

HORDERN HOUSE

RARE BOOKS • MANUSCRIPTS • PAINTINGS • PRINTS

THE COLLECTION OF
ROBERT EDWARDS AO



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RARE BOOKS • MANUSCRIPTS • PAINTINGS • PRINTS

*A selection of fine books and manuscripts, maps and
graphic material chiefly from*

THE COLLECTION OF ROBERT EDWARDS AO

*Including significant material on the early
Australian colonies, with a particular focus on inland and
coastal exploration in the first century of settlement*

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TELEPHONE (02) 9356 4411 • FAX (02) 9357 3635

www.hordern.com • rare@hordern.com



INTRODUCTION

Over my life as an antiquarian bookseller one of the great pleasures has been meeting charming and wise people. The shared interest in historically important books, paintings and manuscripts has always helped to form a link that bridges countries and cultures and makes conversations flow easily. Such exchanges have been deeply enriching for me and none more so than the long friendship I have enjoyed with Bob Edwards.

Bob's gentle demeanour veils a strong character; he is an intelligent collector and an insightful man. Over the decades we have been friends, our shared bookshop cups of tea have always been accompanied by wide-ranging and fascinating discussions – anthropology, Aboriginal art, museum exhibitions, development of new museums and galleries, books, politics and our families – nothing has been too big or too small for us to discuss. Bob has an open mind and a generous spirit and I have been fortunate to see him at times when he has been taking small breaks from his hectic work life.

Like all good collectors Bob considered his library central to his own development, in his case as a public figure in the Australian fine arts world. His books have been his road maps: not only did they chart historical events, but they showed him a way forward on his personal journey. For Hordern House now to have the honour of offering his fine antiquarian collection to a wide audience brings me great pleasure. We hope this catalogue, and the catalogues to follow, will help to ensure that Bob's lifetime passion for rare books is justly celebrated.

This catalogue describes some 165 items from the Edwards library. We will be offering more material from the collection over the next couple of years. Some other items have made an appearance in recent Hordern House acquisitions lists, including *Sydney Printers before 1860*, which are available online.

Our website – www.hordern.com – includes a section devoted to the library in which we will draw attention to these books and the catalogues they appear in as they pass through our hands. Some books will be catalogued directly online.

Many readers of this catalogue will already be familiar with the extraordinary part that Robert Edwards has played in Australia's wider cultural life. A recent tribute to him at the National Museum of Australia took the form of a full day's symposium. As the Museum noted, "At this tribute, friends, colleagues, protégés and admirers celebrate Bob's contribution over more than seven decades of public life". I was honoured to be present for this event at which the speakers included the directors of both the British Museum and the National Museum of Australia, along with many other notable figures from the world of museums and galleries. His peers and colleagues (the proceedings are available online at <http://www.nma.gov.au/audio/series/a-tribute-to-bob-edwards>) told the wonderful story of his career in a moving and affectionate manner.

Anne McCormick
Hordern House



AN AUSTRALIAN JOURNEY

Robert Edwards reminisces about the fulfillment of life as a book collector during a long public career

One of the delights of my life as a youngster was to be taken to visit my Grandfather who was secretary of the Adelaide Fruit and Produce Exchange in the east end of the city. His office was in the midst of the hurley burley of the market where, upon the sounding of a siren at 7 am, great loads of fresh produce would change hands from growers to shopkeepers. On one of these visits I happened upon the Old Curiosity Shop, which was quite close to the market, in lower Rundle Street. It was a young boy's paradise, overflowing with an extraordinary array of intriguing objects beckoning for attention. Aboriginal and Pacific Islander artefacts covered the walls and hung from the ceiling. After several visits my attention focused on a small set of shelves holding a collection of old books on Australian history. My interest in Australiana had been aroused.

Over the years I became a regular visitor to the Old Curiosity Shop and was allowed to browse to my heart's content. I was always drawn to the books. My favourite was the two-volume journal of Capt. Charles Sturt telling the story of his epic voyage of discovery down the mighty River Murray in a whaleboat in 1829-1830. Eventually, over a series of visits, I managed to read the entire account: I was fascinated by Sturt's narrative of his long inland voyage in the heat of summer, and his terrible disappointment on arrival on the southern coast to find that there was no ship waiting to take his small party of intrepid travellers back home to Sydney as had been promised. With supplies running short and under attack by the local Aboriginals, Sturt had no alternative but to retrace his steps back up the river for several thousand kilometres under the most gruelling conditions.

Having read the book, I was determined to own it. The Sturt Journal remained on the shelves in the Old Curiosity Shop until I had managed to save up five guineas and was able to rescue the much loved volumes. It was a proud day and the beginning of a large and interesting library.

The youthful admiration I held for Sturt and his adventures would much later lead to my involvement in the initiative to acquire for the public the home he built in 1840 at the Reed Beds west of Adelaide – where my own family had also originally settled. Named 'The Grange' it became a house museum dedicated to the memory of Charles Sturt and his contribution to Australian exploration and the founding of the British Province of South Australia. The Sturt family in England generously donated important items to the Governing Trust including a number of books from his library.

Interest in Sturt influenced my early book collecting and I

gave high priority to works relating to his life and times. I was particularly pleased to find the copies of his two classic exploration accounts (*Two Expeditions into the Interior*, 1834 and *Narrative of an Expedition into Central Australia*, 1849) which his widow inscribed and presented to one his closest friends [136 & 138].

In my teens I worked on the family orchard and vineyards at Marion in South Australia. A neighbour and family friend, Gordon Ragless, noticed my interest in history and encouraged me to accompany him to regular meetings of the Royal Geographical Society and the Royal Society of South Australia. This brought me into contact with a whole generation of well-respected historians, anthropologists, geologists (including Sir Douglas Mawson), geographers and learned scholars in many professions.

Prominent among the local historians who befriended me was Keith Travers Borrow, a young non-practicing lawyer with an insatiable interest in the history of South Australia. He and his father had spent many years researching the initiatives taken to found a colony on the south coast of Australia on the principles of a new system of colonisation enunciated by Edward Gibbon Wakefield and a group of influential followers and investors.

Keith Borrow's great grandfather, Boyle Travers Finniss, was an assistant surveyor to Colonel William Light and had played a key role in laying out the city of Adelaide. He later became the first Premier of South Australia. As my own family had supported the guiding principles of the Wakefield system my interest was stimulated in the direction of the state's foundation and I began to give a high priority to my quest for books and documents about the founding and settlement of South Australia.

A key addition to my library at this time was the 1839 edition of Colonel William Light's detailed plan *The District of Adelaide, South Australia; as Divided into Country Sections* published by John Arrowsmith [77]. This document delineates the original land holders in South Australia.

Keith Borrow and I became joint secretaries of the Historical Section of the RGS in 1956 and arranged a program of monthly meetings over a number of years. We were also active members of the Pioneers' Association, the John McDouall Stuart Society and Charles Sturt Memorial Museum Trust.

I read all that I could find about Edward Gibbon Wakefield and his innovative colonisation scheme, and followed his influence from London to Canada with Lord Durham, and then to South Australia and New Zealand where he

eventually settled. He died in Wellington in 1862. My quest for books by Wakefield intensified and extended world-wide. As a consequence this section of my library eventually contained many fine editions of his published works including several proof copies [122, 125, 151-2]. The highlight was the purchase of the original manuscript warrant for the arrest of Wakefield (along with his brother) for the audacious abduction of the heiress Ellen Turner in 1826 [153]. It was months in reaching my library as its export had to be negotiated in the United Kingdom.

As my interest in books developed I became an avid reader and my knowledge of Australian history continually expanded. Even more importantly I grew to recognise the importance of finding fine copies of first editions and consequently placed increasing emphasis on acquiring handsome volumes which could be valued both for their content and for their intrinsic worth.

My youthful visits to the east end of Adelaide were extended to take in the Beck Book Company Limited in nearby Pulteney Street, where Harry Muir encouraged my youthful enthusiasm and gave me good advice. The next stop was George Holman's Antiques in Pirie Street where rare books often made an appearance among the wealth of riches on offer. Then on to Mary Martin Book Shop in Gawler Place to purchase the most recent releases. Later I would venture out to Walkerville and consult with James Dally who could be relied upon to have several desirable volumes on offer.

At that time there were a number of important private libraries in South Australia passed down in pioneer families. They were of inestimable historical value and contained a treasure trove of wonderful books and documents. Foremost among them were the Glover, Dutton and Bonython collections. When these families decided to dispose of their libraries it created keen national competition on the floor of the local family auction house of Theodore Bruce founded in 1878 and then located in Pulteney Street.

These sales highlighted the richness of the collections held by the founding families of the State and brought a wealth of material on to the market. It was frustrating to be confronted with the opportunity to choose from such a wealth of highly desirable books while having only a slender budget. Being the under-bidder for almost every item on a wish list of intended purchases is always a disappointing experience.

On succeeding Norman B Tindale as Curator of Anthropology at the South Australian Museum in 1965 I had my first chance to venture forth into remote regions in the vastness of Central Australia and the rugged escarpments of Arnhem Land on a quest for ancient rock art sites. I was fortunate on one of these expeditions to gain a glimpse of earlier times as I had to escort Michael Terry, one of the last of the early travellers in the outback, on a visit back to a remote rock art site he had chanced upon in the 1920s.

This and later journeys of many weeks duration shadowed the journeys of a number of explorers and those who sought to understand and record the beliefs and ways of Aboriginal Australians who had lived in this country for countless millennia.

The explorers whose tracks I followed included Stuart, Warburton, Giles, Gosse, Tietkens, Elder, and Horn. I also visited the lands of the Aboriginal Elders associated with Spencer, Gillen, Strehlow, Tindale, Thompson, Mountford, and many others.

These were exciting and very demanding years made more meaningful through the descriptive accounts in the journals and records of those who had traversed this timeless land in drought and flood to explore, gain an understanding of its indigenous people and later settle and establish the cattle, mining and tourist industries.

During these years I sought out the original journals of the explorers and read them eagerly between trips to the outback. This gave me special insights into the vast regions I traversed. As there are no borders to Australian exploration this section of my library continued to expand as I carefully assembled a series of fine volumes covering the unveiling of the continent.

Contact in my early youth with Aboriginals living on the lower reaches of the River Murray and its associated lakes had also aroused my interest in their origins and way of life. I became deeply committed to learning more about these forgotten people living on the fringe of society. This led me on a lifelong quest for further knowledge and understanding. One of the outcomes was an extensive working library including many rare editions tracing the origins of contacts between the original Australians and European settlers. The journals of those who came later were added progressively to the collection as opportunities arose.

My initial focus was on vocabularies as the newcomers from Europe sought to communicate with the numerous groups occupying the entire country. Each had its own language and dialects making it a complex task to reach any form of common understanding. Adelaide was a rich source of these precious little books and the interesting editions that reached my shelves included some great rarities. Some of these were among the working materials donated to the National Museum of Australia, while others remained in my library like those by Moore (1842) [94] and Ridley (1866) [105].

However I had to wait over 40 years before I located a copy of the extremely rare first Aboriginal vocabulary. Compiled by the Reverend Lancelot Edward Threlkeld and published in a small edition in Sydney in 1827, it was lengthily titled *Specimens of a Dialect of the Aborigines of New South Wales being the First Attempt to Form their Speech into a Written Language*. I was doubly fortunate: the copy I found was a very fine example of this great rarity, bound in parchment wrappers to protect it when in use in the field around the

time of publication [143]. These parchments were discarded printed forms for land registration in New South Wales. One has the imprint of Stephens and Stokes, and the other has been filled out for land in the County of Argyle at Goulburn Plains.

Sometimes I acquired books that needed care and attention, and I soon discovered that I would need the services of a skilled binder. I had been told that the London firm Sangorski and Sutcliffe, or “S and S” as many knew them, were the best bookbinders in the business. We corresponded by mail for many years until I had the opportunity to make regular trips to London.

Always the highest priority on my arrival in London was a visit to Poland Street off Oxford Street to meet with Stanley Bray who had run the firm since 1936. We always met in the workshop and I would be escorted on a grand tour to watch as highly skilled craftsmen worked patiently on the restoration of the rarest books from the great libraries and wealthy collectors scattered across the globe. I was able to see at first hand every facet of the art of book binding from dismantling fragile centuries old volumes through to cleaning, stitching, re-binding, trimming and pressing. Finally the aptly modest but very distinctive decoration and new titles were added. Skills passed down over countless centuries were still being applied in accordance with the best traditions of this fine craft.

Stanley always made me welcome and shared his great pride in the excellence of Sangorski and Sutcliffe fine bindings. He would often arrange for me to see my own books being restored and invite me to choose the leathers for my next bindings from their wide ranging stock of high quality skins from sources stretching across the world. In a small way I gained the impression my limited orders were contributing to the continuation of the book binders’ art – an art that was already feeling the pressures of rising costs. And once I was at home again, to open a parcel of books beautifully restored by S and S to perfection in leather bindings with titles in gold leaf could evoke feelings of great pleasure and satisfaction.

My visits frequently ended up at a nearby favourite restaurant where Stanley and I would enjoy a flounder and apple cider and talk about bookbinding.

In the afternoon I would visit Bernard Quaritch Ltd, then in Lower John Street in Golden Square, to meet with my friend Felicity Browne. While I was there the company’s owner, Milo Parmoor, would often invite me into his office for a chat. He was a captivating figure, a peer who had been a leading banker and was having a second career at the helm of the great booksellers. I would spend time too with the travel book specialists Derek McDonnell (who would appear again on the other side of the world) and his successor Anthony Payne. I was astounded at their knowledge of books and their skills at researching a wealth of rare material relating to the discovery and history of every region of the world.

I was shown the rarest volumes, mostly quite out of reach of my resources, and allowed to browse in the basement stacks and enjoy the wide diversity of material. Most of the books eligible for my library were far beyond the means of a father of four. However there were no constraints on the opportunities I was given to learn from those who had spent a life-time in the world of antiquarian books. It was always a pleasure to leave Quaritch with at least one rare book.

On one sunny London day in June 1982 I entered the familiar premises of Maggs Bros Ltd in Berkeley Square to be asked whether I had any interest in Edward John Eyre! Minutes later I was sorting through the residue of the explorer’s deed box. There were letters, papers, books and the will of the first European who in 1841 journeyed the 850 miles across the Nullarbor Plain, mainly on foot, to Albany in Western Australia. His journal was another of those graphic accounts of the challenges faced by those who unravelled the secrets of the Australian continent.

Among the Eyre books and papers were a number of items relating to the slave uprising confronted by Eyre in 1864 when Governor of Jamaica. This led to a worldwide search to bring together a collection of material relating to this perplexing incident, including the relevant Hansard of the House of Commons dealing with the crisis arising from Eyre’s actions to quell the uprising¹.

I departed Maggs having purchased the Eyre material– and a fine copy of Grant’s *Voyage of Discovery to New South Wales* [56].

Edward John Eyre was another of the young Englishmen who had come to Australia at an early stage of settlement in search of adventure and a lucrative future. He made an extraordinary contribution and then sailed away to serve his Queen and country in other realms. His two-volume journal published in 1845 makes wonderful reading and includes one of the most interesting and informative accounts of the Aboriginal people of the River Murray, recorded by Eyre while he was Protector of Aborigines at Moorundie from 1841 to 1846. I acquired a fine copy of the Eyre Journal at the F.G. Coles Australiana Auction in Melbourne in 1965. At the time I was in Arnhem Land, camped at a remote rock art site, and had to send a message to ask Gaston Renard to bid on my behalf. [39]

Reg and Philip Remington at 18 Cecil Court, London had a remarkable skill in locating Australiana. They were the source of many rare items in fine condition including the Wakefield *Plan of a Company to be Established for the Purpose of Founding a Colony in Southern Australia, Purchasing Land therein, and Preparing the Land so Purchased for the Reception of Immigrants* (London, 1831) [122].

A call on Alan Biles-Liddell at Sotheran’s of Sackville Street established in York in 1761 and London in 1815 was always a rewarding experience for a lover of books.

¹Most of Robert Edwards’ Eyre material will appear in a later catalogue.

In 1975 I transferred from Canberra to Sydney to take up the position of Founding Director of the Aboriginal Arts Board with the Australian Council for the Arts (the forerunner of the Australia Council). I had been involved in its embryo Aboriginal arts program for a number of years and was now to hold a permanent position at the head office in North Sydney.

The move to Sydney opened up a new and important opportunity to extend my interest in books as I was able to assist in initiating a literature program to encourage Aboriginal Australians to write their own Dreamtime stories, recording aspects of their changing way of life and their rich heritage of art. Among the many books published was *An Aboriginal Children's History of Australia* as well as local histories and autobiographies of community leaders both in traditional and urban centres.

I became a regular visitor to the Mitchell Library in its monumental building on Macquarie Street, where it housed fabulous collections of diverse material on the founding and development of Australia. I was fascinated with its insightful exhibitions and my curiosity was aroused to learn more about the history of East Coast Australia and Tasmania.

I was quick to visit the local antiquarian booksellers known mainly through catalogues and correspondence. The main objective was to enhance my collection of First Fleet accounts and probe more deeply into the literature on the transportation system and its contrast to the Wakefield experiment of establishing a free settlement in South Australia.

In those days Angus and Robertson had an excellent range of Australiana. Ken Stewart in George Street, Alec Dickins in The Rocks and Berkelouw in King Street were among those who received regular visits. But it was the distinctive little book shop opened in Paddington by Timothy and Anne McCormick that drew my special attention. I recall leaving Regent Street after an early visit being the proud possessor of a beautifully leather bound copy of a coloured John White journal from the Library of a Bavarian nobleman [160]. My journey with the First Fleet had begun.

Access to book auctions in Sydney opened up further opportunities to make acquisitions at Christie's and Sotheby as they had strong affiliations with their London auction houses and were leaders in this field at that time. An early addition to my library was an almost perfect copy of James Atkinson's *An Account of the State of Agriculture and Grazing in New South Wales, 1826*. The original printed boards were in fine condition as indeed were the lovely plates [7]. This purchase at auction was one of those memorable occasions when I decided that such a rare book in excellent condition was worth as much to me as to any other prospective buyer! I do recall great difficulty in persuading my bank manager that an old book was a sound security for a large loan.

On moving to Melbourne in 1985 to take up the position of Founding Director of the Museum of Victoria following the

amalgamation of the former Natural History and Science Museums, my responsibilities included assisting with the care and maintenance of the majestic but much neglected historic Museum Library building on Swanston Street. Its magnificent reading room has now been restored to its original grandeur. This brought me into close contact with another of Australia's great libraries with its extraordinary collection enriched throughout the golden years of 'Marvellous Melbourne'. I also came under the spell of several of Australia's foremost collectors including Norman Wettenhall, Sir Thomas Ramsay and Rodney Davidson. I had just cause to admire the wonderful libraries they had created with an enthusiasm I could recognise as matching my own.

Among the pleasures of living in Melbourne was being close to the thriving local antiquarian book market, led at the time by such specialists as Kenneth Hince, Peter Arnold, Gaston Renard – whom I knew from his days at Southend in Croydon outside London – and many others who have contributed so much to the enhancement of public and private collections.

