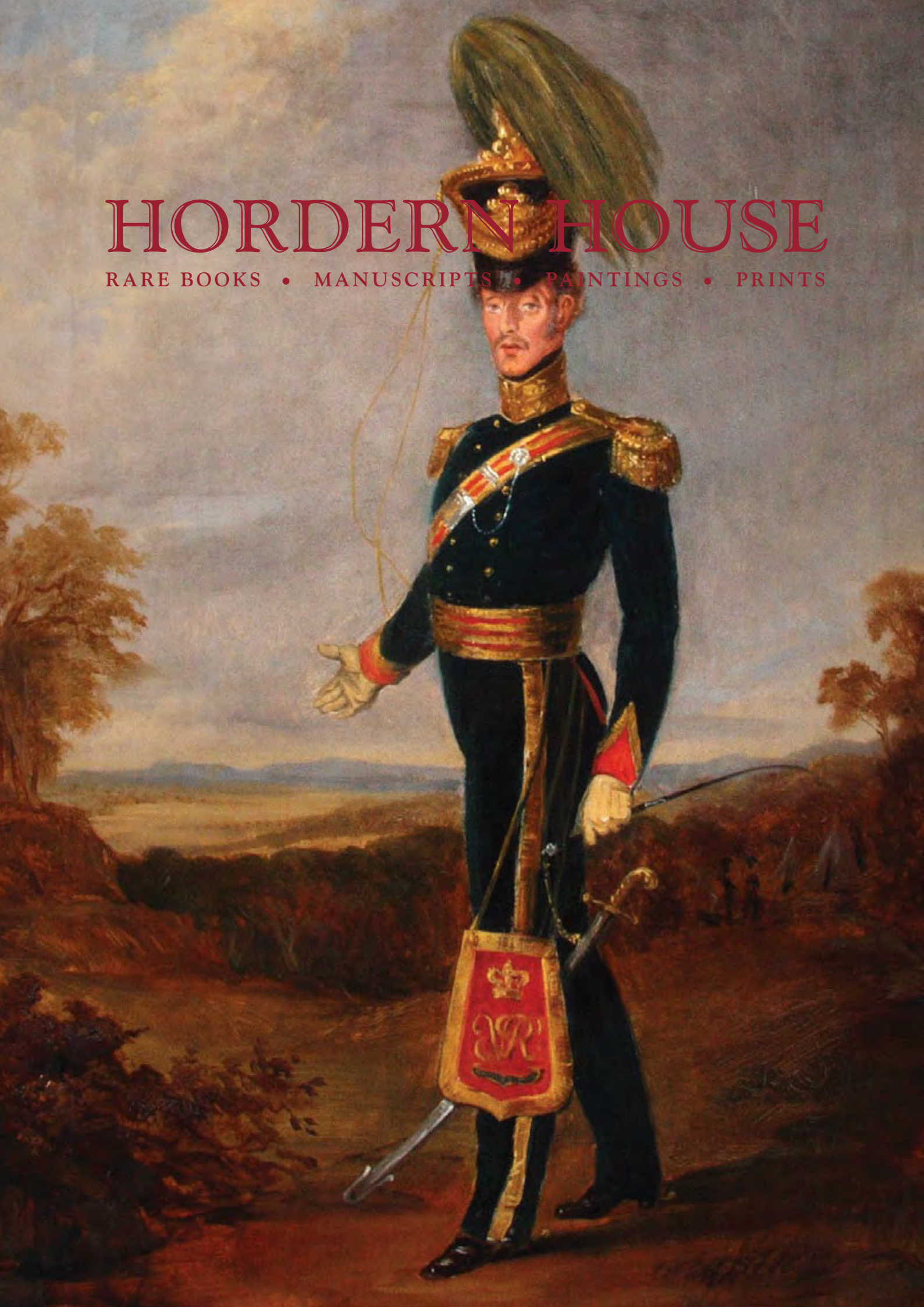


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## European Discovery 1538-1843

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*Cover illustrations.*

*Front: Detail of portrait of Major Nunn, attributed to Joseph Fowles (no. 33);*

*Back: Detail of a plate depicting the Cook Islands, from Choris "Vues et Paysages" (no. 30).*

# European Discovery

1538-1843





*Hand-coloured engraving of a Grevillea collected at "Lucky Bay" near Esperance, in the 1820s, from Edwards' Botanical Register; see catalogue no. 25.*

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# 1. SOLINUS, PTOLEMY and POMPONIUS MELA.

Three separately published geographical works, bound together in a single volume.

*Three works together in one volume, folio, with various woodcut maps and decorations (see below), early ink ownership inscription "Gervais" in several places; contemporary Parisian dark calf, fleuron stamp at centre of each side, roll-tool border in blind, red edges, spine with raised bands, unlettered; in fine condition. Basle & Paris, 1538-1540.*

## WITH THE 1540 ORONCE FINE MAP OF A SOUTHERN CONTINENT

An exceptional and fine assembly of the major geographical material available at the end of the 1530s, encompassing the geographical knowledge of the Old World, and the beginnings of geographical discovery of the New World. This handsome volume in a contemporary Parisian binding contains three separate works, Sebastian Münster's edition of Solinus on the shape of the known world, Münster's great "modern" edition of Ptolemy's classical Geography, and the rare 1540 edition of Pomponius Mela's classic text on world geography containing Oronce Fine's great world map.

Each of the three works contains individual maps of enormous interest and importance. Together the three works summarise the changing view of the world from classical constructs to modern observation and discovery, ranging from the earliest arguments about antipodal weighting and a southern continent through to the most significant stages of filling in the gaps on the map of the world.

1. SOLINUS, Caius Julius. Polyhistor... [with Pomponius MELA. De Situ Orbis libros tres...].

*Folio, roman & italic letter, two folding woodcut maps, 18 woodcut maps in the text (3 full-page), woodcut initials, woodcut printer's device on title and verso of last leaf. Basle, 1538.*

Sebastian Münster's edition of these two classic geographical texts, for which he provides an extensive commentary and the important series of woodcut maps. Of particular interest here is the large folding map of Asia, which covers the area from the Cape of Good Hope and the Nile, the Indian Ocean, India, China and the Pacific Ocean, and which shows in the northeast corner a strip of land called "Terra incognita": this was 'the earliest representation of the north-west coast of America on a printed map' (Burden). Burden also points out that this map also has one of the earliest depictions of a strait between Asia and America, nearly 200 years before Vitus Bering's voyages to the region. It is also the first work to include a printed map of Asia as a whole. "Regnum Malacha" in the southeast corner is in the approximate area of north-eastern Australia.

*Adams P-2224; Alden & Landis 540/22; Burden, 'Mapping of North America', 11; Harrisse (Addenda), 143; JCB (Additions), p.7; Jones, 'Adventures', 25; Leclerc, 541; Nordenskiöld Collection, II, 85; Nordenskiöld, 'Facsimile Atlas', p. 108, no. 27; Wagner, 'Cartography of the Northwest Coast', p.9.*

*Continued over.*

## 2. PTOLEMY. *Geographia Universalis, vetus et nova...*

*Folio, roman letter, woodcut initials and diagrams, 48 double-page woodcut maps (27 of the ancient world and 21 of the modern); most of the captions preceding each map within fine woodcut borders (attributed to Hans Holbein, no. 25 signed "HH"). Basle, 1540.*

The great revised and modernised edition of Ptolemy, edited by Sebastian Münster. The maps, all redesigned for this edition, are among the earliest examples of woodcut maps with place names printed from moveable, metal type.

Münster prepared this edition of the *Geographia* with Ptolemy's maps of the ancient world redesigned and accompanied by 21 maps of the modern world. Revised editions of Münster's version would appear in 1542, 1545, and 1552 and the various maps continued to appear in different publications.

The first separate maps of the four continents appear here, and include the earliest maps of Africa, as well as the first separately printed map of England among many other "firsts". The great map of the Americas is a fine impression of the first of many states in which it would appear. One of the earliest printed maps to show both American continents, its descriptive text contains an account of America and its discovery by Columbus. The splendid ship shown in the middle of the Pacific ocean is Magellan's *Victoria*. This would remain the standard map of the Americas until the publication of Ortelius' America map of 1570, and indeed Münster's became the most influential general and regional maps until the first appearance of Ortelius's *Theatrum orbis terrarum* in 1570.

The superb modern world map (illustrated opposite, above) is also in Münster's first state. "Unidentified islands Grisonum and Calensuan are placed in the proximity of Australia, while for the first time on a printed map the Pacific Ocean (mare pacificum) receives its name" (Shirley).

*Burden, The Mapping of North America, 12 (first state) and 13 (first state); Burmeister, 155; JCB (3) 1:127; Nordenskiöld Collection, II, 210; Nordenskiöld, 'Facsimile Atlas', p. 24 and plate XLIV (1); Phillips Atlases, 365; Sabin, 66484; Shirley, The Mapping of the World, 76-7; Wagner, Cartography of the Northwest Coast, XXIV.*

## 3. POMPONIUS MELA. *De orbis situ libri tres.*

*Folio, roman and italic letter, woodcut initials, folding woodcut map (reinforced at central fold and one letter of caption made good). Paris, Christian Wechel, 1540.*

A fine copy, complete with the important - and very rare - double-cordiform world map by Oronce Fine (or Finé). This map represents a completely new epoch in map-making, greatly in advance of any published before; it also includes the first use of the term "Terra Australis". It is one of the earliest depictions of a separate southern continent - a landmass balancing the northern hemisphere, and thus "antipodal" - which it describes as "Terra Australis recenter inventa, sed nondum plene cognita" ("The Southern Land, recently discovered but not yet fully known"). As Skelton points out (*Explorers' Maps*, p. 320) "the map of Finé was the prototype for representations of Terra Australis, including that of Mercator, throughout the 16th century". It also has one of the first cartographic references to Magellan: "Mare magellanicum" off the tip of South America.

*Alden, 540.20; Harrisse, BAV Add. 127; Sabin, 63960 (state 3); Nordenskiöld, 'Facsimile Atlas', pp. 74, 90, 106 and plate XLI (2); Schilder, 'Australia Unveiled', map 7; Wagner, Cartography of the Northwest Coast, XV.*





## 2. HERRERA Y TORDESILLAS, Antonio de, P. O. de CEVALLOS, and Jacques LE MAIRE. Nieuwe Werelt, anders ghenaeemt West-Indien... [&] Eyghentlijcke Beschryvinghe van West Indien... [&] Spieghel der Australische Navigatie...

*Three works together, as issued, folio, with a total of 17 folding engraved maps, two extra maps of China and Japan, an engraved title-page to the first section, a woodcut on the second title-page, an engraved map on the third title-page and a fine engraved portrait of Le Maire on the verso, and five engravings in the text, all in contemporary hand-colouring; contemporary unlettered Dutch vellum. Amsterdam, M. Colijn, 1622, 1621 and 1622.*

### FIRST ROUNDING OF CAPE HORN: WITH CONTEMPORARY HAND-COLOURING

An exceptional coloured copy of this rare and important book, containing not only the first complete account of Jacob Le Maire's world voyage, the first to round the Horn, with remarkable illustrations and maps, but also a series of highly important maps of the American continent and others of the Pacific.

The book was published simultaneously in Dutch, French and Latin editions in Amsterdam in 1622, all using the same engravings. This is a beautiful example of the original Dutch edition, remarkable for having its fine engraved maps and plates all in delicate and strictly contemporary hand-colouring, in some places heightened with gold. At one time in the famous collection of Fred Ellis, this copy was used in 1999 for the facsimile of the important Le Maire section of the book in the Australian Maritime Series (*Mirror of the Australian Navigation*).

The magnificent series of double-page maps illustrating the book includes 13 of the Americas while the other four are particularly important mappings of the Pacific. One in particular, larger than the others, shows Le Maire's route through the ocean with detailed mapping of the Pacific island groups visited and of New Guinea. There are two extra maps added to this copy, one of China, from Nieuhoff's *Legatio Batavica ad Magnum Tartariae Chamum* (Amsterdam, 1668 or 1665), and the other of Japan, from Blaeu's great Atlas, *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* (Koeman, *Atlantes Neerlandici*, I, p. 195, no. 17). These maps, in fine contemporary hand-colouring like the others in this volume, are in places heightened with gold.

