

HORDERN HOUSE

RARE BOOKS • MANUSCRIPTS • PAINTINGS • PRINTS

Cover illustrations.

Front: A woman of Patagonia, detail, by José del Pozo Ximenez (no. 15);

Back: Dufour wallpaper panel, detail (no. 4).

Discovery & Exploration:
1587-1863



Detail of map from Martini, *Novus Atlas Sinensis*; see catalogue no. 1

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Discovery & Exploration: 1587-1863

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TELEPHONE (02) 9356 4411 • FAX (02) 9357 3635

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1.[BLAEU] MARTINI, Martino.

Novus Atlas Sinensis.

Large folio, with a hand-coloured title-page highlighted in gold, 17 engraved double-page maps in contemporary hand-colouring; some slight browning to maps as usual (chiefly to their blank versos); endpapers renewed; original Dutch vellum, ornately gilt; hand-coloured engraved portrait of Johannes Bracherius mounted on front pastedown perhaps indicating early ownership. Amsterdam, Joannes Blaeu, 1655.

THE GREAT BLAEU ATLAS OF CHINA: THE FIFTEEN MING PROVINCES

The Italian Jesuit missionary Martino Martini's superb mapping of China, produced by the great Amsterdam cartographic publisher Joan Blaeu, who later incorporated it as a volume in the huge Blaeu publication of maps of the world, the *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*.

The magnificent title-page, with Hercules opening a massive door to reveal a Chinese landscape and delightful angels unrolling a scroll to reveal the geography of China and another group marking it on the globe, is followed by a general map and maps of each of the fifteen provinces into which Ming China was divided. Unlike most other Blaeu maps, those here do not have any text on their reverse sides.

With its text in Latin, this was the first edition of the greatest early atlas of the Chinese empire and 'extremely valuable in presenting Europe with an accurate geographic picture of the Middle Kingdom. Based as [the maps] were on Chinese maps, they rectified much of the erroneous information concerning China's interior geography... The first of the seventeen maps is a map of the entire Chinese empire, followed by a general description of China and its inhabitants. Individual maps of Ming China's fifteen provinces follow, each accompanied by detailed descriptions. Finally there is a map and brief description of Japan. Martini apparently based his maps and description to a large extent on the "Mongol Atlas" compiled by Zhu Siben about 1311-12 and later revised by Luo Hongxian (1504-64). Although Martini had travelled widely in China and had apparently surveyed parts of it, the maps in his *Novus Atlas Sinensis* were almost entirely derived from the revised "Mongol Atlas". Even so, these were the most accurate maps available during the century, and together with Martini's provincial descriptions, the atlas provided more geographical information about China than became available during the following two centuries...' (Lowendahl).

Reed and Demattè have noted (*China on Paper*, 2007, catalogue number 25) that it was the first atlas and geography of China to be published in Europe. The seventeen maps are noteworthy for their accuracy, remarkable for the time, but also for their highly decorative cartouches featuring vignettes depicting regional dress, activities and animals... [It] marked the beginning of a flood of illustrated works and translations on China in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, many of which cite Martini's atlas as a source.'

This is an example of the second printing of the first edition, slightly revised, with the privilege dated 1655; editions in Spanish, Dutch, French and German based on this original Latin version appeared in the next few years.

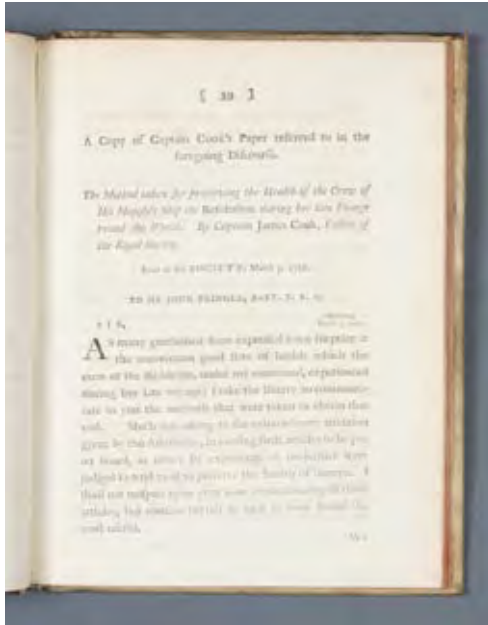
Cordier, *Bibliotheca Sinica*, 182; Koeman, *Atlantes Neerlandici*, II, 502; Lowendahl, 'China Illustrata Nova', 116; Lust, 'Western Books on China', 160; Mungello, 'Curious Land', p.109 & 116-24.

2. [COOK] PRINGLE, Sir John, editor.

A Discourse upon some Late Improvements in the Health of Mariners.

Small quarto, [iv], 44 pp., with the half-title; leaf C4 a cancel as usual; a fine copy, bound with various other works, in contemporary vellum. London, Royal Society, 1776.

COOK ON SCURVY: AWARDED THE COPLEY MEDAL BY THE ROYAL SOCIETY



Extremely rare: one of the most significant of all the printed works to do with Cook's voyages and their importance. This is the first appearance in print of Cook's epoch-making account of the successful measures taken against scurvy on his first two voyages. There were several later versions and translations, but the original edition of this seminal publication has long been acknowledged as a milestone rarity.

The paper on scurvy was read to the Royal Society by its president, Sir John Pringle – in the absence of Cook himself, then just beginning his final voyage – as the year's Copley medal award, and immediately published in this form. Pringle's long presentation address, quoting directly from Cook and other

sources, is followed by Cook's paper itself and an extract from a letter by Cook to Pringle written from Plymouth Sound in July 1776.

This copy is in its original eighteenth-century binding, very appropriately accompanied by five other of Pringle's discourses on the recipients of the Copley medal from the Royal Society. This is the first appearance of this paper, which subsequently appeared in the official account of the second voyage and in the *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society*. In 1783 the series of Pringle's six discourses at the annual presentations of the Copley medal was published as a single octavo volume.

The winning of the battle against scurvy was one of the most important achievements in the general field of exploration; it made the major voyages that followed possible. As Robert Hughes has so well put it in *The Fatal Shore*: 'malt juice and pickled cabbage put Europeans in Australia as microchip circuitry would put Americans on the moon'.

With the bookplate of N. Vansittart.

Beddie, 1290; Holmes, 20; Kroepelien, 1065.

A
DISCOURSE

UPON

SOME LATE IMPROVEMENTS

Of the MEANS for

Preserving the Health of Mariners.

DELIVERED AT THE

Anniversary Meeting of the ROYAL SOCIETY,
November 30, 1776.

By Sir JOHN PRINGLE, Baronet,
PRESIDENT.

PUBLISHED BY THEIR ORDER.



LONDON,

PRINTED FOR THE ROYAL SOCIETY:

MDCCLXXVI.



— Captain James Cook —

3. DANCE, Nathaniel, engraved by J.K. SHERWIN.

Captain James Cook.

Engraved portrait, 252 x 290 mm. (plate size); a fine proof impression on Japanese paper mounted and framed. London, August 1st, 1784.

PROOF ISSUE OF THE FIRST SEPARATELY PUBLISHED PORTRAIT

This famous portrait engraved by Sherwin has not only become the trademark image of Captain James Cook, it was also evidently considered the best lifetime likeness: it is known, for example to have been distributed to friends by his wife Elizabeth.



This is an unusual proof state of the second issue, dated 1 August 1784 (an earlier issue, known in only a handful of copies, appeared in 1779). Engraved on Japanese tissue which is mounted on a larger sheet of early paper, the engraved captions run over the edge of the fine tissue onto the stronger paper. As is usual with this issue the caption at lower left shows the retailers of the print as “J.K. Sherwin & W. Hinton, No 28 St James’s Street” but unusually this example has, added at lower right, “and by R. Wilkinson No. 58 Cornhill London”. This variant is not recorded by either Beddie or Nan Kivell, nor have we noted it on any version of the engraving that we have handled.

The handsome portrait is based on the oil painting by Nathaniel Dance now in the Greenwich Hospital Collection in the National Maritime Museum. The portrait was commissioned by Joseph Banks, and Cook sat for Dance in 1776, before sailing on his third voyage. Dance, one of the greatest of British history painters and a founding member of the Royal Academy, shows Cook wearing captain’s full-dress uniform and, attractively, holding his own chart of the Southern Ocean: the caption “New Holland” can clearly be discerned in the engraving.

Beddie, 3380; Nan Kivell and Spence, p. 73.

4. DUFOUR, Joseph after J.-G. CHARVET.

Les Sauvages de la Mer Pacifique...

Single panel of wall hanging, 520 x 2250 mm., printed in colour from woodblocks with the colouring finished by hand, in fine condition, mounted on silk, framed. Mâcon, Dufour, 1805.

THE MOST GLORIOUS DEPICTION OF THE PACIFIC

This vision of a Tahitian picnic is one of the most striking sections of the famous Dufour panorama, one of the rarest and most striking and valuable of Pacific icons and an outstanding example of French colour printing.

A particularly tall panel, in superb condition, this is one of the series of 20 strips which were designed to form a continuous panorama relating to the discoveries of Cook, La Pérouse, and other voyagers among the Pacific islands. The remarkable vision of an Arcadian Pacific was produced in the Lyonnais town of Mâcon by Joseph Dufour (1752-1827) after designs by the little-known Jean-Gabriel Charvet (1750-1829).

'Incorporating ideas from the theatre and landscape design, and utilising visual and literary sources, it summarises fifty years of French interest in the south seas. With its luminous fresh colour, animated scenes, and lush landscape, it was an important achievement in French decorative arts, largely launching a taste for scenic wallpapers, a fashion that lasted for sixty years' (Martin Terry). Dufour published a 48-page booklet which described the tableau and in which he declared his intention as to create something "striking and new in the field of painted paper", in which people would act as "the companions of the most enterprising travellers", visiting the "multitude of people the immensity of the oceans keeps far from us".

The present panel fits in the panorama between the natives of Nootka Sound and the dance performed for the Tahitian King Otoo. It depicts the "sinister Tahitian sect, the Arioi, here enjoying a picnic; they were in fact a mysterious cult that engaged in free-love and offered up human sacrifice. The scene is bucolic, but the accompanying text slyly introduces a frisson of erotic violence, cautioning the reader that when the Arioi think themselves alone, "especially at night, their dances are particularly abandoned" (Terry).

Looking more like Roman centurions or Greek archers, their classical appearance recalls such comments as those of Joseph Banks in *Thoughts on the Manners of Otaheite*, who wrote of the resemblance of the Tahitians to the ancient Greeks.

Because the panorama was intended to be mounted in a room virtually as wallpaper, very few examples have survived the vicissitudes of decorating fashions and the few examples to come on the market have tended to be in poor condition. This example is in superb condition and with the fullest possible dimensions because it remained unused until its modern framing; examples that have been used have more often than not been cut down to meet room heights.

The only known specimens of the panorama held in Australian institutions – two of only eleven in the world – are in the collections of the Art Gallery of New South Wales and the National Gallery of Australia.



1. C'est un...
2. J'ai vu le...
3. J'ai vu le...
4. J'ai vu le...
5. J'ai vu le...
6. J'ai vu le...
7. J'ai vu le...
8. J'ai vu le...
9. J'ai vu le...
10. J'ai vu le...

5. DUMAS, Alexandre (père).

Lengthy six-page autograph manuscript headed “Les Bagnes”, regarding convicts and prisons.

Six sheets of neatly written autograph manuscript on light blue paper, headed “Les Bagnes”, each sheet measuring 276 x 215 mm., a little frayed at the margin and one sheet strengthened at the foot; preserved in a neat modern slipcase. circa, 1863.

DUMAS ON PRISONS, TRANSPORTATION, NEW CALEDONIA AND BOTANY BAY

An important and revealing manuscript essay on prisons and convict transportation by the author of *The Three Musketeers* and *The Count of Monte Cristo*. The essay almost certainly dates from the period when Dumas was the editor of the pro-Garibaldi newspaper *L'Indipendente* in Italy, as can be divined from several of the internal references he makes, notably a reference to “La Pruny”, presumably his mis-spelling of the settlement of Prony in New Caledonia. The first French prisoners sent to New Caledonia arrived in May 1864 on board *L'Iphigénie* at Port-de-France, and Dumas has apparently taken the smaller settlement of Prony to represent the entire prison system.