I returned to Sydney at the conclusion of my five-year contract with the Victorian Government and renewed an involvement with Art Exhibitions Australia in the management of international exhibitions. My public life of organizing the huge exhibitions of treasures from overseas museums and galleries, was in some contrast to my private passion for books. My library was consolidated in Sydney and I was able to live with my books and spend time reading and identifying gaps in areas of special interest. I also renewed close contact with friends who shared my love of books. I made special efforts to obtain catalogues regularly from abroad as this is the source of some of the rarest books and documents on Australian history.

In Sydney I was also able to renew my association with the Mitchell Library and its exhibitions program and continue to attend antiquarian book fairs to meet with booksellers from most states as well as other keen collectors.

Hordern House had been established in Victoria Street Potts Point by Anne McCormick and Derek McDonnell in 1985. It quickly gained a well-deserved reputation as the leading international specialist in Australiana as well as a fine publisher of excellent books. It became a Mecca for antiquarian book collectors.

Tim McCormick had opened his office in Queen Street Woollahra and continued to play a key role in sourcing rare books, maps and pictures and assisting in building fine libraries. Berkelouw had relocated from King Street to further develop a network of branches including premises in Paddington and Leichhardt while maintaining the head office at 'Bendooley' in Berrima.

As my main focus was now on the management of major international exhibitions, the time had come to place my substantial working library on Aboriginal heritage, social history and archaeology in an appropriate institution

wishing to expand its reference library. The collection was donated over a number of years under the cultural gifts program to the National Museum of Australia as this was the most recent of Australia's major museums. It opened on 11 March 2001 as part of the celebrations of the Centenary of Federation.

It was a time of feverish activity as identifying and negotiating the loan of major exhibitions for Australia is a complex task. My working life involved a heavy schedule of travel visiting galleries and museums throughout Australia as well as in many overseas countries. This had the advantage of enabling me to call on interstate colleagues including Dan Sprod at Astrolabe Booksellers in Salamanca Place Hobart, Robert Muir in Perth and Reads in Brisbane. I especially welcomed visits to Adelaide to confer with Michael Treloar, the expert in South Australiana, and to discuss our deep mutual interest in South Australian history and the dispersal of further family libraries in Adelaide.

Access to overseas travel made it possible to visit many fine libraries, collections and specialist bookshops. I was also able to enjoy many exhibitions of rare books, maps and charts, fine art bindings and limited art editions. Regular visits to The British Museum as well as the British Library were outstanding always with their extraordinary collections, research and regular exhibitions.

Involvement in the visual arts and antiquities from 1980 had resulted in an additional section to my library in a quest for knowledge on art history. I amassed a significant collection. This was the second part of my working library to be dispersed. This time it went to a number of state and regional galleries with whom I had a close association.

An inordinate amount of time is invested in bringing together an important library whereas often little consideration is given to its ultimate fate. Although I had managed to make the decision to devolve my less valuable working collections, I barely gave a thought to the question of the ultimate destination for my library of rare books. As the years passed the excitement and satisfaction of refining the collection never ceased, though finally I realised that I would ultimately have to come to terms with parting with this library gathered over a lifetime with care and enjoyment. It was a decision made with great reluctance. However life is not a series of easy choices and it is impossible to keep such a collection together. I decided to place the entire library on sale to allow a new generation of collectors to share my books and enjoy the same pleasure and satisfaction I had derived from building a significant library.

What is it that makes one person a collector and another not? On reflection I realise that I was probably fortunate enough to have inherited a collector gene from one of my forebears Abraham Hopkins Davis. He was a London publisher and bookseller and a man of the Enlightenment with an active interest in natural history and a member of the Entomological Club and publisher of its magazine in

the 1830s. In November 1837 at the age of 41 he set out with his family to start a new life in South Australia where he became actively engaged in the public life of the young Adelaide community, then barely 16 months from the arrival of the first settlers. In December 1838 A.H. Davis called a meeting at the courthouse where it was agreed to form the Natural History Society of South Australia with the Governor as Honorary President and 'A.H. Davis FLS, etc, etc' as President. This was the beginning of the South Australian Museum. As it happens, a century and more later I became curator of the Museum's Aboriginal heritage collections.

Throughout my life books have been an underlying source of knowledge, understanding and pleasure. As my career path took on new directions my library provided support, stimulus and confidence. As each change occurred my library followed and provided the background needed to make meaningful decisions. This ongoing interrelationship has enriched my life and provided the basis for success in all my endeavours.

To build a significant library you must possess an insatiable appetite for knowledge, have a streak of generosity, and most of all, as I have been so lucky to, you must have an understanding and supportive partner.

Robert Edwards
Sydney, 2012



FRIGHTFUL WRECKS!

Which have taken place during the **LATE STORM**: giving an Account of a Convict Ship, bound for Botany Bay, having on Board 108 Female Convicts, 10 Children, and a Crew of 16 Persons, who all perished, except three, who were washed ashore on some Fragments of the Wreck. Giving an Account also of a Number of other Ships belonging to Newcastle, Shields, Sunderland, Scarborough, &c. which have been totally wrecked, and all Hands buried in a wretful Grave! amounting to nearly 300 Sufferers! To which is added, the Wreck of the Ardmore Edinburgh and Newcastle Steam-Boat.

THE late storm, it has been attended with the loss of many lives, to say nothing of the loss of property; there is no doubt to have taken care for a considerable time. To describe all the disasters would require a volume—we will therefore confine ourselves to the principal ones there has been a loss of lives. To give an idea of the form of the sea in the most terrible neighbourhood, Sunderland Pier, which has suffered nearly half a mile, about 1000 feet high, and bound with rain, blowing about 40 feet from its situation.

Early in the afternoon of Saturday, the *Andromeda*, Hunter, commander, bound for Botany Bay, with 108 Female convicts on board 12 children, and a crew of 16 persons, grounded about a quarter of a mile to the right of Boulgair, and within a short distance of the shore. Assistance was immediately afforded, but refused by the captain in the most positive manner. His obstinacy is supposed to have proceeded from the hope that the ship would be got off on the return of the tide, the possibility of the vessel becoming afloat if in the end were entering his mind. For a considerable time the vessel lay within a furlong of the mainland, who had not used as the anchor, every aid and effort might have been used with perfect safety, and the prisoners might have been rescued with a few days if the vessel had remained safe. When the tide returned, the danger was irretrievable. The violence of the storm rendered assistance, and as the ship did not float, the possibility of rescue of the crew could no longer be considered. The women who had been shut up under hatches, and used to have forcible burst from their confinement, the majority emerging in the cabin, and shortly after the waves broke through the ports, and many persons swept away every one! The work of destruction was soon completed; in a few minutes the ship went to pieces. Of the 110 souls on board, every one perished with the exception of three of the crew. The captain was amongst the lost, having thus sacrificed his own life, and that of the infant most beings entrusted to his charge (imprudent policy) since of duty. Two of the men are in a very precarious state, the third is expected to recover. The scene presented in the part of Boulgair on Saturday morning has, with a description—scarcely stressed here and there along the beach, and such eddies were reported both from its being some food, signs of the frightful calamity. Sixty ladies had been washed on shore, one presenting the appalling spectacle of a child whose mouth was fast locked in the nipple of its young mother's breast. Under the direction of Mr. Hamilton, the consul of Boulgair, the ladies were brought to the rooms of the Philanthropic Society, where, although respectable applicants were presented in, they were in every case found in too weak. When the accounts left Boulgair, the ladies were still being rescued ashore. A separate coffin has been prepared for each body, and they were all to be interred yesterday (Monday) evening.

The ghoulish proceeds Boulgair is universal, and the French and with the English to render every assistance, but their efforts directed towards saving the lives of the shipwrecked have been unavailing.

A vessel, supposed to be the *Lady Anderson*, of South Shields, was driven on Scotland, on the Island coast, bringing a wreck, and the whole of the crew perished. The part of Wemyss, a large steamer, with goods and passengers, came on shore at Barmouth, North, and 11 of the passengers were drowned in the cabin, the *Tyne*, a steamer, came on shore near the same place, broke up, and the whole of the crew perished. Off Scarborough a steamer was lost and 3 were drowned. The *Demeter*, Liverpool, from Sunderland to London, was totally wrecked near Widdow, 3 of the crew drowned. The *Wey* and *Dartford*, of Newcastle, was wrecked near Scarborough, and the crew supposed to be drowned.

The *Wey* of Widdow, 11 were lost on shore, supposed all drowned. The *Wey* of Widdow, 11 were lost on shore, supposed all drowned. The *Demeter*, from Sunderland, 4 were drowned.

Yorkshire, Sept. 2.—It is said that a Herivel steamer and two vessels were seen off the Dogger bank, some of them a black painted steamer, with a gilt funnel. The *Cambridge*, Island, of this place, from Shields, was totally lost near Hartley, on Saturday night, and it is feared all the crew drowned.

London, Sept. 2.—The *Prize*, of Shields, passed through last night, a complete wreck, with 11 feet water on her hold. Three large vessels were present in the North Sea, disabled, and the sea making a low passage over them; another was seen on her beam ends. The accounts from the North Sea are very appalling.

Remains, Sept. 1.—It has blown a tremendous gale from N. N. W. since yesterday morning, and will continue, unobscured. The *Prize*, Herivel, from Sunderland, sank in Sandwick Bay and will be lost. Crew saved, and landed here yesterday. A large and numerous steamer on the Gumbly Sand, last night, and was wrecked; the crew, if a speck of oil, will be drowned, as no other can possibly get near them.

Beaver, Sept. 2.—It is reported that upwards of a dozen vessels have been lost between Dunbarton and Boulgair. A Dutch East Indiaman was struck with a tremendous sea, to the eastward of Calais, and went instant. It is possible, and out of a crew of 25 persons, 19 were drowned. The *Hull Packet*, of Newcastle, with goods, was also disabled, near Calais. The crew of the *George* and *Elizabeth*, of Newcastle, Herivel steamer, *Georgetown*, landed here today. The ship became disabled on the Gumbly Sands in the gale. The *Liberty*, Collier, of Duvon, has come in under the Gumbly Sands.

Dover, Sept. 2.—The *King*, of Sunderland, was brought in to be by the *Wey*, which has been taken in with between this and the French coast, without any men on board.

The *King*, of St. Shields, bound to London, was abandoned at her anchor, after cutting away her masts, at the head of the Swan, during the gale of the 1st inst.; crew saved by one of the London steamers, and landed at Shields.

We may also add the wreck of the *Ardmore* Steam Boat. On her passage from Edinburgh to Newcastle, on Sunday last, she ran with a heavy gale; about mid-way between Habb Island and Barmouth, a tremendous sea struck the steamer, and swept the whole of the individuals on deck overboard! There were about 40 persons on board, 9 of whom perished! Those saved were landed at Hartley on Monday evening.

BOUND FOR BOTANY BAY

1. [AMPHITRITE SHIPWRECK]

Frightful wrecks!... giving an Account of a Convict Ship, bound for Botany Bay...

Printed broadside with large woodcut illustration, 380 x 252 mm., fine wove paper, a few creases and marks to the margins, early manuscript note "Sept. 1833"; fine, mounted. Newcastle, W. Fordyce, n.d. but September, 1833.

Unrecorded: a remarkable survivor, a provincially printed broadside commemorating the loss of the convict ship *Amphitrite*, 'the first convict ship proper to be lost on the outward passage to Australia... which went ashore on the French coast with heavy loss of life during a fierce gale in 1833' (Bateson, *The Convict Ships*).

The *Amphitrite* sailed on 25 August 1833 with 106 convict women and 12 of their children, together with the Surgeon James Forrester, his wife, and a crew of 16; it was Forrester's third voyage as surgeon on a convict ship. The vessel grounded near Boulogne on 30 August, and all of the passengers could have been taken off relatively easily by a French pilot boat, but the Master John Hunter and the Surgeon Forrester agreed that it was an unnecessary risk to land the prisoners, and refused any assistance. Another local sailor even swam out to the ship to warn them about the treacherous current in the area and take a line ashore, but this too was refused. As a result, when the flood-tide began, the *Amphitrite* and its melancholy cargo were doomed. A heavy sea struck and within minutes the ship was broken in half and pounded to pieces; only 3 sailors made it to the shore by clinging to wreckage. The storm was immensely destructive, and the broadside also prints shorter notes on the loss or damage of a score of other vessels.

The loss of the *Amphitrite* had a big impact on the British public. The tone of this report reflects the sympathy and anger that was felt at such a loss of life: 'for a considerable time the vessel lay within a furlong of the multitude who had collected on the spot; every individual on board might have been landed with perfect safety, and the prisoners might have been re-embarked next day if the vessel had remained safe.' This was one of the first major losses of a convict ship bound for Australasia; within two years two more vessels, the *George III* and the *Neva* had also sunk with significant loss of life.

Ferguson recorded another broadside "The Melancholy Loss of the Amphitrite" which printed a poetic account of the loss of the vessel: that broadside was in a 1938 Francis Edwards catalogue and duly made its way into Ferguson's own collection. For his Appendix volume Ferguson recorded a second version of his broadside that had been acquired by the National Library. The present example, with its marvellous woodcut depicting the wreck and foundering of the vessel, was not noted by him. Neither is there any broadside relating to the wreck in Ingleton's *True Patriots All*. **\$18,500**

Bateson, 'The Convict Ships', pp. 246-8; not in Ferguson, but see 1618 for a contemporary poetical broadside.



ONE OF THE FINEST AUSTRALIAN ILLUSTRATED BOOKS



2. ANGAS, George French.
South Australia Illustrated.

Large folio, with handcoloured pictorial title-page and 60 handcoloured plates; some slight scattered spotting and ageing (as often), but essentially an excellent copy in publisher's half dark green morocco, marbled edges, cloth sides refurbished. London, Thomas M'Lean, 1847.

George French Angas came to South Australia at the behest of his father, who had established the South Australian Company in 1836. Arriving in 1844, Angas began a series of extensive travels through South Australia, travelling through the Mount Lofty Ranges to the Murray River and down to Lake Coorong, sketching the countryside, native animals, and the customs and dwellings of the local indigenous people. Within months he joined the governor, George Grey, as unofficial artist on his expeditions to the southeast, faithfully sketching and recording the natural beauty of the eight-year-old colony.

Angas returned to England in 1846 to publish his views of South Australia and held an exhibition at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, with a view to attracting subscriptions for the publication. The drawings were described by Angas as 'entirely executed on the spot, from Life and Nature', and he claimed they represented 'the Natives, with their Manners and Customs, and the Picturesque Scenery... with unexaggerated truth and fidelity' (Tregenza, *George French Angas*). The exhibition was highly acclaimed and Angas' publishers began the painstaking process of transferring his original watercolour drawings to lithographic stone.

Angas' particular style in depicting scenes of town and bush is instantly recognisable; his sympathetic and knowledgeable observations of the Aborigines and his portrayal of the flora and fauna offer an outstanding romantic interpretation of the Australian landscape.

South Australia Illustrated is George French Angas' greatest achievement, and it is without doubt one of the most famous and most desirable of Australian colourplate books. **\$45,000**

Tooley, 62; Wantrup, 237.

WITH A MAP AND THREE PLATES

3. [ANGAS] ANONYMOUS.

South Australia in 1842.

Slim octavo, 32pp., with a map, one steel engraved and two lithographed plates; fine in original delicate printed wrappers, preserved in a gilt morocco folding case. London, J.C. Hailes, 1843.

Very rare, and in exceptional original condition: an emigration guide for South Australia including an interesting early map and three plates, including two fine lithographs after Angas.

For a small account of this kind, the work is unusually generously illustrated. The frontispiece map "Part of South Australia" includes an overview of the lands surveyed by 1843 and a small inset of the Australian mainland. The three plates depict: a view of Adelaide with the hills rising in the background; a fine lithograph of the "Farm of J. Barton Mack Esqr.", a lovely rural scene engraved by Angas after a sketch by Colonel Gawler; and another plate with two portrait busts of local Aborigines Kertamaroo ("King John") and Mocata, his wife, engraved by Angas after original sketches by Mrs Walker.

The anonymous author, who claims four years residence in the colony, presents a wide range of information, with particularly good notes on the climate, agriculture, natural productions, land surveyed and offered for sale, commerce, schools and public building works. Relations with Aboriginal inhabitants are treated briefly. Much of the text reprints letters from South Australian pioneers including Governor George Grey, Joseph Gould, Alexander Lorimer, and Thomas Quinton Stow. There is also a brief but laudatory excerpt from a letter sent to Grey by Lort Stokes of the *Beagle*, who had completed the survey of the harbour of Port Adelaide.



Ferguson knew a handful of copies, but this seems to be exceptionally uncommon on the market, and we have certainly never handled another copy. **\$2850**

Ferguson, 3721.

PROSPECTUS, SENT TO A COLLEAGUE OF SIR JOSEPH BANKS

4. ANGAS, George Fife (Chairman).

Prospectus of the South Australian Company.

Folio, 4pp. (last blank), folded and postmarked 19 December 1835; very good condition. London, John Stephens, Printer, 1835.

Scarce prospectus for the South Australian company, listing the many advantages of the new colony (only recently approved by Parliament in 1834) and inviting the purchase of shares at £50 each to raise a staggering capital of £500,000. The benefits of purchasing shares include the suggestion of tantalising returns from land speculation, grazing, wool, whaling and agriculture.

This copy of the prospectus is postmarked December 1835, and was sent to Dawson Turner (1775-1858), the banker and well-known botanist who was elected to the Royal Society in 1802. His collection is known to have included Australian materials contributed by the botanist Robert Brown who had accompanied Flinders on the *Investigator*. He is perhaps best remembered now for his failed attempt to write a biography of Sir Joseph Banks, in the process of which he had transcripts of much of the Banks correspondence made; many of Banks' letters now survive only in one of Dawson Turner's transcripts.

This copy is one of several variants; Ferguson notes five issues of the prospectus including a draft, an issue with a map of southern Australia and another without an imprint. This copy bears a manuscript correction with details of the solicitors J.S. Wells and Son from whom shares can be obtained, and the note 'Wells and Son have great pleasure in recommending the South Australian Company for its own merits.' **\$1200**



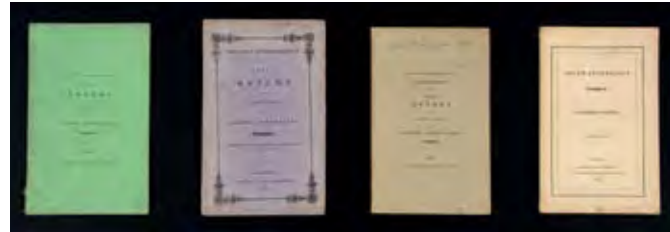
Ferguson, 2027.

FROM THE ANGAS LIBRARY, WITH TWO FINE MAPS BY WILLIAM LIGHT

5. ANGAS, George Fife (Chairman).

First Report of the Directors of the South Australian Company; Supplement to the First Report; Second Supplement to the First Report; South Australian Company Condensed Report.

Four octavo booklets, complete as issued (with a total of two lithographed maps, folding frontispiece and one engraved map), all fine in original printed wrappers; two booklets signed 'Miss R.F. Angas'; all four preserved in a green quarter morocco folding case, with gilt spine lettering. London and Southwark, various printers, for the Company 1836-1837.