The book contains three distinct parts: the last of these is the important original description of Le Maire's world voyage. Partly inspired by Quiros and motivated by Dutch trading zeal, Le Maire's was the essential precursor to Tasman's voyage; indeed Tasman would make great use of Le Maire's mapping of the ocean. The last of the seventeenth century expeditions to search for the unknown continent from the east, the Le Maire voyage was responsible for extensive discoveries in the Pacific, shown in excellent detail on the various maps published here. There are also several fine engraved views, three of which show the *Eendracht* at anchor in the Solomon and Cocos Islands.

*Alden & Landis, 'European Americana', 622/70; Borba de Moraes I:400; Burden 195-198, 201-206; JCB (3) II:165; Kroepelien, 561 (Latin edition); Medina, Biblioteca Hispano-America, 455; not in the catalogue of the Hill collection; Palau, 114296; Sabin 31542; Tiele, pp. 56-7, 314-316; Wagner, "Spanish Southwest", 12c.*









### 3. [COOK] HAWKESWORTH, John. An Account of the Voyages... in the Southern Hemisphere.

*Three volumes, quarto, with 52 finely engraved maps and plates; in contemporary calf skilfully rebaked; slight staining to edges of a few pages in the first volume, otherwise a very good set. London, W. Strahan, 1773.*

#### **THE GREAT VOYAGE COMPENDIUM, INCLUDING COOK'S FIRST VOYAGE**

A really handsome set of this fundamental book: the official account of Cook's great first voyage in the *Endeavour*, during the course of which he discovered and charted the entire east coast of Australia, naming it New South Wales. Published three years after the earliest surreptitious publication of the unofficial narrative now known to have been written by the sailor Magra, this is the full official version of the voyage, sanctioned by the Admiralty, and published after some delay in its preparation in this elegant and substantial form. It is the first full-dress narrative and illustration of this extraordinary voyage, and consequently has the greatest significance for any collection of Australiana or of voyages.

The collection sets the scene for the Cook narrative by including in the first volume the official narratives of the voyages of Byron, Wallis and Carteret; the compendium thus contains the cream of eighteenth-century English exploration in the Pacific Ocean. The Cook text, which occupies the whole of the second and third volumes, was edited from Cook's journals by the professional writer John Hawkesworth. It was not to everyone's taste: Cook himself, notoriously reticent, disliked his editor's use of the first person in the narrative.

This particularly attractive set is a good example of the first edition in its most complete form, containing both the "Directions for Placing the Cuts and Charts" and the "Chart of the Streight of Magellan", either or both of which are often lacking in copies of the first edition.

*Beddie, 648; Hill, 782; Holmes, 5; Kroepelien, 535.*

## 4. [COOK] PARKINSON, Sydney. A Journal of a voyage to the South Seas, in his Majesty's ship in the Endeavour.

*Quarto, frontispiece portrait, double-hemisphere map and 27 engraved plates, all with contemporary handcolouring, with the uncommon errata slip; fine in full contemporary tree calf, joints split but quite firm. London, C. Dilly and J. Phillips, 1784.*

### **THE RARE HAND-COLOURED PARKINSON, WITH THE "GOMELDON" PAGES**

A superb tall copy in a fine contemporary binding of the wonderful handcoloured Parkinson, one of the most beautiful of any of the accounts of sailing with Cook, complete with the famous "Gomeldon" pages.

The most desirable form in which this great book can appear, this is one of the extremely rare examples of the second and best edition of the work with all the engravings enhanced by very bold original handcolouring. This surprisingly bright and vivid colouring must have constituted a publisher's de luxe issue.

Parkinson accompanied Cook on the first voyage as a draughtsman in the employ of Joseph Banks, and was one of many to die when the *Endeavour* called at Batavia on the way home. His effects were forwarded to his brother, who used them to publish the first edition of this work in 1773, much to the dismay of Banks. Despite the legal wrangling between Banks and the Parkinson family, the account is now recognised as the principal alternative account of Cook's first voyage and the most handsome of all the unofficial accounts of any of Cook's voyages.

In 1784, the same year that the official account of Cook's third voyage account was published, this new and rather complicated edition was published with all manner of extra material: an additional appendix, a large double-hemisphere map showing the tracks of Cook's three voyages, a long résumé of the voyages of Byron, Wallis, Carteret and Bougainville, a summary of Cook's second and third voyages, and an explanatory note and postscript.

This copy has a further claim because it includes the fullest possible suite of text, including the extremely rare and puzzling four pages which print a letter from Parkinson written in Batavia to his cousin Jane Gomeldon, her reply, and a poem addressed by her to Parkinson on his impending return from the voyage (these four pages have long intrigued collectors and bibliographers: for a discussion of their rarity and significance see the Kroepelien catalogue, the New Zealand National Bibliography, as well as work by Sir Maurice Holmes and Rodney Davidson among others, the last of whom described it as "an extremely rare variant which is probably one of the rarest items of Australiana..."). As discussed by Holmes, the Gomeldon pages seem to have been printed for inclusion in the first edition of 1773 but were not ready until after the book was sold and distributed. This is only the second time Hordern House have handled such a copy.

*Beddie, 714; Du Rietz, 945; Forbes, 'Hawaiian National Bibliography', 82; Holmes, 49; Sabin, 58788.*



*House and Plantation of a Chief of the Island of Otaheite.*



*A Tahitian Warrior in the Dress of a Chief of the Island of Otaheite.*



A  
CHART  
of  
NEW ZEALAND,  
explored by  
CAPTAIN JAMES COOK  
in 1769 & 1770  
in His Majesty's Service  
the  
ENDEAVOUR.

High Landmarks from the Mountains of the Interior

High Landmarks from the Mountains of the Interior



## 5. [COOK] WALES, William. Astronomical Observations made in the Voyages... in the Southern Hemisphere...

*Quarto, with two large folding engraved maps; an excellent copy in modern full straight-grained red morocco, elaborately gilt. London, printed by C. Buckton, sold by P. Elmsley, 1788.*

### PERHAPS THE RAREST PUBLICATION RELATING TO COOK'S FIRST VOYAGE

A major publication of the *Endeavour* voyage and thus one of the highly select small group of first publications about the east coast of Australia, with exceptionally important charts of the east coast of Australia and New Zealand improved from those originally included in Hawkesworth's publication of the first voyage. This was the first major scientific publication based on Cook's first voyage, the first publication of observations made on the *Endeavour*, and thus the first major work of astronomy to study the east coast of New Holland and New Zealand, collating the observations made by Cook, Clerke and Green on the *Endeavour*. Although Beddie lists four institutional copies the book has virtually never been seen on the market. We know only of one other copy to have been offered for sale in the last twenty-five years (in our 2010 catalogue).

The book was prepared by the veteran of Cook's second voyage, William Wales, while he was serving as master of the Royal Mathematical School in Christ's Hospital. Wales comments that the original papers were given to him as early as April 1778, but 'owing to the imperfect state that [first voyage astronomer] Mr. Green's papers were left in at his death... I laid the work aside.'

Both of the large charts are newly engraved by the experienced artist James Basire with the addition of important technical information. The first, 'A Chart of the Eastern Coast of New Holland, Discovered and Explored in 1770, By Captain James Cook, Commander of His Majesty's Bark, Endeavour', shows the entire coastline from Point Hicks in the south to the very tip of Cape York, enhanced with the detailed track of the *Endeavour*. The reef on which they grounded is annotated 'On This ledge the Ship lay 23 hours', and many of their observations are also marked. The second, 'A Chart of New Zealand, explored by Captain James Cook in 1769 and 1770 in His Majesty's Bark the Endeavour', shows both islands with the track of the *Endeavour*.

The work includes substantial contributions. Four separate sections print the variations of the compass observed by Cook and his three immediate predecessors, Byron on the *Dolphin*; Wallis on the same vessel; Carteret on the *Swallow*; and by Cook on the *Endeavour*. There is, besides, a section on astronomical observations made by Harrison, the purser for Samuel Wallis; and another on those made on the *Endeavour*. There are also two important sections of "Deductions from the Observations" of Wallis and Cook, as well as the "Meteorological Observations" of the Transit of Venus made by Green on Tahiti in 1769.

*Bagnall, 5842; Beaglehole, I, p. cclxiv; Beddie, 719; Holmes, 71; O'Reilly-Reitman, 3998; Sabin, 101029.*

## 6. [OMAI] BARTOLOZZI, Francesco, after Nathaniel DANCE.

### Omai, A Native of Ulaietea.

*Etching and stipple engraving, 540 x 330 mm.; a good, well-inked and very crisp impression, generous margins; mounted. London, Publish'd according to Act of Parlt., 25th October, 1774.*

#### THE IDEAL IMAGE OF THE “NOBLE SAVAGE”

A wonderful full-length portrait of Omai (also known as “Mai”), the Tahitian who was seen as the embodiment of Rousseau’s noble savage when he arrived in England on the *Adventure* with Captain Furneaux in 1774. The portrait is based on a painting by Nathaniel Dance, who would later also paint Captain Cook. Here, he is shown carrying a wooden pillow-stool and feathered circlet, and draped in tapa cloth. Banks so admired Dance’s painting that he personally commissioned Bartolozzi to do the engraving.

Bartolozzi was renowned for his technique of “stippled” engravings, of which this is a fine example. The portrait is testament to the contemporary interest in Omai, and this romantic portrayal was one of the first large-scale and separately-issued images that were produced to satisfy European curiosity, and to advance anthropological interest in the peoples of the Pacific. This tradition of taking exotic natives of interest back to London began with Captain Cook and continued well into the nineteenth century.

The four-line inscription mentions both Furneaux and, particularly, Lord Sandwich of the Admiralty, who was Omai’s great friend and protector during his two-year stay in England.

*Beddie, 4569; Nan Kivell and Spence, p. 238 (illustrated, p. 75).*



**OMAI a Native of ULAIETEA.**

*Brought into England in the Year 1774 by Tobias Furneaux Esq. Commander of his Majesty's Ship Adventure,  
 Wholly furnished to the Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> JOHN EARL of SANDWICH, first Lord of the Admiralty for carrying  
 the Service of Lord Howe's Fleet east of the Indies and Westward, &c. &c.  
 By his Majesty's most devoted humble Servant  
 J. M. Bartolozzi.*



Imprest  
Received 18 June 1777

70-21  
100 (A. S. 11 100)  
M<sup>rs</sup> [unclear]

pay for two Hundred forty pounds hereunto  
The charge and expenses for the purchase of  
by Captain [unclear] from the Cash of Good Hope  
of this Majesty's Sloop Resolution, payable at  
order value received of him in one thousand  
Prix dollars at forty eight Shillings  
with the usual advance of eight Shillings  
100<sup>0</sup> for 100 Exchange at 3<sup>6</sup>/<sub>4</sub> Flemish pounds  
The use of this Majesty's Sloop's purchase for  
Discovery to be charged as an Imprest on  
Captain Cook.

L<sup>ds</sup> a  
100. 10. 6.  
Witness  
Thomas Johnson  
Secy to the Board  
John Hancock

Dated at the Victualling Office London 18 June 1777

By Order  
Jonas Hanway Secy



## 7. [COOK: THIRD VOYAGE]

VICTUALLING OFFICE, London.

Imprest Document, a receipt for a Bill of Exchange payable to Abraham Chiron at the Cape of Good Hope.

*Manuscript in ink on official paper (watermark "GR" with a crown), written on one side of a single sheet, 239 x 201 mm, small folio; the paper browned from age but clear and legible; edges discoloured, professionally removed from a mount. London, Victualling Office, 18 June 1777.*

### **RARE DOCUMENT FROM COOK'S THIRD AND LAST VOYAGE**

Rare document relating to the provisioning of Cook's third voyage ships at the Cape of Good Hope. Very few original documents relating to Cook's voyages survive today outside institutional ownership. It is interesting to note that Cook is described in the document as "Commander and Purser"; he was of course exercising his role as Purser in the acquisition of stores at Cape Town.

