

HORDERN HOUSE

77 VICTORIA ST POTTS POINT
SYDNEY NSW 2011 AUSTRALIA
+612 9356 4411 www.hordern.com

JUNE 2008
acqs@hordern.com



1 [BANKS, Joseph]. Über Solander [in] Berlinische Monatschrift

Octavo, early stamp on titlepage; a very handsome copy in early paper boards, label to spine. Berlin, Haude & Spener, July-December, 1785.

An unusual and touching letter from Sir Joseph Banks, published in Berlin in 1785, on the life and death of his boon companion, the Swede Daniel Solander: 'I have suffered a loss which will be impossible for me to fill even if I should find another person as learned and as noble.' An important letter in its own right, it is just as significant as one of only a handful of occasions on which Banks crept into print.

The letter has relatively recently been translated back into English by Roy A. Rauschenberg, who also explained how the letter came to be printed in Germany: "When Solander died in 1783, Johan Alstroemer, the President of the Swedish Royal Scientific Society, asked Banks to write a brief description of Solander's life in England. Banks's letter of reply, dated November 16, 1784, from London, was edited and published in *Upfostrings-Sällskapets Tidningar* of February 21, 1785. This article was in turn translated into German and published in the *Berlinische Monatschrift* of September 1785. Surprisingly, in light of Banks's position, neither the original letter nor the article ever appeared in English." ('A Letter of Sir Joseph Banks', *Isis*, March 1964) Rauschenberg's translation, which we follow here, is taken from the German, rather than the Swedish.

The letter is a poignant memoir of Solander's life in England, beginning with the early patronage of Philip Carteret Webb, his work at the British Museum, and his thorough immersion in British society (after all, James Boswell said of Solander: 'Throw him where you will, he swims'). A large section of the letter is devoted to their close relationship during Cook's first voyage, and gives a tender picture of their hours of close study together, explaining that they would routinely work together from 8 in the morning until 2 in the afternoon, break for lunch, and then 'after the cabin had lost the odor of food, from 4 or 5 pm until dark, we sat at the great table with the draughtsman directly across from us.'

The *Berlinische Monatschrift* was one of the great scholarly journals of its day. It was published by Haude & Spener, one of the most important continental publishers of voyage material, and well-known for their relationship with Georg Forster in particular. Interestingly, this volume also includes an essay by Immanuel Kant.

This is a surprisingly scarce item, and does not appear to be held in any Australian libraries. \$15,500

2 [BATAVIA]. Batavia, De Hoofdstad van Neerlands O Indien...

Four volumes in one, quarto, each volume with title printed in black and red and engraved title-vignette, engraved allegorical frontispiece, 4 folding charts, and 7 folding plates; a little dusted, but a very good copy in recent tan calf, gilt. Amsterdam and Harlingen, Petrus Conradi, Harlingen, by Volkert van der Plaats, 1782-1783.

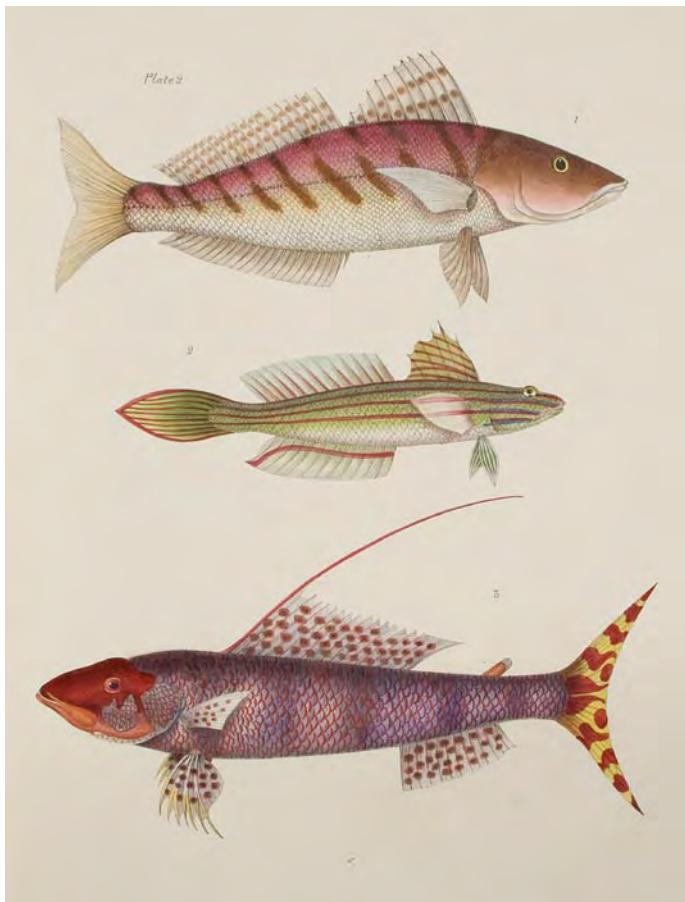
First edition of this important description of Batavia and its history, particularly significant regarding the trade of the VOC in the East Indies. The work includes several beautiful views of vessels at Batavia and the Cape of Good Hope, as well as attractive and important maps of the city and the island of Java.

The work dates from the period when Batavia was the most important harbour city in the region, and a standard port of call for all manner of exploration and trading voyages: to name only a few of the city's illustrious visitors, Captain Cook called here in 1770, and it was the destination of William Bligh's open boat voyage in 1789. This compendious work gives a real insight into conditions in the city, and is an attractive companion piece to voyage collections. Apart from the fine plates, there is also a large open plan of Batavia drawn by order of governor-general P.A. van der Parra by A. van Krevelt.

The anonymous author of this extensive descriptive work claims to have received most of his information directly from high officials of the VOC residing in Batavia, and it includes fascinating information on the trade in the East Indies. The city was the capital of the Netherlands Indies, and had been the site of a VOC post from 1610, becoming the regional headquarters in 1619. It was constructed on the model of a Dutch city, complete with canals and walls to resist attack from Mataram, and much of the surrounding countryside was cleared of its inhabitants to create a kind of cordon sanitaire. Batavia became a major centre of settlement by Chinese, who lived within the city under their own laws. Tension between the Dutch and the Chinese led to a massacre of the Chinese in 1740. The social composition of the city was also influenced by a large slave community, much of it Balinese in origin, who formed the basis for a constantly evolving mestizo culture in the city (*Cribb, Historical dictionary of Indonesia*, p.49-50).

The bookseller-publisher Petrus Conradi published several like works, including a short history of the VOC *Nederlandsche reizen* (1784-87). A French edition was announced but appears not to have been published. There was a second edition using the same plates in 1799, and a translation into German of 1785-86. This work is now of some rarity: the Mitchell Library has all four volumes, while the National Library of Australia appears to have the first volume only. \$11,850





3 [BEAGLE VOYAGE]. RICHARDSON, John. *Icones Piscium or Plates of Rare Fishes.*

Folio, 5 beautiful handcoloured plates; a really handsome copy in the original printed paper wrappers, original manuscript correction "five" to front wrapper. London, Richard and John E. Taylor, 1843.

Very rare: the first separately published work on Australian fishes, in exemplary original condition. The particularly beautiful plates are after 'drawings from the portfolio of James B. Emery, Esq., late first lieutenant of the *Beagle* surveying vessel employed on the western coasts of Australia'.