The discussion of the prisons of Europe and the proper role of government marks this out as a significant contribution to our understanding of the political thought of the great novelist, the more so as it includes his notes on the earlier English example of transportation to Australia, with Dumas writing approvingly of the practice in Botany Bay and, rather confusingly, Port Phillip.

Alexandre Dumas's life was more colourful than that of some of his swashbuckling fictional heroes. His father was a General and war hero of Haitian and noble descent. Born Alexandre Dumas Davy de la Pailleterie he was reputed to have kept over 40 mistresses and fathered a number of illegitimate children. He started his career as a notary to the Duc d'Orléans, later King Louis Philippe. However, in the 1850s he fell out of favour with Napoleon III, and he left Paris for Belgium (an action that was part political exile, part escape from creditors). He spent time in Russia where his novels were widely read and Dumas himself was a celebrity (French being the language of the aristocracy). His political leanings led him to settle in Naples where he was a friend and confidant of Garibaldi, and together the two men founded the paper *L'Indipendente* in October 1860; it is for that politically-minded journal that the present article was probably written though, we have not succeeded in tracing its publication.

Dumas wrote prolifically and had an astonishing output of essays and articles. In this six page essay, he turns his humanitarian scrutiny on *Les Bagnes* and the practice, re-instituted in the Second Empire, of transporting prisoners to penal colonies. In 1854 legislation had been passed that formally established the South American territory of French Guiana as a destination for common-law criminals convicted of felonies (expanded in 1864 to include the South Pacific island of New Caledonia, amid reports of high death tolls from malaria and yellow fever). This law specified that convicts sentenced to hard labor no longer be sent to the port cities of Brest, Rochefort, and Toulon – where they had worked in the dockyards since the decommission of the government’s Mediterranean galley fleet – but instead serve their sentences in French Guiana as prisoners and ultimately forced colonists. French Guiana was indeed a savage fate for French prisoners, not least because of the infamous “Devil’s Island”, the locale of the later novel *Papillon*.

It is fair to say that Dumas was not enthusiastic about the practice, preferring to suggest that the “philosopher” should take the longer view, and work not only for improvement but rehabilitation. Much in the style of earlier prison reformers of the Enlightenment, Dumas starts with a brief overview of the conditions in European prisons, particularly those of Southern Italy, where some 35,000 were banged up (“it seems impossible” – *cela nous semble impossible* – he exclaims). His critique focusses on the need for education rather than mere slave labour, and he states that the proper concern of Parliament should be for the welfare of the prisoner until rehabilitation, allowing Dumas a rather grand opportunity to reflect on how the “sinner who repents is preferable to God to the man who never sins.” Indeed, this tract reveals Dumas’s real-life concern with the themes of emancipation, freedom and mercy which are vividly explored in his works.

This leads Dumas to claim that only in England had the question of the rehabilitation of convicts been resolved by the practice of transportation to colonies like ‘Botany Bay’, ‘Port Jackson’ and (mistakenly) ‘à Melbourne, à Port Philippe.’ In the Australian colonies, he writes rather romantically, not only is there the punishment of exile, but also the opportunity to work and become rehabilitated through education. Dumas’s tract closes with the cry that the only way to ‘loosen the chains of bondage’ will be to win liberty for all humankind.

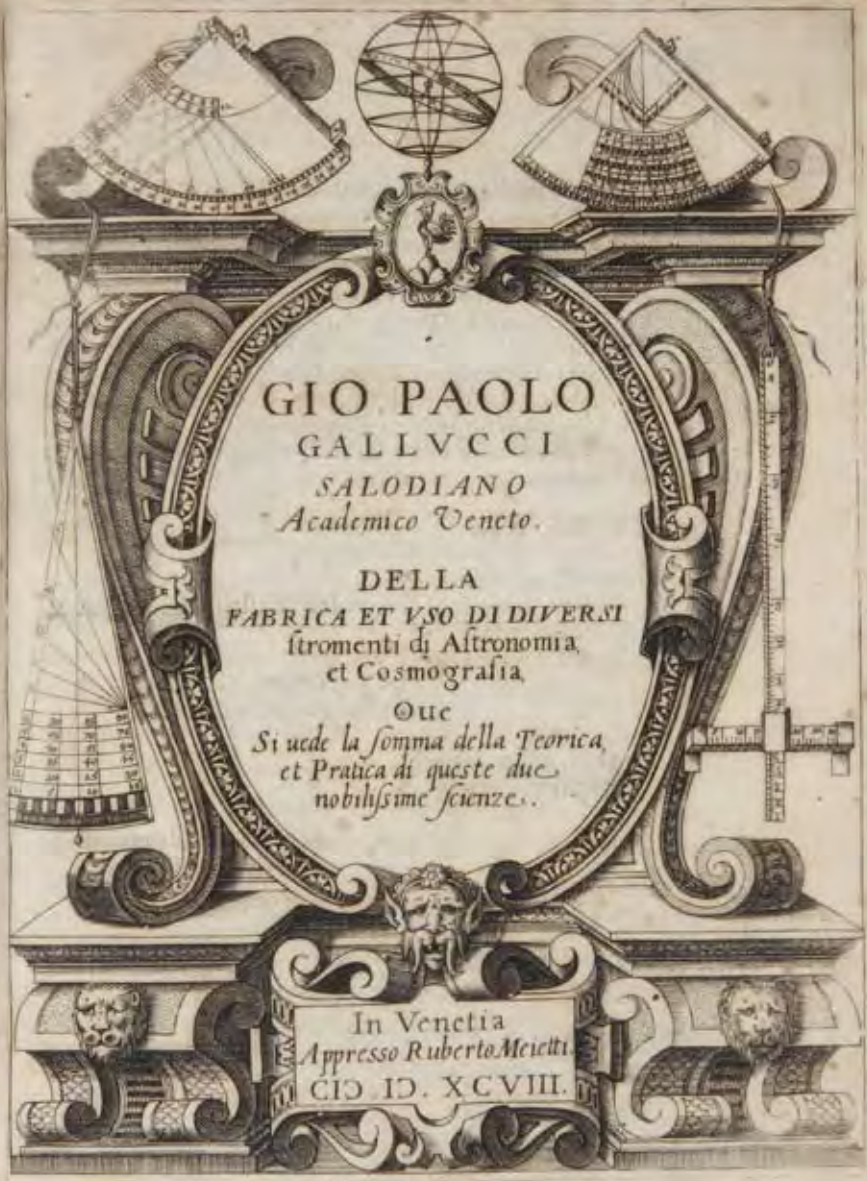
au gouvernement une haine aux
éperts -

de leurs pieds les or de leurs
nde y gagnera -

Mettez une récompense au
des mérites pas sur nos bagnes
Mettre grande et ne puis être
sorte de l'enfer

L'arrote ogni speranza!

De Dumoq



89



6. GALLUCCI, Giovanni Paolo.

Della fabbrica et uso di diversi stromenti di Astronomia et Cosmografia...

Quarto, engraved title with instruments, a folding plate, numerous woodcuts in the text, and three plates with working volvelles (those on pp. 149 and 150 showing the upper and lower part of the hemisphere, and the one on p. 153, with one fixed and three movable parts, showing the upper part of the globe as seen from the latitude of Venice); two gatherings slightly toned, 18th-century half calf, patterned paper sides, some minor wear to lower board, endpapers sympathetically replaced at some date. Venice, Ruberto Meietti, 1598.

EARLY TREATISE ON NAVIGATIONAL INSTRUMENTS, WITH WORKING VOLVELLES



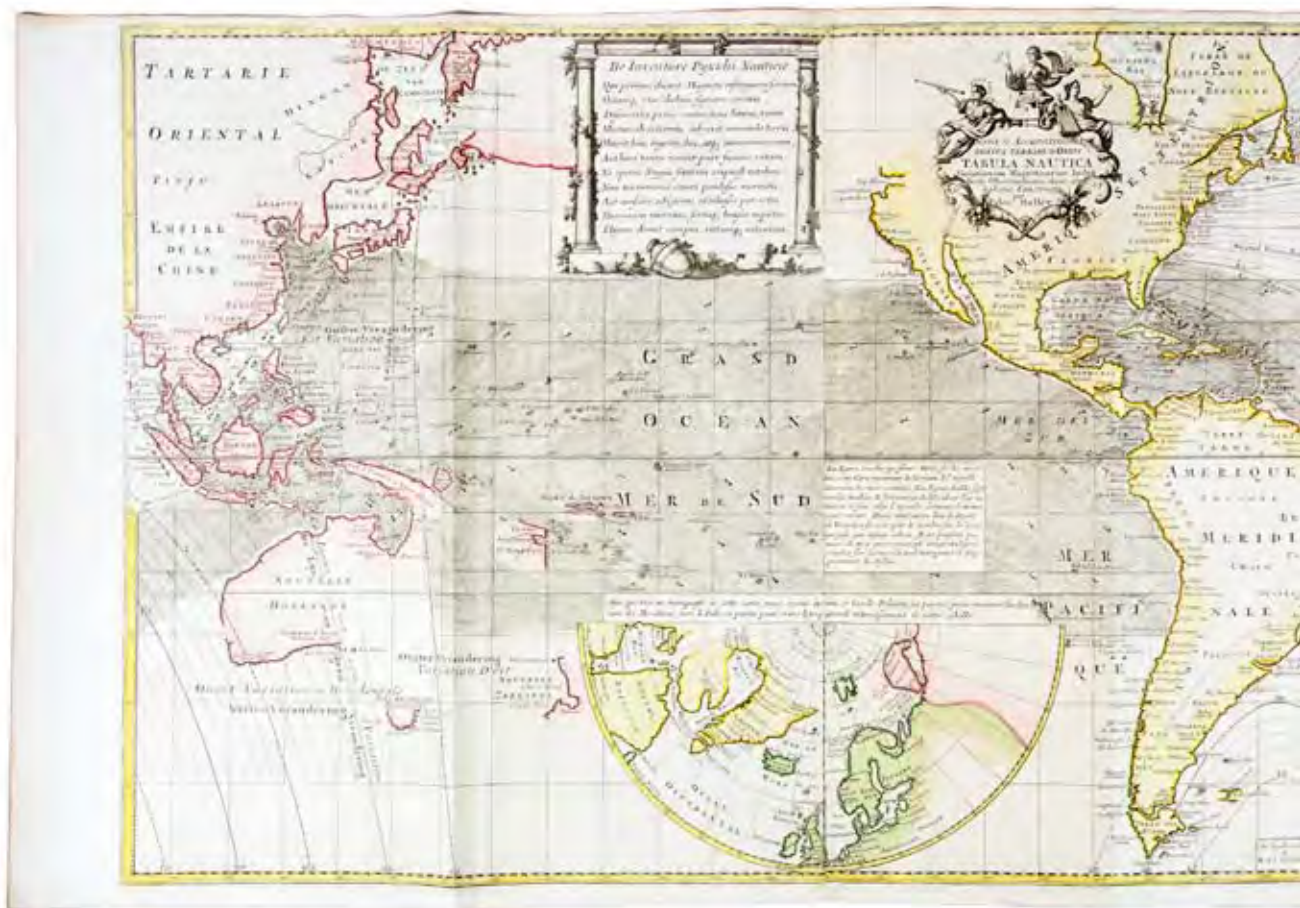
First edition of this very scarce book, a 'handsome treatise on the fabrication and use of astronomical and navigational instruments...' (Shirley). Gallucci's comprehensive summary of the state of contemporary knowledge of astronomy, cosmography and mathematics, is particularly concerned with the use of scientific instruments. The fine woodcut illustrations include three working volvelles with moving parts, one of which depicts a complete southern hemisphere, with a scattering of islands in the location of Australia.

Gallucci discusses the works of Apianus, Gemma Frisius, Stoeffler, Finé, Scarani and Santbech, and details Rojas's Planisferum, and many of his inventions like the

Hemisphero uranico, the nautical quadrant, and the armillary astrolabe. For some of the instruments this is the only description available.

This important book was not known to Singer (*A History of Technology*), and is not recorded by Alden and Landis (*European Americana*), although two of the maps clearly show America. Adams (G166) describes a copy with only two plates with volvelles, as seems to be the case with several surviving copies; the present copy has all three working volvelles with their moving parts intact. Despite its rarity this book is recorded in two issues which differ only in the date of the imprint, here 1598 while some copies are recorded with a 1597 date.