This document marks the payment through London of £240 to the Cape Town agent Abraham Chiron. Cook had arrived in Cape Town on 17 October 1776, and he noted six days later that he "had concerted measures with Messrs Brandt and Chiron, for supplying both ships with such provisions as I should want... As fast as the several articles destined for the Resolution were got ready, they were carried on board." Chiron was a significant figure in late-18th-century Cape Town. A German immigrant, he became the first Presiding Master of the first South African Freemason lodge. We also come across his name in connection with a report that he wrote on the wreck of the East Indiaman *Grosvenor*.

The relevant Bill was finally honoured by the Victualling Office who authorised the Treasury to pay out on it with this Imprest Document, signed off by various officers of the Victualling Office, including Joah Bates and Jonas Hanway. Bates was a protégé of Lord Sandwich; musically gifted, he conducted a performance of the Messiah in which the astronomer Herschel played first violin! Hanway was the celebrated merchant and philanthropist who was also a governor of the Foundling Hospital and the prime founder in 1756 of the Marine Society.

The Cook expert Cliff Thornton has kindly shared with us some research into similar documents of the period. The present piece receipts one of altogether eleven Bills of Exchange issued by Cook at the Cape, just one of which is known to survive today (Turnbull Library, New Zealand). Cook lists the Bills in two letters to the Victualling Board of 28 November 1776 (reproduced by Beaglehole, *Journals*, III part 2, p. 1522). Three of the eleven were issued to Abraham Chiron.

The great interest over the last two centuries in any documents relating to Cook's voyages explains their rarity on the market. This particular document was rediscovered with an otherwise unrelated letter by James Cook behind a picture in an English country house in 2002; the discovery has been written up by Cliff Thornton (*Cook's Log*, vol. 35, no. 2, 2012).

## 8. WEBBER, John.

### “View in Macao. Including the residence of Camoens, when he wrote his *Lusiad*. Vol 3 Chapt. XI.”

*Pen and ink drawing coloured in blue and brown wash, 297 x 527 mm; some slight spotting; faint traces of three vertical folds; restorations to small tear at right, and a longer one to lower half. Macao or London, 1779 or later.*

#### **ORIGINAL JOHN WEBBER DEPICTION OF MACAU, FROM COOK'S THIRD VOYAGE**

A splendid original view of the Portuguese colony of Macau (illustrated over), as seen during the visit of Cook's third voyage between 2 December 1779 and mid-January 1780, as the expedition made their way back to Europe from the South Seas after Cook's death.

The drawing is confidently attributed to John Webber, official artist on Cook's third voyage, on grounds of general style and certain distinctive features. Most obviously it is one of the images selected by Webber as worthy of inclusion in his wonderful suite of sixteen prints prepared for individual publication from the late 1780s and finally gathered together to be published as coloured aquatints in his *Views in the South Seas* of 1808, the finest colour plate book of the Pacific. Until now, this was the only view in that work for which no original drawing had been identified.

An idyllic agricultural scene fills the foreground, while in the background the mountains of Guangdong province border the water, part of the Pearl River delta system and now a busy commercial waterway. At left and centre the buildings are part of the Portuguese colonial settlement of Macau and include the grotto where Luis de Camões is traditionally said to have lived while composing the great Portuguese narrative poem the *Os Lusíadas*, in the sixteenth century. The site is today the Luis de Camoes garden. The viewpoint is thus towards the east from the Inner Harbor side of peninsular Macau across the water to Jialin Mountain and present-day Zhuxian Park in Guangdong province.

Macau was the last major port visited by Cook's last voyage. Founded by the Portuguese in the 1550s, it was administered by them under a lease arrangement with the Chinese. It offered a friendly port to refit in. Cook had died in Hawaii in February 1779, and the next ten months were devoted to exploring the north Pacific before heading south. The six week sojourn at Macau was followed by a voyage across the Indian Ocean and home by early October, 1780.

Webber's illustrations constitute a significant visual record of the various customs and peoples encountered on this historic journey. This large, detailed, and striking image is one of the few pieces of original art from Cook's third voyage to remain in private hands.

Rüdiger Joppien has examined an image of the present drawing and confirms in recent correspondence that it satisfies him as being in Webber's hand. "...The drawing is very much in Webber's style. What makes me confident is the differentiated scenery of rock and foliage in the front, which is so much rhythmized, which again is in Webber's maniera...". Comparing the drawing with the print Dr Joppien notes that "It has... so very much more detail, which could well have been simplified in the process of the print production, that would seem logical. See for example the herdsman and the goats in the left middle ground, or the herdsman and the cattle further to the right; also the two trees almost in the background overlooking the bay (left to the building), also the subtle delineation of the fortress on the hill on the very left etc. There is also a slight difference in the character of the view: in your version it is more dramatic with the ragged mountains in the back, while in the print the mountains have been softened, which add to the impression that the coastline yonder is receding into some distance. This impression is repeated in the bay in the background at the very right, which in the print version is much smaller, flatter, which again produces a greater depth of the coast line. Also, the view in your version is broader than in the print, for it shows the additional element of the mouth of the rivulet on the right, which gives an impression of a wider panorama, etc. etc. All this would speak for an original version, preceding the print...".

Joppien and Smith note the lack of any original drawing for the Macau landscape in *Art of Cook's Voyages*; in fact of the sixteen prints that made up the Views, and therefore represented Webber's final vision of the South Seas, this is the only image for which no original version has been identified.

We do not know where this fine drawing remained from the late-eighteenth-century until very recent times, when it appeared in private ownership in Germany.

*Rüdiger Joppien, "John Webber's South Sea Drawings for the Admiralty" in The British Library Journal, Vol 4, No.1. Spring 1978. References for the subsequent printed image: Abbey (Travel), 595/12; Beddie, 1872; Forbes, Hawaiian National Bibliography, 140; Joppien and Smith, Art of Cook's Voyages, 3.372B.*











*The DEATH of Captain JAMES COOK, -*  
*by the NATIVES of OWHYHEE, - of the SANDWICH ISLANDS.*



## 9. CARTER, George.

### The death of Captain James Cook by the Indians of O'Why'Ee one of the Sandwich Islands.

*Original copperplate engraving measuring 465 x 600 mm. (plate size); very good copy of a strong impression, mounted and framed. London, printed by Sayer and Bennet for G. Carter, 1784.*

#### **THE RAREST OF THE SCENES DEPICTING THE DEATH OF CAPTAIN COOK**

George Carter's famous engraving of the death of Captain Cook. Although Webber's and Carter's depictions of the death scene are both scarce in the market place it is Carter's version that is especially notable for its rarity.

Carter was not an eye-witness of the events in Hawaii, but his careful reconstruction is recognised as one of the finest depictions of the scene. He first painted the image in 1781, and helped to produce the engraving himself, in partnership with the print sellers Robert Sayer and George Bennett. The engraving was released a few weeks before the official voyage account, probably to capitalise on the fact that the official account did not include an image of Cook's death (although, if any, it is the Webber/Bartolozzi image that is more often seen actually bound into the Atlas volume).

George Carter was an accomplished portrait and history painter and a regular exhibitor at the Royal Academy and the Society of Artists in London in the second half of the eighteenth century. The tragic events surrounding Cook's death on 14 February 1779 provided perfect material for this painter of historical subjects. His version, like Webber's, moved the scene of the massacre from the flat shoreline of Kaawaloa to the more dramatic setting of Kealakekua with the cliffs rising in the background.

However, Carter's depiction is unlike Webber's in several significant ways. Most significantly, he shows Cook apparently ready to defend himself, his rifle raised like a club, but the image is also well known for its detailed portraiture, including several images of Hawaiians in the foreground and, especially, with beautifully realized images of the British sailors in their three boats. Carter's composition, as a result, not only has a heightened drama, but gives a visceral sense of conflict.

*Beddie 2566.*

## 10. [PORTLAND MUSEUM] SKINNER AND CO., Auctioneers. A Catalogue of the Portland Museum.

*Quarto, pp. viii, 3-194, engraved frontispiece not present in all copies, also with 6 pp. supplementary catalogue of cameos and precious stones loosely inserted, completely annotated throughout in manuscript; recent calf gilt by Aquarius. London, Skinner and Co., 1786.*

**ALMOST COMPLETELY ANNOTATED: APPARENTLY THE AUCTIONEER'S RETAINED CATALOGUE, WITH THE RARE SUPPLEMENT.**

A superbly annotated copy of this rare and important auction catalogue, with many natural history lots that had been originally gathered by Cook in the Pacific. This is the most annotated copy of the catalogue known to have been offered for sale, and includes the names of the purchasers of many lots not known from the printed record of the sale. In fact, the internal evidence of the annotations strongly suggests that this is the auctioneer's retained copy, as it includes occasional notice of items being returned after the sale (see, for example, p. 21). This copy is further enhanced by the inclusion of the exceptionally rare supplement, only recorded in a handful of known copies.

The catalogue is a testament to the remarkable Margaret Cavendish Bentinck, second Duchess of Portland. Patron of Captain Cook, friend of Rousseau and Reynolds, colleague of Daniel Solander, bluestocking and philanthropist, she made her home, Bulstrode House in Buckinghamshire (or "The Hive" as it was known in court circles), a place of great activity and home to her private museum, which was 'considered the finest in England and rivalled the best in Europe' (S. Peter Dance, *A History of Shell Collecting*, p. 73). The collection is of particular interest for its many hundreds of natural history lots, including an enormous and important collection of shells. Many of the specimens had been collected from Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific during Cook's first voyage, and were presented by Banks and Solander in person, when they visited the Duchess in 1771. The catalogue was drawn up by her chaplain and (long-time) librarian the Reverend John Lightfoot. Although all copies of this work are rare, this example is particularly significant as it clearly belonged to someone who attended every day of the sale and recorded the sale of every lot – a Herculean task in itself. As such, this copy gives a rare opportunity to follow the dispersal of the Portland Museum. The buyers were a who's-who of contemporary collectors, with great names including George Humphrey (the great shell dealer and Pacific expert, who bought widely in the sale), and John Francillon (a collector who is known to have also collected First Fleet and NSW items).

