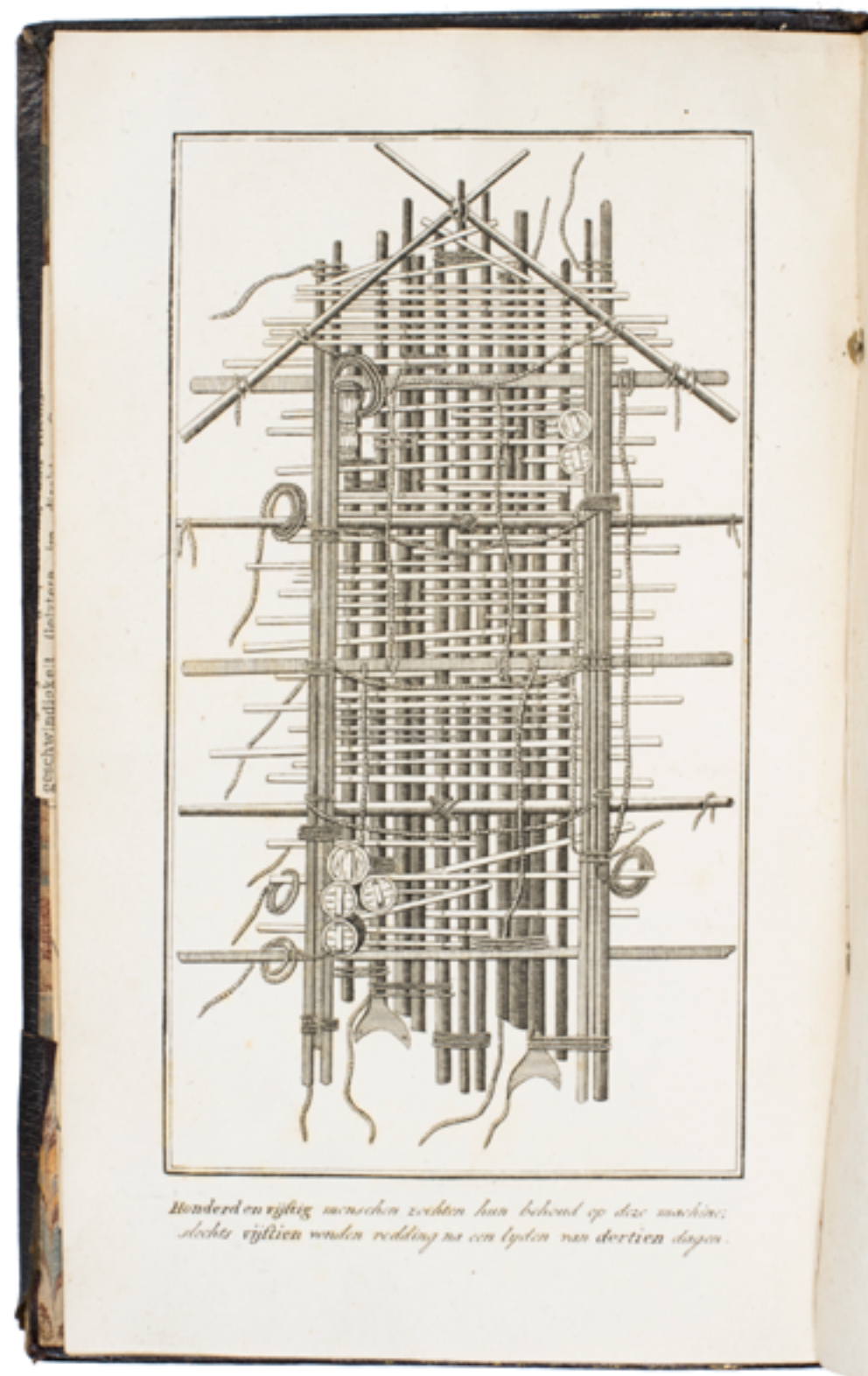
First and only edition of the Dutch translation of an eye-witness account of the disaster that befell the frigate *Méduse* one of the most infamous shipwrecks of the age of sailing ships. It was also one of the worst examples of leadership in history, where panic drove out every vestige of common sense. The episode was immortalized when Théodore Géricault painted "Le radeau de la Méduse" (The raft of the Medusa), which became an iconic artwork of French Romanticism.