Riccardi, I, 170; Shirley, 199.



7. HALLEY, Edmund.

Nova & Accuratissima Totius Terrarum Orbis Tabula Nautica Variationum Magneticarum...

Large handcoloured map, comprising three conjoined sheets measuring 1458 x 530 mm. in total, a very fine copy. Amsterdam, Reiner Ottens, circa 1739.

MARVELLOUS HALLEY MAP OF THE TRADE WINDS

A splendid example of Halley's magnificent hand-coloured world map, designed by the astronomer to demonstrate his examinations of magnetic variation, and incorporating information derived from his important study of the trade winds.

The map introduced a number of innovations, one of which is the use of "isogones" or lines connecting points of equal intensity. This enabled scientific data (such as magnetic variations) to be standardised and presented for the first time in a geographical context. Throughout the eighteenth century isogones were known as 'Halleyan lines'. This method of presenting information has since become a standard feature of modern cartography.

The contributions of the great scientist and Astronomer Royal Edmund Halley (1656-1742) to the science and advancement of cartography were of the utmost importance, and this world map was the grandest of his productions. It was not an armchair creation: Halley enjoys a special position amongst scientists of his generation on account of his personal experience at sea. In 1698 he captained the *Paramour* on an expedition of scientific enquiry to the Americas and South Atlantic (a narrative of the voyage appears



in Dalrymple's 1775 *A Collection of Voyages Chiefly in the Southern Atlantick Ocean*). Halley's appointment was remarkable for his lack of naval experience; the voyage was the first British scientific expedition, and roughly coincided with William Dampier's departure in the *Roebuck* the same year. The *Paramour* reached as far south as 52° latitude before icebergs proved hazardous.

The magnetic measurements that Halley took were incorporated into his large world map of magnetic variations, the 1702 first version of which is exceptionally rare today. Some years previously, he had collated information from voyage accounts and logbooks to produce a world map marked with prevailing winds to accompany his article titled 'An Historical Account of the Trade Winds' published in the *Philosophical Transactions* of 1686 (curiously, Dampier also prepared a global chart of the winds to accompany his 'Discourse of the Trade Winds').

Finally in 1705 Halley came up with the brilliant idea of combining the two mapping approaches to show both winds and magnetic variations. The first version of this breakthrough map was printed for inclusion in an octavo volume of essays, and as a result is relatively small in size. A few subsequent printings, of which this is one, appeared, mostly from Dutch publishers, perhaps demonstrating the significant practical use of the Halleyan approach to that navigation-heavy nation: all are rare today. This extremely good example of a large format version of Halley's important map was published in Amsterdam circa 1739 by Reiner Ottens and also included in his celebrated atlas. An interesting point is that, unlike the smaller first version of the map, this example has Australia and its immediate neighbours appearing at both right and left flanks to complete the design.



8. [KERGUELEN] PAGES, P.-M. François de.
Manuscript letter to his patron de Puymaurin,
written on the eve of the Kerguelen voyage.

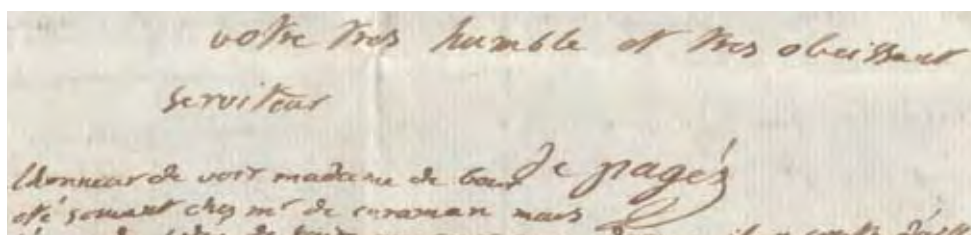
Closely written two-page letter, 212 x 167 mm., address panel with red wax seal intact; old folds, very good. Paris, 26 March 1772.

PREPARING TO SEARCH FOR THE TERRA AUSTRALIS...

Intriguing personal letter by Pierre-Marie François de Pagès, a French naval officer who sailed with Kerguelen in hopes of settling what would prove to be the mythical Southern Continent. In the letter Pagès talks about his meetings with influential political figures including the Minister of the Marine, discusses his plans for a publication based on his travels, and comments on how he has now been dispatched to Brest to help with the outfitting of a new voyage, that is, the second voyage to the southern hemisphere of Kerguelen. Pagès did of course sail on the disastrous second voyage of Kerguelen to the Southern Continent in 1773-1774, and ultimately published the account discussed in this letter as *Voyages autour du monde* (1782).

In 1771 Kerguelen had made his first southern hemisphere voyage, returning in triumph to announce that he had discovered the Great Southern Land, when in fact he had only discovered a wind-swept Antarctic island, now called Kerguelen or “Desolation” Island. His second expedition to colonise the region was an expensive failure and put on hold French ambitions in the region. Pagès was no admirer of Kerguelen, and would later be an important and highly critical witness at his former commander’s court-martial.

Manuscript material relating to any of the French officers involved in these poorly conceived early French voyages is naturally very rare, and this personal and revealing letter is particularly interesting because its recipient Puymaurin was an important patron and supporter of Pagès’ career.



Pagès (1748-1793) was a seasoned naval officer who had already made his own circumnavigation of the globe, a voyage which saw him spend many months in Louisiana, Texas and Mexico. He had returned to France in 1771, and this letter is written soon after, as he petitioned for ongoing work and tried to rustle up further support for his proposed book. He writes that he has met the Archbishop of Toulouse (an odd admission until one works out that the Archbishop, Étienne Charles de Loménie de Brienne (1727-1794), was an important political figure of his day, later the finance minister of Louis XVI). In a long passage Pagès goes on to detail how he has been kept waiting by the Minister of the Marine (then Pierre Étienne Bourgeois de Boynes), but still has high hopes of his voyage account being approved, although it now seems that he will have to delete all of the references to the more secret aspects of the French navy and marine fortifications – no doubt because of their political sensitivity. The comments on his meetings with de Boynes are significant because it was Pagès’ relationship with this senior Minister which led directly to his appointment with Kerguelen. Hence, Pagès continues, he has been summoned to the Naval base in Brest, to take advantage of his long experience, for the outfitting of a new voyage. This was, of course, the second Kerguelen expedition, which sailed from Brest in March 1773, but was many months in the planning.

At the time of writing Pagès was in Paris, but the letter is addressed to some of his friends in Toulouse. The Baron Nicolas Joseph Marcassus de Puymaurin (1718-1791) was a member of a wealthy and distinguished family and an important political figure in Toulouse. He was acquainted with royal circles, and Pagès (born in Toulouse) must have been his protégé. The letter also mentions a Mr. d’Arguier, another Toulousain, with an interest in astronomy and science.

9. [KERGUELEN] [SAINT-ALOÜARN, Louis Alleno de].

Important inventaire des biens nobles et roturiers dépendant de la succession de Messire Louis Aleno [Alleno], chef de nom et d'armes, seigneur de Saint-Aloüarn...

30 pp. folio manuscript, 355 x 245 mm., rather creased and torn at the edges, some scattered foxing, but in very good condition overall. Brittany, France, July, 1785.

THE PRIVATE LIFE OF THE MAN WHO CLAIMED WA FOR LOUIS XV

A fascinating relic: the lengthy and detailed accounting of the vast estates of Louis Alleno de Saint Aloüarn, a manuscript which provides at a glance an idea of the great wealth of his Brittany estates. Saint Aloüarn was the French naval officer who claimed western Australia for Louis XV, during his “epic adventure” (John Dunmore), a voyage which included nearly two months of difficult coastal navigation in the west, and which was almost the catalyst for French colonisation in the region, if not for the incompetence of his notorious fellow captain, Kerguelen.

Saint Aloüarn (1738-1772) was a French naval officer from a prominent aristocratic Breton family, and a close associate of his fellow Breton aristocrat, Yves Joseph de Kerguelen-Tremarec (1734-1797). In 1771 Kerguelen had been instructed to sail to the south and search for the “Terres Australes”, finding and charting only the inhospitable Kerguelen Island in the southern Indian Ocean, four years before Cook’s visit there. His irresponsible reporting of the value of his discovery assured him of his second command, a much grander circumnavigation with an emphasis on scientific as well as geographical discovery, but which had also taken along a small band of optimistic settlers. If the first voyage was a farce, the second was a disaster, with Kerguelen ultimately court-martialled and dismissed from the service and imprisoned for four years as a result of his gross negligence. His account of his expeditions was published in a now exceedingly rare book in 1782, said to have been impounded by the authorities.

What is often missed in this narrative of incompetence is the startling achievement of his companion Saint-Aloüarn, who was given command of the smaller second vessel on Kerguelen’s first voyage, the *Gros Ventre*. The two ships were separated in bad weather off Kerguelen Island soon after they first spotted the desolate region, but while Kerguelen cut and ran for France, determined to make his grand plans for territorial settlement known as quickly as possible, the smaller and relatively poorly equipped *Gros Ventre* continued to sail in the dangerous Indian Ocean. Kerguelen’s actions were tantamount to the abandonment of Saint-Aloüarn, as the two officers had originally agreed to rendezvous at Cape Leeuwin. What is remarkable is that Saint-Aloüarn nonetheless sailed for New Holland, reached the coast near modern day Augusta on Flinders Bay, and then sailed

north over 1000 kilometers to Dirk Hartog Island. There, at *Baie de Prise de Possession* (“Bay of Taking Possession”; later Turtle Bay), on 30 March 1772, he became the first European to formally claim possession of Western Australia, on behalf of King Louis XV: the crew buried a bottle containing a document and two silver coins.

Although already troubled by scurvy, the crew of the *Gros Ventre* continued north along the coast before making for Timor and then Batavia, before making the return crossing to Mauritius. Saint Aloüarn, who had been ill for months, died in Port Louis on 27 October 1772, but not before he dictated a letter to Kerguelen advising that he had taken possession of western New Holland. Kerguelen himself arrived in Port Louis less than a year later, to a rather frosty reception from officers who knew the fate of his former companion. The size of Kerguelen’s ambitions for his second voyage are easily seen in the fact that he had three ships, that he was supposed to complete a circumnavigation of the globe, and that there were plans for scientific discoveries of the sort that would later be associated with La Pérouse and Baudin, none of which he achieved. This is as may be: the most fascinating loose-end of all is that if Saint Aloüarn’s claim of possession had in fact been followed by the landing of some of Kerguelen’s frustrated settlers, the history of western Australia may well have been very different.

What is interesting about the present manuscript is the detailed understanding it presents of Saint Aloüarn’s background. Couched in fairly traditional legal language, there are hints of his lonely death: for instance, there is a long gap in the manuscript at the point where the date of his death should be entered, followed only by the year “1772” (presumably this detail was not known at home in Brittany). There are particulars of his family history and his official positions in the navy, and a fascinating listing of his estates, possessions, and incomes at diverse places such as Plomeur, Penmarch, Guengat, and Quimper, which show just what he had left behind. Although not, of course, as gripping as a shipboard narrative or letter, it is nonetheless worth pointing out that this document presents the sort of details of home life that are so often missing in our understanding of eighteenth-century naval figures.

The manuscript was prepared on 5 July 1785, although it is not clear why the process had taken so long. One clue may be the formal attestation on the final page, “en vertu de procuration de mon mari du 13 8bre 1787, Kerret de Stalouarn.” This was Saint Aloüarn’s son, who married Gabrielle Pélagie de Kerret (1761-1821) on that date, and seemingly this document was in fact prepared as part of the marriage settlement.

Our Will & Pleasure therefore is that you cause him the said James -
 to be forthwith discharged out of Custody & that he be restored for the
 said Crime in our first and next general Sessions that shall come out from
 the above Court without any Condition whatsoever We find, doing this
 shall be your Warrant Given at our Court at St. James's the Twentieth
 first day of August 1790 In the twenty eighth year of our reign

To our Trusty and Wellbelov'd
 our Justice of Assize for the
 above County the High Sheriff
 of our County of Kent and all
 others whom it may concern

By his Majesty's Commands
 Sydney

James Smith - Free Pardon

George B.

