

Royal College of Surgeons
July 5th — 1833.

My dear Sir,

Permit me to
introduce to you Mr. Gould,
one of our first Ornithologists,
and a Conservator of the Museum
of the Zoological Society.
His chief object is to study the
ornithological part of the



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1 BEAUVOIR, Ludovic, Marquis de. *Voyage autour du monde... Australie... Java, Siam, Canton... Pékin, Yeddo. San Francisco.*

Three volumes, octavo, in total 7 folding maps & 38 plates engraved after photographs (5 folding); a very good set in contemporary quarter green morocco. Paris, Henri Plon, 1870-1872.

A very good early mixed set of this extremely popular account of the author's voyage around the world.

This popular and well-written account of a long circumnavigation was written by the Marquis de Beauvoir. He arrived in Melbourne in 1866, and travelled extensively in Australia, trekking overland through the eastern states and Van Diemen's Land, and going the entire length of the east coast, heading for Malaya by way of the Great Barrier Reef and Torres Strait. He includes particularly good material on the Victorian goldfields, especially around Ballarat and Bendigo, but there is also a lively account of Melbourne, some thoughtful comments on the Australian aborigines he met in the bush, and a lengthy digression on the Burke and Wills expedition.

The good maps are after Erhard and Vuillemin, while the many illustrations include views in Australia and California, with several depictions of Australian aborigines, including "King" Tatambo and his daughter.

Fourth edition of volumes I and II, first edition of volume III. The work was begun in 1869. Ferguson concentrates on the *Australie* volume, and lists copies of the fourth edition of this part in the Mitchell Library and the National Library of Australia.

\$1150

2 BRADY, John. Vocabolario della lingua nativa dell' Australia occidentale...

Ducodecimo, 50 pp., uncut and unopened; a pristine copy in the original plain blue paper wrappers. Rome, Coi tipi della S. Congregazione de propaganda fide, 1845.

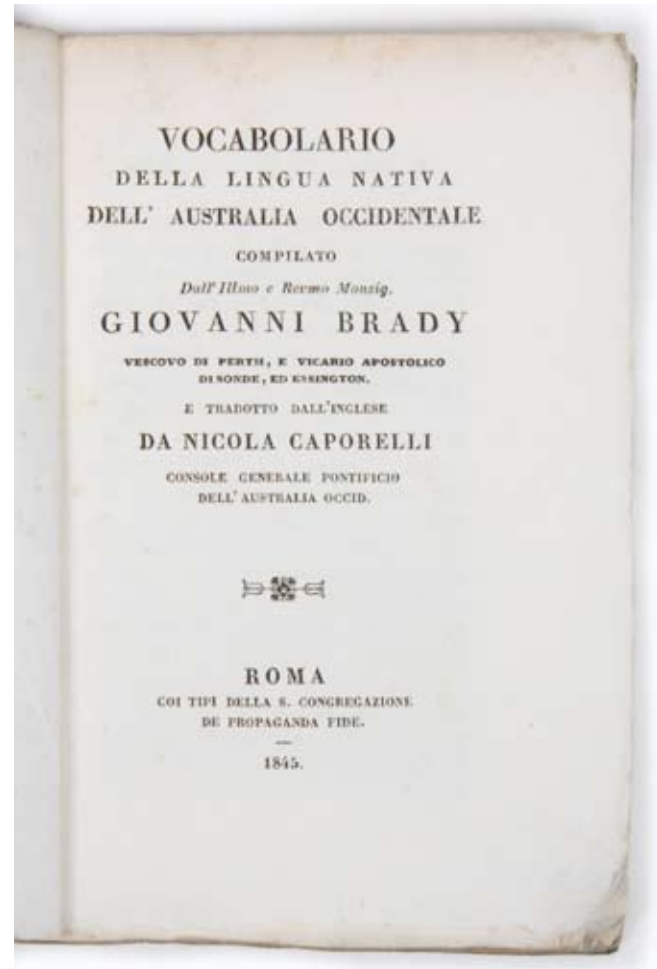
A superb copy of this rare and interesting pamphlet, the Italian edition of John Brady's *Descriptive vocabulary of the native language of W. Australia* (Ferguson, 3996; see 3995 for the English-language edition). This edition was published immediately after Brady's important original English edition, but it is here translated for the use of Italian missionaries like the Benedictine Dom Salvado, who sailed with Brady when he returned to Western Australia in 1846.

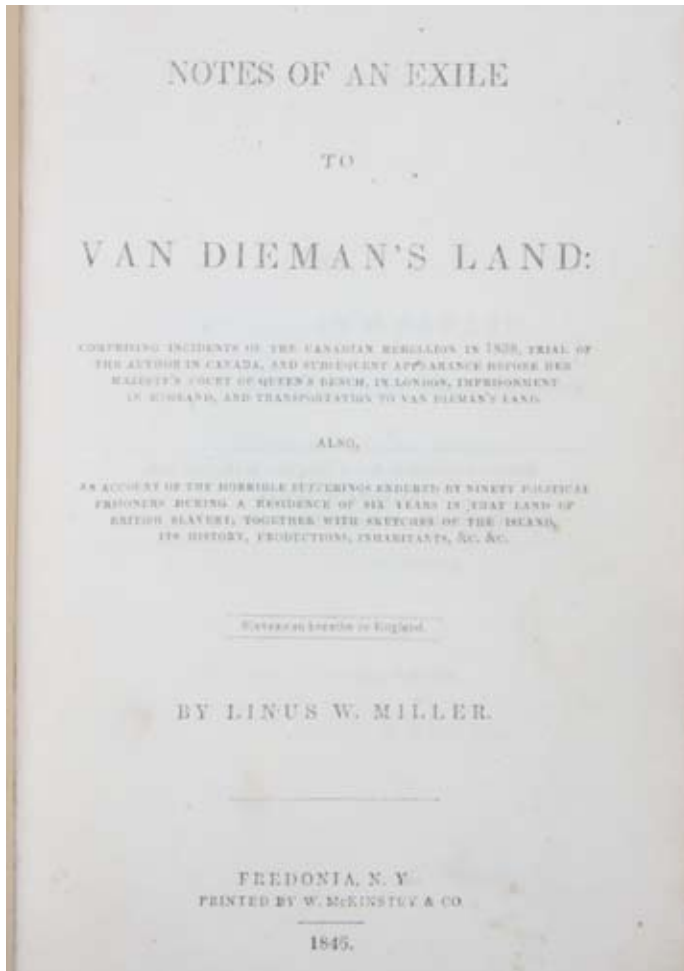
John Brady was an Irishman, who was persuaded to offer his services to the Australian mission while visiting Rome in 1837. Originally detailed for Norfolk Island, he actually ended up for several years the chaplain at Windsor. It was during this time that he first became interested in aboriginal languages, an interest which he continued after being sent by the Right Reverend Bishop Polding to the Swan River settlement in 1843. He established a church in Perth within months, and then sailed for Europe to garner support for his fledgling mission, being consecrated Bishop of Perth at this time. It was during this period that he published his *Descriptive vocabulary* in English and Italian, before returning in 1846 together with an ill-suited array of friends and supporters, whose attempts at cooperation quickly foundered. Most notable among the group of 27 missionaries who sailed with Brady was the famous Dom Salvado, later associated with New Norcia.

Although Brady left Western Australia in 1852 after several run-ins with church authorities, he never resigned his see, and was still Bishop of Perth when he died in France in 1871.

The two editions of his vocabulary were Brady's only published works, and this is by far the rarer. Ferguson knew the work from two copies, his own, and one in the South African Public Library. It is now known to be held in the State Library of New South Wales and the National Library of Australia.

\$4600





3 [CANADIAN EXILES] MILLER, Linus Wilson. Notes of an Exile to Van Dieman's Land...

Octavo, original cloth, some occasional spotting; in the original blind embossed dark cloth, neatly rebacked, original gilt-lettered spine laid down, very good. Fredonia, New York, Printed by W. McKinstry & Co, 1846.

Only edition and scarce: 'A most vivid and interesting account of the convict system in Tasmania from within by a political prisoner, who publishes testimonials to his upright character and reliability from Tasmanian public men' (Ferguson).

Miller was transported to Van Diemen's Land after the 1837 "Patriotic Movement" of Canadian rebels, which was quickly and easily defeated. Miller, like many of the rebels, was actually a citizen of the United States, a fact that did him few favours in Australia. Of the central figures in the uprising 29 were executed, 8 deported to Bermuda and no less than 149 to Australia. Initially removed to the Hulks on the Thames, Miller was among the second group transported to Van Diemens Land, arriving in Hobart on the *Canton* in January 1840. Unlike the French-Canadians who ended up in the stockade near Concord in the west of Sydney, the rebels who were transported to Van Diemens Land were more harshly treated. Miller was finally pardoned and sailed from Hobart in September 1846.

