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1 Auxiliary Screw Missionary Steamer “Southern Cross” No. 100.

Four design documents for the “Southern Cross”, including a detailed and finely hand-coloured plan of the vessel with elevation and views of both decks, 72 x 117 cm, thick paper laid down; line plan of the hull, 64.5 x 199 cm, thick paper laid down; mid-ship section, 35 x 53 cm, waxed silk; blue-print of mid-ship section, 52 x 37 cm, torn along bottom edge, pencil note at upper right saying that this is a copy of the amended blueprint submitted to Lloyds; all four a little dusted at edges and clearly having been rolled for many years, pencil shelf markings to versos, very good. London?, circa 1855.

An important suite of plans and documents relating to the construction of the *Southern Cross*, a 70-ton schooner purpose-built for the Melanesian Mission of the Anglican Church. This was the first vessel of this name to be built for the Mission, and a succession of vessels of the same name would follow (the current *Southern Cross* – the ninth – is still in service).

The Mission was founded in 1849 by then Bishop of New Zealand, George Augustus Selwyn (1809-1878) to evangelise the south-west Pacific (including the Solomons, Santa Cruz, and the Northern New Hebrides). It formally became part of the Australian Board of Missions in 1850, and it was under the aegis of this group that Selwyn visited London in 1854. His efforts meant that Charlotte Mary Yonge donated funds from the sale of her novel *The Heir of Redclyffe* (1854) to pay for the construction of this bespoke mission vessel.

The *Southern Cross*, as the vessel would be aptly named, became the link between the remote parts of the vast diocese, used by Selwyn and others for their regular circuits. The early days of the Mission are chiefly known through the memoir of the Reverend Ashwell, *Journal of a Voyage... in the Melanesian Mission Schooner the Southern Cross, with an Account of the Wreck of that Vessel* (Auckland, 1860). As the title confirms, this first *Southern Cross* was lost in 1860, and Ashwell gave a vivid account of her wreck. On 17 June 1860, off the “Poor Knights” (near Whangarei), the vessel was overtaken by a gale, and in heavy winds ran aground. At the break of day they were relieved to discover that they were in the reasonably protected bay at Ngunguru, and shore-lines got the entire crew safely to land.

A contemporary view of the wreck was published but, significantly, visual material relating to the vessel is scarce; this is an important, perhaps unique, record of its design and construction. The main archive of the Mission is held at the School of Oriental and African Studies in London. Underlining the Mission’s role in the region, small collections of material are held in some Australian collections, however, such a substantial set of documents relating to their first *Southern Cross* is not otherwise known.

\$5400

2 HASELDEN, Thomas. *The Seaman's Daily Assistant, being a Short, Easy, and Plain Method of keeping a Journal at Sea, in which are contained Rules, shewing how allowances for Leeway, Variation, Heave of the Sea... [bound with] A New Set of Logarithmic Solar Tables, calculated and constructed for determining the Latitude at Sea...*

Two works bound together, small quarto; a very good copy in contemporary sheep, neatly rebacked. London, Mount and Page, 1782.

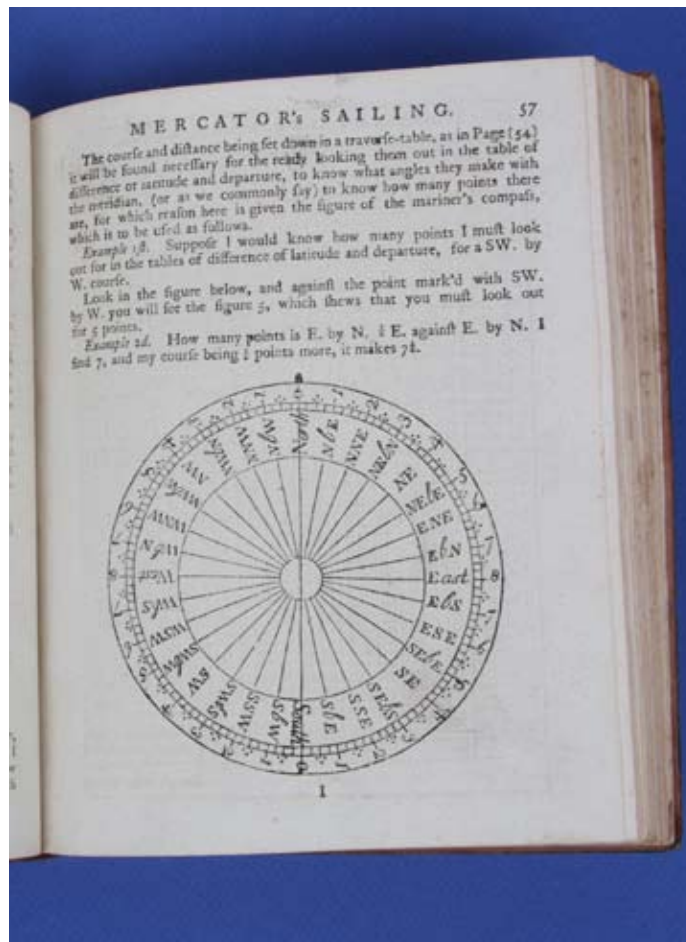
Two important works of seamanship, guides to devising latitude, measuring tides, and navigation. Because both were practical and much-used works, copies of any edition of either are now scarce.

Thomas Haselden (d. 1740) was a mathematician and spent almost twenty years as a schoolmaster in the navy, after which he established a school at Wapping Old Stairs. He was later 'head-master of the Royal Academy at Portsmouth'. He published on "Mercator's chart" and corresponded with Edmond Halley; by 1722 he was styling himself 'Teacher of Mathematics to his Majesty's Volunteers in the Royal Navy'. He was elected to the Royal Society in 1740, but he may not have lived to attend as fellow. He died at Portsmouth in May of that year.

The present work was not issued in his lifetime, but seems to have first appeared from the mapmakers, Mount & Page, in 1757 (no earlier copy is listed on the English Short Title Catalogue). Seemingly always in print for the next few decades, it became a standard reference. There was even a 1777 Philadelphia imprint said to be the first work on navigation printed in America.

Attractively, this is bound with another rare work of practical seamanship, *A New Set of Logarithmic Solar Tables ... for determining the Latitude at Sea* by Richard Harrison. This is the sixth edition of this work with, the title-page announces, the tables enlarged.

Only one copy of Haselden's 1782 edition is listed on ESTC, at the British Library; only a microform copy of the second work, the sixth edition of Harrison's *Solar Tables* is recorded on ESTC, but two copies of the work are known on Worldcat. \$3350



5 [COOK: FIRST VOYAGE] PARKINSON, Sidney. Voyage autour du monde, sur le vaisseau de Sa Majeste Britannique l'Endeavour...

Two volumes, octavo, good impressions of the six folding engraved plates after Parkinson, some foxing and staining, particularly to final gathers of first volume; a particularly handsome set in contemporary French mottled calf, flat spine gilt, double red and tan morocco labels. Paris, De l'Imprimerie de Guillaume, 1797.