30th June 1832
*George B. was a young man who was
 charged with the murder of a woman
 named Mary Ann Smith in the year
 1790. He was found guilty and
 sentenced to death. He was
 pardoned on condition of his
 becoming a Quaker.*

Whereas George Smith was at the last day of the said Sessions in the
 year 1790 tried and convicted of stealing two Sheep the property of William Cannon
 and received sentence of Death for the same but afterwards received our Pardon on
 Condition of being baptiz'd for which said Word Whereas some former
 Criminals have been humbly represented unto us in his behalf endeavoring to
 persuade us for the said George Smith to be granted his said Pardon for
 his said Crime upon Condition that he the said George Smith shall depart this
 Kingdom within Twenty days from the day on which he shall be discharged
 out of Custody and not to return to or be found within the same for the commission
 of the said Crime of above years Our Will and Pleasure further is that upon his
 giving Security to us to the satisfaction of the Sheriff of our County of Kent
 or his Deputy he be forthwith discharged out of Custody and that he be restored
 for his said Crime in our first and next general Sessions that shall come out from
 the above Court and for so doing this shall be your
 Warrant Given at our Court at St. James's the Twentieth first day of August
 1790 In the twenty eighth year of our reign

To our Trusty and Wellbelov'd our
 Justice of Assize for the above County
 the High Sheriff of our County of Kent
 and all others whom it may concern

By his Majesty's Commands
 Sydney

George Smith - Pardon on Condition of being baptiz'd himself

10. [LADY JULIANA]

Delivery Book for Kent Jail including notice of early convicts transported to Botany Bay on the Lady Juliana.

Large folio manuscript, 51 pp. in total written in black and red ink by various hands, neat and legible throughout, many blanks (some excised), dated 17 February 1788 to 20 July 1795, recent withdrawal stamps from Law Society Library of London; very good in contemporary stiff vellum, stained. [Kent], 17 February 1788 – 20 July, 1795.

WITH WOMEN CONVICTS “SHIPT IN LADY JULIANA...”



A remarkable survival, giving an intimate insight into the trial and processing of convicted prisoners sentenced to transportation to Botany Bay. Many of the prisoners described in this manuscript account book were ultimately sent to New South Wales in the years following the First Fleet, and it is most interesting for what it reveals about women convicts being selected to be sent on the *Lady Juliana*.

This “delivery book” is from the Maidstone Jail, attached to the Kent assizes. Maidstone, which remains in use today, is about 60 kilometres south-east of London, and is not far from ports including Gravesend and Sheerness where the notorious convict hulks are known to have been anchored (many of the prisoners listed in the present book are noted as having been sent to one of the hulks). The book also includes notice of decrees and pardons associated with the Jail, including several of the latter written on behalf of none other than Lord Sydney. Of signal interest, however, are the notes on the fates of individual prisoners. Throughout, entries in black ink detail the incoming prisoners and their crimes, which range from simple robbery to assault and murder. Later red ink notes attached to most of these entries provide terse acknowledgment of their punishment, with many noted as “executed” by hanging. Others have been reprieved, fined, imprisoned at Maidstone, or moved on to the hulks.

Most remarkable of all is the fact that 14 of the women convicts are recorded as having been “shipt in Lady Juliana”: the *Lady Juliana*, Master Thomas Edgar (a veteran of Cook’s last voyage), sailed from Plymouth with more than two hundred female convicts, finally arriving in Port Jackson on 3 June 1790. The vessel was ordered to Sydney by Sir Evan Nepean (1752-1822) specifically for the purpose of increasing the child-bearing population of the colony. The *Lady Juliana* has been described as a “floating brothel” and the only contemporary account of the voyage, that of the steward John Nicol, is blunt about

the graft and prostitution on board: ‘every man on board took a wife from among the convicts, they nothing loath.’

An initial group of prisoners “under their former sentences in order for Transportation” has a confirmed seven women listed as being sent on the *Lady Juliana* for crimes such as the theft of clothes and linen, and assault. An eighth, Deborah Davis, is listed as having stolen goods worth more than £15 from one Timothy Topping, while a later group were all done for theft, including four women who acted together to steal a large bolt of muslin. Copley, in his *Crimes of the Lady Juliana Convicts*, noted that almost 25% of the women convicts on board had been sentenced by what is known as “pious perjury”, whereby crimes which automatically attracted the death penalty were changed to lesser charges in order to be able to transport rather than execute the prisoner, and several of the women noted here did enjoy that judicial prerogative.

While the *Lady Juliana* convicts are certainly the most obvious and significant in this delivery book, it is also important to note that in what follows, up to the last assizes of 1795, every session included a group of prisoners sentenced to transportation. For example convicts from three different sessions – well over a dozen men in total – can be shown to have ultimately been sentenced to sail on the infamous Second Fleet (the *Neptune*, *Scarborough*, and *Surprize*). Several others were sent to NSW on the *Pitt* in 1791, at least four women were sent on the famous *Lady Shore* in 1797 (the only convict ship taken by mutiny), and others were sent on slightly later eighteenth-century transports including the *Barwell* and the *Hillsborough*. Moreover, any number of further prisoners are listed as having been processed from Maidstone only as far as the hulks: it would be fascinating to continue working on these names to see how many ultimately were sent to Australia.

One last point of interest, is that in one of the later entries a “Mary Bryant” is listed as having been “discharged by proclamation” on 15 July 1793 (that is, year 33 of the reign of George III). Despite the similar date, it seems unlikely that this is in fact the “Girl from Botany Bay”, as it is difficult to see why she was being held in Maidstone when she had been pardoned from Newgate on 2 May 1793 (Pottle, *Boswell and the Girl from Botany Bay*, p. 42).

The delivery book was held until recently as part of the Law Society of England and Wales, founded in 1825, and by 1832 housed in its present elegant building on Chancery Lane.

1847



11. LANGSDORFF, Georg Heinrich von.

Bemerkungen auf einer Reise um die Welt [with] Kupfer zu... einer Reise um die Welt...

Two volumes quarto bound in one, some foxing; with accompanying two part atlas bound in one, two frontispiece portraits and 43 other engraved plates (one folding) and a folding leaf of music, title-page to each part and a leaf with explanatory text each side to face each of the plates, old library stamp and shelf-mark on first title; a very good set, the text in contemporary half calf, double labels, the atlas in non-matching but sympathetic original marbled boards, leather label on spine. Frankfurt am Mayn, Friedrich Wilmans, 1812.

SOME OF THE MOST FAMOUS PACIFIC IMAGES



The uncommon first edition of the Langsdorff account of the Krusenstern voyage to the north Pacific and Japan, in its preferred form with separate atlas. The small atlas, with its marvellous series of plates after Langsdorff's original sketches, is seldom seen in this form as the plates were more often bound into copies of the text, usually with the leaves of explanatory text (here present) discarded by the binder on account of the complication that they present: the text on recto and verso of each leaf describes two different plates which are not always to be bound near each other. With the two separate title-pages ("27 Kupfer..." and "17 Kupfer...") to each part which are more commonly discarded too.

The plates include eight of the Marquesas, five of Japan, three of Alaska, and two of California, and this original edition also includes the earliest known view of San Francisco – which was one of the images that was dropped and did not re-appear in the subsequent English version.

The Marquesas plates are of particular interest for the images of tattooing in the islands, and especially for the engraving of Jean Baptiste Cabri, the French deserter who had been living there for some time and had taken a Marquesan wife and become extensively tattooed. Cabri went back with the expedition to Russia and made a living exhibiting himself and telling tales of his life among the "savages" of the islands. He toured widely in Russia and then in Europe for some years. He is noteworthy as one of the first extensively tattooed Europeans to exhibit himself: since the late seventeenth century such exhibitions were almost exclusively of native people, such as Giolo who came back with Dampier, and Omai who came to England on Furneaux's *Adventure*.

Borba de Moraes, p.388; Forbes, 'Hawaiian National Bibliography', 427; Hill, 968; Kroepelien, 706; Lada-Mocarski, 69; O'Reilly-Reitman, 733, etc; Russica, L260; Sabin, 38895; Wickersham, 6243.

12. LANGSDORFF, Georg Heinrich von.

Small archive of 12 original watercolours drawn by Langsdorff during the Krusenstern voyage to Japan.

A small archive of 12 original watercolours, many signed by Langsdorff, differing sizes and paper-stocks, all showing some degree of wear but with lovely fresh colour (detailed descriptions available on request). Nagasaki, 1804–1805.

ORIGINAL WATERCOLOURS OF NAGASAKI IN 1804 & 1805

A remarkable group of original watercolours depicting Japanese people and scenes, drawn on the Pacific voyage of Krusenstern by the physician and naturalist Langsdorff. These fresh and poignant sketches are remarkable survivors, until the present day having been kept in northern Germany by direct descendants of Langsdorff himself, and now revealed as one of the more interesting collections of early Pacific voyage art to remain in private hands.

The dream of opening trade between Russia and Japan was one of the main objectives of the Krusenstern expedition, and these personal sketches are a moving record of the time the Russians spent in Nagasaki in 1804 and early 1805, a time when all but the Dutch traders were still being quietly but firmly rejected by the Imperial government. Given the coolness of Japanese relations with Europeans at this time, such glorious eyewitness depictions are most uncommon. Indeed, Langsdorff was one of only seven Russian officers who were allowed to live on shore while they were anchored in Nagasaki, the crucial detail which explains why he was able to make so many sketches of everyday life and the Japanese people.

In the event, Langsdorff and the other Russian officers spent over six months politely imprisoned in Nagasaki, at the end of which period their gifts were returned, and they were told to leave and not return. Despite this difficult reception, Langsdorff was fascinated by Japan, as these accomplished watercolour sketches confirm, and in his published narrative gave a minute account of life there, details of which help provide a key to understanding many of the sketches in this group.

Formal trade relations between Japan and Europe had been opened in 1609, but after the Shimabara uprising of Japanese Christians in 1637 only the Dutch retained their rights to trade, all other nations being expelled. Over the next two centuries the trade had been jealously protected by the Dutch, but the Langsdorff visit took place at a time of political tensions, not least because of an increasing power vacuum: the Dutch VOC had collapsed into bankruptcy in 1800, and Dutch ships were also suffering because of the Napoleonic War, which meant that their trade lines were being cut by the British Navy. Dutch traders had even been forced to make some tentative arrangements with American vessels, and the arrival of the Russians, while not unexpected, was not enthusiastically greeted.





Georg Heinrich von Langsdorff (1771-1852) studied medicine at Göttingen and like many of his generation became very interested in natural history. He entered Russian service and sailed with Krusenstern in 1803, the first Russian circumnavigation of the globe, around Cape Horn to Kamschatka, making stops at the Marquesas and Hawaii. Langsdorff returned to Russia in 1807, publishing his major account of the voyage in 1812 (see previous item). In his account Langsdorff stated that, though they were politely refused, their Japanese visit was “the most interesting part of our expedition”, and devoted nearly 100 pages to their stay at Nagasaki. In their spare time they constructed a Montgolfier-type balloon and made the first aerial ascent in Japan.

The published account included a suite of plates, several of which are based on the original sketches in the present group. No doubt the most striking is the harbour scene depicting Japanese officers sent by the Prince Omura on an embassy to the Russian official Rezanov (pictured previous page). The large vessel at left is the *Nadezhda*, and Langsdorff has drawn himself at far right in the act of sketching the scene.

It is interesting to see the wide variety of paper used by Langsdorff for his sketches, no doubt testament to the exigencies of life on board long sea-going voyages. Three watermarks are quite distinct, one for the famous Whatman paper (dated 1794), three marked “CR VII”, and three “Orholm”. At least eight of the sketches are distinctly the originals for the later engravings, while the other four are otherwise unique. Even where a later engraving is known, the difference in quality and detail between the watercolour and the finished plate is extraordinary.

Three of the total of 12 watercolours are illustrated here: a fully illustrated listing with extensive notes is available on request.

13. LANGSDORFF, Georg Heinrich von.

Original watercolour of a Marquesan man detailing his remarkable tattooing.

Pencil and watercolour sketch, signed in ink by Langsdorff at lower right, on wove paper sheet measuring 280 x 220 mm, some old folds and wear, but a remarkably fresh and vivid painting. the Marquesas, 1804.

