



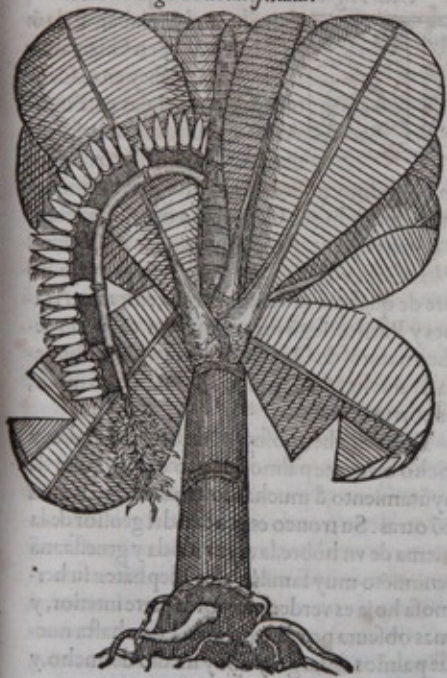
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JULY 2009
Natural History
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1 ACOSTA, Christoval. *Tractado de las drogas, y medicanas de las Indias Orientales, con sus Plantas debuxadas al bivo.*

Small quarto, title in architectural woodcut border incorporating the coat-of-arms of the city of Burgos, woodcut portrait of the author, and 44 full-page woodcuts of plants and two of elephants; discreet stamp in lower right margin of title; faint waterstain in upper margin of first few leaves; some leaves lightly browned, occasional marginal foxing; overall a good, fresh copy in contemporary limp vellum, the binding itself stained and loose but unsophisticated; quarter morocco case. Burgos, Martin de Victoria, 1578.

Drugs, herbs and spices of the East Indies: first edition of this influential herbal, important for disseminating botanical and pharmaceutical knowledge of recently discovered species from newly discovered lands, particularly in the East Indies. The handsome woodcuts, largely taken from drawings made by the author “in the field”, illustrate many species from the East relatively unknown in Europe at the time, including ginger, nutmeg, cinnamon, mace, aloes, tamarind, cloves and china root – all of which became increasingly important commodities on the trade routes. The depictions of the elephant are the earliest representations of the animal in a scientific (rather than an antiquarian or festival) publication (Lach).

A physician from Portuguese Mozambique, Acosta (c. 1515-1580) accompanied the Portuguese viceroy to Goa, and also travelled to Persia and China. His book was reprinted in Spanish in 1582 and 1596, and incorporated into the many botanical compilations by L'Ecluse and others which followed.

He makes some notable attempts at comparative botany, in which the characteristics of a species known in both Asia and America are contrasted. As Colmeiro and other authorities point out, some of Acosta's material derives directly from Orta's *Colloquios dos Simples e Drogas he Cousas Medicinaiis da India* (Goa, 1563), but Acosta has substantially clarified and augmented the earlier work, which anyway had no illustrations and was badly organised and poorly printed.

\$42,000



2 [ALPHABET] Alphabet de L'Histoire des Animaux, orné de 27 gravures.

Octavo, 6 pp., handcoloured engravings throughout; dampstained along outer margin, outer edge slightly chipped, otherwise a good copy in original pictorial wrappers. Paris, Brianchon Libraire, c. 1820.

Very early fully engraved Abecedaire for children. With an illustration of the kangaroo after Stubbs.

The back cover has a particularly good depiction of the Creation (Adam is sporting particularly handsome sideburns), but the front is the more interesting image, with a view of the Ménagerie du Jardin du Roi in Paris. The Jardin du Roi was built in the seventeenth century, and was opened to a wide range of visitors by Louis XIV and the great natural historian Buffon was appointed director in 1739. In the 1790s, the garden became the Jardin des Plantes under the direction of Cuvier. \$885



3 [AUSTRALIAN FLORA] THEUß, Theodor. Allgemeines Blumen-Lexicon oder Beschreibung aller bis jetzt in Teutschland in- und ausländischen Gartenblumen und Ziergewächse...

Two volumes, octavo, engraved frontispiece to volume I, 6 folding plates, dusted; a very appealing set in contemporary light green glazed boards, spines labels in red and pale blue, a few marks and spots. Weimar, Verlage des Landes-Industrie-Comptoirs, 1811.

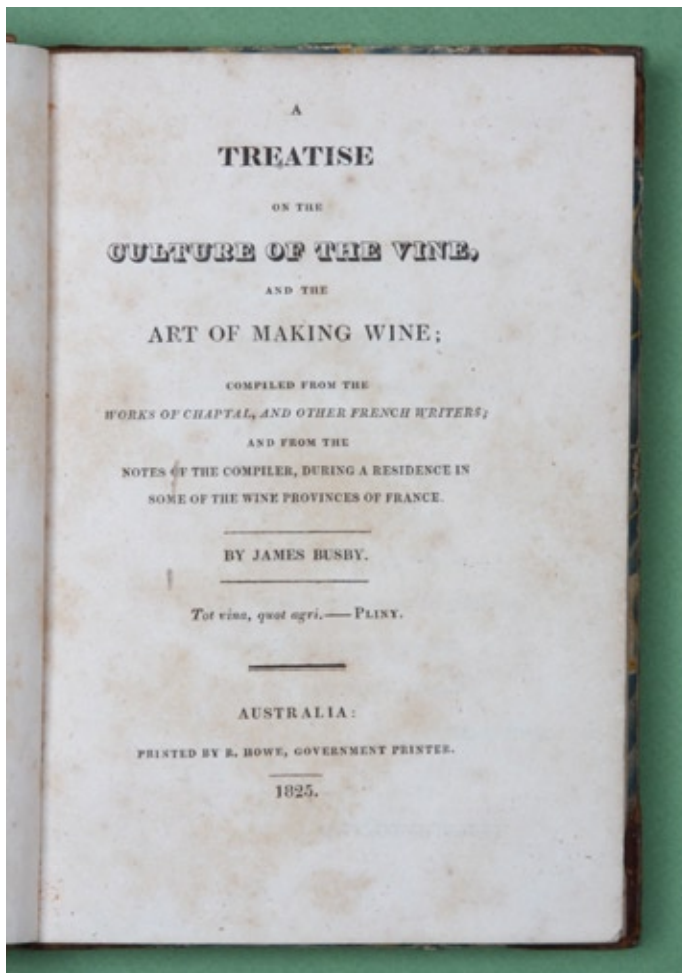
First edition of this very interesting and early German-language gardener's dictionary, with much of Australian significance. This work was published the same year as Cushing's *Exotic Gardener*, considered by Crittenden as the first book to include instructions on growing Australian plants. However, as the present work shows, the interest in growing exotic flora was equal, if not greater, on the continent.

The first two decades of the eighteenth century saw the interest in exotic natural history shift from being a rarefied scientific pursuit, to being actively encouraged among all classes of society. The fashion was led, in no small part, by Josephine's magnificent garden at Malmaison, but 1811, the date that this *Blumen Lexicon* was published, saw such practical handbooks published in Europe with instructions on cultivating not only the familiar European plants, but exotic specimens as well.

Theuß concentrates here on plants of great beauty (it is a dictionary of flowering plants), and the book is full of practical advice on the difficulties of growing many of these exotic plants. Importantly, the author not only gives details of the nature of the specific plant, its appearance and scientific nomenclature (including notices of major works by, for example, James Edward Smith and Ventenat), but often even supplies the price, based on catalogues current in Germany.

A full listing of the many plants of Pacific and Australian interest is not possible here, but a few notices suffice to show the tenor of the work. No fewer than ten varieties of *Banksia* are listed (although, Theuß notes, only *serrata* and *ericafolia* are widely available for sale); various types of *Metrosideros* are noticed, with the comment that *lanceolata* & *saligna* can be bought from Wendland for 1 Th 8 gr., and 16 gr. respectively; the *Bignonia Pandorae* Gawler or "Norfolk Island Trumpet Flower" (brought to England by Paterson), is said not to grow well in Germany; while the famous *Billardiera scandens* from New South Wales is noted as still very rare in Germany.

This was the magnum opus of Theuß, who had earlier published similar gardening handbooks.



4 BUSBY, James. *A Treatise on the Culture of the Vine, and the Art of Making Wine...*

Small quarto, with a folding table, bound without half-title, some light browning; a fine copy, complete with the errata leaf, in contemporary polished half-calf over marbled boards, bumped, sympathetically reprinted and rebacked, with most of the original spine laid down, lettered and decorated in gilt. Australia, R. Howe, Government Printer, 1825.

Fine copy of the iconic work on Australian wine, in the preferred “quarto” format.