James Barker Emery (c.1794-1889) joined the Royal Navy in 1808 and was first lieutenant aboard the *Beagle* during her survey of the Australian coast from 1837 to 1841. Eleven of the species figured here were taken off the north-west coast, the other from Safety Bay in South Australia.

This work was produced by Sir John Richardson, who recognised the terrific amateur talent of Emery. Richardson achieved his fame as surgeon and naturalist on the two arctic land explorations led by John Franklin. He went on to a career as a great ichthyologist, editing many mid-nineteenth century natural history works. In his later career (Richardson was still helping the third Franklin expedition at 60 years of age) he became the Chief Medical Officer at Haslar Hospital. \$17,500

See also detail on front cover

4 [RACKHAM]. STRANG, Mrs Herbert (ed.). *Storytime A Little Book for Little People*.

Small quarto, full colour frontispiece and one plate, 18 leaves, illustrated, printed in red and black; a pristine copy in the original stitch-sewn purple paper wrappers, colour plate tipped on to front cover; in the original mailing envelope of matching purple embossed card, envelope a little sunned, and missing original tie-back, with a second tipped on colour plate, addressed in cursive script, two 1d New South Wales stamps at top right, cancelled "Edgecliff" (date illegible). London, Henry Frowde, Hodder & Stoughton, circa 1906.

A lovely and attractive rarity: an almost unrecorded Rackham title, in pristine condition and still with its original decorated mailing envelope, sent from New South Wales to South Australia around 1910. The beautifully decorated envelope has been sent to "Master Mortie deLiut" (sp?) of Kingston, Lacepede Bay, South Australia. Two New South Wales "one penny" stamps are affixed, and have been cancelled at Edgecliff; although the date of cancellation is sadly indistinct, the stamps are certainly contemporaneous with the book.

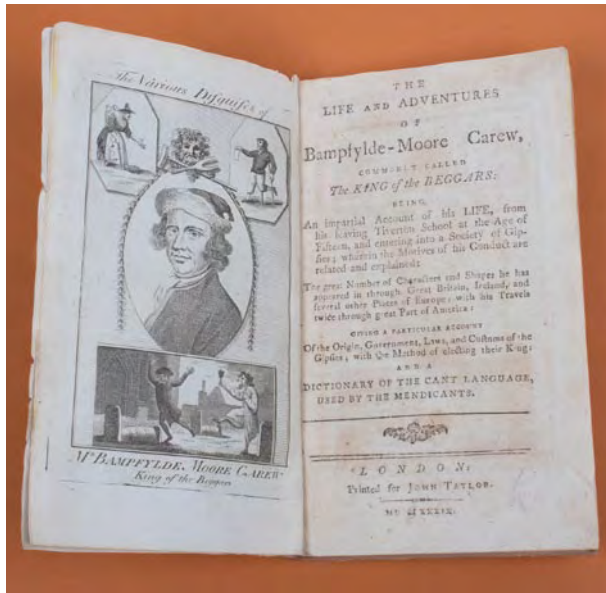
Herbert Strang was a pseudonym used by two English writers, George Herbert Ely and James L'Estrange, for their children's books. Perhaps better known for their books for boys, they used the name Mrs Herbert Strang for their stories written for girls, as here (see *The Oxford Companion to Children's Literature*).

The frontispiece is by Arthur Rackham, and signed 1906. The image depicts a charming scene from the book, and is captioned "'I tell you,' Robert said, 'it's raining.'" This line is also the first sentence of the book, perhaps implying that the image was commissioned for this title (or, just as likely, that the first story was written to fit an existing plate). The book is well-illustrated throughout, and includes a second full-colour plate by the renowned illustrator Rosa C. Petherick, with the caption "The Cradle that Swings".

This is a particularly rare work, with no listing on OCLC, and it is not recorded in Hudson's *Bibliography of Rackham* nor Gumuchian's *Livres d'Enfance*. A copy is thought to be held in the Bodleian. \$6950



See also detail on back cover



5 [CANT AND SLANG]. GOADBY, Robert (attributed). *The Life and Adventures of Bampfylde-Moore Carew, commonly called The King of the Beggars... and a Dictionary of the Cant Language, Used by the Mendicants.*

Octavo, engraved frontispiece, a few pages lightly browned; very good, in later marbled papers, rather worn. London, John Taylor, 1789.

A scarce edition of this famous bestseller and classic of rogue literature. Printed in 1789, this edition is one of several to include a Cant Dictionary, an attractive inclusion in a work of this date, as it gives an important picture of the slang in currency at the time of the First Fleet.

The purported author, sometimes known as the “Devonshire stroller and dog stealer”, was said to have been born in 1693 and transported to America as a young man. Carew describes his adventures in Virginia, and farther north where, according to Howes, “he operated confidence schemes among colonial suckers.”

This Taylor edition is apparently quite uncommon, and is not listed as being held in any Australian libraries. Sabin does list a 1789 edition but, curiously, does not give any imprint details, making it difficult to assay whether this is the same edition. OCLC lists 7 copies of this work; unsurprisingly, all of them are in American collections. \$985



6 [COOK] [BERENGER, Jean-Pierre]. *Le Cook de la Jeunesse, ou Extrait des voyages les plus récents dans les régions les plus éloignées.*

Two volumes, duodecimo, the three folding engraved plates after John Webber unusually crisp; the second volume slightly taller (as always), a fine set, original orange paper wrappers, a little dusted and rubbed. Paris, n.p. 1808.

A handsome copy of this charming French account of the voyages of Captain Cook for children. The three folding engraved plates, all after Webber, respectively depict a Maori war canoe, a walrus hunt and a Tahitian human sacrifice: each are unusually crisp in this copy.

There were a number of juvenile editions based on Jean-Pierre Bénénger's popular collections of voyage accounts which first appeared in 1780. Bénénger, a Swiss polymath, wrote several important books on geography and the voyages to the Pacific. This Paris edition has chapters describing Tahiti, New Zealand, Unalaska, and the Sandwich Islands, followed by an abridged life of the navigator. Forbes notes that the second volume of this work includes a lengthy section, some fifty pages, devoted to Hawaii.

No copy of this version is recorded by Forbes in *Hawaiian National Bibliography*, though its existence is noted in the entries for two Avignon editions (370 & 495). \$6500



7 [COOK: THIRD VOYAGE]. Merkwürdiges Reise-Diarium. Oder:
Kurzgefaßter Auszug der wichtigsten Begebenheiten ... dem englischen
Schiffs-Capitain Jacob Cook...

18 parts bound in one volume, small octavo, a single engraved plate of a possible 18 (see note below), the pages rather dusted; a fair copy, protected in modern boards. n.p., after 1787.

An unusual and particularly rare German popular account of Cook's third voyage to the Pacific.

The account is of some interest textually, as this is not only an early version of Cook's third voyage in German, but is evidently based on Georg Forster's translation of the official account of the third voyage, with clear and sustained textual borrowing. It is notable that the anonymous editor considered the death of Cook in Hawaii to be the natural climax of the work: after detailing events at Kealakekua Bay, the work concludes abruptly with a note that 'we then continued our return voyage'.