In 1816, following the Bourbon Restoration, the *Méduse*, a frigate of the French navy, launched in 1810, was armed to ferry French officials and the recently appointed Governor of Senegal, M. Schmaltz to the port of Saint-Louis, in Senegal, to formally re-establish French occupation of the colony under the terms of the First Peace of Paris. Viscount Hugues Duroy de Chaumareys (1763-1841), a Royalist naval officer who had fled to England during the Revolution, was given command of the ship to replace a Bonapartist, though he had hardly sailed for a quarter century and was clearly incompetent. Through his inept navigation the *Méduse* struck the bank of Arguin off the coast of present-day Mauritania and broke up. Most of the 400 passengers on board evacuated, with 151 men forced to take refuge on an improvised raft towed by the frigate's lifeboats. The towing proved impractical, however, and the boats soon abandoned the raft and its passengers in the open ocean. Without any means of navigating to shore, the situation aboard the raft rapidly turned disastrous. Dozens of men were washed into the sea by a storm, while others rebelled and were killed by officers. When supplies ran low, several injured men were thrown into the sea, and some of the survivors resorted to cannibalism. After 13 days at sea, the raft was discovered with only 15 men still alive.

The incident quickly became a scandal in French politics and Bourbon officials tried to cover it up. Captain Chaumareys was tried and found guilty of incompetent and complacent navigation and of abandoning the *Méduse* before all her passengers had been taken off. J.B.H. Savigny Alexandre Corréard subsequently wrote a book with their present account of the incident, first published in French 1817 as *Naufrage de la frégate la Méduse*. It went through five editions by 1821 and was also published with success in English, German, Dutch and Italian. After the story of the shipwreck the account continues with the description of the circumstances in the Sahara desert, St. Louis and the army camp near Daccard, followed by a review of agricultural reports from the western part of the coast of Africa, from Cap-Blanc to the mouth of the Gambia.

Head of spine slightly rubbed, restorations in some pages, otherwise in good condition.

[8], 168 pp. *Huntress, Shipwrecks*, pp. 103-104, no. 187C.





Nigerian pilgrims

25

[SLAVERY - SAUDI ARABIA]. The Anti-slavery reporter and aborigines' friend Series VI.

London, Anti-slavery and Aborigines Protection Society, 1961.