No fewer than nine individual accounts of the Canadian exiles were published; Miller's is one of the scarcest. \$7500

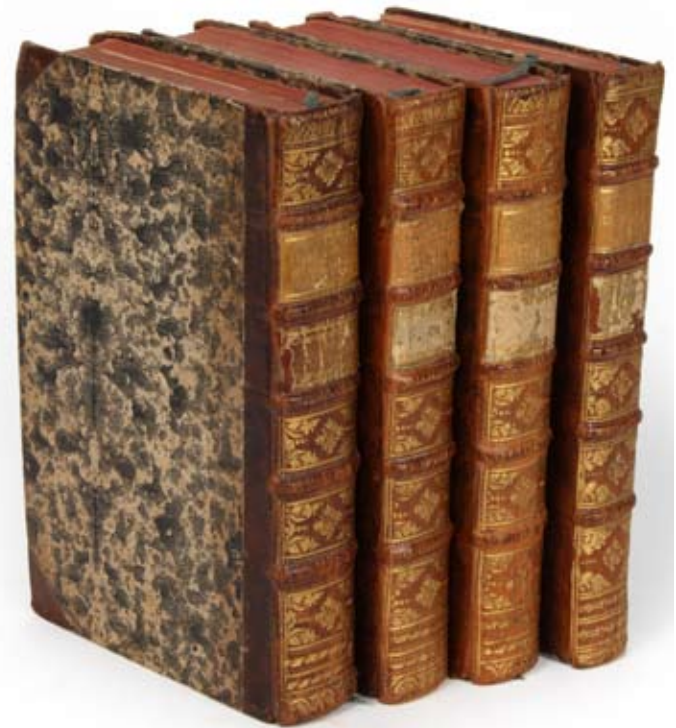
4 [COOK] Capitain Cooks dritte und letzte Reise, oder Geschichte einer Entdeckungsreise nach dem Stillen Ocean...

Four volumes, octavo, frontispiece portrait of Cook, 2 folding maps and 41 engraved plates (1 folding), some of the plates tightly clipped, but not affecting images; handsome in contemporary German half calf, spines banded and gilt, double morocco labels, a little rubbed, and with some wear to spine particularly affecting labels. Anspach, des Uebersetzers, 1787.

A handsome set, and the rarest of the contemporary multi-volume German editions of Cook's voyages. The translation is by Johan Ludwig Wetzel.

This set, as common, does not include the concluding fifth volume, not published until 1812, some eighteen years after the fourth was published. It matches, as a result, the copy in the Kroepelien collection, while Forbes also notes just such a copy at the University of Washington; Forbes was able to locate only six sets in total, including one at the Mitchell Library. Otherwise, this set collates as Forbes (but with errata leaf to volumes III and IV bound-in at the end, rather than before the text).

Although reproduced without publication credits, the plates are taken directly from Stockdale's octavo edition (Forbes, 65), complete with English titles. Included is the folding chart in volume IV, with a 'Sketch of Karakakooa Bay' and 'Chart of the Sandwich Islands'; this volume also includes a folding 'Death of Cook' plate, after Dodd. \$7500





5 [FLINDERS] WESTALL, William. Views of Australian Scenery. Painted by Westall. Engraved by Byrne. Nine Very Fine Plates. Price Fifteen Shillings [label title].

Oblong folio, nine engraved plates, without a title-page as issued; sewn into original decorative wrappers (back wrapper renewed), original tiling label printed in gold on black gloss paper. London, G. & W. Nicol, 1814.

The separate publication of views of Australia made by William Westall, the official artist on the Flinders voyage.

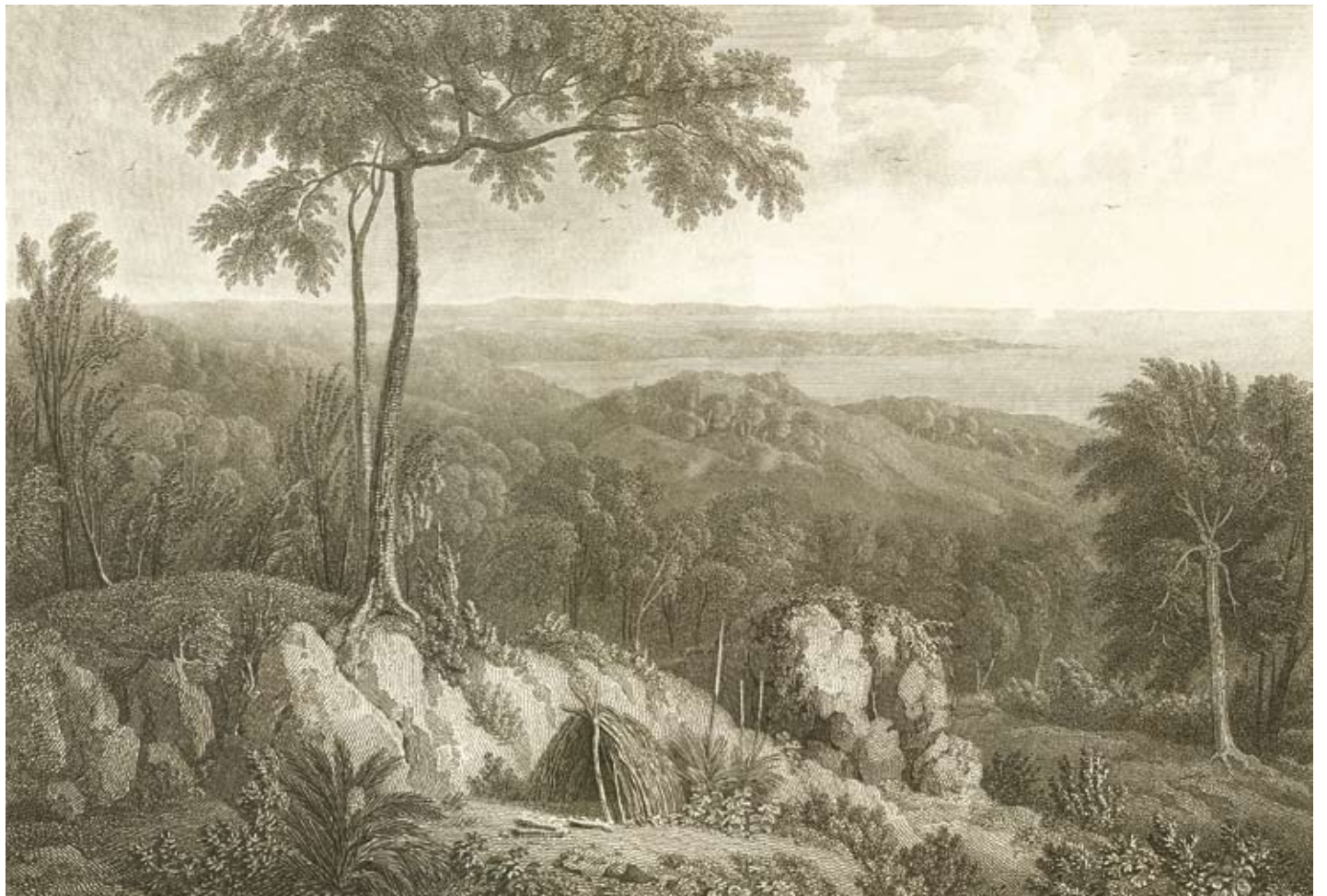
William Westall (1781-1850) was recommended by Benjamin West, president of the Royal Academy, for appointment as landscape artist to Matthew Flinders's voyage in the *Investigator*. Their circumnavigation of Australia from 1801 to 1803 was a momentous undertaking and the views prepared on the voyage constitute in most instances the earliest European depictions of parts of Australia.

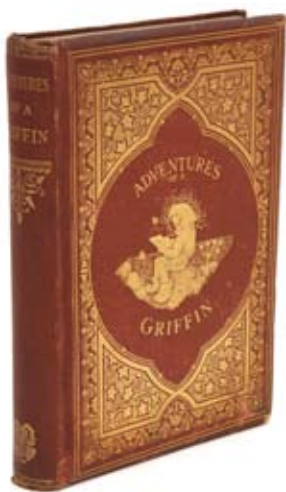
Westall completed about one hundred and forty sketches and watercolours during the voyage. In 1811 Matthew Flinders, in conference with Sir Joseph Banks and the artist, chose just nine of them to be worked up into oil paintings for the Admiralty. The selected views were also engraved by Byrne as illustrations for the official account, published in 1814. The views were: Kangaroo Island, Malay Road, Wreck-Reef Bank, Murray's Islands, King George's Sound, Port Jackson, Port Bowen, Gulf of Carpentaria, and Port Lincoln.