The work presents an interesting challenge to the bibliographer. Issued in eighteen parts, it appears to have been intended to have a plate for each of these fascicles, but only one is present here. However these popular works were often printed and published in the most haphazard fashion, so it is by no means necessary to assume that all or any of the missing plates were ever issued. Moreover, this difficulty in collating the work is compounded by the work's great rarity: it is not recorded in any of the standard bibliographies including Forbes' monumental *Hawaiian National Bibliography*, meaning that the date and place of publication, as well as the details of the plates, must remain unknown. No copy appears on OCLC, and it does not seem to be recorded in the Deutsche Bibliothek.

\$3400



8 DUMONT D'URVILLE, Jules Sébastien. Note sur le voyage de découvertes au pôle austral et dans l'Océanie, de l'Astrolabe et de la Zélée... [in] Bulletin de la Société de Géographie... Deuxième Série. Tome VII. No 41. Mai 1837.

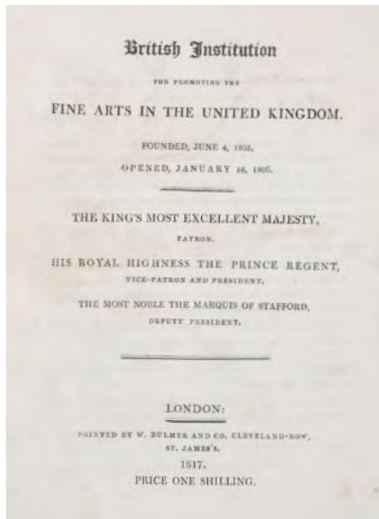
Octavo, pp. 281-336, with a folding chart; in fine condition, uncut, stitched in the original printed dark blue wrappers. Paris, Arthus Bertrand, 1837.

An extremely scarce separate publication by the French explorer Dumont d'Urville, in the form of an offprint from the *Bulletin de la Société de Géographie*, discussing his forthcoming Antarctic voyage, and examining previous explorations including those of Weddell and Cook. This is accompanied by a fine map by Schreiber, prepared for the publication, showing the Antarctic with the tracks of Bellingshausen, Cook, Weddell, Morell and others.

Dumont d'Urville's text is followed by a long letter signed "A.Z." on the history of Antarctic exploration, translated into French by Dumont d'Urville himself from an original sent to the Royal Geographical Society in London.

Not known to Rosove (*Antarctica 1772-1922*), and not recorded by Ferguson.

\$2875



9 [GLOVER]. British Institution for promoting the Fine Arts in the United Kingdom [including] Catalogue of the Works of British Artists placed in the Gallery of the British Institution, Pall-Mall...

Quarto, 28pp., uncut; a little dusted, used at some time for pressing ferns which have lightly offset some pages, light pencil sketches on final page; very good, in the original plain paper wrappers. London, W. Bulmer, 1817.

A delightful rarity, with early notices of the work of John Glover and William Westall.

The British Institution for Promoting the Fine Arts in the United Kingdom (usually known as the British Institution), was founded in 1806 as a private club for connoisseurs, and exhibited the works of both contemporaries and Old Masters. Admission cost a shilling.

The catalogue printed here dates from a period when Glover resided in London: the notes on the artists appended give his address as Montague Square. Glover, who had begun exhibiting at the British Institution in 1810, showed two paintings in the annual exhibition for 1817, listed as 'A Farm Yard' and 'Cephalis and Procris' (Cephalis, properly "Cephalus", was the mythological figure given a javelin that always hit its target by the goddess Eos, with which he accidentally killed his wife after a misunderstanding). To an Australian audience, of course, Glover's importance lies in the work he did after his arrival in Hobart. Glover arrived in 1831, having followed his three sons, who had sailed for Van Diemen's Land in 1829.

Also in the same exhibition are paintings by William Westall, who is listed as residing with his brother Richard, in either Bedford Square or Lake Grasmere. Westall was famous for his work as landscape artist on Matthew Flinders' exploration of Australia aboard the *Investigator*, and it was the same brother Richard who restored many of his pencil-and-wash drawings after they were damaged in the wreck of the *Porpoise*. William had returned to London in 1805, where he established himself as an associate of the Royal Academy in 1812, and where he was commissioned to paint nine pictures to illustrate Flinders' *A Voyage to Terra Australis* of 1814. The exhibition catalogue here lists four paintings by Westall, a 'Distant View of Lake Windermere, from the Road between Troutbeck and Kirkstone'; a 'View in the Garden of Corpus Christi College, Oxford'; 'View from the garden of a Mandarin on the river beyond Canton in China'; and 'Lake Windermere, with Stone Hall'.

Also listed are works by Turner and Constable.

\$6250

Small Landscape, with rocks	Rich. Corbould	1
Lake Windermere, with Stone Hall	W. Westall, A. R. A.	1
Small Landscape, with Cows	Rich. Corbould	1
Sheep-washing		
<p>"They drive the troubled flocks, by many a dog Compell'd, to where the many cunning brook Furns a deep pool, the bank abrupt and high, And that fair spreading in a pebbled shore. Urg'd to the giddy brink, much is the toil, The clamour mirth of men, and boys, and dogs, Ere the soft fearful people to the flood Commit their woolly sides; and oft the swain, On some impatient seining, hurls them in: Embodien'd then, nor leaping more, Fall, fast they plunge amid the flashing wave, And, panting, labour to the farthest shore." Thomson.</p>		
	D. Wilkie, R. A.	4
A Lady with attendants at the Bath	R. T. Bone	5
Christ denouncing the Scribes and Pharisees for their hypocrisy and blindness		
<p>"Woe unto you, scribes, pharisees, hypocrites," &c. St. Matthew, chap. xxiii, ver. 13.</p>		
	H. Singleton	4
Landscape	J. Shaw	2
A present for the cottage	Henry Corbould	2
Child and Dog	Miss Geddes	2
A Farm yard	J. Glover	2

10 [GLOVER]. British Institution for promoting the Fine Arts in the United Kingdom... [including] Catalogue of the Works of British Artists place in the gallerys of the British Institution, Pall-Mall...

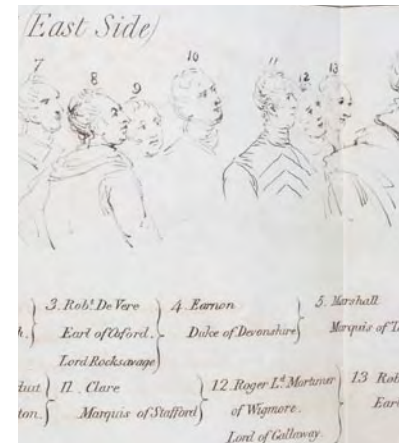
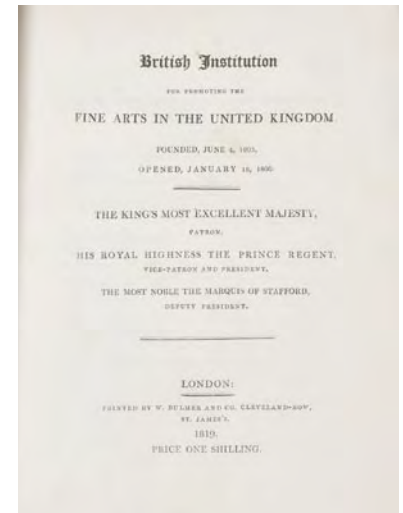
Quarto, 28pp., folding plate, uncut; a little dusted and some foxing, very good, in the original plain paper wrappers, manuscript '1819' in ink to front. London, W. Bulmer, 1819.