Only very rarely seen on the market: this is the first book on Australian wine, the first book on wine to be published in Australia and the first book to carry the imprint “Australia” on the title page. This copy corresponds with the special issue in quarto format on thicker paper identified by the bibliographer Ferguson – but it has been convincingly argued that the difference between copies is not so much a question of issue as of the particular materials, especially paper, available to the publisher at the time. By 1825 the publishing industry in Sydney was mature but still slight of build, and certainly still subject to the vagaries of supply.

James Busby, the father of Australian viticulture, was born in Scotland in 1801; he emigrated to New South Wales in 1824 after visiting the Bordeaux region of France where he studied methods of viticulture. He published his *Treatise* very shortly after his arrival in the colony. Five years later he published his *Manual of Plain Directions* that was aimed at small settlers whom he hoped would be able to “enjoy their daily bottle of wine, the produce of their own farms”. Busby received a grant on the upper Hunter River, which he named “Kirkton”, shortly after the publication of the *Treatise* and planted it with European vines. This famous vineyard was taken over by Lindemans in 1914.

A very attractive copy of this foundation book, which marks the very beginnings of the Australian wine industry. \$13,850

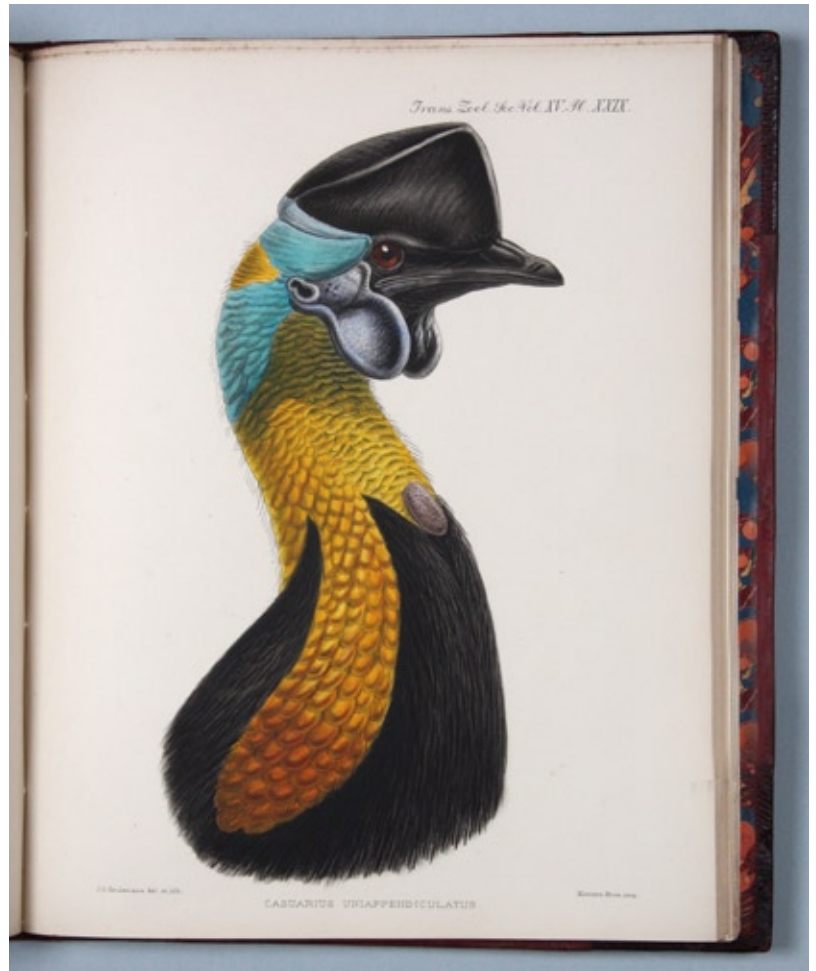
5 [CASSOWARY] ROTHSCHILD, Lionel Walter. A Monograph of the Genus *Casuaris*.

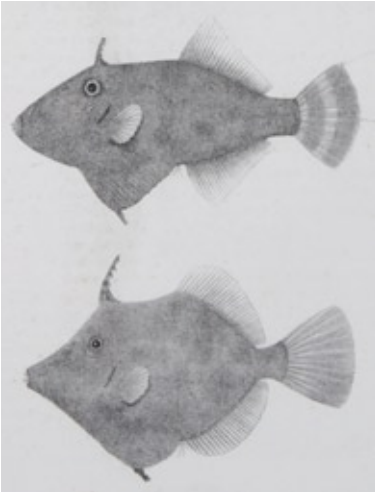
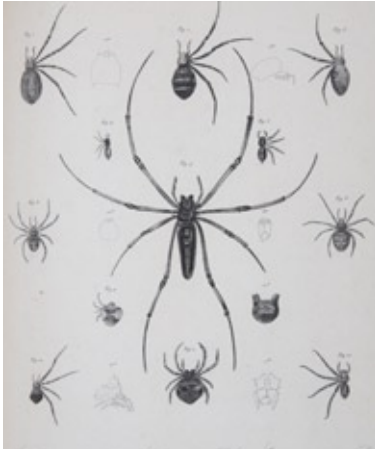
Folio, original blue printed front wrapper for Transactions of the Zoological Society bound in, pp. 109-290 (complete); 18 coloured plates depicting cassowaries, 2 maps with hand-coloured hatching, 4 plates of photographic reproductions; an excellent copy in contemporary half morocco, boards rubbed, spine neatly rebacked to match, morocco label. London, Printed for the Society, 1900.

Rothschild's monograph on the cassowary, the first detailed scientific study of the birds, published in December 1900. The fine plates present here are the work of the bird artist John Gerrard Keulemans.

Rothschild had a particular interest in the cassowary, the large flightless bird native to the tropical forests of northeastern Australia and New Guinea. One or two species of the cassowary had been recorded in Europe since the early Dutch navigations in the region, but most were not known until the late-nineteenth century. The Australian cassowary, for example, was first seen by settlers when one was killed by Jackey Jackey during the ill-fated Kennedy expedition of 1848, while the first live specimen was not sent to the London Zoo until one was captured by zoologist Edward Pearson Ramsay in 1875.

The birds became a passion for Rothschild, who collected sixty-two mounted specimens, and whose interest in the bird was such that he also gathered several live specimens, apparently allowing them to roam the gardens of his estate at Tring. The exquisite plates for Rothschild's publication in 1900 were done by Keulemans, with many drawn from live birds at Tring, and others from live specimens at the Zoological Gardens of Berlin. \$12,750





6 [INDO-AUSTRALIAN NATURAL HISTORY] Natuurkundige Vereeniging van Nederlandsch Indie. Acta Societas Scientiarum Indo-Neerlandicae. Verhandelingen der Natuurkundige Vereeniging in Nederlandsche Indie.

Six volumes, illustrated with 26 lithographs, mostly depicting spiders and fishes, (including seven ichthyological plates), one fine coloured lithograph of a Hornbill, large folding map of the central Javanese provinces of Kadoe and Bagelen, some water marking affects the rear of volume one, and the pages showing some browning and spotting; but overall a very good set in a recent library binding of dark blue cloth, neat library stamps to front paste-down and title-pages, some with release stamps, sectional title pages bound to rear of last volume. Batavia, Typis Lange and Co., 1856- 1859.

An exceptional collection of Dutch natural history journals printed in Batavia, all published.

The series of six volumes is particularly noteworthy for the many species noted here for the first time, many of which are endemic to Indonesia and Australia. The journal is exceptionally important with regards to the scientific description of spiders, crustaceans, and fish of these regions.

Although there are countless interesting papers, perhaps the most important contributor is the ichthyologist Pieter Bleeker, whose 21 articles on fishes includes dozens of new discoveries, including no fewer than 42 fishes and 7 crustacea from Australian waters. Bleeker (1819-1878) was a Dutch medical doctor stationed in Indonesia from 1842 to 1860, who established a network of contacts among fellow scientists and local fishers, all of whom sent specimens from throughout the region. He is estimated to have collected around 12,000 specimens, many of which are now in the Natural History Museum in Leiden. Bleeker began publishing his *Atlas Ichthyologique* in 1860, a comprehensive work of 36 volumes, since republished by the Smithsonian.

The *Acta* also include a pioneering paper by the entomologist C.L. Doleschall on Spider Species, which lists and figures many smaller spiders from the region for the first time, including 11 species now recorded in the Australian Faunal Directory.

Quite apart from these specifically Australian papers, there are also several important articles on the natural history of Asia, with a natural focus on Indonesia, but also including important contributions on Borneo, New Guinea, and Japan, again with a particular interest in fish species. There is also a small but important paper on a Hornbill from Sumatra by Roosenberg, illustrated with a fine coloured lithograph.