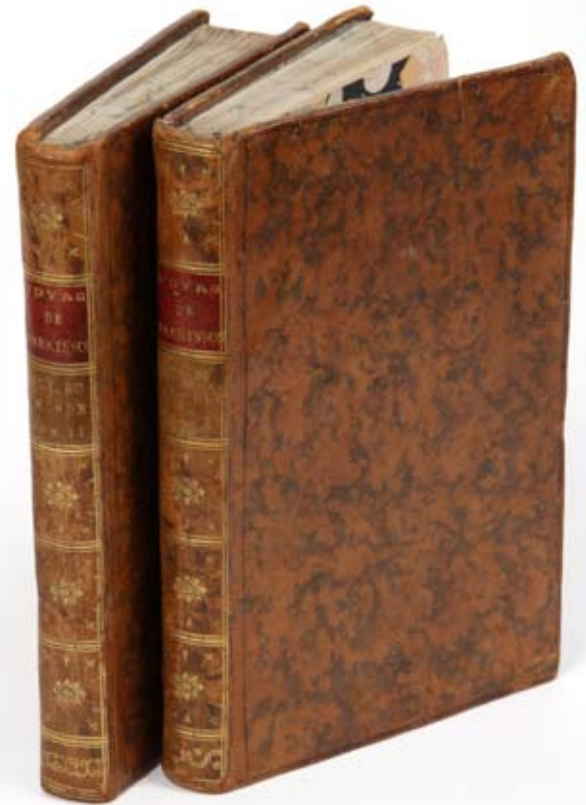
First edition, first issue: the rarely sighted French edition of the artist's account of Cook's first voyage and the discovery of eastern Australia. Translated by C. Henri from the 1784 English edition, it also contains material from later voyagers updating the account, including the experiences of the Forsters on the second voyage. This is the octavo issue noted by Kroepelien as preceding the otherwise identical quarto of the same year.

Parkinson had been employed in 1767 by Sir Joseph Banks, who thought so highly of his work that he arranged for the young man to join him on Cook's first voyage. When the expedition's draughtsman Alexander Buchan died at Tahiti, Parkinson was called on to take over all of the topographical work, completing some 1300 sketches. En route from Batavia to the Cape of Good Hope, he died of a fever, and after the return of the *Endeavour* ownership of his drawings was disputed: Banks considered that they were his, while Parkinson's brother Stanfield also claimed them. Hawkesworth even got an injunction to delay publication until some time after his official account, and, despite having used Parkinson's work extensively, retaliated by deliberately omitting Parkinson's name from the narrative.

Some of the bibliographical history of this work is quite complex. A note in the Kroepelien catalogue explains that this octavo issue, although textually identical to a quarto issue published the same year by the same publisher, is actually the genuine first (the quarto was "re-imposed", as is proved by an error in the signatures). The copy in the University of Oslo is octavo, although no census of the two issues has ever been attempted.

O'Reilly & Reitman – as if we needed more complexity – examined copies with any number between five and eight; nonetheless, six plates is the standard collation.

\$9750





6 DALRYMPLE, Sir John. Memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland, from the Dissolution of the last Parliament of Charles II until the Sea-battle off La Hogue.

Two volumes, quarto, with the erratum leaf in the second volume; a very good set in contemporary polished calf, with double spine labels in red and green morocco, extremities a little worn and hinges just starting although still firm. London, W. Stahan and T. Cadell, 1771-1773.

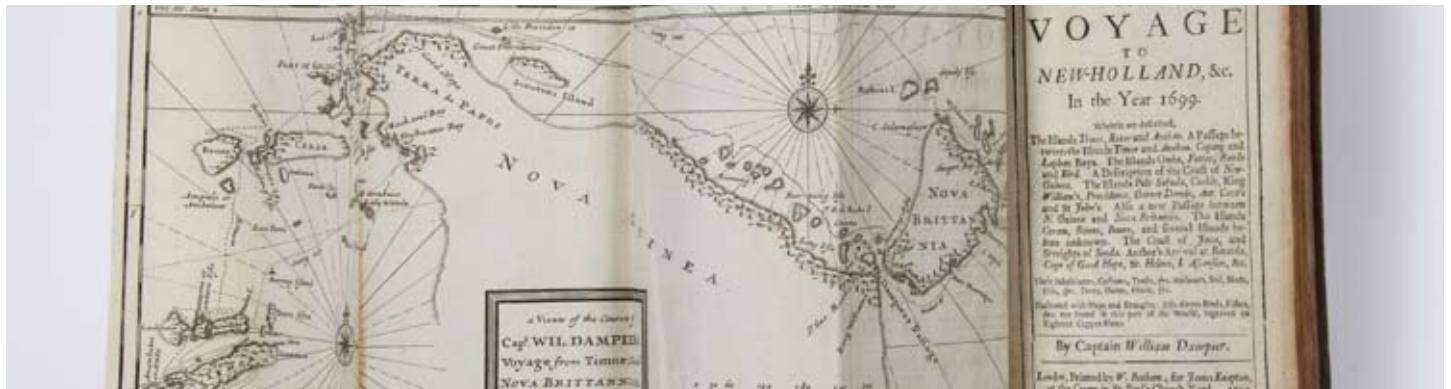
A handsome set in a contemporary binding of this history of Great Britain and Ireland in the seventeenth century. The work caused a mild sensation when it was published because of Dalrymple's unvarnished use of letters from the French ambassadors in England to their courts, as well as the correspondence of Charles II, James II, William, and Mary.

Sir John Dalrymple (1726-1810), fourth baronet of Cranstoun was educated at the university of Edinburgh and Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1748 he was admitted to the Scottish bar, and succeeded to the baronetcy in 1771 on the death of his father Sir William Dalrymple. A reasonably prolific essayist, the *Memoirs* was his most significant work, with this second edition appearing the same year as the first. Illustrated by access to state papers in France and England, the work caused a stir, particularly because of its revelations regarding the personal motives behind the actions of many eminent statesmen. David Hume was not confident about the work's value as political history, but could not resist its insights into 'the biographical and anecdotal history of the times' (quoted in DNB).

This is the second edition; a revised edition was published in 1790.

\$2450





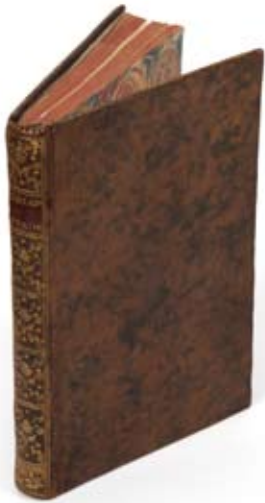
7 DAMPIER, William. A Continuation of a Voyage to New Holland, &c. In the Year 1699.

Octavo, 13 maps (one folding), 5 plates, final advertising leaf; very good, contemporary panelled calf, expertly rebacked, original spine and crimson morocco label laid down. London, W. Botham for James Knapton, 1709.

An excellent copy of the first edition of this separately published work. Published after Dampier's return from sailing as a privateer in the War of the Spanish Succession, the work is perhaps better known for its later inclusion in the so-called collected Dampier of 1729. This is one of the more uncommon Dampier titles in first edition, and as with all of his titles, is scarce in such a fine contemporary binding.

Dampier's voyage accounts are classics of buccaneering and exploration, and represent a major body of early Pacific description, and are especially well known for their realistic depiction of shipboard life and for his descriptions of the natural history of the region alike. James A. Williamson wrote in his introduction to the 1939 Argonaut Press edition of the *Voyage to New Holland*, that 'Dampier's permanent service to his countrymen was to arouse their interest in the exploration of the Pacific... '.

The publishing history of the four distinct parts of Dampier's voyages is complex, and spans more than a decade, beginning with *A New Voyage round the World* of 1697, through to this last part, published in 1709. The significant point to make is that any of the original editions in a contemporary binding is now rather rare. A second point follows, and that is that the individual works came out over such an extended period that contemporary matched sets are distinctly uncommon, and harlequin sets might be considered the norm. The famous 1729 collected edition, of course, is often seen as a matched set. \$12,500



8 DU BOCCAGE, Madame [Marie-Anne FIQUET]. *La Colombiade, ou la foi portée au nouveau monde.*

Octavo, engraved frontispiece portrait by Tardieu le fils, and 10 engraved plates by Chedel, engraved titlepage vignette, headpiece to dedication leaf and tailpieces at end of each canto; a very attractive copy in contemporary French mottled calf, spine gilt, crimson morocco label. Paris, Desaint & Saillant, Durand, 1756.

