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1 [BARRINGTON] Bibliothèque Géographique et Instructive...
Second Année. Tome Huitième. Voyage de Barrington.

Diudecimo, frontispiece; very good in dark quarter morocco over red glazed boards, a few ink marks and some early doodling. Paris, J.E. Gabriel Dufour, 1806.

Attractive and very uncommon: the first illustrated French edition of the famous Barrington Voyage, not recorded in any Australian collection. Evidently based on an earlier Paris edition of 1797/8, this revised and updated version was prepared for the famous collection of voyage accounts for children published by Gabriel Dufour.

Importantly, the present edition includes a great deal of new material, notably the frontispiece illustration, and a summary of European exploration in New Holland, quite apart from the fact that the narrative concludes with the innovation of having Barrington marry his fictional love interest, the aboriginal girl "Yeariana" (she can be seen swooning at the far right of the frontispiece). The text itself concludes with some verses on Botany Bay by the French poet Jacques Delille.

The work formed part of the collection of voyage narratives designed for younger readers and published by the Parisian Dufour. The collection was divided into 6 "annual" runs of 12 volumes each, and published between 1804 and 1807: such was the size and the popularity of this collection, that the texts were not only much reprinted, but the complete run is now only very infrequently seen. Authorship of the collection is usually attributed to the famous German pedagogue Johann Heinrich Campe, but the Barrington scholar Nathan Garvey has argued persuasively that because no original German edition is known, this is most likely an addition to the expanded French series, based on the earlier Paris edition (see Garvey, *The Celebrated George Barrington*, AB 38, recently published by Hordern House).

\$1350

2 BLAND, William. *New South Wales Political Papers from 1838 to 1843*. By William Bland. [Contemporary morocco label to front board].

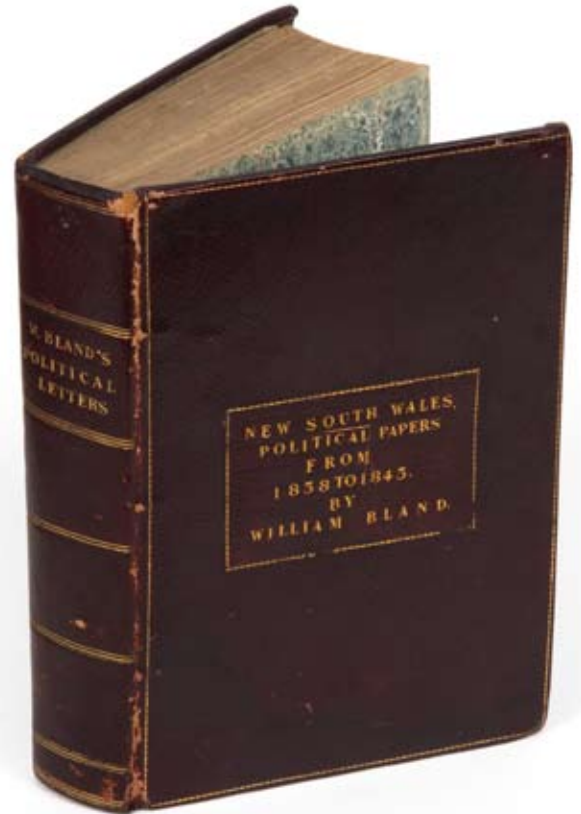
Ten pamphlets bound in one, interleaved with blanks throughout, signed by the author on the first title-page; an excellent volume in contemporary crimson roan, neatly gilt, label to front board reading 'New South Wales. Political Papers from 1838 to 1843. By William Bland.', a little rubbed but fine. Sydney, James Tegg (and others), 1838-1843.

A fine and scarce volume of ten pamphlets by William Bland, assembled by the author for presentation. The distinctive roan binding would have been commissioned by Bland himself; it is characteristic of his personally assembled volumes and matches several others that we have seen over the years. Bland made a habit of presenting such volumes, usually to figures of influence (his presentation copy to Louis de Freycinet of his edition of the Hume and Hovell journal was also originally interleaved like this: Australian Book Auctions, Davidson Sale II, 268). In this case we cannot identify the dedicatee ('Mrs Patty with kindest regards from the Author W.B.') but the volume has been in the private ownership of an "old" Sydney family for many generations.

Since Bland typically made such presentations to advance his cause, one suspects the recipient was someone with a strong interest in Australian politics and law. It includes all seven pamphlets that Bland wrote for the Australian Patriotic Association, the organisation which was successful in petitioning for representative government in the colony (Ferguson 2920-4, 3145, 3554). The APA was formed in 1835, and Bland was one of its chief proponents, a position which brought him into conflict with the rival "Petition Committee" of the Macarthur family.

As suggested by the label on the front board the volume includes all of Bland's political papers published between 1838 and 1843, with three other rare pamphlets from this era: the *Objections to the Project of his Excellency Sir George Gipps... 1841*. (Tegg, 1842; Ferguson, 3364); the *Expenditure of the Land-Fund of New South Wales in the Colony* (D.L. Welch, 1842; Ferguson, 3365); and *New South Wales. Examination of Mr. James Macarthur's Work "New South Wales, its Present State and Future Prospects."* (Abraham Cohen, 1838; Ferguson, 2447). As Ferguson notes, of the handful of copies of this last work he was able to examine, all but one finished abruptly on page 80, as here. The work was apparently first distributed in parts, and then collected as a pamphlet of 80 pp. An additional leaf containing two notices described by Ferguson in some copies is not present here.

\$7850





3 BURCHETT, Josiah. *A Complete History of the Most Remarkable Transactions at Sea, from the Earliest Accounts of Time To the Conclusion of the Last War with France. Wherein Is given an Account of the most considerable Naval-Expeditions, Sea-Fights, Stratagems, Discoveries, and Other Maritime Occurrences that have happen'd among all Nations which have flourished at Sea: And in a more particular manner of Great Britain, from the time of the revolution, in the Year 1688, to the aforesaid Period.*

Small folio, engraved allegorical frontispiece, engraved portrait and nine engraved maps (some double-page and some folding) by Herman Moll, some of the maps browned, title in red and black; a clean and crisp copy in early panelled calf, a little rubbed. London, J. Walthoe, 1720.

A very handsome copy of the first general naval history published in the English language, with maps by the famous cartographer Hermann Moll.

Josiah Burchett (1666?-1746) had been the servant and clerk to Samuel Pepys, but the two men fell out. However, Burchett gained the respect and favour of Lord Admiral Edward Russell, serving on his flagship the 100-gun HMS *Brittania* at the battle of Barfleur in 1692. Burchett returned to a career in Parliament, and was also given the position of Secretary to the Admiralty, a position he held for almost fifty years until he retired at the age of 76.

It was due to his position that Burchett had access to the official reports of the Admiralty, which led him to first publish his *Memoirs of Transactions at Sea during the War with France* in 1703. It was not until 1720 that he published this greatly expanded work, a key source for naval historians and one of the classics of its age. Burchett surveys the history of shipping beginning with the origins of navigation and the developments of the Egyptians, Phoenicians and Syrians, and continues right through to the most recent battles and engagements. The fine maps are by Hermann Moll, the engraver and cartographer who moved to England in 1678.

The *Complete History* was reissued in 1995 by John Hattendorf of the US Naval War College. \$3750



4 [COOK: FIRST VOYAGE] Historia de los Viajes del Capitan Cook por Mar y Tierra traducidos al Castellano por Don J.M.Y.P.Y. Don S.C.

Large octavo, frontispiece and 2 engraved plates, a few gatherings beginning to brown, neat library stamp to title-page; an excellent copy in contemporary mottled calf, flat spine gilt with morocco label, bumped. Madrid, Dona Teresa Martinez e Hijo, 1853.

A handsome copy of this Spanish edition, which includes a brief life of Cook (“El capitan Cook nació en Marton, pueblo pequeno del condado de York en Inglaterra...”), but is chiefly a version of the *Endeavour* voyage, seemingly borrowed from the official account by Hawkesworth.

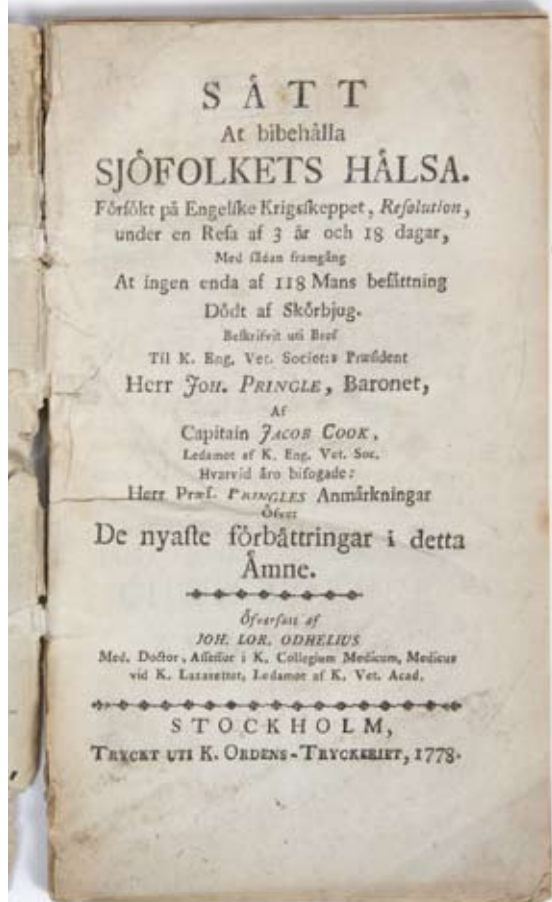
Particularly charming are the three plates, which include a portrait of Cook and a particularly fine plate of Tupaia, the Tahitian priest and navigator who joined Cook at Tahiti. Tupaia had been born on Raiatea but fled after their defeat by Bora Bora. Tupaia was instrumental in introducing the Oro cult to Tahiti, and had been a key adviser to Parea (“Queen Oberea”) during the visits of both Wallis and Cook. His navigational advice was prized by Cook and Banks, and he became a great favourite on the voyage until his untimely death at Batavia.