A second rarity from the British Institution, again listing paintings by John Glover. As with the prior item in this list, these exhibition catalogues are only very rarely offered for sale, and are scarce in libraries. An attractive inclusion in this issue is the folding engraved plate, which shows simple sketches of many of the eminent visitors to the exhibition.

This particular catalogue dates from 1819, after Glover's fruitful sketching tours of the Lake District and Wales. As a result, it is not surprising to learn that he exhibited two large canvases here, the first his view of 'Tintern Abbey', much beloved of the Romantics, and a second of 'Durham Cathedral'. The painting of Tintern Abbey may well be the same painting he is known to have exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1818, where it was listed as "Superb in ruins, still the holy pile, etc." Interestingly, the great historian of the RA Algernon Graves attributes the painting to Glover's eldest son John Richardson Glover, but recent work appears to confirm the work was executed by the elder Glover; indeed, the attribution here to "J. Glover" would seem to strongly support this thesis.

Regarding the second Glover painting listed here, it is known that he sold a vast painting of Durham Cathedral for 500 guineas in 1812, and that he painted the subject again in 1838. This 1819 canvas, listed as a modest 2'3" by 4'3", would appear to be a third version.

Among the many other contributors listed here are also Constable, William Glover, Richard Westall, and Samuel Prout, uncle of the more famous John Skinner Prout. \$4450





11 HARRIS, John (publisher). Tommy Trip's Museum; or, A Peep at the Quadruped Race. [with] Tommy Trip's Museum; or, A Peep at the Feathered Race.

Two works together, five volumes bound in one, small octavo, 83 engravings with original hand-colour, all five title pages also featuring hand-coloured vignettes, paper watermarked 1821, terminal advertising leaf for 'Harris's Cabinet of Amusement and Instruction', old paper repair to one leaf; a very good copy in neat recent half morocco. London, J. Harris and Son, circa 1821.

Two attractive works for children with much of Australian interest. Present here are two companion volumes from the *Tommy Trip* series, the three-volume *Quadruped Race* and two-volume *Feathered Creation*.

The simple but striking engravings include a particularly good impression of the kangaroo, a perennial favourite in such childrens books, but perhaps more unusually also includes the Platypus: 'a curious looking animal; it exhibits the beak of a duck, grafted in the head of a quadruped'. There is also a wonderful image of the "Wombach" (that is, the Wombat), looking distinctly like a sort of truncated brown bear, which it is said to resemble, although in other respects 'it is like the badger'.

Most of the birds illustrated in the second work are European natives, although there is a fine plate showing three glorious birds of paradise. A Cockatoo also features, looking rather like a Sulphur-Crested (but described only as native to the East Indies).

The work appears to have been much re-issued, judging by the information accrued from watermarks in different copies. The earliest recorded watermark is from 1820, making this a particularly early set. This is a very uncommon work, especially complete as here, and we were not able to trace any copies being held in Australian collections. \$4500



12 JOHNSTON, James. How I Became a Baptist; being a Scriptural Reply to the Enquiry Is Circumcision Abolished or Superseded by Baptism?

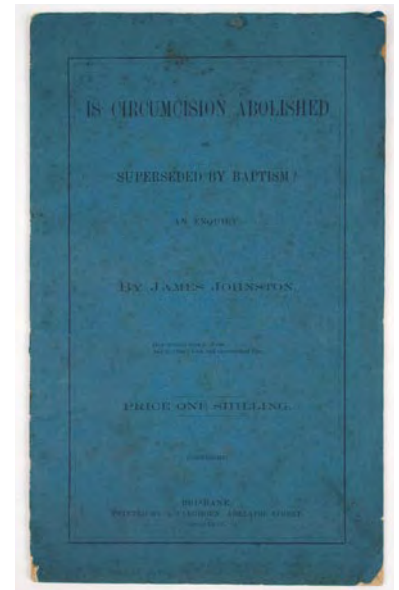
Octavo, 42 pages, rather foxed, especially to title and first leaf; in the original blue printed wrappers, rather worn at spine and marked to front cover, but a good copy. Brisbane, A. Cleghorn, Adelaide Street, 1875.

A rare Brisbane-published pamphlet by pioneer James Johnston.

Here, Johnston argues passionately for the abrogation of circumcision, drawing support from a wide range of Baptist literature, from John Bunyan to more contemporary sermons and books. The only strictly personal note that he allows himself here is to sign the preface 'Mount Lang, Bulimba, Brisbane, Queensland, 1875', but this confirms that he is the same Johnston who was a pioneer in the Bulimba district, where he arrived from Scotland in 1849. He named his property after the famous Reverend John Dunmore Lang.

Johnston was a successful farmer and well-known for his respectful relationship with the local Tugulawa people. This work is his only known publication, and dates from 1875, the year after his leg was amputated after a mill accident. The following year he was elected to the Queensland parliament, but died in November 1876, probably of complications from his injury. He is buried in Balmoral Cemetery, Brisbane.

This is the only work known to have been published by Johnston. Ferguson lists only three copies, all in private libraries: the collections of Ian F McLaren, George Mackaness, and his own copy. \$1500





13 LAMARTINE, Alphonse de. Souvenirs, Impressions, Pensées et Paysages, pendant un voyage en Orient (1832-1833)...

Four volumes, engraved portrait frontispiece, 2 folding lithographed maps and a folding table, untrimmed; a very handsome set in contemporary crimson half roan, spines banded and gilt. Paris, Librairie de Charles Gosselin & Librairie de Furne, 1835.

A handsome set of this important voyage account: much reprinted, this is the rare first edition, in lovely contemporary condition.

Alphonse de Lamartine (1790-1869) was a French poet and writer, and a member of the provincial nobility. His first published works were collections of poetry, notable for their lyricism. However, this work is based on Lamartine's tour through Greece, Syria and Palestine, a trip during which the author lost his daughter soon after his visit to the Holy Sepulchre. The work is famous for his honest appraisal of how his faith was shaken by the experience. Although he had been lauded as one of the foremost Catholic poets of his age, Lamartine's description of his spiritual travails, in tandem with his opinion that the Muslim faith was akin to a "purified Christianity", meant that this was the first of three of his works which was banned and listed on the Roman Index.

Lamartine's work was of great popularity. Much reprinted in France, there was also a German edition in 1835, a London edition in 1837 and a Philadelphia edition in 1838.

