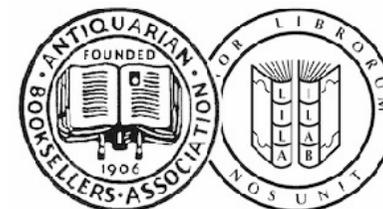
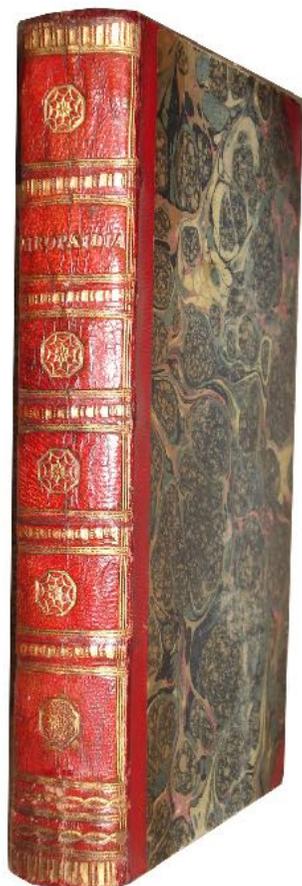


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OCCASIONAL LIST 19

A SCARCE PRIVATELY PRINTED PROVINCIALY PUBLISHED WORK ON BALLOONING.



1. **Baldwin (Thomas) Airopaidia: containing the Narrative of a Balloon Excursion from Chester**, the Eighth of September, 1785, taken from Minutes made during the Voyage: Hints on the Improvement of Balloons, and Mode of Inflation by Steam, FIRST EDITION, two hand-coloured and two plain folding plates, contemporary half red morocco, raised bands, gilt panelled spine, half-title and title, viii, [1], 360 [i.e.361, page 361 mis-numbered], [1]pp., Chester: printed for the author by J. Fletcher; etc., 1786. **£3500**

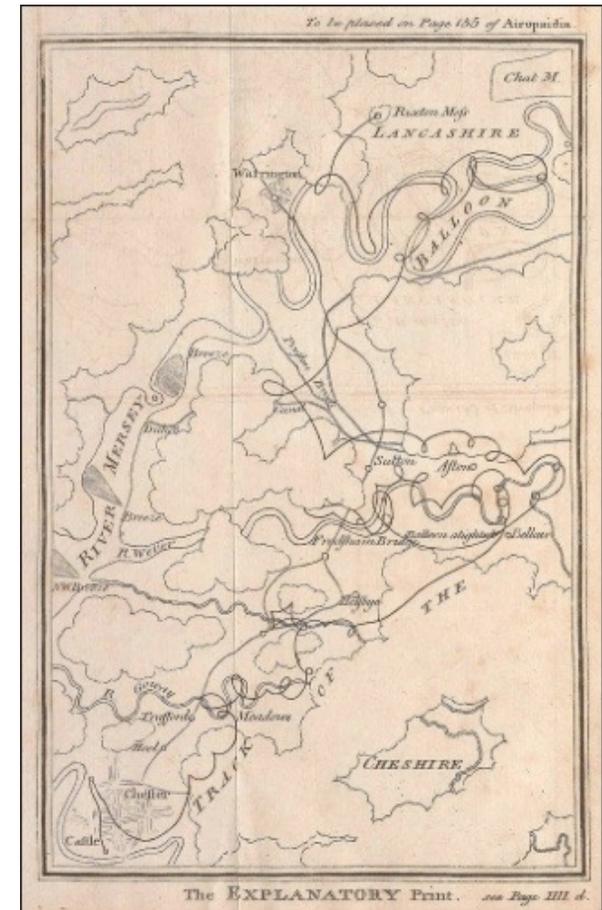
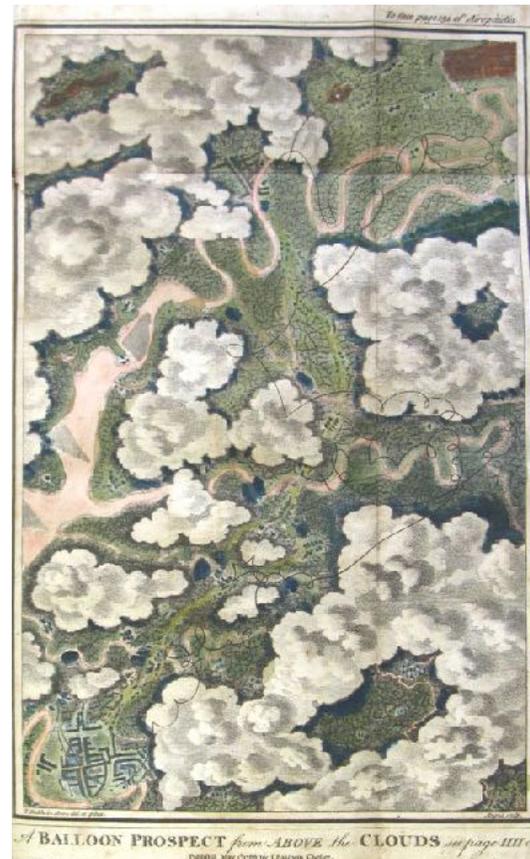
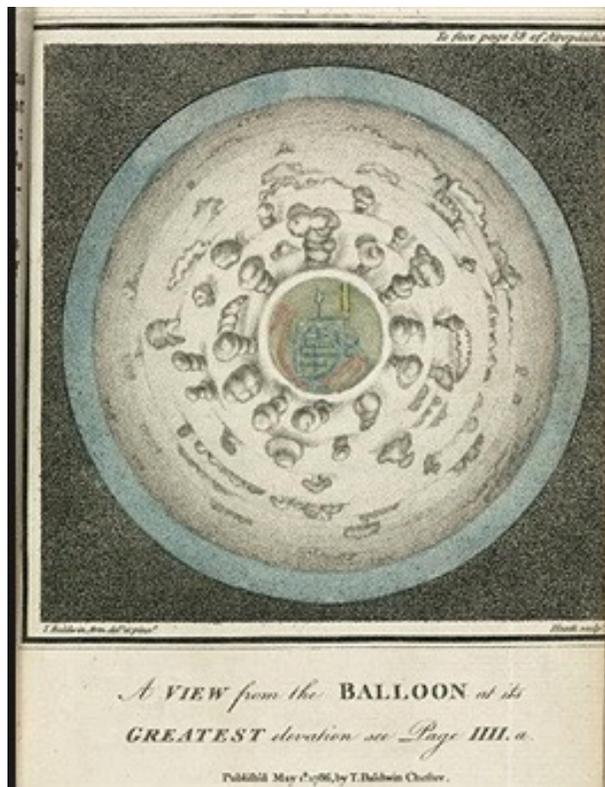
Abbey Life 386.

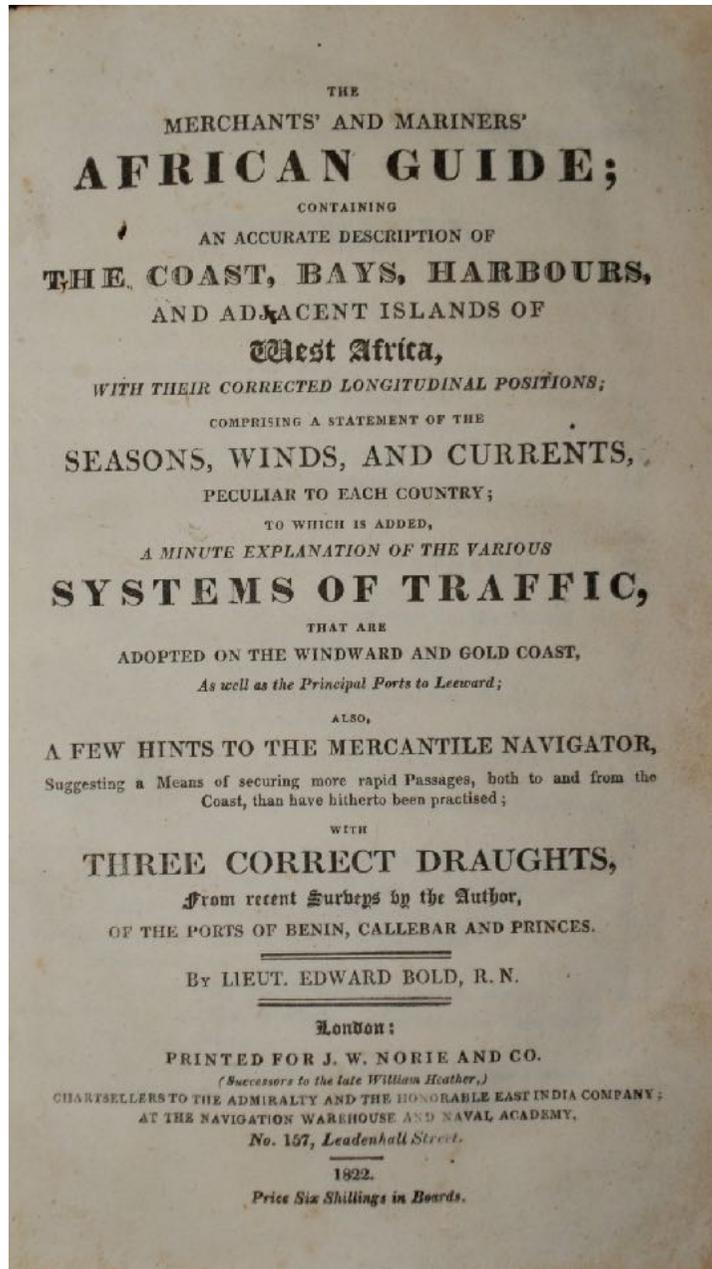
September, 8th, 1785, Thomas Baldwin made a pioneering flight from Chester, sketching the landscape as he travelled, when Lunardi was in Chester, he allowed Thomas Baldwin to make a solo ascent in his balloon so that he could sketch some aerial views.

Baldwin then wrote a highly detailed and lengthy account of the voyage including everything from an inventory of the items taken (including the weight of each item) to a florid description of his

sensations as he flew: "A Tear of pure Delight flashed in his Eye! of pure and exquisite Delight and Rapture." The account of the voyage itself is interspersed with and followed by discourses upon hints and improvements such as the best time of day for voyages, how to land in windy weather, and how best to conduct experiments while aloft.

Three of the plates were expensively produced and depict the view from the balloon, the balloon in the view, and the charted passage of the balloon over the landscape. Together these illustrative plates can be seen as the first ever "real" overhead aerial views.