This is a scarce work. Beddie could only list the copy in the Ferguson collection of the National Library of Australia.

\$4650



Tupaia sostuvo esta escena con una firmeza y tranquilidad admirables. (Página 50).



5 [COOK: SCURVY] PRINGLE, Sir John (editor). Sätt At bibehålla Sjöfolkets Hälsa. Förfökt på Engelskeppet, Resolution, under en Resa af 3 år och 18 dagar...

Duodecimo, 66 pages, a little creased and small tear to title-page, neat ex-libris stamps; an excellent copy in the original light blue paper wrappers, worn at spine and with some damage to front wrapper; preserved in bookform box. Stockholm, K. Ordens-Tryckeriet, 1778.

Exceptionally rare: the Swedish edition of Captain Cook's letter to the Royal Society, detailing his success in preventing scurvy on his second voyage. A copy of this work is recorded in the National Library of Sweden, but it is certainly of the highest rarity.

Cook's influential account of his methods was first published under the auspices of Sir John Pringle, and as this Swedish edition attests, Cook's findings were eagerly followed in the major seafaring countries. A particularly attractive aspect of this Swedish version is the appendix 'Pharmacopoea Navalis', which not only lists useful additions to ships' medical supplies, but even includes simple recipes for some anti-scorbutics.

Cook's original paper on scurvy was read to the Royal Society by its president, Sir John Pringle – in the absence of Cook himself, then just beginning his final voyage – as the year's Copley medal award, and immediately published. Pringle's long presentation address, quoting directly from Cook and other sources, is followed by Cook's paper itself and an extract from a letter by Cook to Pringle written from Plymouth Sound in July 1776. The winning of the battle against scurvy was one of the most important achievements in the general field of exploration; it made the major voyages that followed possible. As a result, in any edition Cook's writings on scurvy are among the most significant of all the printed works to do with Cook's voyages and their importance should not be underestimated.

This Swedish language edition was translated by J.D. Odhelius, who also added some notes to the text. \$23,850

6 COTTINGHAM, Lewis Nockalls. The Smith's, Founder's, and Ornamental Metal Worker's Director...

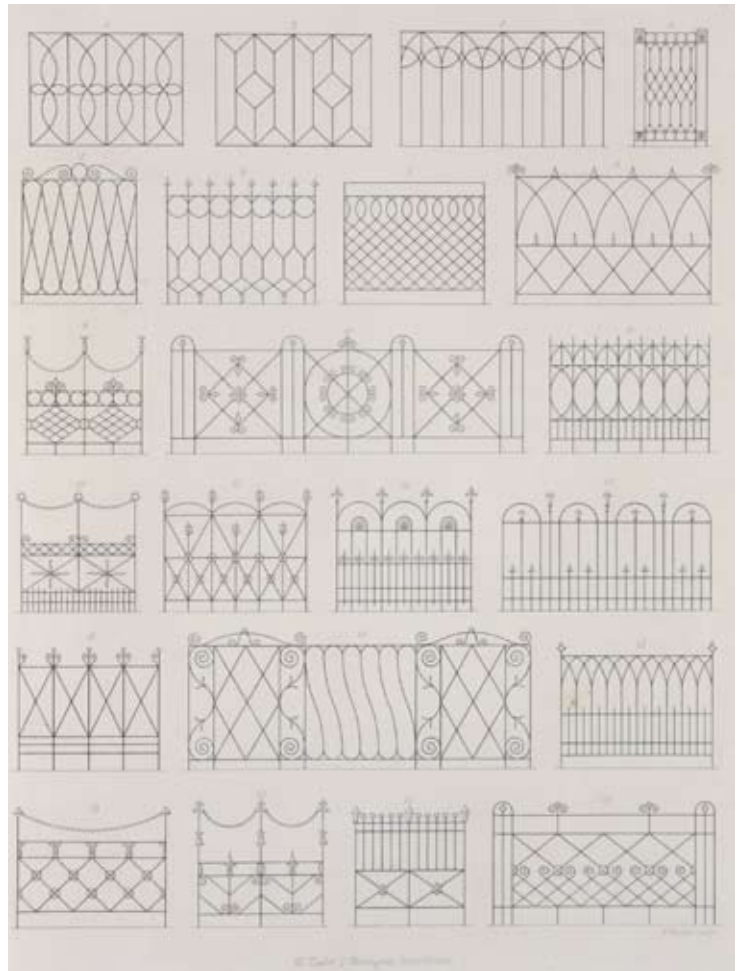
Small folio, engraved title and 44 pages of engravings, foxing especially to engraved title and last plates, early ownership inscription, library stamps throughout but on the edge or verso of plates, some cancel stamped; a good copy in a later blue half buckram binding retaining original boards, bumped. London, M. Taylor, no date but circa 1824.

Early edition of this rare and influential pattern book of ornaments for iron- and metal-work: several of the designs depicted here are known to have found their way to Australia and were used in private and public buildings, making this an important source book for colonial and Victorian architecture.

Lewis Nockalls Cottingham (1787-1847) was an architect and pioneer of the Gothic revival movement. He oversaw many major restoration works in England and exhibited many of his designs at the Royal Academy. During his career he also maintained close relationships with many antiquarian circles, and in doing so established a collection of some 31,000 specimens of architecture including models and casts, paintings sculpture and furniture. This collection formed the basis of the Museum of Medieval Art in Waterloo Road, London (see the entry on Cottingham in the *Biographical Dictionary of British Architects, 1600-1840*).

There were several early editions of this work, each with slight variations in the title, and the priority of which has not been fully expounded. This edition is undated, but printed by the engraver "M. Taylor" in London; it collates as a copy held in the Smithsonian Libraries in the United States. The only copy of any edition (apart from microfilm copies) held in an Australian institution appears to be the so-called third edition of 1824 in the library of the Historic Houses Trust.

An early ownership inscription reads "G.M. Bayley. Victorian Railway Depart(ment), Melbourne". \$1450





7 HOCQUART (publisher). *Moeurs et Coutumes des Peuples, ou Collection de Tableaux représentant les usages remarquables, les mariages, funérailles, supplices et fêtes des diverses nations du monde*.

Two volumes, quarto, 144 handcoloured plates, some browned, and with some scattered foxing especially to extremities of untrimmed pages; a handsome set in early red paper boards, bumped, spines chipped with some loss at head and tail, green morocco labels. Paris, Madame Veuve Hocquart, 1811- 1814.

A fine and attractive work, lavishly illustrated with depictions of the peoples of the world, concentrating on ceremonial events. Many of the beautiful and dramatic plates depict peoples of the Pacific region, including images of New Holland, Van Diemens Land, New Zealand and Hawaii. The range of the book is particularly wide for such a comparatively early work, with plates, for instance, of an Iroquois warrior scalping his enemy, the funeral ceremonies of the Natchez in Louisiana, the 'anthropophages' of Brazil, or of an Unalaskan man in his kayak (perhaps after John Webber's original).

There are two plates depicting Australian scenes: the 'Mariage de la Nouvelle Hollande' which depicts a rather violent scene of abduction, and the more bucolic 'Repas des habitans de la terre de Diemen', in which a family group fishes next to a river – one man is lowering a clearly defined crab onto a fire. The accompanying four-page description is derived, a note comments, from the voyages of Cook, Turnbull, and Peron, as well as an unnamed edition of George Barrington.

The New Zealand section includes a very fine depiction of a war canoe in great splendour, while a good section on Tahiti and the Friendly Isles is accompanied by no fewer than four plates: 'Jeux publics des insulaires de l'archipel des amis'; 'Sacrifice humain à Otaïti'; 'Repas d'un chef d' Otaïti'; and 'Funérailles et deuil d'Otaïti'. The last of these four plates includes a particularly good depiction of the Tahitian Chief Mourner. One of the most interesting plates of the entire work is the last, depicting a scene in Hawaii: 'Prêtre des Iles Sandwich Tabouam un terrain', in which a grey-haired priest marks out an area of taboo.