There were two issues of this separate publication of the views: this one, which sold for fifteen shillings, and a larger paper issue which sold for one guinea. This version, with decorative brown and green swirling lines, is not noted by Ferguson or Wantrup.

A very good copy of a rare work: the first records of Australian landscape to be made by a Royal Academy artist. \$8500







6 [FLY VOYAGE] [MELVILLE, Harden.] *The Adventures of a Griffin on a Voyage of Discovery*. Written by Himself.

Octavo, wood-engraved illustrations including frontispiece; original dark brown gilt-decorated cloth a little worn, gilt edges, becoming a little shaken in the binding with one gathering sprung. London, Bell and Daldy, 1867.

Scarce and attractive children's book, based on the experiences of Harden S. Melville on the *Fly*, with frontispiece and 29 other illustrations by Melville (the "Griffin") from his original sketches.

Melville sailed with Francis Blackwood on the *Fly* in 1841 as artist for a voyage commissioned to make a detailed and scientific survey of northeast Australia, concentrating on the Great Barrier Reef. This book gives a lively account of the voyage of the *Fly* in Australian and Australasian waters, although the boat is here disguised as the *Bluebottle*.

The thirty illustrations by Melville, range from a self-portrait of the young artist learning to draw (replete with portfolio under one arm, initialled "H.S.M"), through to depictions of life on the Australian coast: dancing a corroboree, throwing a boomerang, turning turtle at Bunkers Islands, or riding over Razorback, southwest of Sydney. The titlepage vignette, reproduced in gilt on the front board, shows Melville patiently sketching while being attacked by swarms of insects.

Melville had earlier published the more sombre *Sketches in Australia* in 1849; both works are now difficult to find. \$2850



7 FREIND, John. *The History of Physick; from the time of Galen, to the beginning of the sixteenth century. Chiefly with regard to practice. In a discourse written to Doctor Mead.*

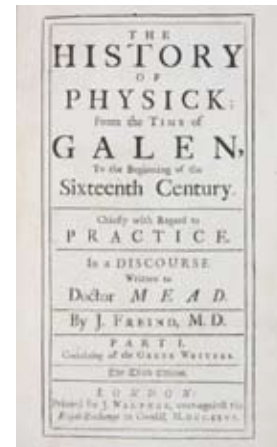
Two volumes, octavo; titles within rules; a very good set in contemporary panelled calf, slightly worn and rubbed, early ms. inscriptions on free endpapers of both volumes. London, J. Walthoe, 1726.

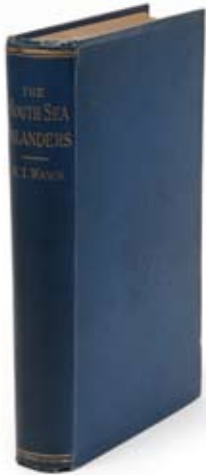
Attractive early mixed set of this first history of medicine written by an Englishman, third edition of the first volume and first edition of the second.

A popular writer, Freind first conceived the idea for this history while imprisoned in the Tower of London in 1722, where he had been sent for his supposed support for the exiled Stuarts. Freed by his compatriot Richard Mead, Freind went on to complete this work, which is now rightly considered a classic and easily the most accessible and readable history of the period which it studies. Divided into fascinating chapters, and with an index, the work is discursive and broad-ranging. With passages in Greek and Latin.

Attractively, this work includes Freind's hypotheses on the wrack of the Alexandrian library, and while he conventionally attributes the destruction to the Caliph in 642 AD, he writes that many of the works must have been preserved in the hands of scholars, much as happened after the expulsion from Constantinople in 1492.

The second volume includes an appendix of small mixed translations from Arabic and medieval sources, including a life of the Arab physician Gabriel Damascus. The first edition of the first volume must have been quite small, and this work is not uncommonly seen in this mixed state. \$2850





8 WAWN, William T. The South Sea Islanders and the Queensland Labour Trade.

Tall octavo, frontispiece and four maps, numerous plates and illustrations, bookplate, early owner's name on endpaper; a fine copy in original blue cloth, gilt, very light bumping at extremities of spine. London, Swan Sonnenschein & Co. 1893.

First edition of the author's only book. A lengthy, sometimes self-aggrandizing, attempt to justify the displacement of the "Kanakas" to work in the plantations of Northern Queensland, on the grounds that they were a "class of labourers better able to endure the climate than Europeans, as well as to work at a cheaper rate".

Wawn had been involved in the trade since its inception in 1875, after years trading, salvaging and beach-combing among the islands of the western Pacific. Wawn is complacent about the implications of the trade, as can be seen in his incendiary dedication to the pioneers and sugar-planters of Queensland, "Basely Betrayed, and Unscrupulously Sacrificed to the Greed of the Political Place-hunter and the Howling Ignorance which follows in his train...". Peter Corris has written of Wawn and his book: "Something of a misanthropist, Wawn was intensely critical of his fellow Europeans, and never concealed his disapproval of the manners of the Pacific islands people but he did not deny their intelligence and resourcefulness. His book, *The South Sea Islanders and the Queensland Labour Trade*, is a valuable, sensitive and subtle account of the nature of the trade" (ADB).

Wawn's original manuscript was lost on the wreck of the *Quetta* in 1890, forcing him to re-write and update the work as here. A mollifying preface by the editors is evidence of mounting political pressure in England regarding the trade; they comment that they have chosen to concentrate on the narrative and practical aspects of the work, deputing W. Delisle Hay with the task of editing the book for publication. \$550



9 GONCALVES, J.-A. Dialogues Français-Chinois Traduits de J.-A. Gonçaves Par A.-M. H.

Octavo, faint owner's name on titlepage, except for titlepage the entire work engraved, a little dusted; a very good copy, bound in green quarter morocco, rubbed at head and foot. Paris, E. Leroux and Challamel, 1878.

A handsome copy of this unusual work, with Chinese conversations and phrases rendered in French.

Some 46 dialogues are provided for the student of Chinese, and provide some scenes familiar to language students: a morning visit, breakfast, a European visits a Chinese, or chatting with the head of the family. It is based on the original Portuguese work of Joaquim Affonso Gonçalves (1780-1841), particularly known for the publication of his *Diccionario portuguez-china no estilo vulgar mandarin e classico geral* in 1831.

Gonçalves' original work is here translated into French by A.M. Hamelin, and is testament to the growing French involvement in Asia at the close of the nineteenth century. The book was written in close consultation with the linguistic work of Perny, Lemaire and Giguel.

Copies of this work are notably scarce:

\$925

10 [GOULD] OWEN, Sir Richard. ALS to Charles Leopold Laurillard, recommending John Gould.

Single leaf, folded, 185 x 113 mm., old folds; very good. Royal College of Surgeons, July 5th, 1833.

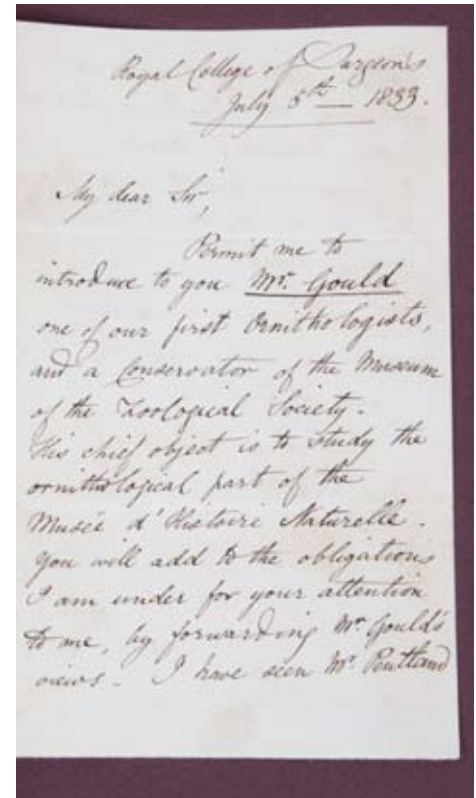
A significant letter of introduction from the nineteenth-century natural historian Sir Richard Owen, recommending a young John Gould to his colleagues at the Musée d'Histoire Naturelle in Paris. The letter is addressed to Charles Léopold Laurillard, a respected natural historian, assistant to Georges Cuvier, and great friend of Owen. We have not been able to discover any comparable reference regarding Gould visiting Paris at this time, making this letter a tantalising glimpse of his early career.

Gould's career really began with the publication of two works, his *Century of Birds from the Himalaya Mountains* (1831-1832) and *The Birds of Europe* (1832-1837). His magnificent *Birds of Australia* began to be published in London in 1840, and was followed by his equally monumental work on mammals. This letter of introduction dates, then, from the early days of Gould's career, and confirms the importance of his relationship with Owen, then associated with the Hunterian collection. The two would later work together on the *Zoology of the Beagle* voyage (Gould on the birds, Owen the fossils).