WATERCOLOUR SHOWING THE TATTOOING OF A MAN FROM THE MARQUESAS

A fine and very beautiful sketch of the elaborate tattooing on the body of a man from the Marquesas, drawn on the Pacific voyage of Krusenstern by the physician and naturalist Langsdorff. One of the more evocative pieces of Pacific voyage art to remain in private hands, until recent times this sketch has been in the private German collection of Langsdorff's direct descendants.

The finished engraving based on this sketch, later included in both the German (1812) and English (1813) editions of Langsdorff's voyage account, has since become one of the most instantly recognisable and famous images of the exotic Pacific, admired for its accuracy as a representation of the earliest phase of tribal tattooing. This is of course true, but this original sketch reveals details that were beyond the ken of the European engravers, showing the glory of the tattooing as close to the original as possible. What is most immediate is the way in which the tattoos are so light and sinuous, unlike the comparatively awkward and heavy depiction in the engraving (the latter almost looks like clothing, even armour).

When Langsdorff published his account in 1812 a version of this sketch was included as plate no. I:8, one of a series of four detailing the elaborate tattooing of the Marquesas. In the finished engraving the man is shown clearly carrying the skull of an enemy he has killed, a detail which is visible here only in a lightly-outlined pencil sketch (Langsdorff evidently experimented with several different poses, including one with the man's right arm showing him brandishing a fierce looking dagger). Langsdorff's printed caption is worth quoting: 'In one hand he carries, as a proof of his bravery, the skull of an enemy he has killed, and in the other a javelin or lance. At the back of the head may be perceived, as in all these islanders, two glands, which, as far as I know, have never been observed by any European, or by any anatomist. The head here, as in the preceding figure, is shaved, with the exception of a small spot above each ear, where the long hair is tied up in such a manner as nearly to resemble horns.' The reference to an anatomist provides the key to the quality of this sketch, suggesting that Langsdorff thought of himself as part of the serious scientific push to record the Pacific peoples as accurately as possible.

After the brief visit of Mendana in 1595, Cook had visited the islands in April 1774 on his second voyage, but only very briefly, landing on the beach at Vaitahu Bay several times for water. Cook's voyage artist William Hodges did make two fine portraits of a man and woman of "Santa Christina", where they anchored, and Cook did take notice in his



journals of the fine “tattooing” he saw displayed. The earliest major modern landfall in the Marquesas was in 1791, when the American fur trader Joseph Ingraham arrived on the brig *Hope*, but the Krusenstern expedition, which arrived in 1804, was the first genuinely scientific visit. For the Marquesas, as for most of the Pacific, this is an exceptionally early date, and there is little original art relating to the island group of the calibre of the present sketch. Indeed, there are few comparable sketches from this time of any part of the Pacific: one thinks of some of the known sketches by John Webber around 1778 and 1779 or, in a very different vein, the ethnographic drawings done by Nicolas-Martin Petit on the Baudin voyage, 1800-1804.

The survival of the present sketch is doubly significant because the tattooing plates in the published account have long been considered central to Langsdorff’s work (see above, catalogue no. 11). The present watercolour has been studied in Elena Govor, *Twelve days at Nuku Hiva*, Hawaii, 2010, p. 150. Much has been written on tattooing, but see Tricia Allen and Steve Gilbert, *Tattoo History Source Book: The Marquesas*; and Elena Govor, ‘Speckled Bodies: Russian Voyagers and Nuku Hivans, 1804’ in N. Thomas et al, eds., *Tattoo: Bodies, Art and Exchange in the Pacific and the West*, London, 2005.



VIEW FROM THE ROCKS
FOR THE BAY AND CITY
FROM THE ROCKS
JANUARY 1840



VIEW FROM THE ROCKS
FOR THE BAY AND CITY
FROM THE ROCKS
JANUARY 1840

14. LYCETT, Joseph.

Views in Australia, or New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land Delineated...

Oblong folio, a tall copy with the pictorial lithographed title untrimmed, 48 coloured aquatint views after drawings by Joseph Lycett, three with some localised oxidisation but the colouring generally very bright and of notably high quality, two engraved maps (one folding), with descriptive letterpress text, later neat owner's signature; an excellent copy in a very attractive Riviere binding of full tan polished calf gilt, marbled endpapers strengthened in the gutters. London, J. Souter, 1825.

BY GOVERNOR MACQUARIE'S ARTIST

First edition of the great Australian plate book, one of the earliest and most important collections of antipodean landscapes.

Lycett's charming, highly-coloured views of New South Wales and Tasmania are justly famous today and the book as a whole provides a remarkable visual record of Macquarie's Australia. Memorably described as 'an enticing book' in Edmund Capon's recent ABC documentary on the "Art of Australia", Capon commented that 'when these pictures were first seen in Britain, it was something of a revelation, a little bit like receiving postcards from another planet.'

Not only does the book offer an historical snapshot of New South Wales and Tasmania in the early decades of settlement, but especially from the point of view of colonial architecture, it is a collection of remarkable importance. Lycett's incomparable plates record some of the colony's most important houses and country seats, and provide an invaluable contextual record of many lesser-known buildings and indeed building types.

Lycett had arrived in New South Wales as a convicted forger in 1814. Trained as a portrait and miniature painter in Staffordshire, his services as a professional artist were much in demand and he was soon working for the publisher Absalom West. He was appointed artist to Major-General Macquarie, the governor of New South Wales. Impressed with Lycett's talents, Macquarie sent three of his drawings to Earl Bathurst, Secretary of the Colonies (the dedicatee of the *Views*) who, it is supposed in payment, granted a pardon to the artist.

Little is known of Lycett himself after the publication of the *Views*, which – with Wallis' *Historical Account* – marks the end of an era in the publication of Australian illustrated books: the illustrated books to follow would be on a rather less grand scale. In the advertisement to the book Lycett announced his plan to publish a matching 'Natural History of Australia', but no such work ever appeared. In 1825 Lycett was in his early fifties and still, no doubt the incurable alcoholic Commissioner Bigge reported him to be a few years before.

This is a finely bound and beautiful copy of the most important colour plate landscape book published on colonial Australia.

Australian Rare Books, 218b; Ferguson, 1031.

15. [MALASPINA] POZO XIMENEZ, José del.

Pair of original portraits of Patagonian natives.

Two red chalk drawings: the young woman on a sheet measuring 228 x 190 mm., paper watermarked with a combined 'P' and smaller 'L'; the man "Junchar" on a sheet 228 x 195 mm.; both drawings at an early date window-mounted into a larger sheet of Whatman paper, with ink borders added; fine. Puerto Deseado, Argentina, circa 1789.

PATAGONIANS, BY AN ARTIST WHO SAILED WITH MALASPINA

A superb pair of highly finished red chalk portraits of two Patagonians made at Puerto Deseado, southern Argentina, during the Malaspina voyage.

The Malaspina voyage is famous for the quality of the scientific material collected, not least the anthropological drawings of peoples drawn at their many ports of call, accurate and lifelike depictions very much in the tradition of William Hodges and John Webber. Although unsigned, both portraits have been firmly attributed to the voyage artist José del Pozo Ximénez (1757-1821), who made a series of drawings in Patagonia, including one sketch in which he and his fellow artist Pineda are depicted in the act of drawing some of the local people.

Pozo Ximénez was a native of Seville, hired as an expedition painter by the Spanish government in June 1789. At the time of his recruitment he was described as 'an excellent subject and perspective painter, having a very good education, with a wealth of geometry and is very robust for the age of 32' (Puig-Samper, *Illustrators of the New World*, online). A specialist in perspective and portraits, his ethnological work is considered his greatest contribution to the results of the voyage, but although Malaspina admired his 'accuracy and speed' (*Journal of the Voyage*, I, p. 140), the commander became increasingly infuriated with what he saw as laziness and indifference from the artist, and forced him to leave the expedition in Callao in May 1790. Although ordered back to Spain, Pozo in fact never left Peru again, founding a school of painting in Lima. As might be expected, the bulk of his Malaspina voyage originals are in the Museo Naval, Madrid.

The portraits depict a man and woman who were drawn during a well-recorded encounter between the Spanish and the Patagonians in December 1789, and it is possible to show that the man is a chief called "Junchar", and the young woman is apparently the young woman called "Jujana" or "Cátama", who is described in detail in Malaspina's journal as having captivated the Spanish officers.

The expedition had reached Puerto Deseado in late 1789, and Malaspina personally described their interaction with a local tribe of some forty people on three separate occasions (*Journal*, I: 85-90). Pozo joined Malaspina on the second of these visits, drawing these portraits and a larger sketch of the encounter between the Spanish officers and a large group of Patagonians, a sketch which seems to have an each-way bet on whether they were in fact giants: Pozo's Patagonians are strapping, but not absurdly tall (Carmen





Sotos Serrano, *Los Pintores de la Expedición de Alejandro Malaspina*, plate 36). Indeed, it is plausible to suggest that the two present portraits are of people who are also present in that larger scene: Junchar may be the man with a cloak over one shoulder talking to one of the Spanish men, while the young woman could conceivably be the person standing at the far right of the Patagonians, with dark eyes and parted hair.

What is clear is that both subjects were described in detail by Malaspina personally. Of Junchar he noted: 'In general they were all (including the women and children) very large and solidly built. Their height was not in proportion to their build but they were tall: the *cacique* Junchar who was carefully measured by Don Antonio Pineda and found to be six Burgos feet and ten inches in height, and almost twenty-three inches broad from shoulder to shoulder' (*Journal*, I: 87). No doubt Junchar was singled out by Pozo because his large stature spoke to the ancient misconception of Patagonians as giants, a myth which had gripped the European imagination since the time of Magellan. In a much longer description, Malaspina also described how they singled out one particular woman to have her portrait taken: a 'Patagonian girl aged about fourteen [later referred to as Jujana by Malaspina], whose good looks, great charm and exceptional loquacity had made us choose to portray her rather than the other women, was drawn to our attention even more when the time came for them to go ashore', as she struggled to use her poncho to carry away some biscuits and vegetables that had been given to her as a gift (p. 89).

In the catalogue raisonné of the art of the Malaspina voyage, Carmen Sotos Serrano located two preliminary gridded sketches of these portraits, "Patagon" and "contorno de la Patagone" respectively (figs. 39 & 40). Pozo also did a full-length study of Yunchar (fig. 41) and two other studies of a second woman with child (figs. 42 & 43). All of these sketches are in the Museo Naval in Madrid, which collection also includes two later oil-paintings of Yunchar and the young woman, now called "Cátama". The oils were acquired by the Museum in 1932.

The drawings were originally in an album or portfolio entitled "Spanish Drawings" which had been acquired by Elizabeth, Lady Holland, who travelled extensively in Spain between 1802 and 1805; the Whatman paper into which they have been window-mounted for the album is watermarked 1801, confirming this approximate date of acquisition. Many of the other drawings in the collection were topographical works by another Malaspina voyage artist, Fernando Brambila, and when the present drawings were offered in a large sale of Holland House drawings in 1979, they were attributed to Brambila (with the telling comment that 'no comparable drawings by the artist are recorded').

16. GONZÁLEZ GUTIÉRREZ, Pedro María.

Tratado de las enfermedades de la gente de mar en que se exponen sus causas, y los medios de precaverlas...

Small quarto, complete with half-title and errata; contemporary quarter brown calf, spine bordered in gilt between raised bands, slightly rubbed; a fine copy. Madrid, Imprenta Real, 1805.

ONE OF THE EARLIEST PRINTED RESULTS OF THE MALASPINA EXPEDITION

An elusive publication resulting from the Malaspina expedition to Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific. This is the very scarce first (and only) edition of a major work on the medical aspects of voyaging by the expedition's medical officer. Pedro Gonzalez was probably the most important figure in the fight against sickness on long voyages, particularly scurvy, since Cook. The Malaspina expedition was virtually untouched by scurvy, experiencing a single outbreak without loss of life, thanks to Gonzalez's treatment of the crew and the plentiful supply of citrus fruit that the expedition's many ports of call made it easy to acquire.

We also meet Gonzalez in the First Fleet literature as he is recorded accepting the gift of some medical instruments from John White, the colony's surgeon, during their stay in Port Jackson. Professor of physiology at the Real Colegio de Medicina y Cirugía of Cádiz, he was appointed surgeon to the Malaspina expedition and served on the *Atrevida*. He and his colleague Francisco Flores Moreno on the *Descubierta* were originally ordered to prepare an official report on medical aspects of the expedition especially nautical hygiene, to form part of the planned expansive work on the expedition, a publication in the *grand voyage* style ultimately abandoned when Malaspina fell victim to court intrigue in Spain.