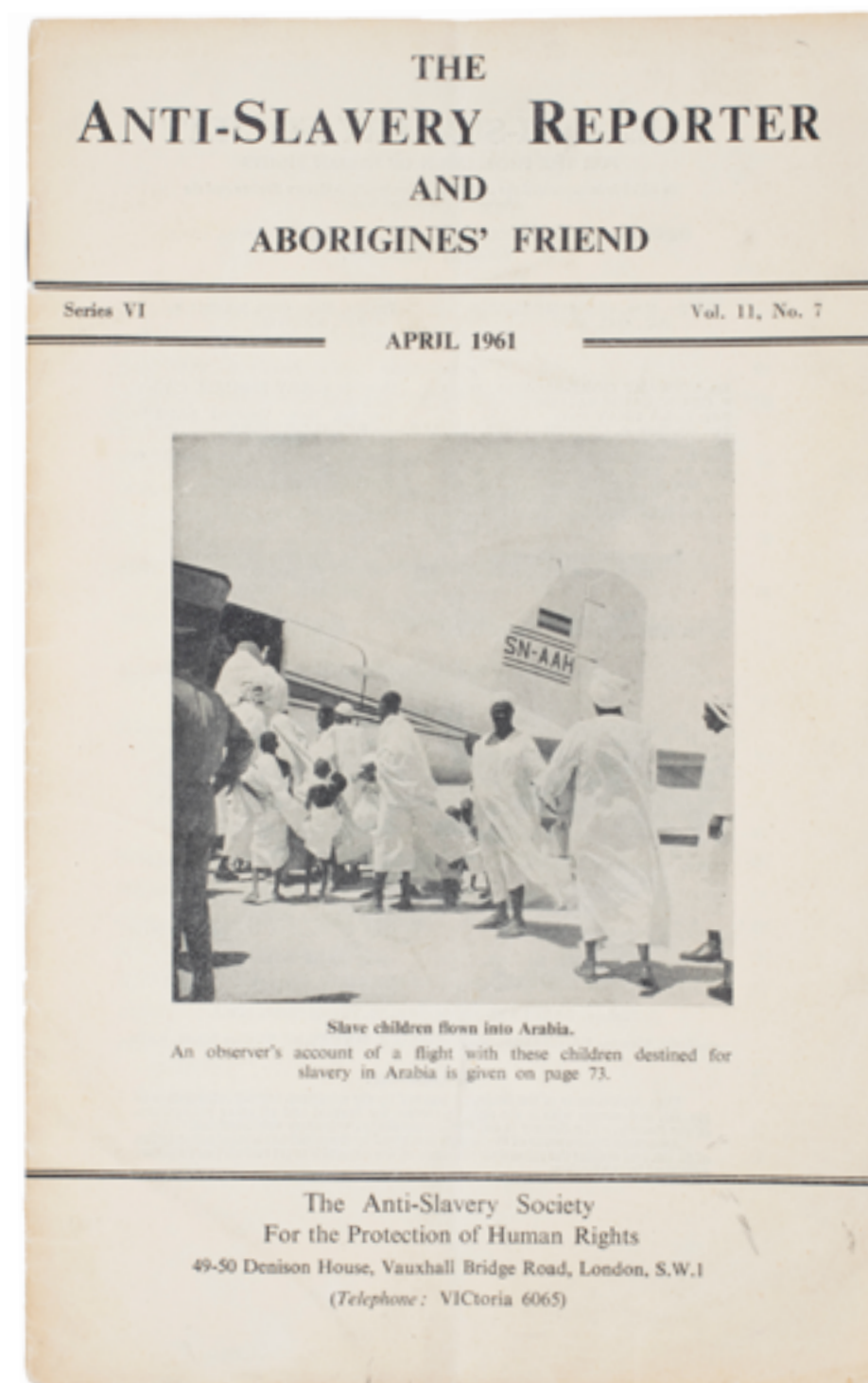
Original pictorial wrappers.

€ 450

Vol. 2, no. 7 (April 1961). Pamphlet journal which includes obituaries, articles, reports, news and reviews. Cover photo shows Nigerian children boarding a plane for Saudi Arabia, where a story on page 73 states that they are to be sold as slaves to cover the costs of pilgrimage.

A vertical crease, some slight wear. Otherwise in good condition.

65-88 pp.





Very rare first issue of a decree by José I, King of Portugal, concerning difficulties in the transportation of enslaved people from Mozambique to Brazil in 1772

26

[SLAVE TRADE - BRAZIL - JOSÉ I, King of Portugal]. [Drop title:] Eu Elrey. Faço saber aos que este alvará de declaração virem: que tendo informação, de que do meu alvará de dez de setembro de mil setecentos sessenta e cinco, que, abollindo as frótas, permittio aos meus vassallos a liberdade de navegarem para os portos não vedados dos meus dominios ultramarinos; e de transportarem delles, e para elles quaesquer mercadorias permittidas ...

[Lisbon], Na Regia Officina Typografica, [1772]. With a large decorated woodcut initial "E" incorporating the Portuguese royal coat of arms.

Folio (ca. 29 x 20 cm). Disbound and subsequently mounted in a modern black stiff paper folder with a printed label mounted on the front wrapper.