\$2700

14 [KERGUELEN] KERGUÉLEN-TREMAREC, Yves Joseph de. *Relation de Deux Voyages dans les Mers Australes & des Indes, faits en 1771, 1772, 1773 & 1774... Extrait du Journal de sa Navigation pour la découverte des Terres Australes...*

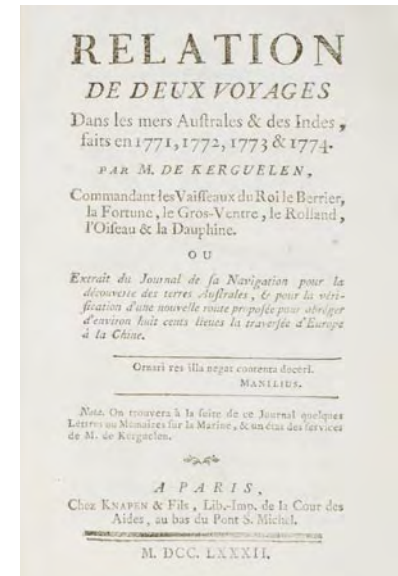
Octavo, with a large folding map; bound in original publisher's plain paper wrappers backed with printer's waste, with remnant of handwritten spine label; a superb untrimmed copy in completely original condition, in a cloth folding box. Paris, Knapen & fils, 1782.

The only edition, and very rare: a key work in the history of France's discoveries in "Terre Australe". The bulk of the edition was suppressed by the French government, supposedly because of the book's dedication "A la Patrie". This copy is in quite startling original condition and it has been suggested that it may indeed have been one of those impounded copies.

The book gives the very important account, by their commander, of two significant voyages which set out from France with the highest hopes. Kerguelen was instructed to find and report on the southern continent: French ambitions rested on the sixteenth-century reports by Paulmier de Gonneville of a land in the same latitude as the Cape of Good Hope on which he had wintered in 1504.

On his first voyage, Kerguelen found and charted instead the inhospitable Kerguelen Island, four years before Cook's visit there. His irresponsible reporting of the value of his discovery assured him of his second command, a circumnavigation with emphasis on scientific as well as geographical discovery – it ended in disaster, with Kerguelen dismissed from the service and imprisoned for six years as a result of a series of episodes at sea all of which demonstrated gross negligence.

Kerguelen's two voyages finally proved to the French what Cook had already generally demonstrated – that the southern continent was a fiction – but more importantly, their disastrous result ensured that promotion in the French navy was henceforth based on merit rather than breeding. 'La Pérouse may not have been a well-connected courtier, but he was honest and capable: that he was given the opportunity to lead the most comprehensive French expedition of the eighteenth century was a direct result of the Kerguelen episode...' (J. Dunmore, *French Explorers in the Pacific*, p. 249; pp. 196-249 give a full history of Kerguelen and his significance in the history of French exploration). \$28,750



15 [KERGUELEN]. PALSY, Mr. Letter to Messieurs Jean Motteux & Cie, London.

4 pp. manuscript letter, small quarto, postmarked 14 December, crowned "P" for Paris; very good, old folds, paper torn away from the original seal, fragments of which remain. Landernau (Brittany), 2 November, 1772.

An important letter from a trader in France, rich with details about the first voyage of Kerguelen in search of "Terre Australe". It includes vicious gossip about the relationship between Kerguelen and his second-in-command, Saint-Allouarn, and dates from the period after Kerguelen had returned, but before news of Saint-Allouarn's epic voyage to the coast of western Australia had reached France.

This is a particularly early reference to Kerguelen, who had left Mauritius for the south earlier the same year. He commanded the *Fortune*, and was joined by Saint-Allouarn on the *Gros Ventre*. Kerguelen sighted what is now known as Kerguelen Island but which he claimed as part of the fabled "France Australe". The two ships separated in foul weather; Kerguelen returned directly home, but the *Gros Ventre*, sailed on to ultimately reach the west coast of Australia and claim it for France.

The letter is written by one Palsy to Messieurs Jean Motteux & Cie, London (seemingly the family of Huguenot merchants of that name, friends to influential Londoners such as Sir Joseph Banks). Palsy was in France hoping to deal in corn and Philadelphia flour, but most of the letter is devoted to a lengthy discussion of the voyage of "Kerguelin" in the 'Austral Parts'. It reveals that the families of the officers of the still missing *Gros Ventre* had sent memorials to court complaining about the commander. It is reported, writes Palsy, that the *Gros Ventre* had been attacked by small boats in heavy fog and signalled for assistance, but Kerguelen merely sent his long boat. When the fog lifted, the *Gros Ventre* was seen to be afire and the long boat surrounded, but 'upon this melancholy view, he had turn'd back.' Such reports lead Palsy to comment that the proposed second expedition in the region may have been cancelled.

There is a healthy dose of fiction in this report, but it is true that the landing was marred by incident, and that Kerguelen inexplicably returned for Mauritius after the two ships were separated in thick fog. John Dunmore's account of the return confirms that there was much unrest among the officers (see *French Explorers in the Pacific*, vol. I, p. 226). Dunmore speculates – accurately, as the present letter confirms – that many of the men on board must 'have believed that the *Gros Ventre* has been callously abandoned' and would 'have wasted no time in spreading these rumours'. As events would attest, such rumours about Kerguelen's ill-fittedness for command would be utterly proven on his second voyage, a circumnavigation that ended in disaster, and led to him being imprisoned for gross negligence.

Such a document, dating from some ten years before the accounts of the voyage were published (and then only partially), and openly discussing the rumours circulating about Kerguelen and Saint-Allouarn, is a fascinating note on the interest in voyages in pursuit of the fabled southern continent, and may be one of the earliest contemporary reflections to be recorded (see also previous item). \$13,500

LONDON the 2. of NOV 1772

Gentlemen

I arriv'd here the day before yesterday from Norfolk in my way home. My Journey has not been productive of the effect I expected. I flatter'd my self I should induce my friends in this Society to some Speculation or other, which would enable me to give you some order. As soon as at some other place here about I imagin'd some Carves of Philadelphia Glass would prove very beneficial; but they refus'd to think that there is more Glass in this Country than People think; and the wisest part must of necessity soon fail. I am indeed of a different opinion, and maintain that a well managed set of the said Glass would eventually answer our expectation; but as I cannot bear the whole alone, I am oblig'd to wait for a better opportunity. My friends have or least promis'd the assurance, which they shou'd have occasion to order, should be committed to me. I hope they will keep their word; I indeed long for an opportunity of entering into some Business with you.

As the late condition of Mr. de la Cruz's towards the Dutch East, has made you wiser, you will probably be oblig'd ^{to hear} what some people at several days of it; you certainly already know he had with him another Ship, call'd the Good Venture; which was late bound, and which was laid having cut into some Harbour here, the more this or other expeditions prove considerable that the first was intended to support it. Now Gentlemen, I am told that the Families, with the Officers of the two Vessels belong to

DE
17

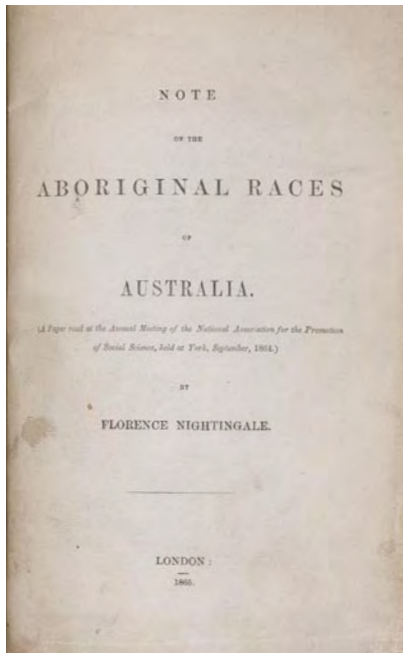
A Messieurs

Messieurs Jean. Motteux & Co.