This letter, written the same year Gould was promoted to Superintendent of the Ornithological Department of the Zoological Society Museum, is also particularly interesting because Gordon C. Sauer's in-depth chronology of Gould's life does not mention any trip to Paris in 1833. Certainly Gould made several trips to the continent (he toured Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Berne and Berlin with Edward Lear in 1831 or 1832, for example), but it is not yet possible to say whether this note refers to a hitherto unrecorded visit, or whether the visit never eventuated. It is tempting to believe that he did tour the Musée d'Histoire Naturelle, making this a tantalising record of Gould's early education.

Indeed, it is possible to speculate that this trip was related to the publication of Gould's second great work, and the one that truly established his name, *The Birds of Europe*. This hypothesis is supported by Owen's note here, that Laurillard 'will add to the obligations I am under for your attention to me, by forwarding Mr. Gould's views.'

Gould, especially in his early career, depended utterly on the skills of his wife Elizabeth and colleague Edward Lear, but the two scientific lodestars of his work were Charles Darwin and Sir Richard Owen: that this letter was written by the latter is an attractive souvenir from the early – and only poorly recorded – early career of 'The Bird Man'. He has always been regarded as an important figure in Australian natural history, and manuscripts relating to his endeavours have consequently always been much sought after. There are substantial collections of Gouldiana, for example, in the La Trobe Library, the National Library of Australia, and the Mitchell Library in Sydney. According to Sauer, the first extant reference to Gould in a letter dates from 1828.



See also detail on front cover



11 [KING, PHILLIP PARKER] PUISSANT, Louis. *Traité de Topographie, d'arpentage et de nivellement... [and] Supplément au second livre du Traité de Topographie...*

Quarto, two works bound in one, in total seven folding plates and one folding table, some pages age-toned but overall very good, neatly bound in modern quarter calf, Ingleton bookplate and manuscript note. Paris, Chez Courcier, 1807- 1810.

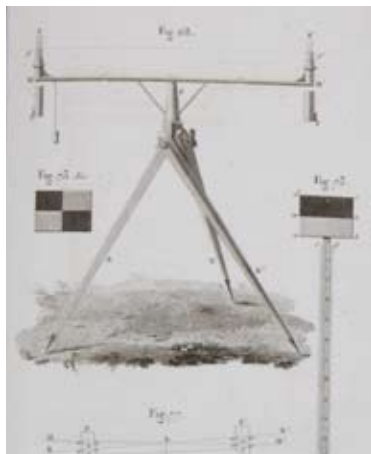
A fine volume containing rare first editions of two French works of surveying, said to be from Phillip Parker King's library. Present here are both Puissant's original *Traité* of 1807, and the rarer supplement from 1810.

Louis Puissant (1768-1843), was born in the Champagne region of France, and learnt geometry as part of his early training as a land-surveyor. First employed in the French war department in 1790, his ability meant that he worked in difficult regions like the Pyrenees and the island of Elba. Early in his career he wrote and published a book on the subject of the shape of the earth, and from 1809 directed the *École de Géographes* in Paris. He is best remembered for his invention of a new map projection of France, which was produced with considerable detail, using spherical trigonometry, truncated power series and differential geometry.

The belief that this is Phillip Parker's King's copy is derived from a note in the hand of the important Australiana collector, Geoffrey C. Ingleton explaining how he bought this work "from a descendant of Phillip Parker King, who owned this book." Given King's renown as a naval officer and hydrographer, his ownership of Puissant's significant study is eminently possible, and certainly the date of its publication tallies neatly with the details of his early career. King, family tradition attests, had been encouraged to pursue a career in hydrography by Matthew Flinders. King had first met Flinders as a child, but the two were reacquainted in 1810, shortly after Flinders return from imprisonment under the French. In turn, in 1811 Flinders introduced him to Sir Joseph Banks. Of course, King's own survey of parts of the Australian coast began in 1817.

Ingleton's note also comments that he had the book rebound in 1980. Nonetheless, no copy of either of these important works is recorded on the Libraries Australia Gateway. A second enlarged edition was produced in 1820.

\$2450



12 [LONGITUDE] LE GUIN, Estienne. *Moyen Mekanique, qui donne le Resultat des Calculs Difficiles, qu'on est obligé de faire en Mer, pour Obtenir la Longitude.*

Ocatvo pamphlet, 32 pp., folding plate, uncut and unopened; very good in contemporary stiff grey paper wrappers with an unusual geometric printed pattern. London & Amsterdam, M. Watkins & Mr. van Keulen, n.d. but circa 1791.

First edition in French, extended: very rare.

In 1790 Leguin was granted a patent for “the Use of a Newly Invented Instrument for Finding Longitude at Sea. “Leguin’s instrument, designed to solve the nautical triangle mathematically, was patented by the designer, who assigned it to be made and sold by the firm of J. and W. Watkins. He presented it to the Board of Longitude for award, together with a ‘machine to measure the course of a ship. and the violence of a current’, that is, a log.” (E.G.R. Taylor, *Mathematical Practioners of Hanoveran England*, 1004). It was also in 1790 that Leguin published the English edition (*Description and Use of the new-invented instruments...*). This French edition is not simply a translation, but also contains a report by the Amsterdam Commissioners for Longitude, who while taking issue with certain calculations, give the instrument their broad approval.

Although not much is recorded about Leguin’s instrument being a decisive intervention in deciphering longitude, he was evidently a fine instrument maker, and several items made by him survive in institutional holdings (see, for example, the Nederlands Scheepvaartmuseum, Amsterdam).

The English edition of this work is recorded at the British Library and the Devon and Exeter Institution Library. Copies of this edition are recorded at the Universities of Leiden and Utrecht, but there are no listings on OCLC outside the Netherlands. \$2875





13 MARTINY, [Jean] (pseudonym?). *Nouvelle geographie ou toute la terre est decrite avec beaucoup d'exactitude et de brieve'te; Selon les Autres les plus appouvez, &les cartes les plus nouvelles.*

Duodecimo, frontispiece, title printed in red and black; minor waterstaining and loss to the corner of leaf A3 (affecting catchword), a very good copy in modern calf. Amsterdam, Rene Pean, 1693.

Exceedingly rare: revised edition of this geographical anthology by the elusive Martiny, with a significant note on Terra Australis. The work features a general introduction on geography followed by three main sections, the first detailing geographical information regarding Europe, the second studying Asia and Africa, while the third considers the known information about the Americas, Terra Australis, and the Arctic. Almost nothing is known of Martiny today; Tchemerzine, for example, lists an edition of 1668 bound with a copy of la Mothe le Veyer's *La Geographie du Prince* (1669), with the revealingly exasperated note "Qui est ce Martiny? Est-ce là un pseudonyme?"

The *Nouvelle Geographie* is dedicated to the Marquise de Castries, and shows Martiny to have the manners of a courtier: "Madame, I offer you the whole world", he begins. Reflecting the rapid expansion of geographical knowledge at this time, such surveys of the geography and climate of the known world were in great demand in the seventeenth century. Martiny comments that it had been the practice to divide the world into four parts, with Europe, Asia and Africa representing the "old world", and America as a general term to represent the "new", but that contemporary geographers were beginning to imagine six parts, including the Arctic and Antarctic regions, the latter including the much hypothesised Unknown Southern Land. The tentative but instructive note on *La Terre Australe* comments on the discovery of the Straits of Magellan and the 1616 voyage of Le Maire, before discussing the discovery of New Zealand in "1654", as well as the mapping of the south Australian coast by Pieter Nuyts in 1627. He also cites the discovery of New Holland in 1644 (that is, with the voyage of Tasman to the northwest), and also mentions the existence of New Guinea and the famous "Land of the Parrots" (that is, Brazil).

Martiny may be little known today, but his work was a popular success in the seventeenth century, and went through at least six different editions. All editions of this work are of great rarity, as a brief review of Worldcat and several national library catalogues reveals. The British Library and the University of Leiden each have a copy of the 1668 edition, the University of California Los Angeles has the 1685 edition, while the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris has a copy of three editions (1668, 1669, and 1689). A copy of the Paris 1693 edition is listed at the National Library of South Africa, but this brief census has not revealed any copies of this Amsterdam edition, published the same year (no priority for this particular edition has been established). No copy, moreover, is known to have been offered for sale for many years, and no edition is known in any Australian collection.

\$12,850

14 PAULINUS A SANCTO BARTHOLOMAEO, [Johannes Philippus Werdin or Wesdin]. *India Orientalis Christiana* continens fundationes ecclesiarum, seriem episcoporum, missiones, schismata, persecutiones, reges, viros illustres.