The work was published by the firm of the Veuve Hocquart, who showed an abiding interest in such illustrated editions: the company had not only published an equally rare edition of the work of Grasset de Saint-Sauveur in 1806 (Forbes, 371), but an important edition of the works of the physiognomist Lavater.

Apparently the only copy of this work in an Australian institution is in the National Library of Australia, part of the Rex Nan Kivell collection (NK 2107). It is not recorded in Ferguson. \$18,500



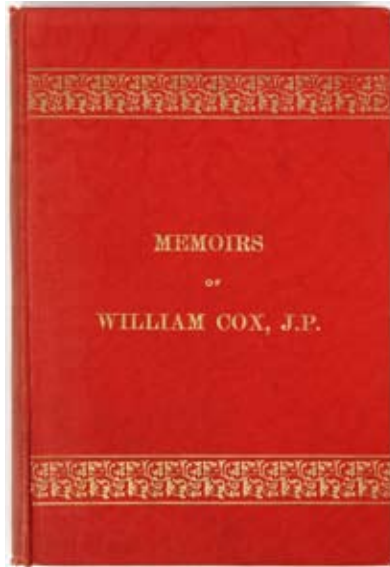
8 DARLING, Governor Ralph. Signed letter to the Recruiting Department of the Horse Guards.

Single sheet in a secretarial hand, signed by Darling, 18 x 8 cm, laid-paper watermarked; very good. Horse Guards, 1 March, 1815.

An interesting note with Ralph Darling's signature, from his sojourn on the staff of the Royal Horse Guards in London. Such signatures, especially from Darling's early career, are now quite uncommon. Written from the Recruiting Department of the Horse Guards, it shows Darling following up on the outfitting of his command. He writes to the "Messrs. Pearce", for an explanation as to the 'reason of the clothing for the staff Sergeants of the Andover District not having been forwarded, as reported in the enclosed letter from Colonel Myatt, which is desired to be returned.' The signature is neatly appended.

Darling entered the British Army as an ensign in 1793. Having commanded a regiment at the Battle of Corunna, Darling subsequently was promoted to brevet-colonel in 1810, major-general in 1813, deputy adjutant general in 1814 and was on the Royal Horse Guards staff in 1815. He is best known to an Australian audience for his 1824 appointment as governor of New South Wales and its island dependencies, replacing Sir Thomas Brisbane.

\$1250



9 COX, William. Memoirs of William Cox, JP.

Octavo, portrait frontispiece, coloured plate depicting arms and 2 photographic plates, wear to original tissue protecting title page, top edge gilt; in the original red moiré cloth, gilt, just faintly sunned at spine. Sydney and Brisbane, William Brooks & Co. 1901.

First edition, rare: a fine copy in the original red moiré cloth boards: with extracts from Cox's journal, written while he was supervising the building of the first road across the Blue Mountains in 1814. This volume reproduces his journal, the original of which is held by the Mitchell Library.

William Cox (1764-1837) arrived in the colony in 1800 as a lieutenant in the New South Wales Corps, and soon after acquired Brush Farm at Dundas from John Macarthur. By 1803 he had over-reached his credit and, having been suspended as paymaster for the Corps, the ensuing years were turbulent for the young officer (including being arrested and ordered to England in 1807).

Cox returned to New South Wales in 1810, where he was made a magistrate on the Hawkesbury by Macquarie. It was Macquarie himself who commissioned Cox to supervise the construction of the road over the Blue Mountains. With his small working party of thirty convicts, the gang made 163 kilometres of road (including over a dozen bridges) over rugged and mountainous terrain in a staggeringly short six months. It was an extraordinary achievement, and Macquarie rightly praised his efforts and awarded him the first land grant beyond the mountains.

\$850

10 HOPE, Thomas. Household Furniture and Interior Decoration, executed from designs by Thomas Hope.

Folio, half title, engraved title and 59 full page engravings, early owner's inscription dated 1868, some scattered foxing and a little dusted at the margins; otherwise a fresh copy in recent paper boards, retaining engraved large section of descriptive wrapper pasted to front board. London, T. Bensley, 1807.

A very good copy of the first edition of one of the first major works to document the Regency style, and an important sourcebook for many nineteenth-century painters: William Michael Rossetti's copy.

Thomas Hope (1769-1830), the Regency collector, writer and decorator, was supported by enormous private wealth and his family was renowned for their estate at Groenendaal Park, the extensive public gardens of which were opened to the public by Hope's father. Hope's interest in the arts was encouraged during his Grand Tour of Europe, Greece, Turkey and Egypt. He bought his London home in Duchess Street in 1799 and early decided to make it a showpiece for his new design aesthetic: the attractive perspective and plan engravings here actually illustrate the furniture and interiors of the house. One of the plates depicts Hope's famous Regency Egyptian Revival style armchairs: the actual chairs have been since 1984 been a centrepiece for the collection of the Powerhouse Museum in Sydney.

This copy has an early ownership inscription by William Michael Rossetti, the English writer and critic. Rossetti, the brother of Dante Gabriel and Christina Georgina, was one of the seven founding members of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood in 1848, and became the movement's unofficial organizer and bibliographer. It is interesting to note that Dante Gabriel Rossetti was known to have drawn widely from Hope, underlining just how this was a core work for the Pre-Raphaelites (see Frances van Keuren, 'Thomas Hope's costume of the Ancients and the painters George Cooke and Dante Gabriel Rossetti, *Magazine Antiques*, July 2008, online). It is known that Dante Gabriel Rossetti had the work in an 1841 reprint, and that he borrowed a copy of the original edition from Algernon Charles Swinburne (who complained how about how long Rossetti was in returning it).

\$2450





11 CUBERO, Pedro. Peregrinacion que ha hecho de l mayor parte del Mundo don Pedro Cubero Sebastian... hasta las Indias Orientales... [with] Segunda Peregrinacion del Dotor D. Pedro Cubero Sebastian misionario apostolico del Asia...

Two works bound together, square octavo, woodcut headpiece, some spotting and very insignificant damage to the lower corners of a few pages (not affecting text); a handsome copy in nineteenth-century polished calf, spine banded and gilt, joints starting but still very firm. Zarazoga & Valencia, Pasqual Bueno & Iayme de Bordazar, 1688 & , 1697.

A lovely copy, comprising two entertaining works by Pedro Cubero Sebastián (1645-c.1697). Although both of the works are complete in their own right, the two are only rarely seen together, forming the complete account of Cubero's travels.

Cubero was a Spanish priest best known for the first work present here, his account of his journey around the world from 1670 to 1679, with many details of the peoples he observed and told with a great deal of charm. The account includes much of interest relating to exotic destinations such as India, Mexico and China, in particular.

The second work here is a continuation of Cubero's travels, and certainly the rarer of the two. 'This second part concentrates largely on his adventures with the army in Europe, as well as describing the battle of Arsan and other notable events. Named Apostolic Confessor to the army of the Holy Roman Emperor, he served the Emperor against the Turks in Ungria, and was present at the blockade of Buda.' (Howgego)

Cubero studied in Zarazoga and Salamanca, and after his ordination joined Propaganda Fide. As a result, in 1670 he undertook a journey to East Asia, eventually completing a round the world trip, the first time that such a considerable part of the trip had been done overland in Asia and North America. 'He apparently visited the west coast of India, where he observed the decay of Goa, then sailed around the coast to Madras, where he observed Hindu rites... Banished from Malacca, he proceeded to Manila and then, by way of Mexico, to Europe, where he arrived in 1679' (Howgego). He returned to Madrid in January 1680.

The first account is present in the "segunda impression" (the catalogue of the John Carter Brown Library calls this more properly the fourth edition: the first edition was published in Madrid in 1680). This edition was printed in Zarazoga (no doubt in part because of Cubero's connection with the city); all early editions of this work are of some rarity, and it was this Zarazoga edition which was known to Salva.

The second work is in the first (only?) edition; it is much scarcer, and not in Brunet. \$14,250

12 [HAWAII] [BATES, George Washington]. Sandwich Island Notes. By A Håolé.

Octavo, frontispiece and engraved plates, a very good copy in blue half calf by Sangorski and Sutcliffe, gilt. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1854.

First edition, with many attractive woodcut views: 'a lively and often quoted travel narrative on Hawaii at mid-century' (Forbes). In an attractive recent blue half-calf binding by Sangorski and Sutcliffe with gilt lettering and spine in raised bands.