An uncommon work, especially complete as here.

\$5850

7 CUSHING. John. *The Exotic Gardener*...

Octavo; some scattered foxing; a very good copy in contemporary polished tan half calf over marbled boards, spine gilt and with the insignia of Montgomery (also faintly stamped on front pastedown). Dublin, Graisberry & Campbell, 1811.

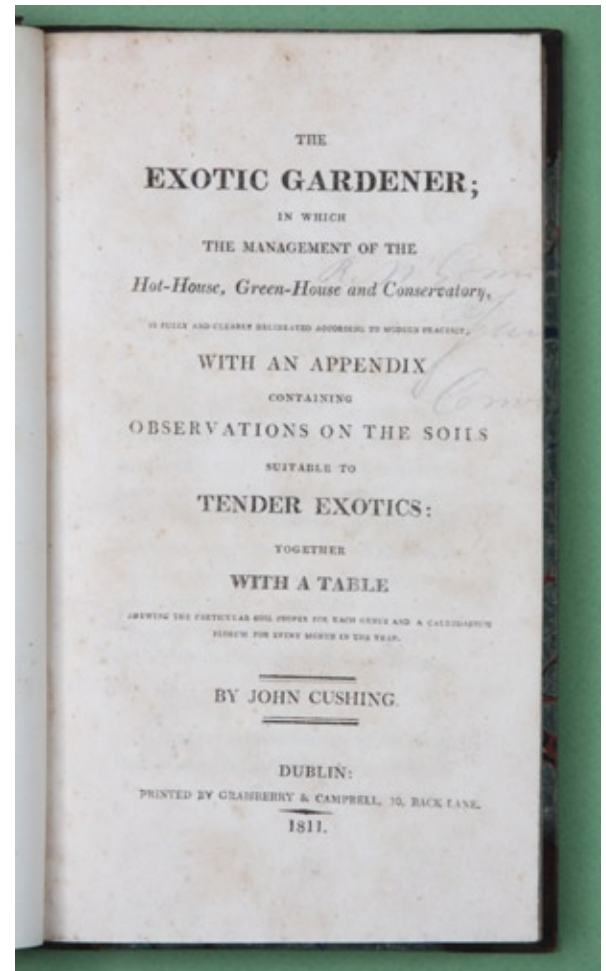
First edition, published one year before the equally rare London edition. This is a work of great interest to Australian horticulture, as it is considered the first book to include instructions on growing Australian plants, here usually referred to as 'Botany Bay plants'.

'It includes Australian plants among its exotics and is the first gardening guide for growing such plants. Many members of the First Fleet sent back seeds to their friends in England... and for many years settlers did likewise. Daniel Bunce in Hobart Town advertised seeds of native plants for sending to friends in Britain. *The Exotic Gardener*, therefore, represents the first recommended use of Australian native plants for the garden or more likely the greenhouse or conservatory' (Victor Crittenden, *A History and Bibliography of Australian Gardening Books*, pp. 11-12).

The work is full of practical advice on the generally hard-wooded plants of Australia, with particular notice of the varieties of Banksias. Cushing recommends a loamy, sandy soil for the Botany Bay plants, and notes that any seeds received from New South Wales, as with those of the South Sea Islands generally, will require the aid of a hot-bed when first sown.

The work went through at least three editions, but all are now of some rarity. Ferguson did not include the book, while Crittenden only knew the second London edition of 1814. We have handled a copy of the first London edition of 1812, but this is the first time we have seen the genuine first. The only copy of this edition listed at an Australian institution is a copy in the library of the Historic Houses Trust.

\$8750



8 [DAMPIER] RAY, John. *Societatis Regiae Socii Historia Plantarum Generalis*.

Three volumes, folio; some browning and scattered foxing particularly in the third volume (as usual); a good set in recent period-style half calf with marbled paper boards, a handsome set. London, M. Clark for H. Faithorne, 1686-1704.

First edition, first issue, complete with the rare third volume published eighteen years after the main work in a single issue limited to only 200 copies.

This was Ray's greatest work, the most important botanical text of the seventeenth century, and the foundation of modern botany, as well as being the only published seventeenth-century work referring to the natural history of Australia.

This work has specific importance to Australia. John Ray, considered the "father of British botany", was the first to describe Australian plants. Through his friendship with Thomas Woodward, Ray had on loan the precious plant collection of William Dampier, the celebrated navigator and enthusiastic naturalist. In the third volume of this work – of which only two hundred copies were ever printed – Ray includes a description of Dampier's precious herbarium that had survived shipwreck on the navigator's return journey to England.

In 1699 Dampier, the first Englishman to land on the Australian continent, gathered together specimens of Australia's exotic flora. This collection of plants came from various places on the West Australian coast including Dirk Hartog Island, Shark Bay, near present-day Karratha, and East Lewis Island in the Dampier Archipelago south of Broome.

Today there are twenty-four of Dampier's plants housed at Oxford University. Dampier's botanical collection was never large. Dampier noted in his 1703 voyage account that 'I brought home with me from hence a good Number of Plants, dried between the leaves of Books: of some of the choicest of which, that are not spoil'd, I may give a Specimen at the End of the Book'.

Ray described eighteen Dampier plants, nine from Australia, five from Brazil, one from Timor, two from New Guinea and one of an unknown locality. In Dampier's own account of his voyage published in 1703, a translation of Ray's descriptions form the basis of Dampier's *Account of Several Plants*. John Ray's method of classification is called a polynomial system, a verbal description of the plant. At this time there was no set format for zoological or botanical descriptions, but if this format is far from ideal, it was nevertheless a milestone for Australian botany.

This is the preferred first issue of the book, with the first state of the title pages to volumes one and two dated 1686 and 1688 respectively. A second issue appeared seven years later in 1693, while the important third volume containing Australian species was issued once only in 1704 as an edition of only two hundred copies.

\$26,500



9 CUVIER, Baron Georges & Pierre André LATREILLE. *Le Règne Animal distribué d'après son Organisation, pour servir de base à l'histoire naturelle des animaux et d'introduction à l'anatomie comparée*.

Four volumes, octavo, 15 engraved plates by C.-L. Laurillard (some foxing to the plates); a handsome set, with all four half-titles, in contemporary quarter calf over mottled papered boards, gilt, double spine labels in red & green. Paris, Deterville, 1817.

First edition of this germinal work of natural history, with three volumes by Cuvier, and the fourth an important study of insects by his friend and colleague Latreille.

Recognised as the father of comparative anatomy, Cuvier published widely throughout his lifetime, but this was his most famous and influential work, and contained the results of all his previous research on the structures of living and fossil animals.

Cuvier's work is a benchmark for many reasons, not least for the third volume present here, which is actually the work of Pierre André Latreille, Professor of Entomology at the Paris Museum: Latreille's contribution was not only a significant contribution to his field, but he had earlier been heavily involved in characterising the insects collected on the Baudin voyage to Australia and the Pacific. In the present volume, Latreille sought to update the foundation work of scholars including Fabricius within Cuvier's framework; as a result, Latreille included here many Australian insects including two, the '*Rhipcera*' and the '*Heleus*', noted here for the first time.

Cuvier, born in 1769, was invited by Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire to come to Paris in 1795. He took an appointment at the newly-formed Musée Nationale d'Histoire Naturelle, where he remained until his death in 1832. He first publicly canvassed his new quadripartite schema of the animal kingdom in an 1812 presentation to the Academy of Sciences, but it was in this work that he first detailed how this proposed division worked in practice. Here, each of the classes is discussed in a separate volume; his organizations of fish families in particular 'were so soundly based that they have become orders or suborders in present classification' (DSB).

Throughout his career, Cuvier held to the premise of *Le Règne Animal* that the four branches were fundamentally different, and that any similarities between them were due entirely to common functions rather than common ancestry. He did not believe, that is, that there was any evolutionary adaptation, a stance which put him in open conflict with his contemporaries such as Buffon, Lamarck, and Saint-Hilaire. \$9850

10 [TAHITI] DELILLE, l'Abbe Jacques. *Les Jardins, ou l'Art d'Embellir les Paysages.*

Duodecimo, engraved title, engraved plate, half-title, single page approbation at rear, a few early and late pages with some browning at head and foot; a lovely copy in contemporary tan calf, flat spine gilt with red morocco label, bumped. Paris, Philippe-Denys Pierres, 1782.