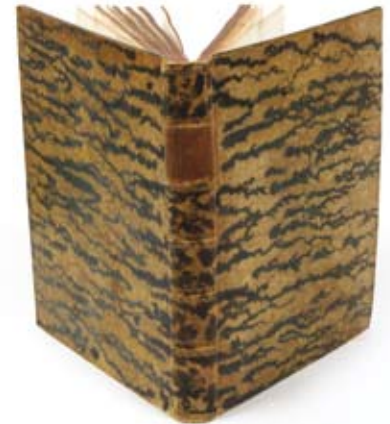
Three works bound together, quarto, the first main work with folding map, 2 plates and 1 engraved portrait vignette [with] two shorter pamphlets (24 & 26 pp.); an attractive copy in contemporary patterned vellum boards, spine banded, red morocco spine label faded. Rome, Typis Salomonianis, 1794.

Three works by Paulinus, including his important *India Orientalis Christiana*, a study of and introduction to the Carmelite missions in India in the late eighteenth century, in a particularly attractive contemporary binding. The work is illustrated with two plates and a fine map of India, as well as a smaller vignette portrait of Paulinus himself.

Paulinus a S. Bartholomaeo (1748-1806), also known as Johannes Philippus Werdin or Wesdin, was a missionary and orientalist. A member of the Carmelite Order, in 1774 he was sent to India (Malabar) where he was appointed vicar general of his order. In 1789 he was recalled to Rome in order to report on the mission, and given the task of preparing books for the use of missionaries. He was the author of many learned studies on the east, and published the first Sanskrit grammar. This work is a particularly important history of missions in India.

The two rare pamphlets bound in here, the *Scitismo Sviluppato... del Museo Borgiano* (Rome, c. 1793) and the *Lettera... del Museo Borgiano* (Rome, same period), are also of interest. Both are written in Italian (not Latin) by Paulinus, and both comment on the Museo Borgiano, founded by Cardinal Stefano Borgia (1731-1804). Borgia was an expert on ancient relics, especially from the Coptic, but here Paulinus discusses early Brahmanic and other Indian manuscripts in his collection. The remaining manuscripts of the Museo Borgia were only recently transferred to the Vatican Library (*Catholic Encyclopedia*).

All of these works are rare, although, as often, the pamphlets are the scarcer. Worldcat lists some 10 copies of the *India Orientalis Christiana*, 2 copies of the *Scitismo*, and only 1 of the *Lettera*. \$4250





15 [NORTHERN AUSTRALIA] 'A Curious map of some late discoveries in the Terra Australis' in The Scots Magazine. Volume XXV.

Octavo, two maps and five plates (one folding), one leaf chipped with no loss of text, a few spots and stains, map a little worn along the bottom edge with no loss; contemporary specked calf, spine gilt with raised bands with red morocco label, a little bumped but a very good and fresh copy. Edinburgh, W. Sands, A. Murray, and J. Cochran, 1763.

A good copy of this influential journal, with an uncommon and attractive map of the northern coast of Australia.

The map, which shows New Guinea, Cape York and the Gulf of Carpentaria, accompanies a two-page article headed 'An Account of some late discoveries in the Terra Australis...'. The information is based on several sources, but particularly on the voyages of Dampier. Interestingly, not only is this a particularly good impression of the region, it predates both Callender and Dalrymple's famous collections. It is actually based on an earlier version, originally printed in the *Grand Magazine of Magazines* journal in April 1759 (see Tooley 1498). Tooley does not list any copy of this 1763 issue of the map.

Among the many diverse subjects noted here, there is also a wonderful caricature of the English radical John Wilkes, based on a famous cartoon by Hogarth. Published the same year as the original, this popular version has the addition of "Mr Wilkes's familiar whispering in his ear" – a demonic sprite at his shoulder. \$2850



16 [TICHBORNE CLAIMANT] MAULL & CO., Photographers. Original Carte-de-visite photograph of Arthur Orton.

Photograph, 89 x 59 mm. (image), on printed card, in fine condition with ms. ink inscription on the bottom margin: "Arthur Orton – alias T. Castro – alias Sir Roger C. Tichborne – 1871. Sentenced to 14 years penal servitude – 1874". London, c. 1871.

A rare image of the claimant. Arthur Orton came to Australia in 1851, moving from Hobart to Gippsland and then to Wagga Wagga, where he married Mary Ann Bryant. It was at Wagga, with the help of a local solicitor, that he responded to a world-wide advertisement seeking Roger Tichborne, the heir to an English baronetcy.

Pursuing his claim, he returned to England in 1866. What followed earned him the title of the "Tichborne claimant" – and fourteen years in prison. \$875

17 [TICHBORNE CLAIMANT] £1,000 Reward. Lost or Strayed. Arthur Orton
A Wopping Man.

London, F. Farrah, circa 1870.

A rare and wonderful broadside, roundly attacking the notorious Tichborne Claimant, who was thought to be none other than Arthur Orton, a butcher from Wagga Wagga.

Orton came to Australia in 1851, moving from Hobart to Gippsland before settling in Wagga, where he married Mary Ann Bryant. It was at Wagga, with the help of a local solicitor, that he responded to a world-wide advertisement seeking Roger Tichborne, the heir to an English baronetcy. Pursuing his claim, he returned to England in 1866. What followed earned him the title of the "Tichborne claimant" – and fourteen years in prison.

Orton was not a svelte figure, hence the neat banner headline here calling him "A Wopping Man", a play on words on Orton's reputed birthplace, Wapping. Continuing this theme of inside jokes at Orton's expense, the broadside goes on to present a succession of puns on his career as a butcher, rather than an aristocrat, with the anonymous author having great sport. The puns, it must be owned, are appalling, but still manage to give a neat biography of Orton's disputed background: "the son of a butcher, he cut up badly", is the comment at one point; while at another it predicts that "a sharp eye will yet detect him hanging about Newgate."

Although undated, the publisher Farrah is known to have been working in the 1860s and 1870s. We have not been able to trace another copy of this larger than usual broadside. \$4250

£1,000 REWARD. LOST or STRAYED. ARTHUR ORTON A WOPPING MAN.

In early life he made a complete Chopping Block of his reputation and went to Sea for another, where, although the son of a Butcher, he cut up badly. While in Chili it is thought probable that he cracked several Spanish nuts, inasmuch as though the place was Chili, it turned out to be too hot for him. The truth is that whenever he wanted to get at a Kernel he didn't stand upon trifles.

While young he had St. Vitus' Dance, but it is thought he gave it up for the Double Shuffle. On his return to England he was weighed and found to be 15 stone, while the boatswain of the ship, tested by the same Lever, turned out to be Peebles. He again left Wapping. The Storey about him during the voyage was The Captain. On reaching Hobart Town, he took to butchering, and became possessed of two enormous calves which he has to this day.

It has been reported that he was in the Brighton card case, if so it must have been a case of no ordinary dimensions. That he is fond of blacklegs is proved by his affection for Old Bogle, and that he knew Don Pedro is an established fact. For many years he kept his (s) car, in which, however, despite its doubling [Dublin] propensities he never rode. Horse dealing [mind the pronunciation] became his favourite pastime, and here again his (s) Wapping propensities clung to him. At this time, being hard up, he changed—his name. It was thought at this period that he would have become a [haltered] man.

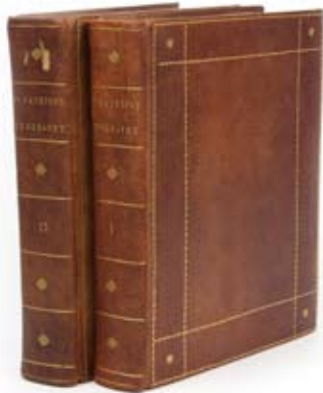
He subsequently went to the Diggings, which for a man of his pretensions was, to say the least in for a dig [infra dig]. The Claimant believes he will yet turn up, and so does every one else who is not a fool. Others said that he dyed, and others that it would have been a good job if he had. The greater probability is that he returned to England, and that a sharp eye will yet detect him hanging about Newgate Market, for which he is known to have a decided predilection.

The £1,000 is lodged at the Bank of England, and may be had by the discoverer of Arthur Orton or any other man on producing the necessary voucher.

In order that justice shall not be defeated it is desirable that this Bill shall be posted here there and everywhere.

ONE PENNY EACH.

F. FARRAH, 282 Strand, London.



18 PINKERTON, John. *Modern Geography. A Description of the Empires, Kingdoms, States, and Colonies; with the Oceans, Seas, and Isles; in all parts of the World: including the most Recent Discoveries, and Political Alterations.*

Two volumes, quarto, 45 maps (including one double-page and two folding), double-hemisphere double-page world map as frontispiece, very good; nineteenth-century diced russia, gilt. London, Cadell, Davies, Longman and Rees, 1802.