First edition, rare: “an epic poem on the discovery of America” (Sabin). This attractive work contains many beautifully-executed plates, including scenes depicting Columbus’ landing in the New World, his introduction to the American court, and a vivid shipwreck. Although the work is very much the product of Du Boccage’s agile pen, she shows that she is also familiar with the voyage accounts of Anson and Frezier, among a litany of erudite notes.

Madame du Boccage (Marie-Anne Le Page) ran a distinguished salon in Paris, frequented by Voltaire, Fontenelle, and other luminaries. Together with her husband, Pierre-Joseph Fiquet du Boccage, she had a passionate interest in literature, and published several interesting works, including imitations of Milton and Pope. *Le Colombiade* is her greatest contribution, a poised revisiting of the moment of contact between Columbus and the indigenous Americans.

The work picks up Columbus as he meets a thoughtful leader of an Indian nation, who asks who he is and why he is there. “Columbus replies in astonishing detail, telling his auditor of ‘the three continents which form the universe’, of the Supreme Being, of European manners and inventions, of his project, of Queen Isabella, of scurvy, of strange ‘phenomena’ of the sea, and of unrest among the sailors. ‘Merveilleux Etranger,’ exclaims the chief, no doubt overwhelmed by the barrage of heroic couplets. After many adventures a prayerful Columbus is visited by a tutelary angel who reveals the vast consequences of his enterprise.” (Terence Martin, ‘American Literature Discovers Columbus’, in Christopher K. Lohmann, *Discovering Difference*, Indiana, 1993, p. 25).

Throughout, there is an emphasis on the national and European consequences of New World discovery, and the poem is, in a sense, a companion piece to her earlier play *Les Amazones* (1749), in that much of the American authority is vested in the figure of a powerful woman.

A second edition was published in 1758, but included only 8 plates.

\$2650



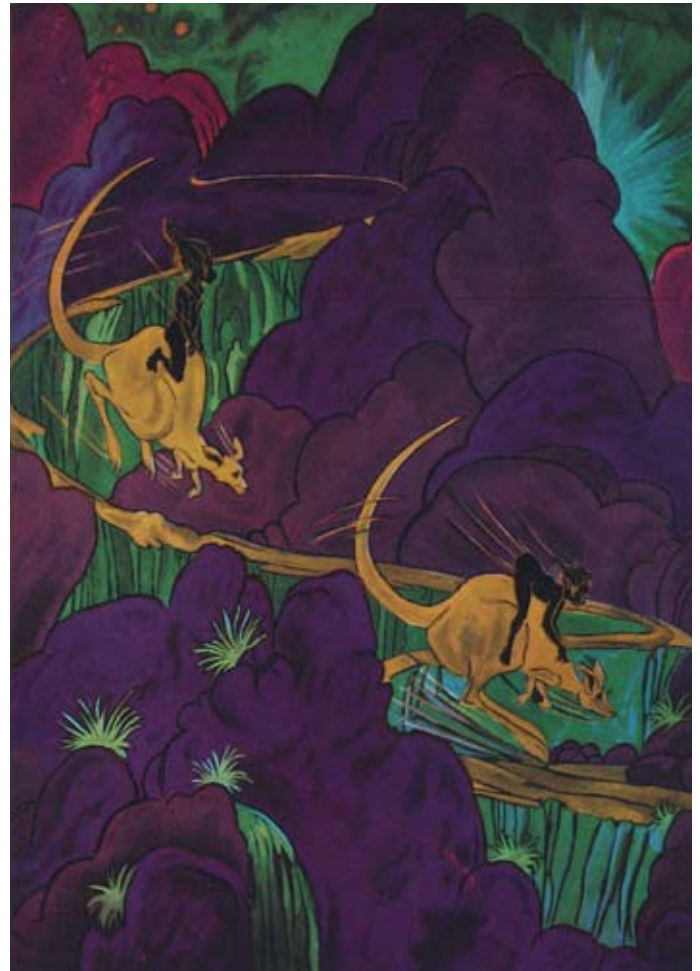
9 DURACK, Mary and Elizabeth DURACK. *The Way of the Whirlwind*.

Folio, nine colour and three black & white tipped-in plates, illustrated, signed by the author, some light offsetting; a very good copy in the original decorated boards. Sydney, Consolidated Press, 1941.

Signed first edition of one of the Duracks' most enduring and beautiful works. This is a fine example of this increasingly scarce edition, 'their major and lasting contribution to Australian childrens books' (Muir, *Australian Childrens Book Illustration*, p. 103). This particularly good copy of the book is signed on the title by Mary Durack, 24 January 1942.

By the 1930s the Duracks had made a name in the *Bulletin* for their charming pieces on life on Argyle Station in the Kimberley region: Mary wrote the vignettes, and they were illustrated with Elizabeth's humorous sketches. The first proper children's book written by the Duracks was their famous *Piccaninnies* (1940), but in style and subject it was eclipsed by this impressive large format work, which was 'enthusiastically received by an eager public' (Muir, *Australian Childrens Book Illustration*, p. 102). Coming at the very forefront of a renewed interest in Aboriginal art (Albert Namatjira's first exhibition was held in 1938), here Elizabeth Durack was able to develop a strong, arresting style which borrowed from the landscapes of the Arunta artists.

The book went through many editions, especially after it was acquired by Angus and Robertson, who issued the work in an altered format. \$1500



(1780)

*From a Collection of Charts
Assembled by the
Royal Navy*

*This General Chart
FROM
ENGLAND TO CHINA,
The Indian Seas,
is a Supplement to the
Sailing Chart*



10 [EAGLE & NEPTUNE] To James Horsburgh... Chart from England to China including the Indian Seas.

Engraved map, 605 x 945 mm. (including border), manuscript addition of vessel tracks in pencil and ink, a little rubbed and a few ink stains; fragments of mounting paper still adhering to margins, but an excellent copy. London, Parbury Allen & Co., January, 1829.

A rare map of Australia, South East Asia and the Indian Ocean, with the manuscript tracks of two vessels clearly marked in pen and ink, the Barque *Eagle* and the *Neptune*, both of which made significant voyages in the region during the 1830s and 1840s (a third, partial, voyage is also shown). Most unusually, the *Neptune* is shown to have touched at the Northwest Cape in western Australia in late 1836.

The map was sold as a single sheet by the publisher Allen, and was in print for many years: in 1845 it was advertised as being “Intended for Passengers to prick off their track” (see Allen’s list in *The East-India Register and Army List* for 1845). The cartouche includes a dedication to James Horsburgh, the influential hydrographer best known for his *India Directory* and comprehensive sailing directions. It now seems an uncommon map, not listed in Tooley, nor recorded in the online collections of any Australian institutions.

Although some sections of the map, especially around Van Diemens Land and along the east coast to Port Jackson, are rather rubbed, two tracks are quite distinct. The first records the circumnavigation of the Barque *Eagle* in 1842-1843, sailing from the Cape of Good Hope to New South Wales, and then on to New Zealand (see *Letters from Settlers and Labouring Emigrants, in the New Zealand Company’s Settlements*, London, 1843, p. 118). She is recorded as leaving Sydney for London in February 1843: this accords well with the map, which picks up the track of the *Eagle* off the east coast of South America in April of the same year.

Of equal interest is a second, earlier track, which shows the *Neptune* sailing via the Cape of Good Hope, from whence she does not simply follow the Roaring Forties, but veers northeast, at one point landing at the Northwest Cape of Australia. The date of sailing from England is indistinct, but appears to be July 1836 (and the track is evidently older than that of the *Eagle*). Ray Howgego has confirmed that this is almost certainly the transport ship of that name, built at Calcutta in 1814 and in service for over 35 years. She is known to have taken convicts to both Tasmania and Norfolk Island.

