

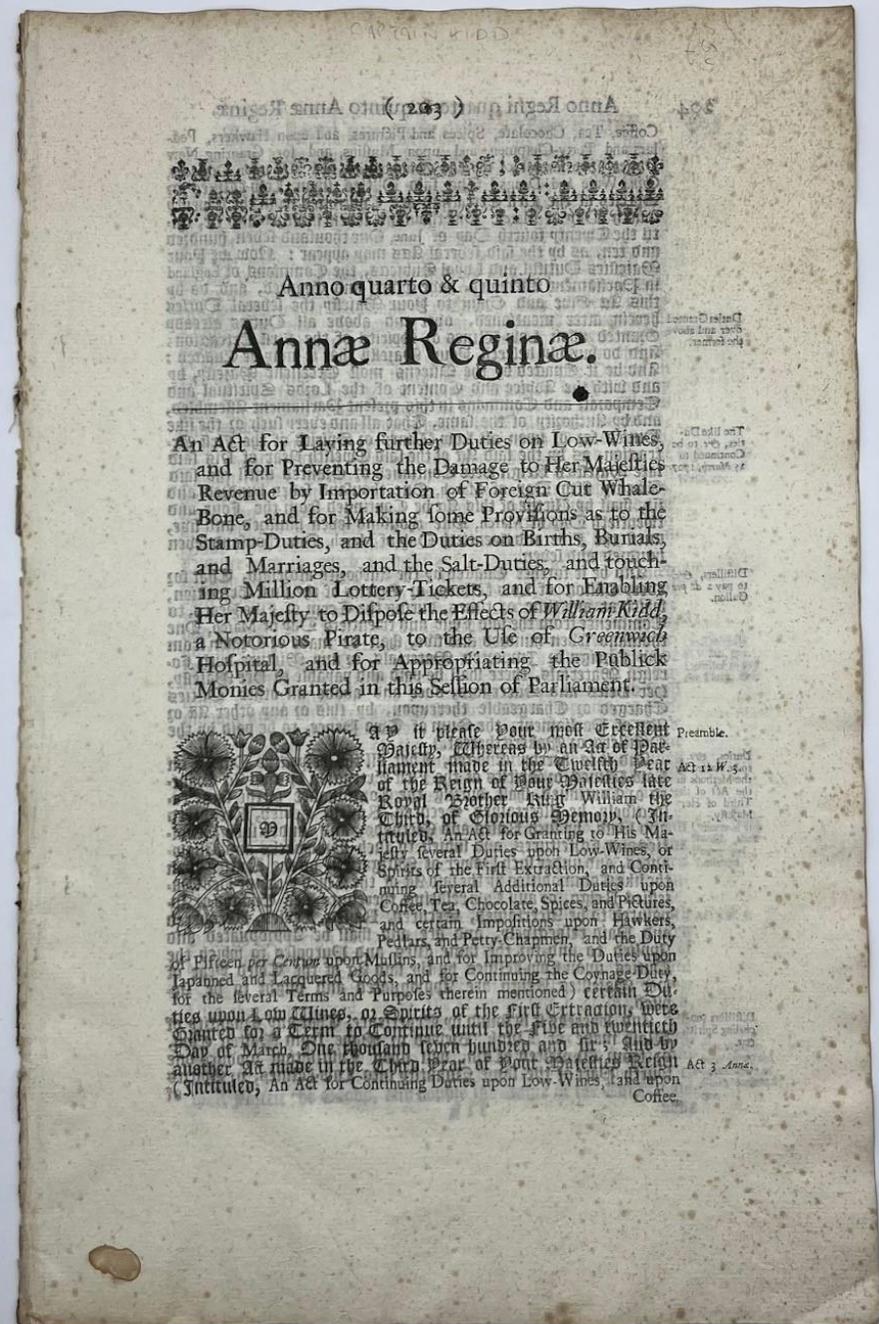


## CAPTAIN KIDD'S DONATION TO CHARITY

2. An Act for Laying further Duties on Low-Wines, and for Preventing the Damage to Her Majesties Revenue by Importation of Foreign Cut Whale Bone...and for Enabling Her Majesty to Dispose the Effects of William Kidd, a Notorious Pirate, to the Use of Greenwich Hospital, etc. FIRST EDITION, 8 pages, numbered 203-212, folio, unbound (London, 1706)

£250

"and be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be Lawful for her Majesty, if she pleaseth, to dispose as a Charity, to and for the Use and Benefit of the Royal Hospital for Seamen at Greenwich, the sum of six thousand four hundred seventy two pounds, one shilling which was paid into the Receipt of Exchequer, on or about the One and thirteenth Day of January, One thousand seven hundred and four, for Publick Users by Richard Crawley, Esquire, Receiver of the Goods of Pirates, and other Perquisites of the Admiralty, being Money, or the Proceed of Goods and Merchandizes which were taken with William Kidd a Notorious Pirate, who was taken and executed several Years since..."



3. An Extract of some Proceedings in Parliament Relating to the East-India Company, broadside, folio, unbound, (caption shaved affecting some words) [London, 1694]

£650

Wing E. 1535

A bill to dissolve the present East India Company and create a new company to trade.

East-India Company.

Sabbati 6. die Februarii 1691.

*Resolved,*  
THAT an Humble Address be made to His Majesty, to Dissolve the present East-India Company, according to His Power reserved in their Charter, and to constitute another East-India Company, for the better preserving the East-India Trade to this Kingdom, in such manner as His Majesty in His Royal Wisdom shall think fit.

*Resolved,* That the said Address be presented by the whole House.

*Febris, 11. die Februarii 1691.*

Mr. Speaker reported to the House, That he did yesterday present to His Majesty their Humble Address touching the East-India Company, and that His Majesty was pleased to express himself to this Effect.

*That it was a Matter of very great Importance to the Trade of this Kingdom, and that it could not be expected that He should give a present Answer to it, but that He would take time to consider of it, and in a short time give them His positive Answer.*

Wherupon the next Session, viz. Lunæ 14. die Novembris, 1692.

Sir Edward Seymour acquaints the House that he had a Message from His Majesty in Answer to the Address of this House the last Session, in relation to the East-India Company, the which he delivered in Writing at the Table, where the same was read — in these Words, viz.

“THE House of Commons having presented an Address to the King, to Dissolve the present East-India Company, according to the Power reserved in their Charter, and to constitute a New One, His Majesty took into Consideration the proper Methods of complying with their Desires, and of securing effectually this Advantageous Trade to the Nation.

“But His Majesty upon Examination of the Charter, and consulting His Judges and Learned Council, found that He could not Legally Dissolve the Company, but upon Three Years warning; and that during the Three Years after warning, the Company must subsist, and might continue to Trade; and that tho’ the King might constitute a New Company, yet He could not empower such New Company to Trade, till after Three Years: the Crown having expressly Covenanted, not to Grant any such Liberties.

“Hereupon His Majesty, was very apprehensive of the ill consequences of giving warning to the Company, because they would be then less sollicitous of promoting the true Interest and Advantage of the Trade, wherof they could not long reap the Fruits: And that no New Company could be immediately admitted to it: So that this very beneficial Trade, which is already so much impaired, might be in danger of being entirely lost to the Nation.

“His Majesty being very desirous to prevent so great a mischief, and to gratifie the House of Commons in the end, since he could not do it without great hazard in the manner they proposed, required the East-India Company to answer directly, whether they would submit to such Regulations as His Majesty should judge proper, and most likely to advance the Trade: And the Company having fully agreed to it, and declared their Resolution in Writing, His Majesty commanded a Committee of His Privy Council to prepare Regulations; which they did, and offered them to the Company: But the Company, notwithstanding their Declaration of Submission, rejected almost all the Material Particulars.

“So that His Majesty finding, That what possibly the House of Commons might have expected, and indeed was necessary to preserve this Trade, could not be perfected by his own Authority alone; and that the Company could not be induced to consent to any such Regulations, as might have answered the Intentions of the House of Commons; and That the Concurrence of the Parliament is requisite to make a complete and useful Settlement of this Trade, has directed all the Proceedings in this matter to be laid before them, and recommends to them the preparing of such a Bill, in order to pass into an Act of Parliament, as may Establish this Trade on such Foundations as are most likely to preserve and advance it.

Upon this Message, the Honourable House of Commons took into Consideration the Settlement of the said Trade, but finding the same Obstructed by the then Companies great Opposition, toward the End of the Session, viz.

Sabbati, 25 die Februarii, 1692.

*Resolved,*  
That an Humble Address be presented to His Majesty, That he will Dissolve the East-India Company upon Three Years Warning to the said Company, according to the Power reserved in their Charter.

*Resolved,*  
That the said Address be Presented by the whole House.

*Veneris, 30 die Martii, 1692.*

Mr. Speaker Reported to the House, That he did yesterday Present to His Majesty their Address touching the East-India Company, and that His Majesty was pleased to Express Himself to this Effect, viz.

Gentlemen,  
I will always do all the Good in My Power for this Kingdom, and I will Consider your Address.

Notwithstanding all which, the Company (after they had forfeited their Charter by Non-payment of the Tax) did by their Indolent Application at Court, procure A NEW CHARTER for Restoring and Confirming all their former Grants, which passed under the Great Seal the Seventh day of October, 1693. (Just before the opening the next Session of Parliament) and that without any Security given, or making any Proof that their Stock was worth any thing.