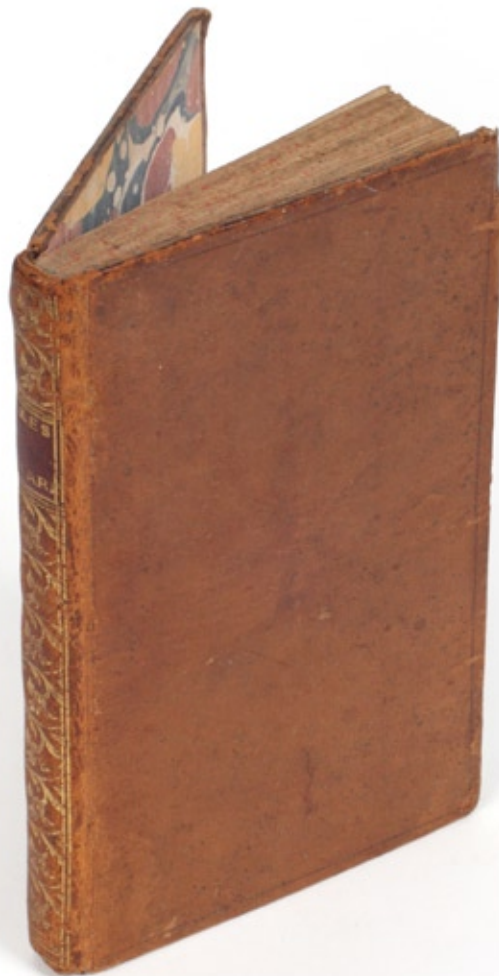
A rare work and a very attractive copy of the most celebrated and influential poem of Delille, in which the author celebrated the virtues of the natural garden or *jardin anglais*, rather than the fashion for neoclassical symmetry.

The work includes a famous cameo appearance by “Poutaveri”, that is the Tahitian Autourou, who returned to France with Bougainville. In the poem, Poutaveri glimpses a mulberry tree – the plant most commonly used in the manufacture of tapa cloth – and is overwhelmed with homesickness for Tahiti. The name Poutaveri is interesting as it was actually Autourou’s rendering of the name “Bougainville”, a name he took in honour of his former captain and Parisian host.

Jacques Montanier de Lille (1738-1813) was one of the great eighteenth-century French poets, and his works were much reprinted and translated: his influence on taste in gardening was significant, and he is also known for his translations into French of Virgil’s *Georgics* and Milton’s *Paradise Lost*, two great works with gardening themes.

Les Jardins was first published the same year in in a limited and now very rare large format edition by Didot, and this attractive smaller format edition immediately followed. The poem was a great success throughout Europe with English and German translations appearing quickly.

\$2150



11 DUPERREY, Louis Isidore. Voyage autour du monde... [A series of Botanique plates].

Three original parts, folio, containing a total of 29 plates, 6 of which are in original colouring; completely unbound as issued, and in fine condition, some spotting, chiefly to the original printed wrappers, fraying to spines and edges of wrappers. Paris, Arthus Bertrand, circa 1826.

A substantial series of botanical plates from the finely-illustrated Duperrey voyage, published in Paris between 1826 and 1830; publication was never in fact completed. This was one of the greatest French scientific expeditions. Apart from new discoveries, the voyage of thirty-one months corrected errors in existing maritime charts, gathered three hundred geological samples, twelve hundred insects, two hundred and sixty-four birds and quadrupeds as well as botanical specimens, reptiles and fishes. It reported on Pacific languages, costumes, weapons and artefacts. The superb illustrations resulting from these new discoveries are among the finest of nineteenth century voyage art.

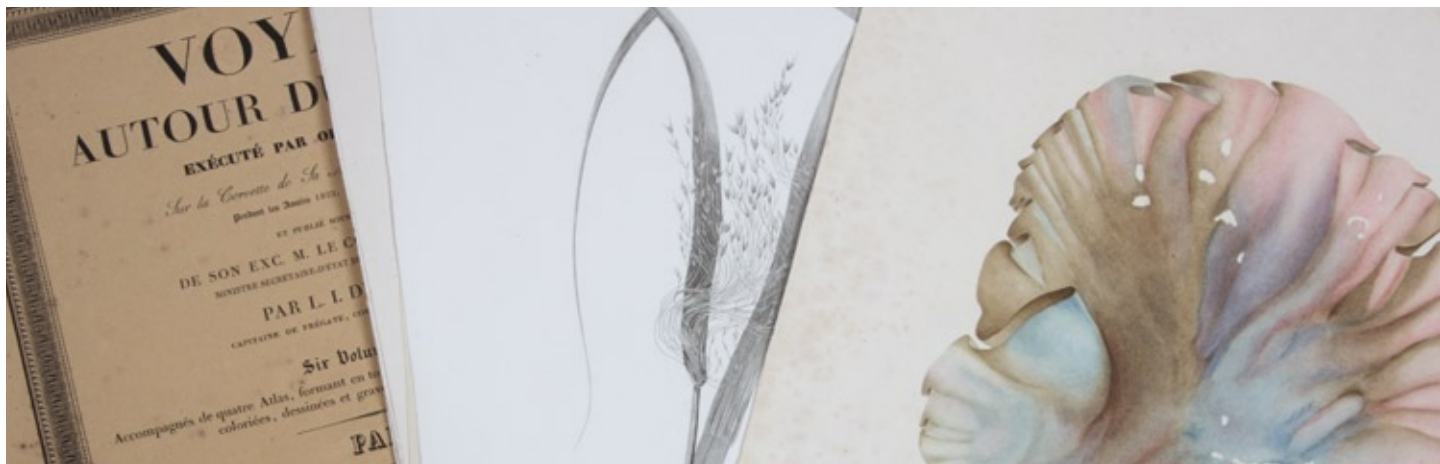
The plates are in the original “livraison” loose printed wrappers. Despite the fact that the plates are almost a consecutive sequence, here – as commonly – the wrappers are used simply to protect the plates, and with only partial correspondence between the plates listed on the wrappers and those inside. A full listing of the plates is available on request. \$6000

12 DUPERREY, Louis Isidore. Voyage autour du monde... [A series of Zoologie plates].

Five original parts, folio, containing a total of 32 plates, all of which with fine original handcolouring, a few spots; completely unbound as issued, and in fine condition in the original printed wrappers, fraying to spines and edges. Paris, Arthus Bertrand, circa 1826.

A second substantial series of natural history plates from the finely-illustrated Duperrey voyage, depicting zoological subjects, and again preserved in their fragile original “livraison” loose printed wrappers, the plates variously depict fish, crustaceans, birds and mammals, including the ‘Kangourou Qualabat’ from New South Wales: the original specimens were collected from South America, the Pacific and New Guinea.

This assembly represents a chance to acquire a significant portion of the zoology discoveries from this major French expedition, and the plates here are again protected in the original “livraison” loose printed wrappers. Despite the fact that the plates are almost a consecutive sequence, here – as commonly – the wrappers are used simply to protect the plates, and with only partial correspondence between the plates listed on the wrappers and those inside. A full listing of the plates is available on request. \$12,000





13 DUPETIT-THOUARS, Louis-Marie Aubert. *Mélanges de Botanique et de Voyages...*

Octavo, folding chart, 2 folding views, 15 engraved botanical plates, dusted, early owner's name to title-page; a very good copy in period green glazed paper boards, spine label, gilt, spine darkened, rubbed. Paris, Arthus Bertrand, 1811.

Only edition, all published. An important collection of botanical essays, including foundation work on Tristan da Cunha and Madagascar. Testament to this collection's importance in the development of the scientific aspects of the French *grand voyages*, this work was published by Arthus Bertrand, who was also the publisher of any number of significant works on voyages to Australia and the Pacific, including the accounts of Baudin and Duperry.

Louis-Marie Aubert du Petit-Thouars (1758-1831) was an eminent French botanist, who had enlisted to join his brother Aristide Aubert Du Petit Thouars on the d'Entrecasteaux voyage in search of La Perouse, but he arrived too late on the Isle de France. He spent some time on Tristan da Cunha, the islands in the south Atlantic, and his important essay on the islands, with a map and two views, is included here. This particular essay also includes an important taxonomy of plants from the island, with fifteen fine engraved plates. The other essays are important contributions, particularly his ground-breaking and study of the plants of Madagascar (the 'Prodromus Phytologicus').

After his return to France most of his collection of more than 2000 plants went to the Muséum de Paris, while some species were sent to the botanic garden at Kew. He was elected to the Académie des Sciences in 1820. He came from a family of great Pacific voyagers: his brother Aristide was a French naval officer who sailed on the d'Entrecasteaux voyage, and his nephew Abel Aubert Dupetit Thouars commanded an important French voyage to the Pacific from 1836 to 1839.