First edition: a handsome set, and an important work with much on Australasia and Polynesia.

This thorough introduction to geography is designed, as Pinkerton comments in his preface, to “shew the progress of geography, in every part of the world, to the beginning of the nineteenth century.” There is an introduction with interesting details of telescopes and other astronomical instruments, which includes a good account of the vicissitudes of measuring longitude.

The “Australasia” section of this book occurs in volume II, and includes Pinkerton’s influential delineation of this region (designed, in part, to resist some contemporary German scholars who tended to conflate Australia with Polynesia). This section includes New Holland (pp. 464-467), Papua New Guinea (pp. 478-483), New Britain and the Solomons (pp. 484-485), New Caledonia and the New Hebrides (pp. 485-486), New Zealand (pp. 487-491), and Van Diemen’s Land (pp. 491-492).

Here, Pinkerton also gives an interesting account of conditions in New Holland, with a note that he believes the land mass to be a continent, and not a group of islands. His comments on early discovery include a digression on the “ancient” map in the Harleian collection of the British Museum, which purports to show a land mass similar to Australia (that is, the now famous image of ‘Java la Grande’ on the Harleian or Dauphin map, BM 5413). As if concerned with the amount of space he devotes to discussing New Holland, Pinkerton concludes the section with the comment: “If this account should seem rather too extensive, let it be considered that it describes a new continent, a real Terra Australis, now little known, but which in the years 1900, or 2000, may be found to present such great and singular topics, that a learned and precise pen may dedicate a large volume of geography to this one portion of the globe.”

The same volume also has a good overview of “Polynesia, or small Isles in the Pacific” with sections on Pelew, Guam, the Carolines, the Marquesas, and the Friendly Isles, as well as two good sections on the Sandwich Islands (pp. 499-501) and the Society Isles (pp. 504-511).

There were several editions over the next few years. Pinkerton reprised the success of the work with his perhaps better known *General Collection of the Best and Most Interesting Voyages and Travels in all parts of the World* (17 volumes, 1808-1814).

\$2800

19 [SWAN RIVER] HEATH, William. Portrait of Thomas Peel from "Theatrical Characters in Ten Plates by William Heath" [No. 2].

Handcoloured etching, 356 x 240 mm. (image size); small marginal tear, otherwise in fine condition. London, T. McLean, 1829.

A fine impression, in original hand-colouring, of this rare West Australian caricature.

The settlement at Botany Bay had been the butt of many English jokes, and had become welcome fodder for the artists who supplied the London print sellers with ever-changing and newsworthy etchings and caricatures.

The scandal surrounding the establishment of the Swan River Settlement provided the satire market with fresh material. The main target was Thomas Peel (1793-1865), here shown in the most extravagant trousers in front of Swan River. In 1828 Peel joined a syndicate of financiers who wished to obtain the right to establish a free settlement at Swan River, Western Australia. There was great opposition to this scheme which was seen as exploitation. The Colonial Office eventually won and a Crown colony was established under Captain Stirling.

Thomas Peel's cousin happened to be Sir Robert Peel, at that time Home Secretary, hence the puns which pepper Heath's cartoon (easily spotted as they are underlined for emphasis), such as "orange peel", and "Dusty Bob". The bottom line of text which reads 'This young gentleman is engaged to make himself generally (sic) useful – he... undertakes to manage the Police', refers to Sir Robert Peel's role in reforming England's police force, who became known as "peelers" or "bobbies".

William Heath (1795-1840) was one of the last of the great English caricaturists, following in the tradition of Rowlandson and Gillray.

Separately-issued transportation and immigration cartoons are exceptionally scarce, and this is a particularly charming and amusing example in fine condition. It is not recorded by Jonathan King in *The Other Side of the Coin: a Cartoon History of Australia*, the standard work on the subject. \$6750





20 PLANT, Johann Traugott. Handbuch einer vollständigen Erdbeschreibung und Geschichte Polynesiens oder des fünften Erdtheils.

Two volumes, octavo, large folding hand-coloured map, some very occasional marking; a very good set, neatly bound in modern half morocco, gilt spines. Leipzig, Wilhelm Heinsius, 1793- 1799.

A rare and important set of natural history books: this two-volume work is a particularly early compendium to the natural history and resources of the Pacific, with long sections on the Society Islands, New Holland, and the Sandwich Islands, amongst much other material of interest.

A particularly attractive aspect of this study is the large folding hand-coloured map, by I.C. Peterman of Leipzig, here present in a remarkably clean and crisp impression. The map gives a detailed impression of the Pacific rim, with the different regions marked, and even notes that a “new” British colony has been established in Sydney Cove. As is not uncommon on German maps, New Holland is here also called “Ulimaroa”, although it is interesting that a note in the second volume comments that the name’s validity rests on the slender hearsay of a few New Zealanders interviewed by Captain Cook.

In his preface, Plant describes how his work was intended as a comprehensive introduction to the natural history of the region, including detailed notes on climate and conditions, many of which are geared towards being a helpful guide for sailors and traders: there are, for instance, many references to the situation in Pacific destinations, even details like safe harbours or the price of various goods at some of the better known ports like Batavia. Plant’s compendious work begins with a list of useful or standard references, including some fourteen maps which he had consulted and recommended, the first being the German issue of the famous “Roberts” map of the world, originally from the official account of Cook’s third voyage and much copied.

Plant died before the second volume was ready for the press, and so the work was completed by Ehrmann and Heusinger. The second volume includes a lengthy and important discussion of Australia, much of which is based on knowledge of the First Fleet accounts of Phillip, White, and Hunter, all of which had been translated into contemporary German editions. Other notes are derived from Cook, and even Dampier.

There is also a very important chapter on the Sandwich Islands, which includes a lengthy description of Cook’s death in 1779 – testament to the enduring interest in the great navigator.

As with the copy in the Bishop Museum, noted by Forbes, this is the edition without the fly-title noted by Ferguson (apparently an additional title for a proposed series). Ferguson knew the work from a copy in the Mitchell Library only, although it is now known to be held in three other Australian institutions as well.

\$9000



Handwritten text in the left margin, likely a table of contents or index, listing geographical locations and their corresponding page numbers.



21 [BENNETT, E.T.] *The Gardens and Menagerie of the Zoological Society Delineated.*

Two volumes, titlepage vignettes and illustrated throughout, a little dusted, particularly to early pages, neat early owner's name on titlepages; very good, in the original publisher's blind-embossed cloth, expertly rebacked retaining original spines and red morocco labels. London, Thomas Tegg and Son, 1835.

Handsome set of this two-volume work, the first dedicated to quadrupeds and the second to birds. The work provides an exceptional introduction to the holdings of the newly-established Zoological Society of London.

It is based on the collections of the Zoological Society, and notes that their extensive collections of fauna are combined with the “attraction of a delightful promenade”. The Society was formed in 1826, and their grounds in Regents Park opened two years later (although the general public was not admitted until 1847). Publication of their journal began in 1831, but this work, published a few years later, is a more accessible and popular account of the animals held in captivity, and gives a fascinating overview of the fledgling “Zoo”.

Here, all of the drawings have been made by studying the specimens in the Society's Menagerie, although the descriptions are made with reference to the work of other scholars. Several are of Australian interest, with a good note on the Dingo, referring to Dampier's sighting and the note in Phillip's *Voyage*. Bennett discusses the ferocity of the dingo, but notes that the animals in the Garden appear to have become increasingly accustomed to human contact. There are also notices of the Greater Sulphur-Crested Cockatoo and the “Emeu”, the latter with the note that the best description is from Péron's account of the Baudin voyage.

The image of the Blue and Yellow Macaw (volume II, p.125) is signed by Edward Lear with his initials, and at least two others have been attributed to him, constituting his first illustrations in book form.

First published in 1831, this second edition is apparently the scarcer of the two editions.

\$1650

22 THRELKELD, L.E. *An Australian Language as spoken by the Awabakal the People of Awaba...*

Octavo, folding map and other illustrations; very good in original plum morocco binding, blind embossed and lettered in gilt, a little rubbed. Sydney, Charles Potter, Government Printer, 1892.

Substantially revised edition of Threlkeld's foundation work in aboriginal languages, re-arranged by the anthropologist, John Fraser, including work published for the first time.

Fraser's preface sombrely comments that the work is being issued "as a record of the language of native tribes that are rapidly disappearing from the coasts of Eastern Australia... The indigenes of the Sydney district are gone long ago, and some of the inland tribes are represented now only by a few families of wanderers."