€ 750

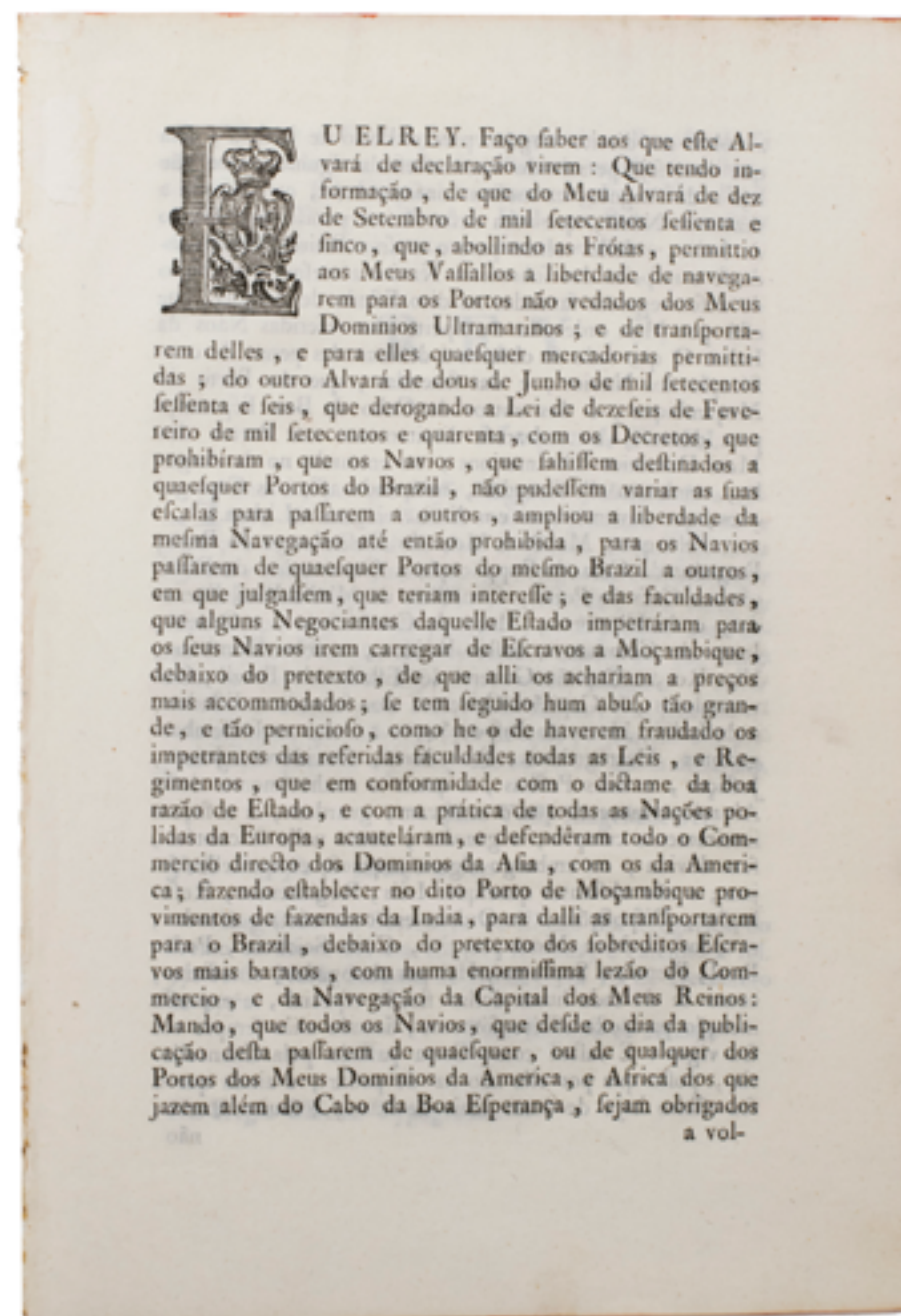
Very rare first issue (of two) of a late 18th-century decree by the Portuguese King José I (1714-1777) dealing with difficulties in the transportation of enslaved people from Mozambique to Brazil. This text, dated 12 December 1772 and signed "Rey" (King) at the end, is also signed by the notorious Portuguese nobleman and diplomat Marquez de Pombal. Sebastião José de Carvalho e Melo, 1st Marquis of Pombal (1699-1782), who was the Secretary of State of the Kingdom during the reign of Dom José I in the period of 1750-1777. It is concluded with a formal text, dated 18 December 1772 and signed by João Baptista de Araújo, a senior officer of the Secretariat of State.

