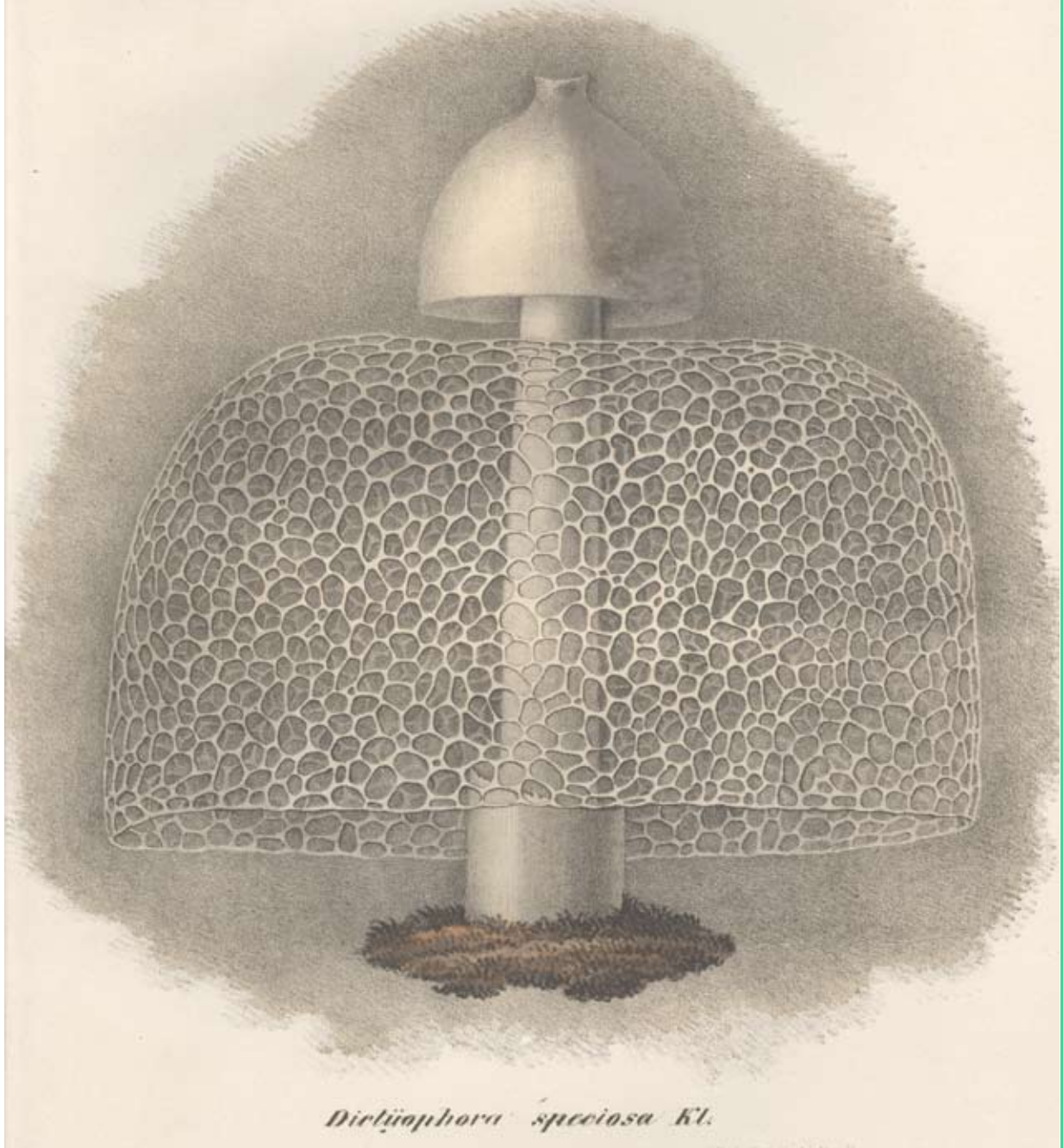
HORDERN HOUSE

RARE BOOKS · MANUSCRIPTS · PAINTINGS · PRINTS · RARE BOOKS · MANUSCRIPTS · PAINTINGS · PRINTS



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

OCTOBER 2010

Natural History

acqs@hordern.com

1 [ARCTIC] ROSSE, Irving C., Edward William NELSON, and others. Cruise of the Revenue-Steamer Corwin in the Alaska and the N.W. Arctic Ocean in 1881.

Quarto, with twelve plates including five chromolithographs, various reports totalling 120 pages; a very good copy in original plum cloth with gilt title to front board, rebacked. Washington, Government Printer for the United States National Museum, 1883.

Rare report on the 1880 rescue mission of the *Thomas Corwin*, dispatched to the Bering sea and the Arctic ocean 'to search the various accessible portions of the Arctic for traces of the *Jeanette* and two missing whaling vessels which were lost the same season' (preface). Although unsuccessful in finding the *Jeanette* and the lost whalers, the *Thomas Corwin* did carry a scientific complement that published their results in this report.

The first section of the report is a medical and anthropological evaluation of the Inuit inhabitants of Alaska by Dr. Irving Rosse. The author's medical training is reflected in his detailed notes on the health of the indigenous inhabitants, with sections on diet, arctic mosquitoes, diseases of the eye and the effects of alcohol on traditional society. Amongst the anthropological notes, Rosse discusses dancing, games, and the role of storytelling and mythology in Inuit life. Interestingly, he compares Inuit tattooing with that of other cultures; the report includes a line drawing of the facial ornament of a native woman of Saint Lawrence Island and a striking chromolithographed plate of Japanese full-body tattooing.

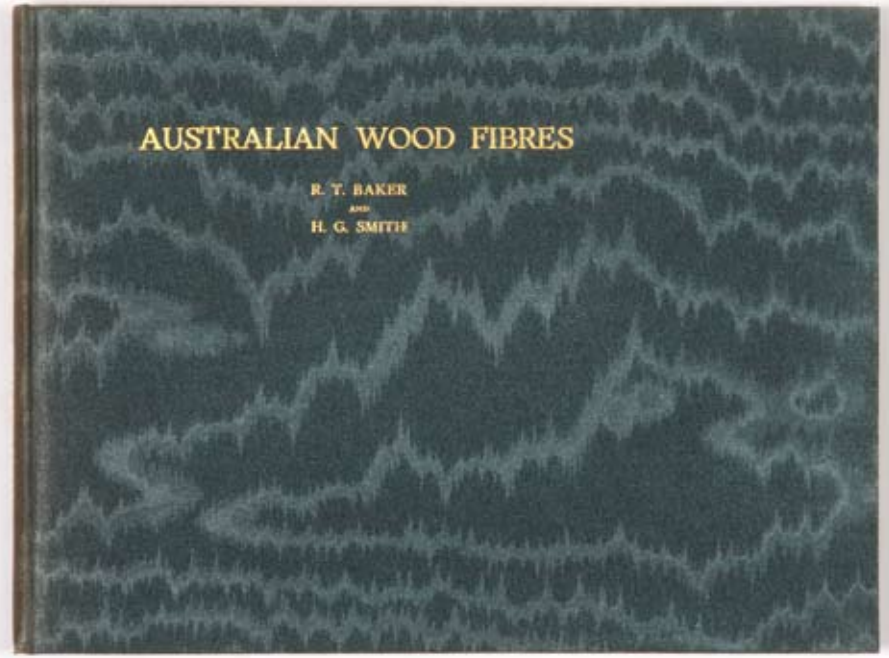
The ornithological report is a survey of arctic birds by the naturalist Edward William Nelson, with good descriptions of 192 species and four beautiful chromolithographic plates. This survey was a culmination of four years residence at St Michael, Alaska, followed by Nelson's assignment as naturalist aboard the *Thomas Corwin*. In addition to the survey of birds, the report contains botanical notes and a list of all fishes known to occur in the Arctic ocean north of Bering Straight. $950

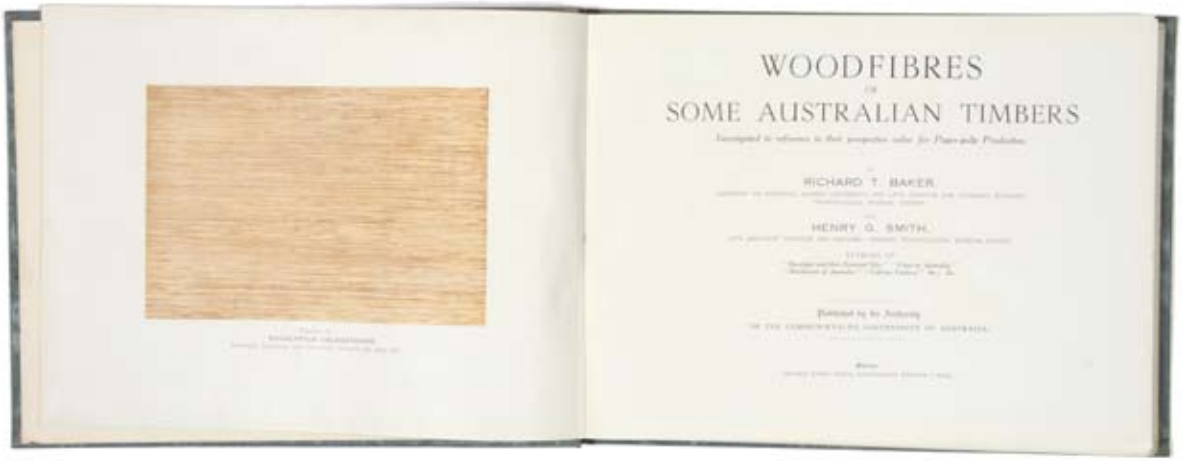
2 BAKER, Richard T. and H.G. SMITH. Woodfibres of some Australian Timbers, Investigated in reference to their prospective value for Paper-pulp Production.

Oblong octavo, photo plates, a fine copy in original blue cloth. Sydney, Government Printer, 1924.

The first comprehensive scientific assessment of Australian timbers for use in the production of pulp and paper products, with its curiously appealing coloured plates showing microscopic details of wood-fibres.

The authors focused on species found in northern New South Wales around the Clarence River district, as this location was deemed most suitable for a pulp mill to operate alongside a proposed dam while a hydroelectric project would provide the water and power needed for large-scale paper production. The book includes the results of fibre suitability testing for sixty species of trees. $285






Cuv & Val.

3 [BEECHEY] RICHARDSON, John, et al. The Zoology of Captain Beechey's Voyage.

Quarto, with forty-five engraved plates (all but one hand-coloured) and three maps (one folding), one map laid down on linen; an ex-library copy with stamps throughout, bound in old half dark blue morocco, extremities rubbed. London, Henry G. Bohn, 1839.

First edition of this important publication of the scientific results of Beechey's voyage.

Frederick William Beechey (1796-1856) began his naval career during a period of minimal naval warfare so he turned his attention to polar exploration. Due to his demonstrated skills in navigation and sketching he was assigned to Lieutenant's Parry's Arctic expedition of 1819. In 1825 Beechey was made commander of the sloop *Blossom* and instructed by the Admiralty to explore uncharted areas of the Pacific, to pass through Bering Strait and to attempt to make contact there with either an overland expedition from the Mackenzie River lead by Franklin or a naval expedition from Prince Regent Inlet under Parry. He failed to rendezvous with either party, they returned to the pacific, charting parts of it and gathering much scientific data before returning home to Britain. The Narrative of the voyage was published in 1831, it took a further eight years before the scientific work was published. Due to the number of authors and scientists involved it is understandable that there would be some delay in producing this work. However in the Introduction Beechey thanks each of the contributors, then singles out Mr.J.E.Gray for being responsible for causing the "unprecedented and vexatious delay" a period of eight years. He regrets having accepted Gray's offer to assist with the project and eventually after considerable extra expense and having to change publisher midway the work was completed and published in 1839.

The hand-coloured engraved plates are particularly striking, their colours still strong and bright. The section on ornithology, which identifies several new species, was written by Nicholas A.Vigors and is illustrated by twelve bird plates by Edward Lear. Lear also contributed the two plates on mammalian, the text written by John Richardson. The other contributors were G.T.Lay and E.T.Bennett on fishes (illustrated by 9 plates); Richard Owen on crustaceans (5 plates); John E.Gray on reptiles (4 plates); Gray and G.B.Sowerby on molluscs and shells (12 plates, one uncoloured). $21,000

Anker, 517; Ferguson, 2710; Forbes, 'Hawaiian National Bibliography', 1176; Lada-Mocarski, 105; Nissen , 961; Wood, 229; Zimmer, p.51.

THE KANGUROO.

Macropus major. Shaw.