Reverend Lancelot Edward Threlkeld lived for many years as a missionary in the Lake Macquarie district, and first published a grammar in 1834. This volume includes his early grammatical studies, as well as a reissue of his *Key to the Structure of the Aboriginal Language*. Of great interest is Threlkeld's own translation of the gospel of St. Luke into the Awabakal language, and his *Awabakal-English Lexicon*, both published here for the first time, edited from the original manuscripts in the collection of Sir George Grey. Fraser also includes a good biography of Threlkeld, and several appendices from other aboriginal language scholars including Taplin and Moorhouse.

The work includes an important map of New South Wales showing the locations of the aboriginal tribes, the first time such a detailed map was attempted. There are also portraits of Biraban, one of Threlkeld's advisers; "Old Margaret", claimed to be the last survivor of the Awabakal; and Buntimai, "A Messenger". \$1450

23 TAPLIN, Rev. G. *Grammar of the Narrinyeri Tribe of Australian Aborigines.*

Octavo, 24 pages, a little creased and a few spots, especially early and late, tasteful modern bookplate; very good, printed paper wrapper, very slight rust to staples. Adelaide, E. Spiller, Government Printer, 1880.

A rare grammar of the Narrinyeri (now Ngarrindjeri), who inhabited the country on the shores of Encounter Bay and the lakes Alexandrina, Albert, and Coorong, extending along the Murray River in South Australia. The language is now listed as extinct.

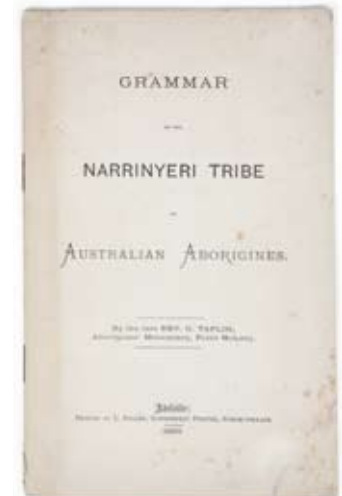
The work is written by the Reverend George Taplin, a Congregationalist minister who arrived in Adelaide in 1849. He opened a school in Port Elliot in 1854, and in 1859 he was appointed as teacher in the lower Murray districts by the Aborigines Friends Association. His accomplished and well-regarded work in philology borrows from earlier attempts by the Lutheran Missionary, the Reverend H.A.E. Meyer, but is more firmly based in his own lengthy study of the language. His work was widely adopted and used by his more famous successor, Lancelot Edward Threlkeld. He died of heart disease in 1879.

First published in 1878, both editions of this work are uncommon.

\$985



See also detail on back cover





24 [TYERMAN & BENNET] MONTGOMERY, James (ed.). *Journal of Voyages and Travels by the Rev. Daniel Tyerman and George Bennet, Esq. ...*

Three volumes, octavo, two engraved frontispiece portraits, four plates, the plates very browned, some foxing throughout; a very good set in original green cloth, untrimmed, with original paper spine labels (one slightly defective), modern bookplates in each volume. Boston, Crocker and Brewster, 1832.

The only American edition: life in Tahiti, Hawaii and Port Jackson. The work 'affords a graphic picture of the state of the London Society's missions at the period.' (Hill)

In 1821, Tyerman and Bennet were appointed by the London Missionary Society to observe their southern stations. They visited Tahiti and the Society Islands, the main subject of this book, but they also spent a significant period of time on Hawaii and the Marquesas. Indeed, they sailed for Hawaii on the same ship as the famous missionary and historian William Ellis, the *Prince Regent*, a Port Jackson-built sloop that was a gift from the Prince Regent to the sovereign of Hawaii. The text of their visit to Oahu is particularly important as it describes conditions during the reign of Kamehameha II. Among many descriptions of life in Hawaii, the two missionaries met the king and have frequent comments about his court, the other chiefs, Kaahumanu, and the Spaniard Don Marin.

There is also a lengthy description of life in New South Wales, where they arrived in 1824. They toured Sydney and Parramatta, and their charming account is full of interesting details regarding everyday life. They meet the governor Sir Thomas Brisbane and the botanist Allan Cunningham. The work is also very good regarding the aborigines, with many trenchant comments on their conditions.

With the amended spelling of 'Washington Street' noted by Forbes. This edition not in Bagnall.

\$1785

25 [SCURVY] LIND, James. *Traité du Scorbut, divisé en trois parties ...*

Two volumes, small octavo, decorative headpieces, cancel titles to both volumes; a handsome set in contemporary mottled French calf, spine banded and gilt, double green & red morocco labels, spine chipped with inoffensive loss at base of volume I. Paris, Chez Méquignon, 1783.

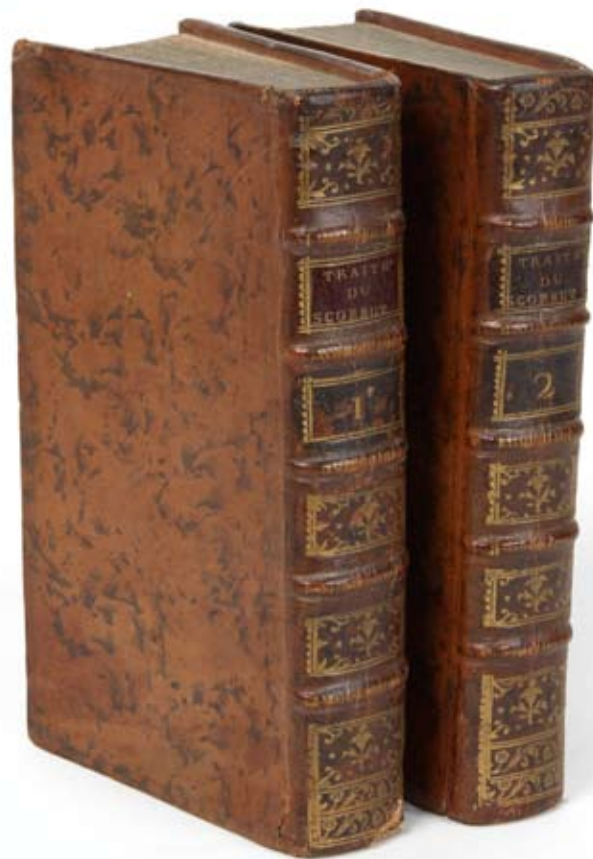
Attractive eighteenth-century French edition of one of the most important monographs in medicine: as this volume confirms, in the 1700s the attempt to cure scurvy was one of the great scientific projects.

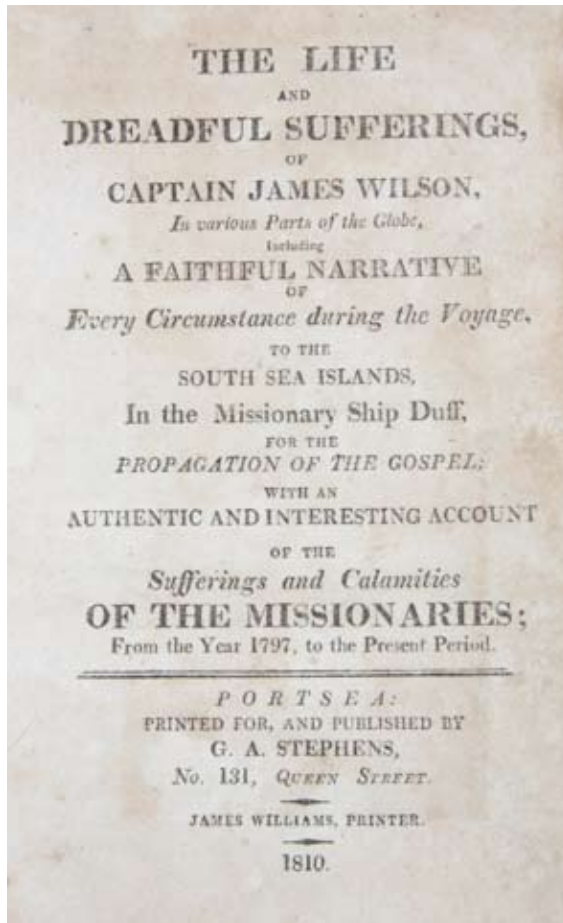
This French edition retains Lind's original dedication to his patron, Lord Anson of the Admiralty, who is thought to have helped Lind obtain the position of physician in charge at Haslar Royal Naval Hospital. Indeed, it is hard to think of a more appropriate dedicatee, given that of the 1955 men who embarked on Anson's voyage round the world, 1051 died (Lloyd, *The Health of Seamen*).