A suite of four early South Australian Company publications, all in original printed wrappers, two of which are inscribed by Rosetta French Angas, wife of George Fife Angas. The *First Report of the Directors* (1836), accompanied by two separate supplements, is followed by the condensed report issued two years later.

The first report includes a magnificent folding view of Port Lincoln after William Westall as frontispiece, while the supplements include two large lithographed folding maps printed from the surveys of Colonel William Light.

The South Australian Company was formed for the purchase of land when the Colony was established by an Act of Parliament in 1834. British financier and businessman George Fife Angas sunk a large portion of his personal fortune in this land acquisition and subsequently became chairman of the company. He married Rosetta French in 1812 and they had seven children including the notable artist George French Angas. The family played a pivotal role in the foundation and early history of South Australia where they acquired a reputation for thrift, hard work and philanthropy. Among many charitable deeds was Angas' sponsorship of the first wave of German settlers in the fledgling colony.

Full details of all four booklets, including collation, available upon request.

\$4500

British Map Engravers, pp. 189, 288; *Ferguson*, 2182, 2379, 2380, 2626.

VERY RARE PROOF COPY

6. ANGAS, George Fife (Chairman).

Proof Copy of the First Report of the Directors of the South Australian Company.

Octavo booklet, 32pp., title-page moderately browned with neat accession number to top margin of title-page, with stamps of the Public Library of South Australia, a good copy in old half roan, scuffed. London, Chapman, printer, 1836.

Rare, possibly unique, proof copy of the first annual report issued by the South Australian Company, with a scattering of corrections in an early hand. The report outlines the future prospects of the colony in agriculture, wool production, sealing, whaling cured beef and other ventures. Written for prospective investors, the report collects glowing accounts of the region collected from a range of sources, including early explorers.

The report as finally released to the public contained additional material not seen in this proof, including the Westall view of Port Lincoln after William Westall and an 8-page appendix with a folding map. A detailed line by line comparison of the proof and corrected first edition accompanies this item.

De-accessioned from the Public Library of South Australia, evidently as a duplicate, though no copy of any such proof seems to be otherwise recorded; perhaps it was mistaken for a second copy of the published version.

\$1400

Ferguson, 2182 (published version).





WITH THE SYDNEY PANORAMA

7. ATKINSON, James Esq.

An Account of the State of Agriculture & Grazing in New South Wales...

Tall octavo, with a coloured folding frontispiece and four aquatint plates (three in colour), & the rare large folding map by J. Cross, half-title, engraved bookseller's ticket (G.F. Cruchley) tipped in, some offsetting; an excellent untrimmed copy in the original printed boards a little darkened at spine; in an attractive tan calf book-form box by Sangorski & Sutcliffe. London, J. Cross, 1826.

A famous rarity and a remarkably attractive copy: this is the special issue of a title that is extremely uncommon in any form, complete with the extra large folding map and the panoramic coloured view of Sydney. The highly decorative map is dedicated to Captain Phillip Parker King, who had just completed his cartographic work on the vessels *Mermaid* and *Bathurst*.

The first book on Australian agriculture, it was written by a noted early settler, father of the novelist Louisa Atkinson, and first husband of Charlotte Barton, author of the first Australian children's book. Atkinson's account of the agricultural and pastoral frontier, based on several years' personal experience, is at once a practical guide and a descriptive survey of the agricultural districts and large establishments.

Atkinson's book is well illustrated with aquatints of very fine quality. The splendid folding frontispiece, one of the best early printed views of Sydney, is probably based on the painting by Richard Read now in the National Library of Australia. Another of the plates is important as the earliest published ground-plan of an Australian house, offered by Atkinson as appropriate to the requirements of a pioneering agriculturist. Broadbent (*The Australian Colonial House*) suggests that Atkinson's design was modelled on *Oldbury*, the house that he had built in the early 1820s. Rebuilt in 1828, it is now the oldest surviving house in the Southern Highlands of New South Wales. The other three hand-coloured aquatints show scenes from an "exploring party" of two settlers and three Aborigines, one of the latter in European clothes.

Through his own farming endeavours as well as his writing – in particular this seminal work – Atkinson was 'trying to raise the efficiency of farming in New South Wales; ploughing competitions, stock breeding, cheese making and dingo eradication all claimed his attention... The Agricultural and Horticultural Society regarded it as a judicious and ably written treatise, and awarded him a gold medal' (ADB).

This copy was sold by the Mapseller and Publisher G.F. Cruchley, and has his elaborate advertising ticket on the front paste-down. Cruchley was a successor to the cartographer John Cary and, the ticket notes, was associated with Arrowsmith. **\$38,500**

Ferguson, 1054.



ONE OF THE EARLIEST SOUTH AUSTRALIAN SETTLERS



8. AURICHT, Joh. Christian.

Rede bei der Beerdigung des Herrn Pastor August Ludwig Christian Kavel...

Octavo, 64 pp., some scattered foxing but an excellent unopened copy in the original light-blue printed wrappers, chipped; in a handsome quarter green morocco solander case by Sangorski. Leipzig, Dörffling & Franke, 1860.

Very rare: the eulogy for the founder of Lutheranism in Australia, August Kavel (1798-1860), in striking original condition. Kavel, who was one of the earliest settlers in the Barossa, was also the author of an emigrant's guide to South Australia, which was extensively circulated in Germany.

August Ludwig Christian Kavel (1798-1860), Lutheran pastor, felt compelled to leave Prussia as he found himself unable to obey the royal decree compelling unity between Lutherans and Calvinists, and in 1835 went to Hamburg in order to emigrate to America. While in Hamburg he became aware of George Fife Angas and the planned South Australian colony, and it was Angas who ultimately advanced Kavel enough money to pay for the passage of 200 hundred German-speaking Lutherans to Adelaide. The group arrived on the *Prince George* in 1838. Over the next two decades Kavel's leadership proved decisive in the German communities of South Australia, and he is rightly recognised for his tremendous input: 'Kavel was a born leader and succeeded in settling his congregations with no other means than moral authority. He encouraged early naturalization, and kept his followers together in rural occupations until they prospered' (ADB).

The text includes Auricht's lengthy eulogy to Kavel, and includes a list of the songs sung at the ceremony, all taken from the "Breslauer Gesangbuch". **\$950**

Not in Ferguson.

TWO WORKS ON THE AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY

9. [AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY] [BARTON, William]

The Memorial and Justification of Mr. Barton... [*bound with*] The Affairs of the Australian Agricultural Company.

Two works bound in one, octavo; the first 73 pp. with folding table; the second 33 pp.; very good in recent tan half calf. Cornhill [and] London, Pelham Richardson, 1832 & 1833.

Two very scarce works relating to the scandals that engulfed the Australian Agricultural Company, both written by the Company's agent William Barton, father of Sir Edmund Barton, the first Prime Minister of Australia.

The Australian Agricultural Company was founded in London in 1824. On the advice of Commissioner Bigge settlers with capital were encouraged to take up land in Australia and members of the Macarthur family were actively involved in the establishment of the Company. Having taken up a vast land grant in Port Stephens in early 1826 and despite huge support and investment, the Company initially struggled. During this period a quarrel between Barton, appointed as accountant in 1824, and the manager Sir William Parry, led to Barton's resignation.

The first book, therefore, is literally Barton's "memorial and justification", and of great interest for the correspondence that is printed, especially that of Barton himself and also Sir William Parry's. Barton's detailed publication is one of the more significant early works relating to Port Stephens and the Company generally. The second book, published the following year, was also an integral part of the public defence and remuneration claim of Barton against the Company. He appends letters from key figures in the Company, notably one from John Macarthur who, amidst complaints of shattered health, asserts 'The Grant, with a very slight exception, is a barren waste.'

Ferguson initially listed only the Mitchell Library copies of both of these works, but the later Addenda volume was able to record one additional copy of the *Memorial and Justification* (Ferguson's own) and three of the *Affairs*. **\$5500**

Ferguson, 1511 (Memorial and Justification), 1628 (Affairs).



LANCASHIRE EDITION

10. BARRINGTON, George.

A Voyage to New South Wales; with a description of the Country; the Manners, Customs, Religion, &c. of the Natives In the Vicinity of Botany Bay.

Octavo, 31 pp. with final page of advertisements; very good in good modern quarter brown calf. "London" (but Preston, Lancashire), printed for the proprietors, Thomas Walker, 1795.

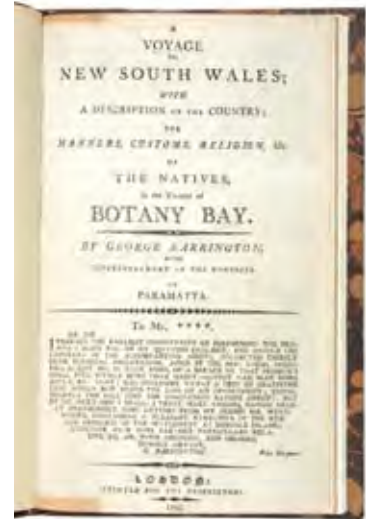
Uncommon: an early provincially printed edition of the Barrington *Voyage*, the first and most significant text spuriously attributed to George Barrington. First published in London the same year, this Lancashire edition is of some rarity.

The text is based in no small part on Hunter's *Historical Journal* (1793; see catalogue no. 68), but also incorporates all manner of extra material including a description of the crossing the line ceremony, an account of the Flying Dutchman, and the fictional tale of Barrington meeting the two Australian Aborigines Yeariana and Palerino. 'A very small typeface was used, the spacing between letters and lines was very close, and the division into chapters [of the London edition] was abandoned in favour of a (mostly) uninterrupted narrative. There were also abridgements from the original text' (Garvey). This edition also prints the long prefatory "letter" from Barrington on the title-page in the form of an invitation to the publisher to print the work, fulfilling 'the promise I made you on my quitting England.'

This is a rare Barrington work, with Garvey noting only four copies.

\$2850

Ferguson, 203; Garvey, 'George Barrington', AB2.



WITH THE FINE HAND-COLOURED ENGRAVINGS

11. BARRINGTON, George.

The History of New South Wales, including Botany Bay, Port Jackson, Parramatta, Sydney, and all its Dependancies...

Octavo, with frontispiece, engraved title and 15 other coloured engraved plates; some spotting and a bit of offsetting as usual but in generally good condition in modern blue grained calf gilt. London, M. Jones, 1810.

Second edition of the Barrington *History*, the text unchanged from the first edition of 1802 but with a new Preface and a substantial 39-page supplement.

'The supplement, which is not claimed to be Barrington's work, rehashed a number of travel accounts that had appeared in the press in the first decade of the nineteenth century, along with sketches of "Remarkable Persons" in the antipodes, including William Bligh, the "Scottish Martyrs", and one George Bruce, "an Englishman, married to a Princess of New Zealand"... (Garvey). The preface's puffing claims of massive public clamour for a new edition is not supported by evidence of sales: Garvey shows that it was still being sold well into the 1820s.

Barrington's *History* has long been understood to be largely a concoction of material sourced from others published over a name infamous enough to encourage sales. Even as a concoction, however, it did provide much of the picture of the new country available to the reading public in Europe at the start of the 19th century. From our viewpoint today, the text and its series of coloured images offers a sort of easy exoticism mingled with wry and slightly nervous racism: "orientalism" in fact, in the modern definition. Neither Said nor those who have followed him have applied the term to the stereotypical and colonialist portrayal of Australia and its original inhabitants, but the Barrington genre does satisfy that definition. The plates are charming, including the fine coloured view of Sydney that is used as the frontispiece. Five plates depict Aboriginal activities, and there is a series of ten plates of exotic natural history.

\$2400

Ferguson, 487; Garvey, 'George Barrington', AB47.



IMPORTANT BOOK ATTACKING GOVERNOR MACQUARIE



12. BENNET, Henry Grey.

Letter to Viscount Sidmouth, Secretary of State for the Home Department, on the Transportation Laws, the State of the Hulks, and of the Colonies in New South Wales.

Octavo, a fine uncut copy, top edges gilt; handsome half crimson morocco. London, Ridgway, 1819.

Bennet's scathing attack on the convict system under Governor Macquarie, one of the more significant contemporary accounts of convict discipline, is generally seen as an essential document of the Macquarie era, not least as it prompted Macquarie's own response (see catalogue no. 81).

Henry Bennet (1777-1836) was a British parliamentarian who began a crusade for penitentiary reform, and whose 'efforts "to diminish the sum of human misery" adorn the history of English criminal law. No retributory institution, prison, hulk, penal colony, or penitentiary adequately combined punishment with reformation: he and his select committees exposed them, but to little avail' (ODNB). The scope of his inquiry was both broad and enlightened, and included the conflation of political prisoners with felons and the plight of insane persons. Not surprisingly, the penal colony at New South Wales was attacked as a dumping ground. Bennet writes here that 'to get rid of the miserable objects of legal punishment constituted the sole occupation of these administrators of our penal law...'

Bennet was manipulated and sometimes misinformed by enemies of Macquarie (including the sanctimonious and vitriolic 'flogging parson' Samuel Marsden), but his *Letter* was influential in voicing contemporary concerns with the problematic role of New South Wales as a place of both punishment and reform. **\$4800**

Ferguson, 731; Wantrup, 42.

JEREMY BENTHAM ON NEW SOUTH WALES



13. BENTHAM, Jeremy.

Letter to Lord Pelham... A comparative view of the system of penal colonization in New South Wales... [bound with] Second Letter to Lord Pelham...

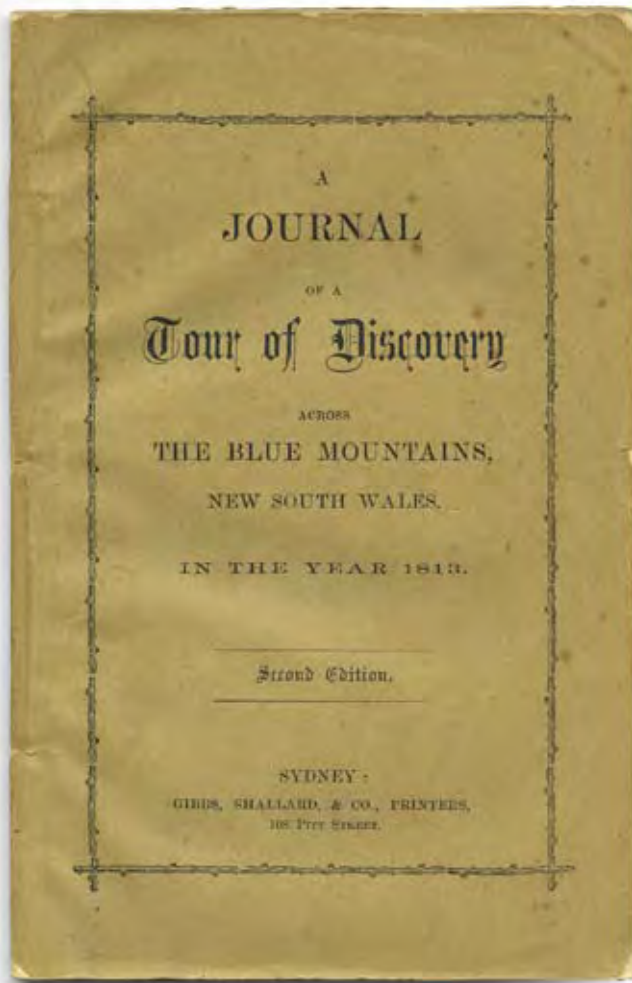
Two works bound in one, octavo, the first with the rare prefatory leaf "Circular. To the Lord Chancellor and the Judges", 80pp.; the second 72pp.; occasional slight foxing yet fine in attractive modern half calf. London, Wilks and Taylor, 2 November & 17 December, 1802.

Two uncommon and important works on New South Wales by the great philosopher and prison reformer.

Bentham believed that the spatial organisation of prisons was essential to the rehabilitation of felons, who would be able to work industriously under constant observation by their guards. He is best known for the design of the "Panopticon", a circular prison with a central guard tower, and in these two letters he contrasts this famous design with the rather more brutal reality of prison life in New South Wales, notably relying on David Collins' account of the first decade of the colony as a primary source of information (see catalogue no. 24). As might be expected, Bentham was indignant at the state of affairs at Sydney Cove: after all, his 'Panopticon' design was meant to be financially self-supporting, while transportation to New South Wales was fabulously expensive, as is accounted in some detail in these two letters. He also contrasts conditions in Sydney with model prisons in New York and Philadelphia renowned for their 'industry, frugality, forecast, compared with 'universal and unpreventable drunkenness' in New South Wales.

Lord Pelham was an influential Whig politician, who at the time these two letters were published was serving as Home Secretary. **\$2100**

Ferguson, 348 & 349.



PUBLISHED BY BLAXLAND'S SON

14. **BLAXLAND, Gregory.**

A Journal of a Tour of Discovery Across the Blue Mountains, New South Wales. In the Year 1813. Second Edition.

Duodecimo, 46pp., a most desirable copy in the original printed wrappers; housed in a folding crushed morocco case by Sangorski, lined with moiré silk. Sydney, Gibbs, Shallard & Co., 1870.

A perfectly preserved example of the scarce Sydney-printed second edition of Gregory Blaxland's account of the first crossing of the Blue Mountains; Blaxland's journal chronicles a feat of momentous importance for the early history of New South Wales.

The labyrinthine Blue Mountains had foiled many earlier attempts to make a crossing until, in May 1813 Blaxland, a landholder in the Parramatta district, set out with his companions William Lawson and William Charles Wentworth and successfully negotiated the terrain to win a clear view of rich grazing lands in the interior. From the crest of a peak later named Mount Blaxland they sighted forests and grasslands capable of supporting the colony's herds for the next thirty years. Soon a road was constructed and by 1815 a settlement had been made at Bathurst.

Despite the importance of this discovery in securing the future success of the colony its official publication was limited to scant notices in the *Government and General Orders* of 1814 and 1815. It was not until 1823 that Blaxland published his journal, a book which is almost unattainable today. This second edition was published by Blaxland's son, who wrote a new preface dated Ryde, January 1870. **\$6500**

Ferguson, 7133; Wantrup, 103c.

OWNED BY THE MAN WHO PETITIONED THE KING TO SEND THE BOUNTY



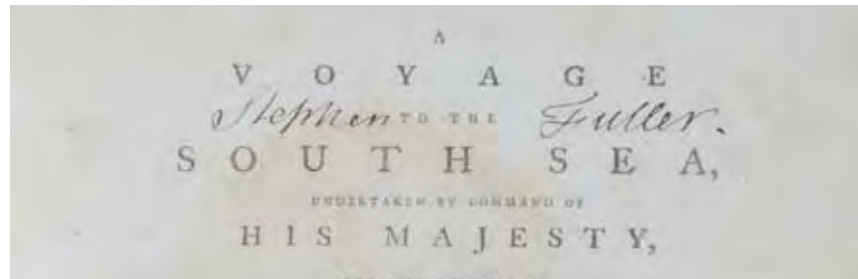
15. [BLIGH] BLIGH, Lieutenant William

A Voyage to the South Sea, undertaken by Command of His Majesty, for the purpose of conveying the Bread-fruit Tree to the West Indies, in His Majesty's Ship the Bounty...