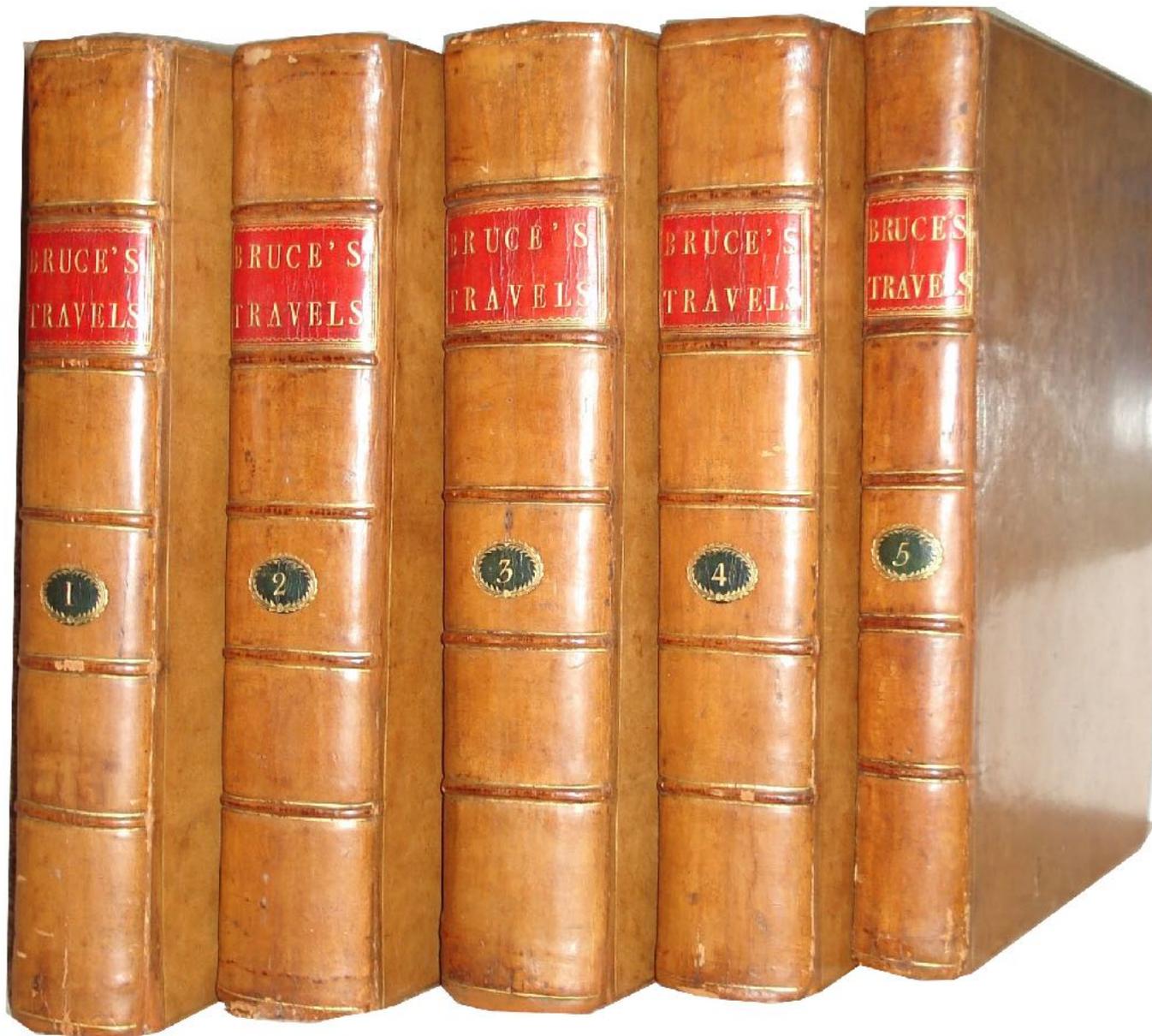


AFRICAN PILOT FOR THE GOLD COAST.

2. Bold (Lieut. Edward, R.N.) *The Merchants' and Mariners' African Guide*; containing an Accurate Description of the Coast, Bays, Harbours, and Adjacent Islands of West Africa, with their Corrected Longitudinal Positions; comprising a Statement of the Seasons, Winds, and Currents, Peculiar to Each Country; to which is added, a Minute Explanation of the Various Systems of Traffic, that are Adopted on the Windward and Gold Coast, as well the Principal Ports to Leeward; also A Few Hints to the Mercantile Navigator, Suggesting a Means of securing more rapid Passages, both to and from the Coast, than have hitherto been practised; with Three Correct Draughts, from recent Surveys by the author, of the Ports of Benin, Calabar and Princes, FIRST EDITION, 3 engraved charts and table containing the latitudes and longitudes of places on the West Coast, 8 + 112 pages, 8vo, half calf, Printed for J. W. Norie and Co. Chartellers to the Admiralty and The Honourable East India Company, London, 1822 £2500

Edward Bold entered the Royal Navy in 1804 and attained the rank of lieutenant in 1815.

This work supplemented the navy's African Pilot of 1807 by introducing commerce to navigation, and these two were the standard works until the Hydrographic Office's African Pilot of 1856.



3. Bruce (James of Kinnaid)
Travels to Discover the Source
of the Nile, 1768-73, FIRST
EDITION, 3 maps, 6 plans, 43
natural history plates and 12 other
plates, 5 vols, thick 4to,
contemporary polished calf,
Edinburgh, 1790 **£8500**

A HANDSOME SET.

Vol. 5 contains the natural history
information which Bruce obtained
during his travels in Egypt,
Arabia, Abyssinia and Nubia.

Bruce spent five years in Upper
Egypt, Abyssinia, and in the
exploration of the Nile. The
account of his travels provided
important information. The plates,
based on Bruce's own and
Balugani's drawings, include
maps, botanical and zoological
specimens, antiquities and
artifacts and plans of monuments.



BRUCE'S
TRAVELS

BRUCE'S
TRAVELS

BRUCE'S
TRAVELS

2

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4

James Bruce (14 December 1730 – 27 April 1794) was a Scottish traveller and travel writer who spent more than a dozen years in North Africa and Ethiopia, where he traced the origins of the Blue Nile. Starting out as a wine importer he travelled to Spain & Portugal where he became interested in Antiquities and Arabic culture , geography and history. He travelled extensively throughout North Africa, Ethiopia and Egypt. As an explorer he wanted to discover the source of the Nile . He thus became the first European to trace the Blue Nile to its confluence with the White Nile. Bruce thought that the Blue Nile while smaller than the White Nile was the “Nile of the Ancients”

His history and description of Abyssinia are particularly valuable, as the country had been visited only once by a European (Poncet) in the previous one hundred and fifty years. Bruce immediately won the respect and admiration of the Abyssinians on account of his imposing physical appearance and manner, his courage, knowledge of Geez, and horsemanship, as well as his acquired skill in medicine, which allowed him to save some members of the royal family of Abyssinia from smallpox. His narrative also contains sections on the history and religion of Egypt, Indian trade.

4. D'Oyly (Sir Charles) [No.1] of Indian Sports, FIRST EDITION, 13 leaves containing 13 mounted lithographs engravings(including title-page) oblong folio, original blue wrappers and lithographed letter-piece mounted on front cover, Behar Amateur Lithographic Press, Behar, [1828] £3500

Abbey 447

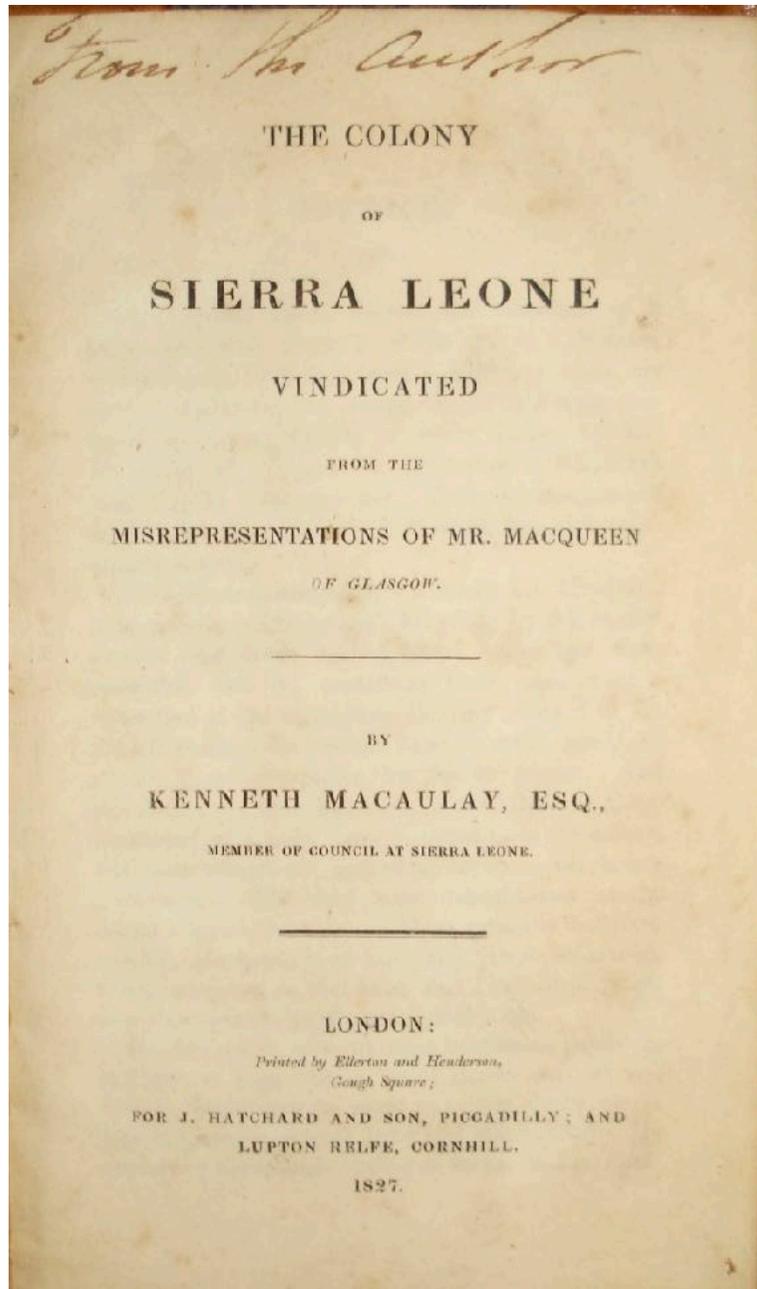
A scarce work containing lithographs made by Sir Charles D'Oyly at his lithographic press at Patna in the province of Behar. The lithographs depict: Tiger Hunting; Leopard Hunting; Wild Buffalo Hunting; Bear Shooting; Hare Shooting; Partridge Shooting; Hog Hunting; Bear Hunting.



TIGER HUNTING.



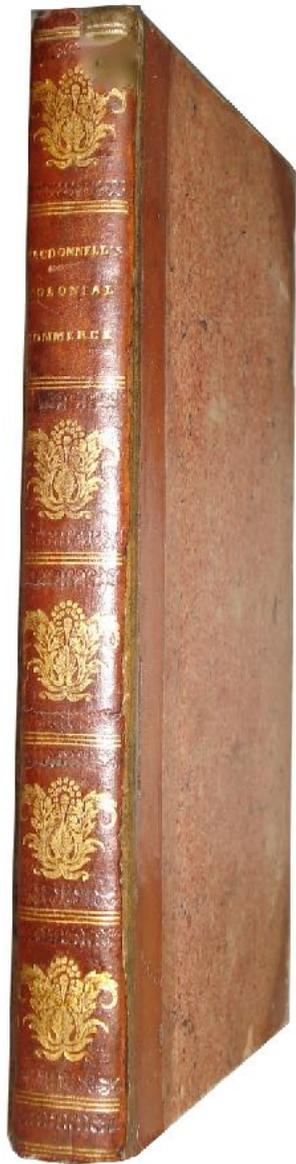
LEOPARD HUNTING.



5. Macaulay (K. Member of Council at Sierra Leone) **The Colony of Sierra Leone Vindicated from the Misrepresentations of Mr. MacQueen of Glasgow**, FIRST EDITION, 6 + 128 pages, last blank + errata leaf, 8vo, contemporary half calf, rebacked (some slight foxing), London, 1827
£650

Presentation inscription on title-page "From the Author".

A detailed description of the history and growth of Sierra Leone with **REPORTS ON THE LIBERATED AFRICANS**.