The title-page calls for a map and 18 plates, but is clearly in error, as this copy includes the standard number of plates. \$3800

14 ELLIOTT, Mary. *The Book of Birds and Beasts, beautifully coloured, With a Description of Each, adapted to the capacities of infant minds, in words of two or three syllables...*

Square duodecimo, printed title-page, 48 hand-coloured plates with letterpress description verso, final 2 pp. advertisements, most of the captions clipped but those extant dated 26 August 1826, early manuscript presentation dated 1827; a fine and handsome copy in publisher's binding of red calf, lettered in gilt to front board. London, William Darton, n.d. but 1827.

A particularly rare and uncommonly attractive children's work of natural history, including fine hand-coloured plates of the kangaroo and the platypus, bound in the fine original red publisher's binding. Mary Belson Elliott (1794?-1870) was a prolific writer for children in the first half of the nineteenth century, issuing any number of books with the specialist publisher Darton.

The book includes an interesting mix of familiar domestic animals and more exotic species. The engraving of the kangaroo is based on the famous Stubbs image, Elliott noting that it is 'known to us through the great Captain Cook, when he was on the coast of New Holland, fifty-seven years ago.'

The note for the second Australian animal noted, the platypus, is worth quoting: 'This strange-looking animal is... a creature of New Holland, and really there is nothing in its form to tempt us to wish it were a native of our own coasts...'. One of the quaint aspects of the description is the cautionary tone adopted by Elliott, who is concerned that young readers will be tempted to question divine sensibility on being confronted with such an unusual animal, exhorting the little ones to remember that 'His works are without fault! Our blindness may fancy a blemish, but in reality nature is complete.'

Not recorded in any Australian collection, this is a very scarce work. Some very slight variations in collation are known in the handful of recorded copies of this work. All of the pages are unnumbered, as always, and this copy has 100 pages in total, comprising title-page (verso blank), 96 pp. text, and 2 pp. advertisements. Some other copies are known with 104 pp. including extra preliminaries and a slightly different title-page (adding 'Two shillings and six pence'). It is likely, therefore, that the current copy, priced more expensively at 4 shillings "bound in red", constitutes the rarer fine issue. \$8500



The Mansel House
Museum

London Sept. 4 1879

To John Gould,
26 Charlotte Street, Bedford Square, W.C.

BANKERS. - MESSRS DRUMMOND.

POST OFFICE ORDERS PAYABLE AT CHARING CROSS.

To Part 31 of the Birds of Asia	3.	3-
9 + 10 - - - - - New Guinea	6.	6-
	<u>£ 9.</u>	<u>9-</u>

Received Dec 23, 1880
John Gould



15 GOULD, John. Suite of manuscript material relating to 'Birds of New Guinea' and 'Birds of Asia.'

Four single sheets; including two printed receipts from Gould, 13.5 x 21 cm, both completed in manuscript, one with internal revenue stamp and signature of Gould, old folds, some chipping and small tears to edges; purchase order from Maidstone Museum, 12.5 x 16 cm, printed in red and completed in manuscript; and a fourth on Gould's letterhead, 20 x 12.5 cm, address printed in blue at head, manuscript date and "with Mr Gould's compts. & thanks" in a secretarial (?) hand. London & Maidstone, dated between 4 September 1879 & 23 December, 1880.

Four interesting pieces of ephemera regarding the sale of Gould's monumental *Birds of New Guinea* and *Birds of Asia* to the Maidstone Museum in 1880. Included is a "with compliments" slip on Gould's personal letterhead, and, on one of the receipts, Gould's unsteady signature acknowledging payment; he died only three months later, leaving the two works to be completed by R. Bowdler Sharpe.

The four documents track the sale of the two works to Maidstone Museum in Kent, still recognised as a prominent natural history museum, and then curated by the expert on South American birds and keen ornithologist, Edward Bartlett. The first two pieces in this collection are orders payable raised on the banker Drummonds, ordering the two works then in preparation, the *Birds of Asia* (1850-1883) and the *Birds of New Guinea* (1875-1888). One of these orders has an inland revenue stamp and record of moneys received, with Gould's shaky signature.

The third document is a purchase order from the Borough of Maidstone, dated 11 August 1880, authorising the payment of nine guineas, signed by various local dignitaries.

The fourth, which effectively completes the transaction, is on Gould's letterhead, and is the note forwarded to Maidstone, "with Mr Gould's compts. & thanks": this is in a neat and legible hand, and given the nature of the signature of Gould for the receipt of monies on the same day, must be secretarial.

John Gould (1804-1881), started out as a London taxidermist, and in 1823 was appointed to the staff of the Zoological Society of London. Gould's career really began with the publication of two works, his *Century of Birds from the Himalaya Mountains* (1831-1832) and *The Birds of Europe* (1832-1837). His magnificent *Birds of Australia* began to be published in London in 1840, less than two years after he had first arrived in Hobart. Gould's work on birds was followed by his equally monumental work on the mammals of Australia.

Now reverently known as the 'Bird Man', manuscripts relating to his career have long been assiduously collected. There are substantial collections of Gouldiana in the La Trobe Library, the National Library of Australia, and the Mitchell Library in Sydney.

\$6500



16 LE SOUEF, A.S. and Harry BURRELL. *The Wild Animals of Australasia. Embracing the Mammals of New Guinea & the Nearer Pacific Islands.*

Octavo, many photographic illustrations, some scattered foxing; a good copy in decorated boards, small kangaroo vignette to front board. London, George Harrap, 1926.

First edition: an attractive study of the wild animals of Australia and the Pacific. The work is particularly good on the kangaroo, with over thirty photographic illustrations of the different species of wallaby and kangaroo. Easily one of the most striking images is the photograph of a young thylacine or Tasmanian Tiger, with its dinner.

The authors were particularly well qualified for the task: Le Souef was then curator of Taronga Park in Sydney while Burrell was the author of the well-received *Life History of the Platypus*. With a chapter on 'The Bats of Australia and New Guinea' by Ellis le G. Troughton, zoologist at the Australian Museum in Sydney. \$245

17 [IRRAWANG VINEYARD] Australia; its Scenery, Natural History, and Resources; with a Glance at its Gold Fields.

Duodecimo, prize-plate to front paste-down, early binder's ticket for "Davison" of London; an excellent copy in the original brown cloth, decorated in gilt and blind, spine a little sunned. London, The Religious Tract Society, circa 1854.

First edition: an excellent copy of this interesting account of Australia, of particular note for its relatively up-to-date account of the development of agriculture, including comments on vineyards and the production of wine.

The anonymous author's notes are written with some panache, and the section on 'The Grape Vine' is no exception. After noting that the naturalist to the Baudin voyage Peron had commented that Australia would be an ideal climate for wine, there is also a note on the involvement of Macarthur in planting 'a vineyard after the Greek manner.' The work also prints a long letter from the vigneron James King to Earl Grey on the planting of his Irrawang vineyard, which comments that he had planted, 'in 1834, a greater variety of sorts, many of which had shortly before been imported from France by Mr. Busby, to whom the colony is consequently much indebted.' There is also a brief description of the Hunter Valley vineyard 'Dunmore', belonging to Andrew Lang.

The book was awarded with a prize at the Wesleyan Sunday School, Hanley, on 26 February 1860, as commemorated on the attractive green plate on the front paste-down. \$275



18 [KANGAROO & PLATYPUS] Original photograph of a nineteenth century French Cabinet of Natural History.

Albumen print photograph, 17.5 x 23 cm., early manuscript note to the reverse, 'Cabinet de physique (côte gauche droit au fond)'; in excellent condition, a very small repair to the back in the upper corner causing insignificant discolouration. France?, circa 1880.

A very rare original albumen print photograph of a French cabinet of scientific and natural curiosities taken around 1880, with early manuscript note to the reverse, 'Cabinet de physique (côte droit au fond)'. Pride of place in one of the cabinets is given to a well-prepared specimen of a wallaby or small kangaroo and, even more remarkably, a platypus is also displayed on one of the high shelves near the corner.

This is an exceptionally interesting image, and provides an uncommon opportunity to understand the selection and display of natural history specimens in a nineteenth-century setting. The variety of animals on display is particularly notable, with animals ranging from several big cats to a beaver. Numerous birds are displayed, and although many of the smaller birds are perhaps too indistinct to be firmly identified, there is certainly at least one penguin and several other well-known species can clearly be distinguished. The way in which the specimens are displayed, and particularly the fact that all of the glass doors are open and several pieces of laboratory equipment are casually arranged, strongly suggests that this is more than a simple snapshot.