Bates arrived in Honolulu in 1853 as a correspondent for a San Francisco newspaper. A lengthy note in Forbes' *Hawaiian National Bibliography* is testament to this work's interest, and the account is particularly well-regarded for his tours of the islands, and especially for the chapters on Molokai (one of only very few contemporary accounts to include a visit to the island now best known through the work of Father Damien). Bates describes the indigenous life of Hawaiian group as well as their geography, natural resources, Missionary activity, social conditions, agriculture and much more. He was a keen advocate of a merger with the United States: "the Hawaiian Islands are absolutely essential to the protection and advancement of American commerce and whoever owns them will be master of the Pacific". \$650



13 FORCE, Roland W. and Maryanne. The Fuller Collection of Pacific Artifacts.

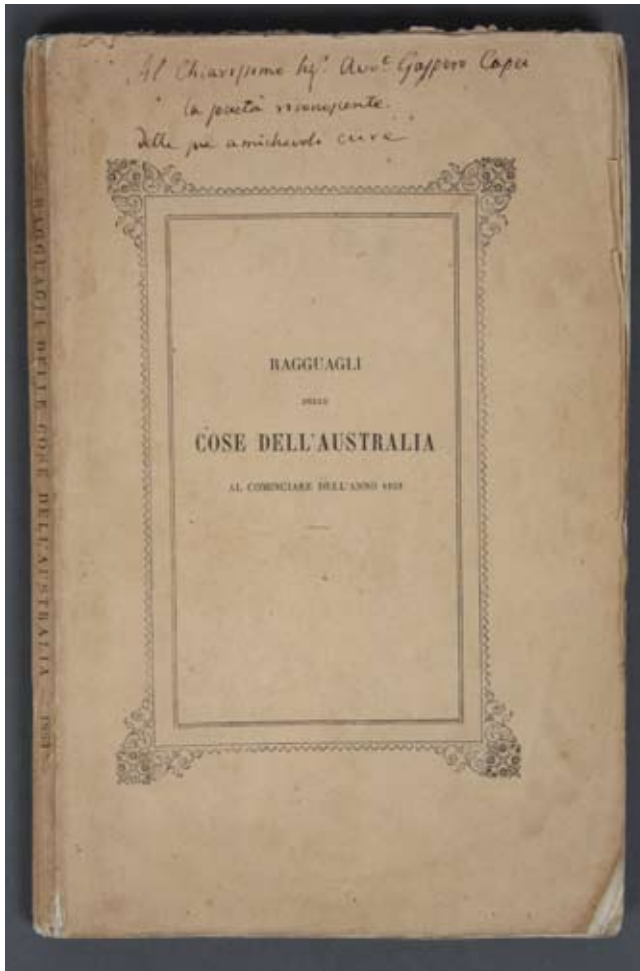
Quarto, illustrated throughout, deep red cloth with gilt lettering, a nice fresh copy with sections of text from the dust-jacket pasted to the front and rear endpapers. New York, Praeger, 1971.

First edition of this catalogue of the important Fuller collection of Pacific artefacts, now at the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago.

Captain A.W.F Fuller was an avid collector of material from Africa and the Pacific, who first began assembling his collection in the 1890s (reputedly after his father gave him a Fijian paddle). Over the next six decades, his collection grew to become one of the most important of its type, and led to it being acquired by one of the authors of the present work, Roland Force, for the Field Museum in 1958. It has well been said that 'Captain Fuller's job as a solicitor for the High Court was merely a distraction for his real passion of collecting' (John Maniatis et al., 'A Fuller Perspective of the Pacific').

This magnificent publication is designed to record and showcase the Fuller collection. Captain Fuller himself is quoted in his preface as saying: "it will be gathered that mere artistic quality or rarity is not my aim, although such objects take a place, and an important place, in the whole; and that, comparatively, unimportant specimens are of equal value and, in many cases, equally rare. This latter quality is especially true as regards objects in the making – partly fashioned or incompletely decorated – and those of a primary or primitive type." \$700





14 [GOLD] SPEDIZIONE TOSCANA. Ragguagli delle Cose dell’Australia al Cominciare dell’Anno 1853 compilati sopra i Materiali raccolti da una Società che prepara una Spedizione Toscana per le Miniere Aurifere di quella Regione e pubblicati per cura della stessa Società.

Octavo, a little light spotting, final errata leaf; spine with pronounced lean, but a fine copy in the faded original pink wrappers, manuscript dedication to front. Florence, M. Cellini, 1853.

Very rare Italian report on Australia, prepared by a consortium in Tuscany proposing an expedition to the gold mines.

The pamphlet was issued by Rogerius in Florence, a firm with mining interests which hoped ‘to set up a society that would collect enough public funds to finance a fully-equipped expedition to send Tuscan miners to the goldfields. Although the expedition did not eventuate, the volume offered Italians a useful geographical, historical, anthropological and economic reference to contemporary Australia.’ (Desmond O’Connor, *No Need to be Afraid: Italian Settlers in South Australia*).

Evidently based on the very earliest newspaper and journal articles on the gold discoveries to have been published in Europe, this work also relies heavily on what is here described as “Tuke’s Lectures on Gold for the instruction of the emigrants about to proceed to Australia. Delivered at the Museum of practical geology.” Reflecting its early date of publication, the report is best informed about the diggings at Ophir in New South Wales.

The report summarizes the physical and political geography of Australia, and then describes at length the gold-mining regions, techniques, and prospects. Interestingly, the general report on conditions in Australia conveys a wealth of unusually diverse information for such a proposal: there are, for example, four pages on the animals of Australia, commenting that prospective visitors should not expect to meet any elephants or apes, but rather there are many animals that stretch the credulity of Europeans (the platypus is singled out).

A member of the committee has inscribed the front wrapper with a dedication to Gaspero Capei, a Florentine lawyer. \$2650

15 HOLDEN, Richard. *The Improvement of Navigation*.

Small quarto, 34 pp., errata leaf, a little dusted, old stitch-holes in gutter; protected in modern boards with neat cloth spine, plum roan label to front board. London, J. Maccock, for John Martyn, 1680.

A lovely copy of this rare sermon, a tribute to sea-voyaging which proclaimed that the Tropics and beyond were a veritable paradise, and not cut off from the known world by a burning and impassable zone, the conceit familiar from the writings of Macrobius and Pliny.

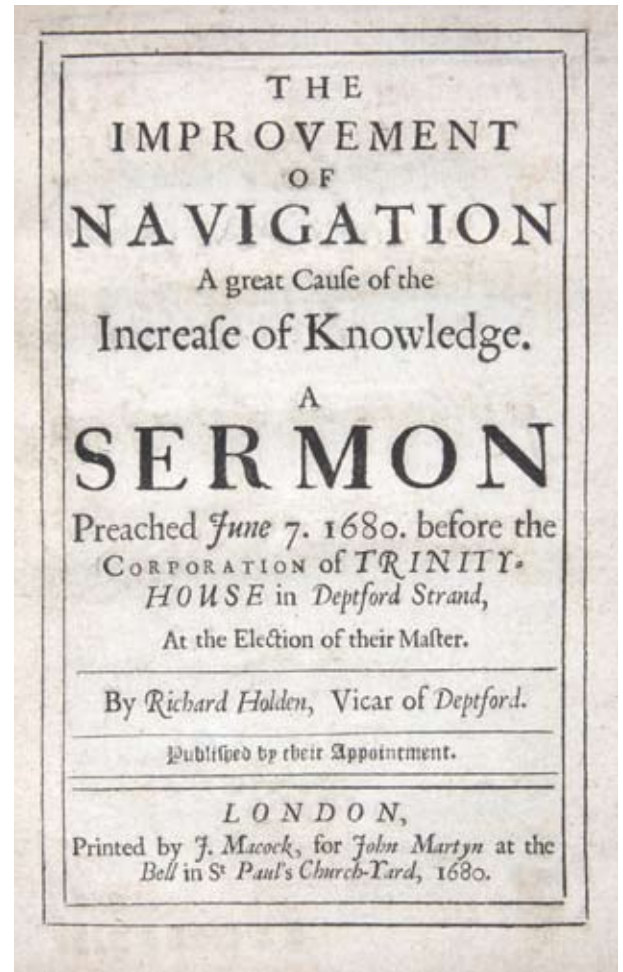
This is the only printed effort confirmed to have been written by Richard Holden, an English Sorbonne divine and friend of John Evelyn. Holden praises the advances in navigation that were fuelling English voyages of exploration, and in the process presents an early and unusual tribute to the paradise of the antipodes which has been, he writes, liberated from the old-fashioned notion that the tropics were impassable (or, as Holden writes, that 'all was exusta flammis & cremata, as Pliny's words are, wholly burnt up and not to be endured').