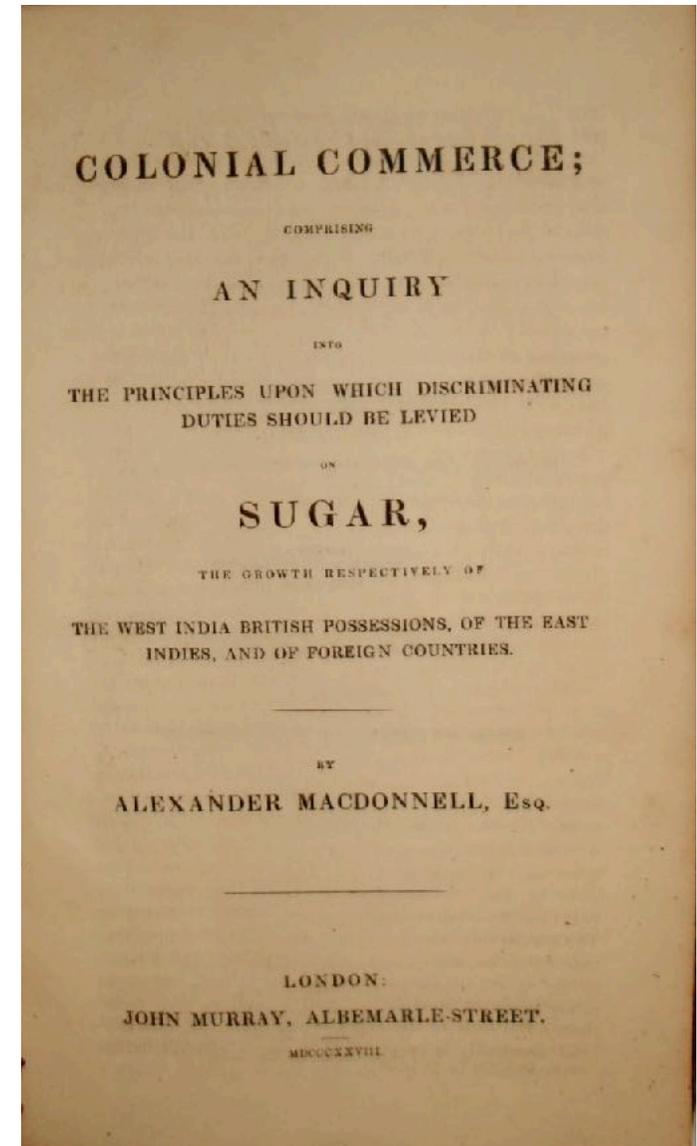
6. MacDonnell (Alexander) **Colonial Commerce; comprising An Inquiry into the Principles upon which Discriminating Duties Should be Levied on Sugar**, The Growth Respectively of the West India British Possessions of the East Indies, and of Foreign Countries, 20 + 302 pages, contemporary half calf(joints repaired) John Murray, London, 1828

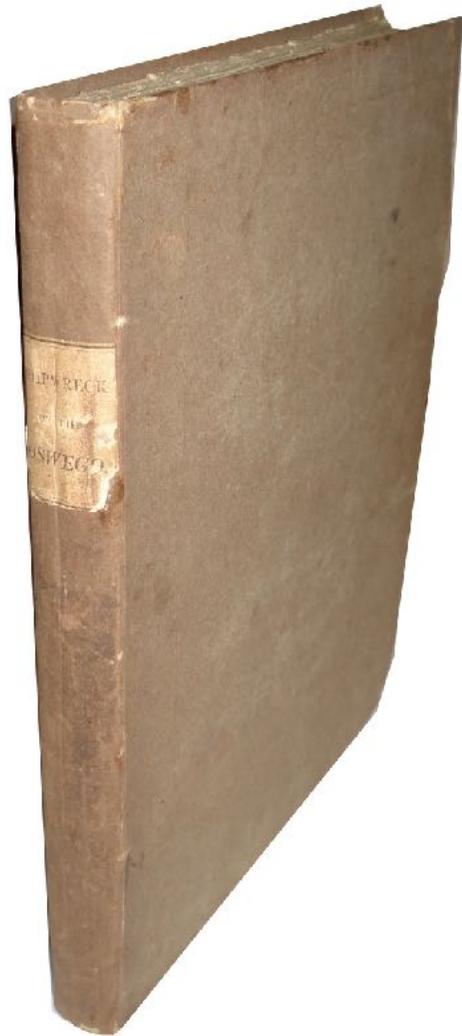
£650

Sabin 43173

Born Belfast, son of Alexander MacDonnell, a Belfast physician. 'Carried on an extensive business at Demerara between 1820 and 1830. He became a vigorous propagandist for the slave-owning sugar planters in the West Indies...Soon after 1830 he was appointed secretary to the West India Committee of Merchants.'

Partner and co-claimant with James MacQueen for the compensation for the enslaved people on several estates in St Kitts, largely as mortgagees, and also unsuccessfully for two estates in Trinidad which they owned; MacDonnell died before the awards in the successful claims were made, and they appear under MacQueen's name alone.

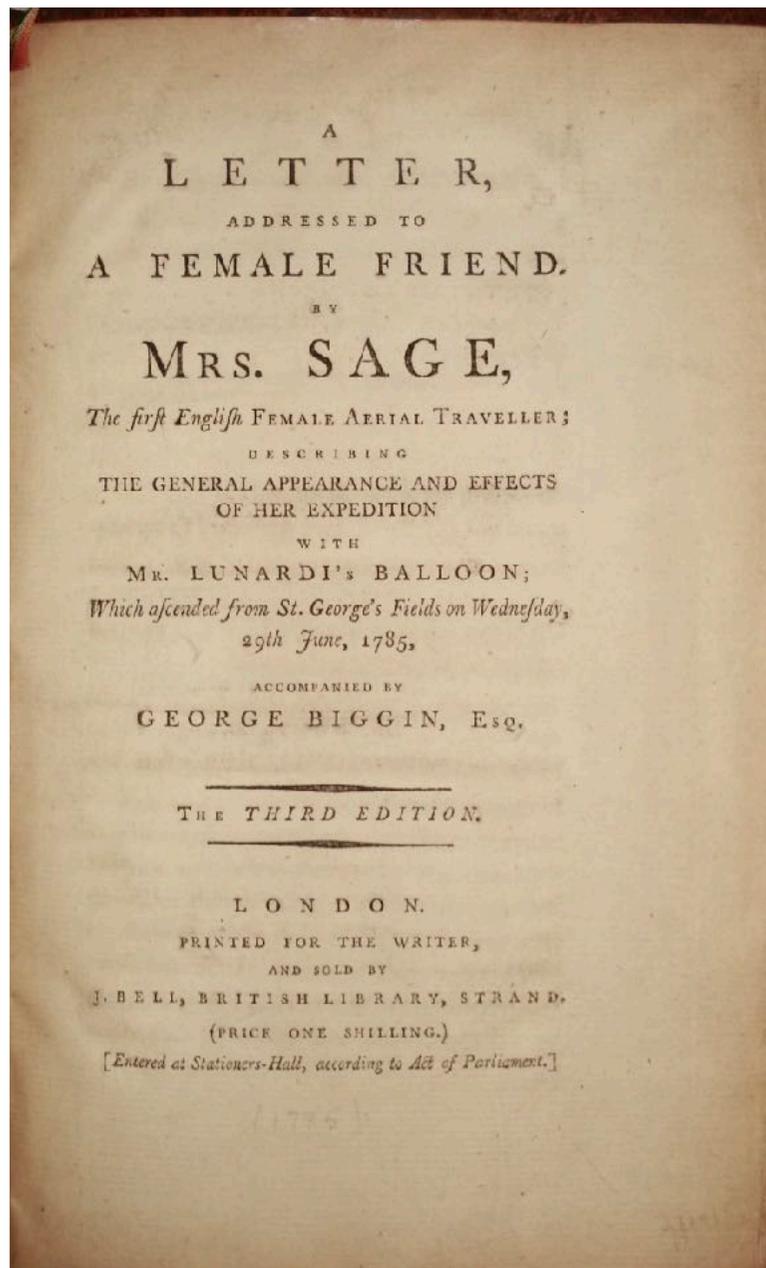




7. Paddock (Judah) A Narrative of the Shipwreck of the Oswego, on the coast of South Barbary, and of the Sufferings of the Master and the Crew while in bondage among the Arabs; interspersed with numerous remarks upon the country and its inhabitants and the peculiar perils of that coast. FIRST LONDON EDITION, xvi + 372pp, 4to, original boards, uncut, original printed paper label(some slight foxing), London: Longman, Hurst, 1818. £850

Huntress, 102.

“The Oswego was a ship of 260 tons, of Hudson, New York. Captain Paddock sailed in her from New York for Cork on January 8, 1800, with a crew of thirteen. From Cork the Oswego sailed for the Cape Verde Islands to pick up salt and skins for New York, but the ship was caught in an east-running current and struck on the coast of Morocco, near Cape Hun, on April 3, 1800. The crew was soon captured by Arabs, and separated, but Captain Paddock and some companions were fairly soon taken to Mogador and ransomed there, in 1801. He had some difficulty in getting passage back to the United States, but eventually arrived home at Hudson on December 1, 1801. Paddock refers in his narrative to one of his crew, ' a black man Jack of Hudson' This person was later separated from Captain Paddock and never seen again. It seems possible that this person may have been Robert Adams, of Hudson, who was the narrator of another story of an Arab captivity.



PRIVATELY PRINTED ACCOUNT OF THE FIRST ENGLISH FEMALE AERIAL TRAVELLER TO ASCEND IN A HOT AIR BALLOON.

8. [Sage Mrs. L. A.] **A Letter, Addressed to A Female Friend by Mrs. Sage, The First Female Aerial Traveller;** Describing The General Appearance and Effects of her Expedition with Mr. Lunardi's Balloon; Which Ascended from St. George's Fields on Wednesday, 29th June, 1785, Accompanied by George Biggins, Esq, **THIRD EDITION**, 4 engraved portraits, 32 pp. uncut, 8vo, old style, full tree calf, red letter piece, London. Printed for the Writer, and sold by J. Bell, British Library, Strand. [Price One Shilling.] c.1785 **£2500**

1. Engraved portrait of Mrs. Letitia Sage.
2. Double page coloured engraved portraits Mrs. Sage & Mr. Biggins, pub. Alexander Hogg, Nov. 1785.
3. Monsieur Lunardi, The Great Aerial Adventurer.
4. Mr. Arnold, The Unsuccessful Aerial Adventure, Dec. 1785.

On June 29th 1785, Mr. Lunardi, and his friend the wealthy Old Etonian Thomas Biggin, Colonel Hastings and Mrs Letitia Sage met at St George's Fields, on the south bank of the Thames, where 'very safe' seats were sold at 2/6d and 'very best' seats at 3/6d.

The original plan had been for all four to ascend in the balloon but Lunardi had not reckoned on the well built Mrs Sage. Letitia Ann Sage (nee Robinson) was an actress and dresser at Drury Lane theatre, who

was married to a Cheapside haberdasher, and who weighed in at an impressive 200 lbs.

She hadn't thought to mention her weight to Mr. Lunardi, but he and Colonel Hastings gave up their intentions to fly that day, and Mrs Sage and Mr Biggin climbed into the gondola together. The balloon rose gently at first and was then carried over St James's Park and Piccadilly, before drifting north-westwards to land about two hours later in some fields near Harrow. On the way the couple enjoyed a lunch of ham and chicken with Italian wine, which Lunardi had thoughtfully provided.

The reception at Harrow after landing in a local farmers field was "as somewhat mixed": the local farmer was, according to Mrs Sage, 'abusive and savage' to a degree' but a party of enthusiastic boys from Harrow School also arrived and held the farmer at bay until the aeronauts could depart the scene.

The balloon after recovery from the field in Harrow was displayed at the Pantheon (admittance 5/-), with Mrs Sage in attendance to answer questions.