**4. Allen (William, Commander H.M. Steam Vessel "Wilberforce") Picturesque Views on the River Niger**, Sketches during Lander's Last Visit in 1832-33, FIRST EDITION, 16 pages of text, including title, and 2 page list of subscribers, 22 lithograph views on 10 plates and map, ALL FINELY COLOURED, oblong folio, original printed brown wrappers (some light staining to first plate, a little light foxing, a few short closed tears to outer margins at end, a little wear to corners; London, 1840

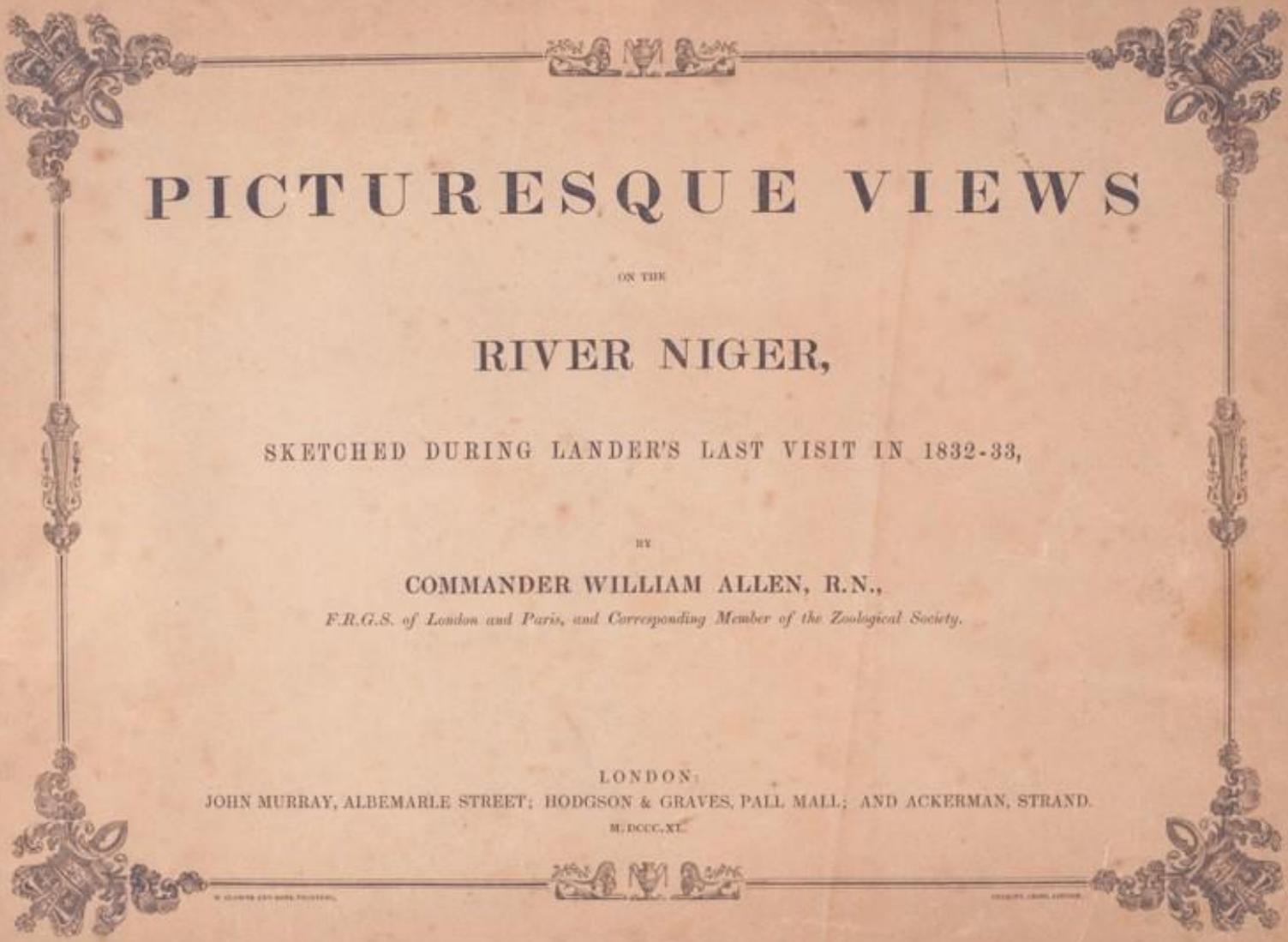
**£6500**

Abbey Travel 284

Who lists his coloured copy and comments that apparently only a few copies were issued coloured.

One of the plates is a 3 sheet panorama of "The confluence of the rivers Niger and Chadda". One of a very few copies issued coloured, of this collection of beautiful views sketched along the Niger River by the naval officer William Allen (1792–1864), accompanied by descriptive notes extracted from his diary. Allen dedicated the work to Prince Albert and attracted 150 subscribers, who are listed at the end of the volume.

The sketches were made during the expedition undertaken by Richard Lander and Macgregor Laird in 1832-34 to open up trade with the countries of central Africa via the Niger. Their publication here, several years later, was prompted by Allen's impending departure on Henry Dundas Trotter's disastrous Niger expedition of 1841-2, during which he commanded the steamer Wilberforce. His preface here is full of hope that the mission would help substitute the 'horrible traffic' of slaves with 'an innocent and a legitimate commerce'. The opening map, showing 'a part of the Rivers Niger & Chadda', is marked with crosses showing where Allen sketched his views en route. The excellent plates include a stunning folding panorama showing 'the confluence of the Rivers Niger and Chadda', as well as, the 'Procession to Ibu', 'Cliffs at Attah', 'Mountains & market canoes near Bokweh', 'Huts at Jogguh', 'Mount Patteh from Bangadeh', 'The king giving judgement at the gate of his palace', 'The interior of the Chief Malem's house', 'Beaufort Island', 'The Terry Mountains', and 'The Rennell Mountains'.



PICTURESQUE VIEWS

ON THE

RIVER NIGER,

SKETCHED DURING LANDER'S LAST VISIT IN 1832-33,

BY

COMMANDER WILLIAM ALLEN, R.N.,

*F.R.G.S. of London and Paris, and Corresponding Member of the Zoological Society.*

LONDON:

JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET; HODGSON & GRAVES, PALL MALL; AND ACKERMAN, STRAND.

M. DCCC. XL.



THE RIVER OF THE SOUTH.

London: Published by W. Woodcut, 1847. (The Great Exhibition, 1851.)



THE VILLAGE OF THE SOUTH.

London: Published by W. Woodcut, 1847. (The Great Exhibition, 1851.)



THE CONFLUENCE OF THE RIVERS OF THE SOUTH.

London: Published by W. Woodcut, 1847. (The Great Exhibition, 1851.)

**5. Belzoni (Giovanni Battista) Plates Illustrative of the Researches and Operations of G. Belzoni in Egypt and Nubia.** SECOND EDITION, 44 lithographed or engraved plates on 34 sheets, most hand-coloured, 2 of which are folding. Folding plates with creases and short repaired tears at folds and some reinforcement to verso, faint foxing mainly to preliminary leaves, plate list with early manuscript annotation. Folio (584 x 457 mm). London: John Murray, 1822.

## **BOUND WITH**

Six New plates Illustrative of the Researches and Operations of G. Belzoni in Egypt and Nubia, FIRST EDITION, 6 hand-coloured lithographed plates, 4 of which are folding. Folding plates with creases. London: John Murray, 1822.

Bound together in contemporary half green morocco over marbled boards, spine lettered in gilt. Endpapers foxed, margin at tail, boards and spine ends rubbed.

**£13,500**

Abbey noting that "As many as eight colours are used on one plate for the coloured illustrations, and the colouring is skillfully done" (Abbey Travel 286). Blackmer 117.

Giovanni Battista Belzoni was one of the most colourful figures of the early nineteenth century. Born at Padua in 1778, in his youth he considered a monastic career, but with Napoleon's conquering army entering Rome in 1798 and forcing Pope Pius VI into exile, this was not an opportune period to join the church. Belzoni turned his attention instead to the study of hydraulics. Struck by wanderlust and keen to avoid military conscription, he moved first to the Netherlands and then to England, Spain, Portugal and Malta, hoping to find employment as an engineer. When offers were not forthcoming, he turned to other means of earning a livelihood. A huge, muscular man, standing six foot seven inches (two metres) tall, he dazzled audiences with remarkable feats of strength at fairs and in theatres. Ambitious to be known as more than just a fairground attraction, however, in 1815 he volunteered his services as a professor of hydraulics to Muhammad Ali Pasha, Viceroy of Egypt, and was accepted. While in Egypt he became captivated by antiquities. He used his engineering skill to remove a massive bust of Ramesses II from the pharaoh's mortuary temple and ship it to London, where it is still displayed today in the British Museum. Subsequent expeditions took him to the temples of Edfu and Abu Simbel, the sepulchre of Seti I, the pyramids of Giza and the ruins of the ancient port of Berenice on the Red Sea.

When he returned to England in 1819, Belzoni offered an account of his adventures to one of the leading publishers of the age, John Murray. Although his English was sometimes eccentric, Belzoni insisted on writing the text himself. Murray published the 'narrative' as an ordinary-sized quarto, but a large folio format was required for the accompanying volume of hand-coloured lithographs based on Belzoni's drawings. Encouraged by his successes in Egypt, Belzoni planned a further voyage of discovery through West Africa to Timbuktu, but it was not to be. He died of dysentery at the inland port of Gwato in Benin in December 1823.



FROM THE TEMPLE OF THE KINGS AT THEBES, DISCOVERED BY G. BRIZONI.  
London, Published by J. Murray, 1850.  
Parker & Co. (Printed)





MODE IN WHICH THE YOUNG MEMNON'S HEAD (NOW IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM) WAS REMOVED BY G. BELZONI.

London, Sold by J. Murray, Alnmark, St. Paul's Church-Yard, 1820.  
Engraved by C. Heath.