The very peculiar structure from which the Marsupial animals derive their name has been regarded by almost every naturalist who has written on the subject as so essential a deviation from the common type, that, setting aside all considerations of form or habits, and regardless even of those technical characters on which so much reliance is usually placed, they have for the most part agreed in uniting under the same family designation every animal in which it occurred. This peculiarity consists in a folding or doubling of the skin and its appendages beneath the lower part of the belly in the females, in such a manner as to form an open pouch or

4 BENNETT, Edward Turner. The Tower Menagerie: Comprising the Natural History of the Animals Contained in that Establishment; with Anecdotes of their Characters and History…

Octavo, with 102 wood-engravings and vignettes; joints starting but sound, boards a little scratched yet very good in contemporary moiré cloth with gilt label. London, Robert Jennings, 1829.

First edition: a wonderful illustrated catalogue for the menagerie located at the Tower of London. Significantly, this catalogue contains detailed descriptions and illustrations of Australian species including the kangaroo, emu and sulphur-crested cockatoo. These enthusiastic entries provide a good insight into popular contemporary understanding of Australian fauna in England, as well as showing the early fascination for the remarkable birds and animals: 'The animals from the part of New Holland from which these birds are derived appear in general to suffer little from their transportation to the climate of England. The Emeus, like the Kanguroos, have become to a certain extant naturalised in the Royal Park at Windsor, where they breed without difficulty and with no extraordinary precautions… The pair in the Tower were obtained from this establishment, where they were bred.'

Each of the animals included in *The Tower Menagerie* is illustrated with an engraved likeness to satisfy widespread curiosity at the fauna of New South Wales 'a country which has since proved so fertile in new and remarkable forms both of the animal and vegetable creations'. The work is a significant record of Australian species, so recently discovered and wonderfully exotic, alive and well in the heart of London. $2450

Not in Ferguson; Wood, 239.

5 BROWN, John Ednie. A Practical Treatise on Tree Culture in South Australia.

Octavo, 29 lithographed plates; original printed wrappers, rubbed, a good copy. Adelaide, Forest Board of South Australia, 1881.

An amply illustrated handbook on South Australian tree cultivation and plantation management, including detailed information on the propagation of native species for the reforestation of cleared and denuded grazing lands. In 1875 the government of South Australia established the first Forestry Act amid growing concern at the rapid unregulated clearance of native forests for grazing land. The author of this handbook, John Ednie Brown, was appointed Commissioner of Forests and sought to change public attitudes to the importance of scientific forestry and regulated land clearing. The first six chapters of this book engage these important issues, stressing the importance of conserving trees to avoid erosion and soil degradation while exploring the relationship between trees, water catchments and regional climate. Chapter three outlines a government financial incentive for planting trees on South Australian farms.

The remainder of the book provides detailed information for farmers and foresters, including cultivation tips for numerous natives including the Bunya pine, Casuarina, and 15 species of Eucalypts, with full page plates of the stately Red gum and the Sugar gum. Additionally the work contains a five page chapter on the cultivation of wattles, desired at the time for their bark used in tanning and leather crafts. This is the second edition of Brown's Australian forestry handbook, and numerous copies were distributed free of charge. $585

Ferguson, 7514.

6 CUNNINGHAM, Robert Oliver. Notes on The Natural History of the Strait of Magellan and the West Coast of Patagonia made during the voyage of HMS 'Nassau' in the years 1866, 67, 68, & 69…

Octavo, with a coloured folding map and 21 lithograph plates; Parliamentary library stamps, some foxing, hinges tender, but a good copy in the original green cloth. Edinburgh, Edmonston and Douglas, 1871.

Scarce account of an exploration of the Strait of Magellan. Cunningham was appointed naturalist aboard the *Nassau*, a steamer sent to work on the survey of the Strait and the adjacent channels. This publication gives a journal narrative of the voyage interspersed with natural history notes, and includes their interactions with the native inhabitants of Patagonia, the so-called 'Fuegians'. The narrative provides interesting detail on the lifestyle, hunting and wigwam shelters of these fascinating people, who were thoroughly desensitised to rain, cold and exposure according to Cunningham's account.

Five of the plates are fine tinted lithograph views of the region, after drawings by Cunningham's shipmates F. Le B. Bedwell and the Hon. F.C.P. Vereker, and were printed by Waterston in Edinburgh, while the other 16 lithographs are of natural history subjects after drawings by the author.

Cunningham's own interest was chiefly the ornithology of the area – after the voyage he published various pieces on the subject in the *Ibis* – but he also covers the area's botany, mentioning his collections of plants in the Royal Herbarium, Kew and promising articles on the Reptiles, Amphibia, Fishes, Mollusca, and Crustacea in *Linnean Transactions*. His natural history connections were evidently impeccable: he thanks Hooker, Huxley, Newton, Flower, Sclater, Salvin, Gray, Günther and Baird. $2850

Not in the catalogue of the Hill collection.

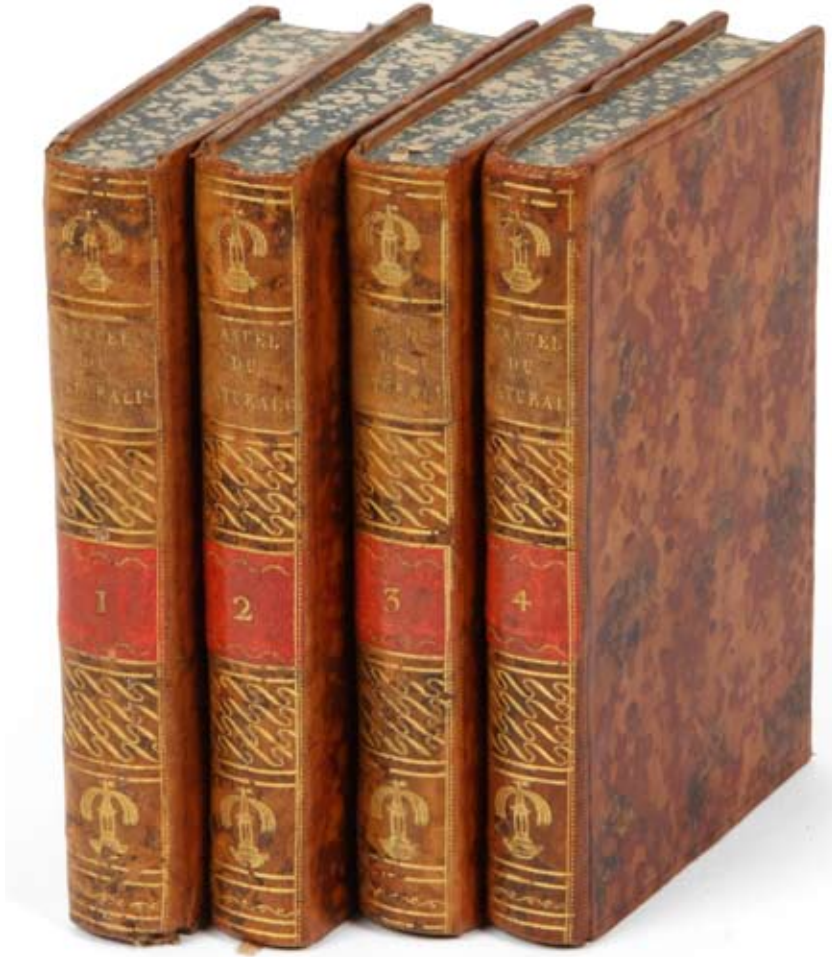
7 DUCHESNE, H. & P.-J. MACQUER. Manuel du Naturaliste ouvrage utile aux Voyageurs et à ceux qui visitent les Cabinets d'Histoire Naturelle et de Curiosités.

Four volumes, octavo; a lovely set in contemporary full calf, spines elegantly gilt with red morocco labels. Paris, Remont, 1797.

A fine set of this French natural history encyclopaedia, intended specifically as a guide for voyagers, as well as a handbook for examining the contents of "cabinets" of natural history or of curiosities. In the later part of the eighteenth century the "Cabinet of Curiosity" or small privately-owned museum was flourishing in England and throughout Europe. Many of the exhibits displayed were collected during the great era of voyaging in the Pacific.

An interest in natural history was fashionable in the period and this type of reference work would have been essential for the library of the well-educated European. This is the second edition of the book, revised and considerably expanded, which gives a good indication of the level of understanding and knowledge of natural history at that time. $4750

Barbier, III, 49.



INSTRUCTIONS

FOR

COLLECTING AND PRESERVING

VARIOUS SUBJECTS OF

NATURAL HISTORY;

AS

QUADRUPEDS, BIRDS, REPTILES, FISHES, SHELLS,
CORALS, PLANTS, &c.

TOGETHER WITH A

TREATISE

ON THE

Management of INSECTS in their feveral States;

SELECTED FROM THE BEST AUTHORITIES.

By E. DONOVAN, F. L. S.

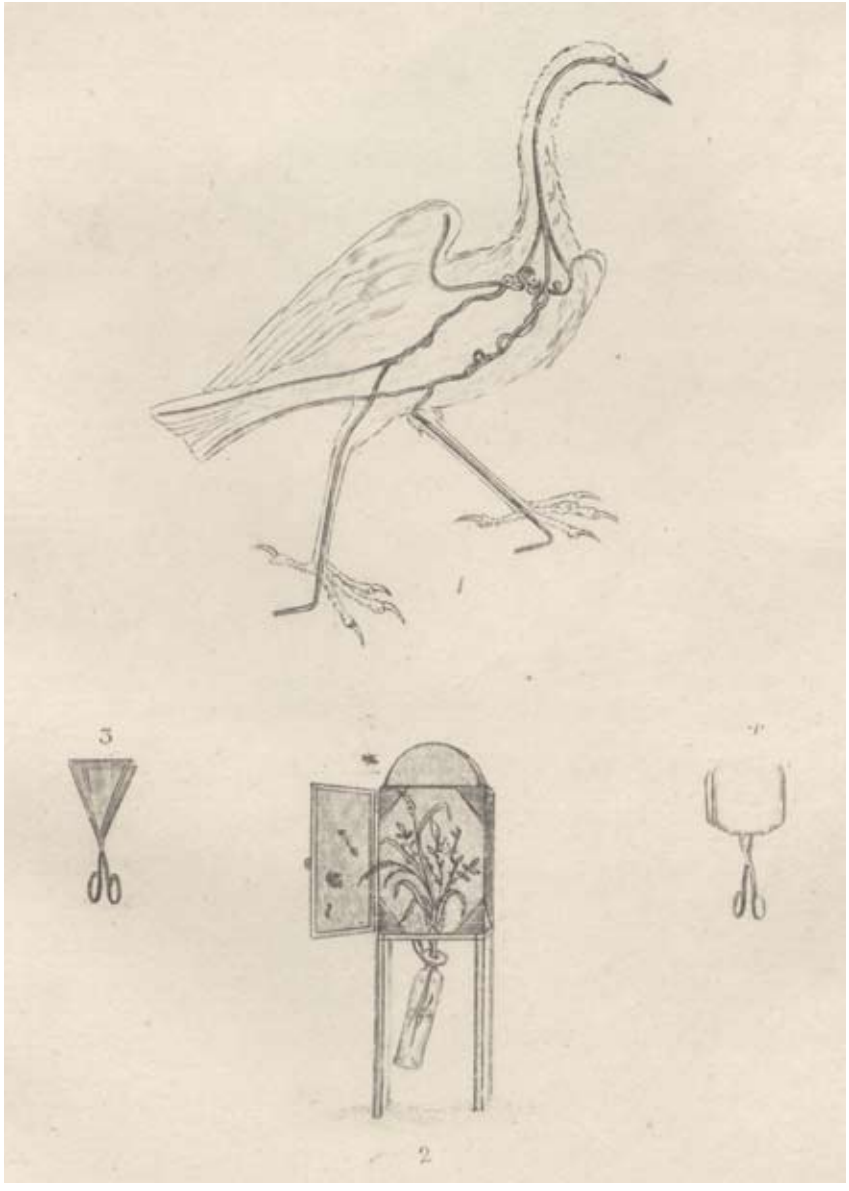
AUTHOR OF THE NATURAL HISTORIES OF BRITISH BIRDS, FISHES, INSECTS, &c.

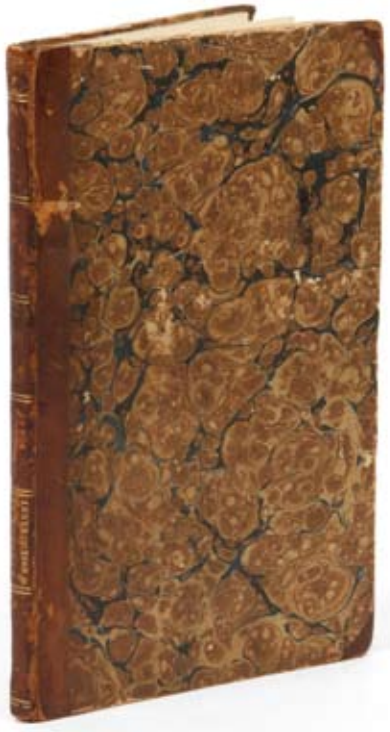
THE SECOND EDITION.