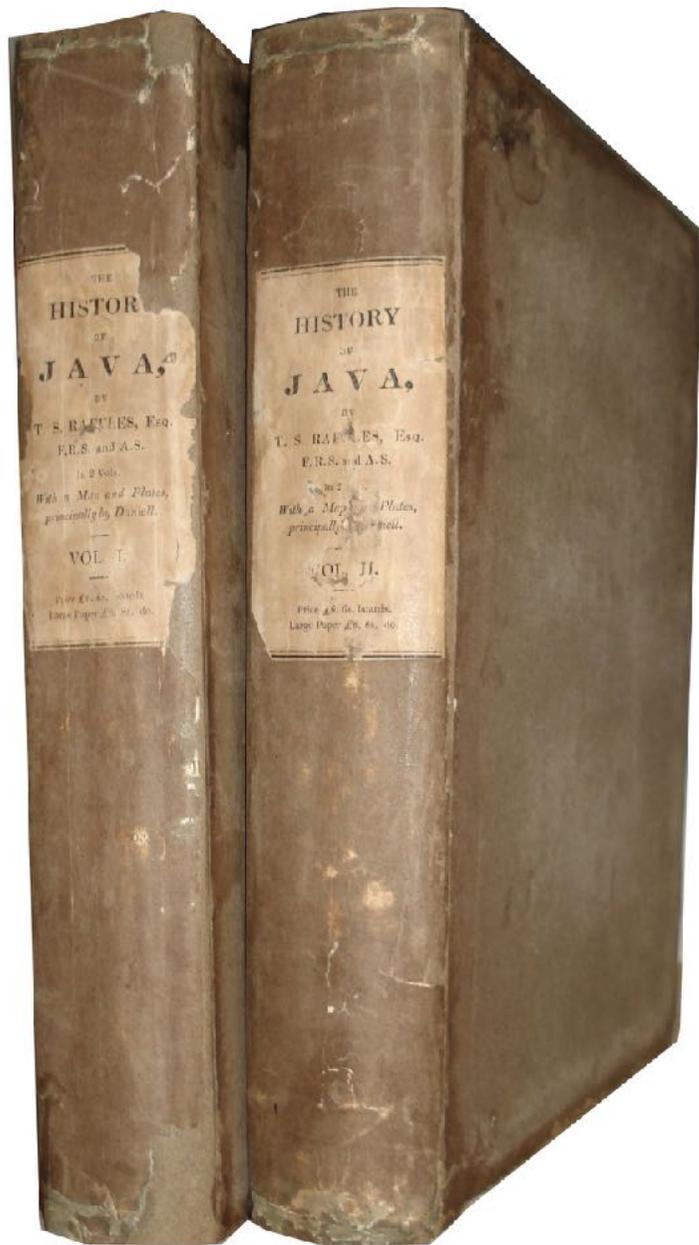




MONSIEUR LUNARDI,
The Grand Aerial Adventurer.

3





9. Raffles (Sir Thomas Stamford) The History of Java, FIRST EDITION, large folding map, 10 FINELY HAND COLOURED COSTUME PLATES AFTER WILLIAM DANIELL, 56 engraved and aquatint plates and 9 engraved text illustrations, 2 vols, large 4to, ORIGINAL BOARDS, UNCUT, ORIGINAL PRINTED PAPER LABELS,(some repairs to the joints, head and tails, slight defects to the paper labels.)London, 1817 **£8000**

Abbey,Travel 554. Bastin and Brommer 81. Tooley 391. Hill, Pacific Voyages 1413 (1844 edition). Prideaux 252.

A total of 900 copies were published, 250 in large paper royal quarto format on fine paper (watermarked 'W. Balston' '1814' and '1815') at £8.8s and 650 standard large quarto copies at £6.6s.

Two royal quarto (31.4 x 25.1 cm) volumes. pp. [4] xlviii 479 [1] [6]; [2] viii 288 [3 population tables][1] cclx [1 Publisher's announcement dated May, 1817] [1] [2 publisher's advertisements] [4]. With half titles, Paper watermarked W. Balston 1814 and 1815, paper for hand-coloured plates watermarked J Whatman 1816.

Internally fine condition, crisp and clean with none of the usual foxing.

'The marriage of a scientifically original text with beautiful illustrations by an accomplished aquatint engraver resulted in a book about Indonesia of outstanding quality; indeed a masterpiece.' - Bastin and Brommer.

Those illustrations include a large folding engraved Map of Java outlined in colour, ten finely hand coloured aquatint costume plates engraved by William Daniell who visited the island in 1785 and 1793, two soft-ground etched frontispieces, nine engraved vignettes, and fifty six black and white plates which include one map, seven of temples (one of which is double page), two musical scores, ten of alphabets and inscriptions, one folding statistical table, eight of weapons and tools, two of musical instruments and masks, and twenty five others.

‘The publication of Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles's *The History of Java* in 1817 marked a new sophistication in the recording of British experiences of the island. Providing a depth of analysis and breadth of subject matter, Raffles's publication was not the fairly simplistic diaristic account of adventure and opinion that had characterised many earlier British publications on Southeast Asia, but a highly detailed, minutely observed and handsomely illustrated study” - Sarah Tiffin, *Raffles and the Barometer of Civilisation*.

Raffles was appointed Lieutenant Governor of Java in 1811 when the island and its dependancies were occupied by Lord Minto following the Annexation of the Netherlands by Napoleon. During the next five years he extended he area of European control and reorganised the Dutch colonial system in the island, as well as making an extensive study of the history, customs and languages of the region. From 1818 to 1824 he went on to serve as the British resident at Bencoolen in Sumatra.

Raffles is said to have taken seven months completing the *History*. He was knighted by the Prince regent on 29 May 1817, after the publication of the book.

In context of Indonesian studies generally it is impossible to exaggerate the importance of the book, not only did it offer highly original matter...but also, and perhaps more importantly, it presented this material as an integrated whole. During the next four years he extended he area of European control and reorganised the Dutch colonial system in the island, as well as making an extensive study of the history, customs and languages of the region.

ROYAL AFRICAN COMPANY .
JAMES ISLAND, GAMBIA.

*Articles of Agreement made between Hump. Chishull.
William Pitt agents, and the rest of the officers establish'd
for the Royal African Company of England in Senegal
Island in the River of Gambia on the North Coast of
Guinea, and Monsieur Saine Vandrille Cap. Comander
of the Kings of France's frigate the Murine and the
Lemnon, which arriv'd in this River de Senegal of November
the 13th last seven hundred and ten,*

*The said Cap. Vandrille being under a
his Commission to Cruise along the Coast particularly
to take the fore of Gambia, the morning the 13th
of this month to demand whether they would surrender, but
the Agents and the rest of the officers refusing to surrender
being resolv'd if possible to procure it for the Royal African
Company, due their forces being too weak, were in a little
time oblig'd to surrender the fore to the said S. Vandrille
Commander, the Governour with the rest of the officers
and English that were on the Island were transported
aboard of the two Ships prisoners of War for the space
of eight Days during which time the following articles
were agreed for the Delivery of the fore and Goods*

*1.
That the fore, Cannon, Powder, Ball, Ammunition, and
provisions should be delivered to the English,*

10. Contemporary Manuscript Financial Ransom. "Articles of Agreement between the Royal African Company Represented by Hump. Chishull, William Pitts, Rich. Lawson, Tho. Yelmore, John Mounslow, Robert Plunckett and the French Government Represented by Commander Saine Vandrille of the Frigate 'The Murine' ", 4 pages(2 leaves) folio, unbound, 1702 £2500

The Anglo-French war 1702-1713 had begun and the Royal African Company on James Island began to experience attacks from the French African Company and also from a Martinico Privateer Henry Baton in the Brigantine 'La Fanfaron'. The Royal African Company decided to reinforce their fortifications to their walled fort settlement with mounted guns to protect their several warehouses, store houses to accommodate two hundred slaves, accommodations for the Governor, Factors, Officers, Soldiers, Merchants, etc.

The French Admiralty decided to give sailing orders and instructions to Commander Saine Vandrille to proceed with the frigates 'The Murine' and 'Hermione' to the West African Waters off the coast of Gambia and to locate the Royal African Company, James Island and attack and secure the island together with all their assets, fort slave, gold guns, officers, etc.

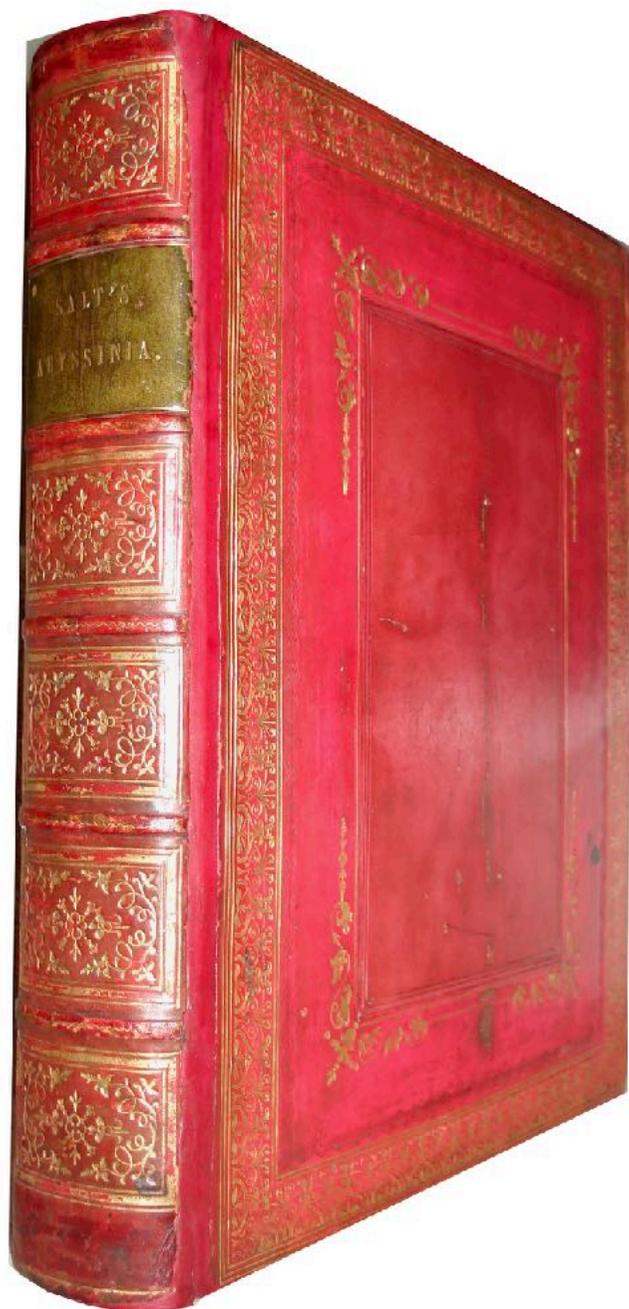
Wax at fifteen barres a Kentle, Gold at 16. barres an
 ounce, and each barre to be valued at four civres franc
 curre till the whole payment be paid and the bridge
 to be release by the first occasion,
 4.^o
 That the french shall have the same liberty of trading in
 their River as before during this nine months of
 our protection, without being molested by us on James
 Island,
 5.^o
 In Case of non payment by the said Company
 Wee doe oblige our selves to receive de french vessels
 that will be sent to us for an equie of the Oranguin Wee
 have made for the said fore, which vessels wee
 will sustaine of all our forces under our fore umbrell.
 The payment is one of the said sum of six thousand
 pound sterling, in the fore of James Island in the
 River of Gambia the eighteenth of november one
 thousand seven hundred and two, signed by
 Humph. ^{William} ~~William~~ Pitt, Arch. Lawson, Tho. Yelmore
 John Mounslon, Vall. Cure, Robert plunkett and J.
 Vaudrille,

Although the island was fortified the Royal African Company's Governor was obliged to surrender to a superior force and the ransom negotiations begin.

For the return of the fort and island "...The Governor with the rest of the officers and English that were on the island were transported aboard the 'Murine' and 'Hermione' as prisoners of war for the space of eight days during which time the following was agreed for the Fort, Cannon, Powder, Ball, Ammunition and provision... payment of £6000 to the said M. S. Vaudrille or his owners... slaves and gold to remain with Captain Vaudrille..."