In 1761, Marquez de Pombal prohibited the importation of enslaved people in Portugal and Portuguese India, not for humanitarian reasons, but because they were needed for labour in Brazil. He stimulated the trade of, mostly African, enslaved people for that colony and with his support two companies for slave trade were founded, the Companhia Geral de Comércio do Grão-Pará e Maranhão and the Companhia Geral de Comércio de Pernambuco e Paraíba. Both companies were privileged and had a monopolistic character. Their lists of shareholders included many Portuguese noblemen and clergy. Between 1757 and 1777, more than 25000 enslaved people were imported to Pará and Maranhão from West African ports.

The two issues can be identified by their catchwords on p. [1]: issue one shows the catchword as "a vol-", that catchword was changed in the second issue to "a".

The inner margin shows some signs of the previous binding. Otherwise in very good condition.

[3], [1 blank] pp. *Gauz, Portuguese and Brazilian books in the JCB, 772/1; WorldCat 1045359449 (3 copies); cf. Porbase 2301650 and (no copies).*





Signed author's presentation copy of a detailed eye-witness account of Senegal ca. 1880, not intended for sale; in a fine presentation binding by Lucien Magnin

27

SZYMANSKI, Félix. Essai sur la guerre dans le Soudan.

Lyon, Imprimerie Mougin-Rusand, 1888. With the title-page in red and black, 2 large folding chromolithographed maps, 4 wood-engraved illustrations in the text and 3 original photographic albumen prints mounted on paperboard plates.

Large 8vo (24.5 x 16 cm). Contemporary gold-tooled, black goatskin morocco (signed at the foot of the front turn-in by Lucien Magnin in Lyon), sewn on 5 cords, richly gold-tooled spine with the author, title and the place and date of publication, richly gold-tooled turn-ins, double fillets on board edges, gilt edges, headbands in red, green and yellow with a matching silk ribbon marker, curl-marbled endpapers in light blue, red, yellow and white in that order.

€ 6500

A detailed eye-witness account of Senegal in the years 1879 to 1883, by Félix Szymanski (1853-1923), an artillery captain of the French marine in the Senegal campaigns of 1879 to 1883. The first half of the book provides a general description of Senegal and its people and resources, while the second half discusses the colonial expeditions, administration and operations. As a whole it gives us an intensive view of the life of both natives and colonial troops in Senegal ca. 1880.

The title of the book can cause confusion: the French used "Soudan" at this date to refer to the Sahel region along the southern edge of the Sahara desert from Senegal to Sudan. Szymanski notes that "le Soudan français" comprises Senegambia and parts of Niger, more or less the modern Senegal. This is the region discussed in the book and shown in the two folding maps, and explicitly called Senegal. While the French were not engaged in a war in Senegal at this time, they were trying to secure the region and develop the railways and other infrastructure, which inevitably led to skirmishes and other incidents.

Szymanski had the book printed in an edition of 100 copies, but did not put them on sale. The book is therefore extremely rare. Szymanski clearly had the present copy bound for presentation, for he wrote and signed a presentation inscription "A mon cher pere monsieur le docteur Goncet". Lyon offered one of the best binders of the time, Lucien Magnin (1849-1903), who had won a gold medal for his bindings at the 1884 Exposition des Arts Décoratifs ("choix des peaux, harmonie des couleurs, netteté du dessin, exécution impeccable de la reliure, de la dorure et de la mosaïque") and was to cause a "sensation" with his work at the 1889 Exposition Universelle (Fléty, pp. 117-118).

The albumen prints are somewhat faded as usual, the letterpress leaves show some foxing, minor except on the pages facing the plates or map, and there is a small tear on the fold of one map, but the book is still in very good condition, the binding fine.