Loosely inserted but annotated in the same hand is the 6-page supplement *A Catalogue of a very valuable collection of Cameos, Intaglios, and Precious Stones, and other Curiosities...*

*Chalmers-Hunt, 'Natural History Auctions 1700-1972', p. 62; Forbes, 116.*



L.S. 2  
26-6  
0-15-0  
0-0-0  
0-14-0  
0-7-6  
0-6-6  
0-2-0  
1-12-0  
0-10-6  
0-7-6  
0-0-0  
0-2-6  
0-6-7-0

- 1372 A curiously embroidered grass mat, from *Angola*, a matted pocket, containing specimens of the body linen made of bark, of *QUEEN OF OTAKIRI*, with some of her Majesty's hair, braided by herself; a roll of a like plaited hair, and 2 ornaments for the ears, composed of 6 pearls, from *Chalchicomula*; 2 elegant feather *ARRAYS* or *RINGS*, one in a bamboo case, from *Sandwich Islands*, and a scratch-head, from *New Caledonia*
- 1373 A patapatoo or war-bludgeon, a curious trumpet, both singularly carved; a wooden comb, and a bone ear-bob, all from *New Zealand*; a knife formed of two teeth of a shark fixed in a wooden handle, *O-why-ka*; and a tattooing instrument, a ring, and a *Tattoo*, from *Chalchicomula*
- 1374 A curious Indian fly-flap, the whole part formed of the same piece of wood as that which constitutes the handle, being cut into long fibres, and twisted; another made of peacock's feathers; another made of the feathers of the common domestic fowl; a net made of plaited twine, and various other ornaments, thread, tape, twine, fish-hooks, &c. from the *South-Sea Islands*
- 1375 A saddle-shaped patapatoo, and a water-scoop, both singularly carved, 3 wooden instruments used in making cloth, and a curious wooden box, all from *New Zealand*
- 1376 Three large and various small specimens of cloth, made of the bark of the cloth tree, some of them curiously stained in a variety of figures, from *Chalchicomula*, *O-why-ka*, and other *South Sea Islands*
- 1377 Two large pieces of fine bark cloth, from the *Swampy Isles*
- 1378 Various specimens of the inner bark of the *Lagerstroemia* Tree, (similar to the bark of the Cloth Tree of the *South Sea Islands*); some of the bark of the American birch tree, used as paper, some white silky flax from *New Zealand*, &c.
- 1379 A curious helmet-shaped cap, and 2 cloaks made of beautiful feathers, from *O-why-ka*
- 1380 Three curious boxes made of birch bark, one covered with silk, and embroidered with tin, from *Lapland*, and 2 made by the Nuns at *Zybo*, and embroidered with porcupine quills dyed of various colours, one representing a landscape with birds, flowers, &c.
- 1381 A leather purse, embroidered with tin, a spoon made of a rein deer's horn, and a wicker box formed of young juniper roots, &c. all from *Lapland*; a wooden spoon with a matted case from *Malagolae*; a box made of a calabash, singularly carved, from *South America*; a poem in the Malayan character, written on palm leaves, and various other curiosities
- 1382 A wampum belt, from *North America*, and a *Venus mercenaria*, L. or wampum clam, of which kind of shell the beads in the belt are made
- 1383 Two wampum belts of the Indians in *North America*, and an European Wampum given in exchange for their wampum when any treaty is made with those people; some leaden wampum, supposed to come from the Island *Madura*, near *Java*, and 3 other Indian curiosities

Cash  
Do  
Humphreys  
Shaw  
Cash  
Do  
Do  
Humphreys  
Raffles  
Humphreys  
Southgate



CHART  
of  
BOTANY BAY,  
with its  
Adjacent Harbours  
in  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

11. FIELDING, John, publisher.

## An Historical Narrative of the Discovery of New Holland and New South Wales...

Quarto, with a folding hand-coloured chart of New Holland in its first issue, some toning to the title-page but an excellent tall untrimmed copy in handsome recent green half morocco by Sangorski. London, John Fielding, no date but 1786.

**THE EARLIEST BOOK DEVOTED TO NSW: PREPARED FOR THE FIRST FLEET**



Very rare first edition of the earliest separate account of New South Wales, with the correct first issue map. Hastily published in an attempt to capitalise on the intense public curiosity regarding the announcement of the new convict settlement at Botany Bay, the book is chiefly a condensed account of the three voyages of Captain Cook, discussing the major landfalls not only in Australia but also the wider Pacific. It also includes a discussion of Cook's main precursors Tasman and Dampier.

Lord Sydney's 1786 announcement of the decision to send felons to Botany Bay revealed a lack of general information on the remote destination. The narratives, official and unofficial, of Cook's first voyage in the *Endeavour* dated from 10 to 15 years earlier and were essentially inaccessible to most readers; what was needed was a description of the conditions that might be expected in New South Wales, a gap quickly filled by Fielding's condensation of existing information as the *Historical Narrative*. This concise and accessible book was basically derived from first-hand accounts of the east coast by Cook, Parkinson, Magra and others. The first work in print to reflect the resolution to establish a settlement at Botany Bay, the publication of Fielding's work marks the point at which the history of *Terra Australis* ends and a narrative of settlement begins.

It was an extraordinarily popular book when first published: within months a second quarto edition and a cheaper octavo reprint were called for. All editions are very rare today.

Davidson, *A Book Collector's Notes*, pp. 77-8; Ferguson, 11; Holmes, 60.

## 12. [OFFICER, An]. An Authentic Journal of the Expedition under Commodore Phillips to Botany Bay...

*Octavo; frontispiece folding map hand-coloured in outline (margins of map neatly repaired); very good in recent dark green crushed morocco gilt. London, Printed for C. Forster..., 1789.*

### **THE FIRST BOOK ON THE FOUNDATION OF AUSTRALIA**

The very first book to describe the foundation of Australia: an exceptionally rare, important and elusive book. Known in only two private and four institutional copies, this is rarer even than either Blaxland's *Journal of a Tour of Discovery* or Lewin's *Birds of New South Wales*. It belongs to a very small handful of Australian books that are celebrated and important but virtually never seen on the market.

With the possible exception of a single sheet of printed paper (the broadside *Extract of a Journal by Richard Williams*, the exact date of publication of which in 1789 is uncertain – that broadside survives in a single copy at the Mitchell Library), this was the earliest full account of settlement in New South Wales to be separately published. Rushed into print to meet the incredible demand for news of Botany Bay, it predates all the traditional “First Fleet Books”.

Published on 2 April 1789, the *Authentic Journal* appeared only ten days after the earliest of the First Fleet ships to return to England had docked in Plymouth, eight days after the first newspaper mentions, and only six days after the first official despatches from the colony had reached the government in London. The man in the street in 1789 was thus well up on events in New South Wales virtually as soon as the inner enclaves of government.

This copy has long been in private ownership; we know of only one other copy to have appeared on the market in the last thirty years (three times auctioned, it first appeared at the sale of the Ivo Hammet library in 1982, was sold again at the dispersal of the Bremer collection in 1988, then again at the Davidson sale in 2005). We know of no other privately held copy; in libraries Ferguson could record only his own copy, and one each at the National and Mitchell Libraries. A further institutional copy (Allport Library) was located for the Ferguson *Addenda*.

*Australian Rare Books*, 3 & 57–58; *Bremer sale*, 705; *Davidson*, *A Book Collector's Notes*, p. 77; *Ferguson*, 45; see also *First News from Botany Bay*, ed. J. Wantrup, Sydney, 1987, 1 and pp. 1–7.



AN  
AUTHENTIC  
JOURNAL  
OF THE  
EXPEDITION  
UNDER  
COMMODORE PHILLIPS  
TO  
BOTANY BAY:  
WITH AN  
ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
SETTLEMENT  
MADE AT  
PORT JACKSON;  
AND A  
DESCRIPTION  
OF THE  
INHABITANTS, &c.

With Copy of a LETTER from CAPTAIN TENCH of the  
MARINES; and a List of the Civil and Military Establishment.

TO WHICH IS ADDED

An Historical Narrative of the Discovery of New  
HOLLAND, OR, NEW SOUTH WALES.

BY AN OFFICER.

Illustrated with a general CHART of New Holland and Botany  
Bay, with the adjacent Countries, and new-discovered  
Islands.

L O N D O N :

Printed for C. FORSTER, in the POULTRY,  
MDCCLXXXIX.

[Entered at Stationers Hall.]

A  
NARRATIVE  
OF THE  
EXPEDITION  
TO  
BOTANY BAY;  
WITH AN ACCOUNT OF  
NEW SOUTH WALES,  
ITS PRODUCTIONS, INHABITANTS, &c.  
TO WHICH IS ADDIDED,  
A LIST of the CIVIL and MILITARY  
ESTABLISHMENTS at  
PORT JACKSON.

---

BY CAPTAIN WATKIN TENCH,  
OF THE MARINES.

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LONDON:  
PRINTED FOR L. DODD, OPPOSITE  
ARLINGTON-HOUSE, PICCADILLY.  
1789.

## 13. TENCH, Watkin.

### A Narrative of the Expedition to Botany Bay...

*Octavo in fours, sporadic modest foxing; a fine copy with the half-title, uncut and stab-sewn as issued in blue paper wrappers, preserved in a black quarter calf bookform box by Aquarius. London, J. Debrett, 1789.*

#### FIRST EDITION OF THE EARLIEST EYEWITNESS ACCOUNT OF THE FIRST FLEET

First edition, in splendid original condition: “a rare book in first edition and much sought after...” (*Australian Rare Books*).

Tench was a lively, good-humoured and cultured member of the new society, and these qualities come through in his book which gives a vivid picture of the voyage out, and the establishment of the town at Sydney Cove. Apart from its importance as the first genuine description of the new colony, Tench's narrative provides us with the clearest of the surviving images of the first crucial months of settlement. Tench devoted as much of his time as possible to exploration, and the book includes his own accounts of being involved in the mapping of the Nepean River which he traced to the Hawkesbury, his forays to the foot of the Blue Mountains, his thoughts on the local tribes, and his meetings with La Pérouse, to name but a few of the more remarkable tales that are told.

Tench's book not only predates the other major First Fleet accounts, but it is also arguably the most readable and the most sympathetic. Tench signs off the preface to his book “Sydney Cove, Port Jackson, New South Wales, July 10, 1788” and it was published only nine months later, in April 1789, just after the return of the *Prince of Wales* and *Borrowdale*, one of which ships must have carried the manuscript. It is almost certain that Tench must have come to an arrangement with the London publisher Debrett before he left England for the book to appear so quickly.

The *Narrative* proved extremely popular, not surprisingly in view of the large public that would have been curious for news of the colony, and three editions in English, a Dublin piracy, as well as French, German and Dutch translations all appeared quickly. It has proved to be a rare book on the market, and certainly very difficult to find in good condition: this copy, stab-sewn and uncut as issued by the publisher, is therefore most unusual and desirable.

*Davidson, A Book Collector's Notes, pp. 75-6 ('increasingly rare'); Wantrup, 2.*

## 14. PHILLIP, Governor Arthur. The Voyage of Governor Phillip to Botany Bay...

*Quarto, portrait and engraved title, seven folding engraved charts and 46 engraved plates; with the title-page in the second state (with Webber's name removed from the medallion), the early state of the 'Kangooroo' (later changed to 'Kanguroo'), and the later state of the 'Vulpine Opossum' plate, and page 122 misnumbered 221; moderate browning of the preliminaries, occasional modest offsetting but an attractive copy in a handsome binding by Aquarius of half polished calf gilt. London, John Stockdale, 1789.*

### **THE FIRST OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE FIRST FLEET**

The first edition of Governor Arthur Phillip's account of the convict settlement at Port Jackson, later named Sydney Cove in honour of his patron.

Phillip's book is based on the governor's journals and despatches, as well as reports by other key figures including Lieutenants Shortland and Watts, and Captain Marshall, all of which were sent back to England and assembled into book form by the London publisher Stockdale. The book can be considered – as the official record – the single most important book to describe the journey to Botany Bay and the foundations of modern Australia. It describes the events from March 1787, just before the First Fleet sailed from the Isle of Wight, up to September 1788. There is a chapter dealing with the fauna of New South Wales, appendices detailing the routes of various ships to Botany Bay, from Botany Bay to Norfolk Island and from Port Jackson to various other ports, and finally a list of convicts sent to New South Wales.

The book also contains some excellent maps by John Hunter and William Dawes, including the first of the Sydney Cove settlement, which shows in detail the buildings and “progress” which had been made by July 1788.

Davidson summarises the importance of this volume: ‘Being the authentic record of first settlement the work's importance cannot be over-emphasised, and no collection [of Australiana] can be complete without a copy’, while Wantrup notes that ‘as a detailed and officially sanctioned account of the new colony, the first edition of Stockdale's Phillip is a key work and essential to any serious collection of Australian books’.

*Crittenden, 'A Bibliography of the First Fleet', 180; Ferguson, 47; Hill, 1346; Wantrup, 5.*





*View of a Native's New South Wales.*

*Engraved from a drawing by Captain Phillip.*



*Governor Phillip*  
*As painted by Sir J. Smart*  
*The Original by Sir J. Smart*  
*Engraved by J. Goussier*

THE  
 VOYAGE  
 OF  
 GOVERNOR PHILLIP  
 TO  
 BOTANY BAY,  
 WITH AN  
 ACCOUNT OF THE SETTLEMENT OF THE COASTS OF  
 PORT JACKSON & NORFOLK ISLAND.