"Paris Gazette, April 1703. Captain De St. Vaudrille in the Herione frigate have taken the English 250 slaves and considerable quantity of merchandize"

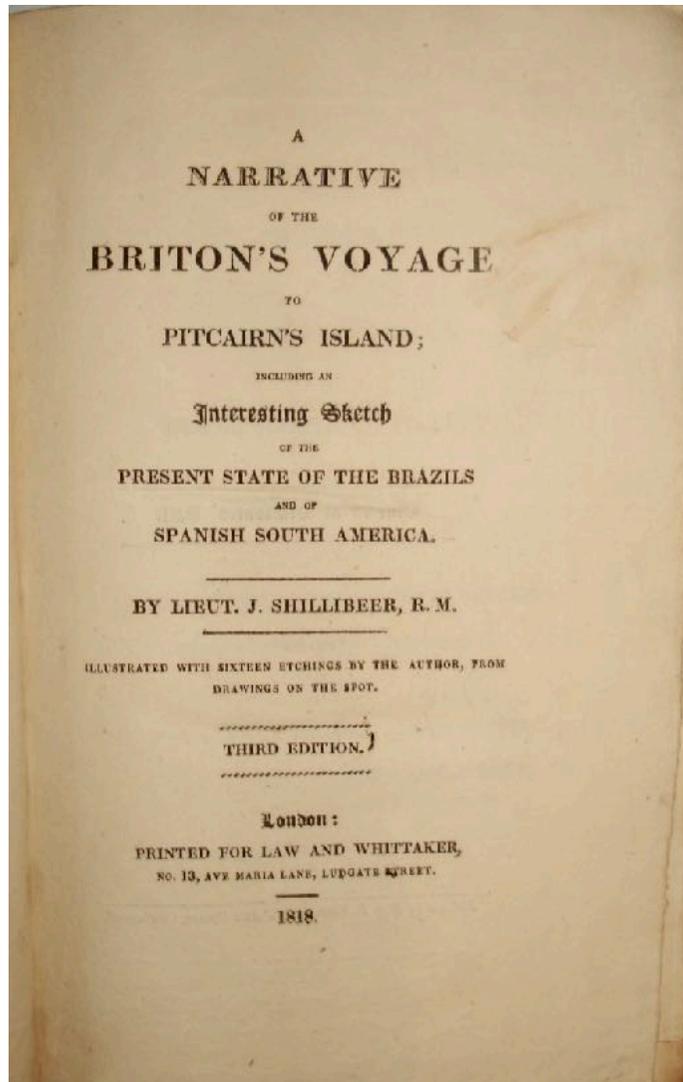
James Island was a strategic placements perfect to control the inland ship traffic. Charles II. established 'The Royal Adventurers Trading to Africa' with the main reason to transport slaves from Africa to the West Indies and American plantation. From the 1600s through the 1750s the island and the fort the British built on it became a centre for European trading. Fort James which it was named became a station for trading of gold, Ivory, spices wax, timber, and slaves..



11. Salt (Henry) A Voyage to Abyssinia and Travels into the Interior of that Country Executed Under the Orders of the British Government in the Years 1809 and 1810; In which are included an Account of the Portuguese Settlements on the East Coast of Africa Visited in the Course of the Voyage; A Concise Narrative of Late Events in Arabia Felix; and some Particulars Respecting the Aboriginal African Tribes, Extending from Mosambique to the Borders of Egypt; Together with Vocabularies of their Respective Language, FIRST EDITION, folding map of Abyssinia, 36 charts and engraved plates, 4to, contemporary full red calf, gilt panelled spine, cover elaborately tooled boarder, green letter piece(joints repaired), London, 1814 **£2500**

Henry Salt (1780-1827) was the British Consul-General in Egypt, 1815-1827, and the discoverer of the famous Abu Simbel inscriptions in 1817.

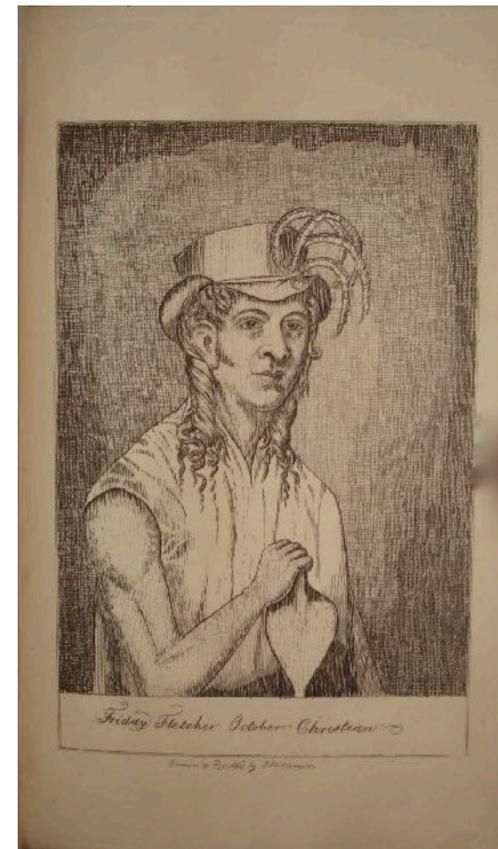


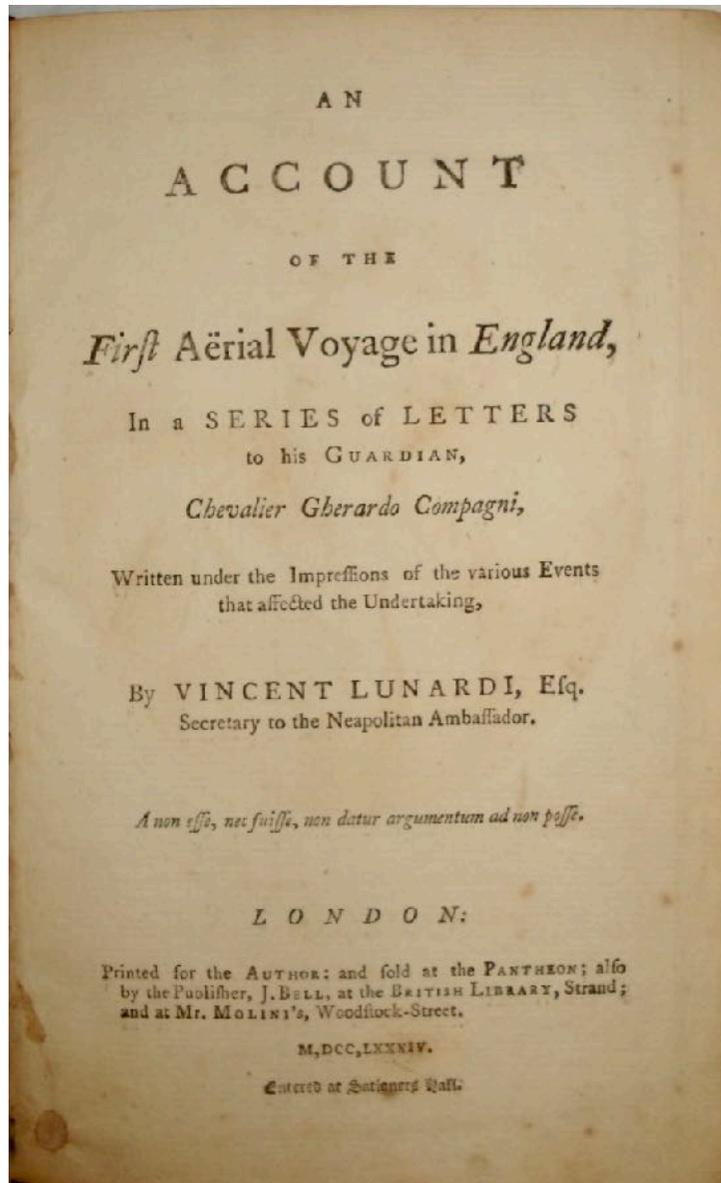


12. Shillingbeer (Lieut. J., R.M.) A Narrative of the Briton's Voyage, to Pitcairn's Island, third edition, 16 etchings including a portrait of Friday Fletcher, October Christian, 8vo, boards, uncut, rebaked , new paper label, (some foxing), Taunton, 1817 £1250

Hill p. 274. Borba de Morase p. 796.

Contains a description of the mutiny on board the "Bounty" and the fate of the Mutineers, also a meeting with John Adams, the only surviving mutineer.

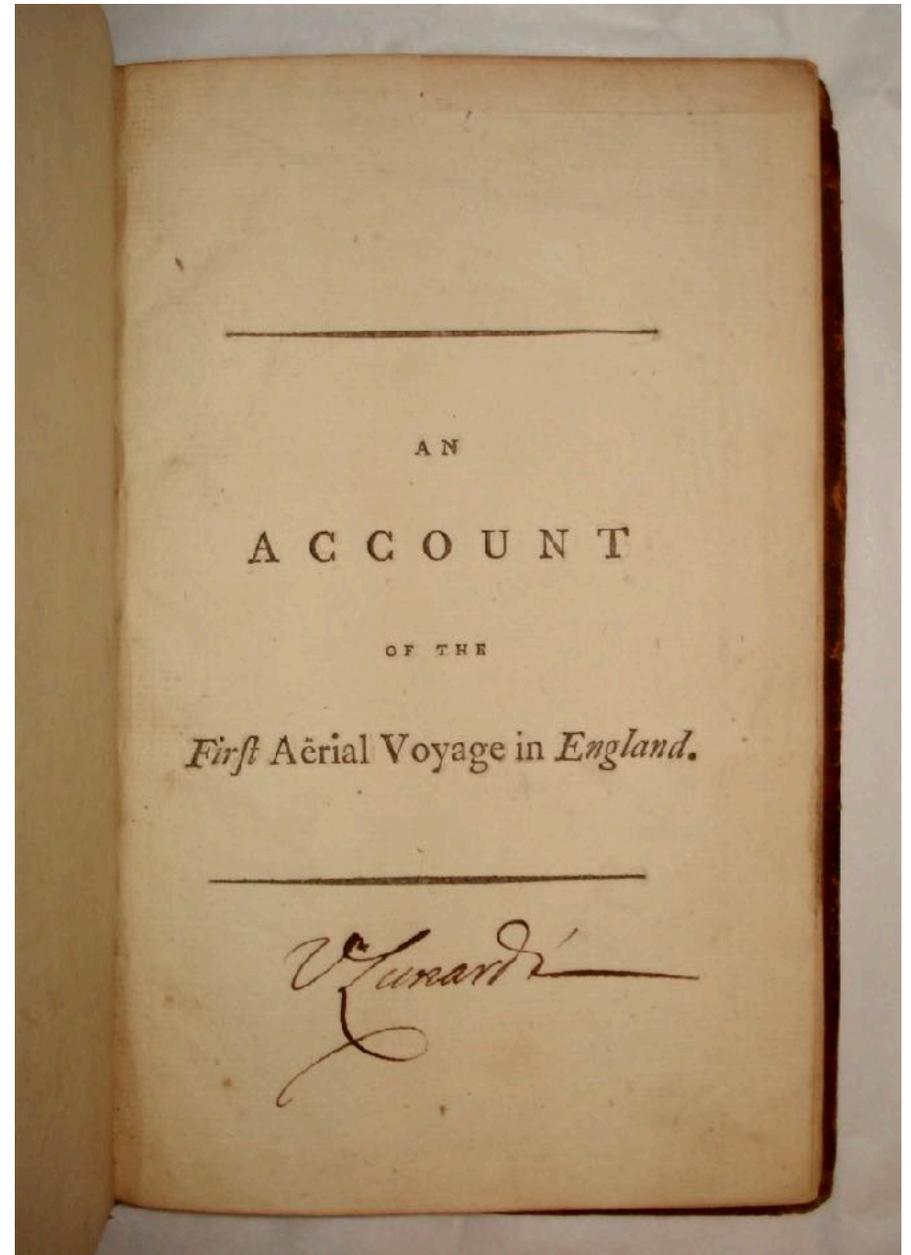
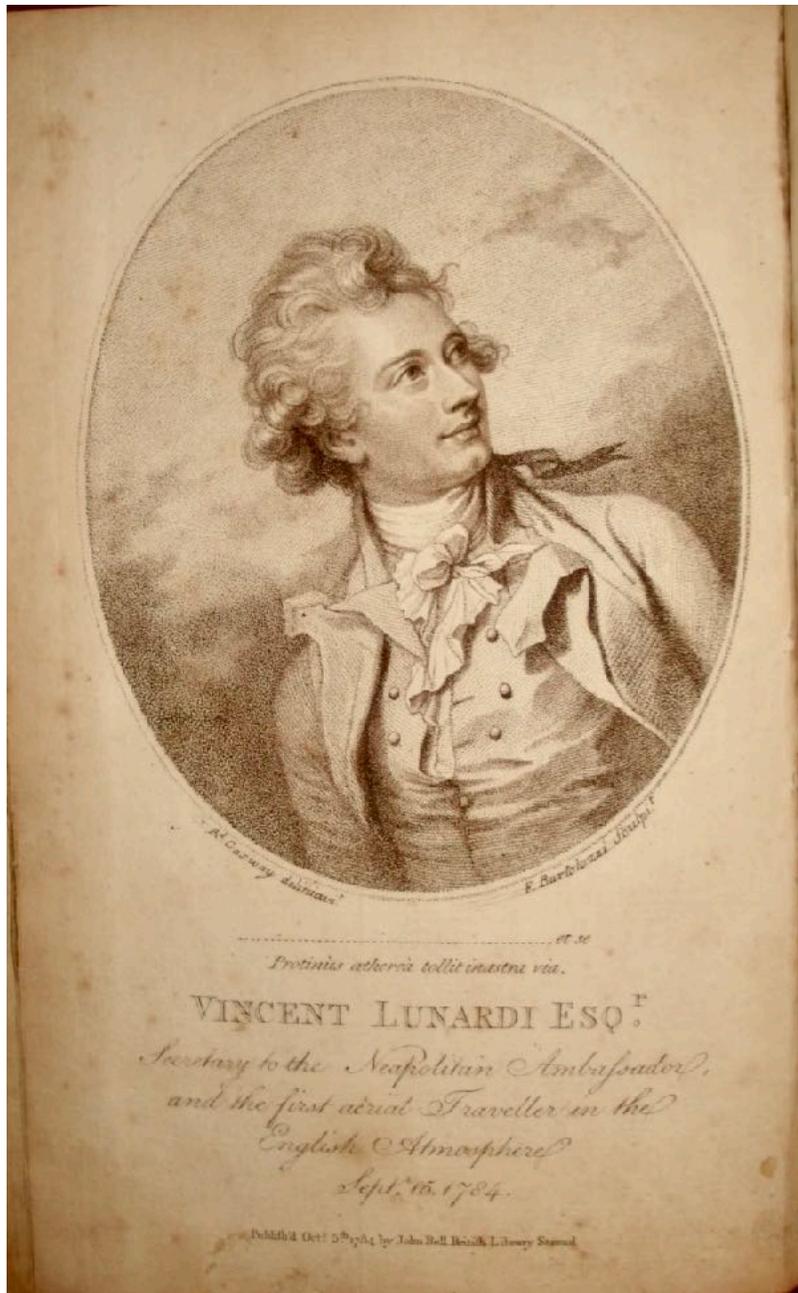