[4], 184 pp. KVK & WorldCat (7 copies?: 1 clearly original: WorldCat contradicts itself on the other 6); not in Gay, *Afrique*; too late for Ibrahim-Hilmy; for background information: Ministère de la Marine et des Colonies, *Sénégal et Niger: la France dans l'Afrique Occidentale 1879-1883* (1884), pp. 113-232.2301650 and (no copies).



Illustrated description of the Yoruba people, among the most heavily targeted by the Atlantic slave trade

28

[TUCKER, Charlotte Maria] and Theodorus Matthijs LOOMAN. Abbeokoeta; of de dageraad tusschen de keerkringen: eene schets van het ontstaan en den vooruitgang der zending in Yorriba. Uit het Engelsch naar den vijfden druk vertaald, en tot op den jongsten tijd bijgewerkt.

Amsterdam, H. Höveker (back of half-title: for the "Vereeniging ter bevordering van Christelijke lectuur"), 1860. With chromolithographed frontispiece, 3 lithographed maps (2 double-page and 1 folding), 1 chromolithographed plate and 8 woodengraved plates.

12mo. Contemporary half cloth.

€ 800

First and only edition of the expanded Dutch translation of *Abbeokuta, or Sunrise within the tropics* by Charlotte Maria Tucker (1821-1893), translated and expanded by Theodorus Matthijs Looman (1816-1900). It is a description of Yorubaland, West Africa, and the Christian mission. The book opens with a chapter on the slave trade -- the Yoruba people were among the most heavily targeted -- followed by chapters on the Muslim Fula people, the Niger-expedition, Abeokuta, etc. It includes maps of West Africa, Yorubaland and Abeokuta, and several other illustrations.

The British Charlotte Maria Tucker, a prolific children's writer known for her realistic depiction of the lives of the poor, is best known for her tales of India, where she travelled and worked as a missionary.

With the index loosely inserted, one plate loose, a mostly marginal tear in one page and slightly browned throughout, but all plates still very good.

[2], VIII, [2], 330, [5], [1 blank] pp. NCC (7 copies); not in Kainbacher (2016); for Tucker: K. Reynolds, "Tucker, Charlotte Maria (1821-1893)", in: ODNB online.



Stads Omroeper van Ake.

A rare and magnificent 18th-century portolan chart of the Portuguese Empire, produced at the time of the Atlantic slave trade

29

VIANNA, Manoel José. [Manuscript portolan chart of the Atlantic Ocean, including Western Europe, South America, and West Africa].

Porto, 1786. Detailed manuscript portolan chart in ink and paint and/or ink wash in green, yellow, red, and brown on vellum. Showing the detailed coastlines of the east coast of South America, the west coast of Africa, and the west coast of northwest Europe up to the Netherlands.

Chart, ca. 86 x 68 cm; frame ca. 101 x 83.5 cm. Framed in a gold-coloured frame and mounted on a cream cloth covered backboard.

€ 135 000

A very unusual and highly decorative late 18th century Portuguese manuscript chart, showing the Portuguese Empire on both sides of the Atlantic. On the left is colonial Brazil, the map listing more than 100 places along the Brazilian coast up to the Caribbean, including the following prominently marked places: Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande (do Sul) and "Rio da Prata" (Rio de la Plata). On the right side of the map Western Europe can be found, with the Iberian Peninsula, marked "Portugal", and the western coast of Africa. Here, more than 270 places are listed, including the following prominently marked places: "Arguim" (Arguin in Mauritania) and "Minna" (Elmina Castle in Ghana), the latter drawn on a large scale in Western Africa and adorned with two Dutch flags (both shown upside down). This fortress, known as Castelo de São Jorge da Mina, was built in 1482 by the Portuguese as a trading post for the Guinea trade. It was captured by the Dutch in 1637 who reconstructed it in 1770-1775. It became one of the most important stops along the main routes of the Atlantic slave trade, continued under the Dutch until ca. 1814. Above the Dutch flags, a red flag with a white crescent moon (most likely of the Ottoman Empire) is shown upside down for compositional reasons, placing its flagpole in "Berberia" (Barbary). This coastal region of central and western North Africa played a main role in the Barbary slave trade, which lasted until the end of the 19th century. The name of the draughtsman, "Manoel Joze Vianna" (or Manuel José Vianna, dates **unknown**), is written in a banderole at the bottom of this chart together with the year of its production "1786". Although already archaic in its concept at the time of its creation, this chart is a statement of Portuguese interests in the world, particularly in Brazil. The draughtsmanship is skilled and accomplished, and the chart was likely commissioned by a prominent trader or noble family.