Such an early visit to the Northwest Cape is remarkable. The first recorded landing was by the Dutch in 1618, and the region was named two hundred years later by Phillip Parker King during his circumnavigation. Hardly a standard destination, the Cape and Exmouth Gulf were only very occasionally touched, as here, by vessels heading northeast to South East Asian waters. Indeed, after King’s visit the gulf was seldom visited until the 1860s when pearling began on the coast and settlements were formed. The actual township of Exmouth, on the other side of the Cape facing the Gulf, was not founded until the mid-twentieth century.

This landing, that is, predates settlement, whaling, even pearling in the region.

\$12,500



11 GILKS, Edward. Prize for Lithography at the Melbourne Exhibition, 1854.

Bronze medal, 64 mm., edge impressed 'Prize Medal 239 E Gilks Lithography', good extremely fine; with tan morocco case of issue, the case a little rubbed. London, Joseph S. Wyon, 1854.

A beautiful rarity: the 1854 prize medal for lithography at the first Melbourne Exhibition, awarded to the important colonial lithographer Edward Gilks, in its original case. Roger Butler suggests that Gilks only first became active in Australia around 1853, and this medal was awarded the following year.

Gilks (c. 1822-1886), was one of the more important Australian lithographers, best known for his separately issued images such as the 'Commissioner's Camp, Castlemaine, in 1852 (Mount Alexander)' (see Roger Butler, *Printed 1801-1901*, p. 154), or his portraits of Burke and Wills. Gilks also contributed to famous colonial illustrated works such as the *Melbourne Album* (Charles Troedel, 1863-4), as well as being one of the team assembled for the wonderful *Prodromus* of Frederick McCoy.

The practice of lithography was introduced to Australia by Governor Sir Thomas Brisbane, who acquired a press as part of his equipping of the Parramatta observatory in 1822. The process became the mainstay of the burgeoning interest in Australian views and portraits.

Little surprise, then, that a prize medal for lithography was awarded at the 1854 Exhibition, which was held in conjunction with the French Exposition Universelle of 1855. An impressive series of artists were awarded prizes in Melbourne, but this may have been the only prize for lithography, and may in fact be the only such medal for any type of printed works (a quick census of fellow nominees suggests most of the other prizes were for painters and sculptors, although there was also, for example, a photography prize, given to Robert McClelland).

This is an attractive medal in its own right, with the Melbourne Exhibition Building to the obverse, and Britannia being given the fruits of the harvest to the reverse (with the Southern Cross visible in the background).

\$6500



12 CAMPANELLA, Tommaso. *De Monarchia Hispanica*. Editio novissima, aucta & emendata ut praefatio ad lectorem indicat.

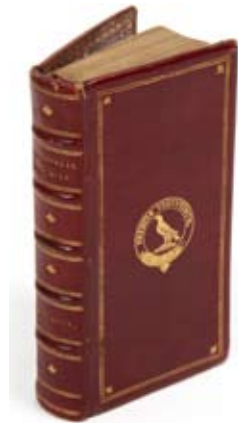
24mo., engraved title, all edges gilt; a very attractive copy in nineteenth-century full red morocco, gilt arms of Henry J.B. Clements to the front board with the motto "Patriis virtutibus", spine banded and gilt. Amsterdam, Louis Elzevir, 1653.

A charming Elzevir edition of this utopian work by the famous Campanella, a Dominican friar. Chapter XXXI (pp. 274-288) is explicitly concerned with the New World, and he recommends building forts at the mouths of all rivers and harbours "lest the English should break in and bring heresy."

Written in 1598 or 1599, and rewritten soon after, this work prophesies the coming of a universal Christian monarchy (said to be the fifth such great monarchy in history) by the Spanish King. Curiously, it was first published in German in 1620, translated, probably by Besold, from Campanella's original manuscript: such an involved publishing history is not unlike many books in Campanella's oeuvre, testament to his unflinching trouble with ecclesiastical authorities. Orthodoxy was not his strong point. The first English edition was published soon after this Elzevir edition as *A Discourse touching the Spanish Monarchy* (London, 1654); an Italian edition did not appear until 1840.

Campanella's most famous work is his "City of the Sun", which was first published in 1623 but had been written during his long imprisonment by the Inquisition for sedition and heresy. The City of the Sun was a 'regimented, highly centralised, theocratic society characterized by breeding of human beings in accordance with science, subordination of individuals to the state, and absence of private property' (Gibson, *St. Thomas More*). It was an early and highly influential text in the development of the utopian genre, written by an author whose twenty-seven year stretch in prison seems to be a record for utopian writers.

\$2750





13 [KIRKTON] KELMAN, Messrs. Prize Medallion from Northern Agricultural Society, Singleton Show, 1869.

Plain silver disk engraved on both sides and surmounted by ornate twisted rope surround and grape leaf finial, suspension loop, 45 mm., very fine. Singleton, 26 August, 1869.

An attractive silver medallion, awarded to the Kelman family of Kirkton at the 'Northern Agricultural Association Singleton Show 26 Aug. 1869.' The inscription to the reverse reads, in full, 'Awarded to Messrs. Kelman, of Kirkton for the best best (sic.) four bottles Red Wine Vintage 1868.'

Kirkton was originally granted to the father of Australian wine, John Busby, and a vineyard was established there with cuttings from France and Spain as early as 1830. Although Busby was known for his publications on the Australian wine industry, it was run and managed by William Dalrymple Kelman (1800-1863), who married Busby's daughter Katherine. Kelman was originally granted land on the Macquarie River in Tasmania, but sold it in 1828 before selecting land for Busby at Kirkton. Indeed, the property was actually named after Lord Saltoun's estate in Scotland, where Kelman had been employed before leaving for the colonies. Kirkton was sold in 1930.

In 1869 the estate was being run by James Kelman, the son of William, who is famous for bringing the vineyard to the height of its power. Well-known, for instance, are his Silver Medal at the Paris Exposition Universelle in 1878 and his Gold Medal at the Bordeaux International Exhibition of 1882. This medal dates from the early days of James Kelman's time at Kirkton, and is an attractive and unusual memento of a wine-maker who would go on to bring the Hunter Valley to international prominence. \$8850

14 [LEVERIAN MUSEUM] STONE, Sarah and C. RYLEY. Regency collage, featuring 'A Perspective View of the Grand Saloon & Gallery at the Museum, late Sir Ashton Lever's, Surry End of Black Fryer's Bridge'

Collage to both sides of single leaf of stiff brown card, 23.2 x 32 cm, clippings from contemporary books and newspapers; probably taken from a private album, closely clipped to verso, some wear but very good. London, circa 1811.

Attractive Regency collage, with the famous "Perspective View" of Sir Ashton Lever's Museum, from an original by Sarah Stone and C. Ryley.

Lever's Museum moved to London in 1774, and was rich in material collected in the South Seas, especially on Cook's third voyage. A lack of funds led Lever to dispose of the Museum by lottery in 1786, and the new owner was James Parkinson, who installed the Museum at Albion Street.

This image dates from the period of Parkinson's ownership, and is taken from the rare *Companion to the Museum*, (late Sir Ashton Lever's) of 1790. The main image here was the frontispiece and the five smaller clippings were taken from page 41: the "four inscriptions" surmounted each of the four wings of the Museum (two from the Psalms and one each from Pope and Milton), while the fifth is the original description of these quotes, which are 'intended to impress the Spectator with an Idea of the combined Beauty and wonderful Variety of the Works of Creation'.

The composition can be dated to the early Regency period because the clippings on the reverse describe the "Prince Regent's Ball" and a "Fancy Dress Ball", and the former includes a note regarding a slightly earlier 'entertainment given by the Prince Regent in 1811.' Among the many details of these sumptuous parties, is a note that Lady Caroline Lamb wore an 'elegant dress of white and gold, in the character of Queen Mab.'

The original *Companion* from which these images were taken is a very scarce work. Indeed, this attractive collage helps us understand why the original work is so scarce, because it is evidence that it was considered simply as a catalogue, and hence was fair game for collage-makers and Grangerisers. More, this collage provides an interesting note on the enduring interest in the Leverian.