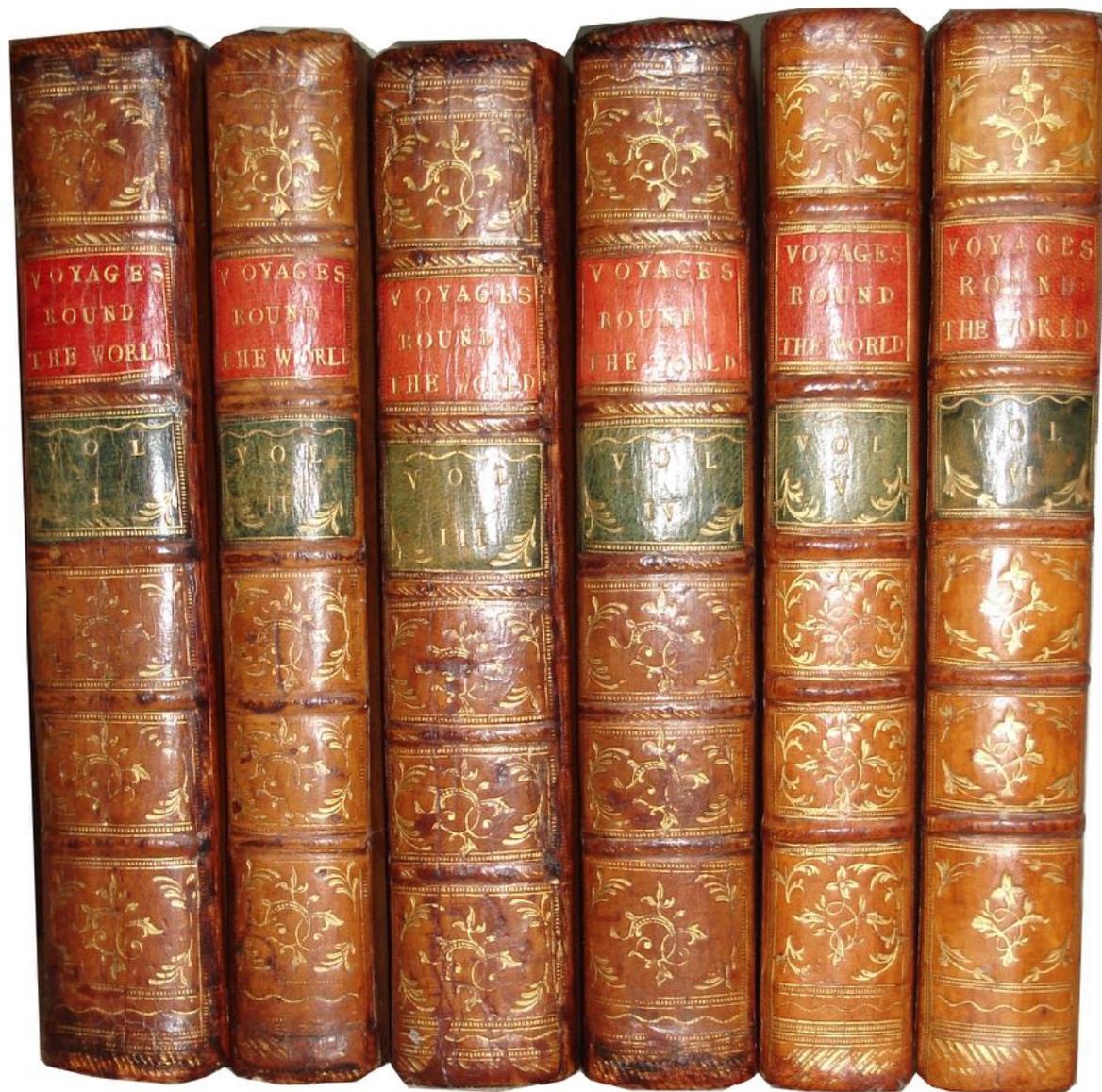


SIGNED BY V. LUNARDI ON HALF TITLE

13. Lunardi (Vincent) An Account of the First Aerial Voyage in England, in a series of Letters to his Guardian, Chevalier Gherardo Compagni, written under the Impressions of the various Events that affected the Undertaking, **FIRST EDITION**, (4), 1-66, (2), engraved portrait frontispiece of Lunardi, 2 folding engraved plates, contemporary calf, re-backed, line ruled panelled spine, letter-piece(some slight foxing), London, Printed for the Author and sold at the Pantheon, 1784 **£3000**

'Lunardi (1759-1806), an Italian diplomat, made the first British ascent in a hydrogen balloon on 15 September 1784, the success of which made him the most "prominent figure in the early annals of aerostation in England, while his exploits undoubtedly encouraged the vogue of ballooning in those early days" (Hodgson, The History of Aeronautics in Great Britain, 1924, p.139).





SUBSCRIBERS COPIES WITH THE BOOK PLATES OF JAMES PERROT WHO IS LISTED AS BEING AN ORIGINAL SUBSCRIBER.

14. [Marra (John)] *Journal of the "Resolution's " Voyage, 1772-75 on Discovery to the Southern Hemisphere...also a Journal of the " " Adventure's " " Voyage 1772-4...Interspersed with Historical and Geographical Descriptions of the Countries Discovered, FIRST EDITION, chart and 5 engraved plates, 8vo, London, 1775*

Holmes No. 16 Rosove's 214.A1a Beddie 1270; Hill 1087; Hocken, p. 14; Hill, p. 60; Kroepelien 809; Spence 758; Antarctic Biblio 23-5.2;

An anonymous account of Cook's second voyage published two years before the official narrative. The preface gives an interesting account of the reasons which caused Sir Joseph Banks and Dr. Solander to withdraw from the expedition at the last moment.

John Marra was one of the gunner's mates on board the ""Resolution"".

[Rickman (John) Second Mate on the "Discovery"] Journal of Captain Cook's Last Voyage to the Pacific Ocean on "Discovery", 1776-79, FIRST EDITION, folding chart and 5 engraved plates, 8vo, London, 1781

Holmes No. 38, Beddie 1607, Forbes 33, Sabin 36707, Hill 1453.

A rare, unauthorised account of Cook's last voyage, anticipating the official account by three years. The Introduction gives a Précis of South Sea discovery and of attempts to discover a north-west passage. The text, especially as regards details of Cook's death(the date of which is given the 16th instead of the 14th February, 1779), differs considerably from other accounts.

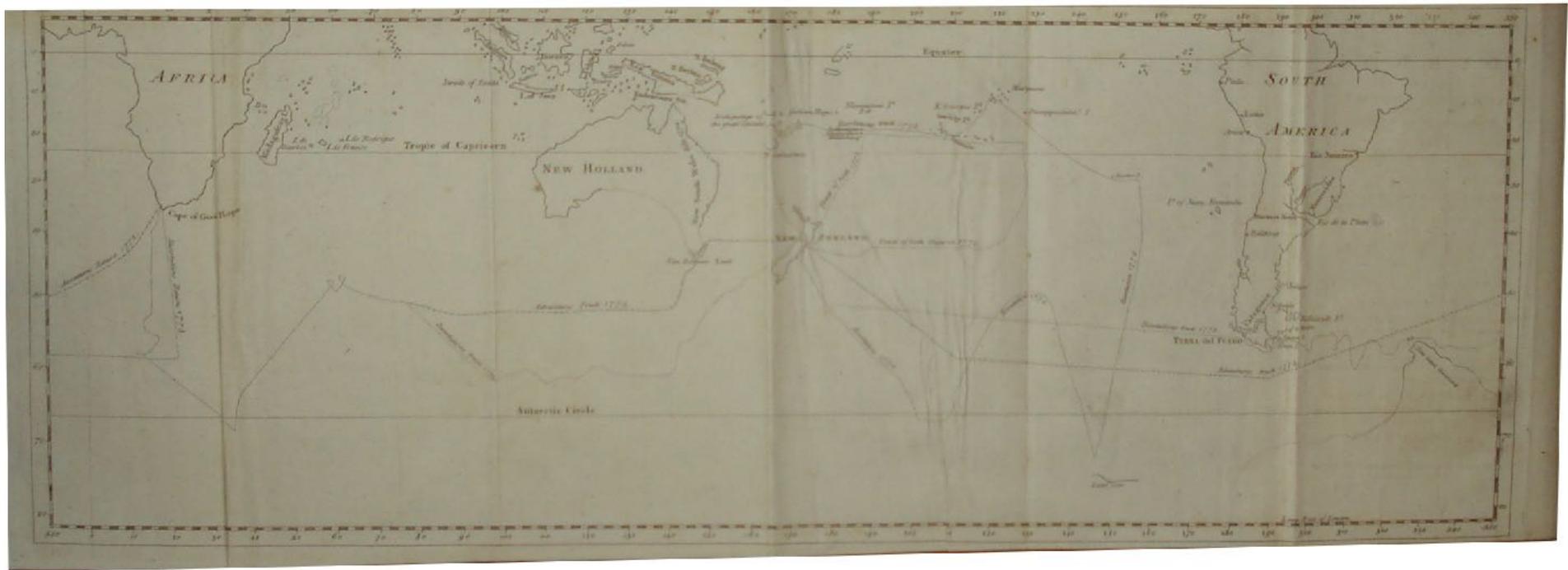
Henry (David) An Historical Account of All the Voyages Round the World, Performed by English Navigators...Faithfully Extracted from the Journals of the Voyagers, Drake, Cavendish, Cowley, Dampier, Cooke, Rogers, Clipperton and Shelvocke, Anson, Byron, Wallis, Carteret and Cook, Together with that of Sydney Parkinson, Draftsman to Joseph Banks, Esq., who circumnavigated the Globe with Capt. Cook, in his Majesty's Ship the Endeavour, and the Voyage of Mons. Bougainville Round the World, &c. FIRST EDITION, 4 maps and 45 engraved plates, 4 vols, 8vo, London, 1773-74

""Henry was for many years a voluminous contributor to the Gentleman's Magazine. this set of collected voyages is introduced by an admirable summary of all the voyages, undertaken for discovery only, in both the southern and northern hemispheres in the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. The work is especially important for its inclusion of the early circumnavigators who had not published their own accounts. Clipperton's name is given on the title-page as Chippendale"". Hill, p.142.