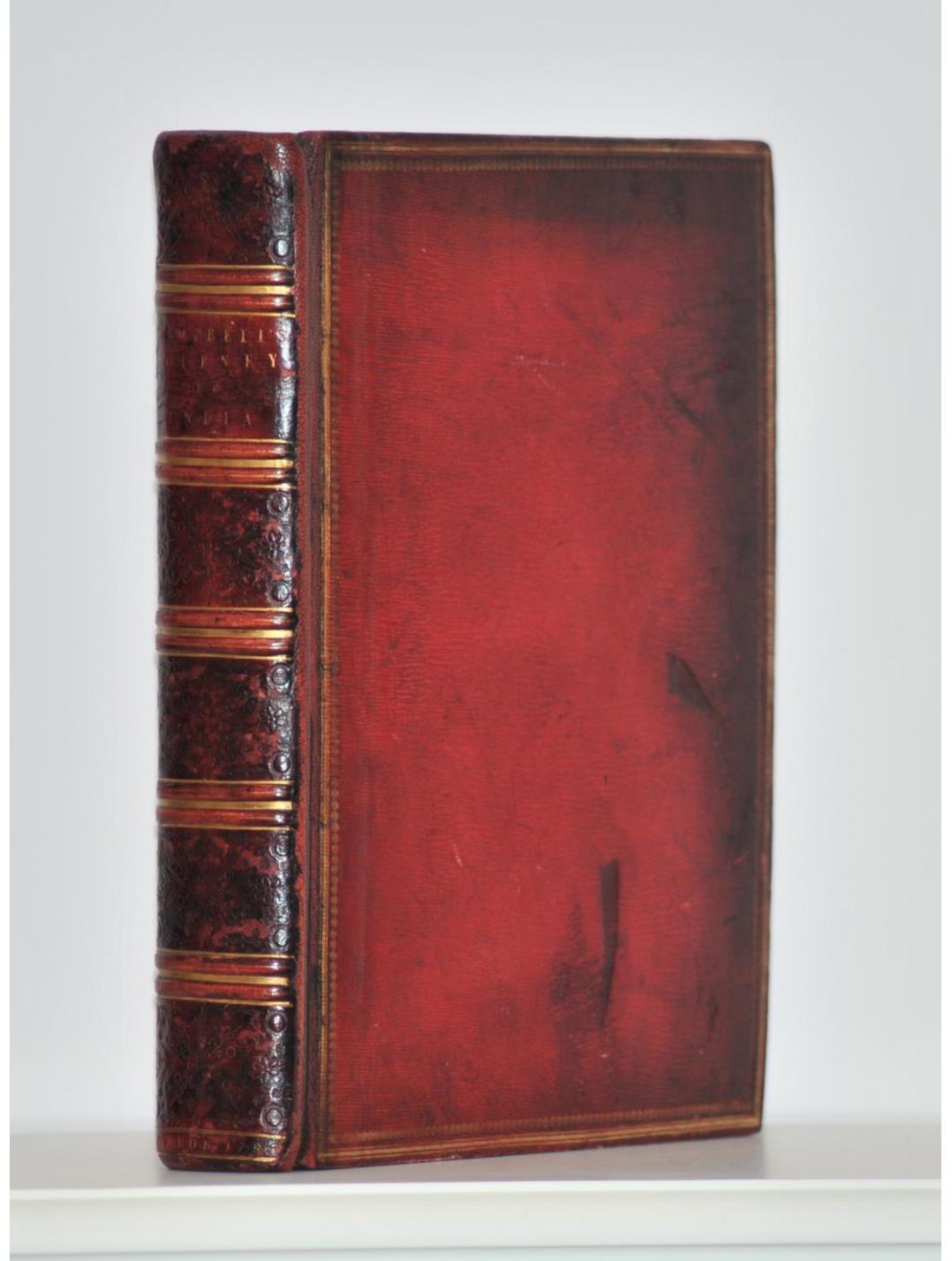
## SHIPWRECKED OFF THE COAST OF INDIA

**6. Campbell (Donald) A Journey Over Land and Sea to India**, Partly by a Route never gone before by any European... In a Series of Letters to his son. Comprehending his Shipwreck and Imprisonment with Hyder Alli and his Subsequent Negotiations and Transactions in the East, FIRST EDITION, 3 parts in one plus appendix, without half-title, xvii[xviii] errata, part 1 [1-2] 1- 176, part 2, [1-2] 3-138, part 3, [1-2] 3-181, appendix [1-2] 3-9 [10 blank], LARGE PAPER COPY, BOUND IN FULL CONTEMPORARY RED STRAIGHT GRAINED MOROCCO, BY KALTHOEBER WITH HIS BINDERS LABEL on front-free end-paper, re-backed with the original spine laid down, inner joints repaired, spine tooled in gilt, covers slightly worn and stained, a.e.g. [slight repair to page xiii] large 4to, London, Printed for Cullan and Company. 1795

**£1800**

Huntress, Shipwrecks, 123C; Wilson p. 36. Cox 1, p.306.

The book is divided into three parts: the first covers the overland journey through Europe then by sea from Venice, Trieste, Zante, Alexandria and Cyprus, part two contains much detail on Aleppo and the Turks and ends with his arrival and stay at Mosul; part three Bagdad and Basra then by sea down to the Persian Gulf to Bushire and thence to Goa where he is shipwrecked on the coast on his way to Madras captured by Hyder All's soldiers and imprisoned at Hydernagar, he eventually makes his way to Bombay.



7. Case of the Ship-Owners of Great Britain; Petitions Against the American and West India Intercourse Bill, May, 1806, FIRST EDITION, 4 pages, folio, unbound as issued, T. Davidson, Printer, Whitefriar, [London]1806

£350

The ship-owners case against "...the bill now before Parliament intituled , An Act for enabling His Majesty in Council to Permit the importation and Exportation into and from His Majesties Territories in the West Indies and Continent of South America, of certain Goods in Neutral Ships in time of war."

CASE  
OF THE  
SHIP-OWNERS OF GREAT BRITAIN;  
PETITIONERS AGAINST THE AMERICAN AND WEST INDIA INTER-  
COURSE BILL.

May, 1806.

THE Petitioners represent they have found, by experience, that the frequent suspension of the Navigation Laws of Great Britain have been attended with the most injurious consequences to themselves, and to the other Owners of British Ships; and that the principles on which such suspensions are founded, militate, not only against the maritime, but also the general interest of the country, and are directly contrary to the spirit and the letter of the various statutes which have been enacted by the Legislature for the encouragement of British Shipping; although it had invariably been, *previous to such relaxations*, the undeviating aim of the Legislature of Great Britain to render the commerce and manufactures of the country subservient to and the medium of the increase of its Shipping.

That they are seriously apprehensive there is an intention to continue to suspend, and to establish a system of suspension, of the Navigation Laws of Great Britain, and to afford facilities to neutral Ships; which will prove ruinous to British commerce, and in particular to all persons engaged in British Shipping.

That from the advantages under which foreign Vessels are navigated, their Owners are enabled to take low freights; in consequence of which, and of the Shipping of Great Britain and Ireland being subject to heavy imposts, duties, and other expences, foreign Vessels have obtained preferences which they before had not; and, added to these, the operation of the Tonnage Duty is highly injurious, inasmuch as it totally precludes those partial exports which used to be made in British Vessels, to those countries where the balance of trade is against England, it being imposed upon the gross tonnage of British Ships, and not upon the actual cargo: In consequence of which, great advantages are derived by neutral Ships which arrive in Great Britain from those countries, and which generally return with full cargoes; being enabled, from the cheapness of their outfit, to lay until they obtain them.

That it will be highly injurious to transfer responsibility from the Governors of the British West India Islands to his Majesty's Ministers in this country, who, not knowing the emergency, cannot judge of the necessity of admitting American, or other neutral Vessels to trade with those colonies, contrary to the provisions of the statutes in that case made and provided; consequently, they must delegate the suspending powers to persons relieved from responsibility, and who may be, in some degree, interested in the frequency of the abuse of those wholesome statutes. That *no necessity whatever exists* for investing or delegating to those Governors such authority, and no inconvenience can possibly arise to the planters in those Islands, except in cases of hurricane or earthquake, by continuing the Navigation Laws in force; more especially while the Governors of those islands are permitted to admit, in cases of extraordinary necessity, neutral Vessels to trade with them in

contravention

## **BOUND WITH SAILING DIRECTIONS FOR THE ARABIAN AND PERSIAN COASTS PUBLISHED BY ALEXANDER DALRYMPLE**

**8. Cook (Capt. James) and Captain James King: A Voyage to the Pacific Ocean...**for making Discoveries in the North Hemisphere to determine the Position and Extend of the West Side of North America; its Distance from Asia; and the Practability of a Northern Passage to Europe, 1776-80, FIRST EDITION, 3 vols, 4to, and folio atlas containing 86 charts and engraved plates, together 4 vols, text bound in contemporary red morocco, full gilt spines, black letter-pieces, atlas uniformly bound to style in half red morocco, spine tooled in gilt black letter-piece(some slight repairs to the heads tail's, and joints, some foxing and slight staining to the plates to the atlas), London, 1784

24 maps and profiles usually found in the text are bound with the 61 copper-plate engravings with the separately engraved plate of the "Death of Capt. Cook" by Bartolozzi after J. Webber.. contained within the atlas. Some text illustrations are slightly trimmed to the plate mark.

**£35,000**

Beddie's Bibliography of Captain James Cook No. 543. Holmes Bibliography 47.

Third Voyage, H.M.S. "Resolution" And "Discovery" 1776-1780: Cook's third Pacific voyage was as important for the exploration of the North Pacific as the first two had been for the South Pacific. It was also the best equipped both navigationally and scientifically, and resulted in the discovery of Hawaii which Cook himself regarded as his greatest Pacific discovery, and in the disproval of the existence of a navigable northern passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The "Resolution" sailed from Plymouth on 12th July 1776, with Cook, John Gore, Lieutenants James King and William Bligh. The "Discovery" which sailed on 1st August under the command of Charles Clerke, also aboard were James Burney, George Vancouver, William Ellis, George Dixon, Nathaniel Portlock, Edward Riou and the artist John Webber.

First sailing south to check Kerguelen's Land in the Indian Ocean near the Antarctic, they called at Van Diemen's Land, and at Queen Charlotte Sound, New Zealand. In March 1777 the Island of Mangala in the Cook group was sighted, then in May they discovered the Haapai section of the Tonga Islands. The island of Tubuai was sighted on 8 August 1777.

Sailing north from Borabora they discovered and named Christmas Island on that day, and on 18th January 1778 had their first sight of Hawaii, continuing on to California, they sighted the coast on 7th March, in the vicinity of Drake's New Albion. The ships worked their way up the American coast, passed through Bering Strait to latitude 70 degrees 40 minutes before ice made them turn back, surveyed a part of the Asiatic coast and the island of Oonalashka(Alaska).

Sailing south on 26th November 1778 they discovered more of the Hawaiian chain(Maui) then worked their way round the coast of Hawaii to Kealakekua Bay, anchoring there on 17th January 1779. On 14th February Cook was tragically killed in a shoreline skirmish with the native Hawaiians.

The long-delayed official account of the third voyage was so eagerly awaited by the public that it was sold out on the third day after publication, and though the published price was £4. 14s. 6d. as much as 10 guineas was offered by would be purchasers.



COOK'S  
LAST  
VOYAGE

COOK'S  
LAST  
VOYAGE

COOK'S  
LAST  
VOYAGE

I

II

III

COOK'S  
LAST  
VOYAGE

ATLAS



*Drawn by J. Webber*

The Figures engraved by F. Bartolozzi, R.A.

*The Landscape by W. Byrne*

THE DEATH OF CAPTAIN COOK.

London. Published as the Act directs, July 1785, by W. Byrne, No. 79, Tiltfield Street, & J. Webber, No. 52, Cornhill Street.