Quarto, with frontispiece portrait, and seven plans and charts; some minor offsetting (as usual), folding plate of the Bounty's launch repaired to old tear; overall a very good copy with wide margins, nineteenth-century speckled calf, a few scuffs; early owner's name "Stephen Fuller" in manuscript to title-page, first page and first plate; William Dickinson armorial bookplate. London, George Nicol, 1792.

First edition, a handsome copy of one of the most famous of all voyage books: 'extremely important' (Hill).

This copy of the full official narrative of Bligh's voyage in the *Bounty* was owned by Stephen Fuller (1716-1799? 1808?) the British Agent for the Caribbean island of Jamaica in the late Eighteenth Century. Fuller was an enthusiastic supporter of British interests in West Indies, who had argued against Wilberforce's 1792 motion that the slave trade "be gradually abolished." 'From 1764 until his death he was English agent for the Jamaica assembly and with his brother did much to further the Jamaica interest, being the author of several pamphlets, notably on slavery' (ODNB).



This is an important connection because Fuller was a prominent member of the powerful Society of West India Planters and Merchants and, in turn, the West India Committee, groups that had been responsible for commissioning the *Bounty* voyage in the first place: after all, the opening sentence of Bligh's book reads: 'The King having been graciously pleased to comply with a request from the merchants and planters interested in His Majesty's West India possessions...' In a sense, therefore, this copy belonged to a figure involved in the outfitting of the *Bounty* and Bligh's second command the *Providence*.

At the time of publication Bligh was on his second breadfruit voyage, and the work was edited for the press by James Burney, with the assistance of Sir Joseph Banks, both of whom had also sailed with Cook. The advertisement to this work not only notes the publication of the rare partial edition for those who had already purchased the 1790 *Narrative* separately, it also comments that Bligh had originally intended to issue his account of the first part of the voyage of the *Bounty* as a separate work. Bligh had, of course, issued the *Narrative* quickly, noting here that this haste 'was for the purpose of communicating early information concerning an event which had attracted the public notice: and being drawn up in a hasty manner, it required many corrections.'

This full account of the voyage, then, includes a slightly altered version of Bligh's own account of the mutiny, which had been published two years earlier. This extended and revised text makes this the fundamental published account of the *Bounty* saga, and an important eighteenth-century document of Pacific voyaging, most especially for the second phase of European relations with Tahiti.

\$18,500

Ferguson, 125; Kroepelien, 93; O'Reilly-Reitman, 551; Wantrup, 62b.

WITH SHILLIBEE'S MARVELLOUS ETCHINGS

16. [BLIGH] SHILLIBEE, Lieutenant J.

A Narrative of the Briton's Voyage to Pitcairn's Island...

Octavo, with a frontispiece and 15 illustrations on 11 etched plates, two of which are folding, all by the author, the view of Juan Fernandez printed in ochre as issued, includes "Names of Officers belonging to the Briton" and errata leaf; a very good copy in handsome period-style blue morocco, gilt, red morocco label. Taunton, printed for the Author by J.W. Marriott, 1817.

The rare first edition; second and third editions which followed shortly afterwards are more often seen, and the obscure provincial imprint of Taunton (in Devon) as well as the fact that the work was privately issued ("Printed for the Author") help to explain its scarcity.

Shillibee's book, as well as being one of the more elusive pieces of Pacificana, manages at the same time to be one of the more delightful. His account of his adventures is full of interest and always idiosyncratic in style, as are the etched plates, which were his own work and which have an appealing naïveté, as well as a certain home-made charm; the view of Juan Fernandez is printed by him in ochre because it is 'the native colour of the earth of this Island'.

The narrative of the voyage of the *Briton* is also of great importance for Pacific history, particularly for the material that it contains relating to the mutiny on the *Bounty*. Shillibee was one of the first to piece together the later history of the mutineers, largely as a result of his meeting and interview with John Adams, the last survivor of the mutiny. The visit to Pitcairn itself is described at length, and there is a good view of the island and a portrait of Friday Christian, Fletcher Christian's son. Shillibee also describes visits to Chile and Peru, as well as the Galapagos Islands, and the search for the predatory American frigate the *Essex*.

A good copy of a rare and important book.

\$7500

Ferguson, 696; Hill, 1563; Kroepelien, 1186; O'Reilly-Reitman, 772-3; Sabin, 80483.



CHAPBOOK ACCOUNT

17. [BLIGH] BLIGH, William.

The Dangerous Voyage Performed By Captain Bligh, with a part of the crew of His Majesty's Ship *Bounty*, in an open boat...

Duodecimo, woodcut frontispiece, a few marks but an unusually fresh copy; original green cloth, text block neatly restored in binding. Dublin, R. Napper, 1824.

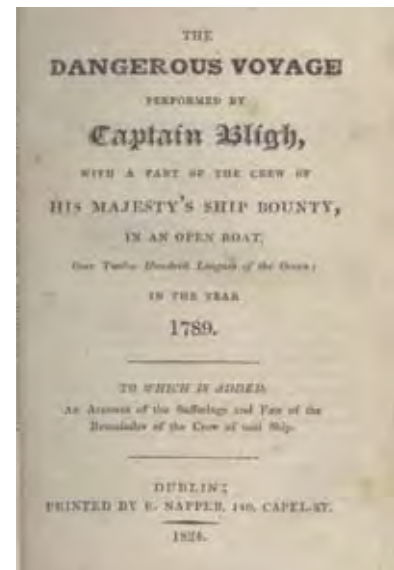
Rare Dublin edition of this anonymous chapbook account of the *Bounty* mutiny and particularly Bligh's open boat voyage from the Pacific to Batavia via the Torres Strait.

A version of this account is thought to have been first published in 1817, and each of the several different editions of this work is uncommon. Each of the different editions also appear to have been revised, meaning that none should be considered identical: this Napper edition, writes Du Rietz in the Kroepelien catalogue, is certainly a new and revised edition, not only because the entire appendix is omitted, but also because the 'compilation dealing with Bligh's voyage has been considerably extended'.

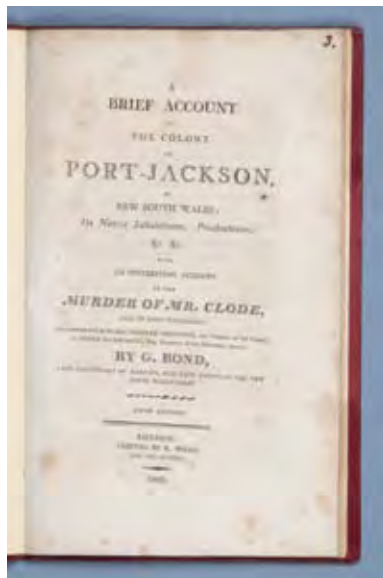
Ferguson knew four copies in four great Australian collections: Mitchell, Dixson, the National Library of Australia, and the Ferguson collection itself.

\$1600

Ferguson, 936; Hill, 138 (1822 edition); Kroepelien, 103; Spence, 'Bligh', p. 6.



SYDNEY DESCRIBED BY A MEMBER OF THE NEW SOUTH WALES CORPS



18. BOND, George.

A Brief Account of the Colony of Port-Jackson, in New South Wales; its Native Inhabitants, Productions, &c. &c. with an interesting account of the Murder of Mr. Clode, Late of that Settlement... Fifth Edition.

Octavo, 24 pages, some scattered foxing; an excellent copy in old half polished red calf gilt by Sangorski. London, R. Wilks, 1809.

Very rare: Bond's work ran to several editions, all rare, and all published in differing places. Quite apart from its interest as a very early private account of Port Jackson, Bond's book is well-known for printing a lengthy letter from the Reverend Richard Johnston, regarding the murder of the missionary Samuel Clode in Sydney.

Bond was an ensign in the New South Wales Corps, who came to Port Jackson on the *Barwell* in 1797. In the course of the voyage he was implicated in an attempted mutiny, and he arrived in Port Jackson in chains. Ordered to face a court-martial, his commanding officer Major Foveaux interceded on his behalf, and Governor John Hunter agreed to accept Bond's resignation of his commission instead, demanding that the disgraced Ensign return to England immediately. Eager to acquit himself, Bond took to print as soon as he returned to England, first publishing this important account in Southampton in 1803. 'Bond gives an account of the operation of the convict system and the economic corruption in the colony, and describes early efforts to encourage free settlers. As well, he includes comments on the Aborigines and on natural history. All in all there is a wealth of personal observation. Bond's account, in any edition, is a worthy and important addition to a collection' (Wantrup). Bond therefore presents the other side of the story of transportation to Port Jackson. His account of the new colony also highlights the issues and points which were to evolve into the Bligh/Macarthur dispute and ultimately herald the arrival of Macquarie.

This is the fifth edition, which was the first to call Bond "Late Lieutenant of Marines" on the title-page; prior to this his rank was correctly given as Ensign. Any edition of this important work is very scarce (no copies of the second or third editions are recorded, and the first, fifth, and sixth edition are all equally rare). Ferguson listed only four copies, including his own, and was not able to add any copies in his addenda. **\$12,500**

Ferguson, 480; Wantrup, 30 (first 1803 edition).

THE ENGLISH EDITION

19. BRADY, John.

A Descriptive Vocabulary of the Native Language of W. Australia...

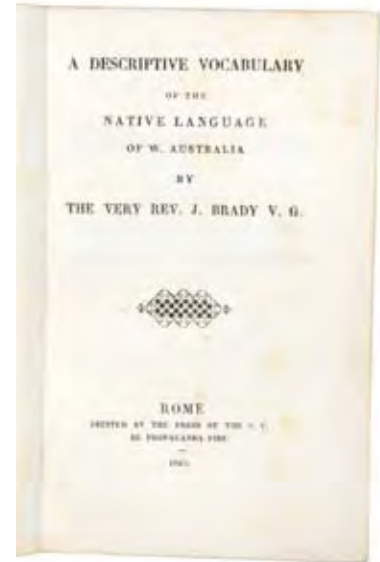
Duodecimo, 50 pp., imprimatur leaf; some foxing, but an excellent copy in the original paper wrappers heightened with gold leaf, in an attractive red quarter morocco box. Rome, de Propaganda Fide, 1845.

A superb copy of this rare and interesting pamphlet on Aboriginal language in use in the Perth district. Brady also published an Italian edition for the use of missionaries like the Benedictine Dom Salvado, who sailed with Brady when he returned to Western Australia in 1846.

John Brady was an Irishman, who was persuaded to offer his services to the Australian mission while visiting Rome in 1837. Originally detailed for Norfolk Island, he actually ended up for several years the chaplain at Windsor. It was during this time that he first became interested in Aboriginal languages, an interest which he continued after being sent by Bishop Polding to the Swan River settlement in 1843. He established a church in Perth within months, and then sailed for Europe to garner support for his fledgling mission, being consecrated Bishop of Perth at this time. It was during this period that he published his *Descriptive vocabulary* in English and Italian, before returning in 1846 together with an ill-suited array of friends and supporters, whose attempts at cooperation quickly foundered. Most notable among the group of 27 missionaries who sailed with Brady was the famous Dom Salvado, later associated with New Norcia.

Although Brady left Western Australia in 1852 after several run-ins with church authorities, he never resigned his see, and was still Bishop of Perth when he died in France in 1871. The two editions of his vocabulary were his only published works. **\$3500**

Ferguson, 3995; Greenway, 1508.



PRESENTATION COPY

20. BROWNE, C. Wade.

Overlanding in Australia.

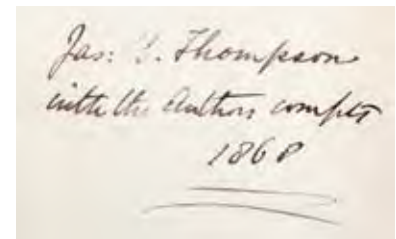
Small octavo, a fine copy with the author's dedication to front endpaper, in the publisher's green cloth with printed paper label. Melbourne, Mason, Firth & Co. 1868.

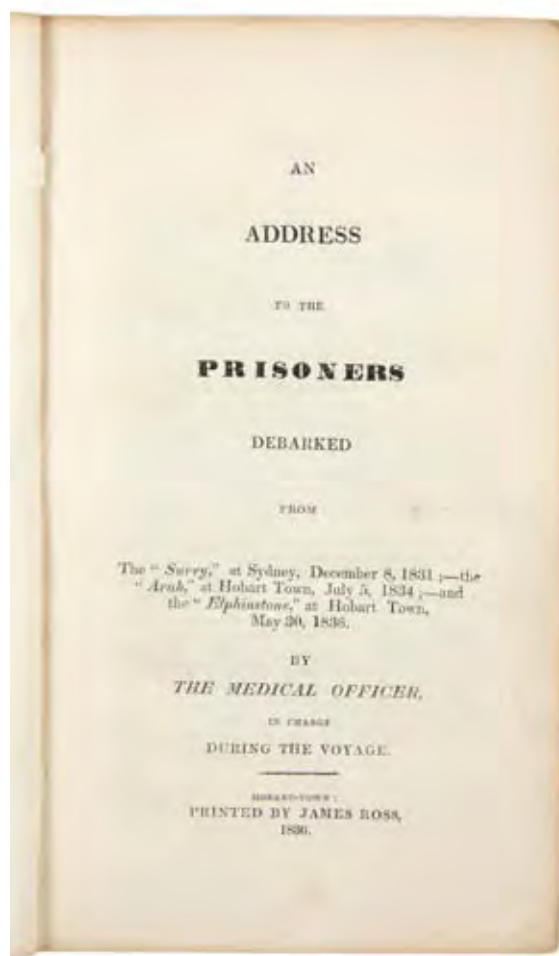
Very scarce presentation copy: a beautifully preserved example of a good early handbook for Australian stockmen. Although accounts of overlanding expeditions had been published previously, Browne points out in his Preface that a specific guide was still lacking: 'The object of this book is to give a true and graphic account of the trade of "Overlanding" as carried out in the Australian colonies. The author has tried to set before the reader a fair sketch of the "Overlander" himself, his occupation, his difficulties, and the people he employs... however small its merits, it may at any rate obtain some credit for novelty, as he believes it to be a subject as yet never touched upon.'

Browne's book, a practical guide to herding cattle and sheep through rough terrain in Australia, is filled with valuable advice for adverse local conditions. *Overlanding in Australia* covers all aspects of the trade, from dingo attacks to the laws of branding and ownership of stock. The author discusses the use of dogs in controlling stock on the move, pastures in Australia, surviving drought and special problems posed by crossing rivers and losing sheep in the bush. Of special interest is a discussion of (sometimes tense) relations between squatters and stockmen moving cattle across the landscape.

This copy was presented to one "Jas. B. Thompson" by the author in the year of publication. **\$2850**

Ferguson, 7535.





A NAVY SURGEON ON CONVICT TRANSPORTS

21. [BROWNING, Colin Arrott]

An Address to the Prisoners debarked from the "Surry"... by the Medical Officer.

Duodecimo, 117 pp., errata, manuscript presentation to Mary Robertson "from the Author"; a fine copy in the original quarter parchment and grey boards, a few bumps; in a neat blue bookform box. Hobart-Town, James Ross, 1836.

Rare presentation copy: Browning, as surgeon-superintendent, made many voyages to the colony with convict transports between 1831 and 1848.

Colin Arrott Browning (1791-1856) was appointed an assistant surgeon in the navy in 1813, and surgeon less than four years later. Well educated – he took his degree from Edinburgh University Medical College in 1825 – he first visited Australia in the convict ship *Surry* (arrived Sydney, 1831) and later served in a similar capacity in the *Arab* (Hobart, 1834), *Elphinstone* (Hobart, 1836), *Margaret* (Sydney, 1840), *Tortoise* (Hobart, 1842), *Earl Grey* (Hobart, 1843), *Mount Stewart Elphinstone* (Hobart, 1845) and *Hashemy* (Sydney, 1849). 'A kindly and religious man but restricted and narrow in outlook, [he] protested against sick prisoners being embarked and complained of the quantity and quality of the medicines and medical comforts placed in convict ships. He was attentive in the medical care of the prisoners and sought to further their education' (ADB). He later published two works on the conditions on board convict ships, but this Hobart-printed work is his earliest and by far the rarest.

The verso of the title-page has the manuscript note: "Mary Robertson, From the Author, May 6th 1843."

\$2400

Ferguson, 2100; Ford, 437.

ONE OF THE RARE BURKE AND WILLS ACCOUNTS

22. [BURKE AND WILLS]

The Burke and Wills Exploring Expedition: An Account of the crossing of the continent of Australia from Cooper's Creek to Carpenteria...

Octavo, iv, 36 pp., with a striking lithographic portrait frontispiece of both explorers, overall an excellent copy in original printed wrappers (a little flaking at the spine), preserved in a felt-lined folding cloth case with gilt spine lettering. Melbourne, Wilson and Mackinnon, 1861.

Scarce and desirable contemporary booklet reprinting vital accounts of the Burke and Wills tragedy, issued shortly after news of the calamity had reached Melbourne.

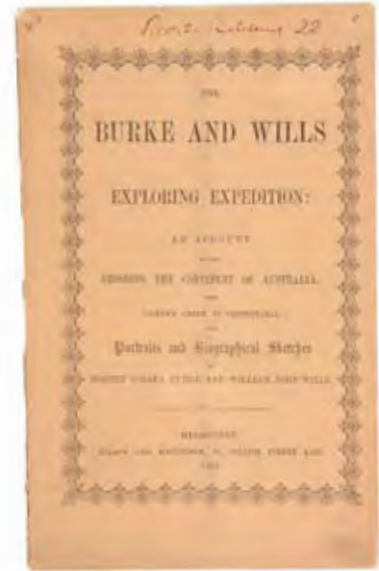
Its anonymous editor states it was 'not put forth as a history of the Exploring Expedition. It is but the last sad chapter of a sad history...'. Overall this is a serious work, with a postscript lamenting that public hysteria surrounding recent events has diminished the dignity of the perished explorers: 'that for the moment the grandeur of the enterprise, the success of which has been so dearly purchased, is almost overborne by the mass of puerility and littleness to which the subject has given birth.'

Although slim, the minute type of the booklet contains several important testimonies and manuscript entries; including a note sent by Alfred William Howitt from Portia Creek dated 10 October 1861, Burke's last despatch, the narrative of the sole surviving member of the expedition John King, lengthy extracts from the journals of Howitt and Wills and an assortment of notes from Burke scrawled in the desperate last weeks of his life.

Wantrup notes a number of different Wilson & Mackinnon imprints of this title, testament to insatiable public curiosity surrounding the tragedy. All are based upon the "Argus" newspaper accounts; this particular edition is the first to feature the unusually sensitive and detailed frontispiece portrait.

This copy, well preserved in the original delicate wrappers, has an American provenance, bearing the blind-stamp of the Massachusetts Historical Society on the front wrapper. **\$1850**

Australian Rare Books, 164a; Ferguson, 7703.