*Compiled from Authentic Sources,  
 which have been obtained from the original Papers,  
 in which we added  
 The Journals of Lieut. Broughton, Lieut. Col. King, &c. &c.  
 with an Account of the Discoveries.*



*Printed and sold by J. Goussier,  
 The Maps and Charts taken from the Original Sources,  
 by J. Goussier, &c. &c. &c.  
 In England, Printed by J. Goussier, &c. &c. &c.*

LONDON  
 Printed for J. Goussier, &c. &c. &c.  
 MDCCLXXXIII.



*Great Brown Kimp Fisher.*

*London Published at the Art Society, Dec. 19. 1792 by H. B. Smeath*

## 15. WHITE, John.

### Journal of a Voyage to New South Wales...

*Quarto, engraved title page with vignette and 65 hand-coloured plates; title-page slightly toned, otherwise fine in understated contemporary half calf with original morocco label, spine rubbed and joints becoming tender. London, J. Debrett, 1790.*

#### **THE MOST IMPORTANT FIRST FLEET BOOK ON EARLY NATURAL HISTORY**

A fine, large copy of the coloured issue of Surgeon White's account – effectively the first natural history of the new colony.

White's *Journal* is a travel and ornithological classic by a medical voyager. John White was chief surgeon of the First Fleet, and overcame appalling conditions both on the voyage out and early days of the settlement.

A keen amateur naturalist, White accompanied Governor Arthur Phillip on two journeys of exploration after arriving at Port Jackson. White kept a journal of his experiences, carefully noting the novel birds and plants encountered, forming the basis of this book. Convicts with artistic skill (largely resulting from former careers as professional forgers) assisted the curious surgeon in his investigations. Many of the plates were drawn in England by leading natural history artists of the day, such as Sarah Stone, from original sketches and specimens. White's journal also contains an interesting and valuable account of the voyage from London, with long, detailed accounts of the stops at Rio de Janeiro, Cape Town and of the colonial voyages to Norfolk Island. The book was an immediate success, with subscribers alone accounting for seven hundred copies. In this form, White's journal is one of the most beautiful of Australian colour-plate books, and one of the most attractive, as well as one of the earliest Australian bird books.

This copy has Whatman wove paper for the plates, noted by Wantrup as the correct paper stock for the hand-coloured issue. As usual, page 240 is a cancel, printing the description of the female Wattled Bee Eater.

*Ferguson 97; Australian Rare Books pp. 73–75; Davidson, 'A Book Collector's Notes', pp. 81–6; Crittenden A Bibliography of the First Fleet 248.*

## 16. GILBERT, Thomas. Voyage from New South Wales to Canton, in the year 1788, with Views of the Islands discovered.

*Quarto, with an engraved vignette on the title and four large folding plates of coastal views, without half title and terminal advertisement leaf; bound in modern half morocco, all edges gilt. London, George Stafford, for J. Debrett, 1789.*

### THE FIRST TRADING VOYAGE OUT OF AUSTRALIA



First edition of a scarce First Fleet book that describes the first trading voyage out of Australia: Gilbert commanded the *Charlotte*, one of the First Fleet transports carrying convicts to Botany Bay. With one of the other ships, the *Scarborough* under Captain Marshall, he was contracted by the East India Company to take a cargo of tea from China back to England. After a brief description of the colony, in which he expresses disappointment with the country around Botany Bay but is optimistic for the prospects northward, Gilbert describes their voyage to Canton, including the discovery of the islands that bear his and Marshall's names.

'The trade that converged at Canton in China was of riveting interest to the Western world. By the end of the eighteenth century it was the greatest that had ever been made with a single country – and a prize over which the Portuguese, Spanish, Dutch and English had competed for centuries. Tea was a Chinese monopoly. In 1795 over fifteen million pounds of tea were sold in London' (Broadbent, Rickard & Steven, *India, China, Australia: Trade and Society 1788-1850*, p. 30).

This publication was designed as a companion volume to surgeon John White's *Journal of a Voyage to New South Wales...*, but it is a considerably rarer work and more highly prized by collectors today.

*Ferguson, 38; Hill, p. 124; Wantrup, 18.*



V O Y A G E  
FROM  
*NEW SOUTH WALES to CANTON,*  
IN THE YEAR 1788,  
WITH  
VIEWS OF THE ISLANDS  
DISCOVERED.

BY *THOMAS GILBERT, Esq.*  
COMMANDER OF THE CHARLOTTE.



L O N D O N:  
PRINTED BY GEORGE STAFFORD,  
FOR J. DEBRETT, OPPOSITE BURLINGTON-HOUSE, PICCADILLY,  
MDCCLXXXIII.



## 17. PHILLIP, Governor Arthur. The Voyage of Governor Phillip to Botany Bay...

*Octavo, portrait frontispiece, engraved title-page & eighteen plates (many folding), folding table; occasional touches of browning and offsetting, but a handsome copy in contemporary polished calf, neatly rebacked with original flat spine gilt laid down. London, Stockdale, 1790.*

### **OCTAVO EDITION OF THE ACCOUNT OF GOVERNOR PHILLIP**

An attractive copy of the rather scarce “third edition” of Phillip’s account, the first in this smaller octavo format.

In a disarming “advertisement” to this edition the publisher Stockdale commented that this was the ideal book for those “deterred by the expence of the Quarto”, but which includes “as many plates... as could by any means be allowed at so inferior a price...”. This edition does include both the frontispiece portrait of Phillip and the famous chart “Sketch of Sydney Cove, Port Jackson”, based on the original map by William Dawes and John Hunter. Only a handful of natural history plates are included, but there is a large number of the scenes of Aboriginal life. Interestingly, the only newly engraved plate in this edition is the title-page, all of the others being the original plates with their 1789 dates. The text is unabridged but entirely reset for this smaller format.

The third edition is a difficult work to find in good condition.

*Ferguson, 91.*

## 18. PHILLIP, Arthur.

### Extracts of Letters from Arthur Phillip, Esq. Governor of New South Wales, to Lord Sydney...

*Quarto, 26 pp., some very minor foxing; a fine tall copy in period-style full calf gilt, morocco label to front. London, printed for J. Debrett, 1791.*

#### **PRINTING LETTERS WRITTEN BY PHILLIP TO LORD SYDNEY**

Very rare: the first public printing of the House of Commons paper published some months earlier. This is one of the rarest of First Fleet books, and 'there is keen competition among collectors when a copy turns up' (*Australian Rare Books*).

Printing three letters from Phillip to Lord Sydney and an important description of Norfolk Island by Philip Gidley King, these letters and despatches continued the story of settlement after the events described in Phillip's account. In this regard it is curious to note that it is printed by John Debrett of Piccadilly, the publisher of White's *Journal* (1790), rather than his competitor John Stockdale, who originally published Phillip; no doubt Debrett was able to take advantage of his position as the official publisher of the *Parliamentary Register* to get the jump on his competitor. Most collectors in fact prefer the Debrett edition because the text is printed very much in the same grand style as the books of Phillip and White. The following year Debrett continued the series of publications based on the parliamentary papers by issuing *Copies and Extracts of Letters* (see following).

*Australian Rare Books, 9; Ferguson, 116.*



EXTRACTS OF LETTERS

FROM

ARTHUR PHILLIP, ESQ.

GOVERNOR OF NEW SOUTH WALES,

TO

LORD SYDNEY;

TO WHICH IS ANNEXED A

*DESCRIPTION OF NORFOLK ISLAND,*

BY

PHILIP GIDLEY KING, ESQ.

AND

An Account of Expences incurred in transporting Convicts to  
*NEW SOUTH WALES.*

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LONDON:

PRINTED, FOR J. DEBRETT, OPPOSITE BURLINGTON-HOUSE, PICCADILLY.

MDCXCI.

COPIES AND EXTRACTS

OF

L E T T E R S

FROM

GOVERNOR PHILLIP,

GIVING AN ACCOUNT OF THE NATURE AND FERTILITY OF THE LAND  
IN AND ADJOINING TO ANY SETTLEMENT IN

*N E W S O U T H W A L E S,*

AND

Of the Probability of raising any, and what Provisions thereon, and of the Behaviour and  
Employment of the Convicts sent there, and which have been received since the  
last Account was laid before the

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED,

*Copies and Extracts of Letters from the Office of Secretary of State for the Home Department,  
bearing Date since the last Accounts relative to the Transporting of Convicts to  
NEW SOUTH WALES, and providing for the same.*

---

L O N D O N :

PRINTED FOR J. DEBRET, OPPOSITE BURLINGTON-HOUSE, PICCADILLY.

M.DCC.XCII.

## 19. PHILLIP, Arthur.

### Copies and Extracts of Letters from Governor Phillip, giving an Account of the Nature and Fertility of the Land in... New South Wales...

*Quarto; full mottled calf antique, morocco title-label on front board; a fine copy. London, J. Debrett, 1792.*

#### **AN EXTREMELY RARE FIRST FLEET BOOK**

Very rare: a substantial publication printing a series of letters and reports on the new settlement, of particular note as one of very few contemporary publications to investigate the disastrous Second Fleet. The book prints letters from Phillip written from mid-1790 to 1791, as well as others by King, Paterson and any number of colonial officials and merchants.

Once again the publisher was Debrett, taking advantage of his position as printer of the parliamentary papers. The publication of the book basically followed the form of the previous year's *Extracts of Letters* (see previous), in that the material here had first been printed by Debrett in two foolscap pamphlets of March and May 1792. Debrett rightly thought that the material would have a broader appeal, so collected both of those pamphlets into this larger work, re-set in the grander style of the famous First Fleet books.

As a result, *Copies and Extracts* is a broad-reaching and important early work, although not widely known due to its rarity. The material on the fateful Second Fleet is of signal importance, as Phillip's superiors in London sought to understand the appalling mortality rate on the three ships, and the ramifications for the delicately poised settlement. A most fascinating inclusion is a long letter by Donald Trail, master of the *Neptune*, seeking to explain conditions on board what was known to have been one of the worst vessels to ever ply the trade, which includes a note of support for Trail written by Horatio Nelson. But there are endless other highlights, whether it is a list of the cargo carried on board the convict ship *Pitt* (see following), notice of the work being done in England by figures including George Rose and Henry Dundas, a letter and accompanying material relating to Henry Lidgbird Ball of the *Supply*, notice of conditions on board the Thames hulks, letters written by Phillip on the hardships which resulted from the loss of the *Guardian* and the promise of the settlements at Norfolk Island and Rose Hill, and much else besides.

*Australian Rare Books, 12; Ferguson, 144.*

## 20. WHITCOMBE, Thomas. Eighteenth century oil portrait of the convict transport *Pitt* following her return from New South Wales.

*Original oil on canvas, 94 x 152 cm., signed by the artist and dated 1793; excellent condition in a mid-nineteenth century gilt frame with caption label reading 'Thomas Whitcombe c.1752-1828. Mr. John Wells East Indiaman "Pitt" in two positions off the Needles'. 1793.*

### **STRIKING AND IMPORTANT PAINTING OF AN EARLY CONVICT SHIP**

Fine early oil painting of the convict transport *Pitt* of the Third Fleet, revealing in remarkable detail numerous details of the vessel including rigging, cannons and her ornamental figurehead.

This magnificent depiction of the large vessel is an important and most unusual visual record of one of the earliest convict ships to reach New South Wales, and is of further significance because the *Pitt* was one of the first such ships to be contracted by the famous East India Company, with the overt desire to take advantage of the trading possibilities in the colony and the wider region.

This 'portrait' of the *Pitt* was specially commissioned by her owner from English marine artist Thomas Whitcombe. Dated 1793 in the lower corner of the canvas, the painting was executed soon after her return from NSW where she landed 368 convicts in February 1792. The vessel is here depicted in two positions sailing off 'The Needles' in the Isle of Wight. The first view shows the rigging and cannon-ades while the second perspective clearly reveals her name "Pitt London" lettered across the stern.

Among others, the *Pitt* carried two particularly notable passengers, one free and one detained in the hold. Major Francis Grose was the most significant person aboard as recently appointed commander of the newly formed New South Wales Corps. His fame is now matched by that of the convict artist Thomas Watling, who had been transferred on board from a hulk at Portsmouth. Watling accomplished a daring escape in Cape Town, where he was captured and held in custody awaiting the arrival of the next English convict ship: hence, although Watling was originally transported on the *Pitt*, he finally arrived on the *Royal Admiral* (another vessel of the Third Fleet).