LONDON:

SOLD BY F. C. AND J. RIVINGTON, NO. 62, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD.

1803.





8 DONOVAN, Edward. Instructions for Collecting and Preserving various subjects of Natural History as Quadrupeds, Birds, Reptiles, Fishes, Shells, Coral Plants, & c.

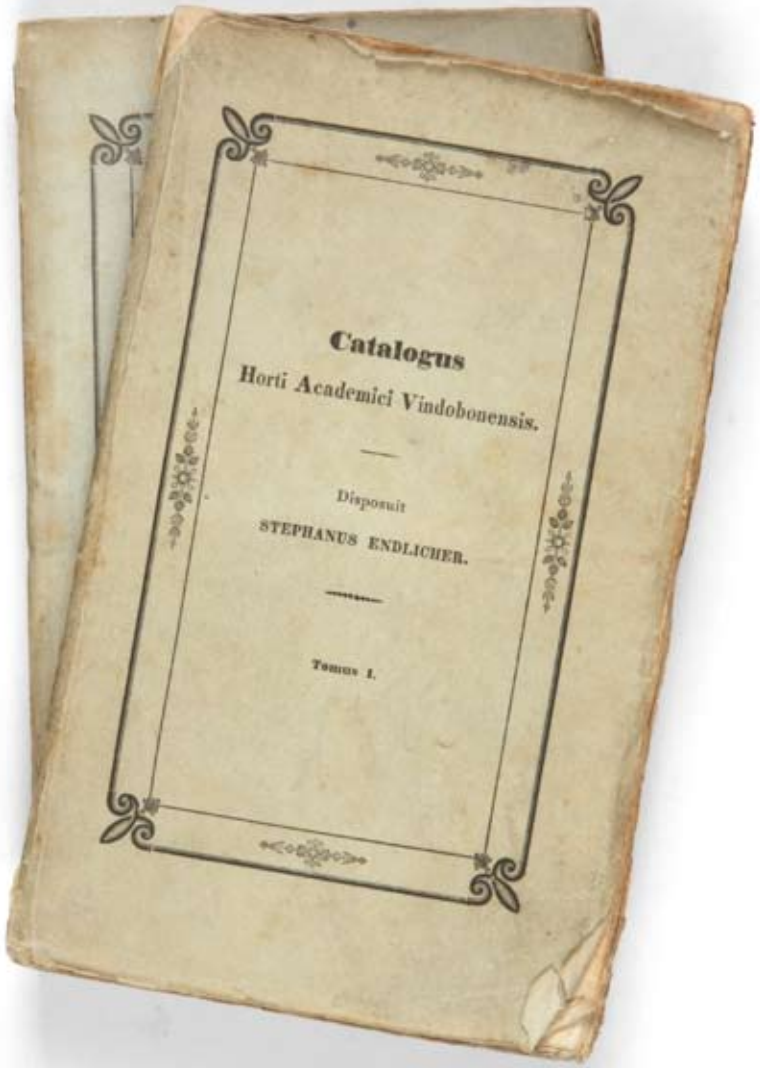
Tall octavo, two engraved plates, some foxing particularly to final leaves, but overall a handsome copy in early half calf over marbled boards, rubbed at the joints but still firm. London, F. C. and J. Rivington, 1805.

A very good copy of a rare and significant technical work by the great natural historian Edward Donovan. A practical guide to collecting specimens, this is the second revised edition of a work that would have been much consulted by his peers and contemporaries, meaning that copies are now very uncommon.

Donovan was one of the great figures of his day. He worked on any number of natural history collections, expertise which led to him being appointed to catalogue the 1806 sale of the Leverian collection, a sale at which he was himself a prominent buyer. He is most famous for his important early works of entomology, which included his 1805 *Epitome of the Natural History of the Insects of New Holland, New Zealand, New Guinea, Otaheite, and Other Islands in the Indian, Southern, and Pacific Oceans* (other volumes studied the insects of India and China).

As a result, this rare work forms a significant appendix not only to his own collecting, but to the increasing interest in natural history collections more broadly: Donovan notes in the introduction that this work was published 'in the form of a pocket assistant', and was written 'at the express request of many subscribers to the Natural Histories of British Insects and Birds.' There are good practical notes on preserving specimens and taxidermy and, as might be expected, Donovan's notes are particularly thorough with regards to the collection of insects; indeed, his detailed account of the necessary equipment for collecting provides an important glimpse into the techniques used by amateur natural historians at the beginning of the nineteenth-century, significant for our understanding of the collectors who would soon be active in New South Wales.

The first edition was published in 1794 and, if anything, appears slightly the more common of the two editions. $6500



9 ENDLICHER, Stephan Ladislaus. Catalogus Horti Academici Vindobonensis…

Two volumes, small octavo, some foxing and marking, but a very good unsophisticated copy in the original printed paper wrappers, the wrappers rather worn and cracked to the spine. Vindobonae (that is, Vienna), Typis Caroli Gerold, 1842-1843.

Rare catalogue of the botanical collection of the "Academici Vindobonensis" in the 1840s: this Vienna institution, one of the more important botanical gardens on the continent, held and cultivated a large number of Australian plants, chiefly due to the influence of the editor of this work, Stephan Ladislaus Endlicher, a noted natural historian and correspondent of Ferdinand Bauer.

Endlicher (1804-1849) was an Austrian botanist and Sinologist, for many years director of the Botanical Garden of Vienna. Endlicher is an interesting name with regard to Australian natural history, perhaps best known because of his publications based on the work of Bauer, the *Prodromus Florae Norfolkicae* (1833) and the *Iconographia generum Plantarum* (1837-41). This catalogue includes remarkable listings for the many Australian plants which were being cultivated in Vienna, including the Banksia, Dryandra, Telopea, Hakea, Grevillea, and Patersonia, to name just a few. Endlicher's cataloguing shows a familiarity with the work of James Edward Smith, Robert Brown, Ferdinand Bauer, Allan Cunningham, and many other English botanists.

Apparently not held in Australia, this work presents an opportunity to better understand the spread and cultivation of exotic Australian plants in Europe. $3450


MONATSBERICHT

AKADEMIE DER WISSENSCHAFTEN

September, October 1868.

BERLIN

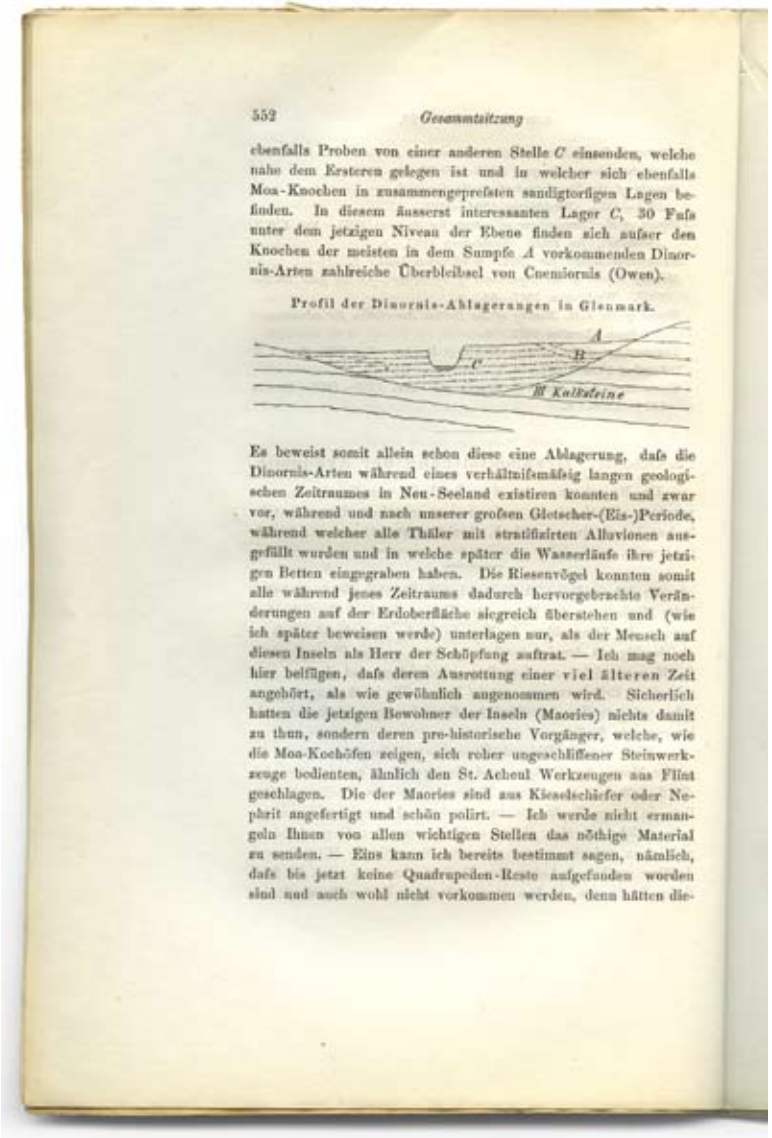
10 [GIANT MOA] HAAST, Julius. Printed letter on the Giant Moa [in] Monatsbericht der Königlichen Preuss. Akademie der Wissenschaft zu Berlin.

Octavo, pp. 547-585, unopened; a very good copy in the original printed wrappers. Berlin, Buchdruckerei der Königl. Akademie der Wissenschaften, September/October, 1868.

Interesting printed letter on the Giant Moa by Johann von Haast

Haast (1822-1887), arrived in New Zealand in 1858 and quickly formed a lasting friendship with Christian von Hochstetter, and the two men were employed by the government to undertake geological research. Haast stayed on in New Zealand after von Hochstetter left on the *Novara*, and made important scientific discoveries including tracking the major rivers of Canterbury to their sources, and had a long career, eventually being made KCMG in 1886.

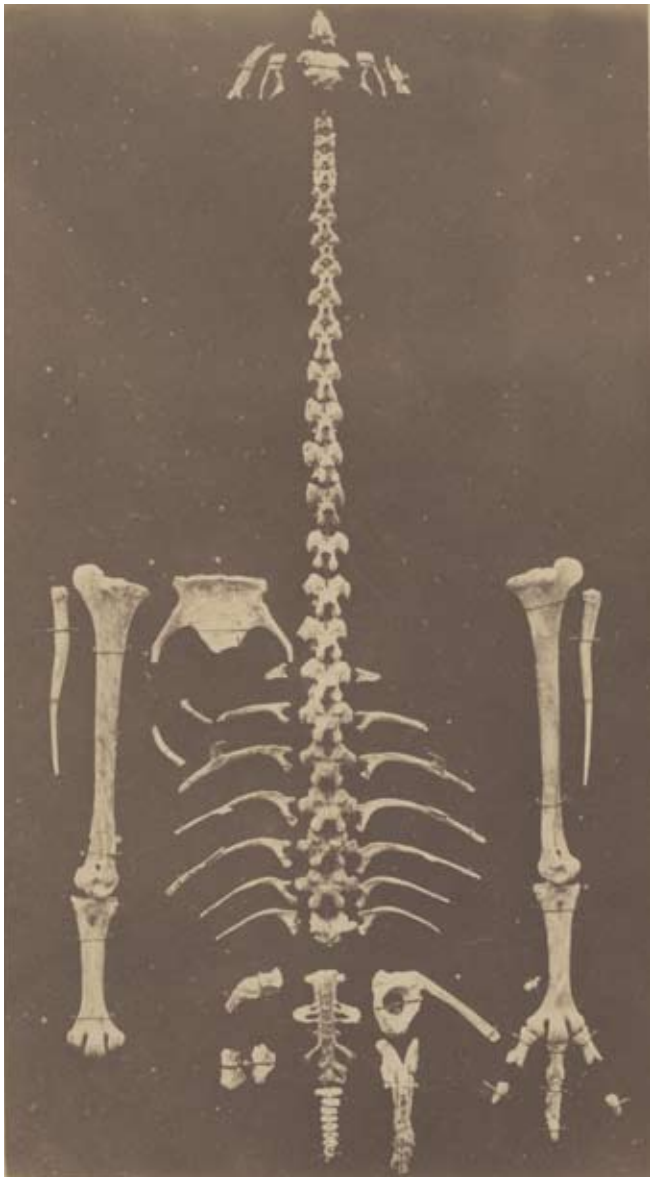
Haast was terribly interested in the Moa, publishing his address *Moas and Moa hunters* at Christchurch in 1871. The present letter ('Briefliche Mittheilung des Dr. J. Haast über die Lagerung der Dinornithen in Neu-Seeland', pp. 551-553) details some of the work he has being doing regarding procuring skeletons of the Moa for German museums, before going on to a discussion of the geology associated with his discoveries, including a printed sketch of the profile of the land around one of his discoveries in Glenmark. $425


552 *Gesammtsitzung*

ebenfalls Proben von einer anderen Stelle *C* einsenden, welche nahe dem Ersteren gelegen ist und in welcher sich ebenfalls Moa-Knochen in zusammengepreßten sandigtorfigen Lagen befinden. In diesem äusserst interessanten Lager *C*, 30 Fuß unter dem jetzigen Niveau der Ebene finden sich außer den Knochen der meisten in dem Sumpfe *A* vorkommenden Dinornis-Arten zahlreiche Überbleibsel von Cnemiornis (Owen).