Gonzalez and Flores had already delivered the first part of the text to Malaspina when the authorities suspended publication. Gonzalez continued to work on the treatise however, for separate publication; when it was complete in 1805, the original intention to present it as a result of findings made on the Malaspina expedition had to be abandoned since the authorities insisted that overt references to the expedition should be avoided. At this point Malaspina was still in prison, and his name was regarded as unmentionable. Despite this González managed continual allusions to the expedition and to Malaspina himself, comparing him with Cook, La Pérouse, Bougainville and others.

This was the first important work on naval hygiene to be published in Spanish and its importance was recognised by the naval authorities. The 700 copies printed were distributed to the Colleges of Surgeons and Maritime departments in Cádiz (300), Cartagena (200) and Ferrol (200) to be used for the instruction of officers and surgeons who were responsible for hygiene and health on board ships.

Not in Ferguson; Palau, 104905.

TRATADO
DE LAS ENFERMEDADES
DE LA GENTE DE MAR,
EN QUE SE EXPONEN SUS CAUSAS,

Y LOS MEDIOS DE PRECAVERLAS;

POR EL D^o. D. PEDRO MARIA GONZALEZ,
CATEDRÁTICO DEL REAL COLEGIO DE CIRUGÍA
MEDICA DE CADIZ.

MADRID EN LA IMPRENTA REAL.
AÑO DE 1805.

§. III.

Observaciones astronómicas hechas en la costa oriental de la Nueva Holanda y en las islas de los Amigos.

DIA 11 DE MARZO DE 1793.

Observacion del eclipse parcial de Sol executada á bordo de la corbeta Descubierta á la vela en las cercanías del puerto Jackson en la Nueva Holanda.

Tiempo verdadero	Senos versus de la parte iluminada.		Medidas para deducir el diámetro del ☉ antes del eclipse.
	Malaspina	Espinoza	
3 ^h 53' 57" 25" Principio del eclipse.			
4 ^h 15' 4" 20"	.....	21' 00"	31' 30" 32' 40" 32' 05"
19' 53" 53"	.....	19' 00"	31' 40" 32' 40" 32' 10"
24' 42" 26"	17' 30"	17' 10"	31' 45" 32' 50" 32' 17"
25' 57" 50"	16' 30"	17' 00"	31' 45" 32' 50" 32' 17"
32' 37" 00"	14' 00"	.....	Promedio: diámetro que resulta 32' 12"
33' 53" 26"	12' 00"	.....
38' 30" 00"	11' 20"	11' 00"	
39' 51" 20"	10' 00"	10' 00"	
43' 33" 37"	8' 20"	8' 20"	
46' 11" 30"	7' 50"	7' 15"	Temperatura durante esta observacion.
48' 17" 08"	6' 40"	7' 10"	Bar. de
49' 40" 38"	.....	6' 50"	Nairne.... 29,72 m. ^{da} ing. ^{da}
52' 17" 8"	6' 00"	5' 50"	27, 8 id. franc. ^{da}
57' 34" 8"	4' 20"	4' 40"	
5 ^h 1' 24" 24"	5' 40"	5' 20"	Term. de
2' 35" 50"	6' 00"	6' 15"	Fahrenheit 70,50
4' 13" 20"	6' 30"	7' 00"	Idem de
15' 23" 00"	11' 00"	11' 20"	Reaumur. 17,00
16' 42" 26"	12' 20"	11' 30"	

la sa-
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o al E.
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ta á la
oriental
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17. ESPINOSA Y TELLO, José.

Memorias sobre las observaciones astronomicas hechas por los navegantes españoles...

Five parts and a supplement, bound in two volumes, quarto, detailed collation in the note; a lovely tall set in contemporary Spanish mottled calf, spines gilt with green labels, bound without the five minor technical plates. Madrid, en la Imprenta Real, 1809.

WITH THE FIRST PUBLISHED ACCOUNT OF THE MALASPINA VOYAGE

Exceptionally rare: an important survey of Spanish voyages of the eighteenth century, which contains the earliest official notice of the Malaspina voyage to the Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific, put together by the expedition's cartographer, José de Espinosa y Tello. The only significant account of the voyage to appear in Malaspina's lifetime, this work has nonetheless not garnered the attention it deserves, in no small part because of its great rarity. As well as much on the Pacific, including accounts of the northwest coast of America, it includes Espinosa's first-hand account of Australia in 1793, printed in the third "Memoria" relating to the Marianas, Philippines, and "la Nueva Holanda". The work is of great importance because Malaspina's enemies at court ensured that no other account appeared in print. A private account (by the ensign Viana) was published in Montevideo in 1849, but no trace of any official account appeared in Spain until a very abridged narrative of 1885.

The Malaspina voyage, one of the best-prepared expeditions of its era, set out in 1791 with two ships the *Descubierta* and *Atrevida*, charged with making detailed surveys of the American coast and Spanish interests in the Pacific. Finally returning to Spain in September 1794, Malaspina was initially greeted as a hero, but some of his unconventional opinions – he proposed a Pacific trading bloc rather than naked conquest – saw him imprisoned for his political views. Only released from prison in 1807 at the command of Napoleon personally, Malaspina nonetheless refused to serve the French, dying in poverty in northern Italy in 1810.

The third memorial discusses the expedition's arrival in "Bahia-Botánica", their visit to "Puerto Jackson", and particularly their observations of the eclipse in May 1793. Much of the account prints detailed astronomical observations, and there is a "digresion" on the English settlement at Port Jackson and Norfolk Island, particularly noting the natural history and prospects of the region. Espinosa shows that he had read the accounts of Tench and Collins (for the latter, the second edition of 1804), but also says that he had personally discussed the settlement with surgeon John White. The work concludes with a *Suplemento* on the use of the quadrant.

In the last fifty years a single copy of this book has been recorded at auction, the same copy selling twice; complete with the five plates of technical diagrams not present here, it was last sold as part of the Frank Streeter collection (Christies New York, 2007; US\$84,000). In some copies of this book this supplement has five technical plates, but they are not present in this set, and in fact are rarely seen.

Howes, E185; Medina, 663; not in Ferguson; not in the catalogue of the Hill collection; Palau, 82851; Sabin, 22905.

18. MITCHELL, Mrs. Mary.

Signed manuscript letter from the wife of Thomas Mitchell, regarding his third expedition.

Closely written two-page letter, written on folded wove paper sheet, letter size 228 x 188 mm., fourth page with address and remnants of original seal, postmarked Sydney; faded but still very legible, worn along original folds, but very good; in a blue quarter morocco box. Craigend, [Darlinghurst NSW], 28 September, 1836.

MARY MITCHELL ON HER HUSBAND'S EXPEDITION TO AUSTRALIA FELIX

A touching letter from the wife of Sir Thomas Livingstone Mitchell, Mary, regarding the first news of the safe return of her husband from his important third expedition, when he mapped the rich grazing land of western Victoria that he would call "Australia Felix". In the letter Mary shows that she is no stranger to criticism of her husband, but the



dominant note is one of relief: 'I return you my grateful thanks for your kind information received this morning respecting Major Mitchell, it was the first satisfactory news we had received since he left Sydney...'. It is particularly poignant to witness how a network of colonial women – Mary, her addressee Mrs. Rankin of Bathurst, and also Mrs. Macleay (presumably Alexander's wife) – kept in touch about the dangerous work being done in the interior.

This was the third of Mitchell's major exploratory forays into inland Australia after his earlier overlanding northwest from Sydney to New England and his 1835 expedition along the Darling. Disappointed by what proved to be a difficult and unrewarding second expedition, Mitchell had quickly returned to the field in order to resolve the question of the junction of the Darling and Murray Rivers, leaving Sydney with a large party in March 1836. His positive impressions of Australia Felix prompted a rush of settlers to the area.

In this letter Mary Mitchell thanks Mrs. Rankin of "Saltam" near Bathurst for reporting the news of her husband and his exploring party, the more so because one of the newspapers 'inimical to Major Mitchell' had published reports of his demise. She further comments that although Mrs. Rankin's letter had been the first she had received, 'immediately after reading it Mrs McLeay sent me the copy of a letter from a Mr. Henty of Launceston who had received a letter from his brother of Portland Bay stating he had seen Major Mitchell and furnished him with provisions for his return to Sydney.' Mitchell's party had indeed arrived at Portland Bay in August and been supported by James Henry, a pioneer from Van Diemen's Land. Thomas Mitchell certainly knew the Rankins (Mr. Rankin's survey of some caves near Wellington is mentioned in *Three Expeditions*), and news of the Mitchell expedition had evidently reached the family in time to be forwarded to Sydney: the present letter is dated 28 September 1836, almost six weeks before Mitchell himself reached Sydney on 3 November.

Government of good use almost immediately
after reading it Mr. Wilson sent me the
copy of a letter from a Mr. Smith of Amherst
who had received a letter from his brother
of Holland Bay stating he had seen
Major Mitchell and furnished him
with provisions for his return to Sydney
himself and party were all well.
I am very sincerely thanking you I remain
with compliments to Mr. Wilson

Very dear Madam
Mary Mitchell



To
 The Right Honorable Edward and Geoffrey Smith Stanley
 THE
Map of the Colony

NEW SOUTH WALES

Printed and published by the Government Printer, Sydney, New South Wales.

By the order of the Governor, JOHN HOBBS, Secretary to the Government.

Scale of the map is as follows:—
 1 inch = 10 miles
 1 mile = 16093 feet
 1 fathom = 6 feet
 1 league = 3 miles
 1 degree = 69 miles
 1 minute = 1.15 miles
 1 second = 0.019 miles

The Land is colored according to the following scale:—
 Green, Lowland
 Yellow, Intermediate
 Orange, Highland
 Red, Very High
 Blue, Water
 The Mountains are colored according to the following scale:—
 Green, Lowland
 Yellow, Intermediate
 Orange, Highland
 Red, Very High
 Blue, Water

19. MITCHELL, Thomas Livingstone.

Map of the Colony of New South Wales...

Dissected hand-coloured engraved map, backed on linen as issued, 625 x 1340 mm., some toning, but a remarkably handsome large-format map; preserved in the original green cloth slip-case, early manuscript label to front. London, Mitchell & Carmichael, 1834.

MITCHELL'S FIRST MAJOR MAP OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Very rare: the so-called "Map of the Nineteen Colonies" drawn by Major Mitchell and engraved by John Carmichael in Sydney. This large-format separately-issued map was engraved in the colony by Mitchell, who ignored the standard protocol of forwarding manuscripts to London to have them engraved there, and is 'an exquisite example of the engraver's art' (Butler, *Printed*, p. 81).



An excellent note accompanying the copy of the map in the State Library of New South Wales, which lists the map as one of the more significant in their collection, comments that the "Map of the Nineteen Counties" was compiled 'from 900 surveys, and engraved by Mitchell and Carmichael, costing Mitchell nearly £1200.' A copy of the map was submitted to Colonial Secretary Macleay in February 1834, and the map was then sent to Lord Stanley (the dedicatee, then serving as Secretary of State for War and the Colonies, but later a three-times Prime Minister of the United Kingdom) on 5 May 1834. The Library's catalogue notes that despite being said to have been "republished in London", this may in fact have been a stratagem against piracy of the map by implying an earlier full issue. It was first advertised for sale in Sydney in the *Gazette* for 14 July 1835.

Mitchell had arrived in the Colony in 1827 and became Surveyor-General on the death of Oxley the following year. A comprehensive survey of New South Wales was Mitchell's first major task, and this map is therefore notable not only as the crowning achievement of his early career, but as the first major work to plot his roads west to Bathurst and south towards Goulburn (here shown as "roads planned and marked out by Major Mitchell, and made or in progress by the Gangs under his orders"). In late 1831 and 1832 Mitchell was away on his exploration of New England, but by 1833 criticism of the backwardness of the survey forced Mitchell to complete this map and arrange to have it sent to London.

Perhaps as many as 500 copies of the map were printed, but very few survive. The present example is in very fine condition, with good original outline-colour.

20. QUIROS, Pedro Fernandez de.

[Memorial]: Senor. El Capitan Pedro Fernandez de Quiros, con este son ocho los memoriales que a V.M. he presentado... que V.M. mandò que descubriesse en la parte Austral incognita... // ... el titulo de la Austrialia del Espiritu Santo... siendo V.M. el defensor della.