Unfortunately the author of the note on the back of the photograph has not specified the museum, which remains a tantalising mystery. The author originally wrote "*gauche*", but realising the error, has struck it out and added "*droit*". It is likely the collection of a natural history museum, perhaps attached to a university or teaching facility; it may even be the rooms of a natural history dealer. \$2750





21 LICHTENSTEIN, Hinrich. Das zoologische Museum der Universität zu Berlin.

Octavo, folding plate, single page errata, neat library stamps to title-page, author's presentation note to inside front cover "vom Verfasser"; an excellent copy, original dusted pink wrappers, spine neatly restored. Berlin, Ferdinand Dümmler, 1816.

Author's presentation copy of this rare early catalogue for the Zoological Museum of the University of Berlin, with early notices of many Australian species. This collection formed the basis of the famous Museum für Naturkunde, now the largest natural history museum in Germany.

The catalogue gives a fascinating glimpse into the way the collection was organised. As is the case with contemporary English institutions such as those of Sir Ashton Lever and William Bullock, these catalogues are often the only tangible printed source of information relating to these foundation museums. In this light, it is interesting that this catalogue shows a healthy and sustained interest in Australia and the Pacific. To cite just one example, the catalogue includes a lengthy – if somewhat baffled – note on their platypus specimens, which are noted as being displayed near an Echidna (pp. 23-4).

The Museum was particularly good regarding birds (some 2320 specimens), and again several are listed as having been gathered in the Pacific, including the bronze-wing dove from NSW (p. 49), the Patagonian Penguin from the South Seas, and the Rockhopper Penguin (listed from New Holland; p. 65). The catalogue also notes that they have a "small" East Indian cassowary, but are keen to have one of the varieties from New Holland: it is probably fair to assume that they mean the Emu, given that Europeans did not see a specimen of the Australian cassowary until mid-century.

Lichtenstein (1780-1857) was a well-regarded scientist, known for his account of his travels in southern Africa between 1803 and 1806. In 1813 he was appointed director of the Zoological Museum, which he had helped found. He is particularly remembered as the editor of Johann Forster's *Descriptiones animalium*, which had been completed within a month of the return of Cook's second voyage, but was not published until 1844.

The core of the zoological collections comprised specimens from Count Johann Centurius von Hoffmannsegg and the Siberian-explorer Peter Simon Pallas. \$5285





22 [KAPA] BRIGHAM, William T. Ka Hana Kapa, The Making Of Bark Cloth In Hawaii.

Two volumes, large quarto; text volume with colour frontispiece ("plate Z"), 48 photographic plates, the last printed on inside of back wrapper in colour, illustrated throughout, untrimmed, some browning, first and last pages fraying but with the edges laid down, bookplate; bound in neat brown library cloth, lettered to spine in gilt; together with portfolio of colour plates in the original wrapper, printed label to front, plates labelled A-Y, AA, BB, with four-page printed 'Explanation of the Color Plates', wrappers becoming brittle at the edges. Honolulu, Bishop Museum Press, 1911.

Rare, with the complete portfolio of coloured plates: the first modern monograph on the manufacture of kapa cloth, richly illustrated.

William Tufts Brigham (1841-1926) was a graduate of Harvard who, in 1864, accompanied the botanist Horace Mann Jr. on botanical surveys of the Hawaiian Islands. He was a noted field naturalist, and instrumental in the development of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum which opened in 1889, quickly establishing itself as the dominant force in Hawaiian ethnography, in no small part through his influence and ambition. 'Brigham gathered around him a nucleus of highly competent scientists, who through extensive fieldwork gradually accumulated the foundation of the Museum's superb collections in Hawaiian archaeology, ethnology, and natural history' (Kirch, *Feathered Gods and Fishhooks*, p. 10).

Brigham was also instrumental in the series of important monographs first published by the Bishop Museum at this time, among which this is one of the most prized. His detailed account of the history and manufacture of kapa is the benchmark for the modern study of the cloth. Good copies of this work are difficult to find, especially with the portfolio.

Copies are recorded at Deakin University, the National Gallery of Australia, and the State Library of South Australia. \$4850

23 [KAPA] HAMBRUCH, Paul. *Oceanische Rindenstoffe*.

Quarto, five coloured plates (including frontispiece), 29 black & white photographic plates, illustrated; a fine copy in the original brown publisher's cloth, gilt, printed green dustwrapper rubbed and showing some wear, sunned at spine. Oldenburg, Gerhard Stalling Verlag, 1926.

First edition: a very scarce and important monograph on tapa and kapa cloth, richly illustrated.

Hambruch's work is the second modern monograph on the subject of tapa cloth and its production, preceded only by Brigham's *Ka hana kapa* (Honolulu, 1911). The plates include two colour images based on samples in Alexander Shaw's famous 1787 work, *A Catalogue of the Different Specimens of Cloth collected in the three voyages of Captain Cook*, here referred to as the "Engl. Musterprobenbuch" (or English book of samples). Hambruch's study is, in this sense, an important companion volume to Shaw's famously rare work.

Paul Hambruch (1882-1933), had studied anthropology, ethnology and geography in Berlin, and was soon appointed as a member of the Hamburg Ethnographic Museum's South Seas Expedition of 1908-1910, which had been organised by Georg Thilenius, then director of the Museum.

Hambruch went on to write many important monographs on Australia and the Pacific, of which this work on tapa is the rarest and most significant. Indeed, this is a notably scarce title, particularly in such good condition and with the dustwrapper present. Copies are recorded in the National Library of Australia and the State Library of Queensland. \$1650





See also detail on back cover

24 [LORD HOWE ISLAND] WHITING FAMILY. Presentation Photograph Album from 1914.

Thick octavo album, 96 photographs, most with contemporary manuscript annotations; an excellent album, printed decorations to the front board, rebacked with the original spine laid down, rubbed, wear and some marking to rear board. Lord Howe Island, 1914.

A fascinating and very beautiful gift album, with almost one hundred photographs of pre-war Lord Howe Island, of particular interest for the many natural history photographs. The album was prepared by the Whiting family, and is inscribed on the front paste down: "To dear Mrs Karppe (sp?) with all fond wishes for a Happy Xmas and a bright and prosperous New Year. From Mr and Mrs W. Whiting & Cecil - Xmas 1914."

Lord Howe Island was first settled in 1834, and its remoteness has meant that it has long been considered a particularly interesting and isolated environment. Certainly, the album abounds with images of the wildlife of the islands, whether it is a photograph of a small group gathered around a whale washed up on the beach, studies of gannets and other sea-birds, detailed images of the trees and kentia palms, or private snapshots, such as an image of two women in full-length dresses scaling a palm tree (with the caption "if at first you don't succeed").

The album's particular interest in the natural history of the island certainly accords with both the inscription and the known history of Lord Howe Island: in the early twentieth century W. Whiting is recorded as an Englishman resident on Lord Howe, and he and his wife were noted amateur bird-watchers. Mr Whiting, for example, sent photographs of Lord Howe Island birds to the great ornithologist Alfred J. North in 1916 (see the North papers in the State Library of New South Wales). Similarly, both Mr and Mrs Whiting are often quoted in the long-running journal *Emu* for their thoughts on the local birds (see, for example, K.A. Hindwood's article on mutton birds from 1946, or M.S.R. Sharland's 1929 article on the 'Land Birds of Lord Howe Island'). The Whiting family home at Palm Haven became renowned for its hospitality, regularly hosting natural historians Captain J.D. and Mrs Ida McCornish in the 1930s, 40s, and 50s.

\$2500



25 TURCZANINOV, Nicholai. 'Myrtaceae xerocarpicae, in Nova Hollandia' [in] *Mélanges Biologiques*...

Octavo, four folding plates; in original printed wrappers, rubbed with some loss, splitting at spine. St. Petersburg, de l'Imprimerie de l'Academie Imperiale des Sciences, 1852.

An attractive if worn copy of this important nineteenth-century scientific journal, with a long and significant article regarding the eucalypts of New Holland. The 77 species described here were purchased from James Drummond, who had emigrated to the Swan River colony in 1829 and who supplemented his income by selling specimens – as here – to overseas collectors.

The article is written by Nicholai Turczaninov (1796-1863). A good note on the Council of Heads of Australasian Herbaria (online) provides a useful insight into this taxonomy: 'Turczaninov held a number of Government posts, particularly in Siberia. In later years at least some of his duties included scientific studies and botany, and he pursued these studies in retirement. He amassed a very large personal herbarium, including purchased material from James Drummond (3rd collection), Preiss and Brown, and exchanged material with Hooker, Bentham and Steetz. Between 1846 and 1863 he published widely on Australian taxa (inter alia), based on the collections in his herbarium. He described 43 Australian genera and over 400 species, most from the collections of Drummond, but never visited Australia.'