As indicated by the early label attached to the frame, the *Pitt* was built by the shipwright John Wells at his yards at Gravesend on the Thames. Completed in 1780, she was owned by London Alderman George Macauley and was deployed for most of her career as an 'East Indiaman', running trade routes from China and India for the East India Company. Macauley had previously provided a convict





transport as part owner of the *Lady Penbryn* of the First Fleet. Accordingly, this painting is significant as an accurate 'portrait' undertaken at the wishes of the owner.

Although little is known of the origins and education of the artist, by the early 1780s Thomas Whitcombe was well established in London, exhibiting at the Royal Academy most years between 1783 and 1824. He is regarded as a leading English marine painter of the later eighteenth century, and paintings by Whitcombe relating to the early history of Australia hold pride of place in leading collections including the National Library and State Library of New South Wales. Such a commissioned painting of a convict ship is of the greatest rarity, especially being from the very early days of the colony.

In Testimony

Wales, this Third — Day of Oct

Signed & Sealed in Our Presence

~~John White~~

~~M. Caterpon~~

~~Edw. Saing~~

Registered in the Secretary's Office

~~Edw. Saing~~

David Collins

Sec<sup>ry</sup>

to the Governor.

## 21. GROSE, Lieutenant Governor Major Francis.

### Land Grant to Neil McKellar of sixty acres in Petersham.

*Folio, manuscript in ink on paper, 440 x 367 mm., original paper seal, official stamps and annotations, ticketed to the reverse; very good, some wear at the old folds. Sydney, 3 October, 1794.*

#### **SIGNED BY GROSE, COLLINS, WHITE, PATERSON AND LAING**

An important and interesting land grant from the first years of settlement, signed by Francis Grose (acting governor for two years following Phillip's departure), witnessed by John White, William Paterson, and Edward Laing, and inscribed by David Collins as Governor's Secretary.

The grant was made to Neil McKellar (1792-*circa* 1802), an ensign in the New South Wales Corps, of which Grose had been commanding officer. McKellar had come to Sydney on the Fourth Fleet. By 1797 he was promoted lieutenant, and was in command at the Hawkesbury. He was again promoted by Governor King, who installed McKellar as his aide-de-camp and secretary in 1800. Interestingly, given Paterson's signature here, McKellar would second Paterson in his September 1801 duel with John Macarthur; it was because of his involvement that King ordered McKellar to sail for London on the schooner *Caroline*. It is known that McKellar was supposed to return via New Bedford, Massachusetts, but he never arrived: he is assumed to have died at sea in 1802, but this has not been confirmed (see the entry in the *Australian Encyclopaedia*).

The parcel of land was for sixty acres in Petersham, the plot to be bounded by Parramatta Road to the north, Craven Place to the south, and Hammond Hill to the east. The substantial holding was to be known as "Glendarnell", presumably a reference to McKellar's Scots' heritage. The lease is recorded in Ryan's *Land Grants 1788-1809*, along with four other substantial land grants to McKellar.

Such grants, signed by the luminaries of the fledgling colony, present a rare and attractive insight into early Sydney, and are becoming increasingly scarce.

*Ryan, 'Land Grants', p. 25.*

## 22. DAYES, Edward. View of Sydney Cove, New South Wales.

*Hand-coloured aquatint, 435 x 605 mm., a good example, complete with caption, in an old frame. London, F. Jukes, 10 April, 1804.*

### ONE OF THE GREAT EARLY VIEWS OF SYDNEY

A fine early view of Sydney, just the second view of Australia to have been separately published, and the earliest depiction of boat-building in the infant colony. The few large separately-issued early Australian views are all of great rarity, and this magnificent coloured aquatint engraving is a particularly good example of this famous image with excellent original colouring. The original painting on which it is based, now lost, is presumed to have been done in the colony by the convict artist Thomas Watling.

Edward Dayes, the English artist of this fine aquatint, had earlier links with Australia. He worked on engravings for both John Hunter's *An Historical Journal of the Transactions at Port Jackson and Norfolk Island* (1793) and David Collins's *An Account of the English Colony in New South Wales* (1798).

The Government Dock Yard, established by John Hunter, shows the frame of Governor Hunter's brig *Portland* partly finished; her frame had been laid down in 1797, but as Governor King noted on 9 November 1802, five years later she was still "in Frame, no shipwrights to work on her".

*First Views of Australia, plates 54 and 55.*





A VIEW OF SYDNEY COVE, NEW SOUTH WALES.  
Viewed from the Rocks, the 20th of January, 1788.



## 23. CURTIS, William & John SIMS. The Botanical Magazine...

*46 volumes bound in 25 plus index for volumes 1-42, octavo. With an engraved portrait in index volume (lightly foxed) and 2104 hand-coloured engraved plates, some folding, some foxing and offsetting but generally plates clean and fresh, contemporary half calf, marbled boards, some time rebaked, usual wear to corners and edges, a fine set. London, for W. Curtis, 1793-1819.*

### **ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT EARLY BOTANICAL JOURNALS.**

An excellent unbroken run covering the best years of “The oldest scientific periodical of its kind with coloured illustrations in the world... In the beauty of production and high standard of its contribution it can claim a unique place” (Patrick Syngé, *Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society*, 1948).

Most of the early plates were from drawings by Sydenham Edwards and the colouring by William Graves. Other distinguished artists included James Sowerby, John Curtis, and William Jackson Hooker; and to this day the glory of the magazine has been its beautiful and accurate flower paintings.

This set comprises the first and most of the second era of the magazine, relating to the editorships of William Curtis himself (vols. I-XVI) and then his successor Dr. John Sims. The work is unmatched for information on the contemporary gardening scene, because both Curtis and Sims understood the close relationship between gardeners and nurserymen, and wanted to advertise the new plants as they became available. With plants from all over the globe, including hundreds from the Cape (due to the indefatigable Francis Masson), as well as the Americas



and south-east Asia, the present set includes over 160 finely illustrated Australian plants, of which the substantial majority date from the era following the voyage of Matthew Flinders, with all manner of notes derived from Peter Good and Robert Brown, both of whom sailed on HMS *Investigator*.

William Curtis (1746-1799) was an important botanist of his day who worked at the Chelsea Physic Garden and later the London Botanic Garden. John Sims (1749-1831) was a physician and botanist, connected to the large network of Quakers in England.

It would be impossible to list the fantastic array of Australian plants in any detail here, but the first is the *Mimosa verticillata* (February 1790), collected by David Nelson on Cook's third voyage. A notable inclusion is a pair of fine plates relating to the cultivation of the "magnificent" Gynea Lily, noted as having been first cultivated by the Right Hon. Charles Long of Bromley Hill in Kent.

Although the beautifully executed plates, most by renowned artist Sydenham Edwards, are the glory of the work, the notes on contemporary gardens and nurseries provide added interest, revealing a complex network of exotic gardens. It would be possible to draw a remarkable sketch of this network based on a close reading of the *Botanical Magazine* alone, a sketch which would help reveal important details of a genteel trade in the process of becoming a serious business.

Henrey, 473; Nissen BBI, 2350; Pritzel, 2007.

## 24. DUFOUR, Joseph after Jean-Gabriel 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. Macon, 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 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”. Above all, “the aim of this enterprise... is to please the eyes and fill the imagination without being boring”.

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).

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.





*Left: full length of the panel. Right: detail.*



## 25. EDWARDS, Sydenham. The Botanical Register: consisting of Coloured Figures of Exotic Plants...

*A fine tall set of the first 23 volumes, octavo, with 2021 engraved and handcoloured plates and some extra 'bis' plates, some double-page, after drawings by Edwards and others including Ferdinand Bauer and Sarah Ann Drake, as usual the set with some idiosyncracies in the collation (here lacking plates 484 & 485, with no evidence that either plate was ever present), many volumes with rare inclusions such as errata slips, instructions to the binder, and the notice of Ridgway's court case against Henderson; uncut, the colouring in excellent condition and with almost no offsetting, bound in uniform contemporary half green morocco, volume I bound to match. London, James Ridgway, 1815-1837.*

### **AUSTRALIAN NATURAL HISTORY FROM FLINDERS TO THE SWAN RIVER COLONY**

An excellent long run of this very important journal, issued in monthly parts over the course of two decades, a period of tremendous interest in Australian and other exotic plants.

The *Botanical Register* was initiated by Sydenham Edwards (1768-1819), who had received his training as an apprentice to William Curtis, spending many years working on the prestigious *Botanical Magazine* (see catalogue no. 23). Edwards and Curtis had a long and fruitful partnership, and the two men were a fixture around London, 'the one gathering and the other sketching the specimens from life' (ODNB). Curtis died in 1799, but Edwards remained with the *Botanical Magazine* for many years until he left to establish this rival publication, which





became widely recognised as the superior publication of its era. One of the more significant aspects of the work is the fact that Edwards was able to work closely with his colleague Robert Brown, and several of the notes speak to a correspondence between the two men.

As with all of these long-running botanical magazines the *Botanical Register* not only includes fine plates but also notes on each specimen which include, where possible, all sorts of interesting comments about where each plant was originally gathered, how the seeds or cuttings were brought to England, and where it has been cultivated in England (most commonly in one of the famous commercial nurseries, but sometimes in some of the grand private estates). It is possible, for example, to plot the timeline of Australian exploration by browsing the notes relating to some 181 Australian plants, beginning with those collected by Peter Good and Robert Brown on the Flinders expedition, the first appearance of Australian plants that were being cultivated by French gardeners, the plants sent back by Charles Frazer from Sydney and from Allan Cunningham (including the very first plants collected beyond the Blue Mountains), right through to the remarkable number of south coast plants sent back by William Baxter and the first Swan River specimens from seeds sent by Captain Mangles and Sir James Stirling.

*Nissen BBI 2379; Dunthorne 108; Great Flower Books p. 84; Stafleu TL2 1625.*

## 26. OXLEY, John.

### Journals of Two Expeditions into the Interior of New South Wales.

*Quarto, 3 folding maps, 2 folding tables, a folding engraved plate and 5 aquatints (two with original hand-colouring), an attractive copy in contemporary polished calf neatly rebacked. London, John Murray, 1820.*

#### THE FIRST MAJOR BOOK OF INLAND EXPLORATION

First edition: 'arguably the most handsome of all Australian exploration journals... the foundation work in the field of Australian inland exploration and the first detailed description of the interior of New South Wales...' (*Australian Rare Books*). Oxley's book is now also recognised as of great note for Oxley's extensive notes on the Aboriginal tribes of the Wiradjuri of central New South Wales.

Oxley's great narrative of his two major expeditions is the first detailed description of the Australian interior and the earliest book devoted to Australian inland exploration. Following the discovery of the Lachlan River by Evans in 1815, Macquarie appointed Oxley to lead an expedition to determine the course of the river and investigate its potential. Evans was appointed as second-in-command and Allan Cunningham was appointed as botanist. Setting out from Bathurst in April 1817 Oxley named the Macquarie River, explored the Lachlan and travelled about twelve hundred miles. But his findings on this first expedition were of some disappointment and Oxley recorded in his journal 'I was forced to come to the conclusion, that the interior of this vast country is a marsh and uninhabitable...'

A second expedition, to determine the course of the Macquarie River, was mounted in 1818 again with Evans as second-in-command to Oxley. After being bogged down in marshy country, Oxley split the expedition into two parties: he persevered into the Macquarie Marshes, whilst Evans travelled to the north-east and discovered the Castlereagh River. After regrouping Oxley and Evans headed eastwards, discovering the Liverpool Plains, the Peel River, and the New England tableland, before reaching the coast, discovering the Hastings River and Port Macquarie. He recorded his relief: '...on gaining the summit... we beheld the ocean at our feet. Every difficulty vanished, and, in imagination, we were already home...'