## BOUND WITH

### SAILING DIRECTIONS FOR THE COAST OF SOUTHERN OMAN.

Memoir of a Chart of the East Coast of Arabia from Dofar to the Island Maziera, Published by A. Dalrymple. 1784. From an eye-draught taken by Capt. John S. Smith, In December, 1781, [i-ii] [i-ii]-iii-v[vi], FIRST EDITION, London, Printed for G. Biggs, 1783

Cook A87

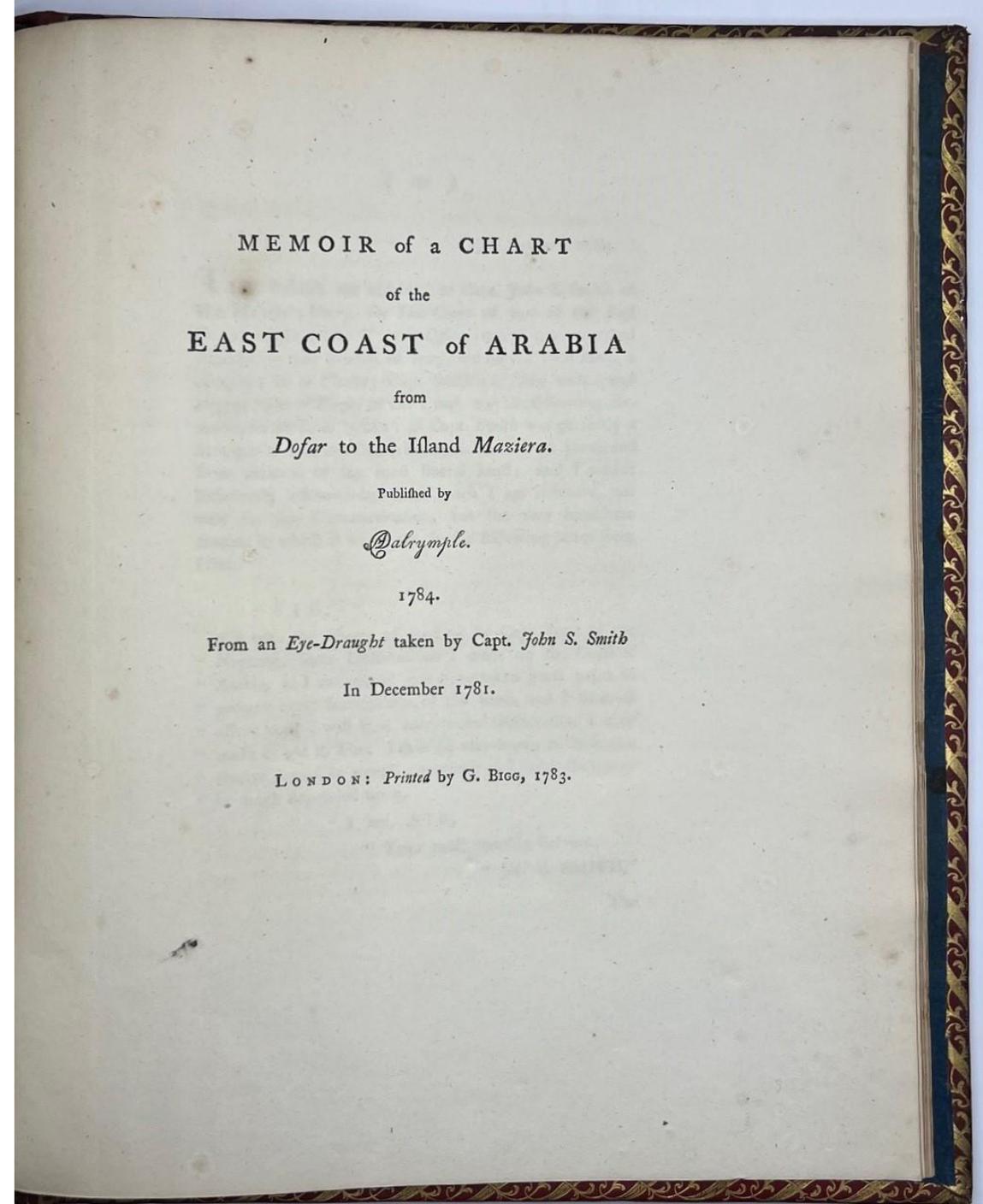
Captain Smith sailed in His Majesty ship 'San Carlos' from Joanna in 1781, reaching the coast of Arabia and the island of Curia Maria (Kuria Muria), the commander of the convoy ordered that he explore the coast of in smaller vessel the 'Manilla', he sailed from Cape Montavill Point and arrived at Morebat Bay (Mirabat, Oman), he remained there for 11 days to explore the coast searching for water and provisions, "We found a scarcity of water, which we remedied by sinking casks near the Mosques, the water was brackish but was no harm to seamen's health, fish were plentiful also goat, sheep and bullocks were obtained."

Smith informed that the place he would recommend ships, who may be in difficult circumstance as we were, to put into Morebat, to get water and refreshments; the inhabitants are friendly but not to be trusted.

They left Morebat and stood off shore, and they worked their way up to Moutaval in six days, From Moutaval we ventured to the islands called Haliby and Sardy. both these island are small and pretty. From there they ventured to the Bay of Curia-Muria, which we navigated through in three days.

"About 8 league's to the westward of CAPE CHANSELY in the bay, I spoke to a country boat from Moka, who informed me he left that place on the 4th of December, at which time the he saw four East-Indiamen going into Moka."

There is also remarks on MOREBAT, and Curia-Muria Bay made by Lieutenant George Lewis in 1782



## BOUND WITH

**Memoir of a Chart from St. John's on the Coast of India** to Cape Arubah on the Coast of Persia, containing The Gulphs of Cambay and Cutch with The Coasts of Guzarat and Scindy, [i-ii] 1-10 pp. folding table, FIRST EDITION, Printed by G.

Bigg, 1784; Cook A88

Dalrymple issued the first "Charts of Guzurat and Scindy" in November, 1783, these were to accompany his Memoir of a Chart from St. John's on the Coast of India to Cape Arubah on the Coast of Persia, etc. he describes its process of construction from fifteen manuscript source charts.

MEMOIR of a CHART  
from  
*St. John's* on the COAST of INDIA  
to  
CAPE ARUBAH on the COAST of PERSIA,  
containing  
The GULPHS of CAMBAY and CUTCH,  
with  
The COASTS of GUZARAT and SCINDY.  
From the Latitude 19° 40' N to 25° 40' N. Scale 3 Inches = 1°  
Published, at the Charge of The East India Company,  
by  
*Dalrymple.*  
1784.  
LONDON: Printed by G. BIGG, 1784.

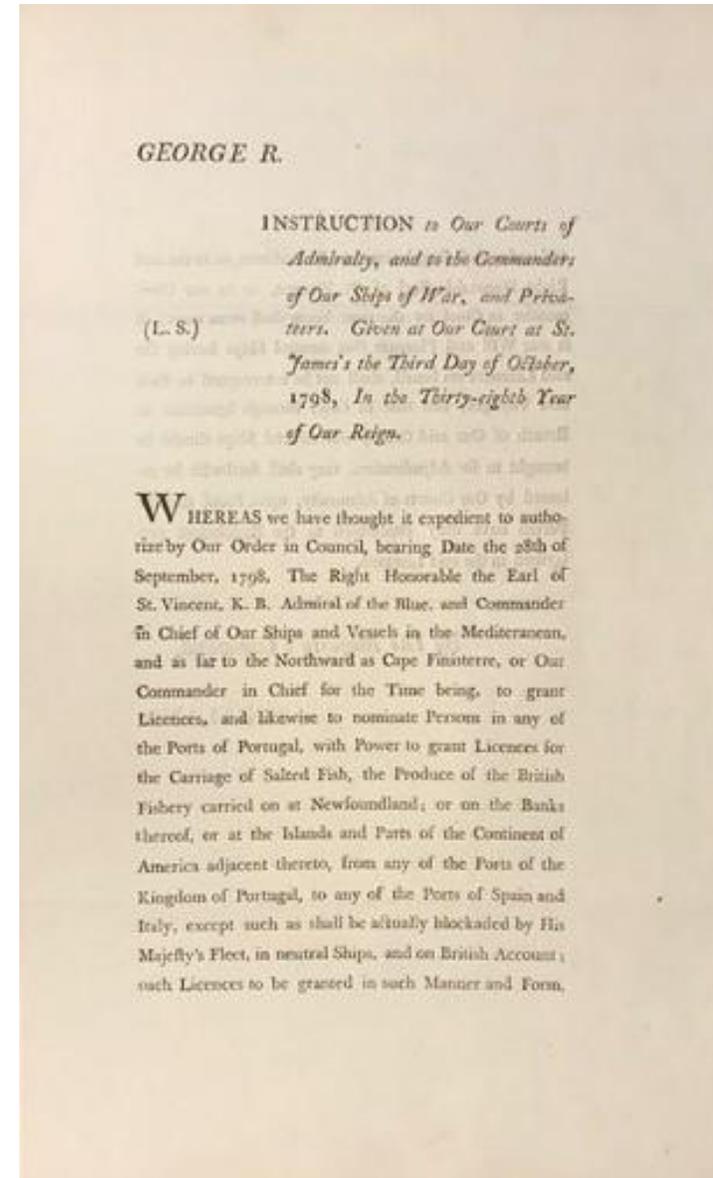
## Fishing Licenses Granted For Privateers in Newfoundland and America.

**9. George R. Instruction to Our Courts of Admiralty and to the Commanders of Our Ships of War and Privateers.** Given at Our Court at St. James's, the Third Day of October, 1798, In the Thirty-eighth Year of Our Reign. drop-head title, 2pp., folio, [London, c.1798]

£1250

No copies on Worldcat. ESTC N39531 records one copy(National Archives).

This is a official notification of the Admiralty order to issue licenses to Royal Navy vessels and privateers for the 'carriage of salted fish' from the British fishery at Newfoundland and 'the continent of America'. Vessels not having such licenses were to be considered fair game for British war ships and privateers, also from any of the ports of Portugal Spain and Italy 'except such as shall be actually blockaded to Her Majesty's Fleet' in response to the continued hostilities of the French Revolutionary Wars.