This fascicle of the *Mélanges Biologiques*, the 4th livraison of the first volume, was published in 1852. Turczaninov's article appears on pp. 394-428.

\$1450

26 POLEHAMPTON, Arthur. Kangaroo Land.

Octavo, woodcut frontispiece and title-page, bookplate; very good in original blind-embossed red cloth, gilt lettered to spine, spine sunned, shaken. London, Richard Bentley, 1862.

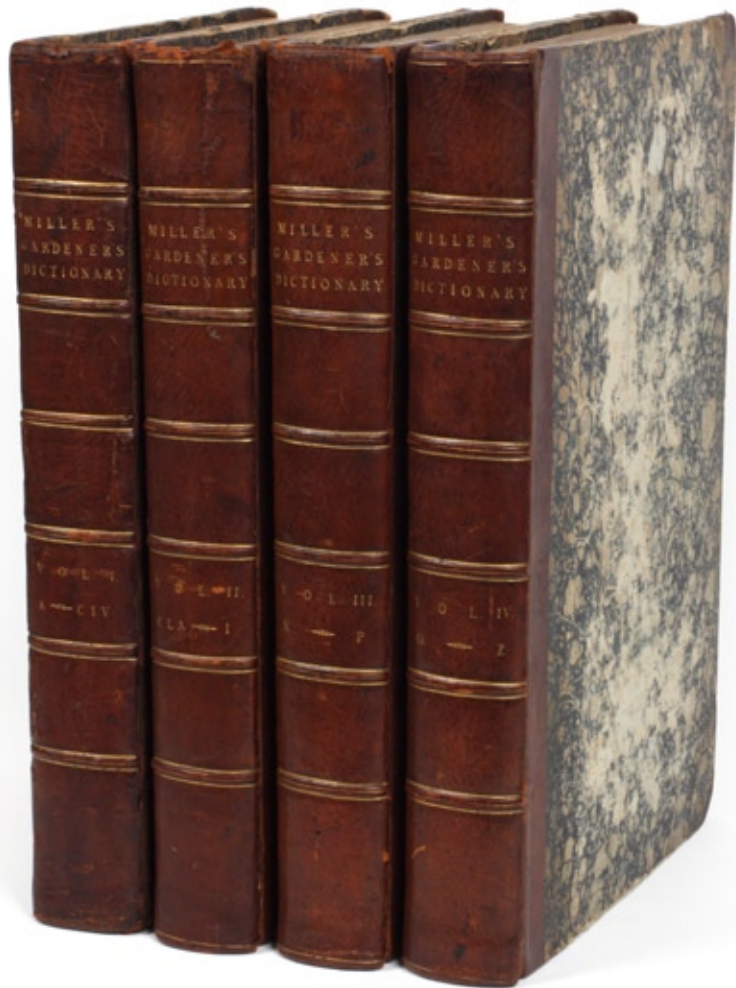
Only edition of this richly detailed description of frontier experience by a young fortune-seeker and digger. The frontispiece of kangaroos visiting during smoko is after Zwecker.

Polehampton 'writes perceptively of his workmates and provides lively, graphic descriptions of the appearance and atmosphere of Melbourne and the diggings. He was in Melbourne during the Eureka Stockade riots... and sympathised with the diggers. By 1862 he had returned to England, where he evidently became a clergyman.' (Walsh & Hooton, *Australian Autobiographical Narratives*, no. 401). The tale is told with affection and detail, with lively reports on the wreck of the *Dunbar*, the botanic gardens in Sydney, travelling overland to Melbourne, and any number of comments on the flora and fauna.

Ferguson notes a binding of blue cloth; this red binding would appear to be a publisher's variant. From the Davidson collection, with bookplate.

\$400





27 MILLER, Philip. *The Gardener's and Botanist's Dictionary containing the best and newest methods of cultivating and improving the kitchen, fruit. and Flower Garden, and Nursery... The Whole Corrected and Newly Arranged.*

Two volumes bound in four, folio, 15 engraved botanical plates, 5 engraved technical plates (depicting Pine Stove, Conservatory, Green House, Ice House and Vinery), early bookplates of Admiral Wells to each volume; a fine and fresh set in contemporary half calf with marbled paper boards, bumped, spine of first volume neatly rebacked with original spine laid down, one gathering in volume four browned, yet generally excellent. London, F.C. and J. Rivington, et al. 1807.

New and best edition: a handsome set of the South Seas edition of Miller's benchmark work of gardening and horticulture, the first edition to notice plants from Australia, New Zealand, and the Pacific, and based in large part on the collection of Sir Joseph Banks.

Miller's work was the standard guide for over a century, and this 1807 edition, published almost forty years after the previous edition, was so substantially revised and updated by Thomas Martyn as to be effectively a new work. With its extensive notes on plants, agriculture, arboriculture, and wine making, this is 'a most valuable and practical work, probably used widely over nearly 100 years and the forerunner of later Gardening Dictionaries' (Sitwell & Blunt, *Great Flower Books*). The inclusion of any number of Australian and Pacific plants marks this edition as a benchmark in the natural history of the region.

Miller was one of the most influential horticulturalists of his generation. He had established a nursery of ornamental trees and shrubs in St George's Fields, Southwark, and when, in 1722, the Society of Apothecaries needed a new gardener for their Physic Garden at Chelsea, he was appointed. It was the beginning of an illustrious career which saw him elected to the Royal Society.

This work was Miller's magnum opus: first published in 1731, the last of the lifetime editions appeared in 1768 (Miller died in 1771). This new edition was the first in almost forty years, and was prepared by the botanist Thomas Martyn with unfettered access to the collections of great natural historians, including that of Sir Joseph Banks (to whom the work is dedicated). Martyn was a keen scholar of the works of John Ray and Linnaeus, and succeeded his father as Cambridge University professor of botany in 1762. He began working on this *Gardener's Dictionary* in 1784, radically updating the project with a new Linnean framework, and setting out to include as many of the new and exotic species as were then known in England. He originally estimated that it would take some eleven years to complete, but in the event, it was not issued until 1807, for the substantial price of fourteen guineas.

Not in Ferguson, but known to be held in the National Library of Australia, State Library of South Australia, State Library of Victoria, and the State Library of New South Wales. \$9500



28 SCHINZ, Heinrich Rudolf. Abbildungen aus der Naturgeschichte.

Folio, lithographed title, 41 engraved plates, all but 2 coloured by hand, contemporary calf-backed boards, skilfully rebacked with significant section of original flat gilt spine laid down, binder's tape used on inner hinges. Zurich, Friedrich Schulthess, c. 1835.

First edition of this wonderful compendium of natural history, by the indefatigable Heinrich Rudolf Schinz (1771-1861). Divided into sections on mammals, birds, amphibians and fishes, and invertebrates, the work includes several plates of Australian interest, including fine depictions of the Kangaroo, Platypus, and the Sulphur-Crested Cockatoo.

The detailed text, with detailed descriptions of habitats and habits, is by Schinz himself, professor of zoology at Zurich, where he founded the zoological collection and wrote a number of works about vertebrates including birds and fish, as well as several ethnographic studies. This wonderful compendium gives a sense of the breadth of Schinz's interests, and features fine and detailed natural history plates by the renowned Swiss lithographer Karl Josef Brodtmann, whose illustrations are famous for their exceptional accuracy.