à Londres

(Short)

London the 2. of Nov 1772
M^{rs} Motteux
Order from the Society
Commence 15 Nov



16 NIGHTINGALE, Florence. Note on the Aboriginal Races of Australia. (A Paper read at the Annual Meeting of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, held at York, September, 1864.)

Octavo, 8 pp., a little dusted and with a faint ink stain to title; a very good unbound copy, lately protected in simple brown paper wrappers. London, Emily Faithfull, 1865.

Only edition, rare: an important pamphlet, part of Florence Nightingale's pioneering work on understanding and improving the health of aboriginal communities in Australia. This paper relies heavily on her correspondence with Bishop Salvado, founder of the Benedictine mission at New Norcia in Western Australia.

Nightingale said that the original idea for surveying mortality rates and illness in the aboriginal communities of Australia came from Sir George Grey, whom she met in 1859 while he was the governor of Cape Colony in South Africa. She was inspired to produce a questionnaire with her colleagues John Sutherland and William Farr, and these were sent out under the auspices of the Colonial Office. The ensuing results were published as a long article ('Sanitary Statistics of Native Colonial Schools and Hospitals', 1863).

As this pamphlet shows, Nightingale vigorously pursued answers to the troubling question of aboriginal health. Here, Nightingale made some of her own reflections on the subject, but the bulk of the text is devoted to a lengthy letter from Bishop Salvado, who describes his experiences at New Norcia in some detail. His practical reforms are much praised by Nightingale, who also makes the telling aside that New Norcia 'had been successful in training the aborigines without destroying them.'

Ferguson knew the work from copies in the Mitchell Library and his own collection; a copy is also known in the collection of Rex Nan Kivell. \$2385

17 [SOUTH AUSTRALIA]. Philips' New Series of Travelling Maps. South Australia with Index (cover title).

Slim octavo pocketbook map, the map folded and backed with linen, 680 x 560 mm., printed index; in the original red cloth binding, cover title in black and gilt lettering, spine a little sunned and some wear at head, but a very good copy. London & Liverpool, George Philip & Son, c. 1875

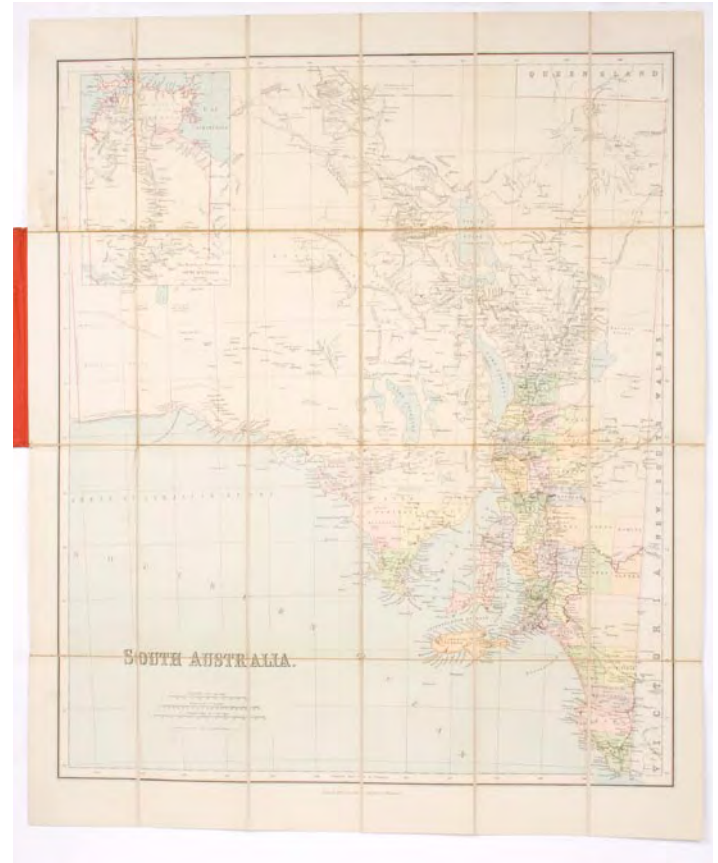
An attractive pocket map, showing the extent of discoveries in South Australia to circa 1875. The map is beautifully presented on the original linen backing, and was produced in England for the intending emigrant market. Philips produced a number of emigrant maps, mostly in the gold period, and all of them are now rare.

The map presents a fascinating picture of late nineteenth-century South Australia. The electric telegraph from Port Augusta to Darwin is shown, marking the incredible overland achievement that was completed in 1872 (and probably providing the clearest indication of the date of the map). Also neatly marked are the tracks of the more important explorations in the region, including that of Sturt in 1848, which cuts through the map at the northeast corner of the state. Also shown are the tracks of Eyre in 1840 and Stuart in 1858, both with annotations regarding necessities such as fresh water. There is also an inset showing "The Northern Territory of South Australia", including the administrative districts of Palmerston and Disraeli, and Gladstone (on the Gulf of Carpentaria). Palmerston was the original name for Darwin.

Copies of this map are now held in the State Library of New South Wales and the State Library of South Australia. Interestingly, a few similar maps are noted by Ferguson, but not this particular issue; he did record seven similarly styled Philips maps, six in single copies only.

A few townships in the vicinity of Port Augusta have been underlined in pen or ink.

\$900



18 PEYRITSCH, Johann Joseph. *Aroideae Maximilianae, die auf der Reise Sr. Majestät des Kaisers Maximilian I, nach Brasilien gesammelten Arongewächse nach handschriftlichen Aufzeichnungen von H. Schott.*

Folio, with 43 chromolithographed plates; a little diffuse spotting to text and to a few plates (mainly marginal); bound with the half-title in early binder's cloth. Vienna, Druck und Verlag von Carl Gerold's Sohn, 1879.

First edition: with a series of excellent and expertly tinted chromolithographed plates. The book details specimens of aroids brought back to Europe by the 1859-1860 Maximilian expedition to Brazil. The specimens had been described by Schott who, as Stafleu notes, 'worked only with the living plants brought back by the expedition and grown in Schönbrunn'.

Of this magnificent work, Katherine Rook Lieber has written: 'Monumental in size (each page is a breathtaking 24 x 30 inches), superb in rendering, and astonishing in its range of color on a single print... This magnificent work catalogued the findings of Ferdinand-Joseph Maximilian, second son of the Archduke of Austria, on a botanical expedition to Brazil in 1859. The illustrated plant is portrayed in its entirety on the page, surrounded by closeups of the specimen's flower, leaves, roots and seeds. The chromolithography itself displays a masterful command of the process... These handsome images required up to twenty stones for a single plate... One can see the expense involved; but the reward is a level of subtle hue that is difficult to equal. With delicate colors and ranges of colors, clean lines, and artistic, yet impeccably detailed presentation, books such as the *Aroideae Maximilianae* represent printed botanic illustration at its height.' (Lieber, online catalogue to the "Plants In Print: The Age of Botanical Discovery" exhibition, Chicago Botanic Garden).