Profil der Dinornis-Ablagerungen in Glenmark.

Es beweist somit allein schon diese eine Ablagerung, daß die Dinornis-Arten während eines verhältnißmäßig langen geologischen Zeitraumes in Neu-Seeland existiren konnten und zwar vor, während und nach unserer großen Gletscher-(Eis-)Periode, während welcher alle Thäler mit stratifizirten Alluvionen ausgefüllt wurden und in welche später die Wasserläufe ihre jetzigen Betten eingegraben haben. Die Riesenvögel konnten somit alle während jenes Zeitraums dadurch hervorgebrachte Veränderungen auf der Erdoberfläche siegreich überstehen und (wie ich später beweisen werde) unterlagen nur, als der Mensch auf diesen Inseln als Herr der Schöpfung auftrat. — Ich mag noch hier beifügen, daß deren Ausrottung einer viel älteren Zeit angehört, als wie gewöhnlich angenommen wird. Sicherlich hatten die jetzigen Bewohner der Inseln (Maories) nichts damit zu thun, sondern deren pre-historische Vorgänger, welche, wie die Moa-Kochöfen zeigen, sich roher ungeschliffener Steinwerkzeuge bedienten, ähnlich den St. Acheul Werkzeugen aus Flint geschlagen. Die der Maories sind aus Kieselschiefer oder Nephrit angefertigt und schön polirt. — Ich werde nicht ermangeln Ihnen von allen wichtigen Stellen das nöthige Material zu senden. — Eins kann ich bereits bestimmt sagen, nämlich, daß bis jetzt keine Quadrupeden-Reste aufgefunden worden sind und auch wohl nicht vorkommen werden, denn hätten die-



11 [GIANT MOA] JÄGER, Gustav. Bericht uber ein fast vollständiges Skelet von Palapteryx Ingens [Giant Moa].

Folio, 12 pp. letterpress and two plates with two original albumen photographs mounted; an excellent copy in the original bright yellow printed wrappers, preserved in a folding box. Wien, Willhelm Braumuller, 1863.

Very rare: an original monograph on *Palapteryx Ingens* (the extinct North Island Giant Moa), brought back to Austria by Professor Christian Gottlieb Ferdinand von Hochstetter during the *Novara* expedition, the only major Austrian exploring expedition.

Hochstetter was the senior geologist of the *Novara*, and was asked by the provincial government of New Zealand to stay on in order to undertake geological surveys of the Auckland and Nelson regions (see a good entry on him in Howgego, vol. 3, H25). After his return to Europe, Hochstetter spent much of the 1860s working on the scientific specimens collected during the voyage and his own peregrinations.

The charming introduction here notes that the skeleton was originally found by prospectors who gone out with their flasks of brandy on a Sunday, and who were so astonished at the immense bones that they stumbled across, that they tried their strength by breaking one in half; Jäger soberly notes that this particular bone is now missing, and that the rest of the excavation was more rationally arranged. Originally held in the Museum at Nelson, the curators made a gift of the bones to the geological collection of Vienna, and this was the first specimen of the bird to be taken to Europe. This bird is now known by the scientific designation *Dinornis novaezealandiae*. $2950

12 GORDON CUMMING, Constance Fredricka Fire Fountains The Kingdom of Hawaii its Volcanoes, and the History of its Missions…

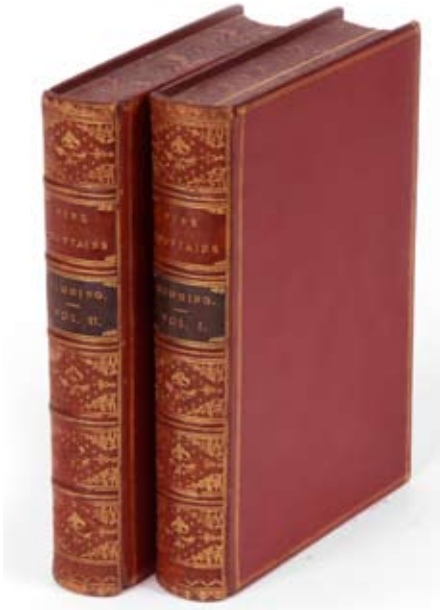
Two volumes, octavo, each volume with four black & white plates and a map at the rear. Handsome set in full polished calf, ornate gilt spine with title labels, marbled endpapers and edges. Edinburgh, William Blackwood and Sons, 1883.

Attractive set of this well-illustrated work on the volcanoes of Hawaii.

Constance Gordon Cumming (1837-1924) was a popular Victorian travel writer and artist, the twelfth child and youngest daughter of Sir William Gordon Gordon-Cumming of Altyre; her brother was Roualeyn Gordon-Cumming, the lion hunter of African fame. In 1867 she was invited to spend a year with a married sister in India and this proved to be the start of twelve years of travel and a longer period of travel writing. A good note in Forbes describes her visit to Hawaii in October and November 1879, where her arrival was reported in the *Hawaiian Gazette* ('Distinguished stranger Miss Gordon Cumming is now here for the purposes of making observations and sketches etc… She is an accomplished artist, and will make sketches of the scenery of these Islands to enrich a forthcoming book of her travels'). Not long after arriving in Hilo in October she visited Kilaueau volcano where she spent several days sketching the geologic wonders that provided the title of her narrative. In the first volume she goes into some detail on the thriving sugar industry, Chinese rice growers and the wonders of a new telephone system just established at Haiku. Seven pages of chapter five describe in some detail the locals surfing on their "planks" of wood following a storm that had produced tremendous surf all along the bay. Constance describes "A good surf-board is about an inch and a half in thickness, about eighteen inches wide, and eight feet long, and should be slightly hollowed down the centre, and rounded at one end. It is stained black, frequently rubbed with cocoa-nut oil, and preserved with the greatest care, being wrapped up in cloth and hung up in some safe corner of the house." The second volume commences with the author's departure from Maui for Honolulu, and she ultimately sailed for San Francisco on board the *Australia* on November 24.

Constance Gordon Cumming is best remembered today for the distances she travelled and the locations she reached. These included Australia, New Zealand, America, China, Japan as well as Hawaii. In later years she settled in Scotland, where she worked on her travel books and articles and arranged for exhibitions of the many watercolours she had produced in her travels. $850

Forbes, 'Hawaiian National Bibliography', 3516.



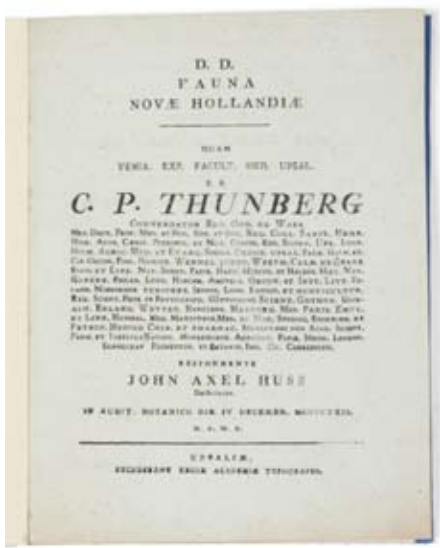
13 HUSS, John Axel and Carl Peter THUNBERG. D.D. Fauna Novae Hollandiae…

Small quarto, pp. [ii], 8; a fine copy in modern cloth. Uppsala, Royal Academy Press, 1822.

A scarce and significant academic paper, this was the first serious attempt at compiling a formal fauna of Australia, in the form of a dissertation presented by Huss before Carl Thunberg, Linnaeus's great disciple and successor.

Thunberg, using the traditional method of publishing his own work through the medium of his students' dissertations, 'mapped' much of the flora and fauna of South Africa, China, Japan, and, in this instance, Australia. His prolific output included especially important work on both the botany and the zoology of South Africa and the far east, but this is his only work that deal specifically with Australia. It is interesting to note that a large proportion of the animals noted are in fact insects, as they were most seriously collected by Banks and Solander.

This is an especially fine copy of this rare and important piece. $3200


D. D.

FAUNA

NOVÆ HOLLANDIÆ

C. P. THUNBERG

JOHN AXEL HUSS

14 GOULD, John & RICHTER, H.C. Long-billed Cockatoo (Licmetas Nasicus)

Hand-coloured lithograph (510 x 350 mm.), with letter-press text; very good. London, The Author, circa 1850.

A striking image of the Long-billed White Cockatoo, *Licmetis* Nasicus: this is an original hand coloured lithographic plate from Gould's most famous work, *Birds of Australia*.

John Gould's great contribution to ornithology was his lavish series of colour-plate folios and his serious scientific interest in Australian birds. The Literature of Australian Birds by Whittell lists 102 books and scientific papers by Gould on the subject. 'What of Gould's own role and his historical place in relation to the ornithology of Australia? Gould's enterprise flourished in the era of extensive collecting of birds and the description of species. There is no doubt that he had a brilliant natural talent for the recognition of new species characters in birds and therefore the science of avian systematics (taxonomy) involved with describing and naming bird species. This he linked with both expertise in taxidermy and an ability to capture the field character of birds in rough sketches… Although many of Gould's systematic placings have not been preserved by modern research, a remarkable number of his names have survived and some of the forms he found puzzling remain so today. Nothing can detract from this gargantuan achievement that ranks highly in the world's ornithology' (McEvey).

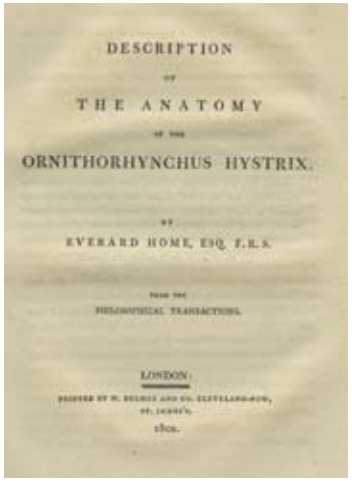
Birds of Australia is a great tribute to Australia and was one of Gould's most successful projects. 'Only 250 copies have been printed, and the drawings have been effaced from stones; of these, 180 were subscribed for, the remaining seventy the author proposes to issue upon the original terms, with the exception, that five or more parts shall be delivered in the course of each year instead of four; the delivery to commence on the 1st of January 1849' (Prospectus). $8000

15 GOULD, John & RICHTER, H.C. Striated Pardalote (Pardalotus Striatus).

Hand-coloured lithograph (510 x 350 mm.), with letter-press text; very good. London, The Author, circa 1850.

The Striated Pardalote, *Pardalotus Striatus* is a busy little bird that feeds off insects and frequents the Eucalyptus tree. This is an original hand coloured lithographic plate from Gould's most famous work, *Birds of Australia*.

Birds of Australia is a great tribute to Australia and was one of Gould's most successful projects. 'Only 250 copies have been printed, and the drawings have been effaced from stones; of these, 180 were subscribed for, the remaining seventy the author proposes to issue upon the original terms, with the exception, that five or more parts shall be delivered in the course of each year instead of four; the delivery to commence on the 1st of January 1849' (Prospectus). $1850


DESCRIPTION
OF
THE ANATOMY
OF THE
ORNITHORHYNCHUS HYSTRIX.
BY
EVERARD HOME, ESQ. F.R.S.
FROM THE
PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS.
LONDON:
PRINTED BY W. BULMER AND CO. CLEVELAND-ROW,
ST. JAMES'S.
1802.

16 HOME, Everard. Description of the anatomy of the ornithorhyncus hystrix [offprint from] Philosophical Transactions.

Quarto, 19 pp. and 4 large folding plates ("echidna" plate repeated); a few spots, but an excellent copy in modern blue paper wrappers. London, W. Bulmer and Co. 1802.

A very rare separately-issued offprint by Sir Everard Home, the earliest scientific notice of the echidna, with four fine plates by Basire. The plates are of tremendous interest and some beauty, particularly the two depicting complete specimens, the first based on one preserved in spirits and given to Sir Joseph Banks by William Balmain in 1802, the second based on a drawing of a Tasmanian specimen which had been shot at Adventure Bay in Tasmania by Lieutenant Guthrie in 1790, then serving on the *Providence* under William Bligh. The other plates show detailed sections of the head, palate, and tongue of the echidna.