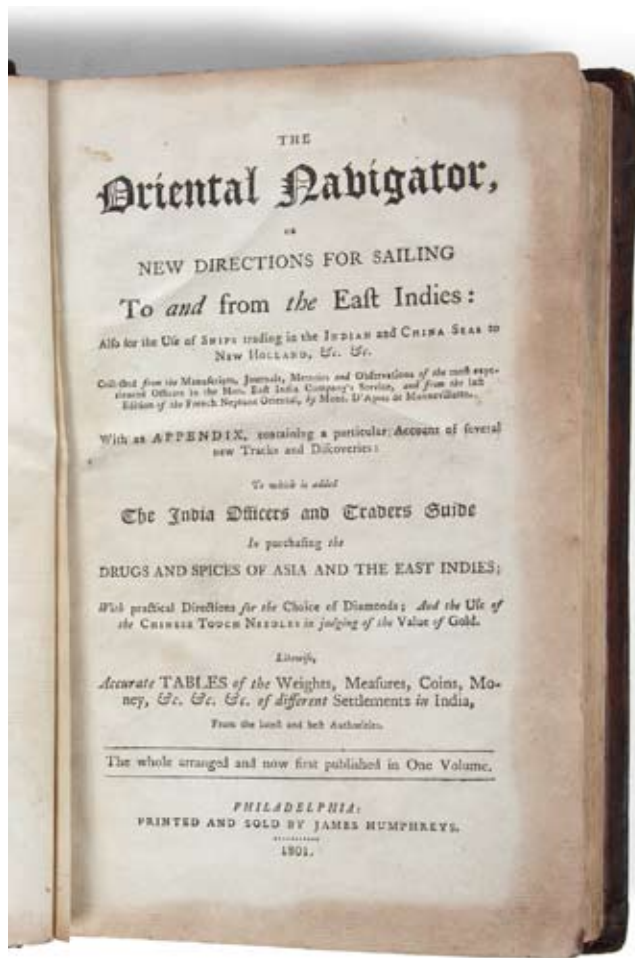
This work is dedicated to George, Earl of Berkeley, a grandee of the East India Company and Fellow of the Royal Society, who was actually present when the sermon was first preached. It was august company for a humble parson, and that fact, in conjunction with their proximity to the naval yards of Deptford, meant that he took the opportunity to praise and promote modern navigation.

Holden took as his text the verse 'Many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be encreased' (Daniel 12:4). He reviews the classical literature on the tropics and the antipodes, concentrating on the notion that the antipodes could never be reached, as it was 'severed from the known world by the hedge and fence, as it were, of the fiery zone...' Holden suggests that this belief is responsible for the Roman Catholic doctrine of purgatory, which he is quick to pronounce a fable.

Rather, Holden correctly writes that it is 'now found by experience to be so far from that, that it is rather the Garden and Paradise of the whole Earth.' His homage to advances in navigation is an early exemplar of the British interest in voyages to the South Seas, and concludes that 'Ships are the great Bridge of a Kingdom... and make the Sea become the great Mart of the whole World.'

Despite its antipodean interest, not known in any Australian collection. \$3250





16 [HUDDART, Joseph]. The Oriental Navigator; or, New Directions for sailing to and from the East Indies. Also for the use of the country ships, trading in the Indian and China Seas, to New Holland, &c. &c...

Large octavo, some sporadic foxing and offsetting, a few marks, first few leaves a little dusted, with the publisher's extra leaf "Directions for Vessels..." bound-in after page 32; contemporary sheep, rebacked, retaining the original red morocco spine label. Philadelphia, James Humphreys, 1801.

Rare sailing-guide, prepared for vessels plying the East Indies trade, and for the "Use of Ships trading in the Indian and China Seas to New Holland, &c. &c." Ferguson knew only the Mitchell Library copy, and none is added in the *Addenda*, although it is of great specific Australian interest, and is a conspicuously early piece of American Australiana.

The directions are compiled from numerous sources, including Apres de Mannevillette, Dalrymple, Nicholson, and others, as well as voyagers' reports. Like other works of this nature successive editions get ever larger: this runs to 503 densely-printed pages of specific and detailed observations, together with 13 pages of addenda and 'The India Officers and Traders Guide in purchasing the Drugs and Spices of Asia and the East Indies.'

This American edition is closely based on an edition published by Laurie and Whittle in London in 1794. The work includes two very important sailing directions specific to New Holland, the "Observations by Captain Thomas Butler of the Walpole relative to his passage from the Cape of Good Hope to China, round New Holland, in 1794" and "Description of the Track of the Royal Admiral, Captain Henry Bond, in 1792 and 1793, from the Cape to Port Jackson and China..."

This is scarce book. Ferguson listed the Mitchell Library copy, and OCLC has since been able to add one more copy in an Australian holding (in the collection of Macquarie University).

\$7650

17 KITTLITZ, Friedrich Heinrich von. *Denkwürdigkeiten einer Reise nach dem russischen Amerika, nach Mikronesien und durch Kamtschatka* von F.H. v. Kittlitz.

Two volumes, octavo, 4 very fine plates (including both frontispieces), and many textual illustrations of natural history subjects, some very slight toning; an excellent set in the original ribbed dark green cloth, spines gilt. Gotha, Verlag von Justus Perthes, 1858.

A particularly fine set of this rare and significant book: the important alternative account of the Lütke voyage to the north Pacific: of note for its fine natural history plates and illustrations, all of which are based on Kittlitz's own sketches.

Friedrich Heinrich Freiherr von Kittlitz (1799-1874) was a German artist, naval officer, explorer and naturalist. Although not published until 1858, this is a detailed and important account of the circumnavigation of the 1826 Russian "Seniavin" expedition, commanded by Fyodor Petrovich Lütke.

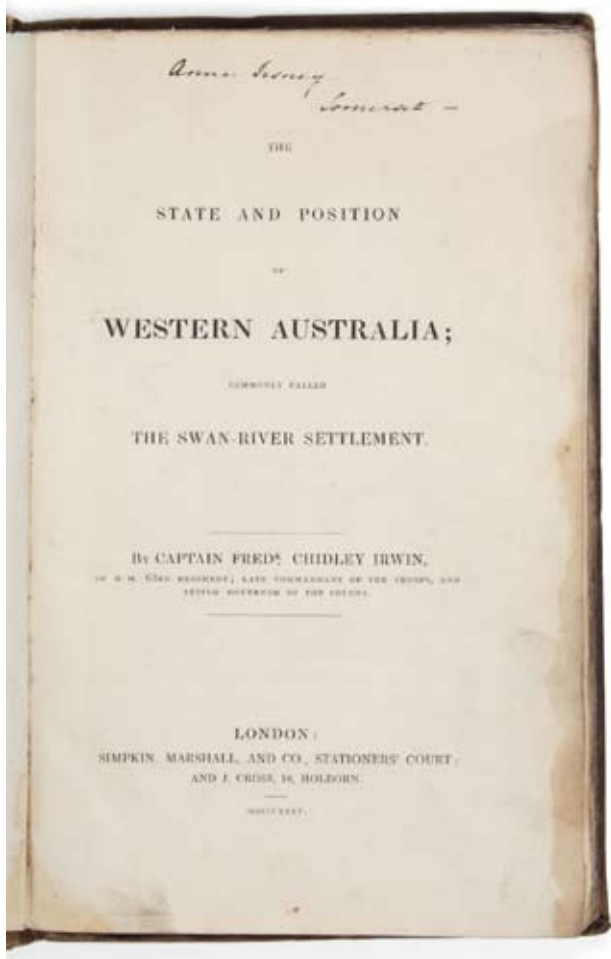
Making a companion to Lütke's own account (published in 1835, and soon after appearing in a French translation), Lada-Mocarski comments on its value for 'ornithological observations, which were the special duty and occupation of von Kittlitz, but also as regards other, day-to-day descriptions and comments which he often peppers with philosophical asides. Altogether, as original source material, von Kittlitz's book has not received the recognition it deserves.'

Having rounded Cape Horn, the expedition headed for Matavai Bay in Tahiti, but it was their work in the northern Pacific that was most significant. They 'spent over a month at Sitka, then in the charge of Baron Wrangel, before proceeding to Unalaska and charting the Aleutian Islands and the western coasts of Alaska. The expedition penetrated as far north as St Matthew Island and the Bering Sea, and surveyed the Alaskan coast as far as Kvichak Bay.' (Howgego) A thorough scientist and an avid collector, Kittlitz ultimately presented the museum of the Russian Academy of Sciences with some 754 specimens of 314 different bird species, including unique specimens of birds known to have later become extinct.

Kittlitz had published a fine set of 24 views of the vegetation of the coasts and islands of the Pacific (first issued in Germany in 1844). It was many years before he came to publish this important account. Told from the perspective – and including the illustrations – of one of the most important natural historians to study the region, this is a particularly important work.

\$8400





18 IRWIN, Frederick Chidley. The State and Position of Western Australia; commonly called the Swan-River Settlement.

Octavo, dusted, neat owner's inscriptions, bookplate; a very good tall copy in worn and bumped but charming maroon calico, a little frayed at spine, original paper label chipped, unusual pen markings to front board. London, Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. 1835.

First edition, uncommon. Irwin's book was the first significant published account of the Swan River colony, and is a charming and informative work.

Frederick Irwin (1788-1860) saw active service in Spain, Portugal, Canada and Ceylon. In 1828, while holding the rank of captain, he assumed command of a detachment of the 63rd Regiment (himself, a fellow officer, and 66 other ranks) which was ordered to provide military protection to the fledgling Swan River settlement. Arriving on the *Sulphur* in June 1829, Irwin spent four years in the colony before returning to England for a few years. A keen promoter of the new colony, while in London Irwin helped form the Western Australian Association, and it was during this period that the present work was published.

This account of the colony is partly an advertisement for emigration and partly an engaging topographical account, there is much on his colleagues, on the natural resources of the region and, despite his unflinching report on some conflict with the local tribes, there is a sympathetic and positive account of the aborigines, including the well-known appendix describing two trackers – “Migo” and “Molly-dobbin” – finding an errant child.