Although many botanists, in addition to Linnaeus, had worked on the Araceae, Schott was the first to specialise. He had travelled as gardener on an expedition to Brazil in 1817, returning to Vienna in 1821, and published the first of an incredible number of scholarly articles and books soon after. His expertise led to him being appointed Director of the Imperial Gardens at Schönbrunn Palace in Vienna in 1845, a position he held until his death in 1865.

The author of this work, Johann Joseph Peyritsch, was an Austrian botanist and professor at the University of Innsbruck. The original plates that were used to print the book are still owned and maintained by the Natural History Museum in Vienna.

\$6500



Xanthosoma Maximiliani



Asterostigma colubriiforme



19 [STICHT] UNWIN, George, Editor. Letters, Remarks, &c. with a View to Open an Extensive Trade in the Article of Tin.

Octavo, with four thick blue paper leaves bound at the rear, two of them hand-lettered “Cornwall” and “Banca” (East Indies) and the other two with four vestiges of glue (perhaps used to hold down samples of tin from the two locations); in a splendid contemporary binding of crimson morocco, covers ornately gilt with the arms of George IV as Prince of Wales (a “Prince of Wales” plume within a princely coronet), decorative brass clasps and catchplates, flat spine gilt in panels featuring bands composed of small ornaments and with a floral centrepiece, all edges gilt. London, Printed by W. and J. Stratford, 1790.

First edition. These documents and letters were collected by George Unwin to interest the council of the Prince of Wales (later George IV) in promoting the export of tin to the Far East, principally China, which in 1790 was evincing an increasing desire for the product. China had heretofore relied mainly on tin from the island of Barca in the East Indies, and Unwin submits affidavits to show that Cornish tin is equal, and in some ways superior, to the Barca tin, in which the Dutch principally traded.

Unwin, who is described on the dedication page as “purser in his majesty’s navy, and late in the East India Company’s service,” does not think small, urging an expansion of the Cornish mines to meet Chinese demands. A number of his documents were written by officials of the East India Company, and it is clear that Unwin has its promotion at heart, since Company ships would be carrying and trading the Cornwall tin to the East.

Given the size and content of the text, one would expect such a book to be bound simply in calf; however this copy with its royal armorial device is clearly connected with the Prince of Wales, either as a unique presentation copy or as one of just a few special copies bound in this way. It is a very rare book in any case: NUC locates just five copies, and the single recorded appearance at auction since 1975 was of this very copy (sold at Christie’s in 1989 for £320).



The book has an especially suitable provenance from one of Australia’s finest private collections: that of the renowned mining engineer Robert Sticht. Sticht’s house *Penghana*, was set in the midst of the mining reduction works at Mount Lyell on Tasmania’s west coast, and somewhat incongruously boasted a fine library of incunabula, Caxton Bibles, early editions of Shakespeare, and etchings by Rembrandt and Durer. Much of his collection is now held by the National Gallery and State Library of Victoria. Both his and another family bookplate here feature metallurgical images, Robert Sticht’s having a large woodcut from Agricola’s *De re metallica*.

\$5500

20 [TAHITI]. FORSTER, Georg. 'O-Tahiti' [in] Göttingisches Magazin der Wissenschaft und Litteratur.

Small octavo, a handsome copy in the original decorative wrappers (thus retaining the publisher's prospectus on the front and rear endpapers), untrimmed; neatly and professionally rebacked, wrappers professionally strengthened. Göttingen, Johann Christian Dieterich, 1780.

A fine copy and now rare: known to O'Reilly & Reitman's exhaustive bibliography as the earliest full publication regarding the Spanish voyages to Tahiti in the 1770s.

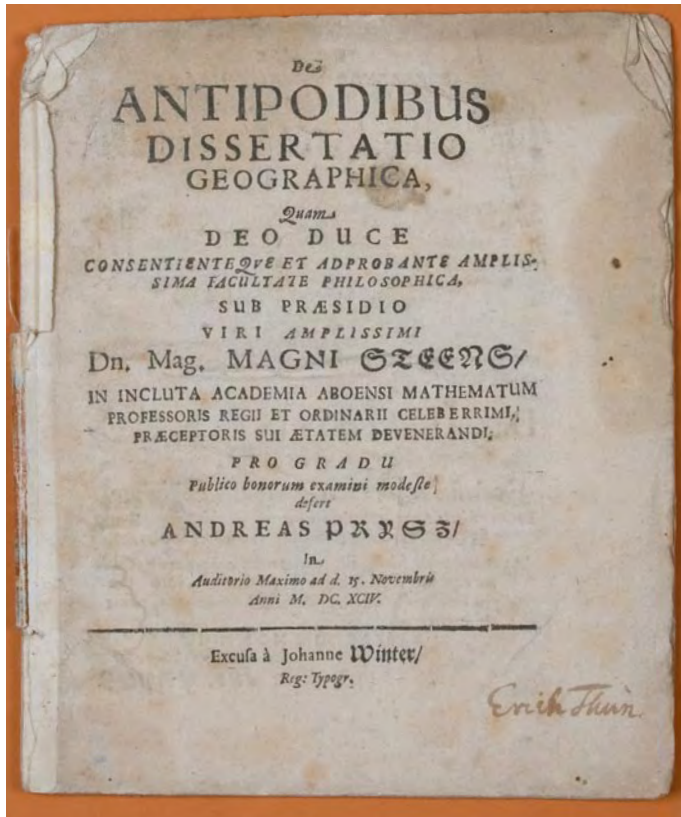
This is the first issue of the first volume of the *Göttingisches Magazin*, the important scientific periodical edited by Georg Forster and Georg Lichtenberg. Included here is Georg Forster's notable contribution on Tahiti, a 36-page essay on the Spanish voyages to Tahiti in the 1770s.

This essay is revelatory concerning the continuing interest and expertise of the Forsters regarding the Pacific, beginning as it does with Georg's discussion of how his father had received, in Summer 1778, a Spanish manuscript regarding Tahiti from the Director of the King's Botanical Gardens in Madrid, Don Casimir Gomez Ortega. This would have been of consuming interest to both Forsters, who had spent many months at Tahiti during Cook's second voyage, and who had speculated at length in their printed accounts about reports of Spanish sailors visiting the region between Cook's first and second visits. The work includes some 87 scholarly notes by Forster on the Spanish observations on Tahiti.

Such an early report of Spanish activity in the region, which includes Forster's particular notice of the voyages of Don Juan de Langara y Huarte and Don Domingo Buenechea, commanders of two of the three Spanish voyages to the region in the 1770s, is an attractive and conspicuously early reference to Tahiti. Indeed, as O'Reilly & Reitman's bibliography attests, there was almost no contemporary work on the Spanish visits, despite them being a matter of some concern for the British at the time.

\$5450





21 [TERRA AUSTRALIS]. STEENS, Magnus and Andreas PRYSS. De antipodus dissertatio geographica...

Square octavo, 22 pages, fragments of original wrappers, early owner's name to titlepage; a fair copy, rather dusted and worn, stitch-sewing becoming fragile and titlepage a little loose. Abo (Turusa), Johann Winter, 1694.

An exceptionally rare seventeenth-century discussion of theories of Terra Australis, including notices of both the major exponents of the theory, early and late: Macrobius and Quiros. This is the only edition of this slight work, and we have found no records of another copy, although the title's existence is known to the Finnish National bibliography *Suomen Kansallisl bibliografia Finnische Nationalbibliographie 1488-1700* (Helsinki, 1996), no. 3456.