The expedition had seen some exceedingly important discoveries including lush grazing pastures and a fine harbour. As a result, in 1819 Oxley sailed to Port Macquarie on the *Lady Nelson*, and the appendices in the present volume include comments relating to this voyage, notably a letter from Oxley to Macquarie.

The finely-drawn maps and aquatints include "A Native Chief of Bathurst", prepared after a drawing by John Lewin. This is one of very few known Aboriginal subjects by Australia's first professional artist. There are also views drawn by Major Taylor from sketches by Evans.

*Ferguson, 796; Greenway, 7402; Wantrup, 107.*





course of three or four <sup>years</sup> he would be  
a man of some property there is  
great want of young men of ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~same~~  
rank but none need come but good  
young men well educated there are  
 plenty ~~but~~ young men well educated  
 were already with the kindest wishes in  
 George joins me for all at his ~~and~~ ~~and~~  
 ~~and~~ to be ever your sincere friend ~~W. W. W.~~



W. W. W.  
George  
W. W. W.

18  
A

to settle where George has kept his  
his account what is become of our ~~last~~  
if he could raised a little money he ~~could~~  
come out here I could insure him  
of a hundred a year bed board and  
washing as a tutor would be perfectly  
qualified then he might lay his  
savings out upon stock and in the

500/807/7

## 27. RANKEN, James.

### Manuscript letter from Sydney Town concerning the loss of Governor Lachlan Macquarie.

*Wove paper sheet measuring 320 x 290 mm, folded to form four pages; addressed and sealed with Dumfries and India letter postmarks; some browning and a little moderate staining, good condition. Petersham, 23 November, 1822.*

**“HIS PREDILECTION FOR THE PRISONERS WAS CERTAINLY HIS HOBBIE HORSE...”**

Intriguing letter from James Ranken, a Scottish trader in Sydney Town, to Susan Barker, a female relative in Dumfries. The letter laments the loss of Governor Macquarie while noting his remarkable indulgence towards convicts. It is most uncommon to see letters of this early date offered for sale, particularly where, as here, the writer gives a candid and quite substantial account of life in Sydney.

An entire page of the manuscript is concerned with the fate of Governor Macquarie and emancipist politics generally. On the treatment of convicts Ranken reports ‘that class of beings is not tolerated in the present times but it was not so in the golden days of Lauchlin Macquarie many of them sat at his own table and every situation that was in his power to give to the more notorious convicts’. Although Ranken maintained Macquarie had been over-indulgent at times, he graciously concedes that ‘he has done more good to this Colony in the last twelve years than will be done in the next twenty-four, his predilection for the prisoners was certainly his hobbie horse...’.

The letter is marked ‘Petersham Nov. 23<sup>rd</sup> 1822’ and favourably describes conditions in Sydney Town. Ranken is satisfied with his decision to emigrate and set up as a trader, writing ‘I am most happy that we had the courage to come out to what they call the land of Cangerros [i.e. Kangaroos] and Convicts... There are more settlers arriving here every week...’ However, as often reported in letters of the 1820s, Ranken found colonial society limited and stifling: ‘This is a very fine country for delicate constitutions as it is for every thing excepting society... but I question if you would be quite pleased with it’. The *Sydney Gazette* of September 1823 reported the imminent departure of James Ranken from the colony per *Andromeda*, but he seems to have been the man of that name who returned around 1828, and there is a connection, not yet made explicit, between James and other slightly later settlers of that name (notably George Ranken, the Bathurst settler; see ADB).

## 28. DIXON, James.

### Narrative of a Voyage to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, in the ship *Skelton*, during the year 1820...

*Duodecimo, portrait frontispiece; some browning as usual, bound without half-title or advertisements sometimes seen; a most attractive copy in a contemporary half calf binding, gilt, with binder's ticket for Samuel Mepham of Dorchester, armorial bookplate of the Earl of Ilchester (whose family seat was in Dorset). Edinburgh, John Anderson, Jun., 1822.*

#### **A GREAT RARITY OF THE MACQUARIE ERA: WITH THE PORTRAIT FRONTISPIECE**

An extremely scarce and much sought-after account of one of the earliest emigrant voyages to the Australian colonies. This is a complete copy with the extraordinary frontispiece portrait of Cobawn Wogy; for some reason this appears to be missing from most surviving copies.

Dixon's guide was to be one of the key books responsible for sponsoring the opening up of Tasmania for agriculture; it is also one of the rarer works recording the growth of New South Wales under Macquarie. Written actively to promote emigration, the long appendix includes the important report by Macquarie as governor of New South Wales on Van Diemen's Land.

Dixon was captain and proprietor of the *Skelton*, which left Leith, Scotland in January 1820 bound for Hobart Town with a complement of eighty free settlers as well as general cargo. They reached Tasmania in November 1820 and left for Sydney in January 1821. In June, Dixon returned to England via Rio de Janeiro taking with him a load of natural products, manufactured goods (presumably produced by convict labour) and other objects calculated to interest collectors back home.

This list of cargo sheds light on current economic developments in the colonies. It comprised '91 bales of sheep's wool, a quantity of Colonial timber, 282 Ox-horns, 3 1/2 tons of bark, 9 casks of kangaroo skins, 620 carriage wheelspokes, 1 case 4 boxes of yellow gum [and] curiosities'. It is now known that the last group included drawings by the former convict artist Richard Browne (1776-1824), one of which was the original for the portrait frontispiece in the book. It depicts Cobawn Wogy, an Aboriginal "chief" of Ashe Island, Hunter River and was probably prepared while Browne himself was detained at Newcastle between 1811 and 1818, or during his subsequent residence in Sydney.

*Australian Rare Books, 57; Ferguson, 858.*





NARRATIVE  
OF  
A VOYAGE  
TO  
NEW SOUTH WALES,  
AND  
VAN DIEMAN'S LAND,  
IN  
The Ship *Skelton*,  
DURING THE YEAR 1820.  
WITH  
OBSERVATIONS ON THE STATE OF THESE COLONIES, AND  
A VARIETY OF INFORMATION, CALCULATED  
TO BE USEFUL TO EMIGRANTS.

BY JAMES DIXON,  
COMMANDER OF THE *SKELTON*.

WITH  
AN APPENDIX,  
CONTAINING

General Pitt-Rivers's Report regarding Van Dieman's Land, Table of  
the Population, List of Articles suitable for  
Exportation, &c. &c.

EDINBURGH:  
PRINTED FOR JOHN ANDERSON, JUN.  
55 NORTH BRIDGE STREET, EDINBURGH;  
AND LONGMAN, HURST, REES, ORME, AND BROWN,  
LONDON.  
1822.



## 29. CHORIS, Louis.

### Voyage Pittoresque Autour du Monde...

*Folio, with lithograph frontispiece portrait of Count Romanzoff, 104 hand coloured lithograph plates, folding map of the voyage and two plans (on one sheet); with text in 12 separately paged sections and with plates also separately numbered; original crimson morocco spine and corners, crimson glazed paper boards, title in gilt on spine; occasional foxing to text leaves as in nearly all copies, some browning to a few plates. Paris, de l'Imprimerie de Firmin Didot, 1822.*

#### **THE MOST BEAUTIFUL COLOUR PLATE BOOK OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC**

A superb copy of this amazing book, “a spectacular and early lithographically illustrated travel account that has always been considered one of the most beautiful and important colour plate books of the Northern Pacific. It contains more early coloured views of Hawaii, Alaska and California than any other work of the period...” (Forbes).

Choris, a Russian of German stock, was just twenty years old when he was appointed as official draughtsman on the Kotzebue expedition of 1815-1818. During this voyage he produced a vast number of important sketches and watercolours, and on his return to Paris was encouraged to produce this great work, which was first issued in 22 parts between 1820 and 1822. Most of these views did not appear in the official account of the expedition published in Germany and in Russia, and some of the copper engraved plates in the official account were re-lithographed to suit the artist. Overall, this publication reflects Choris' personal interests and preferences. It has a rich and exotic point of view not seen in any other voyage book. Over the years copies of this wonderful book have been broken up for sale as separate prints which helps to account for its exceptional modern rarity.

This copy contains the Norblin version of the Queen Kaahumanu portrait, the preferred Langlume lithograph of Kamehameha and the first state of the female dancers (Plate XVI) with the plain background.

The many beautiful plates include views and scenes of native life, artefacts, plants, shells and animals. Twelve relate to California (including several of San Francisco), nineteen of Hawaii (with the first view of Honolulu), twenty-three of Alaskan interest, and twenty-one of various parts of Micronesia. Lada-Mocarski calls it “one of the very valuable and fundamental works on Alaska, California and the Hawaiian Islands”. The list of subscribers, which accounts for only 188 copies, includes the Emperor of Russia, and the King of France.

This most attractive copy has the armorial bookplate of the Swiss count Frederic de Pourtales (1779-1861, to whose eldest son, oddly enough, Charles La Trobe served as tutor in the 1820s) and subsequently formed part of the great Carlsmith library in Hawai'i (sold by ourselves in 1985).

*Forbes, Hawaiian National Bibliography, 541; Hill, 290; Lada-Mocarski, 84; Sabin, 12884.*

## 30. CHORIS, Louis.

### Vues et Paysages des Regions Equinoxiales, recueillis dans un voyage autour du monde.

*Folio, with 24 hand coloured lithographs interleaved with descriptive letterpress; without the letterpress note to Tsar Nicolas (as is the case with many copies); contemporary crimson morocco spine, marbled boards, extremities a little worn, occasional spotting to text and some plates, plate VII and accompanying leaf of text repaired at an early date. Paris, Paul Renouard, 1826.*

#### CHORIS' MAGNIFICENT COLOURED "TABLEAUX" OF THE PACIFIC

First edition: a superb copy of the coloured issue of this beautiful voyage book, with its magnificent series of views, including scenes in Brazil, Chile, Hawaii and other Pacific islands, Kamchatka, the Marianas, Manila, the Cape of Good Hope and St Helena. The book was also issued with the plates uncoloured. According to a contemporary prospectus there was a large paper issue of the work, limited to fifty copies, to which this fine copy may well belong; certainly it is larger or as large as other copies that have been claimed to form part of this special issue.

The author was Louis Choris, a Russian of German stock, who was appointed to the Kotzebue expedition (1815-18) as a twenty year old. During this important Pacific voyage Choris produced a vast number of important sketches and watercolours, and on his return to Paris was encouraged to publish. The plates emphasise the lush effects of palms and other plants in the tropics, contrasted by the stark grandeur of the views of Kamchatka and Chile, which were inspired by von Humboldt's *Tableaux de la Nature*, which Choris aimed to emulate by producing a series of similar "tableaux" which would summarise the characteristics of each region. The plates include five of Brazil, three of Chile, six of Micronesia, two each of Hawaii and Kamchatka, and one each of Manila, the Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena and Easter Island. The most famous plate shows the audience of officers of the Kotzebue expedition with King Kamehameha in Hawaii.

'The coloring of the plates is vivid and strikingly beautiful... This was the first Russian circumnavigation devoted exclusively to scientific purposes and several well-known scientists contributed greatly to its success. Choris made a great many drawings during this voyage. In 1822 he published *Voyage pittoresque autour du monde*. Despite his using many of his drawings in that work, Choris found 24 subjects among the remaining drawings which he published four years later [as *Vues et paysages des régions équinoxiales*]' (Lada-Mocarski).

Choris dedicated his book to Humboldt. Some copies, perhaps later issues, have an additional preliminary leaf, an address by Choris 'à sa majesté l'empereur de toutes les Russies', which is dated February 1827 and must have been added after the initial publication of the work in 1826.