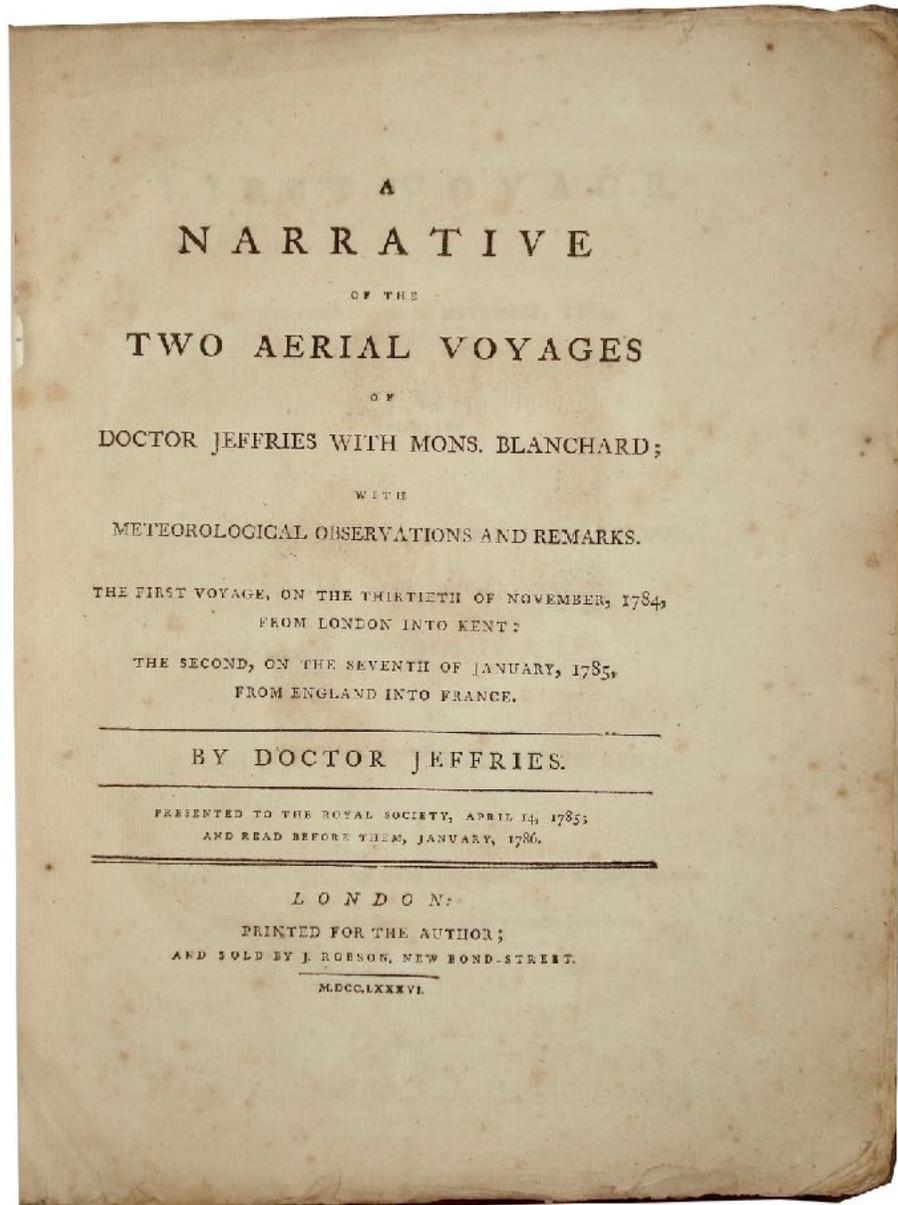
Sabin 31389; ESTC T2892; Roscoe, A218. Beddie 655, 711, Hill 800, Sabin 31389.

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A VERY GOOD SET.



**THE FIRST AMERICAN AERONAUNT AND THE
FIRST CROSSING OF THE ENGLISH CHANNEL BY
BALLOON.**



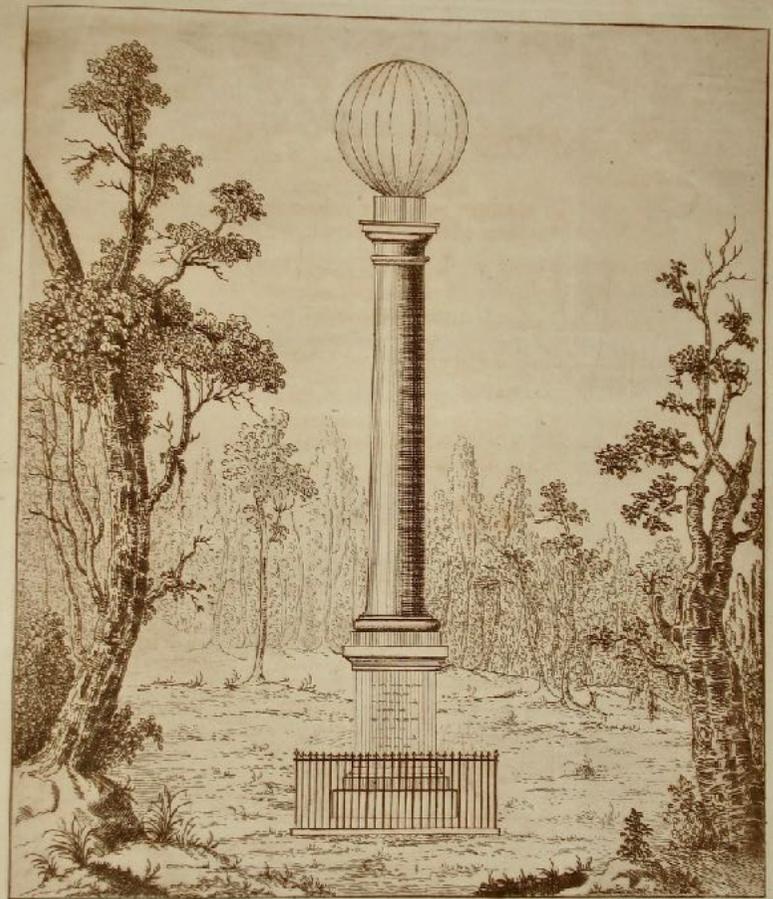
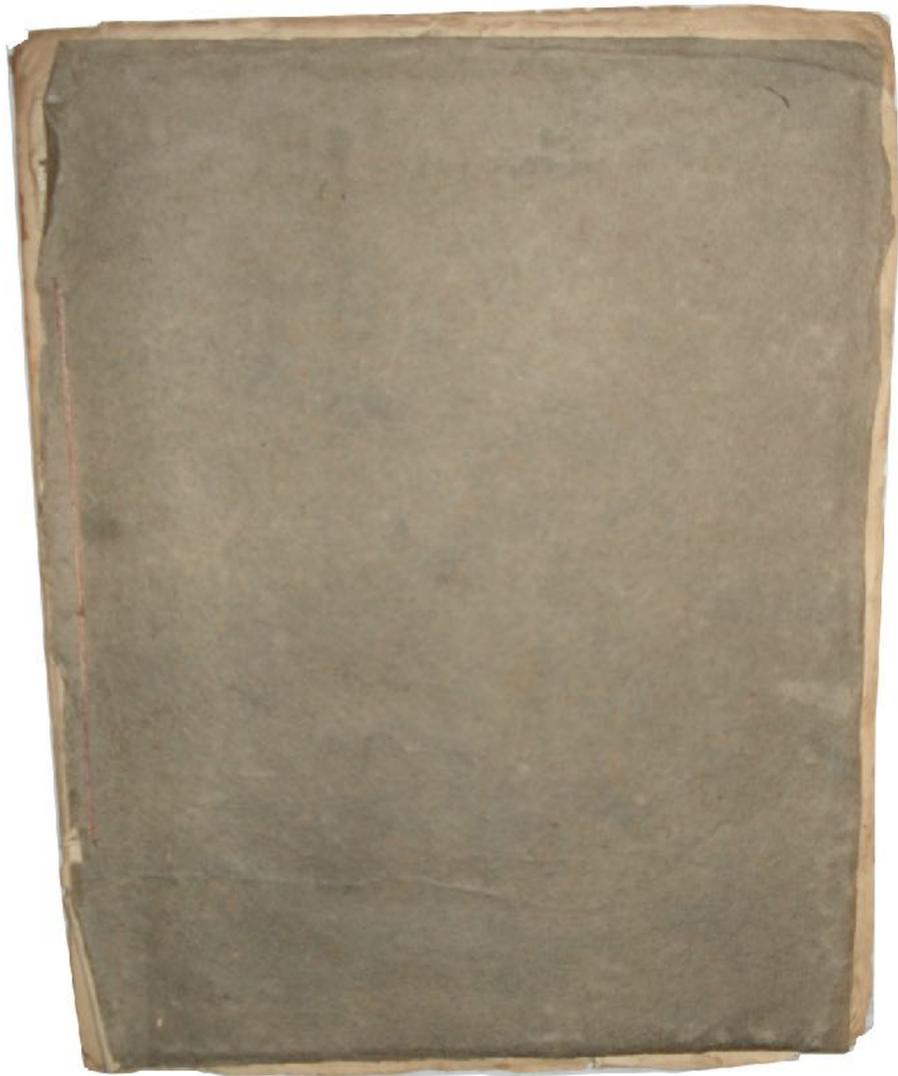
15. Jeffries (John), *A Narrative of the Two Aerial Voyages of Doctor Jeffries with Mons. Blanchard; with Meteorological Observations and Remarks.* The First Voyage, on the Thirtieth of November, 1784, from London into Kent: the Second, on the Seventh of January, 1785, from England into France. Stipple-engraved frontispiece portrait by Caroline Watson after F. Russell, and a view showing the column erected in France to commemorate the second voyage, 4to 11 1/4 x 8 3/4 in.; original plain blue wrappers, uncut.(some slight foxing) preserved in a half calf box, gilt-stamped title on spine; London: Printed for the Author, 1786 **£5500**

Garrison-Morton 2137.2; Norman 1159; J. Milbank, *First Century of Flight in America* (1943), pp. 6, 10--16; J.E. Hodgson, *History of Aeronautics in Great Britain* (1924), pp. 167--170