Folio (303 x 214 mm.), 4 pp.; unbound as issued; with some contemporary calculations in ink on the last page; quarter morocco case. Madrid, December 1608 or January, 1609.

FOUNDATION DOCUMENT FOR AUSTRALIAN DISCOVERY: THE KEY EIGHTH MEMORIAL

Quirós' celebrated Eighth Memorial to the King of Spain describing the supposed discovery of Terra Australis, its naming as "Austrialia del Espiritu Santo", and proposals for its colonisation by Spain.

This is the paramount document for the history of early attempts to discover the Southern Continent. It is also an outstanding rarity: just four other copies are known to exist, including a single copy held in Australia.

Between 1607 and 1614 Quirós submitted a series of memorials to Philip III and members of his councils, describing discoveries by himself, Mendaña and Torres and seeking support for the further exploration and settlement of the Southern Continent. Circulation of these memorials was highly restricted and all but a few remained in manuscript. Just fourteen were printed, the so-called "Presentation Memorials", these being the most important of the memorials and probably those intended for consideration by the Council of the Indies. These Presentation Memorials by Quirós are the rarest and earliest printed Australiana, and include the earliest uses of the name "Austrialia", and the first plans to colonise the newly discovered "fourth part of the world".

This Eighth Memorial is so-called because it was the eighth to have been prepared by Quirós, although it was in fact the fifth of the Memorials to be printed. In the first paragraph Quirós notes that he has been fourteen months at court, thus dating the Memorial to the end of 1608 or early 1609.

Four copies of this original edition of the Eighth Memorial are recorded in Kelly's cardinal study of the Quirós Memorials: two in the British Library, a third in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris (a "slight variant" according to Kelly), and a fourth in the Dixson collection of the State Library of New South Wales (this last was in fact the last copy of this memorial known to have been sold, apparently acquired by Sir William Dixson from a Quaritch catalogue of 1949).

FL. CAPITAN Pedro Fernandez de Quiros, con este, son ocho los memoriales que a V. M. he presentado, en razon de la poblacion q̄ se deve hazer en las tierras que V. M. mando q̄ descubriese en la parte Austral incognita, sin hasta aora auerse tomado con migo resolucion, ni dado respuesta alguna, ni esperanza que asegure mi despacho, auiendo catorce meses que estoy en esta Corte, y catorce años que trato esta causa sin sueldo, y sin auerse visto apurar a mi provecho, sino solo al bien della, con la qual, y con infinitas contradicciones e andado veinte mil leguas por tierra y mar, y gastado toda mi hacienda, desacomodado mi persona, y sufrido tantas y tan terribles cosas, que a mi mesmo se me hazen increíbles, y todo esto ha sido por no desamparar esta obra de tanta piedad y misericordia: en cuyo nombre, y por todo el amor de Dios, suplico a V. M. muy humildemente seis seruido, de no permitis, que de tantos y tan continuos mis trabajos y vigilias, y de vna tan notable y tan bien fundada parte no saque yo aquellos frutos q̄ tanto desseo y pretendo; siendo como son de tanta honra y gloria de Dios, servicio de V. M. y bienes innumerables con duracion de quanto el mundo durare, y despues eternos.

1. La grandeza de las tierras nueuamente descubiertas, juzgado por lo q̄ yo vi, y por lo que el Capitán Luis Vaez de Torres Almirante de mi cargo aniso a V. M. de buena razon su longitud es tanta como la de toda Europa, Asia menor, y hasta el Caspio y la Persia con todas las Islas del Mediterraneo, y Oceano, que en su contorno se le arriman, entrando las dos de Inglaterra, y Irlanda, aquella parte oculta es quarta de todo el Globo, y tan espaz, que puede auer en ella doblados Reynos y provincias de todas aquellas de q̄ V. M. al presente es señor, y esto sin a vezindar con Turcos, ni Moros, ni con otras de las naciones que suelen inquietar y perturbar las agenas. Todas las tierras vistas caen dentro de la Torridazona, y ay parte dellas que toca la Equinocial, cuya latitud puede ser de nouenta grados, y otras de poco menos, y si suben como prometen aya tierras que sean Antipodas de lo mejor de la Africa y de toda la Europa, y de lo mas de toda la Asia mayor. Aduierto, que pues las tierras que vi en quinze grados son mejores que España, como luego se vera, que las otras que en alturas se opushieren, que deuen de ser en su tanto vn Paýso terrenal.

2. La gente de aquellas tierras es mocha, sus colores son blancos, loros, muleros, y Indios, y mezcla de vnos y de otros: Los cabellos de los vnos son negros, crecidos, y fuertes, de los otros son frizados y crespos, y de otros bien rubios y delgados, cuyas diferencias son indicio de grandes comercios y concursos: por la qual razon, y por la bondad de las tierras, y por no tener artilleria, ni otras bocas de fuego con que matarse, y porque no labran minas de plata, y por otras muchas razones, es de creer ser muchissima esta gente: la qual no se le conoce arte mayor, ni menor, ni fuerza, Rey, ni ley, ni son mas de vnos simples gentes divididos en parcialidades, y poco amigos entre si. Sus armas son las ordinarias de arcos, y flechas sin yerua, y de macanas, bastones, lanças, y dardos de palo. Es gente que cubre, partes, es limpia, alegre, razional, y tan grata (como lo he experimentado) Por todo lo qual, se deve de esperar, mediante la providencia Divina, y medios suaves, que han de ser facilissimos de pacificar, doctribas, y conteras, que son tres cosas bien necesarias en los principios, para despues encaminarlas a todas aquellas cosas buenas, quanto deuen ser pretendidos en lo mas, y en lo menos, con todas las veras de las veras. Las casas son de maderas, cubiertas de hojas de palma, y van de ollas de barro, tienen telares, trasmallos, y otras redes: labran piedra marmol, flautas, tambores, y cucharas de palo embarnizadas: tienen oratorios, y entierros, y sus haciendas muy puestas en razon, cercadas, y empalizadas. Aprovechanse mucho de las conchas de naçar, y dellas hazen escoplos, guibas, formones, fieras, conzuelos, y patenas, mayores y menores que traen colgadas de los cuellos. Los señores, tienen sus embarcaciones bien obradas, y bastantes para navegar de vnas tierras a otras, y todo junto es cierto indicio de vezindad de gente de mas pulcra, y no lo es menos callrar los puercos y los pollos.

3. El pan que tienen son tres diferencias de rayzes: de que ay muy grande suma, y espantan sin trabaxo que no tiene mas beneficio que azucar, y cozeris: son gulosas, sanas, de buen sustento,

señoras, ni hormigas, q̄ suelen ser muy dañosas en las casas, y en los frutos, ni niaguas, ni garrapatas, ni mosquitos, que es esta vna excelencia sobre todas las excelencias para nuestra profesión, y tan digna de estimarse que ay muchas partes en las Indias que por solo estas plagas no se puede auitar, y otras a donde se padeze tanto por ellas, quanto yo soy buen testigo.

7 Estas son Señor las grandezas y bondad de las tierras que descubí, de las quales tome la posesion en nombre de V. M. de baxo de vuestro estandarte Real, y así lo dicen los apitos que aquí tengo. Allí Señor lo primero, se labró vna cruz, y se armó Yglesia de nuestra Señora del Oreso, se dixerón veynte Missas, se ganó el Jubileo concedido al dia de Pentecostes, y se hizo vna solene procesion el dia de Corpus Christi: en suma el Santissimo Sacramento, siendo su guion el estandarte de V. M. passen, y honró a aquellas ocultas tierras, adonde en las bole tres banderas de campo, y en las de tope mostré las dos colonas al lado de vuestras armas Reales, con que puedo dezir, cō razon, en lo que es parte, aquí se acalora Plus Ultra, y en lo que es continente mas adelante; y a tras: y todo ello y lo demas ha sido como leal vasallo que soy de V. M. y para que V. M. pueda añadir luego, porque suene esta grandera el ruido de la Auertida del Espiritu Santo, para mas gloria del mismo señor que me lleuo, y me la mostró, y me traxo a la pretencia de V. M. a donde estoy con la misma voluntad que siempre tuue a esta causa que crié, y por su alteza y tanto merecer la amo y la quiero infinito.

8 Bien creo del prudente consejo, grandera de animo, y piedad Christiana de V. M. el mocho cuydado que dara saber tan cierto quanto conuiene la poblacion de aquellas tierras ya descubiertas, siendo la causa mas principal que deve obligar a no las dexar desiertas, ser esse el medio para que en todas ellas sea Dios nuestro Señor conocido, creydo, adorado, y seruido. Ser dolo allí todo el demonio; y mas tambien porque ha de ser la puerta por donde a tantas gentes del cargo de V. M. les ha de entrar todo su bien y remedio, y los muchos mas cuydados que daria si ellas fueren enemigos de la Yglesia Romana a sembrar sus falsas doctrinas, y a conuertir todos los bienes que represento en males mayores, y llamar se señores de Indias, y a ruynarlas todas. Tambien creo que V. M. estara muy advertido que vn daño tan pernicioso, quanto lo es el que suena, è otro qualquier desman, si lo buiere al presente, o adelante, que ha de costar millones de oro, y millares de hombres el dudoso remedio del. Gane V. M. pues puede con poca plata, gastada en el Puro por vna vez ganar el Cielo, la fama eterna, y aquel nuevo mundo, con todo lo que promete. Y por no ay quien a V. M. pida las albuicelas de vna tan grande y tan señalada merced de Dios, guardada para vuestro felice tiempo, yo Señor las pido, y por ellas mi despacho, que estan los galeones prestos, y es mucho lo que tengo que andar, que aprestar, y que hazer, y michissimo lo Espiritual y Temporal que cada ora se pierde que jamas se ha de cobrar.

Si a Christoual Colon sus sospechas le hizieron porfado, a mi haze tan importuno lo que vi, y lo q̄ palpe, y lo q̄ ofrezco; para lo qual mande V. M. que de tantos medios, quantos ay, se de vno para que pueda conseguir lo propuesto, aduertiendo que en todo me hallaran muy redotido a la razon, y dare en todo satisfacion.

Señor grande obra es esta pues el Demonio le haze tan mortal guerra, y no es bien que pueda tanto siendo V. M. el defensor della.

142
3968
136
4100

142
3968
3363
4833

To explain its present rarity it should be noted that Quirós' printed Presentation Memorials were "published" only in the sense that copies were printed for distribution to the King and to the Council of the Indies. Their distribution was controlled as they were highly confidential documents and might be compared with papers prepared on confidential subjects for a boardroom, which are often deliberately destroyed after use.

However, at least one of the copies of this Eighth Memorial strayed beyond court circles as it was this text that "leaked" – prompting, as Kelly notes, an official order to Quirós to recall any copies that had been distributed too widely. However it had already escaped official control, was printed unofficially elsewhere in Spain, and subsequently was translated and published in numerous editions overseas, abridged and anthologised. This is thus the Memorial from which all versions of Quirós are descended, including the early English, French, German and Dutch editions, as well as Latin versions, and even other Spanish printings (notably Seville and Pamplona editions of 1610 and Valencia of 1611). Versions by anthologists such as De Bry, Gerritsz, Megiser, Hulsius, Purchas, Commelin, Harris, De Brosses, Dalrymple and Fleurieu all derive from this Eighth Memorial. Kelly's Table D (pp. 49-50) gives a full listing of the derivative printed editions of the Eighth Memorial which runs to 72 entries.

For this reason the Eighth Memorial is often simply described as "the Quirós Memorial". It is one of the most famous of all voyage texts and bears comparison with the Columbus Letter of a century earlier: just as Columbus did not discover the American continent itself, Quirós – who sailed into Torres Strait between Australia and New Guinea – did not land in Australia and his "Memorial" is the southern hemisphere's equivalent of Columbus' *Epistola de insulis nuper inventis*. As Beaglehole noted in his biography of James Cook, 'His memorials, glowing with their confident transmutation of hopes into matter of fact, spread through Europe. Quirós, who had discovered a few islands, became the publicist of the continent. Had he failed in his great purpose? He could hold up a light to the future...?'