Sir Everard Home was the brother-in-law of the surgeon John Hunter (not to be confused with the naval officer of the same name who sailed on the First Fleet to Botany Bay), and served as Hunter's assistant for many years. After Hunter's death in 1793, the Hunterian collection of more than thirteen thousand anatomical specimens passed to the Crown, who gave them in turn to the Royal College, stipulating that they should be made public. Although Home is now often pilloried for plagiarising the bulk of his own writings from Hunter's papers (ultimately burning them to avoid detection), this work on the platypus must necessarily be his own, as the first specimens were not collected until 1797 (by the other John Hunter, then Governor of New South Wales).

This work followed closely on the heels of Home's study of the platypus, and it was Home who first hypothesised the familial link between the two animals. The first notice of this animal was by George Shaw in 1792, but it was not until 1802 that a young male specimen was actually dissected in London, at the behest of Banks and Home. As Home notes, his work was based on a specimen brought back from New South Wales by "Belmain" (that is, surgeon William Balmain) and given to Banks. Banks also allowed the sketch of the echidna from Bligh's voyage in his possession to be copied. Home read this paper to the Royal Society in June 1802.

On the early notice of the echidna, see Penny Olsen, *Upside Down World* (pp. 22-29). This offprint is recorded in Ferguson, who listed an author's presentation copy in the Dr. Clifford Craig collection, "present whereabouts unknown." A copy of this work is listed in the Mitchell Library, where it is catalogued as an "extract", implying that copy was not separately issued. $13,000

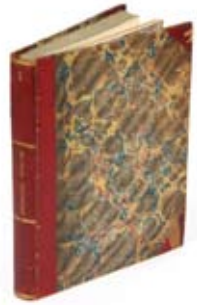
17 LEE, James. An Introduction to the Science of Botany, chiefly extracted from the works of Linnaeus…

Octavo, engraved portrait frontispiece and 12 hand-coloured plates, a little foxing yet a very good copy lacking last leaf of text; rebacked in gilt calf retaining original blind-tooled boards. London, Rivington, Wilkie and Robinson, and others, 1810.

"Fourth" edition (actually the tenth) of Lee's *An Introduction to the Science of Botany*, but significant as the first to include an important biographical introduction about James Lee, the famous Hammersmith nurseryman who was one of the first people in Britain to cultivate Australian plants, besides having an important exotic natural history collection.

James Lee (1715-1795), was the first to publish the Linnaean system of botanical classification in England and worked tirelessly on the propagation of exotic plants, establishing the Vineyard nursery in Hammersmith around 1745. Throughout his life Lee traded in exotic species, first from the America's and later from Australia. The nursery of exotic plants, combined with Lee's formidable cabinet of insects and natural history specimens, attracted some of the brightest naturalists of the age. Lee's nursery hosted an array of prestigious visitors such as Sir Joseph Banks, the entomologist Johan Christian Fabricius and Pierre-Joseph Redouté, flower painter for the Empress Josephine at the gardens of Malmaison. Indeed, Lee and his colleague John Kennedy played a vital role in the supply of exotic species to Malmaison, treating the Empress Josephine as an esteemed client (the *Gentleman's Magazine* notes her considerable expenditure on plants from the Vineyard nursery at £2,600 in 1803 and a further £700 in 1811). Around 1787 Lee published *Rules for Collecting and Preserving Seeds from Botany Bay* and in 1788 proudly germinated a Banksia from the first seeds to return from Botany Bay. Lee went on to specialise in Australian plants, then considered fabulously rare and remarkable, and is mentioned by Governor Arthur Phillip in his account of the fledgling convict settlement at Port Jackson.

This work was a much reprinted botanical primer and Lee's best-known work; the new biographical introduction is by Dr. Robert Thornton, and begins: 'The lives of Botanists seldom present any very remarkable features to interest the general reader. The destroyers of kingdoms, like the history of highwaymen in the Newgate calendar, engross the attention of the majority of mankind…'. $1250



18 MAUND, Benjamin. The Floral Register; containing figures and descriptions of nearly all tender and hardy plants, which have been lately introduced to, and cultivated in Great Britain.

Small quarto, illustrated with over 1900 woodcuts; an attractive copy in contemporary red half roan, marbled boards and endpapers, bumped. London, Simpkin, Marshall, circa 1845.

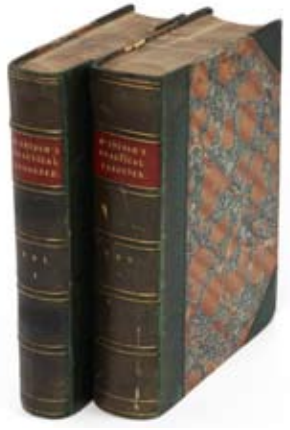
A remarkable work, a concise introduction to exotic plant species introduced to England until the early 1840s, with specific notice of plants from all parts of Australia including the new Swan River settlement.

Benjamin Maund (1790-1864) botanist and horticulturist, started out as apprentice to Thomas Griffiths a printer and bookseller in Ludlow. In 1815 he bought his own business and moved to the High Street, where he prospered, combining his work as a printer and publisher with his passion for plants; at the rear of the business he had a large garden and was able to experiment with seeds and plants obtained from around the world.

Illustrated with 1917 delightful small woodcuts illustrating each of the plants described, this work was based on earlier notes which appeared in Maund's journal *The Botanic Garden*, an ongoing monthly first published in 1825. Each entry provides notes on the best place to cultivate the specimen (greenhouse, stove, etc.), its native country, season of flowering, colour of the flower and, crucially, date of introduction to England. Such a concise précis is of particular interest regarding the plants native to Australia, with a significant number coming from the Swan River, Van Diemen's Land, Port Jackson, King George Sound and other localities. To cite just one representative example, Maund describes the Splendid Hibiscus (No. 1269) in the following manner 'Stove evergreen shrub, New Holland in 1828, flowers in May, rose-colour… Such is the beauty of this plant, that in its native country, New Holland, it is considered the king of all known Australian plants; its flowers literally covering the shrub.' Given that over 200 of the specimens are from Australia, this work is therefore an important handlist to the study of Australian botany, and especially to the history of the cultivation of Australian plants in England and Europe.

Although not dated, the latest date of introduction for any plant we have noticed is from 1842. A second cumulative part was issued some time around 1850. $2200

Oxford Dictionary of National Biography; James Ford Bell; JCB, online version.



19 McINTOSH, Charles. The Practical Gardener and Modern Horticulturist.

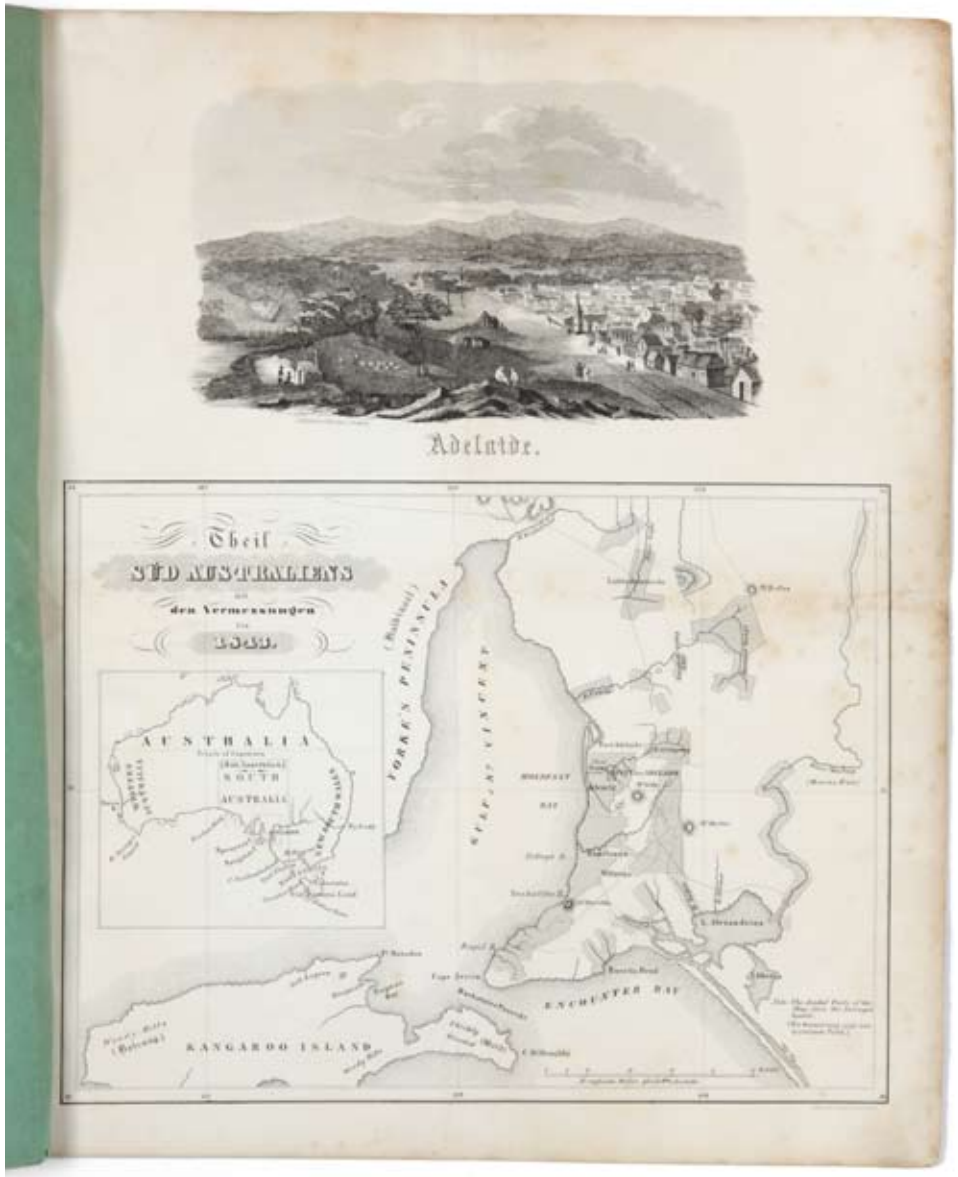
Two volumes, octavo, the first with engraved frontispiece and ornamental title-page; the set includes 16 fine colour plates and additional engraved greenhouse plans, occasional foxing yet very good in contemporary half green calf (a little scuffed). London, Thomas Kelly 1828- 1829.

First edition: a comprehensive guide to fruit, vegetable and ornamental horticulture; including a number of trees and flowering shrubs from Australia.

Following on from the ground-breaking work of authors such as John Cushing, who first showed the European public how to grow Australian plants in the 1810s, this relatively early garden guide includes listings of Australian species cultivated in the United Kingdom at the time of publication, with notes on their propagation and the importance of seed imported directly from Australia. Noteworthy Australian plants include the Acacia, Banksia, Casuarina, Eucalyptus, Grevillia, Melealeuca, Pittosporum and the Telopea (or waratah). *The Practical Gardener and Modern Horticulturalist* indicates that the propagation of some species relied upon imported seed for adequate results. For example, the Banksia can be reproduced 'by cuttings, but the best plants are from seeds imported from New Holland', while for the Eucalypts 'vast quantities are originated from imported seeds, they propagate by cuttings, although not freely'. The inclusion of so many Australian species attests to their popularity, and the importance of a vigorous trade in seeds brought from Australia for germination in Great Britain and Europe.

Additionally, this book includes 16 beautiful coloured plates, including plants both exotic and exclusive, such as the passionfruit and pine-apple. A range of plans and diagrams for the construction of greenhouses and horticultural enclosures are included, allowing the cultivation of such tropical species in Northern climates. $1850


Darstellung
der neuen Colonie
SÜD-AUSTRALIEN.
Aus den Berichten
Herrn David Mc Laren.
1843.


Adelaide.
Theil
SÜD AUSTRALIENS
1839.
AUSTRALIA
SOUTH
AUSTRALIA
YORKE'S PENINSULA
GULF ST. VINCENT
KANGAROO ISLAND
EACHUNTER BAY

20 McLAREN, David. Darstellung der neuen Colonie Süd-Australien. Aus den Berichten des Herrn David McLaren, eines vierjährigen Bewohners jenes Landes…

Quarto, with a full-page lithographed view of Adelaide and a map of Gulf St. Vincent and Kangaroo Island, with 4 pp. letterpress description; a little minor spotting but a fine copy, in a remarkable state of preservation, in original printed green wrappers. Bremen, Georg Hunckel, 1843.