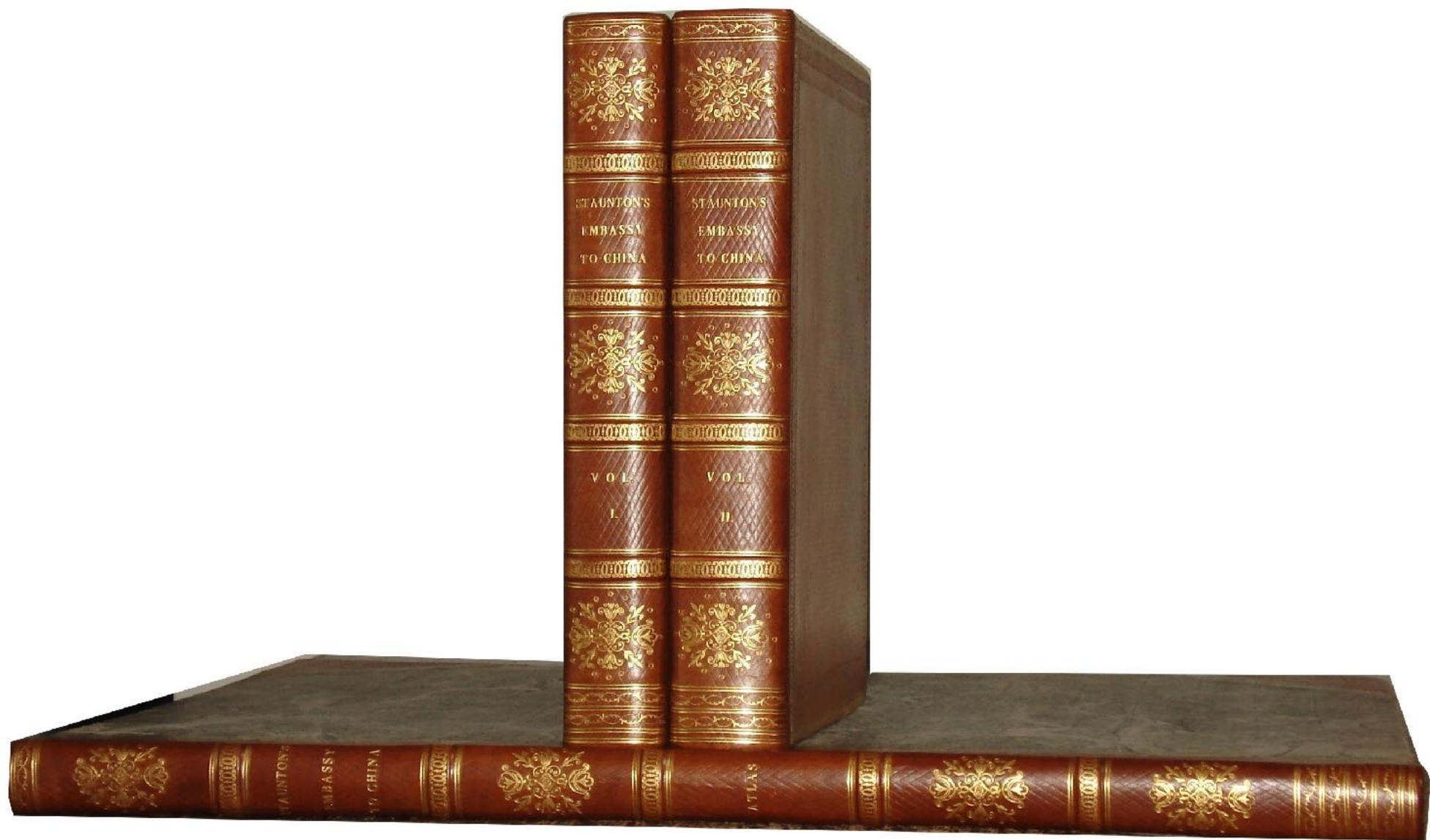


Jeffries, a physician, was born in Boston (1744--1819), attended Harvard and earned a medical degree in Aberdeen, Scotland. When the Revolution broke out he was among the British army in the Savannah and Charleston campaigns. He returned to England after the war and became interested in aerostation. 'He seems to have been the first to attempt to gather scientific data of the free air. His observations were made with care, and since he had sufficient means, he was able to secure instruments of high grade. His flights were made with the French aeronaut Blanchard, who received distinguished honours, but it was Jeffries who paid the bills, accepted the responsibility, and made the observations'.

This work documents their two ascents, one over London on 30 November 1784, and the other across the English Channel on 7 January 1785; both were made for scientific purposes and their results were presented to the Royal Society. Jeffries brought an array of scientific instruments to make observations of temperature, air pressure and humidity. Jeffries Narrative documents 'the first flight by a physician, the first crossing of the English channel by balloon, and the first international flight' (Garrison-Morton).



*The Column erected by public Authority to commemorate the Event,
was placed in the Forest of Guines, on the Spot, where D. Jeffries and
M. Blanchard alighted after their aerial Voyage from England into
France the 7th of January 1785.*



STAUNTON'S
EMBASSY
TO CHINA

STAUNTON'S
EMBASSY
TO CHINA

VOL.
I

VOL.
II

STAUNTON'S
EMBASSY
TO CHINA

ATLAS

THE FIRST BRITISH EMBASSY TO CHINA.

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

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

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



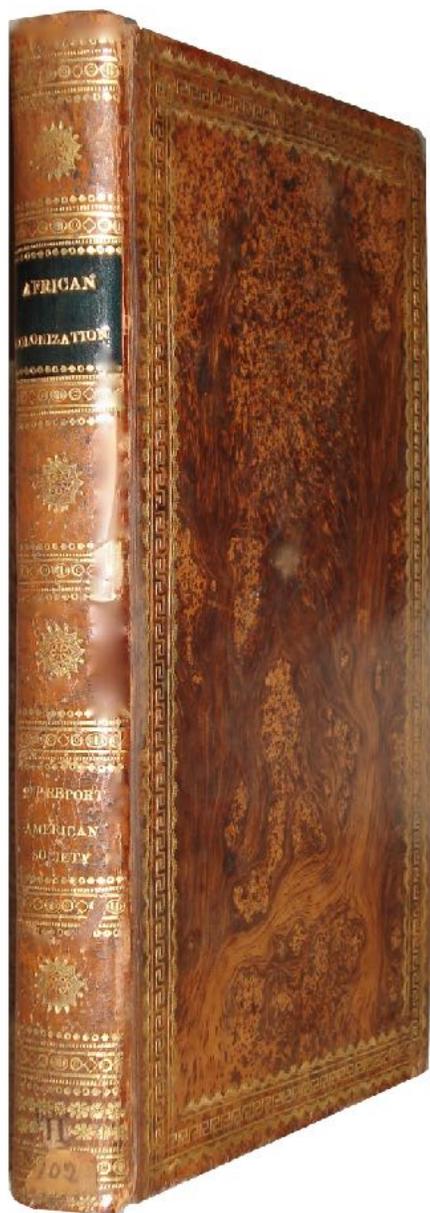
A MAGISTRATE OF TUNIS attended by his PIPE BEARER.

Engraved by G. Kneller from a drawing by G. Kneller.



VIEW of the GREAT WALL of CHINA, call'd VAN-LEE-TCHING, or WALL of TEN THOUSAND LEE taken near the Pass of COU PE KOO.

London, Published April 10, 1704, by G. Kneller.



17. The Second Annual Report of the American Society For Colonizing the Free People of Colour of the United States, with an Appendix, FIRST EDITION, 8vo, 131pp., contemporary tree calf, gilt borders, spine tooled in gilt, black letter piece, aeg, Washington, 1819 £450

Very good copy printed on thick paper.

This text contains an appendix abstracted from a journal of the late Rev. Samuel John Mills written while in Africa. Rev. Mills was hired to find a suitable place for freed people of colour to live.

The American Society for Colonising the Free People of Colour of the United States was organised on December 21, 1816, in the Davis Hotel in Washington, D.C. The stated purposes of the organisation, which was commonly known as the American Colonisation Society (ACS), were threefold: (1) to create an unfettered haven for free people of colour whose continued presence in the United States was seen as posing insoluble problems of civic and social integration; (2) to promote “civilisation” and Christianity in Africa through their presence there; and (3) to develop receiving stations for enslaved Africans taken from vessels illegally transporting them on the high seas. England had already established Sierra Leone in 1787 as a catchall colonisation destination of people of colour from Britain. Talk of removing free persons of colour from American soil antedated the adoption of the U.S. Constitution in 1787 and rested on the following premises: (1) their presence was a social nuisance; (2) their presence was inimical to the institution of slavery; and (3) the new social system had no place for them. Thus they should be colonised in distant locales such as the Pacific Coast, South America, the Far West, or Africa itself.

THE
SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN SOCIETY

FOR COLONIZING THE

FREE PEOPLE OF COLOUR

OF THE

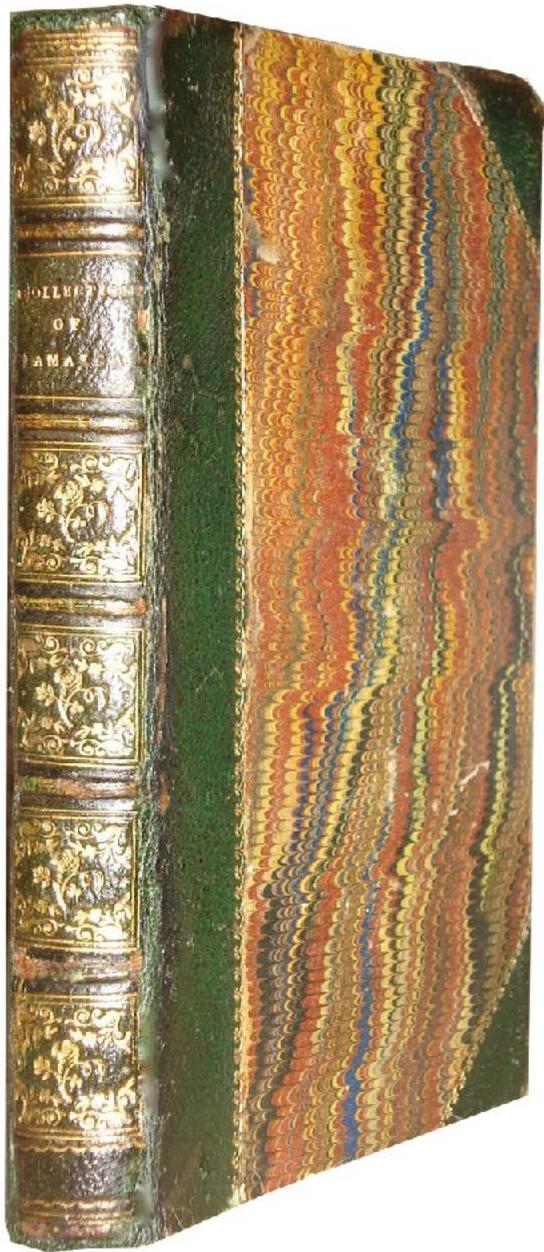
UNITED STATES.

WITH AN APPENDIX.

WASHINGTON :

PRINTED BY DAVIS AND FORCE, PENNELVANIA AVENUE.

1849.



18. Vernon (B.J., late Chaplain to the H.E.I.C.) Early Recollections of Jamaica, with the Particulars of and Eventful Passage Home via New York and Halifax, at the Commencement of the American War in 1812; to which are added Trifles from St Helena Relating to Napoleon and His Suite, FIRST EDITION, 10 + 200 pages, sm. 8vo, contemporary half morocco(joints and spine repaired, previous owners initials stamped on title-page) London, 1848 **£450**

Inserted is an Original Autograph letter, 8 pages, from the author to his daughter Bessy, in which he describes errors to be found in his book and the names of various people found in his anecdotes.

E. L. Hodson.

EARLY RECOLLECTIONS OF
JAMAICA,
 WITH THE
 PARTICULARS OF AN EVENTFUL PASSAGE HOME
 VIA
 NEW YORK AND HALIFAX,
 AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE
 AMERICAN WAR IN 1812;
 TO WHICH ARE ADDED, TRIFLES FROM ST. HELENA
 RELATING TO NAPOLEON AND HIS SUITE.

BY B. J. VERNON,
 LATE CHAPLAIN TO THE H. R. L. C.

H. O. H.

LONDON:
 WHITTAKER AND CO., AVE MARIA LANE.
 J. VINCENT, OXFORD.
 1848.

keeps the children for 2769
with grandpa's ben
love. I am sorry to hear
that Letty's children
all die. I suppose with
the prevailing cold &
my best love to James
I with very much to
yourself I am
my dearest
your affectionate
Father
B. J. Vernon

My Vernon desires to be
kindly remembered.
Merton, Bicester.
Feb. 8. 1848.

GEORGE V
 IN THE
 MY DEAR SIR
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