His hopes for the colony were not idle daydreams, and in 1837, only recently married, he returned to the colony, spending almost a further two decades there before retiring to England in 1854. Reknowned as severe and stern (ADB), Irwin was instrumental in establishing the famous “rush church” and as an advocate of the missions. He was less successful as an administrator and his two stints as the acting head of the government were not popular: although, to be fair, his nineteen-month government in 1847 and 1848 was during a time of long depression in the colony, and even so, some of his reforms were admired.

The Davidson copy, with the earlier manuscript owner's names of Anne Disney and Anna June Milligan. This copy does not have the advertisement leaves sometimes seen (and assumed to be present in slightly later issues).

\$2850

19 LANGSDORFF, Georg Heinrich von. *Voyages and Travels in Various Parts of the World, during the years 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806 and 1807.*

Two volumes quarto, frontispiece portrait and 20 engraved plates, folding map; a few light stains especially to head of plates, some offsetting, pages a little dusted; contemporary diced russia, neatly rebacked, bookplates. London, Henry Colburn, 1813- 1814.

An attractive copy of the first edition in English. Langsdorff was a physician and naturalist on board the first Russian circumnavigation of the globe on the *Neva* under Krusenstern. He went around Cape Horn to Kamschatka, making stops at the Marquesas and Hawaii. At Kamschatka, he left the expedition and proceeded on the *Maria* with Nicolai Rezanov, a Russian official who was commissioned to study the Russian American Company in Alaska and to conduct trade negotiations with Japan. Langsdorff states that, though they were politely but firmly refused, their Japanese visit was “the most interesting part of our expedition”, devoting nearly 100 pages to their stay at Nagasaki. In their spare time they constructed a Montgolfier-type balloon and made the first aerial ascent in Japan.

The narrative contains a lengthy record of their stay in the Marquesas, and a “fuller account of Sitka and the settlement of San Francisco than any other contemporary account” (Sabin). The plates include eight of the Marquesas, five of Japan, three of Alaska and two of California.

\$18,750





20 [LAWSON, William]. Circular from Colonial Treasury regarding Deed of Grant.

Foolscap printed form, completed in manuscript; split along original folds, otherwise in good original condition. Sydney, Treasury, 4 December, 1840.

Original official letter to William Lawson, a key member of Blaxland's successful crossing of the Blue Mountains, relating to a property he was granted with the third member of the team, William Wentworth.

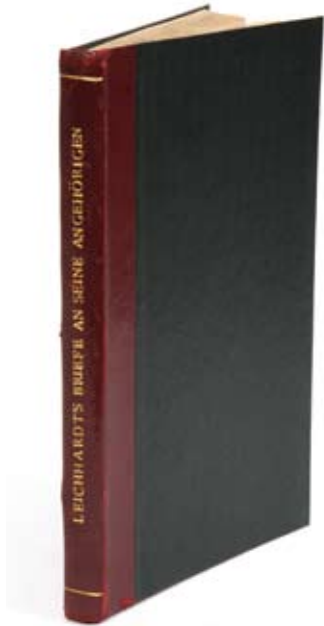
The grant informs Lawson that he and Wentworth had had a Deed of Grant of two hundred and fifty acres in Cumberland conferred on them, and that it was ready to be taken up, after payment of fees and "quit rent" outlined in manuscript at the base of the letter.

This letter is addressed to Lawson at Prospect, where he had a grant of land from Governor Macquarie and where he built a grand 40-room mansion which he named Veteran Hall. Lawson died at Veteran Hall in 1850, and the house was demolished in 1926.

Lawson and Wentworth had, of course, with Blaxland been the first to successfully cross the Blue Mountains in 1813. Lawson was surveyor on the expedition, capitalising on his early training in London. He had purchased a commission in the New South Wales Corps in 1799, and served in Sydney and Norfolk Island. In 1808, while aide-de-camp to the then acting governor George Johnston, Lawson was granted the living at Prospect, and it became the family home.

Documents relating to Lawson are very uncommon.

\$4000



22 LEICHHARDT, Ludwig. Dr Ludwig Leichhardt's Briefe an seine Angehörigen... von Dr. G. Neumayer und Otto Leichhardt...

Tall octavo, frontispiece and large folding map, some spotting especially to title-page, Coles and Davidson bookplates; a handsome copy in period crimson quarter morocco. Hamburg, L. Friederichsen & Co. 1881.

A handsome copy: the first major collection of the correspondence of the famous explorer Ludwig Leichhardt, who disappeared with his entire party while attempting to journey from the Darling Downs to the Swan River settlement. The introduction and lengthy life of Leichhardt is by a great figure in Australian science, Georg Neumayer.

The letters are divided into three sections: Leichhardt's youthful letters through to the end of his studies in Paris; his letters from Italy and his departure from Europe; and his letters from Australia (the first dated 1 October 1841 and the last 3 April 1848). An English translation was published in Melbourne in 1944.

Always a controversial figure, the letters collected here give an insight into Leichhardt's life. The work concludes with Neumayer's important account of Leichhardt as natural historian and explorer, confirmation that the scientific community 'valued Leichhardt's collections of specimens and the records of his observations which, in an age accustomed to extravagant travellers' tales, were remarkable for their restraint and accuracy' (ADB). Neumayer himself spent many years in Australia, where he was instrumental in setting up observatories in Melbourne as well as completing a complete magnetic survey of Victoria almost single-handedly. He was long interested in the scientific work of Leichhardt and in 1868 even lobbied for a proper scientific exploration of the interior to extend on his compatriot's work.

Of most interest is the folding map by L. Friederichsen. The map shows all of mainland Australia, with the tracks of expeditions by Leichhardt and A.C. Gregory marked in red and blue respectively. Neumayer's proposed route in 1868 is also marked, while two areas are circled: the approximate location of the final point reached by Leichhardt's expedition according to the explorer and meteorologist Charles Todd, and a second area in which traces of Leichhardt's group had been reported. The frontispiece portrait also features a sample of Leichhardt's handwriting.

This attractive copy is from two great Australian collections: Coles and Davidson.

\$1250



23 LOUDON, John Claudius. *An Encyclopaedia of Cottage, Farm, and Villa Architecture and Furniture...*

Thick octavo, half title including publishers advertisements to verso, almost 100 lithographs on thicker art pages (but with continuing pagination) as well as more than 2,000 wood engravings throughout, early owner's inscription, some scattered foxing, very good; half dark blue morocco, original marbled boards, spine with some cracking and skilfully re-jointed, gilt. London, Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, Green & Longman, 1833.

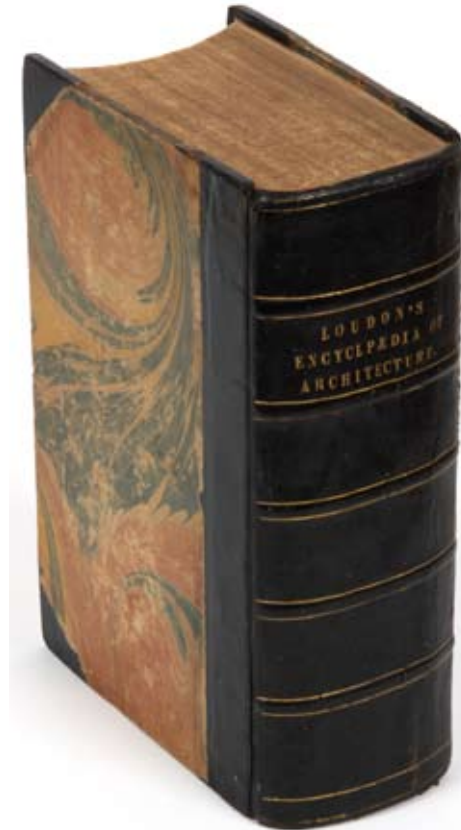
A very attractive copy of the first edition of this important historical architectural reference work, in a Sydney binding, and with a handsome gift inscription to a Mr Carr, 'on his leaving for Sydney' in 1835. It is also likely that the pencilled "Mort" in an early hand refers to the later owner of the work, the Sydney businessman Thomas Sutcliffe Mort.

Broadbent wrote that this work was the 'principal architectural handbook for amateurs and professionals' in the 1830s and 1840s, and it evidently exerted a vast influence on the colonial architecture in New South Wales (*Australian Colonial House*, p. 205). The work is recognised as helping define Victorian architecture, a style that is very prominent in the history of Australian design.

John Claudius Loudon (1783-1843), a Scottish botanist, horticultural designer and editor of *The Gardener's Magazine* is known well for his designs for the Birmingham Botanical Gardens, Stradsett Hall in Norfolk and the Abbey Cemetery in Bath. With this work, Loudon established himself as an expert in the language of rural architecture: 'Loudon's involvement with architecture arose naturally out of his interest in landscape. He made himself a specialist in rural vernacular building types by writing his *Encyclopaedia of Cottage, Farm, and Villa Architecture* (1833). This work was unprecedented in that it was consciously addressed to the middle class rather than to an aristocratic audience' (Britannica).

A pencil note on the front pastedown makes the interesting comment that when this 'book was rebacked (actually re-jointed) in 2004 the spine was found to be lined with an 1845 Sydney newspaper. So "Mr Carr" had the book rebound soon after arrival in Sydney.'