\$1450





15 [MALASPINA] MARTINEZ, Ricardo Cerezo. La Expedicion Malaspina, 1789-1794.

Eight volumes in nine parts, tall quarto, richly illustrated in colour throughout, many folding plates and maps; a pristine set in their original dustjackets. Barcelona & Madrid, Ministerio de Defensa, Museo Naval, Lunwerg Editores, 1987.

An extensive scholarly edition of the voyage of Malaspina, uncommon in such fine condition. This set includes the first comprehensive edition of Malaspina's journal.

Malaspina headed Spain's greatest eighteenth century voyage of exploration to the South Seas, and yet remained virtually unknown for decades: his enemies at court ensured that his account was not published, and the first abridged version was not prepared until 1885 (although the very rare account of Viana, an ensign, was published in 1849). His five-year voyage is considered the equal of those of Cook and La Pérouse, and he sailed throughout the Pacific from Australia to Nootka Sound.

This attractive scholarly edition goes a long way towards redressing Malaspina's position in Pacific voyaging, and includes not only his own account, but also the journals of the botanists and other scientific members of the expedition, as well as many scholarly accounts of the voyage. The set includes the fine introductory volume by Ricardo Cerezo Martinez.

\$1850



16 TENISON-WOODS, Rev. J.E. Fish and Fisheries of New South Wales.

Large octavo, frontispiece and 45 plates, illustrated, a little browned; very good copy in half black morocco over marbled boards, spine gilt, very gently rubbed. Sydney, Thomas Richards, 1882.

A very good copy of this seminal work on the fishes of New South Wales.

Tenison-Woods (1832-1889), was a Catholic priest, educationist and scientist. He sailed for Van Diemen's Land in 1854, but after a disagreement with a Bishop, soon relocated to Adelaide, where he would help Mother Mary MacKillop found the Sisters of St Joseph of the Sacred Heart at Penola in 1866. The next year, he accepted the positions of director-general of Catholic schools and secretary and chaplain to Bishop Sheil.



At the same time, he was an accurate observer of the physical world and made original contributions to Australian geology, palaeontology and zoology. He travelled widely and published over 150 papers in the journals and transactions of Australian learned societies and overseas periodicals. In this work he made a comprehensive survey of the fishes of the Colony, and it was designed to make available a popular account of the findings of the 1880 Royal Commission on the Fisheries of New South Wales. William III of the Netherlands gave Tenison-Woods a gold medal for the book.

\$875

17 [NORTHWEST PASSAGE] ENGEL, Samuel. *Bibliotheca Selectissima sive Catalogus Librorum in omni genere scientiarum rarissimorum...* Samuel Engel in Republica Helveto-Bernensi...

Three parts bound in one, first title in red and black, occasional early underlining, final blank clipped at top corner, a little dusted; a handsome copy in half-vellum over marbled paper boards, the vellum evidently a discarded fragment from an illuminated manuscript, rubbed, early ink author and title added at head of spine.
Berne, Francisci Sam. Fetscherin, 1743.

Fine and interesting: the full catalogue of the sale of the library of the distinguished Swiss geographer Samuel Engel (1702-1784) in 1743. This copy includes the very uncommon third part of the sale: Worldcat lists around sixteen copies of this work, but where more complete collation details are provided, many libraries list only two parts, not three, as here. The collation of this copy matches that of the copy at UCLA (Berkeley), making it unusually complete.

The first part (186 pp.) has Engel's works in Latin. As might be expected for a scholar of his day, the classics are well represented, and there are many works of comparative theology and political science, with listings for Francis Bacon, Machiavelli, and several works by the utopian Campanella. There are also several editions of the Roman Catholic Index (the earliest by Innocent XI, 1596-8). A substantial section of the first part is devoted to Engel's collection of *Codices Manuscripti*.

A second separately paginated part (39 pp.) deals with books in the German and Dutch languages, while a third, also with separate pagination (62 pp.), is a selection of Engel's "Librorum Rariorum", this last with rather more substantial notes by the cataloguer.

Of course, the catalogue dates from when Engel was still a young man, and before the publication of any of his own rare works on the Northwest Passage. Lada-Mocarski provides a neat summary of his later career: 'Engel was the author of several works on geography and economics. From his early years he was interested in geographical discoveries, particularly those dealing with the Polar regions. He examined diligently the maps and writing of Kirilov (the compiler of the first Russian atlas), Buache, Delisle, Müller, Gmelin, and others – and invariably, with some justification, found something wrong with each of them. He examined these works with regard to the northern parts of both Asia and America. Most of the questions he raised were valid and the present-day student of these regions would profit by reading his work with a modern map before them, to see who was right or wrong – and when wrong, how wrong. A valuable part of Engel's present work is his rejection of the persistent belief held by many of his contemporary geographers and cartographers that California was an island...'.
There is little evidence to explain why Engel divested himself of his library at a relatively early age, and it is interesting to speculate as to whether this sale represents a turning point in his career.

\$3300





18 [MILITARY] Rules to be Observed with Regard to Guard and Outpost Duties.

Duodecimo, 20pp., foxed and a little creased, manuscript owner's name to title (dated 1876); early limp vellum wrappers, hand-stitched, manuscript title to front, worn. Sydney, Thomas Richards, 1876.

A rare and unusual piece. This apparently unrecorded military pamphlet dates from only a few years after 1870, when British troops left Australia and were replaced by New South Wales colonial forces.

This short pamphlet was printed by the government printer Thomas Richards and details the duties of soldiers. With sections on "Sentries paying Compliments" and "Instruction of Recruits as Sentries", this handbook would have been much studied, which no doubt accounts for its scarcity. It is printed by the command of William Beaver Blayney Christie (1837-1907), a career soldier and here signing as the "Major of Brigade". We assume that this position was either at, or adjunct to, Victoria Barracks, as the details of his career suggest. Christie was born in Liverpool, NSW, the son of a career soldier. He went to Sandhurst and was gazetted to the 80th Foot as an ensign in 1854, fought in the Indian Mutiny, and witnessed the siege of Paris, entering the city with the Versailles troops. He resigned from the Imperial Forces after he was promoted major, and went with the Australian contingent to the Sudan in 1885. He is known to have served for many years at Victoria Barracks in Paddington, and was certainly serving there in 1876, the year this work was published.

We have not been able to find any further records of the Corporal W.H.(?) Perry who was issued the booklet in May 1876.

Not noted by Ferguson, and apparently not held by any Australian collections.

\$2550



19 [NEW HOLLAND] M****, Le Baron de Petits Voyages Pittoresques dans l'Asie, l'Afrique, l'Amerique, la Polynesie et les Terres Australes...

Two volumes, square duodecimo, 32 plates with attractive hand-colouring; a handsome set, contemporary glazed green boards. Paris, Chez Saintin, Libraire de S.M. l'Imperatrice, 1813.

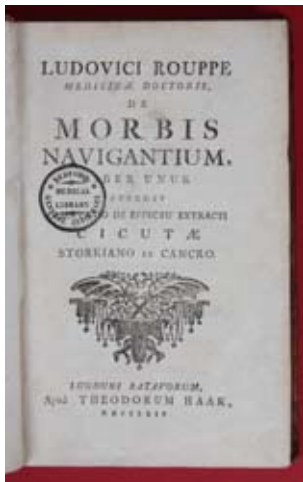
A fine copy of a rare work with striking original hand-colouring and in attractive contemporary glazed boards. As the title suggests, the work concentrates on many of the exotic and relatively recently discovered lands, and includes one section, with accompanying plate, dedicated to the Australian Aborigines.