**10. Humboldt (Alexander de) and Aime Bonplond: Personal Narrative of Travels to the Equinoctial Regions of the New Continent, 1799-1804, translated into English by H.M. Williams, Vols. 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7, FIRST EDITION, vol. 4 and 5, SECOND EDITION, 9 maps plans and diagrams, 7 vols bound in 6, 8vo, full 19th century calf, full gilt panelled spines, red and green letter pieces, yellow text block edges, marbled end-papers( 4 volumes with joints repaired some slight foxing, light wear to extremities.) London, 1818-1829**

Also bound at the end of volume 7, Letters of Alexander Von Humboldt, Written Between the Years 1827 and 1858, Ense. Together With Extracts From Varnhagen's Diaries, and Letters From Vernhagen and Others to Humboldt. FIRST EDITION, [i-xxvi] 1- 334, London, 1860

**£6000**

Vol I, i-xxii, intro.. i-li[lii blank] Vol. 2. 1-294, frontispiece diagram.

Vol. 3. [i-iv] 1-575[576 blank] 3 maps and 2 plates.

Vol. 4. [i-iv] 1-573[574 blank] Folding diagram at rear.

Vol. 5. [i-iv], [1]-3[4 blank], 1-865[866 errata].

Vol. 6. Part 1, [i-v] [vi blank] [i-ii blank] 1-390. Part 2, Title-[iv] 391-845[846 blank] folding diagram and map.

Vol. 7. [ i-iii, iv blank] 1-482.

Volume one relates mainly to the authors visit and description of the Canary Islands, 292 pages; they departed from the Islands and sailed to Cumano in Venezuela, visiting the island of Tobago en route; they made a number of journies into the interior of Venezuela and Columbia visiting Rio Negro, Upper Orinoco, Chimborazo, Angosturn the capital of Spanish Guiana, etc. they described in detail the geography, climate, population, Catholic Missions, vegetable and mineral productions, portraying also the state of these countries as Spanish colonies prior to the revolution. Volume 6 contains an account of a journey into the Cordillere of the Andes; also "The History of the Nations of Carib race; a general view of the Population of Spanish America arranged according to difference of colour, language and of religion; a discussion of the great problem of an Oceanic Canal, or of a water communication between the South Sea and Atlantic Ocean." etc. Volume 7 records their visit and description of the island of Cuba, 335 pages, and the productions and consumption of Colonial produce, temperature of different parts of the Torrid Zone at the level of the Sea, etc.

Alexander von Humboldt, sometimes called 'the last man who knew everything', was an extraordinary polymath of the late 18th and early 19th centuries. In 1798 he received unprecedented permission from the Spanish Crown to explore its American and Caribbean colonies, which he did from 1799-1804. This is the journal of those explorations, in which he extensively covers the region's topography, geology, fauna and flora, anthropology and comparative linguistics. At rear of the last volume are Humboldt's letters to Varnhagen von Ense, German biographer, diplomat and soldier, with whom he kept up a voluminous correspondence. Note also the unusual female translator, Helen Maria Williams, British novelist, poet, and translator of many intellectual French-language works for the English-speaking world.



PERSONAL  
NARRATIVE

HUMBOLDT  
VOL. I.

PERSONAL  
NARRATIVE

HUMBOLDT  
VOL. II.

PERSONAL  
NARRATIVE

HUMBOLDT  
VOL. III.

PERSONAL  
NARRATIVE

HUMBOLDT  
VOL. IV.

PERSONAL  
NARRATIVE

HUMBOLDT  
VOL. V.

PERSONAL  
NARRATIVE

HUMBOLDT  
VOL. VI.

PERSONAL  
NARRATIVE

HUMBOLDT  
VOL. VII.



Personal Narrative  
 OF TRAVELS  
 IN THE  
 EQUINOCTIAL REGIONS  
 OF THE  
 NEW CONTINENT,  
 DURING THE YEARS 1799—1804.  
 BY  
 ALEXANDER DE HUMBOLDT,  
 AND  
 AIMÉ BONPLAND,  
 WITH MAPS, PLANS, &c.  
 WRITTEN IN FRENCH BY  
 ALEXANDER DE HUMBOLDT,  
 AND TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH BY  
 HELEN MARIA WILLIAMS.  
 VOL. VI. PART I.

LONDON:  
 PRINTED FOR LONGMAN, REES, ORME, BROWN, AND GREEN,  
 PATERNOSTER ROW.  
 1826.

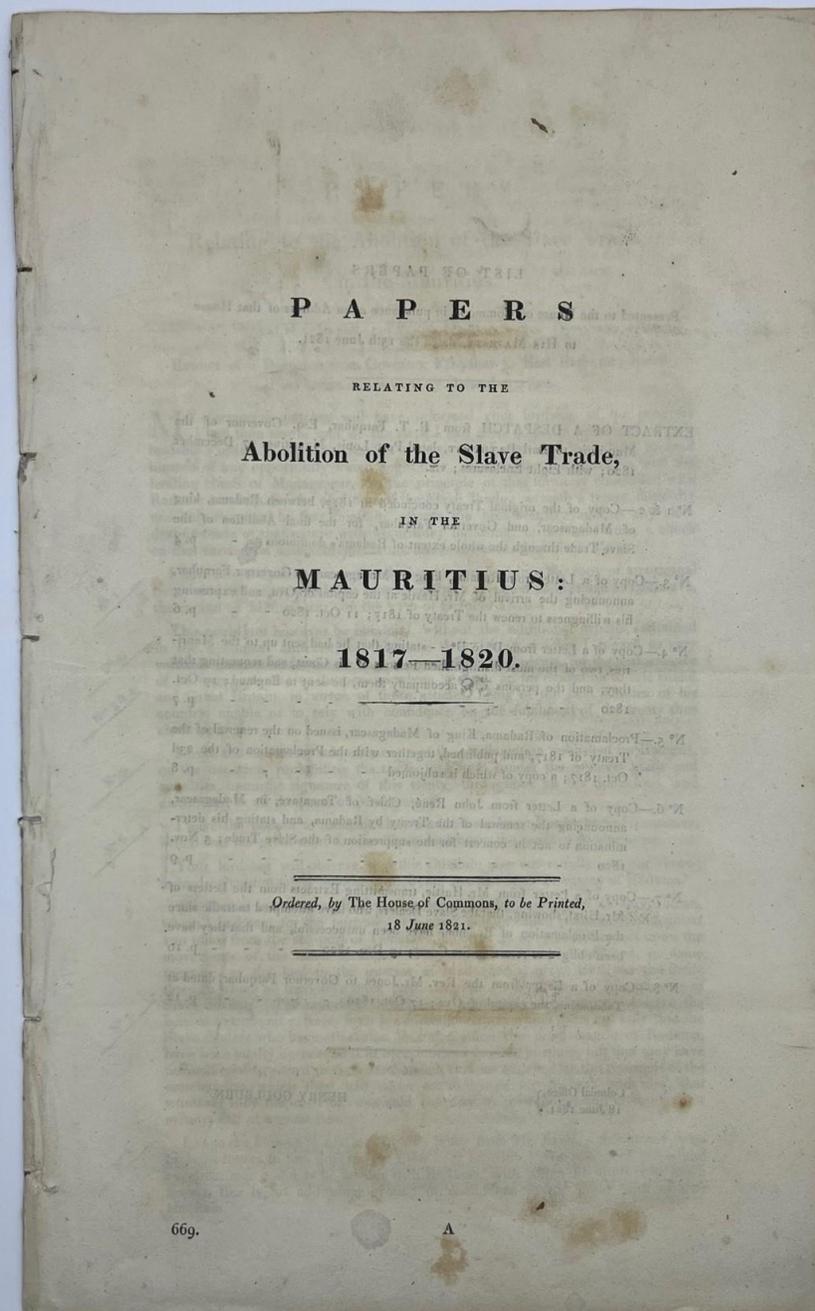
**11. Mauritius: Paper Relating to the Abolition of the Slave Trade, in the Mauritius: 1817-1820, 14 pages, folio, wrappers, London 1821**

**£350**

Includes a copy of the original treaty concluded in 1817, between Radama, King of Madagascar and R.T.Farquhar, Governor of Mauritius, for the final abolition of the slave trade through the whole extent of Radama's dominion.

And in consideration of this cession on the part of Radama, King of Madagascar, and his nation... and for the loss of revenue thereby incurred by Radama, the Commissioners on the part of his excellency the Governor of Mauritius, do engage to pay Radama yearly the following articles.

1,000 dollars in gold, 1,000 dollars in silver, 100 barrels of gunpowder(100lb each), 100 English muskets, 10,000 flints, 400 soldiers cap, 400 stocks, 400 redjacket, 400 shirts, 400 pairs trousers(sic), 400 pairs of shos, 12 serjeants swords and belts, 400 pieces of white and 400 pieces blue cloth(Indian). One full dress cloth coat, with two epaulets, cocked hat and dress boots for King, two horses.



**12. Moore (Lieutenant Joseph) Eighteen Views taken at & near Rangoon**, First Series, Pictorial engraved dedication to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, pictorial engraved subscribers plate, 6 pp. of lithographed list of subscribers in India and England, 18 finely hand-coloured aquatint views,

[also]

**Six Coloured Prints Illustrative of the Combined Operations of the British Forces in the Birman Empire, 1824 and 1825**. Second Series,] 2 parts in one volume, oblong folio, contemporary maroon half morocco, joints repaired, cover slightly worn, London, [1825-1826]

[also]

[Text Part 1] **Notes to Accompany The Rangoon Views**, folding map, 40 pp., original paper wrappers, [covers sightly soiled, London, 1825-1826]

[also]