\$2850





Detail; also illustrated on back cover

24 LELEWEL, Joachim. Géographie du moyen Age, étudiée par Joachim Lewelel.

Four volumes bound in one, 10 plates (some folding); together with octavo epilogue, 8 plates (some folding); with the oblong folio atlas, 50 plates (see note), excellent impressions of all the plates; the first four parts in recent quarter morocco with green boards; the atlas modern half green morocco over marbled boards; the epilogue volume early crimson pebbled cloth, a little frayed at spine. Bruxelles, Pilliet, 1852-1854- 1857.

First edition, with the full suite of very beautiful lithographic plates, depicting any number of famous and important early maps, by a 'pioneer writer on cartography' (Tooley). This is undoubtedly one of the most important – and eccentric – studies of the geography of the Middle Ages and early Renaissance, and is only rarely seen complete with its folio atlas and the particularly uncommon epilogue volume of 1857.

Lelewel's geography is magnificent, not least because each of the intricately engraved plates was prepared by the author himself, who did not trust the task to be done with due diligence by anyone else. The work is an intensive comparative study of classical Greek, Latin and Arab sources, including the accounts of navigators, pilots and voyagers, and the meticulous scholarship makes it a vital source for cartography and the history of travel and voyaging. The work is wide in scope, and whether Lelewel is discussing the foundations of modern Ptolemaic geography, the peregrinations of the Jewish scholar Benjamin of Tudele, or the great fourteenth-century Arab expeditions of Ibn Battuta, his synthesis of the field is magisterial.

Lelewel was a Polish historian, who was educated at the Imperial University of Vilna. Although of Prussian descent, he became an ardent nationalist and his lectures on Polish history galvanised the country. One of the rebels of the November Uprising against the Russian authorities in 1830, he went into exile in Paris soon after the rebellion was suppressed, and was soon after forced to leave France for Brussels at the explicit request of the Russian Ambassador. A friend of Marx and Engels, and a political agitator throughout his life, it is perhaps surprising that this present work is regarded as his greatest achievement.

The plate count is especially complex, but the present example has the full complement. The folio atlas has 50 plates, as required: 49 are full page lithographs, while the remaining map (plate 47) is tipped on to the title-page, as instructed in the plate listing (this has caused some confusion among bibliographers; Howes, for example, lists "49" plates only). The question of the smaller plates for the text volumes has also been confused: Graesse calls for 12 plates, but the listing does not include the epilogue volume; Leclerc, who does notice the epilogue, calls for only 14 plates in total; Sabin does not list the smaller plates; and lastly, Howes lists 18 plates. This example with 18 & 50 plates, then, corresponds to the largest number of plates recorded by any of the bibliographers.

\$4200

THE UNIVERSITY,
ADELAIDE.

23rd Sept. 1906.

My Dear Card,

Your very interesting letter to hand. How on Earth did the 7 tons of radio-active ore leave Melbourne without general knowledge. Don't you think that M. Poulot has got the wrong details somehow or perhaps an "stuffed" by the German firm. Say pitchblende smuggled from Joachimsthal other Austrian silver-lead mines found its way to Germany against the wishes of the

25 MAWSON, Douglas. Autograph Letter Signed to G.W. Card on University of Adelaide letterhead.

Single sheet of note paper entirely in Mawson's hand, folded to 20.3 x 12.6 cm, "The University, Adelaide" letterhead, slight tear at old fold but very good. University of Adelaide, 23 September, 1906.

A good scientific letter from Douglas Mawson relating to an early and still unresolved controversy regarding uranium ores from Australia. It is addressed to "My dear Card"; given the contents, this is certainly G.W. Card of the NSW Department of Mines. Card gave the first ever account of Australian radioactive minerals in a report published in 1894, and became an authority in the field.

Mawson graduated from the University of Sydney in 1902, and was soon appointed as a lecturer in mineralogy and petrology at the University of Adelaide. He was interested in the glacial geology of South Australia, and also worked on radioactive minerals, identifying and describing 'davidite' (containing titanium and uranium) in specimens from the region of Radium Hill, near Olary. That deposit was the first major radioactive ore body discovered in Australia.

Mawson's letter relates to a controversy caused by the French mining engineer Charles Poulot. In a 1909 paper by T.H. Laby, Poulot was quoted as saying that he had seen an enormous amount of apparently Australian ore from New England at a treatment works in Germany. The veracity of Poulot's assertion has been questioned, but as this 1906 letter asserts, it had already caused great consternation among the scientific fraternity even before Laby's paper was published. Indeed, Card had obviously approached Mawson about this bombshell, because the latter writes without preamble: 'How on earth did the 7 tons of radio-active ore leave Melbourne without general knowledge. Don't you think that M. Poulot has got the wrong details somehow or perhaps been "stuffed" by the German firm.' Mawson goes on to speculate on whether the ore being discussed has not, in fact, come from Austrian silver-lead mines, and discusses the valuable offers he has been made for uranium ores from 'London and New York brokers'.

The letter concludes with a discussion of how discouraged Mawson is becoming regarding the ore from Olary. On the controversy see David Branagan, 'Davidite and Other Early Events in Australia's Uranium Story', *Journal and Proceedings of the Royal Society of New South Wales*, vol. 140).

\$3600

26 MACQUARIE, Lachlan. Handwritten note to Dr Arnold aboard HMS Hindostan.

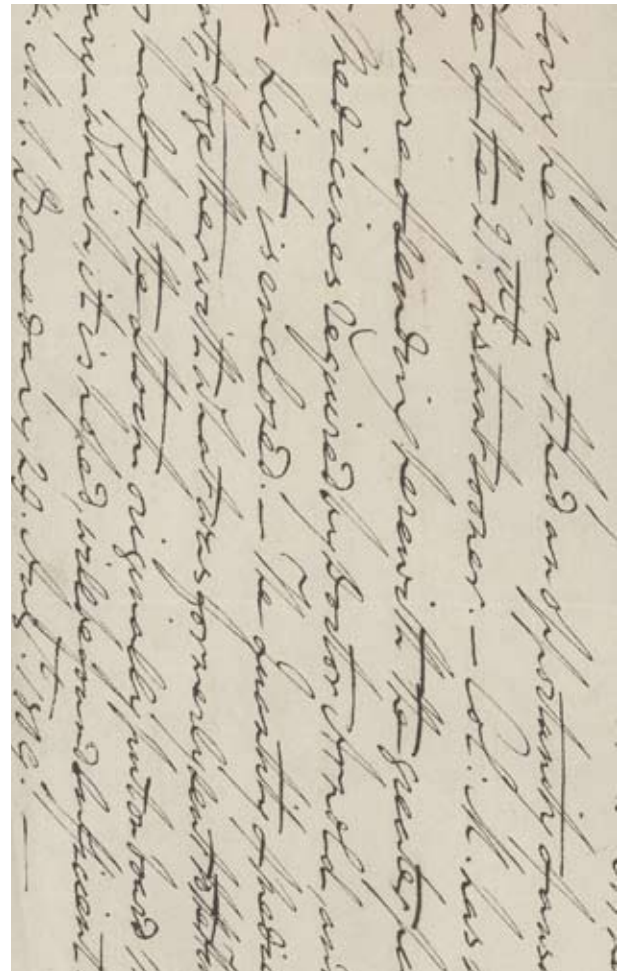
Single sheet of folded notepaper, 22.5 x 18.3 cm, wove paper with no watermark; a little dusted at edges and worn along old fold, paper stub along left margin neatly trimmed (no doubt having been removed from an order or account book). on board HMS Dromedary, 29 August, 1809.

A handwritten note by Lachlan Macquarie, written en route to his appointment as Governor of New South Wales. Macquarie was one of the great figures of the early colony, and examples of his handwriting are now very scarce, as they have rightly been collected assiduously by the great Australian institutions.

In 1808, Macquarie was ordered to sail for NSW as a serving lieutenant-colonel in the 73rd Regiment. Major-General Miles Nightingall had been awarded the governorship, but Macquarie wrote to his Commander-in-Chief asking to be sent both as a full colonel and as Lieutenant-Governor, arguing that New South Wales provided no real possibility for promotion otherwise. Not only did he succeed in his ambition, when Nightingall changed his mind, Macquarie took the next step of asking to be sent as the Governor himself. Macquarie and his wife Elizabeth sailed on *Dromedary* on 22 May 1809, accompanied by HMS *Hindostan*.