By 1786, when Vianna drew this map, Portugal was no longer a world power; its income from the American colonies had considerably diminished, and Portugal had begun a slow decline that would last until the 20th century. Indeed, just a few decades after this map was made, in 1822, Brazil would declare its independence from Portugal, which contributed to a period of political chaos and civil war in the mother country.

Two small areas, the western Mediterranean and Nova Scotia, with water damage and loss; small section at upper neck similarly affected. A few light stains, one small hole and several abrasions to the margins. Otherwise in good condition.



(Detail)





Rare missionary reports from Africa, India and the East Indies, including letters from the grand-nephew of Saint Francis Xavier

30

[XAVIER, Jerome, and others]. Raguagli d'alcune missioni fatte dalli padri della Compagnia di Giesu nell'Indie Orientali, cioè nelle provincie di Goa, e Coccinno, e nell'Africa in Capo Verde.

Rome, Bartolomeo Zannetti, 1615. With woodcut "IHS" device in cartouche on title. Small 8vo (14 x 9 cm). 18th-century(?) sheepskin parchment, sewn on 2 recessed cords or thongs.

€ 9500

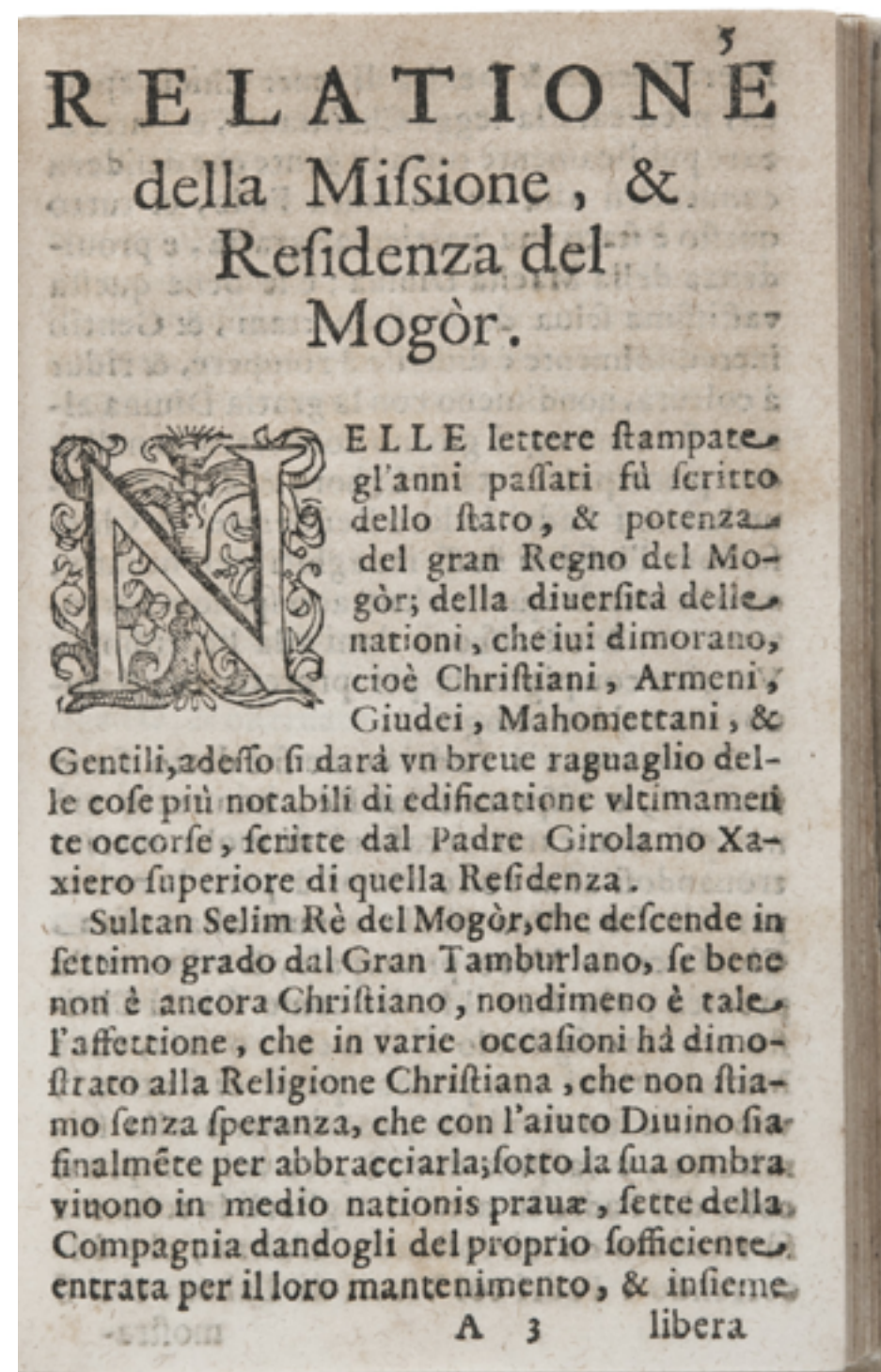
One of the two or three editions, all dated 1615 and all rare, of a collection of documents in Italian, reporting on Jesuit missions in the East Indies, Goa, Cochinchina and Africa undertaken by the Jesuit Society. After a two-page letter from the printer (particularly mentioning reports from Ethiopia) come reports from the Ottoman realms, incorporating the two letters from Jerome (Girolamo or Hieronymus) Xavier (1549-1617), grand-nephew of St Francis Xavier, the first from Goa in India (undated) and the other dated 1611. Next comes a report