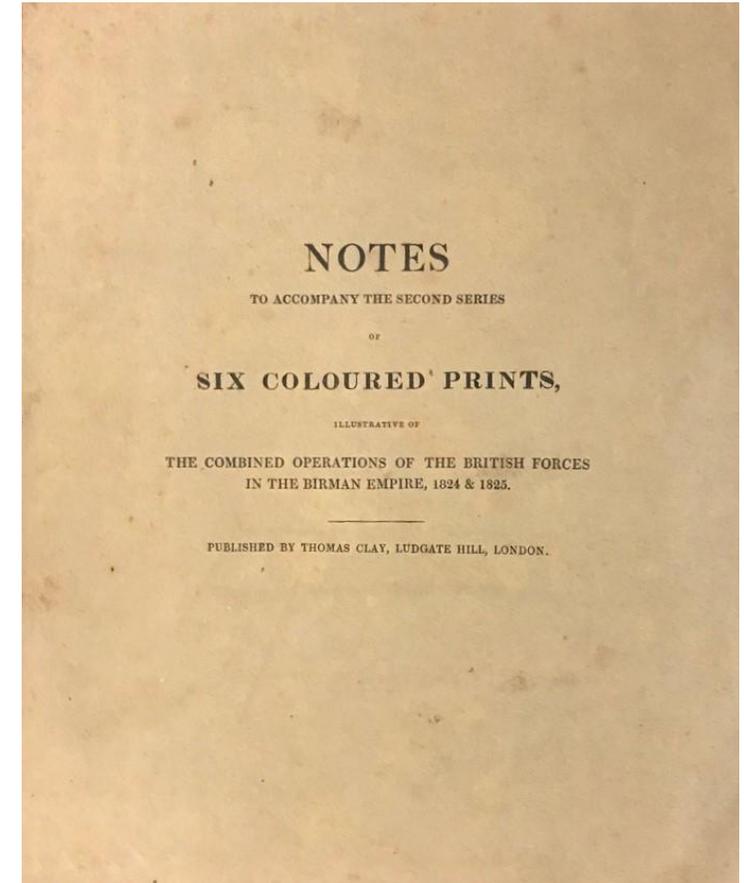
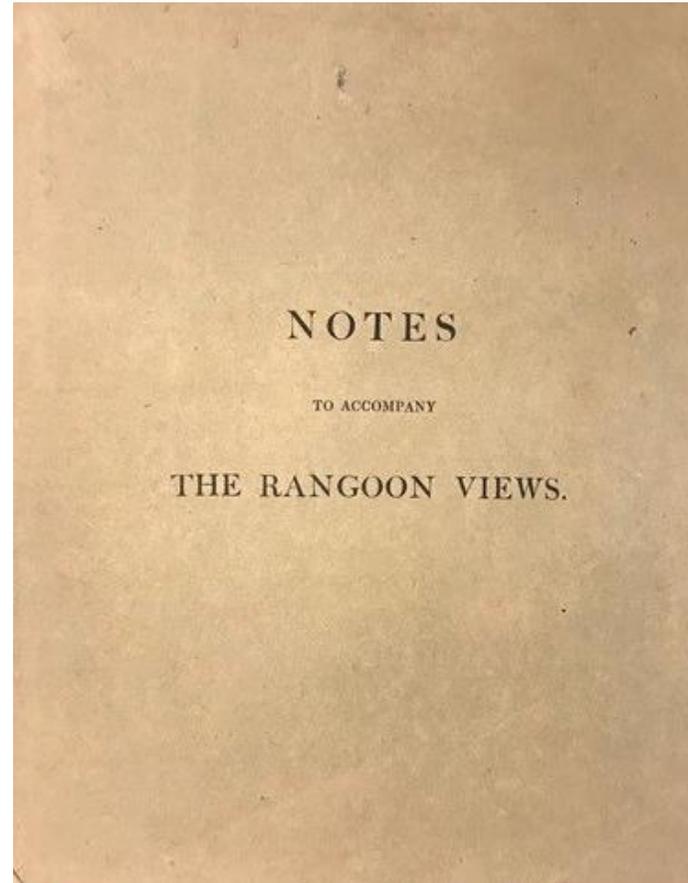
[Text Part 2] **Notes to Accompany the Second Series of Six Coloured Prints**, Illustrative of the Combined Operations of the British Forces in the Birman Empire, 1824 & 1825, 6 pp. original paper wrappers, [London, 1825-1826]

**£18,000**

Abbey (Travel) 404, Tooley 334, Sadleir 1610 & 1610a.

A rare complete set of the first and second series with the scarce text volumes to the first part with additional folding map of Moore's fascinating aquatints of Rangoon. The prints, published during the First Anglo-Burmese War of 1824 - 1826, concentrate on Rangoon, captured by the British in 1824. In the subject matter of the plates there is an interesting comparison between graphic battle scenes and picturesque views of the Burmese countryside and architecture. Although Moore wished to record the details of the battles he was involved in, he also wanted to depict the pagodas, temples and views around Rangoon.

The colouring is exceptional with no off-sets and has the scarce text parts 1 and 2.





Drawn by J. Bowen.

Engraved by W. Woodcut, & T. Chisholm, 1800.

Printed by J. Woodcut.

*The Harbour of PORT CORNWALLIS, Island of GREAT ANDAMAN, with the  
FLEET getting under Way for RANGOON.*



Published Jan. 4, 1856 by Tho' Agnew Sons & Co. London & 107, Strand.

Designed by G. Tuck.

*View from the UPPER TERRACE of the GREAT PAGODA at RANGOON, to the South East.*

## SCARCE SECOND EDITION COMPLETE WITH GOMELDON PAGES

**13. Parkinson (Sydney) A Journal of a Voyage to the South Seas**, in His Majesty's Ship the Endeavour: faithfully transcribed from the Papers of the late Sydney Parkinson... To which is now added, Remarks on the Preface by the late John Fothergill... and an Appendix, containing an Account of the Voyages of Commodore Byron, Captain Wallis, Captain Carteret, Monsieur Bougainville, Captain Cook, and Captain Clerke. SECOND AND BEST EDITION, Large 4to [2], xxiii, [1], 22, [4], 212, [2], lxxi, [2], 214-353, [1]pp., double-page engraved map of the hemispheres and 27 engraved plates, contemporary calf, joints repaired (some offsetting from plates to text, occasional light browning), new letter-piece, London, for Charles Dilly and James Phillips, 1784..

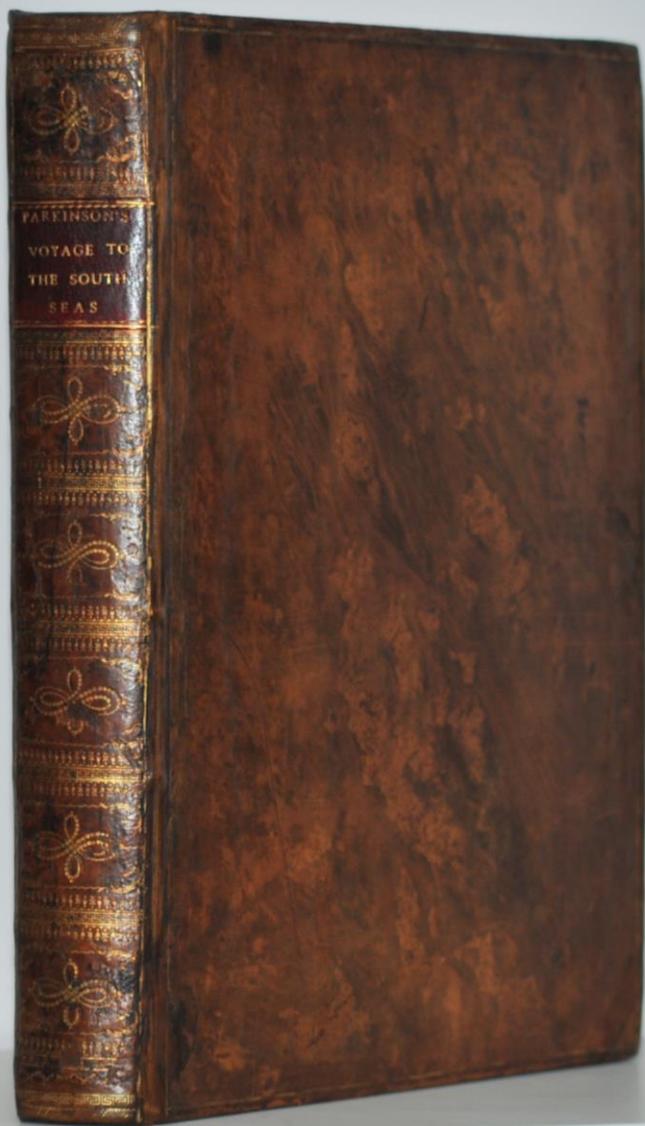
**£22,000**

Beddie, 713; Kroepelien, 945; Forbes, 82; Hill, 1309; Holmes, 49.

Second and best edition, much expanded, with an additional appendix, a large double-hemisphere map showing the tracks of Cook's voyages, a summary of various recent voyages, explanatory. In this copy also contains the extremely scarce four-page separately printed pages containing letters justifying Stanfield Parkinson's dispute with Joseph Banks over the return of various shells and drawings, and a poem, addition which prints a correspondence between Parkinson who had promised them to his cousin, Jane Gomedon.

He died at sea in 1771 and his brother, Stanfield, claimed his property from Banks and had them published despite an injunction. In the preface, actually written by William Kenrick, both Banks and Dr Fothergill, who had attempted to resolve the dispute, were written of disparagingly. This edition of 1784, published after Stanfield's death, includes a reply to the preface by Dr Fothergill. The new appendix in this edition includes an account of Cook's first visit to Kauai and his later stay at Hawaii, and the map issued in the first edition has been revised to include the Hawaiian Islands.

One of the principal visual accounts of Cook's First Voyage, by 'the first European artist to set foot on Australian soil, to draw an authentic Australian landscape, and to portray Aborigines from direct observation' (ADB). Parkinson joined Cook's expedition as natural history draughtsman at the behest of Sir Joseph Banks, and 'with great diligence and flair... made at least 1300 drawings, many more than Banks had expected' which also included some of the earliest European views of the South Pacific. His valuable observations include the first published use of the word 'kangaroo' (as 'kangooroo'), and his vocabularies of South Sea languages cover the 'languages of Otaheite, New Zealand, New Holland, Savoo, and Sumatra... the Malayan language spoken at Batavia, called the low Malay, and the language of Anjenga on the coast of Malabar, called the high or proper Malay' (Hill). After exploring Tahiti, New Zealand, Australia, and the Great Barrier Reef, the expedition reached Batavia, where Parkinson contracted malaria and dysentery, dying shortly after the departure for the Cape of Good Hope.



PARSONS'S  
VOYAGE TO  
THE SOUTH  
SEAS



A  
JOURNAL  
OF A  
VOYAGE TO THE SOUTH SEAS,

In his MAJESTY'S Ship  
*The ENDEAVOUR:*

FAITHFULLY TRANSCRIBED  
From the Papers of the late SYDNEY PARKINSON,  
Draughtsman to SIR JOSEPH BANKS, BART. in his Expedition with  
DR. SOLANDER round the World;

AND EMBELLISHED  
With Twenty-nine Views and Designs, engraved by CAPITAL ARTISTS.

TO WHICH IS NOW ADDED,  
REMARKS on the PREFACE,  
By the late JOHN FOTHERGILL, M.D. F.R.S. &c.