The work is known for the interest and diversity of its subjects, with sections, to name a few, on Java, Siam, the Iroquois, and the Hottentots. There are also many peoples from the Pacific noticed, including the inhabitants of Kamchatka (I, 20-28); the Moluccas (II, 38-43); Tahiti (II, 57-65); and California (II, 97-99).

There is a particularly good section on New Holland (I, 29-37), which takes notice of the discoveries of Captain Cook on the east coast, and the newer colony at Botany Bay. Mention is made of the kangaroo and the platypus, but of course, most of the brief article relates to the Aborigines, with observations on some of their customs, and mention of the Baudin voyage, particularly the role of the artist on the voyage, François Peron.

Interestingly, there are lengthy appendices to both volumes, which take the form of "Anecdotes Intéressantes", and which are designed to complement the regional chapters. These appendices include everything from anecdotes regarding expeditions in northern Africa, through to stories of the tribes of Louisiana. Of particular note is the brief account of the massacre of the French explorer and contemporary of Captain Cook, Marion de Fresne, by Maori in the Bay of Islands, New Zealand. \$7850





20 [SCURVY] ROUPPE, Ludovici. De Morbis Navigantium, Liber Unus...

Octavo, errata leaf, old library stamp on title and final textual page, release stamp on endpaper, a little dusted; a bright copy in contemporary sprinkled calf, spine banded and gilt, a little chipped at head, neat old label at foot. Leiden, Theodore Haak, 1764.

First edition: an important treatise on the diseases of sailors and their cure.

Roupe, naval physician and surgeon, travelled widely in the West Indies and he based much of this work on observations made during these voyages. He offers a detailed account of the symptoms and treatment of many of the illnesses which were common amongst sailors, including an extended section on the vexed and topical question of scurvy. Roupe's work also addresses the sometimes delicate issue of maintaining the health of sailors whilst they are subject to local temptations during stays in port.

This work is not commonly seen: perhaps, like other useful and respected medical works, it was so widely used that books were literally read to pieces. The book's importance is reflected in an English-language edition that was printed in London in 1772, and which is equally uncommon. \$2350

21 PICROCHOLE, Philibert. Lettres sur l'Australie...

Octavo, early manuscript note in ink to half-title, scattered foxing but the text clear; the original tan paper wrappers foxed and worn, the spine splitting and with a marked lean, but good withal. Paris, Typographie Georges Chamerot, 1880.

An uncommon title, rare in any condition, with important notices of the author's visit to the 1879 Sydney International Exhibition, and of his visit to Belltrees, the famous property near Scone in NSW.

The work includes a significant account of New South Wales in 1879. The Sydney Exhibition followed the Paris Exposition Universelle of 1878, and is remembered for the famous Garden Palace in what is now the Macquarie Street end of the Royal Botanic Gardens (the Palace burnt to the ground in 1882).

Picrochole's account is one of the more important visitor's accounts of Sydney at this time. He gives a vivid portrait, concentrating on the excitement surrounding the Exhibition. There is also a very good account of his excursion to "le Bush" at the invitation of 'M. H..., un grand squatter.' Picrochole travelled to Belltrees, and seems to have been quite taken by it, giving an interesting account of life on the great rural properties. Picrochole continued on to Melbourne (which he calls the capital of "Le Pays de l'Or") and New Zealand, and the work also includes his good notices of these visits.

Ferguson knew it only from the Mitchell Library copy. It has since also been acquired by the University of Melbourne. \$2775



22 PLAYBILL. "The Death of Captain Cook...".

Printed playbill, 283 x 154 mm., dated 19 November 1790, a little toning but in remarkably good condition; traces of an old fold, laid down on wove paper sheet, mounted. Halifax, New Theatre, 19 November, 1790.

A rare provincial English playbill advertising a performance of "The Death of Capt. Cook" in late 1790, "as performed in London and Paris with unbounded applause."

This pantomime was first performed at Covent Garden in 1789 and provincial performances were pleasing crowds right around the United Kingdom over the following year. The nature and tone of the fascination with the South Seas is made clear in the description of the scenes, which include the "modes and manners of the Islanders making Love", "a View of the Sea and Ship Resolution", and of the "Funeral Procession of Capt. Cook". Indeed, as the title makes explicit, it was the death of Cook which particularly captivated the audience, a scene which is known to have been used as a vehicle for a number of spectacular effects on the English stage.

In this context, it is particularly interesting to note that this production calls attention to the "painting by Mr. Stanton": no traces of this particular painting appear to survive, but within the context of the series of playbills that are known, this is an unusual reference to the actual staging of the provincial shows, considering that it was the great scene of Cook's death which was such an important factor in the pantomime's ongoing success. Perhaps Stanton was a lion of the Halifax theatre: the playbill notes that no half price admissions will be sold, 'on account of the great expense attending the representation.'

As commonly, the parts are listed in some detail: the director of the piece is one 'Mr. Bonville', who himself takes the demanding role of Pareea ('the favorite Lover'), while a 'Mrs. Bonville' (surely his wife?) plays Emai, 'Daughter of the King'. Attractively, this playbill also advertises the so-called *Grand Pantomimic Ballet of the Death of Captain Cook* as being for sale at the Printing Office and Box Door for the appealing price of 6d.

Although now collected with some assiduity, such playbills, particularly from the first year or so of the play's production, are now of some rarity. We have not traced any other notice for a Halifax production in an Australian library. \$16,850

At the NEW THEATRE, HALIFAX.
On Friday the 19th. of November, 1790, will be presented a Comedy, call'd
The Suspicious Husband.
Ranger, Mr. PAULET—Frankly, Mr. JAMES
Jack Meggus, Mrs. TAYLOR—Belsham, Mr. KING
Teller, Mr. O'BRIEN—Buckle, Mr. MASON—Cyrus, Mr. DUNN
Ranger's Servant, Mr. PETERS—Stiffland, Mr. FERRI
Mrs. Stiffland, Mrs. PAULET—Jacintha, Mrs. SISSON
Louisa, Mrs. O'BRIEN—Miller, Mrs. MAPPLES
Landlady, Mrs. SPENCE—Clarinda, Mrs. BONVILLE
To which will be added a grand Pantomimic Ballet of *Alton*, [for the third time] call'd
The DEATH of
Captain COOK,
In the Island of O-Why-ee in the South Sea
[As performed in LONDON and PARIS with unbounded Applause]
The Painting by Mr. Stanton, and the Pantomime under the direction
of Mr. Bonville.
With all the Frigates, Men-of-war, Gallies, &c. orientated to the Piece.
The Music composed by the celebrated GRETZY.
PART I.
Conflict of Modes and Manners of the Islanders making Love—Emai's Choice—a View
of the Altar—a Procession and Marriage Ceremony—Dance of the Natives—and
Manner of a Single Combat.—Part II. concludes with a War play.
PART II.
A View of the Sea and Ship Resolution—Reception of Captain Cook by the Islanders
and their King—Emai's Choice—Manner of going to War—Grand Battle,
And an exact Representation of the Massacre.
CAPTAIN COOK'S DEATH.
PART III.
Captain Cook's Funeral;
Grand Procession of the Natives with Tridops, &c. to the Monument, and a Representation
of the Funeral Ceremonies made use of at O-Why-ee.
Captain Cook, Mr. PAULET
Lieutenant of the Marines, Mr. FERRI
Lieutenant of the Riflemen, Mr. TAYLOR
Sailors, Mights, Devo, Magis, Earl, &c. &c. &c.
Islanders.
Teremobon, (King of the Island) Mr. KING
Pareea, (the favorite Lover) Mr. BONVILLE
Koth, (the revengeful Savage) Mr. HOLLAND
Aton, (the Priest) Mr. JAMES
Emai, (Daughter of the King) Mrs. BONVILLE
Warriax, Mights, O'Brien, Peters, Spooner, Jidney, Robinson, &c. &c.
Female Islanders by Mrs. O'Brien, Mrs. King, Mrs. Jidney, Mrs. Meggus, Mrs. Paulet,
Mrs. Spooner, Miss Spooner, &c.
On Account of the great Expence attending the Representation,
NO HALF PRICE CAN BE TAKEN.
Just published, Price 6d. and may be had at the Printing Office and Box Door,
The Grand Pantomimic Ballet of the Death of Captain Cook.