Magnus Steens was the professor of mathematics at the university of Abo (now Turusa), at a time when Finland was still a part of the kingdom of Sweden, and here is the auditor to Andreas Pryss, who went on to have the Chair of Poetry at Abo. In this academic thesis Pryss and Steens discuss the question of the antipodes in some detail, beginning with the touchstone of all such early modern works, Macrobius's commentary on the Dream of Scipio, which popularised the theory of an impassable torrid zone separating the two hemispheres. Steen goes on to refer to many important voyages of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, notably including Sir Francis Drake. Perhaps the most interesting inclusion here is his notice of the work of Quiros and the memorials he prepared for the King of Spain.

Also included are three pages of tables, giving the latitude and longitude of many cities in Europe, Africa with their theoretical antipodes in Terra Australis or the Mare Pacificum.

Johann Winter the printer produced a number of school and university texts, including several by the local bishop Gezelius, who was responsible for establishing the press.

\$7500

22 [VON GUERARD]. BIRD, Samuel Dougan. *On Australasian Climates and their Influence in the Prevention and Arrest of Pulmonary Consumption.*

Octavo, woodcut frontispiece and another plate, two chromolithograph plates; early ownership inscription on title, respined at an early date, else a very good copy in original pebble-grain cloth. London, Longman, Green. Longman, Roberts, & Green, 1863.

An unusual Australian medical work, which includes a good account of Bird's 1862 voyage to Port Phillip. The attractive illustrations of colonial scenery, as is noted in the introduction, "were painted expressly for this work by Eugene von Guerard."

Samuel Dougan Bird, a veteran of the Crimean War, came to Australia in 1861 suffering from tuberculosis and was cured. He settled in East Collins Street in Melbourne, and went on to become the President of the Medical Society of Victoria, and physician to the Benevolent Asylum and the Immigrants Aid Society. Beginning with this work, Bird argued passionately for the beneficial influence of the Australian climate in the treatment of disease.

The work includes interesting chapters on colonial life in Victoria, but is best known for its interesting series of plates, which includes a "Distant View of Melbourne from the Botanical Gardens". The only plate actually signed by von Guerard is the beautiful view of a settler and two aborigines at "Mt. Abrupt, near Dunkeld, Western District" (illustrated here).

Ferguson knew this work from only two copies, but several more have since been acquired at various Australian libraries. \$1200





23 [LAPLACE VOYAGE]. SAINSON, M. de, after Barthelemy LAUVERGNE. Vooloo-moloo au Port Jackson.

Aquatint view, 220 x 315 mm.; in fine condition, in birdseye maple frame. Paris, Imprimerie Royale, 1833.

This fine view of Woolloomooloo was made during Laplace's voyage. In the foreground can be seen Woolloomooloo House, owned by the first fletcher, John Palmer. Present day Potts Point and Garden Island as well as a sweeping view of Sydney Harbour are also recorded.

This was one of the views made on the voyage of the *Favorite* under Laplace's command. The aim of this *grand voyage* was to re-establish French influence over Indo-China and the Pacific, as well as to gather detailed trading information and hydrographic data. After a long and difficult voyage through Asia, they moored in Port Jackson during August and September 1831 for a recreational visit. The relaxed stay, in which "banquets and balls took up our time", gave the voyage's artist, Barthelemy Lauvergne, the opportunity to draw a beautiful series of detailed views of Sydney.

\$3850

24 [WEBBER] WAGNER, Sigmund. Das Leben des Malers Johann Weber aus Bern.

Square octavo, aquatint frontispiece, 13pp. with engraved oval portrait at head of first page; a fine copy in the original printed brown wrappers. Zurich, n.p. 1821.

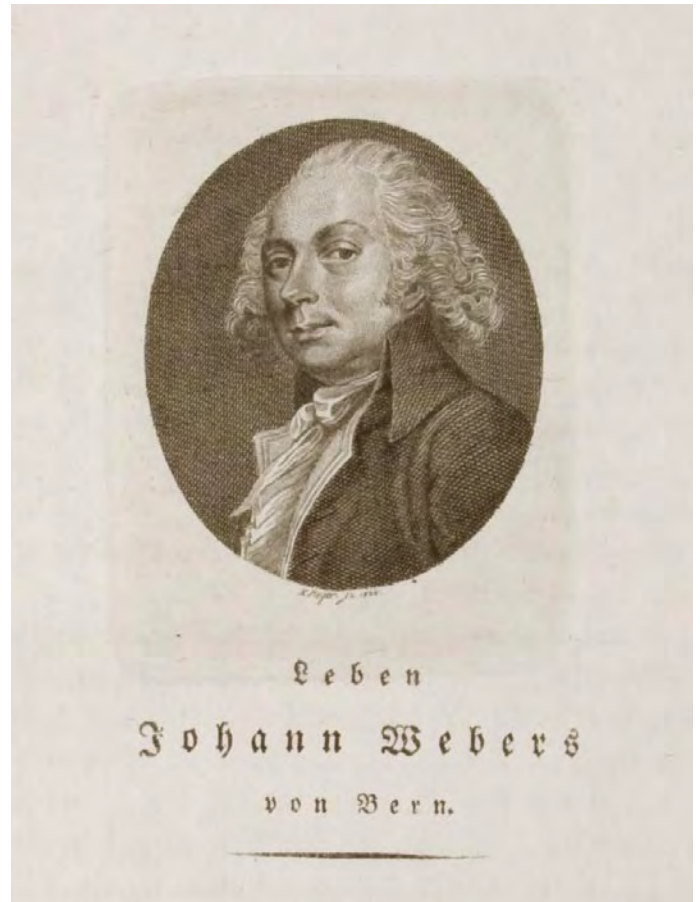
Only edition, rare: with the famous engraved portrait of John Webber, the official artist of Cook's third voyage. This was the only contemporary portrait of Webber to have been published.

This biographical essay is the main source of the little that is known about the life of Webber, and is based on letters and oral communications Wagner collected soon after Webber's death in 1793, including information from the artist's brother Henry.

Wagner's pamphlet not only features an attractive frontispiece based on Webber's image of the burial platform in Tahiti, one of the more famous images from his (plate VIII), but is especially notable for the engraved portrait of Webber himself by K. Meyer. For such a prolific artist there are curiously few known likenesses. He did paint a miniature self-portrait now held in Bern, and this painting was used as the basis for a larger work by Johann Daniel Mottet in 1812. One or other of these very similar paintings was evidently the basis for Meyer's engraving. Significantly, the only other lifetime portrait of Webber appears to be John Spiller's marble plaque of the artist in profile (held in the Rex Nan Kivell collection in the National Library of Australia).

Forbes, who knew the work only from the Sir Maurice Holmes copy in the UCLA, notes: "A biographical account of John Webber, having several long footnotes and text references to his voyage with Cook and his visit at the Sandwich Islands". It was published as part XVII of a series produced by the "Kunstler-Gesellschaft" in Zurich. We have not been able to find any record of either this series, nor this particular issue, being held in an Australian library.

\$12,485





STORYTIME



To Master Morrie Flint
c/o Mr J J Jannan
Kingston
Seymour Bay
South Australia