ARSON IN RURAL VICTORIA

23. BUTLER, John.

Arson. £150 Reward Whereas on the afternoon of the 7th day of April instant Two Large Stacks of Hay and Straw Were Willfully and Maliciously set on fire...

Broadside, 455 x 298 mm., folds and a few punctures, stained to the edges; otherwise good. Kilmore, Examiner Office, 1863.

Very rare and sensational Victorian reward broadside, printed in Kilmore in 1863.

The broadside was written by John Butler, a blacksmith in Kilmore from the early 1850s, and relates to a fire on his property on 7 April 1863. Butler personally offers 50 pounds for information and a further 100 pounds for any conviction of the arsonist or his accomplices. The town of Kilmore was infamous at the time for brawling and political strife, so it is possible that this arson attack relates to some of those ructions.

The small town of Kilmore is a settlement north of Melbourne, and the broadside was printed at the office of the *Examiner*, one of the earliest Victorian rural papers; *Newspapers in Australian Literature* lists the newspaper in Kilmore as running from 1858-1862, but it was certainly still in existence up until 1868 when it was incorporated with the *Kilmore Free Press* by the latter paper's editor Thomas Hunt (ADB). As with all small newspapers, the press would undoubtedly have done all manner of jobbing printing, but the survival rate for this sort of work is so tiny that examples are almost unknown. The print quality is very poor indeed but from the evidence of other Kilmore printing of this date, is not out of keeping with the general standards which prevailed.

\$2850



THE MOST DETAILED FIRST FLEET ACCOUNT

24. COLLINS, David.

An Account of the English Colony in New South Wales.

Two volumes, quarto, engraved plates, 3 with original hand-colouring in volume 2, those in volume one with later hand-colouring, maps; a very nice uniform set in contemporary calf, well rebacked with handsome period-style gilt and tooled spines. London, Cadell & Davies, 1798-1802.

An appealing set of the complete first edition of David Collins's beautifully illustrated *Account*, the earliest history of Australia as an English colony and the most detailed of all descriptions of the voyage and first settlement. In our experience the 1798 first volume is scarce but the 1802 second volume is even more difficult to find; the latter is of the greatest importance for its detailed accounts of voyages and expeditions of discovery, notably those of Bass and Flinders.

Most unusually, this copy not only has all of the original hand-colouring in the 1802 volume (as issued), but has also been enhanced by the sophisticated early hand-colouring of all the views and plates of the first volume as well, executed by an artist aware of the subtleties of wash and highlighting in early illustrated books.

Collins had arrived with the First Fleet as Judge-Advocate and was Secretary to Governor Phillip. His book is a valuable account of the early settlement by an educated and observant resident of ten years, and was the last of the Australian foundation books to be published. This majestic work, often described as the earliest history of Australia as an English colony, contains the most detailed and painstaking of all descriptions of the voyage and first settlement found in any of the early narratives. The book is illustrated with full-page engravings prepared in London by the well-known artist Edward Dayes from sketches done in the colony by the convict artist Thomas Watling. They are the first views to have been published of British settlements at Sydney and Parramatta.

Uniform sets of the two volumes, in good contemporary condition, are of some rarity. 'The second volume is of the greatest importance, not only for its detailed chronicle of events but because of its narrative of voyages and expeditions of discovery... The journals of Bass and Flinders are of particular importance since Bass's journal has never been recovered and... the accounts of inland expeditions recorded in the journals of John Price and Henry Hacking are singularly interesting. Quite apart from the exploration interest of these journals, they provide the first report of the existence of the koala, the earliest recorded sighting of a wombat on mainland Australia and the first report of the discovery of the lyrebird, which is for the first time described and illustrated in colour...' (Wantrup). **\$18,500**

Ferguson, 263, 350; Hill, 335 (first volume only); Wantrup, 19, 20.



VISITING FRIENDS AT PARRAMATTA IN 1843



25. [CONVICT LEAVE PASS]

Printed leave pass completed in manuscript for the convict Thomas Simms, sent to New South Wales on the “Barrossa”.

Single sheet of laid paper 205 x 160 mm., printed on both sides and completed in manuscript, old folds and wear, a few chips, small printed label at upper right; very good. Sydney, W.J. Row, Government Printer, circa 1843.

Sydney-printed leave pass allowing a convict working in Parramatta to visit his friends.

Thomas Simms was transported as one of 336 convicts on the *Barrossa* which left England on 31 July 1839. Simms had been sentenced to 14 years transportation, and had evidently been put to work in the lumber-yard at Parramatta, for that is where the form was written, dated 10 September 1843. The site for the yard had been chosen by Governor Macquarie and it was in operation by 1821 on the north side of Macquarie Street.

The leave notice allowed Simms to pass “Parramatta and Liverpool Road” for the purpose of “visiting his friends”. The back of the sheet lists all of his distinguishing features, including that he was a sawyer by trade and came from Lancashire. He was 48 years old, 5 feet 6 inches tall, “dark ruddy & freckled”. He was not, to be fair, a looker, with a cast in his left eye, all of his upper teeth missing, and a scar on his forehead: the scribe gave up listing his faults, finishing with the rather cruel “&c. &c.”

Although examples of these leave passes are recorded, they are unusual survivals. **\$900**

THE GREAT VOYAGE COMPENDIUM



26. [COOK: FIRST VOYAGE] HAWKESWORTH, John.

An Account of the Voyages... in the Southern Hemisphere.

Three volumes, quarto, with 52 engraved maps and plates; in contemporary calf skilfully rebacked; slight staining to edges of a few pages in the first volume, otherwise a very good set. London, W. Strahan, 1773.

A really handsome set of this fundamental book: the official account of Cook’s great first voyage in the *Endeavour*, during the course of which he discovered and charted the entire east coast of Australia, naming it New South Wales. Published three years after the earliest surreptitious publication of the unofficial narrative now known to have been written by the sailor Magra, this is the full official version of the voyage, sanctioned by the Admiralty, and published after some delay in its preparation in this elegant and substantial form. It is the first full-dress narrative and illustration of this extraordinary voyage, and consequently has the greatest significance for any collection of Australiana or of voyages.

The collection sets the scene for the Cook narrative by including in the first volume the official narratives of the voyages of Byron, Wallis and Carteret; the compendium thus contains the cream of eighteenth-century English exploration in the Pacific Ocean. The Cook text, which occupies the whole of the second and third volumes, was edited from Cook’s journals by the professional writer John Hawkesworth. It was not to everyone’s taste: Cook himself, notoriously reticent, disliked his editor’s use of the first person in the narrative.

This particularly attractive set is a good example of the first edition in its most complete form, containing both the “Directions for Placing the Cuts and Charts” and the “Chart of the Streight of Magellan”, either or both of which are often lacking in copies of the first edition. **\$22,500**

Beddie, 648; Hill, 782; Holmes, 5; Kroepelien, 535.



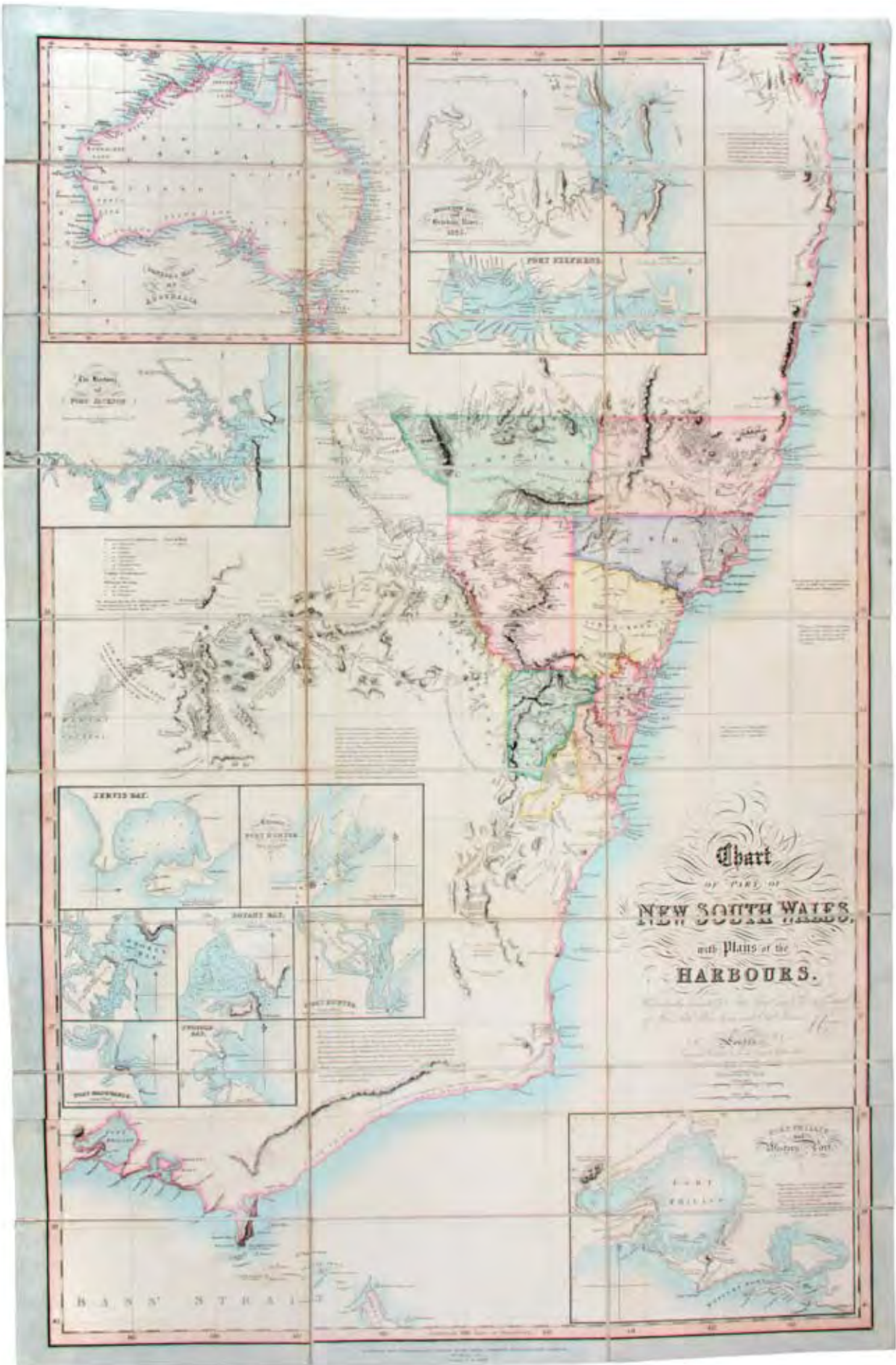


Chart
OF THE COAST OF
NEW SOUTH WALES.
with Plans of the
HARBOURS.



H A N S T R A I

DEDICATED TO JOHN OXLEY

27. CROSS, Joseph.

Chart of part of New South Wales with plans of the harbours. Respectfully dedicated to John Oxley, Esq., Surveyor-General.

Large hand-coloured engraved map, 1180 x 650 mm., dissected and backed on linen as issued, the linen with a few stains but the printed surface very fresh; Ingleton bookplate, in the original marbled card slipcase showing some wear, but as issued with printed label completed in manuscript to front. London, Joseph Cross, but sold by James Wyld, 1828.

One of the great maps of New South Wales: this very fine and handsome map is notable for a series of important inset charts including Moreton Bay, Port Jackson, and Port Phillip. One of the most consulted of any of the Australian maps of this era, it is dedicated to John Oxley, then Surveyor General of New South Wales.

The London publisher Cross was responsible for any number of important publications relating to Australia in the 1820s and 1830s, and was perhaps the most influential promoter of the colonies at that time. This marvellous map is related to another first printed by Cross for the 1826 publication by James Atkinson, *An Account of the State of Agriculture & Grazing in New South Wales* (see catalogue no. 7), but such was the pace of exploration and settlement in this period that Cross first issued this significantly extended and more detailed map in 1827, and again with corrections in 1828 as here. Indeed, the map was not out of print for more than a decade, constantly revised to include the latest information. Any issue is now of some rarity, and copies in such fine condition are notably scarce, particularly complete with the original card sleeve in which it was issued. This copy was sold by James Wyld the elder of Charing Cross and has his printed label on the front; Wyld was the Geographer to the King.

The small vignettes printed on the Atkinson version (thought to have been based on the work of John Lewin), are here replaced with important charts of all the main harbours: Moreton Bay, Port Macquarie, Port Stephens, Port Hunter, Broken Bay, Port Jackson, Botany Bay, Jervis Bay, Twofold Bay, Western Port, and Port Phillip. There is also an inset depiction of the entire Australian coastline. The map also prints a very detailed picture of the state of inland exploration, notably including the relatively recent discoveries of Hume and Hovell.

Tooley knew this 1828 issue from a copy in his own collection. This is the Ingleton copy with shelf mark, noted in his catalogue as “extremely rare”. **\$18,500**

Tooley, 357; Worms & Bayntun-Williams, 'British Map Engravers', pp. 171 (noting the 1827 issue).



CHARLES DICKENS' ILLUSTRATOR SATIRISES THE PACIFIC

28. CRUIKSHANK, George.

Probable Effects of Over Female Emigration, or Importing the Fair Sex from the Savage Islands, in Consequence of Exporting all our own to Australia!!!

Coloured etching, 160 x 400 mm; mounted. London, Bogue, 1851.

An excellent example of this well-known satirical print, issued with Cruikshank's *The Comic Almanac for 1851*.

Throughout the first decades of settlement, men outnumbered women to an extraordinary degree, resulting in grave social problems. Active attempts to address the imbalance included immigration drives for women in Britain. Cruikshank's burlesque cartoon imagines that the supposed exodus of women who took up offers of assisted passage to Australia has created a critical shortage of women in England. His dockside scene depicts the ship-load of Pacific Island women who have responded to the desperate call of the crowd of pallid, quivering Englishmen greeting them on arrival.

It was only a few decades earlier that Gillray and Rowlandson had made good jokes about the reverse of the situation then applying, the shortage of suitable British brides in the colonies (see catalogue number 109).

\$750



NELSON AT THE NILE

29. CRUIKSHANK, George.

The Royal Dock yard, or The Walnut-shell Squadron.

Handcoloured engraving, 250 x 430 mm. (plate size); central fold else in excellent condition with margins intact. London, circa 1814.

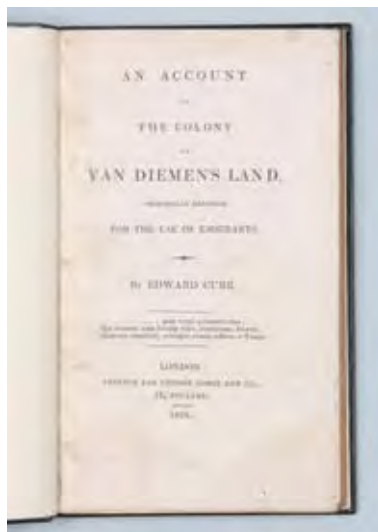
A satire on the extravagant court of the Prince Regent and the cabinet of Lord Liverpool.

The motif for the cartoon is the mock naval battle which had been staged on 1 August 1814 on the Serpentine in Hyde Park to commemorate Nelson's great victory at the Battle of the Nile.

Like a group of children making toy boats, the Prince Regent and his cabinet ministers make their ships from a basket of walnut shells and test their sea-worthiness in a large tub of water. The identity of each of the politicians depicted as ship-modellers is inscribed on the stern of his boat. The insane George III looks in on the model-making scene from another room and proclaims, "Out upon you is this the way you attend to my concerns while I am III! Please the Lord to bring me about or I'll ship you all off to New South Wales in your own walnut shells".

The cartoon summarises the mood of the times portraying an out-of-touch government and Prince Regent whimsically making paper sails out of petitions sent by an outraged public, whilst throughout Britain great social, economic and political upheavals were resulting in massive levels of transportation to the Australian colonies. **\$5500**

INCLUDING AN ACCOUNT OF THE BUSHRANGER MICHAEL HOWE



30. CURR, Edward.

An Account of the Colony of Van Diemen's Land, principally designed for the use of emigrants.

Duodecimo, errata leaf, some toning (as usual) and a few stains; an attractive copy in full green morocco by Sangorski, gilt. London, George Cowie and Co. 1824.

First edition, an important emigrant's guide for Van Diemen's Land, based on the personal experiences of the author.

Edward Curr came out to Van Diemen's Land in 1820 on the *Claudine*, and spent three years in residence in Hobart, as well as making a short visit to Port Jackson. The appendix to this work contains much of interest, including a long account of the bushranger Michael Howe, taken directly from one of the greatest rarities of Australian literature, the slim volume published by Andrew Bent in Hobart in 1818.

The 1820s saw several writers follow William Wentworth's 1819 lead in promoting free emigration to the Australian colonies. Curr's was the last of this small, early group that comprised the books of Wentworth, Dixon, Godwin, Evans, and his plagiarist, Jeffreys. Curr's book is of special interest as the first emigrant's guide written by a private emigrant from first-hand experience, the others being visitors or officials. Curr was proud of this "little work" and confided to his editor that he sent 'it like the dove from the Ark and I wait anxiously to see if it returns with a green branch in its mouth' (ADB). Indeed, the book was directly responsible for Curr's 1825 appointment as the Chief Agent of the Van Diemen's Land Company. **\$1400**

Ferguson, 938; Wantrup, 60a.

TWO SHIPWRECKS ON THE QUEENSLAND COAST

31. CURTIS, John.

Shipwreck of the Stirling Castle, Containing a Faithful Narrative of the Dreadful Sufferings of the Crew, and the Cruel Murder of Captain Fraser by the Savages... To which is added The Narrative of the Wreck of the Charles Eaton...

Octavo, with a frontispiece (margins a little frayed at fore-edge with slight marginal loss), six other plates and a map; a good copy in recent polished calf. London, George Virtue, 1838.



First edition of this rare account of two famous shipwrecks.

The first part of the book is the sensational recounting of the wreck of the *Stirling Castle* in 1836 off Rockhampton on the Queensland coast, en route from Sydney to Singapore. The captain, James Fraser, his pregnant wife Eliza Anne, crew and passengers took to the ship's boats. After great hardships a handful of survivors including Eliza were rescued, reaching Brisbane in August 1836, three months after the shipwreck. After her rescue Eliza sailed to Sydney where she was fêted as a heroine, and a considerable fund was raised for her by public subscription. Curtis' account, which he claimed to be based on Eliza's own account and corroborated by two other survivors, was designed to hold maximum appeal for a sensation-hungry public, and is illustrated by fine engravings and a map. With its tale of cannibalism

and torture, the wreck has become part of Australian folklore, inspiring two series of paintings by Sidney Nolan and Patrick White's novel *A Fringe of Leaves*.

The second part of the book recounts an equally notorious wreck, that of the *Charles Eaton*, a ship lost in the Torres Strait on 29 July 1834. The survivors were savagely mistreated by natives, and only the cabin boy John Ireland and the infant William D'Oyly survived to be rescued two years later by Captain Lewis on the schooner *Isabella*, sent by Governor Bourke to assist the survivors. Murray Island, where the survivors were found, is near the far northern end of the Great Barrier Reef. **\$5500**

Ferguson, 2470; Huntress, 249c; not in the catalogue of the Hill collection.



SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY EDITION OF DAMPIER'S FIRST CIRCUMNAVIGATION

32. DAMPIER, William.

A New Voyage Round the World... The Third Edition Corrected.

Octavo, with five engraved maps (four folding), 4pp. publisher's advertisements, one map with some damage to the top left corner affecting the margin, early leaves a little worn; contemporary sprinkled calf gilt with some restoration, expertly rebacked to style. London, James Knapton, 1698.

A good seventeenth-century edition of William Dampier's first circumnavigation, during which voyage he became the first Englishman to set foot on the Australian continent when he landed at the entrance of King Sound on the northwest coast in January 1688 aboard the English pirate ship *Cygnets*. This is the third edition, published within a year of the first edition of 1697.

Widely regarded as the greatest English explorer and navigator before Cook, Dampier was also a popular and exciting writer, and his books have remained in print in one form or another since the late-seventeenth century. In this work he wrote prophetically, 'New Holland is a very large tract of Land. It is not yet determined whether it is an Island or a main Continent; but I am certain that it joyns neither to Asia, Africa, nor America...' (p. 463). Throughout his travels Dampier kept detailed journals; on his return to London the contents of the journals were edited and published as the present work, which found immediate popularity. The *Cygnets* spent over two months moored off the west coast of Australia, and during that time Dampier made extensive contact with the local Aboriginal population; although his descriptions of them are largely derogatory, a close reading of their interactions proves that this was largely because the local men refused to be ordered about by the English, in particular showing no interest whatsoever in being shanghaied into service as water-carriers. Dampier also describes the local vegetation, fauna and topography in some detail.

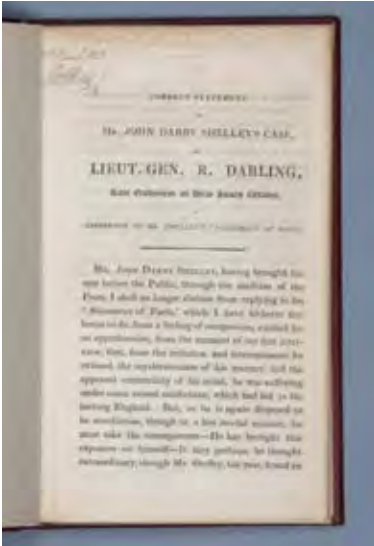
The publication of Dampier's journals served an additional purpose: his diligent observations convinced the Admiralty of the credibility of this renowned buccaneer, and they later granted him the ship *HMS Roebuck*, to carry out a voyage of exploration to New Holland.

A fourth edition was printed in 1699, and the publisher Knapton continued to publish the book well into the 1720s, but any seventeenth-century edition of this landmark work is of significant Australian interest; the Hill collection includes a copy of this third edition.

With the early owner's name of William Chamberlayne on the rear pastedown. **\$2450**

Hill, 418; Wing, D163.

WILLIAM DUMARESQ AND JAMES BUSBY ON LAND GRANTS



33. DARLING, Ralph.

Correct Statement of Mr. John Darby Shelley's Case, by Lieut.-Gen. R. Darling, Late Governor of New South Wales...

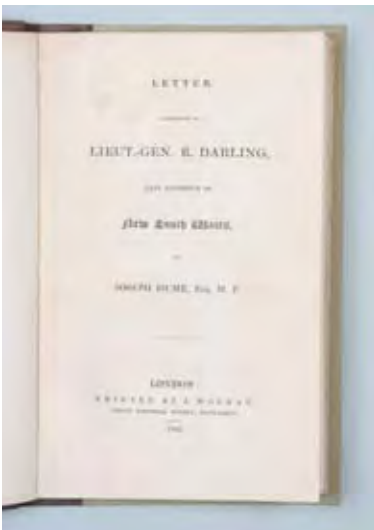
Octavo, 16 pp., early manuscript notes on head of title-page; toned but a very good copy in late twentieth-century red cloth, Davidson bookplate. London, J. McGowan, 18 March, 1833.

Very rare: an important polemic with details of the administration of land grants under Governor Darling, including comments on how the practice was overseen by William Dumaresq and James Busby.

'Darling had refused Crown land to Shelley, an immigrant to New South Wales, pursuant to the Regulations, because Shelley had failed to adduce satisfactory evidence that he possessed sufficient means to develop the land if granted' (Ferguson). Shelley's charges were published in a 32-page pamphlet, known only from the Mitchell Library copy (Ferguson, 1702). This, Darling's reply, is also extremely rare: Ferguson knew only the Mitchell and National Library copies. Amongst much of interest, it prints the original 1828 decision against Shelley written by Dumaresq and Busby, both of whom had also been attacked by Shelley. **\$6850**

Ferguson, 1637.

DARLING DEFENDS HIS GOVERNMENT



34. DARLING, Ralph.

Letter addressed by Lieut-Gen. R. Darling, Late Governor of New South Wales, to Joseph Hume, Esq. M.P.

Octavo, 48 pp.; a good tall copy, bookplate of Bernard Gore Brett, in neat modern quarter calf. London, J. McGowan, 1832.

Rare: 'in defence of his administration in New South Wales. In an appendix the addresses presented to Governor Darling on his leaving New South Wales by the Legislative Council, officials and colonists are printed' (Ferguson). This is one of only a handful of works to have been published by Colonial Governors of New South Wales.

In this book Darling makes a spirited defence of his administration. Although the author of many important reforms in New South Wales, his governorship finished under a cloud as the criticisms of several prominent officials and colonists began to have some traction in London. Darling himself had left Sydney in October 1831, and on his return was faced with the news that the complaints against him were being raised in Parliament, chiefly by Joseph Hume, the radical politician and supporter of the Reform Bill; throughout his career Hume was ferocious in his attacks on government spending and the curtailment of the press, both of which would have made Darling's case of some interest to him.

In this pamphlet, Darling particularly responds to criticisms of him by the newspaper publisher E.S. Hall (see catalogue no. 59).

Ferguson recorded copies in the Dixon, Mitchell and National Libraries, and the State Library of Victoria. **\$4000**

Ferguson, 1528.



ONE OF THE GREAT EARLY VIEWS OF SYDNEY

35. DAYES, Edward.

View of Sydney Cove, New South Wales.

Hand-coloured aquatint, 435 x 605 mm., a good example, complete with caption, in an old frame. London, F. Jukes, 10 April, 1804.

A fine early view of Sydney, just the second view of Australia to have been separately published, and the earliest depiction of boat-building in the infant colony.

The few large separately-issued early Australian views are all of great rarity, and this magnificent coloured aquatint engraving is a particularly good example of this famous image with excellent original colouring.

Edward Dayes, the English artist of this fine aquatint, had earlier links with Australia. He had worked on sketches by the convict artist Thomas Watling which were published in David Collins's *An Account of the English Colony in New South Wales*, London, 1798, and on engravings published in John Hunter's *An Historical Journal of the Transactions at Port Jackson and Norfolk Island*, London, 1793.

The caption to the engraving reads "From an Original Picture in the possession of Isaac Clementson Esq. Drawn by E. Dayes from a Picture painted at the Colony. Engraved by F. Jukes, London, Published April 10, 1804 by F. Jukes, No. 10 Howland St". The original picture referred to here, now lost, was presumably a painting done in the colony by Thomas Watling.

The Government Dock Yard, established by John Hunter, shows the frame of Governor Hunter's brig 'Portland' partly finished; her frame had been laid down in 1797, but as Governor King noted in 'Return of Government Shipping', 9th November 1802, five years later she was still "in Frame, no shipwrights to work on her".

\$35,000

First Views of Australia, plates 54 and 55.



DILLON FINDS LA PÉROUSE

36. DILLON, Peter.

Narrative and Successful Result of a Voyage in the South Seas, performed by order of the Government of British India, to ascertain the actual fate of La Perouse's Expedition, interspersed with accounts of the religion, manners, customs and cannibal practices of the South Sea Islanders.

Two volumes, octavo, two folding plates (one coloured) and a folding map, this copy extra-illustrated with the folding frontispiece from the French edition (foxed), all edges gilt, neat owner's stamp to title-pages; an excellent set in period-style speckled half calf, double labels. London, Hurst, Chance and Co. 1828.

An attractive set of the work which provided the solution to the La Pérouse mystery. This copy is extra-illustrated with the folding frontispiece from the French edition of 1830, of some interest as the lithographs in that work were prepared by Godefroy Englemann who developed the process of chromolithography.

Forty years after the disappearance of La Pérouse, Peter Dillon, a sandalwood trader, called at the Solomons and, when a silver sword guard was brought out, suspected he had stumbled on the solution of the La Pérouse mystery. He returned to India and persuaded the British government of Bengal to sponsor an expedition. At Vanikoro, he made a careful investigation among the natives, and was able to obtain many relics known to have been from La Pérouse's ships. One native (shown on a folding plate) had a glass piece from a thermometer in his nose. On the successful receipt of his report and this material in France, Dillon was made a Chevalier of the Legion d'Honneur, his expenses were defrayed and he was granted a pension.

Dillon – 'eccentric, quick of temper and with a vivid vocabulary' (Dunmore) – was detained for some time in Tasmania before he could return to Vanikoro on the *Research*, due to a conflict with his erstwhile naturalist and medical officer Dr Robert Tytler. Tytler had been one of the first supporters of Dillon in Calcutta, but relations between the two men became so strained that, in Hobart, Dillon was accused of insanity, the doctor in turn arrested for attempts to incite mutiny, and Dillon charged with assault and the ship sequestered. Dillon's appendix to this work includes a scathing examination of the legal system of Tasmania and New South Wales, in which he complains bitterly of his treatment in a 'land of corruption and injustice'. **\$4000**

Ferguson, 1255.



NEW SOUTH WALES DESCRIBED FOR FIRST FLEETERS

37. [EDEN] ANONYMOUS, often mis-attributed to William Eden.

The History of New Holland, from its First Discovery in 1616, to the Present Time.

With a particular account of its produce and inhabitants; and a description of Botany Bay: also, a list of the Naval, Marine, Military and Civil Establishment...

Octavo, with two folding maps handcoloured in outline; a most attractive copy in contemporary tree calf, the ornately gilt spine skilfully renewed. London, John Stockdale, 1787.

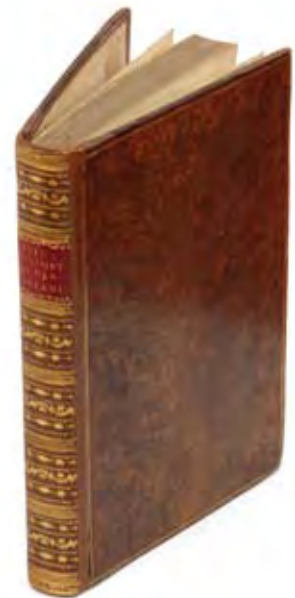
First edition of the essential First Fleet book, the widely read description of Australia published to coincide with the departure of the fleet for New South Wales, including a description of the planned penal colony and a description of the command of the settlement.

Planning for the First Fleet proceeded rapidly following Lord Sydney's speech to the Lord Commissioners of the Treasury in August 1786. Not surprisingly, public interest in the radical scheme was considerable and the enterprising publisher John Stockdale rushed this book through the press to appease popular demand. The fine handcoloured maps detail the continent, Botany Bay and, most interestingly, the 'Passage from England to Botany Bay in New Holland 1787'; showing the route that the Fleet must take.

In keeping with the public contention surrounding the issue of transportation to New South Wales, this book includes an extract on banishment derived from William Eden's *Principles of Penal Law* (hence the traditional misattribution to Eden of the whole book).

The History of New Holland comprises a readable summary of information about Australia, including the early discovery of the Western Australian coast and the later explorations of Captain Cook on the eastern seaboard. It draws considerably upon the work of William Dampier – indeed the unknown compiler comments upon the 'roughness of his style' and takes some pride in presenting his facts in a rational manner. **\$9850**

Beddie, 27; Crittenden, 'A Bibliography of the First Fleet', 275 (as "Eden"); Davidson, 'A Book Collector's Notes', pp. 79-81; Ferguson, 24; Holmes, 66.





EMIGRATION TO TASMANIA

38. EVANS, George William.

A Geographical Historical and Topographical Description of Van Diemen's Land...

Octavo, with folding engraved view of Hobart Town after a sketch by Evans; a fine uncut copy with large margins; handsome half crushed red-brown morocco by Sangorski and Sutcliffe. London, John Souter, 1822.

First edition of Evans' important and influential emigrants' guide to Tasmania. A separately issued map was available to buy with the book (which was priced 7s 6d without the map and 15s with it) but the book is much more often seen without it.

Evans' was the first separate work on the colony to have been written, though in fact it was beaten into print by a similar work by Charles Jeffreys – which essentially plagiarised Evans, supposedly from a stolen manuscript. Evans gives an excellent account of the geography, history and prospects of Van Diemen's Land and includes detailed procedures for prospective emigrants. Appendices list landholders, prices for agricultural produce and other relevant information for settlers.

Evans was Macquarie's favourite explorer and was appointed Surveyor General of Van Diemen's Land as a reward for his fine services in exploring the territory west of the Blue Mountains and as second-in-command to Oxley. His guide to the colony began life as a guidebook for Macquarie during his tour of Van Diemen's Land; it is the best description of the state of the colony in the first decades of its existence. Evans' explorations and surveys were foremost in advancing the geographical knowledge of the colony – “his achievements would have momentous effects on the future prosperity of the colony”, as Macquarie himself said. **\$3200**

Ferguson, 861; Wantrup, 55.



WITH THE MAPS

39. EYRE, Edward John.

Journals of Expeditions of Discovery into Central Australia, and Overland from Adelaide to King George's Sound...

Two volumes, octavo, with two folding maps and 22 lithographed plates including frontispieces; very good in later period style gilt calf. London, T. and W Boone, 1845.

The epic account of intrepid persistence and hardship amongst the wild country of the Great Australian Bight and beyond, here offered complete with the often absent folding maps.

Edward John Eyre settled in Adelaide in 1839 and soon began exploration around the settled areas. His early success overlanding from Sydney and Port Phillip motivated him to seek an overland route from Adelaide to the Swan River settlement. In June 1840 he set off with John Baxter, five other white men and two Aborigines. For several months they attempted to cross the impenetrable barrier of Lake Torrens and Lake Eyre before returning to the coast and beginning the epic westward crossing.

At the head of the Bight he sent back most of the party on account of the difficulty of the terrain. Baxter, Eyre and his Aboriginal companion Wylie along with two other Aboriginal bushmen set out in February 1841 from Fowler's Bay and traversed several hundred miles of harsh desert by late April. On the night of 29 April the two Aborigines murdered Baxter, stole the provisions and firearms and escaped into the desert. Eyre and Wylie struggled on to the west. A month later they were saved by a French whaler near present-day Esperance. Rested and with renewed stores, they continued their journey and on 7 July 1841 the two men reached Albany.

Aside from its importance as a record of Australian exploration, Eyre's account offers rich and insightful descriptions of Aboriginal life and customs. Of the 22 plates (some lithographed from the work of prominent colonial artists George Hamilton and S.T. Gill), 14 depict Aboriginal scenes, portraits and artefacts.

\$3850

Australian Rare Books, 133a; Ferguson, 4031.



RARE FAWKNER PRINTING

40. [FAWKNER, John Pascoe]

Printed Shipping Consignment Note completed in manuscript, for the ship
 "Thomas Crisp".

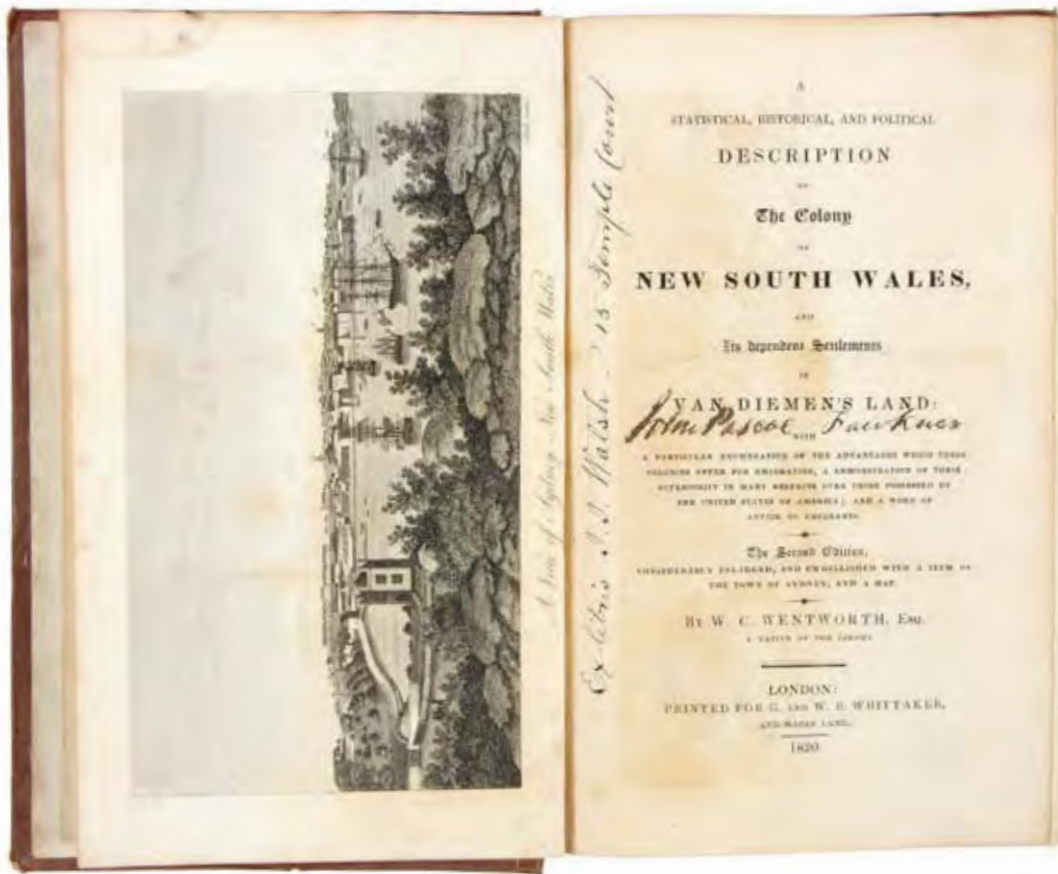
*Printed document on wove paper, 220 x 265 mm., completed in manuscript and signed, tipped
 onto old album sheet along left edge; very good. [Melbourne], J.P. Fawcner, circa 1841.*

Very rare and attractive example of early Port Phillip printing by John Pascoe Fawcner, relating
 to a trading vessel which visited en route from Launceston to Sydney in 1841.

Fawcner is known as Melbourne's first printer, having issued copies of his handwritten *Melbourne
 Advertiser* in January 1838 and imported the first press soon after. The son of a convict sent to
 the Port Phillip colony in 1803, he spent his formative years in Tasmania but returned to Port
 Phillip in 1835 where he began his long career. Copies of the *Advertiser* are keenly competed for,
 as indeed are any works to issue from the press in the first years of its operation. While records
 relating to such ephemeral items as this shipping notice are notoriously indifferent, suffice to
 say that we have not handled another example from any Australian port, let alone one printed
 by Fawcner in 1840 or 1841.