Lind was a surgeon in the Royal Navy from 1738-1748, chiefly on ships in the English Channel. It was as the surgeon on HMS *Salisbury* that he performed what is recognised as the first controlled medical trial. He isolated twelve sailors suffering from scurvy, and fed them identical diets while administering to each one of six treatments, all thought to be therapeutic: cider, elixir of vitriol, vinegar, sea water, oranges and lemons, and a concoction of barley water and cream of tartar. He concluded that oranges and lemons were 'the most effectual remedies for this distemper at sea' (Carpenter, *The History of Scurvy and Vitamin C*). Although these results now seem self-evident to the modern reader, the nature of vitamin deficiency was not known to eighteenth-century scientists, and so citrus was not immediately considered as a sovereign cure.

Lind's research was the spur for all sea-faring nations in the search for a workable cure. Captain Cook was notably awarded the Royal Society's Copley medal for his work in preventing the disease, and British advances in treatment were closely monitored in France (see, for example, the 1777 Toulon manuscript in our recent catalogue of the Parks collection).

This appealing copy appears to be the revised third French edition, following earlier editions of 1756 and 1771. All editions are uncommon. \$1925





26 WILSON, Captain James. *The Life and Dreadful Sufferings of Captain James Wilson... In the Missionary Ship Duff...*

Octavo, a little dusted, but a very good copy; period-style full sheep, spine banded and gilt, morocco label. Portsea, G.A. Stephens, 1810.

First edition of this important and rare title, the first biography of Wilson.

Wilson, a veteran ship's captain, took the first English missionaries, including George Vason, to the islands of the south Pacific. Inspired by the zeal of Joseph Hardcastle, Wilson sailed in 1796 together with some thirty missionaries on the famous *Duff*. This account gives valuable information regarding the voyage, as well as including a vigorous account of Wilson's life, and a detailed account of the tribulations of the missionaries during their first decade in the Pacific.

'Although there are several accounts of James Wilson's life, sufferings, and missionary voyage, this was the earliest biography of him to appear. Written anonymously, this lively telling follows Wilson's life from his birth in 1769 and early employment with the East India Company... He took notice of the London Missionary Society and offered his services to captain its ship, the *Duff*, on a voyage to deliver missionaries to South Pacific Islands. Four short chapters at the end of this volume deal with the progress of the various missions on Tahiti, Tongatabu, Port Jackson, and the Marquesas.' (Hill)

There were several other accounts of Wilson and the *Duff*, including works by John Griffin, George Vason, Albert Étienne de Montemont, and William Smith. This title, with its unusual Portsea imprint, is probably the scarcest of all the published accounts, with only one auction sale recorded in the last thirty years. Ferguson knew it from copies in the Mitchell Library and the National Library of Australia. \$2800

27 [PARKES] DUFFY, Sir Charles Gavan. Letter from Charles Duffy to Sir Henry Parkes.

Single sheet autograph letter, signed, 157 x 202 mm., folded, monogram of lion rampant with the motto "virtute opera", watermarked "Joyns[on] 1873"; very good. Sorrento, 15 December, probably 1873.

Attractive letter on Duffy's letterhead, to Sir Henry Parkes, the great Australian politician. Written just before Duffy's final return to Europe, in the letter Duffy keenly anticipates his great friend's visit to his country estate in Sorrento, giving a glimpse of the camaraderie between two of Australia's most prominent nineteenth-century politicians.

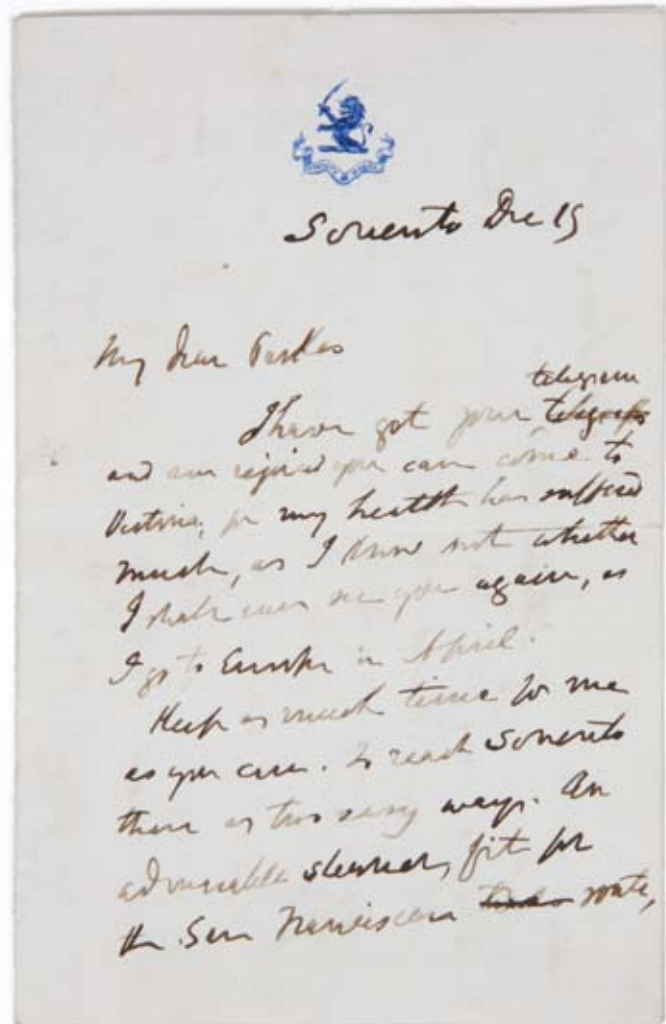
Duffy, a fervent Irish nationalist, arrived in Australia in 1855. Although going to the bar, he soon found his way into politics, in no small part due to the support of his friend, Parkes. Taking advantage of a healthy pension, Duffy took a sort-of retirement to Sorrento in 1863, although he continued active in politics and social causes. He visited Europe in 1865, but this letter dates from just before his second trip, when he returned in 1874 in order to undergo treatment for a serious voice ailment.

Duffy writes at length regarding the various options open to Parkes for the trip to Sorrento, which he proudly comments will take only three to four-and-a-half hours. He is "rejoiced" that Parkes will be able to join him, and writes that his health is so poor that a similar tip to Melbourne would be out of the question: "in truth any exertion knocks me up. I went recently, on advice, and paid a harsh penalty; and I have given up effort of every sort for the present. Perhaps the specific that wrought so magical a cure in the case of Richelieu would set me up again, but [word] I would not got to Melbourne in search of it just now."

Such letters are very uncommon. Generally speaking, the chief holdings of Duffy papers are in the State Library of Victoria or the National Library of Australia; of Henry Parkes, in the State Library of New South Wales or the National Library of Australia.

A full transcription available on request.

\$1250



28 WALLIS, John (publisher). Wallis's Complete Voyage Round the World. A New Geographical Pastime.

Folding engraved map, 495 x 640 mm., attractive early hand-colouring, original linen backing, very good; in the original marbled-paper card sleeve with printed label, the sleeve rather bumped and rubbed. London, John Wallis, at his Map Warehouse, Ludgate Street, 1801.

A fine copy of this very decorative “geographical pastime” in the form of a tour round the known world. The world is shown as a complete double hemisphere, and includes the latest information, including substantial notice of the three voyages of Captain Cook and fascinating notes on the new colony at Port Jackson. This is a conspicuously early version of a game which would become one of the mainstays of Wallis’s successful career as a publisher of such novelties.

The game takes the form of a 100-stop tour around the world, in which players may be compelled to tarry at some of the more interesting locations. There are two scheduled stops in Australia, the first placed in the very centre of New Holland (decades before any European visited the region), and a second for Port Jackson, which the key describes as the ‘place the convicts are sent from England. Here the traveller must stay two turns, to view this new colony.’

The map is also particularly interesting regarding the Pacific and the voyages of Captain Cook. Stops are made in Bering’s Strait (also known as Cook’s Strait); Cook’s River on the northwest coast of America; and Nootka Sound, here listed as ‘discovered by Capt. Cook’. There are markers for New Zealand, where the traveller must stay a turn to investigate “Cook’s Straights” and for Cook’s ‘ne plus ultra’ in the Southern Pacific – the furthest south he managed to sail on his second voyage. There are also stops in Tahiti, and Hawaii where the player again loses a turn, in order to ‘view the bay where Captain Cook was unfortunately killed in a contest with the natives’.

This copy has the label on the sleeve for the game dated 20 January 1796 and the printed rules at the bottom of the sheet dated 1801. It is not clear whether the game itself was re-issued or if there were simply successive issues of the rules; the latter hypothesis is supported by the fact that the copy in Whitehouse’s collection had a third different combination, with 1796 the publication date for the map, but with the printed rules dated 1802. Nonetheless, all copies are now of some rarity, especially in such strong original condition and with the original publisher’s sleeve.

This 1801 issue is only known to be held in the State Library of South Australia.

\$9750