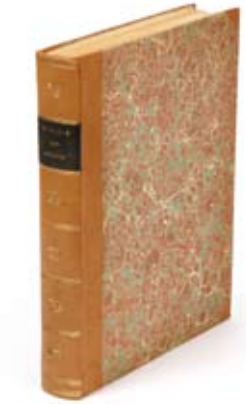
A very rare illustrated work, issued by the South Australian Company; not recorded by Ferguson and previously unseen by us. It is of particular interest as evidence of the deliberate – and successful – attempt to add a German farming component to the South Australian settlement, which was to play an important role in the development of the state.

The South Australian Company was formed as a private venture in 1836 to encourage investment in the new British province. 'Its early contribution to the development of the province was very substantial… By wide publicity it persuaded many rich and influential families to migrate to South Australia… its enterprise found ships and foreign markets for rural produce and quickened the colony's development' (*Australian Encyclopedia*).

With its 'useful and authentic information', this was intended to point out the superior advantages of the settlement to prospective German emigrants. The booklet describes the manner in which the land is divided, the price per lot, and it also contains some letters of satisfied emigrants who report, in a triumphant tone, the experiences of their first years as farmers in Australia. $12,750

BMC; GV, 1700-1910; not in Ferguson; NUC.

See also detail on front.



21 MEYEN, Franz Julius Ferdinand. Beiträge zur Botanik, gesammelt auf einer Reise um die Erde.

Quarto, with thirteen lithographic plates (four hand-coloured) neat closed tear to top-edge of title page (expertly repaired), occasional foxing; an uncut and handsome copy in recent half calf with gilt tooled spine and black morocco label. Breslau & Bonn, Weber, 1843.

Large and finely illustrated catalogue of botanical specimens collected in Hawaii, Rio de Janiero and east Asia during the third Prussian circumnavigation of the globe during the years 1830-1832. The book includes 13 superb lithographic plates (of which four are hand-coloured), including studies of lichen, curious fungi and orchids.

The author of this remarkable botanical survey, Franz Ferdinand Meyen, was a civilian doctor who joined the *Princess Louise*, a vessel sent to the Pacific for trade and gathering commercial information. As a private passenger on an essentially commercial voyage, Meyen was free to indulge his considerable scientific curiosity in the wonderfully rich and exotic landscape of Hawaii: 'During the short time the ship was in port, Meyen busied himself botanizing…he made a tour of Nuuanu valley and the surrounding ridges, staying one evening in a mountain house owned by 'Madame Boki' [the Chiefess Kuini Liliha]. A similar excursion was made up Makiki, returning through Manoa valley, collecting the botanical specimens he described in later publications.' Meyen also explored Waikiki and Moanalua before the *Princess Louise* departed on 31 June bound for China and Manila.

In 1834 Meyen published a narrative account of the voyage in two volumes. This was accompanied by a two additional volumes describing and classifying the fauna he encountered. This botanical volume, issued some nine years later, completes the set: Forbes indicates that all the natural history volumes are considerably rarer than the published narrative. Significantly, the botanical volume contains a biography of Meyen and a bibliography of work. $4600

Forbes, 'Hawaiian National Bibliography', 1430.

22 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; of performing the Practical Parts of Agriculture; of managing Vineyards, and of propagating all sorts of Timber Trees… The Whole Corrected and Newly Arranged.

Two volumes bound in four, folio, 15 engraved botanical plates, five engraved technical plates (depicting Pine Stove, Conservatory, Green House, Ice House and Vinery); an excellent set in elegant contemporary polished calf, ornate blind tooled boards within gilt ruled margins, spine likewise beautifully decorated with gilt maltese cross ornament, raised bands, marbled page-edges and matching endpapers. 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 to notice plants from Australia, New Zealand, and the Pacific, and based in large part on the collection of Sir Joseph Banks.

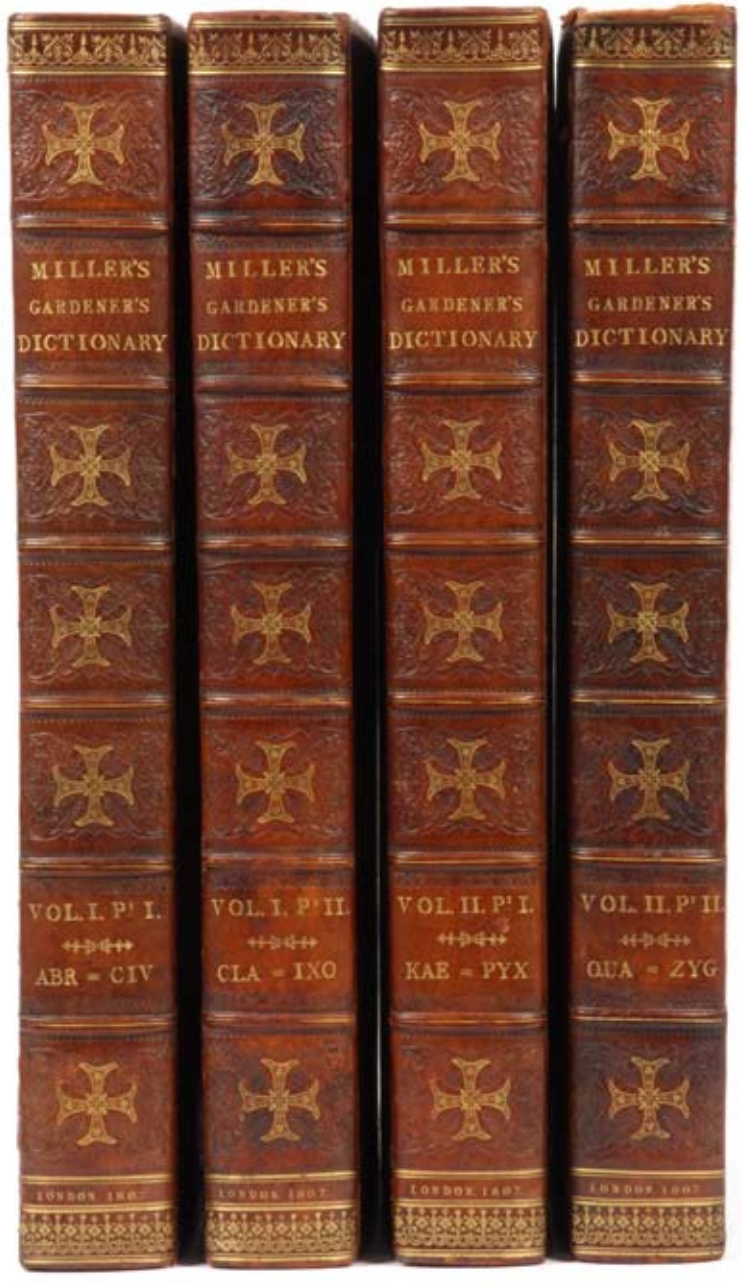
Miller's work was the standard guide for over a century, and this 1807 edition, published almost forty years after the previous edition, was so substantially revised and updated by Thomas Martyn as to be effectively a new work. With its extensive notes on plants, agriculture, arboriculture, and wine 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; a good note on Miller is in Fussell's *Old English Farming Books*, pp. 123 ff.

This work was Miller's magnum opus and was highly praised by Linnaeus. 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). The son of John Martyn, professor of botany at Cambridge, Martyn was a keen scholar of the works of John Ray and Linnaeus, and succeeded his father as 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. $15,750

Brunet, III, 1717; Sitwell and Blunt, 'Great Flower Books', p. 68; Stafleu & Cowan, 6046.



23 SCANDRETT. L.A. Raw Products of Australia.

Large staple bound volume, 24pp., illustrated, including many photographs; original green card binding, title to front wrapper, a little worn but very good. circa 1920.

Rare: an intriguing pamphlet, evidently produced for the overseas fur market, this privately published and generously illustrated business prospectus advertises the Sydney based company of L.A. Scandrett, apparently specialists in the export of Australian rabbit and hare skins.

Little information is available on Scandrett and his company. It would appear that he attempted to amalgamate the export and processing aspects of the fur industry, buying up a large number of rabbit freezing works around 1920, principally in NSW. He was the sole representative for Funsten Bros and Co., a large fur auction house based in St Louis.

This publication gives an amazing insight into the widespread Australian "skin" trade in the first half of the twentieth century. Many of the images appear to have been doctored, suggesting that Scandrett's organisation may not have been as impressive as this prospectus implies. The interesting illustrations show workers inside the skin warehouses and along with the text these provide a unique perspective on this little documented aspect of Australian history. $1450

24 SEMON, Richard. Im australischen Busch und an den Küsten des Korallenmeeres.

Tall octavo, 4 folding colour maps a little marked on the verso but very good, plates and scores of line drawings throughout, a handsome copy in contemporary maroon half morocco, spine banded and gilt. Leipzig, Verlag von Wilhelm Engelmann, 1896.

Uncommon: the popular account of the important German zoological expedition to Australia and Melanesia in the 1890s, by the expedition's head, Dr. Richard Semon. Around half of the book, richly illustrated, deals with the expedition's time in north-east Australia, and includes photographs of the scientific party and the local aborigines who helped them discover and understand natural history specimens.

Semon's expedition set out in 1891, beginning with a lengthy stay in the Australian bush, where it was intended to gather information on many native Australian animals, and especially the monotremes. Travelling to Queensland, New Guinea, Ambon, western Java and Thursday Island, the expedition was headed by Semon, most famous for his work on the echidna and the platypus. It was a hectic schedule, and Semon and his colleagues worked hard not only to study but also to preserve countless specimens. His field work was a bonanza for his European colleagues, as on their return they sent specimens all over Europe, and quickly oversaw the production of a huge collection of scientific reports, replete with detailed observations, descriptions and illustrations.

Known to Ferguson from a handful of copies. $925

Ferguson, 15573.

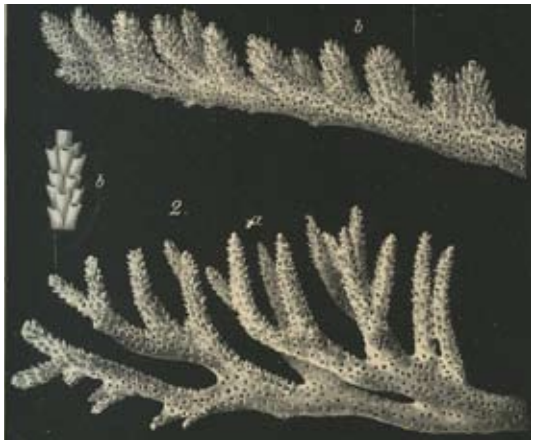
25 SCHUBERT, Gotthilf Heinrich von. Naturgeschichte des Thierreichs… Säugethiere… Vögel… Amphibien, Fische, Weich- und Schalenthiere…

Quarto, 90 coloured double-page plates and accompanying letterpress, some foxing, one plate with a very small closed tear to the margin, but a very good copy in the original red cloth boards, decorated in gilt and black and lettered "Thierreich" to the front board. Esslingen, J.F. Schreiber, 1870.

Attractive illustrated work of natural history featuring a number of Australian specimens.

Evidently in a publisher's binding, this work studies the "Thierreich" or "animal kingdom", and is divided into three sections – mammals, birds, and a third dealing with insects, fish and other animals. Each of the three sections has a separate title-page. The plates showing Australian specimens include a kangaroo, a platypus, a red tailed black cockatoo, and a sulphur crested cockatoo. As is common with nineteenth century natural history artists dealing with the unfamiliar forms of Australian wildlife, the artist here has struggled with the kangaroo and produced a peculiarly vulpine likeness. His effort with the platypus, however, has produced a much more sympathetic rendering.

The first section here on mammals is the fifth edition, the other two sections are stated to be from the sixth edition. A beautiful example of late nineteenth century popular natural history, the work is sometimes seen as the first part of a three-part anthology, with sections on plants and minerals (this larger work has the title *Naturgeschichte des Thier-, Pflanzen- & Mineralreichs in colorirten Bildern nebst erläuternden Text*, for which work a redundant fly-title is included here). $1850



26 [SMS GAZELLE] Two important articles on coral from the Monatsbericht der Königlichen Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin.

Thick octavo, twelve issues bound together, 32 plates in total (some folding, one hand-coloured, two coloured); very good, rubbed blue paper boards, neat library stamps with cancel for Altenburg. Berlin, Akademie der Wissenschaften, 1878.

Full run of the monthly bulletins of the Prussian Akademie der Wissenschaften in Berlin for 1878, including two long and important essays on the corals of Pacific, Indian and Australian waters collected during the voyage of SMS *Gazelle*.