AND  
AN APPENDIX,  
Containing an Account of the VOYAGES of  
COMMODORE BYRON, & MONSIEUR BOUGAINVILLE,  
CAPTAIN WALLIS, & CAPTAIN COOK, AND  
CAPTAIN CARTERET, & CAPTAIN CLERKE.

LONDON:

Printed for CHARLES DILLY, in the POULTRY; and JAMES PHILLIPS,  
in GEORGE-YARD, LOMBARD-STREET.  
M DCC LXXXIV.

At the desire of many friends, the following Letters are here added; by way of appendix to the preface; as they may be alleged as the strongest reason why Stanfield Parkinson did not dispose of the shells and curiosities, collected by his brother, to Joseph Banks, they being intended, by Sydney Parkinson, to be otherwise disposed of, by presenting them to his friends; and with which intention Stanfield Parkinson endeavoured to comply, but was prevented. The last letter, with the lines accompanying it, were intended to meet Sydney Parkinson on his arrival in England, for which purpose they were sent to his brother Stanfield: the unfortunate death of Sydney prevented his receiving them. How far a certain person deserved all the encomiums paid him in the verses, the Journal and preface thereto will make appear: the writer undoubtedly supposed him the same man as he was when he left England.

My dear cousin,

Batavia, October 16, 1770.

**F**AIN would I have excused myself from writing, could I have found any excuse. I am so hurried and fluttered about here; but, when I considered what a pleasure it would give thee to hear of our safe arrival here, I thought it would be unjust to withhold it. I therefore proceed to tell thee, that we arrived safe at Rio de Janeiro, where we were but indifferently treated, and then went to Terra del Fuego, where we staid a week; went round Cape Horn as easy as if it had been the North-Foreland, and so through the South-Seas to George's Island, where we staid three months. Were I to enter even into general things, I should not finish I do not know when: but these things will serve for many discourses. From Otaheite, or George's Island, we went to some other islands, and from thence to New-Zealand, which we circumnavigated in six months. We ran upon a rock on the coast of New-Holland, and should inevitably have all perished, had not the kind providence of God interposed in our favour. We had many hair-breadth escapes on this coast, which is so dangerous, that I am of opinion our account of it will deter any from going that way again. *I have spared no pains, during the voyage, to pick up every thing that is curious for thee; and I flatter myself that I shall make a considerable addition to thy museum.* In most things we have been very successful, and have made great discoveries. We shall stay here about two months, to rest; so that thou mayest expect me home about the month of June next; at which time I hope to have the pleasure of seeing or hearing from thee. Till then I remain

To

Mrs. GOMELDON:

Thy obliged friend,

SYDNEY PARKINSON.

My dear cousin,

Newcastle, May 28, 1771.

**N**EVER did cordial to the sick, or affluence to the indigent, give more relief than thine of the 16th of October to thy cousin, who had a thousand fears in respect to thee and friends. I for some time indulged the pleasing hope, that

the extensiveness of your plan might lead you out of the track of sending intelligence; at other times, that very plan presented you environed with dangers, to which other navigators were not subject; and the disagreeable conjectures, which naturally occurred in your absence, hurt me much. Invention, ever fertile, spread the cruel report, that the ship was lost, and every soul on-board had paid their last debt to nature. Judge, my dear cousin, how your friends were shocked at so dreadful a catastrophe! What was still an aggravation, some, who had viewed the undertaking with admiration and applause, now condemned it as folly for men of fortune and genius to embark in. — This was putting caustics to a green wound. — But, thank Heaven! you have given falsehood the lie; and, to the inexpressible joy of all your connections and the valuable amongst men, you still are in the land of the living. — How good was my cousin in writing! as his were the only letters received, and the first that announced your safety. — Thou tellest me thou reservest the recital of thy discoveries to a personal interview; which I hope will be soon; and, if I mistake not, I found my expectation on the authority of a promise thou madest me ere thou ledest England, that thou wouldst certainly make me a visit, if thou livedst to come home: and can I doubt thy veracity in this, more than in what thou hast already availed thyself of, in having added considerably to my museum? How generous was this, to think of me when so far remote! Yet I cannot help taxing thy liberality yet further, by insisting on thy coming to place them; and I am sure thy good-nature will not refuse, when I assure thee it will give me the greatest satisfaction, and be esteemed a particular favour; and if cousin Parkinson will be of the party, it will be laying a double obligation on me. — If you chuse the sea, some of our ships are mostly at London, and Mr. Farmer, at the Three-Cranes, will inform you of the masters names; where I hope you will meet with every thing agreeable: and of one thing I can make you sure, which is, a reception at Walknowies, such as gratitude and friendship injoin. And should Mr. Banks, or any of thy friends, make an excursion to the North, I should be glad they would make my house their quarters; where sincerity and a hearty welcome will be sure to avail themselves.

Now, do not thou, my cousin, laugh at the inclosed, as it is only for thy inspection, and flowed from real joy, not study nor design.

Offer my love to all my relations of your house; whom I congratulate on thy happy arrival. Hoping to see thee soon, I am thy

To

SYDNEY PARKINSON.

Most obliged and affectionate cousin,

J. GOMELDON.

To

To my cousin, SYDNEY PARKINSON, and FRIENDS, on their return from a  
voyage round the world, 1771.

WHEN conqu'ring troops return from hostile plains,  
With clam'rous voice the croud their joy proclaims:  
But say, my muse, what plaudit must we give,  
That BANKS, SOLANDER, PARKINSON, still live?  
Who, arduous, went in quest of nature's store,  
To bring instruction to their natal shore,  
To HEAV'N the grateful tribute first is due,  
Whose saving arm has safely led you through  
Tumultuous seas, and deserts, wilds unknown,  
And, fraught with knowledge, prosp'rous brought you home.  
And lo! you come, his wonders to proclaim,  
And prove that he in ev'ry clime's the same:  
In sultry regions, or the frigid Pole,  
Eternal wisdom blazes through the whole.  
To him our thanks, with rev'rence let us pay,  
And praise him, while we celebrate the day  
Which gives you back to Britain's happy isle,  
To bless your friends, and to reward your toil.  
The muse, O BANKS, with great respect attends,  
To hail thee welcome to desponding friends,  
Who long with pungent sorrows were assail'd,  
Whilst thoughts uncertain of thy life prevail'd:  
Thou who, with mind elate, dost dangers brave,  
Encounter rocks, and stem the snow-cap'd wave,  
In search of knowledge, gen'rous youth, receive  
Such tribute as my humble pen can give.  
Thy noble plan how greatly we admire,  
Thy vast pursuits, and laudable desire!  
Of modern youths, how few such worth possess!  
Who, lost to virtue, riot in excess;  
In dissipation's follies spend their time,  
The sport of sharpers, or the slaves to wine.  
But thou, whose soul's for nobler views design'd,  
Contemn'st the tinsel pleasures of mankind.  
With sense refin'd, in Nature's book well read,  
Thy penetration found where genius led:  
Under thy auspice, art with science grows,  
And SYDNEY'S \* pencil perfect nature shews.  
Great in philosophy, the muse essays  
To offer thee, SOLANDER, grateful praise;  
\* PARKINSON.

Thou

Thou who, with skill, the starry vault dost view,  
And Newton's system accurately pursue,  
Yet still, more arduous, find'st some aspects new... }  
The heav'ns, the earth, to ev'ry age unfold  
Some plant unnotic'd, planets yet untold.  
The wise CREATOR, boundless in his plan,  
In ev'ry age bestows new good to man.  
Th'enquiring eye fresh marks of wisdom meet;  
For, like himself, his works are infinite.

But friendship calls.— Dear PARKINSON, receive  
The warmest welcome that a friend can give.  
I greet with joy thy so much wish'd return,  
And bless that Pow'r which brought thee safely home.  
Thou liv'st, in spite of all our anxious fears,  
(Dumb vague reports,) and all thyself appears.  
My boding mind would often see thee to'st'd,  
By winds impetuous, near some dang'rous coast;  
Where rocks abrupt impede all human aid,  
And breaking billows all your skill evade:  
Sometimes, advent'rous, saw thee distant stray  
Through trackless thickets, or the sun-scorch'd way:  
Sometimes (ah, dreadful thought!) by savage hand,  
Saw thee lie, breathless, on the rueful strand;  
Or lost, bewilder'd, 'midst dread mountains gloom,  
In search of nature's beauties, to bring home.  
Though innocent, with anxious fears oppress'd,  
Oft chid myself, for making the request,  
That to my small collection thou'dst attend,  
When thou from study should'st thy thoughts unbend;  
Gen'rous SYDNEY with the request complies,  
And might to friendship fall a sacrifice.  
Nature improv'd the thought, and drop'd a tear;  
Hope almost fails— when his dear lines appear. †  
Not slaves releas'd, not convict meets reprieve,  
With greater joy than I those lines receive.  
How chang'd the scene! which, like the morning rays,  
Disperses the dusky clouds of night away:  
By thy return, our anxious fears are flown,  
And joy and friendship bid thee welcome home.  
Accept, dear youth, this proof of my regard  
Excuse the errors of a female bard,  
Unskill'd in verse; by purest friendship led:  
Let friendship, for the faults, then, kindly plead;

†, Sydney's letter from Batavia.

JANE GOMEEDON.

**14. Petermann, (Augustus) An Account of the Progress of the Expedition to Central Africa**, performed by order of Her Majesty's Office, under Messrs. Richardson, Barth, Overweg & Vogel, In the years 1850, 1851, 1852 and 1853. FIRST EDITION, 14 pages of letterpress, pictorial tinted lithograph frontispiece with portraits of the four explorers Richardson, Barth, Overweg and Vogel., 3 lithographed maps hand-coloured in outline, one of which is folding, large folio, original brown cloth boards, titled in gilt on the upper cover, both covers with blind tooled decoration (slight neat repair to the spine, small library stamp on the title page), London: For the Author by E. Stanford, 6, Charing Cross ; Gotha : Justus Perthes, 1854

**£5000**

Howgego B18

Barth's famed expedition to the Sudan, illustrated with three important maps of the region Seeking to open commercial relationships in the sub-Saharan region of North Africa, Great Britain organised an overland expedition under the direction of James Richardson, an abolitionist missionary and traveller who had returned from travels in Northern Africa in 1846. Accompanying him were Heinrich Barth, a German explorer and Adolf Overweg, a German geologist and astronomer. Departing from Tripoli in March 1850, the expedition set out for Ghat, which they reached four months later. En route, Barth became separated from the party after climbing Mount Idinen and in a delirium induced by heat and dehydration, sliced his arms and drank his own blood to quench his thirst. He would be found by nomadic locals and returned safely to his companions. From Ghat, the party headed by caravan to the Air mountains. In January 1851, at an oasis north of Zinder, the party separated, agreeing to meet again at Kukawa four months later: Richardson headed for Zinder and Lake Chad, Overweg travelled westward to Gobir, and Barth headed southward to Tassawa. Richardson, however, would contract fever and die before reaching their meeting place. Barth and Overweg continued on and explored the northern shore of Lake Chad, with the latter becoming the first European to circumnavigate its shores by boat. The two separated again, with Overweg heading southeast toward present day Bongor, and Barth exploring the southern shore of Lake Chad. Overweg would succumb to a fever east of Kukawa before his rendezvous with Barth.