23 [PORTER, Sarah]. Alfred Dudley; or, The Australian Settlers.

Small octavo, frontispiece and 3 plates rather browned, 2 pp. publisher's advertisements at rear, early ownership signatures to title-page; original blind-embossed publisher's boards, spine gilt, neatly restored at hinges. London, Harvey and Darton, 1830.

First edition: considered the first novel of Australia.

In the novel, the genteel Dudleys are forced to emigrate, whereupon they purchase several hundred acres on the Hunters River, where they grow crops and tend their "pet Merinos" which they had brought from France. Much of the action centres on their interaction with some of the local tribesmen and women, and the eponymous Alfred becomes particularly close to a small boy called "Mickie", adopting him as a sort of voluntary personal valet and assistant. At one point Mickie acquires an officer's cast-off uniform, the whole ensemble geared for comic effect (as the accompanying plate makes clear). There is illness, and adversity, and a lively description of the dangers of a kangaroo hunt, but on the whole the European settlers are enchanted with New South Wales.

"This tale for juveniles is founded on the circumstances of a gentleman, with his highly-educated son, settling in Australia, and there for a long period cheerfully submitting to all the hardships and privations attendant on such a situation. The author's knowledge of Australian natural history and ethnology is chiefly drawn from *The Present State of Australia*, by Robert Dawson, late Chief Agent to the Australian Agricultural Company." (Ferguson).

At one stage tentatively attributed to William Howitt, in his addenda Ferguson made a firmer attribution to Sarah Porter, on the basis of a trade list of Charles Knight. Ferguson also lists a frontispiece and two plates, for a total of three, rather than the four present here.

\$4200





24 ROE, John Septimus. A Survey of Port Jackson New South Wales.

Engraved map, 470 x 620 mm., folded lengthwise, a few inoffensive tears and a little dusted, especially at extremities; good. London, Hydrographical Office of the Admiralty, 1856.

A good copy of this important survey chart of Port Jackson as far as Parramatta, by John Septimus Roe, explorer and first Surveyor-General of Western Australia.

First published in 1822, this map became the basis for the series of official Admiralty charts of Port Jackson, and was regularly updated. Soundings and topographical details are given, and there is a good sketch plan of the streets of Sydney. The inset, at upper left, shows the continuation of the Parramatta River, as far as practicably navigable. Although a little worn, these official Admiralty charts are always rare, as they were much used and, often, returned for destruction when newer maps became available.

Roe (1797-1878) was a naval officer, surveyor and explorer. He joined the Royal Navy in 1813, and sailed for Sydney in 1817 in the *Dick* to take his position as master's mate to the surveying service in New South Wales then under the command of Phillip Parker King. His lengthy and influential career saw him join the Hydrographic Office in 1830 and become heavily involved in surveys for the Swan River Settlement, including the sites of Fremantle and Perth. He would go on to become one of the founding fathers of Western Australia, and his records of sixteen journeys of exploration in the region have led to him being called 'the father of Australian explorers.'

This particular version of the map is listed as being held by the National Library of Australia, but otherwise does not appear to be held in Australia.

\$2285



25 SMITH, J. and J. SOWERBY. *Exotic Botany*...

Two volumes in one, octavo, 120 handcoloured engravings, many folding, very occasional minor spotting and a little show-through from the very good original hand-colouring; an excellent copy in contemporary diced calf, boards with gilt fillets, flat spine elegantly tooled and lettered in gilt. London, R. Taylor & Co., 1804-1805.

First edition. This beautiful botanical publication includes thirty-eight Australian species, the majority of which were not included in Smith's earlier *Botany of New Holland*, and many of which are figured here for the first time: "of great importance to the botanist for the excellence of their figures and descriptions, and for the number of species not previously described in any published work" (Henry II, p. 182). The drawings on which the exquisite engravings were based were made by James Sowerby from live specimens grown in England, or from drawings and specimens, many supplied by White, the First Fleet surgeon.

Of great interest are Smith's notes, which often give a glimpse of the tremendous fascination with "Botany Bay" plants at the time. Specimens are derived, for instance, from the gardens of Lady Hume at Wormleybury or the greenhouse of the Dowager Lady de Clifford, while several have come from the exotic plant specialists in London, Lee & Kennedy. Throughout, Smith and Sowerby show themselves to be up-to-date regarding the latest botanical discoveries, and they are thorough in their attempts to clarify current designations by comparing specimens with those held in great collections such as that of Sir Joseph Banks. Of particular note are the several comparisons and discussions of plants noticed by Ventenat at Malmaison: there are several polite disagreements, but their respect is confirmed with the naming of a hitherto non-descript species as the "Ventenatia" (plate 66 & 67; long since shortened to "Ventenata"). Smith writes: "I am happy to dedicate so distinct and curious a New Holland genus to the honour of a botanist who has so much illustrated the plants of that country as M. Ventenat has done."

The last Australian plant noticed here is the *Arethusa catenata*, which includes a curious note. Smith writes that he has been sent the specimen by White, and goes on to say that he has also seen the drawing by Bauer, that is about to be illustrated "by the accurate pen of Mr. [Robert] Brown, now Clerk and Librarian to the Linnæan Society, and we will not anticipate his discoveries, nor execute imperfectly what he has so much better materials for completing. We shall therefore in general decline the publication of New Holland plants for the future, except we should want to elucidate any particular point to which we may have given peculiar attention, or any thing that may want explanation from the gardens." Bauer and Brown, of course, sailed with Flinders.

Although not as well-known as the earlier *Botany*, this is, in part, because of its scarcity. Ferguson only located this work in his addenda, where he noted a copy in the Nan Kivell collection at the NLA, the South Australian Royal Geographical Society, and the Turnbull Library in New Zealand. \$24,500



See also detail on front cover

26 TROLLOPE, Anthony. Autograph Letter Signed, to Mr. Mash (?).

Single leaf, small octavo, conjugate leaf removed but the letter evidently complete, simple red device to head of recto, pin-holes, very good. Sydney, 26 November, 1871.

A nice note from Anthony Trollope, politely refusing an invitation to whist during his visit to Sydney in 1871. It is rare to see a letter from Trollope's Australian stay on the market, although he was a prolific correspondent.

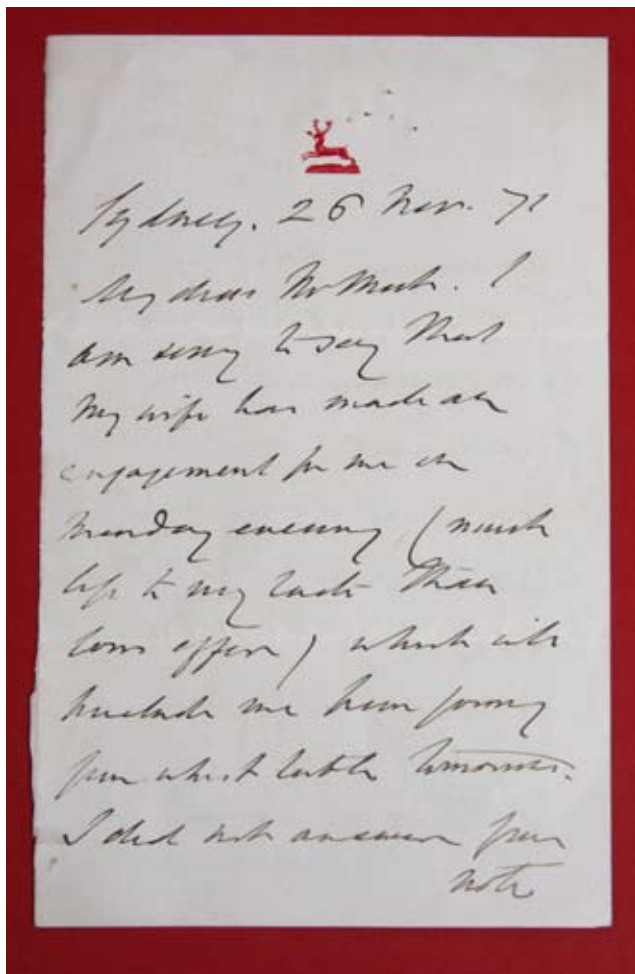
Together with his wife Frances, Trollope sailed for the antipodes in 1871 to visit their son Frederick, who had settled on a sheep station near Grenfell. The novelist evidently enjoyed the time he spent in the colonies, and travelled extensively. He wrote a great deal during his year-long visit, most famously his *Australia and New Zealand* (1873), but also drew directly on his experiences for two novels, *Harry Heathcote of Gangoil* (1874) and *John Caldigate* (1879).