The *Gazelle* was a Prussian corvette sent on three different voyages of scientific exploration, including the important circumnavigation of 1872-1874, which called at the West Indies, Cape of Good Hope, spent some time in Australian waters, before sailing through the Pacific to Japan, China, California and South America, before returning to Kiel. Although not particularly well-known, this was an important scientific voyage, and the participants returned to Europe with many specimens.

As the articles present here confirm, one of the great pursuits of the expedition was to study corals and other marine structures, which are discussed in two long essays by Thomas Studer and H.W. Peters, the 'Zweite Abtheilung Anthozoa polyactinia, welche während der Reise S.M.S. Gazelle um die Erde gesammelt wurden' (pp. 524-550), and the 'Übersicht der Anthozoa Alcyonaria, welche während der Reise S.M.S. um die Erde gesammelt wurden' (pp. 632-688). The two articles include ten good plates (one folding, two coloured).

The Academy was founded in 1700 but was revolutionised by Frederick the Great, who helped establish it as one of the great centres for scientific research. The breadth of their interests can be seen in the diversity of articles published here, on topics such as spiders collected in Mozambique, insects from East Africa, ancient coins, spectrum analysis, and paleontology. An interesting note records the election of Charles Darwin and Richard Owen to the Akademie in December 1878. $985

27 VOGEL, Dr. Carl. Geographische Landschaftsbilder.

Octavo, recent owner's ink inscription to front free end-paper, a few gatherings foxed; a very good copy in the original brown moiré-cloth boards, spine gilt, rubbed and with a few nicks to the extremities. Leipzig, Hinrichs'schen Buchhandlung, 1851.

An excellent copy of this uncommon work, an anthology of short natural history essays from around the world, including six relating to Australia.

In many ways the most interesting essay is the translation from Angas of a sketch of the landscape from Adelaide to Mount Gambier and Mount Schank (173-8), but the work also includes two essays by Meinicke on the Blue Mountains and the east-Australian plains (168-73; 284-90); Behr on the "Murray-Scrub" (332-5); an unsigned article on Australian forests (338-9); and lastly the Frenchman Hombron on the forests of the north coast of Australia (366-70). Otherwise, there are interesting pieces on the cedars of Lebanon, the coconut groves of Ceylon, the ancient forests of Java, the forests of Sitka on the northwest coast of America, and the volcano at Kilauea ('Der Crater von Kilauea auf Hawaii. Aus dem Colon. Magazine,' pp. 178-181). $575

28 [TAHITI] GUILLEMIN, Jean Baptiste Antoine. Enumération des plantes découvertes par les voyageurs dans les Iles de la Société, principalement dans celle de Taiti.

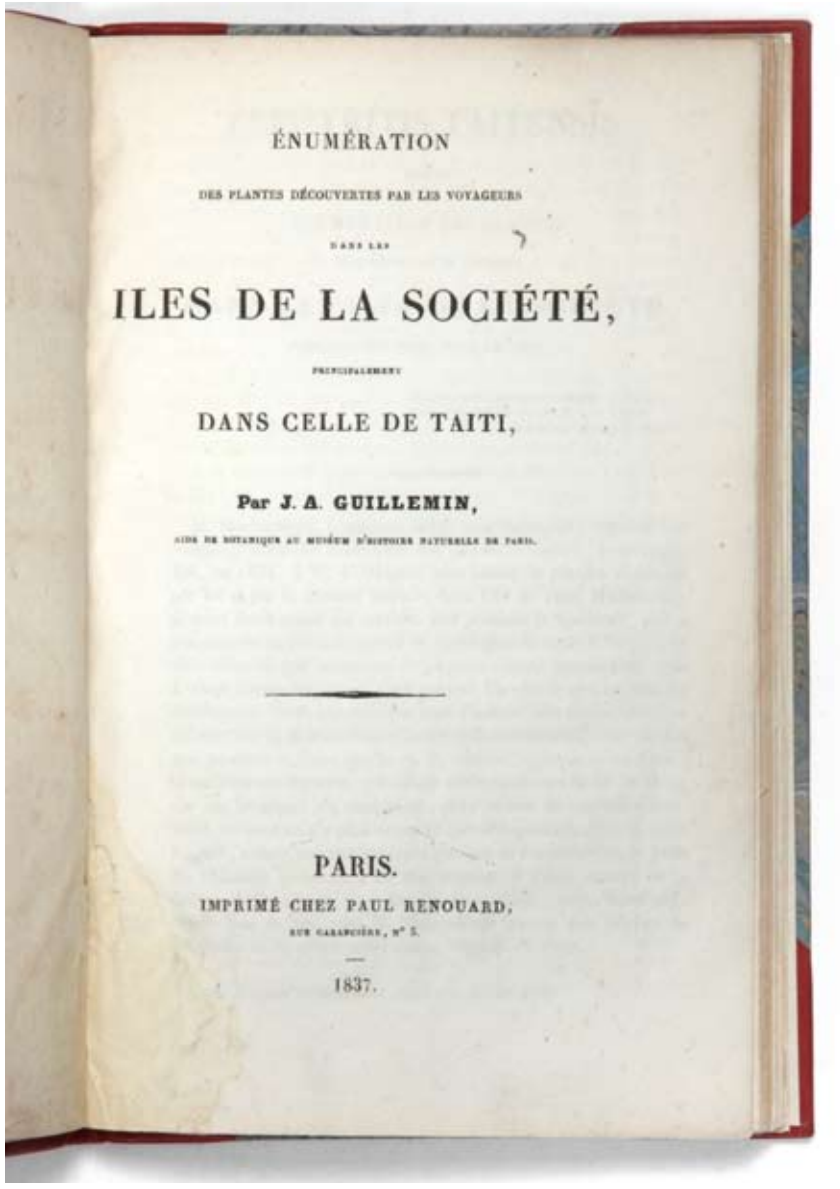
Octavo, 84 pp., one leaf neatly repaired with india paper in the gutter; an excellent copy in recent red half calf, marbled boards, spine lettered in gilt. Paris, Paul Renouard, 1837.

Very rare first 1837 publication of this work on the natural history of the Society Islands. This is the first enumeration of the plants of Tahiti, and is important for the first publication of a series of substantial notes from manuscripts by the Forsters relating to Cook's second voyage. This is the separately-issued offprint of a work which, where held, seems to be recorded chiefly from its later journal publication.

Guillemin (1796-1842) was on the botanical staff of the Paris Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, and also worked as the curator of the herbarium and library of botanist Jules Paul Benjamin Delessert. O'Reilly & Reitman quote Drake del Castillo as saying that one of the principal interests of this monograph is that it reproduces some important manuscript work done by the Forsters. The work also includes Guillemin's important introduction on the botany of Tahiti with a discussion of Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific. This introduction includes Guillemin's working list of the plants endemic to the Society Islands which are also found elsewhere, notably on Norfolk Island, Hawaii, and the Friendly Islands. He gives an interesting account of the many exploration and scientific voyages to visit the Society Islands, including the still recent visits of Duperrey, Dumont d'Urville, and Beechey.

The work is sometimes noted by the extended title, *Zephyritis Taitensis. Énumération des plantes…* (which is actually the caption title here). This extended title appears to be the title as known from its journal publication; certainly the copy noted by O'Reilly and Reitman was an extract from the *Annales des sciences naturelles*. $4650

O'Reilly-Reitman, 2495 (journal edition); Pritzel, 3650.



ÉNUMÉRATION

DES PLANTES DÉCOUVERTES PAR LES VOYAGEURS

DANS LES

ILES DE LA SOCIÉTÉ,

PRINCIPALEMENT

DANS CELLE DE TAITI,

Par J. A. GUILLEMIN,

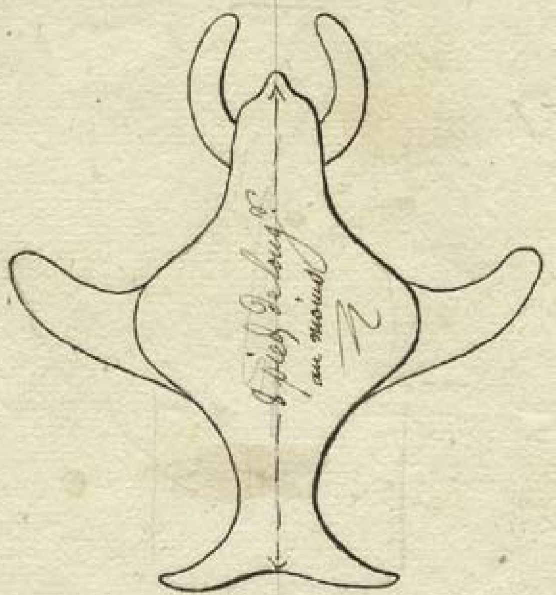
AIDE DE BOTANIQUE AU MUSÉUM D'HISTOIRE NATURELLE DE PARIS.

PARIS.

IMPRIMÉ CHEZ PAUL RENOUARD,

RUE GARANCIÈRE, N° 5.

1837.



ce poisson avait
une nageoire
sur le dos.

poisson plat énorme
vu en mer le 23 février
1819 près de l'île de
l'Amirauté

n'est ce pas le Céphaloptère
Giorna ?

29 [URANIE] ARAGO, Jacques. "Poisson plat énorme vu en mer le 23 Février 1819 après de l'île de l'Amirauté".

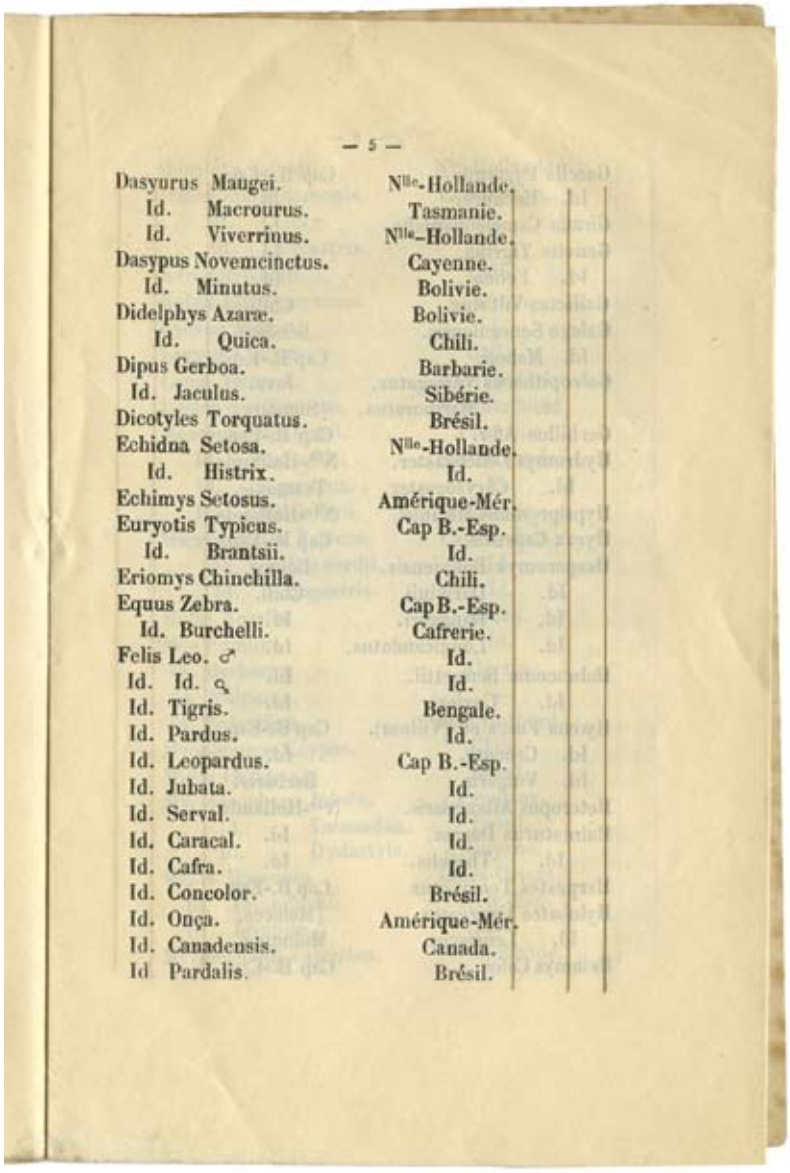
Ink sketch on sheet of laid paper with watermark, 148 x 220 mm.; roughly torn at all four corners where apparently mounted on wax at some time, but very good. on board the Uranie, 23 February, 1819.

Charming ink sketch of an "enormous flat fish" seen on board the *Uranie* during the Freycinet expedition on 23 February 1819, near the Admiralty Islands, by the voyage artist Jacques Arago.