Now the only survivor of the original expedition, Barth courageously decided to continue on and explore the region between Lake Chad and Timbuktu. He would enter that famed city disguised as a Muslim in September 1853, becoming just the third European to do so, staying there for seven months. On his return trip to Kukawa, Barth would be discovered by Edouard Vogel, who had been dispatched to find him. Barth would eventually make his way northward arriving in Tripoli in August 1855, before returning to London. His journey had extended from Tripoli in the north to Adamawa in the south, and from Lake Chad in the east to Timbuktu in the west, covering some 12,000 miles in all.

Barth arrived in London with great fanfare. He was awarded the Order of the Bath by Queen Victoria and the present work was commissioned, compiled by German geographer Augustus Petermann, based on Barth's preliminary account, his expedition maps and official dispatches. The maps include a general map of the region (with an elaborate surround comprised of portraits of the four explorers, plus vignettes of peoples, places, flora and fauna from the region), a map of Northern Africa showing the routes of the expedition members between 1850 and 1853, and a more detailed, large folding map of Central Africa showing the routes of the expedition between 1851 and 1852.

EXPEDITION  
TO  
CENTRAL AFRICA.

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BY AUTHORITY OF HER MAJESTY'S FOREIGN OFFICE.

AN ACCOUNT

OF THE

PROGRESS OF THE EXPEDITION

TO

CENTRAL AFRICA,

PERFORMED

BY ORDER OF HER MAJESTY'S FOREIGN OFFICE,

UNDER

Messrs. RICHARDSON, BARTH, OVERWEG & VOGEL,

In the years 1850, 1851, 1852, and 1853.

CONSISTING OF

MAPS AND ILLUSTRATIONS,

WITH

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES,

Constructed and compiled from official and private materials

BY

AUGUSTUS PETERMANN, F.R.G.S.,

Honorary or Corresponding Member of the Geographical Societies of Berlin, Paris, and Frankfurt,  
Physical Geographer to the Queen.

LONDON,

PUBLISHED FOR THE AUTHOR BY E. STANFORD, 6, CHANCING CROSS,  
GOTHA: JUSTUS PERTHES.

1854.

LONDON, Pub. 1854, published for the Author by EDWARD STANFORD (late Sanders & Stanford) 6, Chancing Cross,  
GOTHA: JUSTUS PERTHES.

15. The Allegations of the Turkey Company and Others Against the East-India Company Relating to the Management of that Trade: Presented to the Right Honourable the Lords of His Majesties Most Honourable Privy Council, the 17th. August, 1681. Together with the Answer of the said East-India-Company, etc. 16 pages, last bank, folio, unbound, (London, 1681

£1250

Wing A954. Kress 1526.

"The Turkey Company have for about a hundred years exported great quantities of woollen manufactures, importing in return raw silks, yarn, cotton, etc. to be manufactured in England. The East India Company on the other hand export large quantities of gold and silver bringing back manufactured goods. Through this the Turkey trade is now languishing and they ask that the East India Company should be banned from importing raw or wrought silks from India."

( 1 )

THE  
ALLEGATIONS  
OF THE  
*Turkey Company and Others*  
AGAINST THE  
*East-India-Company,*

Relating to the Management of that Trade : Presented to the Right Honourable the Lords of His Majesties Most Honourable Privy Council, the 17th. of August, 1681. Together with the Answer of the said *East-India-Company* thereinto, Delivered in Writing the 22th. instant according to their Lordships Order, Upon which a Hearing was had before their Lordships the 24th. of the said Month.

*The present State of Trade between the Company of Merchants Trading in the Dominions of the Grand Seignior, and the Company of Merchants Trading into the East-Indies, compared as it now stands in reference to the Common benefit and advantage of England.*

I THE Company of Merchants Trading into the Dominions of the Grand Signor, have for near one hundred years past constantly Exported great quantities of the Woollen Manufactures, and other Commodities of the Growth of England into Turkey, to the great Inriching of this Nation; And do now more especially carry out thither of the like Native Commodities yearly to the value of about Five Hundred Thouland Pounds sterling; in return of which, the Goods Imported are, *Raw silks, Gaules, Grogranis, Yarn, and Cotton, &c.* All which as well those Imported as Exported, are Manufactured in England, and afford Bread to the industrious poor of this Nation.

A

I. The

**16. West-India Planters:** At a General Meeting of the West-India Planters and Merchants held at the London-Tavern, on Thursday the 26th of February, 1807, the following Resolution were unanimously agreed to and ordered to be printed and distributed, **FIRST EDITION**, 4 pages, last blank, folio, unbound as issued, printed by C. and W. Galabin, London, 1807.

**£450**

Proposals by which relief can reach the West-India Planters, includes also interesting facts i.e. the value British and Irish produce and manufacture, exported directly to the colonies, was £5,495,770, the value of colonial produce imported into the United Kingdom from those colonies £17,002,177.

*At a General Meeting of the West-India Planters and Merchants, held at the London-Tavern, on Thursday, the 26th of February, 1807, the following Resolutions were unanimously agreed to and ordered to be printed and distributed :*

**T**HAT the naval power and flourishing state of these kingdoms are intimately connected with the fate of the British West-India colonies; and that the decline of these colonies will materially and speedily diminish the quantity of British shipping, the consumption of British manufactures; and, in proportion as each of these contributes to employment and revenue at home, will increase the burthens of taxes and poor-rates on the landed interest of Great Britain.

That it appears, from authentic documents on the table of the Commons House of Parliament, that the quantity of British shipping, employed in the colonial trade, amounted, in the year 1804-5, to 837 ships, containing 236,510 tons.

That the number of seamen navigating the same was 17,680.

That the value of British and Irish produce and manufactures, exported directly to the colonies, was £5,495,770.

That the value of colonial produce, the fruit of British industry, imported into the united kingdom from those colonies, was £17,002,117; of which there was a re-export of raw and manufactured goods to the amount of £13,991,397 official value\*, which is principally paid to us by foreigners, and forms a most important article in the balance of trade, and in obtaining a favourable course of exchange.

That these grand sources of national power and prosperity are necessarily derived from, and cannot long survive, the stable condition of the British planters or growers of colonial produce, whose stability can alone be maintained, by assuring to them a fair and reasonable return for their capital and risk. And, though all consideration of individual justice were, by an anomaly in British legislation, disregarded in their instance, yet policy alone would require immediate and effectual redress for the grievances which now bear down a body of men, who contribute more largely, in proportion, than any other class to the revenue and prosperity of the state.

That the excessive taxation upon colonial produce has, for some years past, been gradually absorbing the fair profits of the planter. So that, while every other species of property has nearly, and in some instances more than doubled in value within the last 20 years, that of the planter alone has progressively diminished. And though the effect of this taxation, upon the grower of produce in the dominions of the crown, was not for a time distinctly perceived, yet at length it was both seen and felt, even while this country had still the command of the foreign market; but, as soon as that command ceased, and the means of exportation were checked by the success of the enemy on the continent, so as to throw back on the home-market a quantity of produce greatly exceeding its ordinary demand, the whole weight of taxation, which, when imposed, was assumed to fall upon the consumer, was thrown immediately and altogether upon the grower, who cannot, by any sudden change of culture, escape or diminish its operation: and this, together with the increased expenses of colonial stores, manufactures, freight, and insurance, has already began, and, unless soon relieved, must rapidly tend, to break up the very sources of production.

That the magnitude of the evil to the British colonist, arising from the excessive accumulation of colonial produce, compelled to be brought to the home-market, without any vent for it, greatly

\* The official value is known to be in general much below the real value: in one article only of this calculation, that of coffee, the official is beyond the real value; but altogether the real value probably exceeds the amount here given.

**17. West-India Planter and Merchants.** Petition of the West-India Planter and Merchants to the Hon. the House of Commons, February 26, 1807, 4 pages, folio, unbound as issued, London, 1807

**£450**

A Petition of the West-India Planter and Merchants to Parliament requesting permission to trade Sugar, Coffee, Rum and Molasses with the American States in return for lumber and other commodities.

To the Honourable the Commons of the  
United Kingdom of Great Britain  
and Ireland, in Parliament assembled;

The Petition of the undersigned Planters, Merchants, Mortgagees,  
Annuitants, and others, interested in the British West-India  
Colonies,

**Humbly sheweth,**

**T**HAT the West-India colonies of Great Britain, having been planted and settled by British subjects, have, in a long course of years, progressively advanced in cultivation, wealth, and importance; from which the mother-country has derived vast and increasing advantages, in respect to her commercial and financial resources, and her naval power.

That the capital at present existing in the British West-India colonies, estimated at little less than 100 millions, and which is for the most part an investment gradually created, in the course of nearly two centuries, out of the gains of the colonial trade, is but a small part of the British stake in those important establishments. Your petitioners are ready to shew, by official vouchers, that nearly one-third of the whole of the British imports and exports is involved in the West-India trade, directly or collaterally; and that, in more than that proportion, the effective defence and power of the empire depend thereon, as the best and most productive nursery of experienced seamen.

That the foundation of these benefits and this prosperity was laid by the act of King Charles II. chapter 7, entitled "An Act for the Encouragement of Trade," the preamble of which uses these remarkable words: "And in regard his Majesty's plantations beyond the seas are inhabited and peopled by his subjects of this his kingdom of *England*; for the maintaining a greater correspondence and kindness between them, and keeping them in a firmer dependence upon it, and rendering them yet more beneficial and advantageous unto it, in the further employment and increase of *English* shipping and