As is often the case with books produced by Schinz, the work has a rather confusing collation which is only compounded by its rarity. This copy with 41 plates and an error in pagination (which jumps pages 21-26), collates perfectly with the copy in the Stanford University Libraries, noting the 1835 date of publication from Leemann van Elck (*Druck, Verlag, Buchhandel im Kanton Zürich*, p. 107). \$14,500

29 SCHINZ, Heinrich Rudolf. *Naturgeschichte und Abbildungen der Menschen und der Säugethiere...*

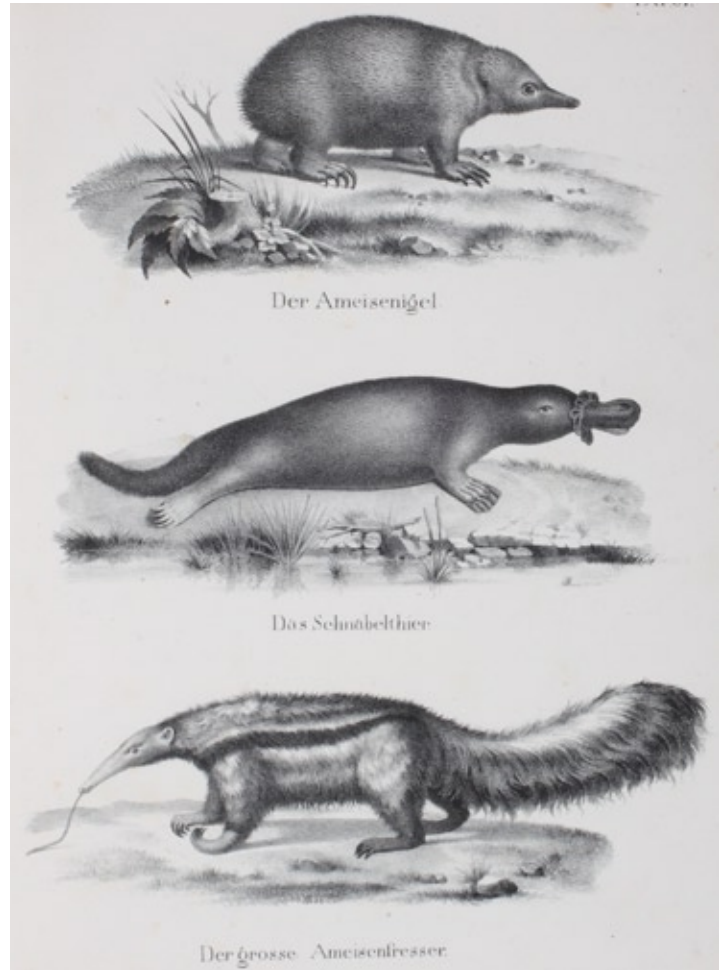
Folio, 74 lithograph plates, original pale yellow front wrapper bound in; some significant foxing and spotting to some plates although mostly to the margins, letterpress with browning and spotting, watermarking to the edge of many plates but not affecting the images; altogether a very good copy in contemporary half calf with marbled boards, spine sunned, repaired at head. Zurich, J.J. Honnegger, circa 1834.

Rare, revised edition of this zoological study of mammals, including many Australian species, with fine illustrations of the Tasmanian tiger, wombat, kangaroo and platypus. The plates are newly engraved by Honegger.

The author Schinz served as professor of zoology at Zurich, where he founded the zoological collection and wrote a number of works in related fields including similar studies of branches of zoology and anthropology. Schinz prepared a great series of such works, including a history of birds, reptiles, fish, and, given his concomitant interest in ethnography, another anthropological work on the peoples of the world.

This is a particularly uncommon work and, as is always the case with the prolific Schinz, it is bibliographically complex. A different two-volume work by Schinz with a similar title was first published in Zürich in 1824, but this Honnegger edition appears to have been first published in 1834 (see another copy held in the Staatsbibliothek in Berlin, although the Berlin copy has 125 pp. of letterpress, while the present copy has 128 pp.). A second revised Honnegger edition, easily recognised by the updated imprint "In der Honneggerschen Lithographischen Anstalt", was published in 1840.

No copy of any of these editions appears to be held in any Australian collection. \$8250





Detail; also illustrated on front cover

30 [TREE KANGAROO] ROTHSCILD, Lionel Walter and Guy DOLLMAN. 'The Genus *Dendrolagus*' [in] *Transactions of the Zoological Society of London*. Vol. XXI.– Part 6.

Folio, 16 colour plates after Frohawk, 7 black & white photographic plates, the plates in lovely condition; an excellent untrimmed copy in the original printed blue paper wrappers, wrappers fraying and with some marginal browning, spine chipped with loss. London, Printed for the Society, March, 1936.

Rare: an excellent copy of this beautiful monograph on the tree kangaroo, with fine coloured plates after Frohawk. This was the first comprehensive taxonomy of the species, with fourteen species from New Guinea and surrounding islands, and two others, Lumholtz's and Bennett's Tree-Kangaroo, from northern Queensland.

An elusive species, little was known about the tree kangaroo until towards the end of the nineteenth century. Zoologists had speculated on the existence of such animals in Queensland, but it was not until the Reverend Carl Lumholtz travelled to the region in the 1880s that one was captured, with the aid of the skilled hunter Nilgora. Lumholtz described it as 'the most beautiful mammal' he had seen in Australia. Indeed, the beauty of the animals was one of the reasons that Rothschild commissioned the artist Frederick William Frohawk to execute the plates in this work: a skilled and experienced natural history artist, his images here are of the first water, effortlessly capturing the various species – all the more impressive considering that very few of his sketches were based on live specimens.

The preface notes that for 'some time past the necessity for a revision of the Tree-Kangaroos of the genus *dendrolagus* has been apparent.' The preface further comments that Lord Rothschild's own collection at Tring, that of the British Museum, but also the collection of the Berlin Zoological Museum formed the basis for the study: especially relevant because of the work being done by scientists in the German colonies in New Guinea in this period (see the excellent essay by Roger Martin, 'Tree-Kangaroos of Australia and New Guinea,' CSIRO, 2005; online).

This is one of several important monographs published in the forum of the *Transactions of the Zoological Society of London* by Rothschild, whose house at Tring was the preeminent private natural history collection of his day, and has since become an important part of the Natural History Museum. Several of the plates here distinctly note that the illustrations are based on specimens, some of them the type specimens, from Tring.

\$6500

31 WAGNER, Hermann. Charakterbilder aus der Thierwelt. Nach Original-Aquarellen von Heinrich Leutemann und Emil Schmidt... Zweite Serie.

Oblong folio, 12 chromolithograph plates, each with 4 pages of descriptive text, some browning to the title-page; a handsome copy in the original publisher's printed boards, rubbed, red cloth spine with boards pointed to match, spine with some flecking. Leipzig, Alfred Oehmigke's Verlag, circa 1900.

A particularly attractive childrens' book of natural history, with twelve large format chromolithographic plates depicting lifelike scenes of various animals from around the world, ranging from honey bees to elephants, and with a fine image of kangaroos.

The letterpress description is also of some interest. Unlike many natural history books for children, which often rely on much older sources, this one begins with a lively account of relatively recent events, describing a drive and hunt of kangaroos that took place in Queensland in 1877 due to the drought in the region. The specific description does conclude with an overview of different species of kangaroo. The final page of the relevant text also includes a lengthy account of many other curious animals, with notice of other curious Australian animals such as the wombat and the koala, with a particular interest in the various Australian marsupials.

The plates are by the noted German illustrator and artist Heinrich Leutemann (1824-1904), who had a long career as a book artist, particularly for the schools. As the long title for this work confirms, this book is a reworking of selected sections from a much larger work with plates by Leutemann, the *Zoologischer Atlas für den Schulgebrauch* published by F.E. Wachsmuth in Leipzig, a work specifically designed for use in the schools.

\$1485





32 WHITE, John. *Journal of a Voyage to New South Wales.*

Quarto, engraved title and 65 handcoloured plates, bound with the list of subscribers, with the 4pp. advertisements and p. 240 (describing the female wattle bird) present as a cancel; a very good copy in later quarter blue calf. London, J. Debrett, 1790.

A very good copy of the rare coloured issue. This is the deluxe issue of the first edition of this famous First Fleet book in which the plates were coloured by hand. Especially in this form, *White's Journal* is one of the most beautiful of Australian colour-plate books, and one of the most attractive, as well as one of the earliest, Australian bird books.

The book was an immediate success on publication, with subscribers alone accounting for seven hundred copies. It is a travel and ornithological classic by a medical voyager: John White was chief surgeon of the First Fleet, and was particularly successful in that he overcame serious medical problems in appalling conditions both on the voyage out and when the settlement was founded. He was also a keen amateur naturalist and after arriving at Port Jackson found time to accompany Phillip on two journeys of exploration. On joining the First Fleet he had begun to keep a journal in which he made notes about birds in the new colony. It was this manuscript which formed the nucleus of his journal.

The natural history content makes White's particularly noteworthy amongst the First Fleet journals. Many of the plates were drawn in England by leading natural history artists of the day, such as Sarah Stone and Frederick Nodder, from original sketches done in the colony. White's interest in natural history continued until he left New South Wales in December 1794. When the convict artist Thomas Watling arrived in the colony in October 1792 he was assigned to White and in the next two years made many drawings of birds for him. It is possible that White himself had some skill as an artist and that he was responsible for the original sketches of some of the engravings here.

White's journal also contains a good description of the voyage from London, with long, detailed accounts of the stops at Rio de Janeiro, Cape Town and of the colonial voyages to Norfolk Island.

\$15,000





Cover Illustrations · Front: 30. Rothschild · Back: 24. Whiting Family