Arago (1790-1855) was the official artist on Freycinet's voyage, and is known for the witty and caustic account he later wrote as much as for his fine sketches. Arago was the third of four brothers who excelled in diverse professions, the most notable being his eldest brother François, the scientist and politician. Arago's undoubted artistic ability attracted the attention of the naval authorities who chose him for the demanding role of draughtsman for the Freycinet expedition. By all accounts a charming, gregarious and eccentric man, these attributes stood him in good stead during the voyage, and are reflected in the sketches he made.

Such a drawing gives an unusual glimpse of the role of the artist on board, who was not only expected to make the grand views and scenes familiar from the voyage accounts, but also to make sure that everything notable about the natural history of the voyage was recorded. This ray was very spectacular, "at least eight feet in length", the note comments. There was evidently some conjecture about its species: in pencil a second person has written, 'is this not a Céphaloptère Giorna?' ("*n'est ce pas le Céphaloptère Giorna?*"). The "Giorna Ray" was named by Lacépède for Giorna, a professor at the University of Turin. Interestingly, in Cuvier's *Dictionnaire des sciences naturelles* (1817) the longest of the species was recorded as six feet; it is quite likely that the published parts of Cuvier's work, a benchmark of natural history, were carried on board the *Uranie*.

Neither Arago's own *Narrative of a Voyage round the World* nor the narrative of the Freycinet account records the event; Arago merely noted that on the 23rd he was terribly seasick, and did not recover until they saw Rota, where he 'contrived, though with difficulty, to make a few sketches' (p. 271). $8500



— 5 —

Dasyurus Maugei.	Nlle-Hollande.
Id. Macrourus.	Tasmanie.
Id. Viverrinus.	Nlle-Hollande.
Dasypus Novemcinctus.	Cayenne.
Id. Minutus.	Bolivie.
Didelphys Azaræ.	Bolivie.
Id. Quica.	Chili.
Dipus Gerboa.	Barbarie.
Id. Jaculus.	Sibérie.
Dicotyles Torquatus.	Brésil.
Echidna Setosa.	Nlle-Hollande.
Id. Histrix.	Id.
Echimys Setosus.	Amérique-Mér.
Euryotis Typicus.	Cap B.-Esp.
Id. Brantsii.	Id.
Eriomys Chinchilla.	Chili.
Equus Zebra.	Cap B.-Esp.
Id. Burchelli.	Cafrerie.
Felis Leo. ♂	Id.
Id. Id. ♀	Id.
Id. Tigris.	Bengale.
Id. Pardus.	Id.
Id. Leopardus.	Cap B.-Esp.
Id. Jubata.	Id.
Id. Serval.	Id.
Id. Caracal.	Id.
Id. Cafra.	Id.
Id. Concolor.	Brésil.
Id. Onça.	Amérique-Mér.
Id. Canadensis.	Canada.
Id Pardalis.	Brésil.

30 VERREAUX, Edouard. Catalogue de Mammifères.

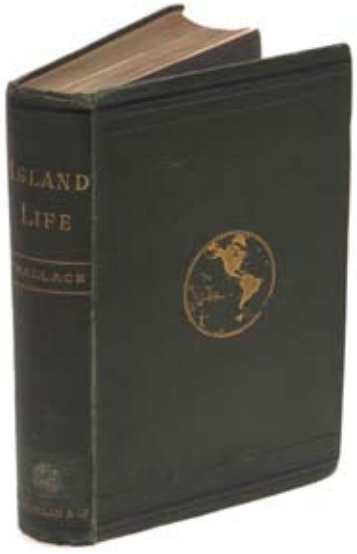
Octavo, 12 numbered pages and 4 blank, the pages very clean with some damp-staining at the lower inside corner, ruled throughout in ink (seemingly to allow for the later addition of prices); some foxing to the original dusky pink wrappers, but otherwise very good. Paris, Imp. de Madame Delacombe, rue d'Enghien, 14, no date but 1849.

Extremely rare sale catalogue of natural history specimens for sale in France, including a long list of Australian and Tasmanian mammals, birds and reptiles.

The list was prepared by the great French taxidermist and natural history dealer Verreaux. The Maison Verreaux was founded in 1803, and was one of the foremost supplier of natural history specimens in this golden age of collecting. A meeting place for naturalists from around the world, the Maison Verreaux even financed its own expeditions, notably to Australia and South Africa. In the 1830s the business passed into the hands of the three brothers Jules-Pierre, Jean Baptiste Édouard and Alexis, and it was Jules (1807-1873) who was the great traveller: in 1842 he travelled to Australia and Tasmania with the backing of the Muséum national du histoire naturelle, and remained there until 1847, including a fifteen-month sojourn in Tasmania where he made a particular study of the platypus. In the introduction his brother Edouard Verreaux comments proudly that the constant relations the company maintained with the different parts of the globe, where he had travelled and his brothers still do, allows me to acquire the items first hand and offer them at prices much lower than is generally possible in this trade ("*les relations que j'entretiens constamment dans les différentes parties du globe où j'ai voyage et où mes frères voyagent, par conséquent, de les livrer à prix beaucoup moins élevés qu'on ne le fait en général dans ce genre de commerce*").

The list of specimens is remarkable, naturally including examples of the platypus, various kangaroos, wallabies and pademelons, as well as feathertail gliders, quolls, echidnas, numbats, koalas, and even the Tasmanian Tiger. A fuller listing is available on request, but in short, the catalogue offers *Mammifères préparés* (full mammal specimens including from New Holland, 34 specimens; Tasmania, 6), *Mammifères squelettes* (skeletons including Australia, 7; Tasmania, 6; New Holland, 5), *Oiseaux squelettes* (bird skeletons including Australia, 15; Tasmania, 10), & *Reptiles préparés* (full reptile specimens including Australia, 7; Tasmania, 1).

The National Library does hold a manuscript by Jules Verreaux regarding his time in Australia, but all the catalogues of this type from the Maison Verreaux – or, indeed, of any of its competitors – are of the greatest rarity; we have not been able to find another copy of the present example recorded. Although undated, it can be firmly attributed to around 1849 as the text refers to the forthcoming publication of a like pamphlet on exotic birds, which is known to have been issued in that year. $12,500



31 WALLACE, Alfred R. Island Life: or, the Phenomena and Causes of Insular Fauna and Floras, including a revision and attempted solution of the problem of Geological Climates.

Octavo, frontispiece, maps and diagrams, a few stamps of the Biological library, University College Dundee, joints mildly rubbed, a few leaves thumbed; original publisher's green pebbled cloth, gilt, a few scuffs but very good. London, Macmillan, 1880.

First edition: a major work of evolutionary theory by Darwin's associate and friend, whose ground-breaking fieldwork prompted Darwin to publish his *Origin of Species*. This is an attractive association copy of Alfred Russel Wallace's groundbreaking treatise from the library of Sir D'Arcy Wentworth Thompson (1860-1948), brilliant scholar of comparative anatomy at University College Dundee.

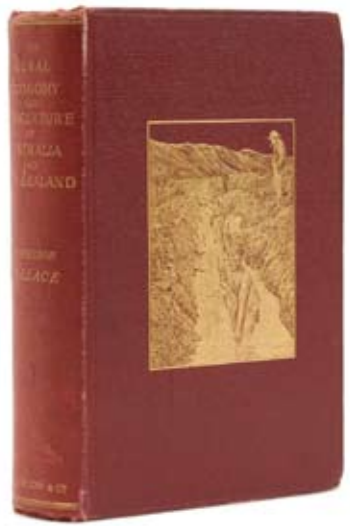
Island Life is a pivotal text in the early history of evolutionary theory, providing crucial scientific information derived from Wallace's considerable experience collecting in the field. *Island Life* reinforces and enriches Darwin's thesis on the importance of isolated biological communities as living demonstrations of the theory of evolution, while initiating pivotal speculation on the significance of isolated populations of animals and plants during past glacial ages.

D'Arcy Thompson was an outstanding polymath of his generation. When appointed to the University College, Dundee, he was presented with the choice of professorship in three faculties: biology, mathematics and classical Greek. Thompson chose biology yet remained a renowned classical scholar, publishing several papers on Greek and Roman natural history. He began to take a close interest in comparative anatomy, and is famous for his incisive treatise *On Growth and Form* (1917) wherein the relationships between the laws of physics and mathematics were explored in relation to anatomy. While many of his theories have been superseded by mathematical modelling unattainable at the time, *On Growth and Form* inspired a generation of biologists and evolutionary theorists to treat familiar issues in novel and challenging ways.

The front paper of this book is elegantly inscribed 'Biological Library, University College, Dundee N13, Prof D'Arcy W. Thompson.'

$2650

Forbes, 'Hawaiian National Bibliography', 3344.



32 WALLACE, Robert. The Rural Economy and Agriculture of Australia and New Zealand.

Thick octavo, portrait frontispiece, plates and maps; spine gently sunned yet an attractive original gilt decorated red cloth. London, Sampson Low, Marston and Co. 1891.

First edition of an important and very practical nineteenth-century account of rural society and agriculture in Australia and New Zealand by Robert Wallace, Professor of Agriculture at the University of Edinburgh.

Wallace's account is a mixture of detailed agricultural description and keen observation of the colonial social landscape. The book is written for both a scientific audience and those with a view to emigrating or investing in Australian primary industries. In the preface, Wallace notes 'It is a very general impression that there is no room for a man in the Colonies who is only possessed of a moderate amount of capital, and that the men who go to either New Zealand and Australia are either wealthy or able bodied labourers. I believe that a hard-working young farmer with a capital of £1000 would, under existing circumstances, vastly increase his chances of success in his own sphere if he emigrated to New Zealand or some parts of Australia.'

Clearly meant to be of great practical value for the prospective emigrant, this work includes notes on everything from prices to useful Australian slang. The work is amply illustrated with 8 maps and 89 plates, including 8 Maori studies and two striking Aboriginal portraits. The first of these is a photo plate of Truganini deemed 'The last Aboriginal Tasmanian woman' while the second portrait of two indigenous men in European dress is captioned 'Remnants of the South Australian Aborigines at Glencoe, South Australia.'

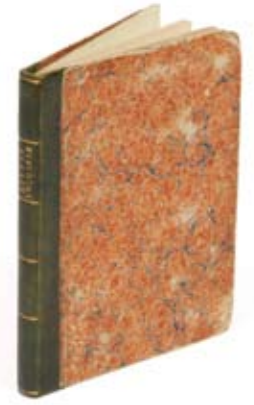
$385

MAMMA. No, it is no longer necessary, because the country now is cultivated; that is, there are fields of corn and potatoes; and they have sheep and oxen, and other things, just as we have in England. I have made here a drawing for you, of a curious animal called a wombat, which was discovered in an island close to New Holland. It is about the size of a large dog.

FANNY. What an ugly looking animal! How was it caught?

MAMMA. Why, the man who saw it ran after it; and as it does not run very fast he soon caught it, and lifting it up laid it upon its back across his arm, like a little child.

FANNY. Did not it try to get away?



33 [WOMBAT] The Little Enquirer. Or, Instructive Conversations for Children from Five to Six

16mo, vii 76pp, 4 pp advertisements, engraved frontispiece, folding map of the hemispheres, and five other engraved plates, all hand coloured; attractive original marbled boards rebacked with green sheep, gilt title, a little scuffed but very good. London, Harvey and Darton, 1830.

Rare: an attractive item of juvenile literature with reference to New Holland and including an intriguing plate and description of the wombat, ultimately derived from David Collins' *Account of the English Colony*, as well as a charming folding double-hemisphere map with an odd shaped New Holland and Botany Bay.

Written as a series of conversations between mother and child, the work provides a remarkable perspective of the colony at the time: 'people who steal or do wicked things in this country [England], are sometimes sent there, away from all their friends, as a punishment, and there they are made to work hard…'. The attractive hand-coloured plate depicting a wombat is another highlight. A section of the accompanying text reads:

> 'I have here a drawing for you, of a curious animal called a wombat, which was discovered in an island close to New Holland. It is about the size of a large dog.'
> 'What an ugly looking animal! How was it caught?'
>
> 'Why, the man who saw it ran after it, and as it does not run very fast he soon caught it, and lifting it up laid it upon it back across his arm, like a little child.'

Like the plate, the spurious assumption that the wombat is a slow beast also derives from the text of Collins' work: rather, the wombat is said to reach speeds of around 40 km/h, near enough to the peak speed of Usain Bolt.

Quaker publishers William Darton and Joseph Harvey were well known for juvenile literature, a genre which grew greatly in the first half of the twentieth century. They also published anti-slavery literature and the present volume reflects their abolitionist sympathies: 'It signifies very little what our faces are, if we are good, and do our duty.'

Copies of this work are uncommon. Despite having some Australian content and interest, it was not known to Ferguson, although a copy is now recorded in the Mitchell Library. $4500

Cover Illustrations • Front: 4. Beaulieu • Back: 10. Brierly