The notice relates to the trading voyage of the *Thomas Crisp*, "now riding at Anchor in Hobson's
 Bay and bound for Sydney" regarding the shipping of 14 bags of nails, to be delivered to "Potts
 Baxter & Co." of Pitt Street; remarkably, notice of the safe arrival of all 14 bags is recorded in
 the *Sydney Monitor* for 5 April 1841. The notice is dated in manuscript Melbourne, 16 March
 1841 and is signed by the Master of the ship Finley.

The *Thomas Crisp* was a Montreal-registered ship which departed London for Launceston in
 October 1840, and arrived in Tasmania in February 1841. \$2500



FROM THE LIBRARY OF JOHN PASCOE FAWKNER

41. [FAWKNER, John Pascoe] WENTWORTH, William Charles.
 A Statistical, Historical, and Political Description of The Colony of New South Wales...
 The Second Edition...

Octavo, engraved frontispiece, folding map, pp. 33-48 bound out of order; early owner's manuscript notes including signatures of J.J. Walsh and several of John Pascoe Fawkner, some foxing; very good in early plum cloth. London, G. and W. B. Whittaker, 1820.

Second and best edition of Wentworth's important book, the first original work published by an Australian-born author. The second edition is in many ways the preferred edition because it is the first illustrated edition, with a fine engraved view of Sydney as a frontispiece, thought to be after a now lost original by John Lewin (see McCormick, *First Views*). Equally importantly, the map is one of the earliest to show the land to the west of the Blue Mountains.

Wentworth's popular book was 'the beginning of the whole genre of books written to urge intending migrants to choose Australia over the alternatives, which were mostly cheaper to get to, and which include some of the first manifestoes of Australian patriotism...' (*People, Print and Paper*). It includes a great deal of information about New South Wales for intending migrants as well as expressing some of his own ideas on the future development of the colony. It notably also has some exploration interest as Wentworth was one of the trio who led the way across the Blue Mountains, an expedition discussed here.

This copy has an interesting provenance. The earliest owner seems to have been J.J. Walsh of 15 Temple Court, who has taken a few notes. Subsequently it was owned by John Pascoe Fawkner who, as usual in his books, has repeated his signature more than once: the first Melbourne printer's copy of the first Australian book is an unusually attractive combination. **\$2200**

Ferguson, 802; Wantrup, 53 (note).

42. FIELD, Barron.

"Theatricals of the Times for 1807" [label on front board].

Small quarto, 46 pp., with approximately 100 contemporary newspaper clippings pasted in, manuscript notes and corrections throughout; half calf over original marbled boards with red morocco label to the front, spine and corners renewed but with the original spine label retained, a very attractive album. London, 1807-1808.

Charming and important scrap album compiled by Barron Field before he came to Australia, collecting the theatre reviews he wrote for the London newspapers and particularly the *Times*.

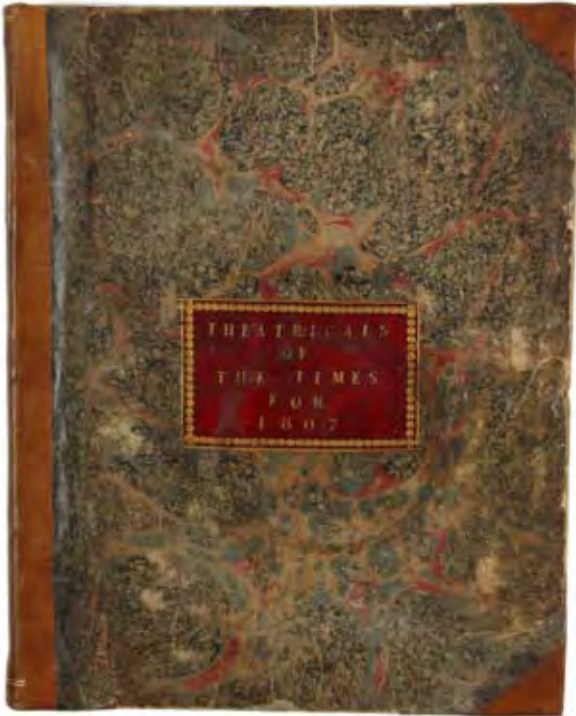
Almost one hundred separate reviews are included, some not much more than a paragraph, but the lion's share stretching to several columns. The first is dated 7 January 1807, the last 3 April 1808, meaning that it represents over a year of Field's theatre-going, and is ample testament to his love of the stage.

Barron Field (1786-1846) was called to the Bar in 1814 and wrote several much-consulted legal works. In 1816 he was appointed as judge of the Supreme Court of Civil Judicature in New South Wales where he had a turbulent career, not least for his implacable resistance to the Emancipists. Field had a second career as a poet and writer living on the fringes of the Romantic poets, and was a contributor to Leigh Hunt's *Reflector* and a close friend of Charles Lamb: in 1819 he famously published *First Fruits of Australian Poetry*, the first book of Australian poesy.

The collection shows that Field was an accomplished and sometimes waspish reviewer. The very first review from January notes the performance of one Mr. Elliston as 'distinguished rather by a general mediocrity than by individual excellence', commenting that the poor man 'may hazard a ray of tragic genius now and then: but he quickly relapses into nothing better than a mere reciter of words.' Miss Lee's *The Assignation* was dismissed with his brutal announcement that 'no acting could atone for the defects in such writing', while Mr. Dibdin's *Fanny Liberal* 'combines almost every specimen of modern wretchedness.' On occasion, Field even allowed himself the luxury of

broader commentary on the theatre, such as his 11 September piece on how 'much has been said of a depravity of taste in the town' and that one too often forgets 'that it is the dramatists who lead the taste of the town, and not the taste of the town that leads the dramatists.'

The album has a neatly written note by Field himself which succinctly explains its history: 'Mr Mathews once asked the author to give him this little volume. Had the author arrived at years of discretion when he wrote it, his judgement would have been less incompetent, and he would have criticised less harshly and written less pertly. At page 35 is a notice of Mr. Mathews's chef-d'oeuvre, written by W. Leigh Hunt while the author was out of town.' The "Mr. Mathews" to whom Field refers is the famed London actor Charles Mathews, whose career was at its peak in this period; the two men were certainly well known to each other and several of the reviews mention his performances (see also the *Memoirs of Charles Mathews, Comedian*). **\$17,500**



Mr. TOBIN'S *Curfew* is not one of those Plays which require the curtailments of a second night to push them into motism. A few of the excrescences of his humour are lopped, indeed, to the proportionate improvement of its vigour; but the performance of Saturday evening was materially shorter than that of Thursday only "by the stop-watch, my Lord." The plot of the *Curfew* was, on its first representation, unrolled with evenness and perspicuity; and the experience of twenty repetitions could do no more. The interest, indeed, which the *Curfew* excites, is greater than that of the *Honey Moon*, although the delight is less. The conclusion of the *Honey Moon* would be seen through in the first act, if our attention were not solely occupied in reposing on the humours of its characters: the conclusion of the *Curfew* is dubious, till the last act is before us. On this account, Mr. TOBIN does not deserve that reputation for his *Curfew* which he does for his *Honey Moon*, since character should be the dramatist's first consideration, and incident the second. The tales of Mrs. OTE are replete with the most interesting story, while many of Miss EGGSWORTH'S have none at all; and yet a single dialogue of the latter is worth all the volumes of the former. In point of poetry, we think the serious imagery of the *Curfew* quite equal to the gay metaphor of the *Honey Moon*, high as our opinion of Mr. TOBIN'S muse has always been.

The acting of the *Curfew* is for the most part worthy of the Theatre. Mr. ELLISTON looks the robber with heroism, puts on the Friar with dignity, and foresees the defeat of his schemes with well-concealed agitation. If Mr. HENRY SIDONS ever blazes, it is in such taunting speeches as the character of *Vertand* affords him; and though it is not in the serious lover that Miss DUNCAN shines, yet it is but justice to say that she assumes the male disguise of *Flavence*, with all her usual grace, and with more than her usual modesty.

The character of *Robert*, however, the preserver of *Flavence*, has nothing of the humorous about it, and consequently the abilities of Mr. BANNISTER are thrown away upon it. Mr. BANNISTER'S acting is not without feeling; but then it is the feeling of a humourist, which passes away as quickly as the shadow of a summer's cloud over a meadow. When the immediate expressions of Mr. BANNISTER'S pathos are over, he stops his usual voice, and the audience bursts into a laugh. Surely this is not what the author intended. Mr. TOBIN has certainly given to the character of *Robert* one or two verbal points, which are rather irreconcilable to real feeling: but he did this only because SHAKESPEARE had done so before him; and no more meant those words to be facetiously spoken, than SHAKESPEARE intended that Mr. KENNEL should be merry, when his *Nacheth* wishes the assassination of *Duncan* could "catch with his surcease, success."

SOUTHERN'S *Oroonoko* was performed at this Theatre last night. SOUTHERN had more heart than fancy, and consequently his dramas are more feeling than poetical. The loves of *Oroonoko* and *Imoinda* are the most tender, the most pure, and the most excited that have been depicted since the days of SILVANA; and notwithstanding all the hypocrisy with which Mrs. EVERARD may deny the dramatic interests of that passion, they will find an echo in every breast but her's! But the magnanimity of these lovers in their slavery, their honour among the disbelievers, and the comparison of their recollected gentleness with their present ignominy, are more than interest: they render apathy a non-sensibility. And yet with talents like these, SOUTHERN has

"Made politicians and peddlers the Muse,"

and has stooped to imitate the prudencies of that *Orator*, to whom he was otherwise no worthy contemporary. The dramatic actor of the former, like that of the latter, presents us with a strain of dist for every one of pure ore; and thus, while the one half of *Oroonoko* will never cease to be admired as an emanation of the most polished mind, and of the warmest heart, the other will never cease to be looked upon, both in point of wit and decency, as nothing better than a serious imitation of SWIFT'S exquisite irony, "*Polite Conversation*."

It is Dr. HAWKESWORTH, we believe, whom the admirers of SOUTHERN have to thank for the alteration of this play, which as judiciously unites the exceptional plot, and which so ably dilates the admirable one; and it was this alteration that last night presented to us Mr. POPE in *Oroonoko*, Mr. C. KENNEL in *Aloan*, and Miss SMITH in *Imoinda*. Mr. POPE has long performed this character, quite long enough to perform it better. Some licence may certainly be given to Mr. POPE'S lungs in *Oroonoko*, such men of that Prince's complexion are always violent in the expression of their passions; and it was this that excused the unusual exactions of Mr. C. KENNEL in *Aloan*: but Mr. POPE'S voice out-stentors all the Singers in the universe.

Miss SMITH gave to *Imoinda* the most lively sensibility.

March ORATORIOS. 5.

That immortal composition, the *Messiah*, was last night performed without MOZART'S additional accompaniments; and it undoubtedly gained in simple grandeur much more than it lost in complex refinement. HANDEL'S harmonies are too noble to dignify, and too sound to need assistance: the score which he has left us cannot be too fully played; but we must be cautious how we "add to solemn sounds," when HANDEL is the author.

A GREAT COMPENDIUM OF EARLY SCIENCE AND DISCOVERY

43. FIELD, Barron.

Geographical Memoirs on New South Wales...

Octavo, with a frontispiece, four folding maps and two botanical plates at rear; some offsetting; an attractive copy in later full tan calf gilt, red spine label, Bonython bookplate. London, John Murray, 1825.

First edition: one of the more important and interesting works relating to the Macquarie era. This work includes any number of essays on Australia collected during Field's residence in New

South Wales from 1817 to 1824, notably the only published account of Oxley's 1823 expedition to survey the Queensland coast, along with a second narrative of the expedition by one of the participants, John Uniacke.

Apart from Oxley's account of Moreton Bay, the work has several early expedition journals, including the only published account of Allan Cunningham's exploration to the Liverpool Plains, Currie's expedition to the southward of Lake George and Field's own journal of his trip across the Blue Mountains.

The work is very interesting in terms of Aboriginal history for the inclusion of Oxley's report of the expedition to Moreton Bay which has important notes on the local tribes (including two chapters recounting fights Oxley had witnessed). There is also Barron Field's own meandering essay 'On the Aborigines of New Holland and Van Diemen's Land'.

There are also several significant essays on natural history, the best being Cunningham's 'On the Botany of the Blue Mountains', while the botanical plates at the end illustrate four plants including

Fieldia Australis (named of course for Field).

The fine frontispiece image is after a drawing by John Lewin, Australia's first professional artist, on account of which alone the work appears in Abbey's *Travel in Aquatint and Lithography*, which is testament to the quality of Lewin's view. **\$3500**

Abbey 'Travel in Aquatint and Lithography 1770-1860', 571; Ferguson, 1009; Wantrup, 108.

MACQUARIE LAND GRANT TO A FIRST FLEETER

44. [FIRST FLEET]

Original Land Grant of 30 Acres in Van Diemen's Land to Edward Risby, signed by Governor Lachlan Macquarie.

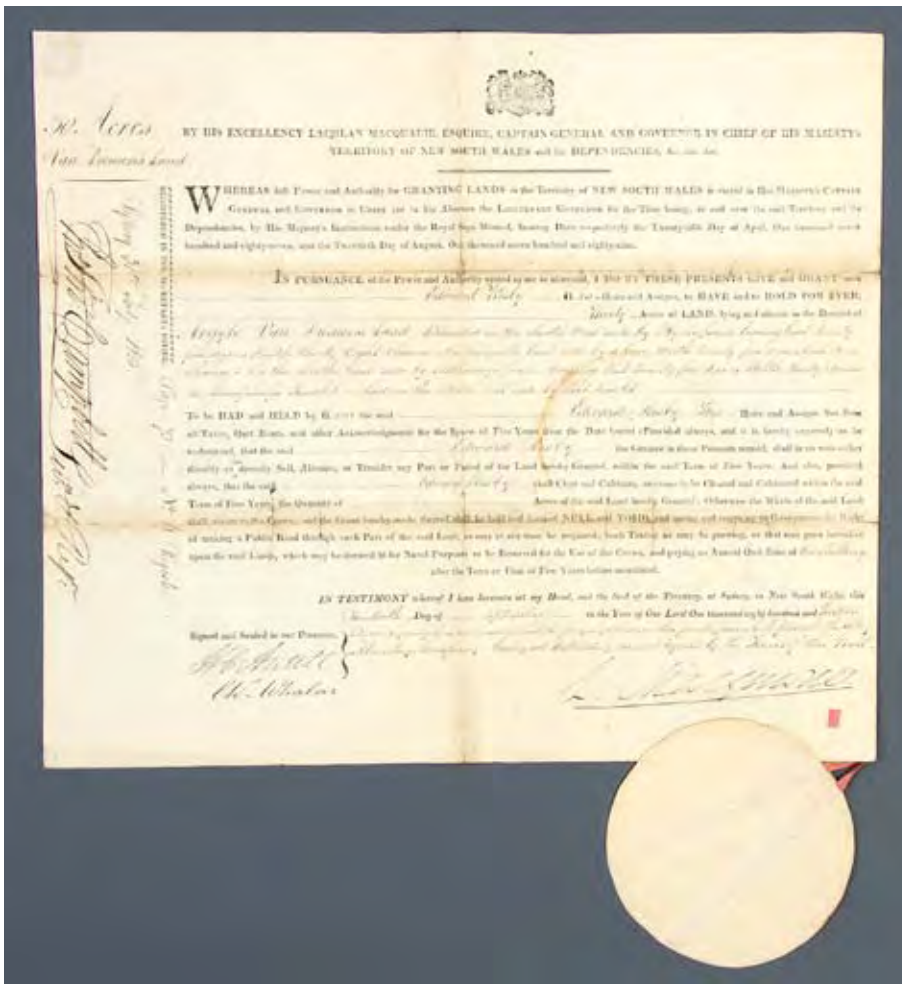
Letterpress grant measuring 320 x 360 mm. with numerous manuscript additions, circular blind-stamped card seal with original ribbon attachment, folded to docket-size; expert paper repairs to folds yet very good condition overall. Sydney, signed by Macquarie September 20, 1813.

A land grant of 30 acres in Van Diemen's Land to Edward Risby, an emancipated convict who sailed for New South Wales aboard the First Fleet. The grant is signed by Governor Lachlan Macquarie and dated 20 September 1813. The original grant was witnessed by Henry Colden Antill, Macquarie's aide-de-camp, and C.W. Whalen.

Risby (1755-1823) was charged with theft and sentenced to seven years transportation in 1784. He served the first years of his sentence aboard the hulk *Censor* and joined the transport *Alexander* when the First Fleet departed in 1787.

After a short period at Port Jackson Risby was sent to Norfolk Island where his sentence expired in 1791. Here he married Ann Gibson, a second fleet convict, and took up a small grant of 12 acres. When the penal colony at Norfolk Island was abandoned the Risby family was relocated





to Van Diemen's Land in 1807, and in due course they received this grant for 30 acres in the Argyle district in 1813.

Unusually, this land grant has two further relevant manuscript notations on the verso. The first is a will signed by Risby making his youngest son (born 1810 and also named Edward) the sole inheritor of the land. The will is dated December 2 1817 and has been repeatedly crossed through.

Alongside the defunct will is a manuscript note in cursive hand dated February 1821; herein Risby agrees to 'transfer, sell and make over' the grant to George Hull (1787-1879) who served as assistant commissary general under the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsular War and was later the acting commissary in Van Diemen's Land whose activities came under intense scrutiny by Lieutenant-Governor William Sorell, a dispute which came to the attention of Macquarie and later became a point of contention with Commissioner Bigge (who supported Hull against Sorrell and Macquarie).

Risby's wife has signed the transfer with an X under 'The Mark of Anne Risby'. Clearly the transaction was reviewed some years later as the transfer is boldly inscribed 'Exhibited before the commissioner the 31st December 1834' and signed by James Simpson, then acting commissioner of the Land Board based in Hobart Town. Edward Risby died aged 69 years in February 1823 and was buried at St. David's in Hobart.

A point that should always be made about these printed land grants is that they must have been the work of George Howe in Sydney, in his position as the first Government Printer: any Howe printing is now very scarce. **\$5500**

Gillen 'The Founders of Australia', p.308.

NOTICE

In order to prevent any misconception, or any inconvenience to Emigrants sent out by the Colonization Commissioners, which might arise in consequence of the circulation of a printed notification of an order by His Excellency the GOVERNOR in Council, that "JOHN BROWN, Esq. Emigration Agent for the Province of South Australia, be forthwith suspended from his Office of Emigration Agent for the said Province." I have to give this Public Notice, that JOHN BROWN, Esq., still retains the Office of Emigration Agent, to which he was appointed by the Colonization Commissioners, and will continue to perform the duties of it as heretofore.

J. H. FISHER,
Colonial Commissioner.

Adelaide, 12th September, 1837.

Printed by Robert Thomas and Co., Hindley Street, Adelaide.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER FISHER RESISTS HINDMARSH'S ORDERS

45. FISHER, James Hurtle.

Broadside regarding the Emigration Agent John Brown.