from Monopotapa in South Africa, one from the Cape Verde Islands off the coast of West Africa, and finally a collection of miscellaneous reports including ones from Madura in Indonesia, Cochin in southwest India, "San Tomaso" (in Madagascar?) and the Maluku islands in Indonesia. Lazzaro Scoriggio published a Naples edition in the same year and the British Library seems to have a Rome edition without the publisher's name, also from the same year, but the present edition seems likely to be the first. No editions are recorded in later years.

Contents:

- *Il stampatore al benigno lettore* (pp. 3-4).
- *Relatione della missione, & residenza del Mogòr* (pp. 5-38).
 - Lettera del Padre Girolamo Xaverio al Padre Provinciale di Goa (pp. 14-33).
 - Lettera del R.P. Girolamo Xaverio scritta à di 11. d'Aprile 1611. al R.P. Generale (pp. 34-38).
- *Relatione della missione, de; regno di Monopotapà* (pp. 39-47).
- *Della missione del Capo Verde chiamato già da gli antichi Geographi* (pp. 48-106).
- *Relationi d'alcune missioni delli Padri della Compagnia di Giesu* (pp. 107-152).
 - Missione di Madura del 1612 (pp. 107-134).
 - Coccino (pp. 134-152).
 - Missioni nelle terre de Christiani di San Tomaso (pp. 152-160).
 - Dell' Isole Molucche (pp. 160-165).

With a contemporary owner's inscription on the title-page (partly trimmed off) and an 18th-century(?) list of missions on an endleaf. Trimmed close to the text, often shaving the signature and catch-word, and with a small tear in 1 leaf and a couple minor stains, but still in good condition.

165, [1 blank] pp. *De Backer & Sommervogel VIII, col. 1337, item 1e; ICCU (9 copies); Lach & Van Kley III, p. 1990 (citing Streit); Streit V, 75; WorldCat (3 copies).*



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