The note reads: 'My wife has made an engagement for me on Monday evening (much less to my taste than your offer) which will preclude me from joining your whist table tomorrow. I did not answer your note sooner, knowing that it would make no difference in your engagements, and not being quite sure as to what I might be bound to do. Very faithfully yours Anthony Trollope.'

As this implies, whist was a passion of Trollope's, and he deeply felt the lack of available players during his Australian tour. A note printed in his *Australia and New Zealand* attests to what anguish the refusal must have cost him: 'I did endeavour to institute a whist table, but I found that my friends, who were wonderfully good in regard to the age and points of a sheep, and who could tell to the fraction of a penny what the wool of each was worth by the pound, could never be got to remember the highest card of the suit. I should not have minded that,' continued Trollope, 'had they not so manifestly despised me for regarding such knowledge as important.'

Not in *The Letters* (ed. N. John Hall).

\$2875



27 TROTTER, Thomas. *Medicina Nautica: an essay on the diseases of seamen.*

Three volumes, octavo, engraved plate, occasional spotting and light browning; a handsome set in contemporary speckled calf, neatly rebaked with the original spines laid down. crimson morocco title labels and green morocco volume lozenges to each, gilt. London, T. Cadell & W. Davies, 1797- 1803.

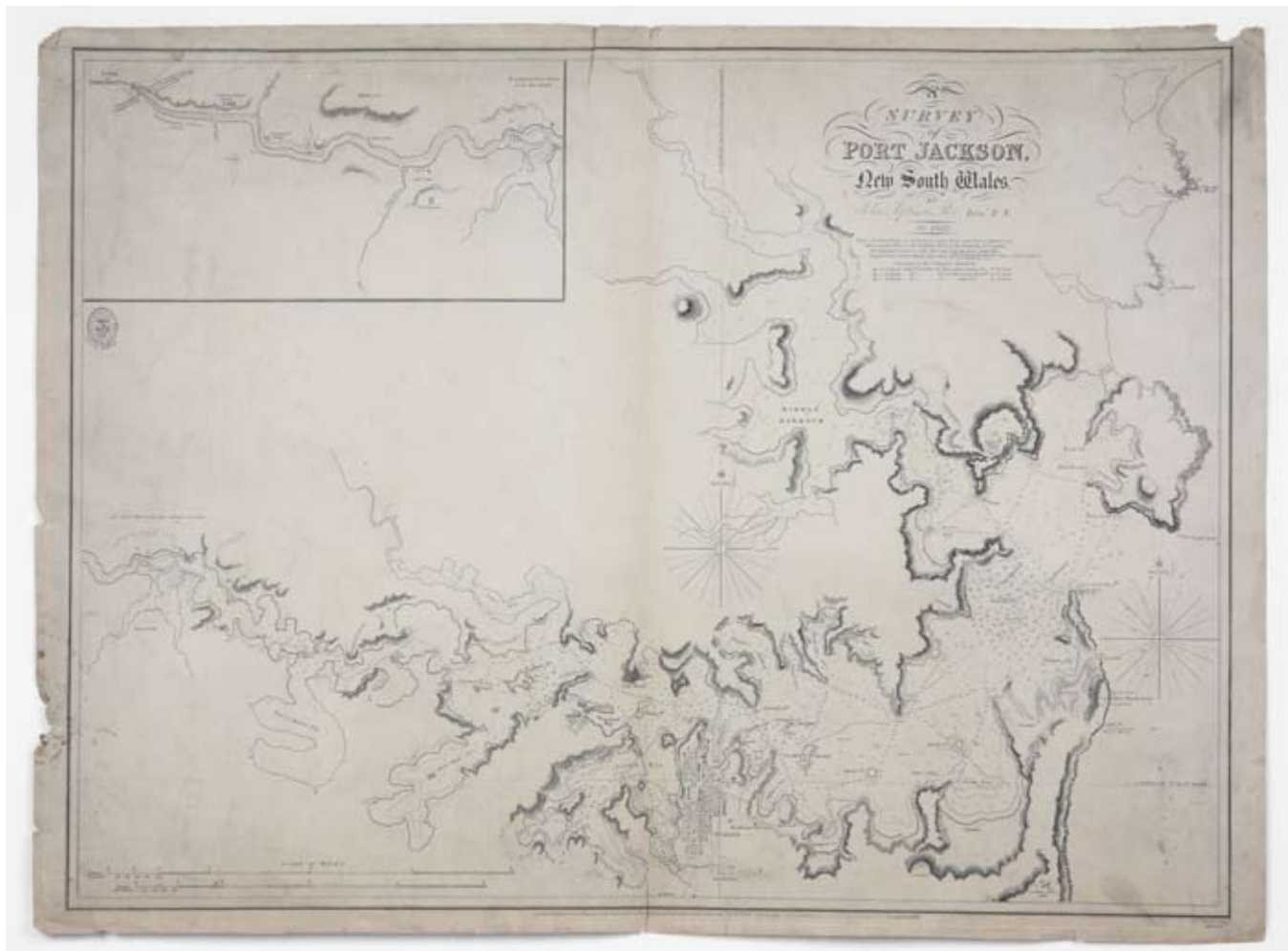
An attractive copy of this foundation work of nautical medicine.

Trotter was appointed a naval surgeon in 1782 and physician to the fleet in 1794. In the intervening years, however, he had worked on a Liverpool Guineaman (a slaver) which experienced a virulent outbreak of scurvy: it was this that prompted him to publish his exceedingly rare pamphlet, *Observations on the Scurvy* (1786). A champion of the discoveries of his predecessor James Lind, it was in the *Observations* that he endorsed the use of lemon juice as a specific.

Invalided to a half-pension because of injury, Trotter devoted much of his life to his literary work, and *Medicina Nautica* is widely recognised not only as his most important collection, but also as the best synthesis of accounts of the health and condition of seamen in the Napoleonic period. He played an important part in the victory over scurvy, writing: 'There is no part of my medical labours that has afforded me more satisfaction, than what relates to the prevention and cure of scurvy'.

Apart from his work on scurvy, the books deals with the general health of the fleet, with notes on, for instance, contagion, typhus, yellow fever, dysentery, venereal disease, fractures, lockjaw, drunkenness, phthisis, seasickness and, not least, vaccination. It was Trotter who introduced this last practice into the Royal Navy, and who organised the presentation of a medal from the Naval Surgeons to Edward Jenner (hence the inclusion of an engraved plate of the medal in the third volume of the present work, as well as correspondence between the two men). Trotter worked tirelessly to improve conditions on board ship, urging the growing of fresh vegetables and devoting much effort to investigating the best method of ventilating ships. The second edition, revised. \$13,850





Cover Illustrations · Front: 25. Smith · Back: 24. Roe