*Forbes, Hawaiian National Bibliography, 632; Lada-Mocarski, 90; O'Reilly & Reitman, 786; Sabin, 12885; not in the catalogue of the Hill collection.*





*Canoes and Indians on the Coast*



*The Sealers' Boat on the Coast of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies*





## 31. LUTKE, Frederic. Voyage Autour du Monde...

*Two volumes comprising: Atlas folio, with 51 lithographed plates and three maps (one folding); light water stains on the upper margins of the text pages and the plates; original quarter morocco and marbled boards; the quarto text volume with five coastal profiles (two folding) and 10 maps (one folding); including a large folding map of "Aliaska" tipped in between pages 274 and 275 (not mentioned by Lada-Mocarski or any other authority); a few pages lightly foxed, and with marginal annotations in pencil and in ink by the Pacific scholar and collector George Davidson and his ownership signature on the title-page; contemporary half roan, cloth sides renewed. Paris and St. Petersburg, Lithographie de Engelmann et Compagnie; C. Hintze, 1835-1836.*

### EXCEPTIONALLY RARE RUSSIAN VOYAGE INTO THE NORTH PACIFIC

One of the rarest and most beautiful of all illustrated Pacific voyage publications, featuring fine lithographic plates of Alaska and the Northwest Coast, the Caroline Islands, Guam and the Philippines. The Lütke expedition of 1826-1829 was the last great Russian scientific voyage to the Northwest coast of America.

We offer here a substantial portion of the very rare official account of the Lütke voyage. The full account of the voyage comprises two discrete publications since the Historical and Hydrographical sections were separately published by different publishers. In addition, some parts were available in either Russian or French versions (the complicated bibliography of these editions is fully dealt with by Lada-Mocarski in his *Bibliography of Books on Alaska published before 1868*).

All printed materials relating to the Lütke voyage are notoriously rare. This is the famous American voyage collector Fred Ellis's set of this voyage, which comprises the Historical Atlas, published in Paris by Engelmann to accompany either French or Russian versions of the text; the two text volumes for the *Partie Historique* are supplied here in a modern facsimile of the French version (Amsterdam, 1971). These are accompanied by the Russian-published French-language text volume of the Hydrographical section. The Hydrographical atlas is not present. Complete sets of both parts (that is, with both text and atlas volumes) are virtually impossible to obtain; the French edition, which is just as rare as the Russian, is said to have been almost entirely bought by Russians (Brunet, quoted by Lada-Mocarski) explaining its extraordinary rarity today.

The 51 plates in the atlas, many of them comprising two images, were lithographed by the Parisian specialist publisher and lithographic pioneer Engelmann from the original drawings. In this copy the plates are examples of the more desirable form identified by Lada-Mocarski, printed on fine India paper and mounted into the atlas rather than printed directly onto thick paper.

Renowned for their exceptional detail and finesse, the plates are rivalled only by those of Choris as the finest nineteenth-century depictions of the Pacific.

*Hill, 1046; Lada-Mocarski, 100 (atlas only, further details at 98) & 101; Majors, 327 & 328; Sabin, 42739; Streeter, 3520; Wickersham, 6273.*

## 32. FERNYHOUGH, W.H. A Series of Twelve Profile Portraits of Aborigines of New South Wales.

*Twelve full-page lithograph portraits, 11 of which are printed on buff paper approximately 280 x 230 mm., the 12th on a thinner paper measuring 265 x 215 mm., some expert repairs chiefly to the edge of the "Bungaree" portrait, generally very good; the set loose in original wrapper (a folded sheet with printed newspapers reviews to the front, more commonly seen as an added single page of text in some sets), all with matching marks where originally stitch-sewn, preserved in a red quarter morocco box Sydney, J.G. Austin and Co., 1836.*

### **INCLUDING PORTRAITS OF TWO ABORIGINAL EXPLORERS, BUNGAREE AND PIPER**

Fine portraits of Aborigines from New South Wales, published in Sydney by the important early artist Fernyhough.

Born in Staffordshire, William Henry Fernyhough (1809-1849) arrived in Sydney in 1836 and began working for the successful Sydney lithographer J.G. Austin. *The Colonist* reported in September 1836 that "a gentleman, named Fernyhough, who has not been long in this colony, has commenced business in Bridge Street, as an artist – one of the first productions of his genius has just made its appearance, in the shape of twelve lithographic drawings of the Aborigines of New South Wales".

The portraits have long been recognised as an important work of social history, and as a moving insight into Aboriginal life in the colony 50 years after European settlement. These images of "visible and significant Indigenous leaders included *Bungaree* (c.1775-1830) a man of Guringai descent who had accompanied the voyages conducted by Phillip Parker King and Matthew Flinders; *Bungaree's* wife, known as *Cora Gooseberry* and a Wiradjuri man, called *John Piper*, or simply *Piper* by the Europeans, who had acted as a guide to Thomas Mitchell in his expedition of 1835 to 1836". (Joanna Gilmour, *NLA Magazine*, December 2013).

As is well attested, the publishing history of these plates is complex: in short, there are subtle variations to the plates themselves, to the imprints (later taken over by W. Baker, another Sydney printer), while copies are also recorded with different versions of wrappers printed on yellow paper. The physical make-up of the present set is most unusual because of its apparently otherwise unrecorded paper wrappers, which print a series of glowing contemporary newspaper reviews: this sheet is not unknown, as some copies include it as an extra page by way of testimonial, but to our knowledge, it is not otherwise recorded as a larger sheet being used as the wrappers. The sheet quotes from five Sydney newspapers, concluding with the notice from the *Sydney Times*: "We have been favoured with a copy of a publication representing some well-known aboriginal characters which are entitled to praise as being for the most part striking profile likenesses of our sable townsmen and are well executed. They will form a pretty present to friends in England, as characteristic of this country".

*Butler, Printed images in colonial Australia 1801-1901, pp.103-109.*





THE NATIVE WHO ACCOMPANIED MAJOR MITCHELL  
IN HIS EXPEDITION TO THE INTERIOR

*By J. G. Silliman & Co. 37 1/2 Nassau Street, N.Y.*



### 33. FOWLES Joseph (attrib.) Portrait of Major James Winniett Nunn, 80th Regiment, commandant of the NSW Police.

*Oil on canvas, 609 x 438 mm; contemporary gilt frame with nineteenth century identifying label on verso. Circa 1840.*

**“DRESS APPEARS TO BE HIS IDOL, HE IS A GREAT DANDY...”**

This imposing and iconic Australian portrait of Major James Winniett Nunn (1789 -1847) depicts in both splendour and arrogance a superior British officer complete with plumed hat against a background of raw Australian wilderness. Attributed to Joseph Fowles, this image is a poignant expression of British military control and aspirations in New South Wales in the early 1840s.

Major James Nunn served with the 80th Regiment garrisoned in New South Wales from 1837 to 1844. A career soldier, he had served in the Napoleonic wars and was promoted major in 1830. On arrival in Sydney in 1837 he was appointed commandant of the Australian Mounted Police. His name is now remembered for the notorious actions of 26 January 1838, when he led a contingent of 22 Mounted Police and convict stockmen in a savage raid on an Aboriginal encampment on a remote stream at Snodgrass Lagoon, Waterloo Plains in northern NSW. The subsequent massacre of up to 300 hundred Aborigines was known variously as the “Liverpool Massacre” or “Major Nunn’s Campaign”. This atrocity by British soldiers led Governor George Gipps to mount an enquiry but the strength of opposition from white settlers ensured that Major Nunn and his troopers were entirely exonerated of any wrong doing.

A contemporary press account of Major Nunn noted that “dress appears to be his idol, he is a great dandy”, a summary of him as a dashing and dapper figure that, however ironic its intention, is clearly borne out by this portrait in which he wears his 80th Regiment uniform, with the royal monogram on the large “banner” that hangs from his sash reading “VR” for Queen Victoria who had come to the throne on 20 June 1837, three months after Nunn’s regiment had set sail.

This outstanding image of colonial British supremacy although undated was painted in New South Wales between 1838 and 1844. It is unsigned, as is the variant portrait of Major Nunn held in the National Library of Australia. The attribution of our painting to the artist Joseph Fowles has been established with the assistance of Elizabeth Ellis, former Mitchell Librarian and now emeritus curator of the State Library of New South Wales. Fowles (1810-1878) arrived in Sydney on 31 August 1838. By 1847 he was contributing to the first exhibition of the Society for the Promotion of the Fine Arts in Australia. Fowles painted and exhibited in major exhibitions over the next two decades and also taught painting. His works today is represented in all leading Australian institutions.

This is an outstanding portrait of a notable colonial military figure and was used as the frontispiece in the definitive work on the massacre, *Waterloo Creek*, published in 1992 by Roger Milliss.

## 34. SMITH, George.

### Most uncommon ALS by a convict, paroled and acting as Sherriff's Bailiff in Muswellbrook.

*Three-page ALS on bifolium sheet, 230 x 185 mm., wove paper with 1837 watermark; fourth sheet with address panel and most of original red wax seal, postal marks, very good. Port Macquarie, 13 February, 1843.*

**"MY ABSOLUTE PARDON WAS GRANTED 24 AUGUST 1842..."**

A most interesting letter by an ex-convict made very good, now newly established as the Bailiff of Port Macquarie. Letters by convicts are of course very rare, although it is fair to say that Smith was no run of the mill transportee, commenting in the letter that he has renewed his friendship with Judge Stephen, an old schoolmate (presumably Alfred Stephen, 1802-1894, at the time a judge in Sydney). Smith was also close with another legal figure, who he names only as Manning (apparently one of the large Manning clan involved in the colonial courts, and probably most likely John Edye Manning, 1783-1870).

The letter is written to William Dean Esq., a solicitor at Russell Square, and features a really rather remarkable opening sentence: "In your letter of the 8 th. Nov. 1841 which I recd. in April 1842 you did not mention that my sisters Sophia and Frances were dead." He has now discovered that his sister Elizabeth is his only surviving sibling, and so he writes to know more of the death of his father in 1836, "and if he made a will, the purport of it, and what became of the money his life was insured in £2000." He also writes to know more about the marriages, if any, of his sisters, as well as whether it would be possible for him to have a copy of his parents' marriage certificate as he wants to get the opinion of Manning ("who is talked of much of being shortly made Judge Manning").

Smith's activities in Port Macquarie are well attested in the contemporary newspapers, but the letter gives an impressive sense of his new social milieu: "I am at present holding the situation of Sheriffs Bailiff at this Town, which I have filled during last 9 months," having been supported by Manning and "another friend." His government salary, he writes with some pleasure, is £100 and expenses, and he has "plenty of work to do, besides I am Auctioneer and sell stock & all other property I seize if the Executors are not satisfied in time." This position afforded him a very civilised lifestyle, and he writes: "I rent a cottage, keep a horse and man servant, so you perceive I am not idle nor deserted. I have made many good friends and particularly in His Honor Judge Stephen with whom I was at school in Devonshire. He has been remarkably kind, more than I could have expected. I believe he was the cause of my being appointed to this very situation by the High Sheriff." Smith finds this all the better as his absolute pardon was only granted in August 1842, and he was confirmed in his new position by the following January.

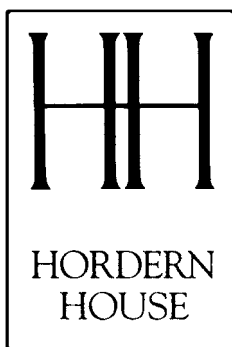


is £ 100 p. Ann. besides Expence, Captivity &  
other Fees. I have plenty of Work to do besides  
to being Auctioneer and sell Stock & all other Papers  
Days if the Executors are not satisfied in time.  
I want a Cottage, keep a Horse and Man & want  
to you perceive I am not idle nor deserted. I have  
made many good Friends and particularly in His  
Honour Judge Stephen with whom I was at School  
in Devonshire he has been remarkably kind, more  
than I could have expected. He is the  
main Cause of my being appointed to this very  
situation by the High Sheriff.

My Absolute Pardon was granted & Request  
was granted here 4<sup>th</sup> January 1843 and  
published in Government Gazette.

I hope you are quite well and  
and Mr Dean also. They to return you my  
sincere thanks for all your former favours  
and hope that you will now see that  
I have my Rights and that you will favour  
me with another letter as soon as convenient.

I remain Dear Sir  
your Obedient Servant  
George Smith  
10, Dean Street  
London



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