The Quirós expert Carlos Sanz has written (*Australia, its Discovery and Name*, Madrid, 1964) that 'The era of the great geographical discoveries, which opened with Columbus' first transatlantic voyage, closed with those announced in the Quirós Memorial. Two great oceans (the Atlantic and the Pacific), an immense continent (America), the Philippine Islands and finally Australia are the achievements to be put to the account of this great maritime adventure, the greatest known to the centuries... This work was the sole reason for the search carried out by the maritime powers of Europe during nearly two centuries for the vast, legendary, unknown Terra Australis... Apart from Columbus' Letter announcing his arrival in the Indies (America) [there is] no printed document that has counted for so much in the history of discovery and navigation...'

Sanz summarises that 'The three great steps forward in the discovery and exploration of the globe and in the process of its colonisation were those taken in turn by Columbus, Quirós and Cook'.

Dunn, Quiros Memorials, p.16 (Q60/2); *Kelly, Calendar of documents*, 573 (23 in list, and number 1 in the list of printed editions of the Eighth Memorial, p. 49).; *Mander-Jones*, Z2; *Palau*, V, 341.

21. SOLVYNS, Frans Balthazar.

Les Hindous, ou description de leurs moeurs, coutumes et ceremonies.

Four volumes, large folio; text in French and English, colour vignette on each title-page; half-titles in volumes I and IV; with 288 colour-printed plates finished with further colour by hand; some light foxing in places; contemporary English half niger morocco over marbled boards, gilt, a splendid binding by J. Mackenzie (with his stamp on flyleaves). Paris, chez l'auteur & H. Nicolle, 1808- 1812.

THE GREAT COLOURPLATE STUDY OF BENGALI MANNERS AND COSTUMES

A splendid set of this great book, from the library of the great English collector Beriah Botfield, and in typically fine condition, elegantly bound for him by James Mackenzie, one of the finest London bookbinders of the early nineteenth century and “Bookbinder to the King”. Botfield’s superb library eventually made its way by bequest to the great English estate of Longleat. Various books and paintings from the bequest have been sold by the Thynne family in modern times.

Solvyns’ *Hindous* offers an extraordinary portrayal of life in India at the end of the eighteenth century, in a stunning series of etchings printed under the supervision of the work’s eccentric creator which depict manners and costumes, trades and personalities, customs, festivals and scenes from daily life, and the environment of the Bengal people. Each plate is accompanied by French text with English translation by Solvyns’ wife.

Solvyns, born in Antwerp in 1760, left a career as a marine painter to seek his fortune in India, where he worked as a journeyman artist. In 1794 he announced his plan for *A Collection of Two Hundred and Fifty Coloured Etchings Descriptive of the Manners, Customs and Dresses of the Hindoos*: published in Calcutta in a few copies in 1796, and then in greater numbers in 1799, its etchings appeared crude by contemporary European standards, and the book was a financial failure. Solvyns left India for France and soon began the huge project of reworking the etchings for this folio edition published in Paris between 1808 and 1812, which used some quite pioneering techniques. (Abbey notes that sometimes two plates are used for an image with different colours, to create a chiaroscuro effect). Godrej and Rohatgi point out that ‘his influence was considerable and, like Thomas Daniell, he was a pioneer in the field of print-making in India’. This Paris version proved an artistic success but the cost of its production was so enormous that it once again represented a financial disaster for Solvyns, who ultimately returned to his native town Antwerp where he died in 1824.

Always rare, Solvyns’ book has sometimes been disregarded because of its author’s eccentricity, but in modern times there has been new appreciation of his work, exemplified by Robert L. Hardgrave’s publication *A Portrait of the Hindus: Balthazar Solvyns & the European Image of India 1760-1824* (Oxford University Press, 2004).

Colas, 2767 (“ce livre est rare et il n'existe que très peu d'exemplaires complets”); Godrej, Pheroza & Pauline Rohatgi, ‘Scenic Splendours: India through the Printed Image’, pp.31-2.



COMPENDIOSA DESCRIPTIO

arum bonarum artium amatori ac fautori summo, in veteris amicitie ac familiaritatis memoriã Rufoaldus Mercator fieri curabat A. M. D. LXXXVI.



LECTORI S. P.

Vignon editus, hic tibi offertur, vt nuper ab eo absolutam maximis impensis & laboribus Geographiam Strabonis, Mantu-
tori restitutam, Versione Latina emendata ornatam, doctissimique D. Isaaci Casauboni Professoris Græcæ linguæ Commem-
oras & ignotas dignoscere, non sine delectatione, magnôque studiorum tuorum profectu, valeas. Vale.

22. STRABO.

Strabonis rerum Geographicarum Libri XVII [with] Isaaci Casauboni Commentarius...

Two works in one volume, folio, folding map in fine condition, two engraved title-pages, parallel text in Greek and Latin in double columns; 17th-century ownership inscription in ink (cancelled) on title-page; first title-page dusted; contemporary vellum, rubbing to spine with head and tail compartments of spine worn away. Geneva, Eustace Vignon, 1587.

STRABO'S 1ST CENTURY WORLD GEOGRAPHY

The important first Casaubon edition of Strabo's *Geography*, his "kolossourgia" or colossal work as he described it himself, with the first appearance of Rumold Mercator's famous double-hemisphere world map in its correct first state.

The influential Greek geographer Strabo's work represented 'by far the most important source for ancient geography, a priceless document of the Augustan age, and a compendium of important material derived from lost authors' (OCD). Strabo, who travelled widely, studied under both Aristotelian and Stoic teachers, and spent decades in Rome, completing his work early in the first century. Along with the lesser-known geographers Aratus and Geminus, he promulgated the idea that the torrid zone of the spherical globe was divided from another antipodal continent in the southern hemisphere by an ocean that ran its length.

The work survived in various manuscripts into the age of printing; however earlier printed editions of the text, including the Aldine edition of 1516, were based on corrupt manuscripts and it was not until this edition in 1587 that the great classical scholar Casaubon was able to significantly improve the text based on his access to manuscripts owned by his father-in-law the publisher and humanist Henri Estienne. Casaubon's Strabo remained the basis of all subsequent editions until the nineteenth century.

For this important edition the publisher commissioned a map from Rumold Mercator, who produced the elegant double-hemisphere world map present here. One of few maps that Mercator the younger made, it was partly based on his father Gerard Mercator's great wall map of 1569. 'The engraving is a model of clarity and neatness, with typical cursive flourishes to the lettering of the sea names. Surrounding the hemispheres is a strapwork border: between them at the top is an armillary sphere and at the bottom an elaborate compass rose...' (Shirley). New Guinea is shown as an island, though with a caption stating that it is not certain whether it may in fact be part of a continent. An extensive southern continent fills the bottom of both hemispheres, 'with an indentation reminiscent of the Gulf of Carpentaria' (Schilder) and showing various named regions of the continent including Lucach, Beach, Maletur, and the Kingdom of Parrots.

Although the map can exist in several different states (with three lines of text, without text, or with a different Latin text in four columns) the only form correct for its appearance in this book is the first state with three lines of text headed 'Lectori S.P.' which refer to Casaubon and his work.

Adams, S1908; Koeman, 'Atlantes Neerlandici', II, 281-3, 291 (Me12); Nebenzahl, K., 'The Compass', 29, 4; Schilder, map 11; Shirley, 'Mapping of the World', 157; Wagner, 'Northwest Coast', 146.

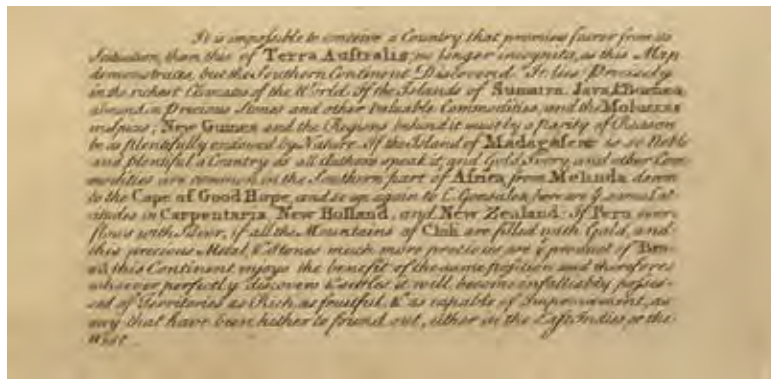
23. [TASMAN] BOWEN, Emanuel.

A complete map of the Southern Continent, survey'd by Capt. Abel Tasman & depicted by order of the East India Company in Holland in the Stadt House at Amsterdam.

Original engraving, 410 x 520 mm.; in fine condition, mounted and framed. London, 1744.

THE DUTCH DISCOVERIES IN AUSTRALIA

A fine copy of this famous version of the Tasman map, the first major English depiction of the Dutch discoveries in Australia and the first English map devoted to Australia.



The image is based on the French version by Thevenot of 1663, which had originally appeared in his *Rélations de divers Voyages Curieux*. This handsome version is by the English cartographer Bowen, and characteristically includes two 'legends' or short articles printed in the blank areas of the map. The uppermost passage describes Quiros's voyage and the other discusses the significance of the Australian continent with some prophetic accuracy: "It is impossible to conceive a Country that promises fairer from its Scituation, than this of Terra Australis; no longer incognita, as this Map demonstrates, but the Southern Continent Discovered... Whoever perfectly discovers & settles it will become infalliably possessed of Territories as Rich, as fruitful, & as capable of Improvement as any that have been hither to found out..."

Emanuel Bowen was engraver to George II of England and Louis XV of France. He worked in England from 1714 to 1767, and on his death his prolific mapmaking business passed to his son Thomas. He prepared this important map for the second edition of John Harris's voyage anthology *Navigantium atque Itinerantium Bibliotheca* - rare today - published in London between 1744 and 1748.





METROSIDEROS lophantha.

24. VENTENAT, Etienne Pierre.

Description des plantes nouvelles et peu connues, cultivées dans le jardin de J.M. Cels.

Folio, 100 engraved plates each with descriptive letterpress sheet, some light foxing but a most attractive uncut copy complete with the half-title; contemporary green quarter morocco, spine gilt, a few bumps. Paris, de l'Imprimerie de Crapelet, [Revolutionary Year VIII], 1800-1803.

WITH AUSTRALIAN PLANTS GATHERED ON THE D'ENTRECASTEAUX VOYAGE.

One of the most elegant botanical books, this study of “new and little known” plants is the first of the three major works on exotic plants by the great Ventenat, and a superb example of this golden age of botanical illustration. The work includes plates by famed artist Pierre-Joseph Redouté, as well as Cloquet, Laneau, Maréchal and Sauvage.

Ventenat's work represents the apogee of the French fascination with exotic botany, and this study is a monument to the work of the botanist and adviser to the Empress Josephine, Jacques Martin Cels. Cels began what would become a successful scientific and commercial venture by cultivating such plants in his famous garden at Montrouge, south of Paris (this book includes a fascinating two-page note by Cels detailing his background, and noting some of the correspondents that helped him in his endeavours, including officers who sailed with d'Entrecasteaux and Baudin, but also English savants such as Sir Joseph Banks and William Aiton). The French interest in plants from the farthest reaches of the known world is confirmed by the fact that no fewer than ten Australian plants are included, of which seven were drawn by Redouté himself.

Of the ten Australian plants represented here, five are given their first scientific notice. These Australian plants were grown from cuttings by Cels, who notes that all of them had to winter in the Orangerie. Included are the *Mimosa distachya*, discovered by Felix la Haye on the east coast of New Holland during the 1792 visit of the d'Entrecasteaux voyage, as well as the *Mimosa linifolia* and the *Melaleuca Hypericifolia* (a full listing of the Australian plants is available on request).

This was the first great work Cels made in conjunction with Pierre Ventenat (1757-1808), botanist to Josephine, Lycée professor in charge of the Pantheon library and a member of the Institut de France. Together with Redouté, the third of Josephine's botanical advisers, all three men went on to work together on a successor work, the *Choix des Plantes* (published between 1803 and 1808), as well as completing the third significant title in this impromptu series, the *Jardin de la Malmaison*, cataloguing Josephine's own magnificent collection, which also included many specimens from around the world, including some sent to her by Banks, Napoleon in Egypt, Baudin in Australia, and Alexander von Humboldt in South America.

Dunthorne, 253; Nissen, 2048; Stafleu, TL2 16.005.

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