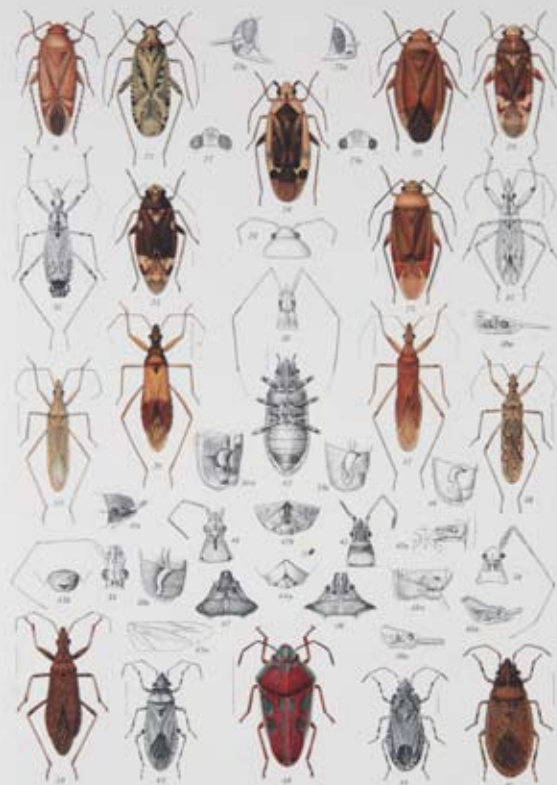
The note is written after their landfall at Rio, but before they arrived in Cape Town, and is addressed to Joseph Arnold, a naval surgeon detailed to convey the 73rd to Sydney. It relates to the medical stores on board the two vessels, and shows Macquarie continuing his careful management of all aspects of his command. After apologising for not being in a position to reply earlier, Macquarie writes that he 'has now the pleasure of sending herewith the greater part of the Medicines required by Doctor Arnold.'

Although Arnold duly returned on the *Hindostan*, he would have more than a passing acquaintance with Sydney, returning in 1815 with the female convict transport *Northampton*, the first surgeon-superintendent of a convict ship appointed on the British government's adoption of that system. It is not possible to say too much about the relationship between Macquarie and Arnold, although a note in the *ADB* is apropos: Arnold 'contemplated settling in Sydney to practise but, partly because Macquarie ignored him and partly because he was unable to reduce his living expenses below 13s. a day, he relinquished the idea and took passage for England in the *Indefatigable*.' \$12,750





Landscape, Hawaii, 2,500 feet.



Kirkaldy Hemiptera

27 SHARP, David, editor and other contributors. Fauna Hawaiiensis or the Zoology of the Sandwich (Hawaiian) Isles.

Folio, three volumes (each of six parts) bound in six, 77 plates (many hand-coloured), 5 maps (1 double-page); despite a complicated collation, this work is nonetheless complete with all of the plates, maps, and miscellaneous pages, the titles and half-titles to each bound at the rear of each volume, a few tears neatly repaired, some title-pages with 'Pomona College' library stamp (see volume 3, part 3), one or two of the plates with some insignificant damage, tape-marks to 2 pages of volume 2; bound in dark red cloth, spines lettered in gilt, bookplates. Cambridge, at the University Press, 1899- 1913.

A fine complete set of this monumental work on the fauna of the Hawaiian Islands, the first such work attempted.

This set is in unusually fine condition, and the pages and plates remain very fresh; this is particularly significant as the work is infamous for having been printed on rather acidic paper that oftens results in the pages being browned and brittle in most copies.

A thorough note in Forbes explains the publication of this magnificent work in detail: 'The first systematic examination of the land fauna of the Hawaiian Islands. In 1890 the British Association for the Advancement of Science appointed a committee to "report on the present state of knowledge of the Sandwich Islands, and to take steps to investigate ascertained deficiencies in the fauna, with power to co-operate with the Committee appointed for the purpose by the Royal Society." Support and assistance for the project was obtained from the trustees of the Bishop Museum, and the services of a young Oxford graduate, Robert Cyril Layton Perkins, were secured. Perkins' investigations over several years in the Islands resulted in a collection of approximately 100,000 specimens. These were ultimately divided into three collections: the first set was deposited in the British Museum (Natural History), the second set was distributed among various scientists, and a third set was forwarded to the Bishop Museum. A lengthy introduction to the work by Perkins (Part 6 of the present volume) was published in 1913.'

From the library of the entomologist Kenneth L. Maehler, with his bookplates.

\$13,750

28 SOUTHEY, Robert. Poems.

Duodecimo, early owner's name on title-page 'AH Everett 1807'; as with most American imprints of this date embrowned and a little dusted throughout, but an excellent copy in contemporary mottled sheep, bumped. Boston, Manning & Loring, 1799.

Very rare: the first American edition of this collection of Southey's verse, which includes his "Botany Bay Eclogues" (pp. 57-73).

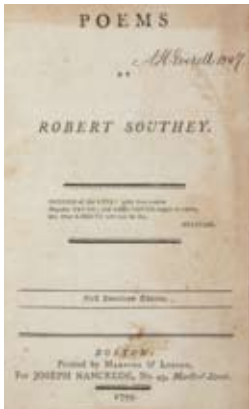
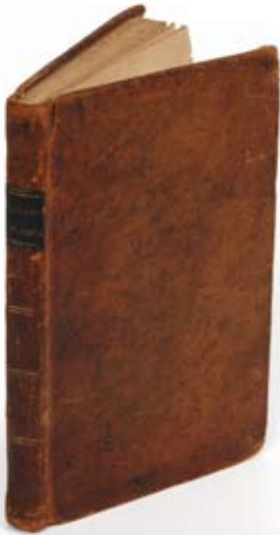
Borrowing from Southey's early radicalism, and infused with the ideas that would lead him to join Coleridge in advocating the utopian ideals of Pantisocracy, one of the often ignored aspects of the Botany Bay Eclogues is that they correctly privilege the new Australian society over life in England: they are 'made up of the reminiscences of ordinary people who have been transported to Australia as felons. Some of them remember England with nostalgia, but all have gone through experiences that make Botany Bay seem like a welcome haven' (*Routledge History of English Poetry*, p. 10).

Southey was not renowned for his obduracy, so it does not surprise that he refused an opportunity to compare the reality with his lyric vision: in 1812 he seriously considered accepting an appointment as Governor of Botany Bay, but turned it down because 'Edith was not too keen on such a radical change of scenery' (*Mark Storey, Robert Southey: A Life*). It is fascinating to speculate as to what Governor Bob Southey might have done with the colony.

As an eighteenth-century American printing of Australian interest, this edition is in the company of an extremely small number of other titles: principally the 1794 editions of the Scottish Martyrs Muir and Margarat, and the 1796 Philadelphia edition of Barrington.

All editions of this important volume of verse, first published in London in 1797, are rare, none more so than this Boston edition. Ferguson knew only the British Library copy, while the *Addenda* volume could add no Australian locations. It is now known to be in the American Imprint collection of the National Library of Australia.

\$4000



29 [TRANSPORTATION] JONES, George Henry. *Account of the Murder of the Late Mr. William Weare, of Lyon's Inn... and Portraits of the Prisoners, John Thurtell, Jos. Hunt, and Wm. Probert...*

Octavo, frontispiece, 2 folding maps and 3 plates, a few spots but an excellent copy, newspaper clipping tipped-in to early blank; attractive contemporary dark blue half calf over marbled boards, spine banded and gilt, rubbed, Davidson bookplate. London, J. Nichols and Son, 1824.

An uncommon title, especially in such fine condition: a famous account of the London underworld and the seedy nature of amateur boxing. One of the accomplices to the murder, Joseph Hunt, was sentenced to transportation to New South Wales, but was killed in the quelling of an insurrection among the convicts on the *Marquis of Huntly*, when 17 convicts were shot or hanged.

William Weare, a solicitor and a gambler, was killed by John Thurtell, a former Royal Marine officer and an amateur boxer, who owed Weare an immense sum of money. Thurtell had invited Weare for a weekend of gambling with Joseph Hunt and William Probert, but shot Weare just short of their destination. The three men hid the corpse in a pond. After the ensuing trial, Thurtell was hanged, Hunt sentenced to transportation, and Probert, who had turned King's evidence, was given his freedom.

The trial was a sensation and one of the most famous of the nineteenth century. Many accounts were published, ranging from chapbooks right through to more beautifully illustrated editions such as this one. \$975



30 [HAWAII] REYNOLDS, Stephen. *The Voyage of the New Hazard to the Northwest, Hawaii and China, 1810 – 1813...*

Quarto, numerous plates, top-edge of the pages is gilt and others uncut, original gilt lettered quarter blue cloth, marbled boards, a fine copy with the slipcase showing some wear. Salem, Peabody Museum, 1938.

First publication of this important early diary, from a numbered limited edition of 100 printed on Sterling Antique Paper.

Specially edited by Judge F.W. Howay, this handsomely bound and elegantly printed journal describes the activities of the brig *New Hazard* of Salem, Massachusetts, on three Hawaiian and Northwest coast journeys between 1810 and 1813. The 'author was Stephen Reynolds, a New Englander who sailed as a foremast hand and kept a diary for his own satisfaction. The official log from the ship now apparently lost, Reynold's diary remains the only account of the voyage.' (Hill)

The journal had been acquired by the Peabody Museum of Salem, Massachusetts in 1926. Howay, of course, is well-known as a Pacific and voyage historian: it was his research which led to John Rickman being shown to have been the author of the anonymous account of Cook's third voyage.

This work is now more commonly seen in the general trade edition of 500, printed on rag paper. \$575





Cover Illustrations · Front: 7. Hocquart · Back: 24. Lelewel