Printed broadside, 285 x 226 mm., fraying at the central fold, but very good. Adelaide, Robert Thomas and Co., 12 September, 1837.

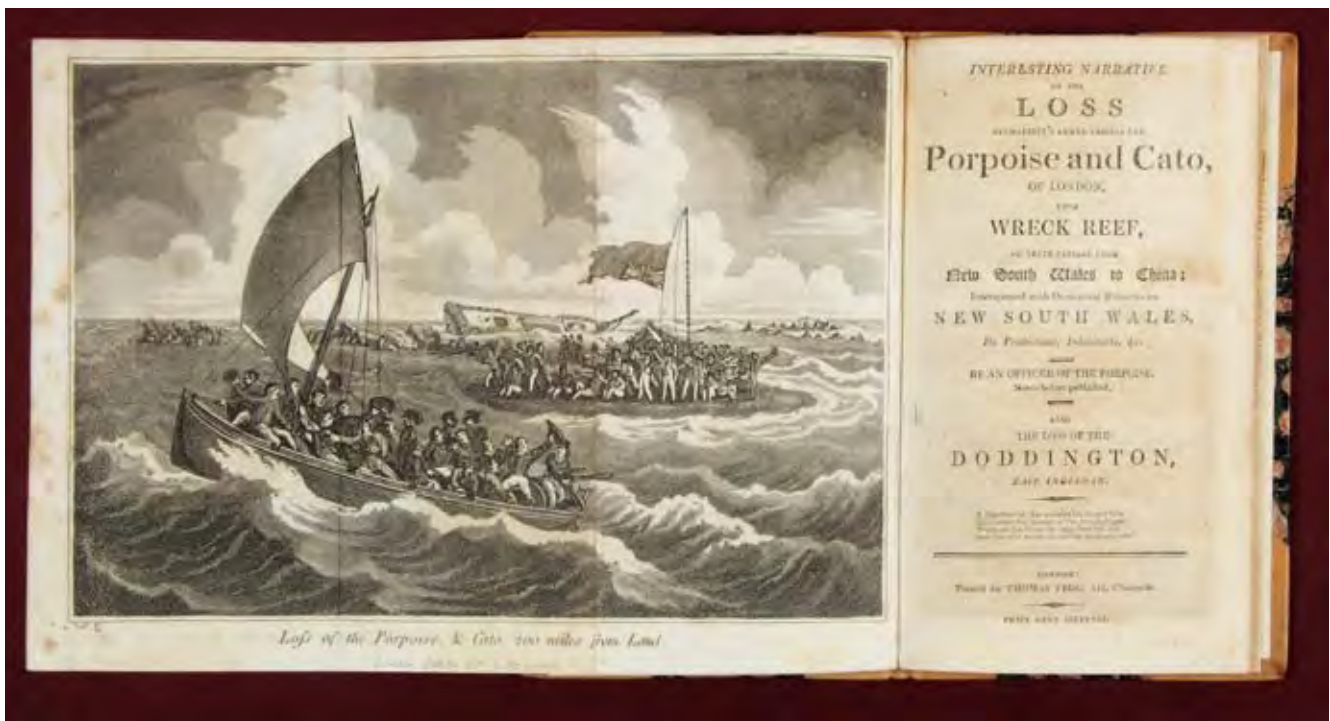
Very rare Adelaide-printed broadside, part of the fierce debate between Resident Commissioner Fisher and Governor Hindmarsh: the broadside relates to the important early settler John Brown, who had a long career in the colony as a publisher, and who 'figured prominently in disputes over the separation of powers in the South Australian Act' (ADB).

Fisher (1790-1875) was a London solicitor who was appointed Resident Commissioner in 1836, a post second only to the Governor, but theoretically not subject to the Crown on the important question of the disposal of land. In August Hindmarsh had deposed Robert Gouger from the post of Colonial Secretary (see catalogue no. 131), which was controversial enough, but he over-stepped his authority when he next got rid of John Brown the Emigration Agent on 11 September 1837 for alleged neglect of duty, as Brown was not subject to the Governor's control. Fisher rushed to the printer to issue this handbill, openly defying Hindmarsh's orders by announcing that Brown remained in his position, 'and will continue to perform his duties.'

Robert Thomas printings of this early date are extremely rare,.

\$1800

Ferguson, 2262.



FLINDERS ON WRECK REEF

46. [FLINDERS] ANONYMOUS.

Interesting Narrative of the Loss His Majesty's Armed Vessels the Porpoise and Cato, of London, upon Wreck Reef...

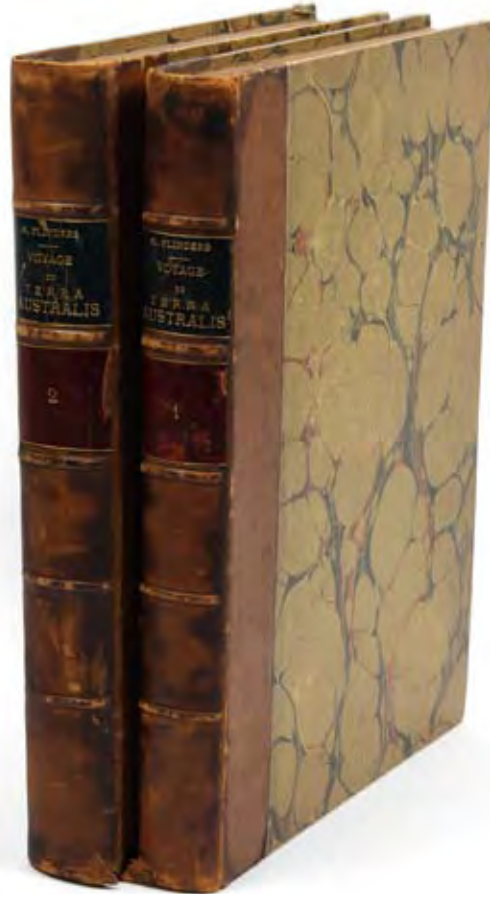
Duodecimo, [ii], 7-28 pp. (as issued), with a folding engraved frontispiece of the wreck of the Porpoise and Cato; a nice copy in a neat recent binding of tan calf with a crimson label. London, Thomas Tegg, 1808.

Very scarce London chapbook recounting the dismal wrecking off the Great Barrier Reef of the ships *Porpoise* and *Cato* bound from New South Wales to China in August 1803. This was the beginning of what was to be a disastrous voyage back to England for Matthew Flinders who shipped with the *Porpoise* after completing his circumnavigation. The *Investigator* had been damaged, apparently beyond repair, and he chose to go back to England in search of a seaworthy ship. The *Porpoise* left Port Jackson on 10 August 1803, taking the route via Torres Strait; on 17 August she went ashore on Wreck Reef, in open ocean about 740 miles NNE of Sydney. Two merchant vessels were with her; one, the *Cato*, was wrecked a short distance away, and the other, the *Bridgewater*, disappeared and was never heard of again.

Flinders made a camp on the reef, organised the refugees, and made the journey back to Sydney in a ship's cutter, returning with rescue vessels. One of them, the *Cumberland*, took him and ten chosen men onwards – on a terrible voyage, the final humiliation of which was Flinders' imprisonment on Mauritius. "The authorship is attributed in the text to one "Mr Fitz-Daniel", who is stated to have been the officer of the watch when the *Porpoise* struck, and the officer who accompanied Flinders in the cutter. There was no such person. The account is plagiarized from that in the *Sydney Gazette*, with additions supplied by the fancy of the compiler. A curious feature is that wherever numbers are given, one is added in this version, presumably to allow for the fictitious "Mr Fitz-Daniel" (Ferguson). Authenticity apart, the text is well written and has much detail that did not appear in the *Gazette* report, including "Observations on the natural productions, and the manners of the natives of New South Wales". The publisher, Thomas Tegg, was a prolific publisher of chapbooks in London; his son later emigrated to become a significant early Sydney printer.

\$4850

Ferguson, 474; Wantrup, 69.



LARGE PAPER COPY OF THE FLINDERS TEXT

47. FLINDERS, Matthew.

A Voyage to Terra Australis; undertaken for the purpose of completing the Discovery of that vast Country... in his Majesty's Ship the Investigator...

Two volumes, tall quarto (363 x 275 mm.), nine engraved plates mounted on binder's stubs, very little of the spotting characteristic of sets of this book, some offsetting; an attractive set in nineteenth-century pale tan polished calf, a few chips to the double spine labels, some scuffing. London, G. and W. Nicol, 1814.

A striking large paper copy of the two text volumes of the greatest of all voyages of Australian exploration and discovery: these volumes are from the issue on "Imperial" large paper, of which only 150 copies were prepared.

As with many copies this set lacks the Atlas, but is nonetheless a handsome set of Flinders' classic account of his voyage on board the *Investigator*. Flinders writes with great verve and attention to detail, and the text volumes of course also include the famous nine engraved plates by William Westall.

Flinders' account begins with an authoritative introductory history of maritime exploration in Australian waters from the earliest times, followed by a day-by-day account of the *Investigator* voyage and Flinders' later voyages on the *Porpoise* and the *Cumberland*. Robert Brown's "General Remarks, geographical and systematical, on the Botany of Terra Australis" is printed as an appendix in the second volume.

The text is illustrated by nine engraved plates by the landscape painter William Westall, who travelled as official artist on the voyage. These are in many cases the very earliest views of the places visited and discovered on the voyage. **\$4850**

Hill, 614; Ferguson, 576; Wantrup 67a.

LOST AMONG THE "AUSTRALIENS"

48. FOIGNY, Gabriel de.

Nouveau Voyage de la Terre Australe, contenant Les Coûtures & les Moeurs des Australiens...

Duodecimo, 177 pp., title-page just shaved at fore-edge, edges untrimmed; an attractive copy in crushed brown morocco by Sangorski. Paris, Claude Barbin, 1693.

Scarce seventeenth-century Paris edition of one of the most significant of all imaginary voyages, with clear links to the wider literature of travel and a connection with Quiros.

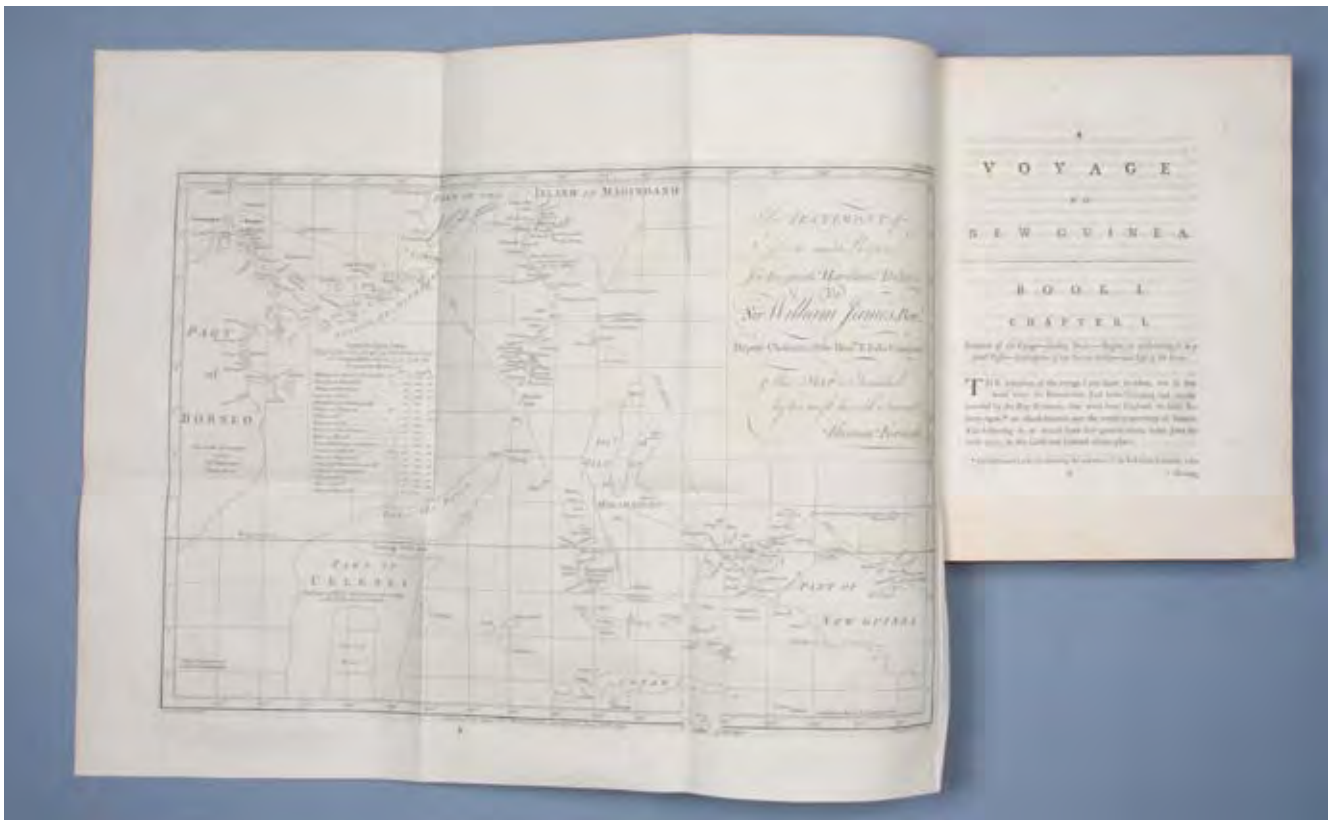
The "south land" is used as the setting for this remarkable work of fiction, 'perhaps the most famous of all the fictitious accounts of Terra Australis' (Mackness) and 'a major utopia, rich in satire and iconoclasm' (Gibson). Of particular note is the fact that Foigny's book refers to the inhabitants of his Terre Australe as "Australiens" – the first work to use such a noun as a descriptor of the southern continent.

Foigny (circa 1630-1692) had a turbulent life. A promising career as a Franciscan monk was scotched by his 'licentious behaviour' and he was forced to flee to Geneva and Protestantism. Scandal continued to dog him while he was in Switzerland, and he was forced to leave in 1684 leaving behind a large family and a pregnant maid. Foigny rejoined the Catholic faith, and died in a convent eight years later.

In this marvellous novel the hero Sadeur is twice kidnapped and four times shipwrecked, ultimately being plucked from the sea by a gigantic winged monster which drops him on the shores of Western Australia. Most of the novel is set in western Australia and openly borrows from Dutch voyages in the region, but the hermaphrodite society Sadeur discovers is entirely Foigny's invention; in this Australian world marked by a rational rejection of the body, Sadeur's curiosity and levity about the topic is considered very de trop, yet worse his 'propensity to unseemly arousal' (Rees). **\$5250**

Friederich, pp. 16ff.; Gibson, 'St. Thomas More... with a Bibliography of Utopiana', 682; Rees, Utopian Imagination, pp. 55-6 & 155.





SIGNIFICANT ENGLISH VOYAGE TO NEW GUINEA

49. FORREST, Thomas.

A Voyage to New Guinea, and the Moluccas, from Balambangan: Including an account of Magindano, Sooloo, and other Islands...

Quarto, with a portrait and a splendid series of 32 plates and maps, most of them folding or double-page; a large copy with good margins (a couple of plates just touched by binder at extreme edges nonetheless, as often); some occasional light browning but a very handsome copy in contemporary sprinkled calf, expertly rebaked to style preserving original spine label. London, G. Scott, 1779.

First edition: a handsome copy of this classic account of experiences in New Guinea and the East Indies.

Forrest was involved in the 1770 settlement of Balambangan, a colonising project based on recommendations by Alexander Dalrymple; from 1774 he was in the service of the East India Company, who wanted to extend their sources of trade in the direction of New Guinea. Along with two English officers and a crew of eighteen Malays Forrest pushed the exploration as far as Geelvink Bay in New Guinea. Here he gives the details of his 'journey of exploration from 1774-1776, on behalf of the East India Company, to western New Guinea. Forrest's travels took him from the north coast of Borneo, through the Moluccas, to New Guinea, and then to Mindanao, the southernmost island of the Philippines. His detailed observations lack the moral judgments found in so many other European accounts of the time...' (Cornell University, *Treasures of the Asia Collections*: online resource).

The numerous maps and coastal profiles published here show the detailed observations that Forrest was making on this voyage 'of examination and inquiry rather than of discovery' (Hill). There is some discussion, in the Introduction and elsewhere, of the voyages of Schouten and Le Maire, Dampier and Tasman. A wonderfully purple dedication on the first of the topographical views is worth quoting in full: 'In Testimony of Esteem & Regard to Joseph Banks Esq; President



of the Royal Society, Who thirsting after Knowledge, left the Enjoyment of Opulence and Ease, to sail round the World'.

This fine copy of the book has the bookplate of George Leaton of Hoppyland Park (the location of a great 19th-century adultery scandal). It later belonged to the Australian collector Sir Rupert Clarke and has his bookplate and ink ownership stamps. **\$5500**

Hill, 623.

GOVERNOR FRANKLIN DEFENDS HIS ADMINISTRATION

50. [FRANKLIN, John]

Narrative of Some Passages in the History of Van Diemen's Land during the last three years of Sir John Franklin's administration of its Government.

Octavo, an excellent copy in the uncommon original stiff printed buff wrappers, spine with some wear; preserved in a folding cloth case. London, "not published", but printed by R. and J.E. Taylor, 1845.

First, unpublished edition of a "very rare" book (Ferguson).

Printed in highly limited numbers for private distribution among Franklin's immediate circle, this was his justification in answer to the charges made against him in the dispute with the Colonial Office over his disastrous but well-intentioned administration of Van Diemen's Land. Perhaps surprisingly given the contentiousness of the dispute, the book is an even-toned autobiographical narrative of events from a decisive period of the history of Van Diemen's Land, when the future of the colony itself hung in the balance. This is by far the rarest of the two books published by Franklin, the other being *Narrative of a Journey to the Shores of the Polar Sea* (London, 1823), and was written by Franklin after his return to England in 1844. Shortly after, he left on his fatal expedition to the Arctic, and it has been said that Franklin's clash with Whitehall weighed on him when he accepted the command. The work was not published until after he had sailed, and so all presentation copies are inscribed by an amanuensis "By order of Sir John Franklin".

The copy is inscribed to Fitzherbert Marriott (1811-1890), the Anglican archdeacon of Hobart Town. He emigrated to Hobart in 1843, but was temporarily in England at the time Franklin's book was published, drumming up support for the colonial church. **\$4400**

Ferguson, 4032.



ADELAIDE IN 1850

51. GALBRAITH, William.

Map of the County of Adelaide and Surrounding Districts...

Large folding handcoloured map measuring 820 x 565mm., dissected on linen; a fine copy in the attractive original green cloth folding case with printed paper label to front, bearing the ticket of Adelaide bookbinders Calvert and Waddy; H.L. White bookplate. Adelaide, Penman & Galbraith, 15 November, 1850.

Rare. Galbraith's early lithographic map of Adelaide details the myriad subdivisions made in fourteen industrious years since the foundation of the city. Presenting a remarkable snapshot of the earliest surveys of the region, this map forms a detailed summary of land speculation in the colony of South Australia, making it a valuable social document.

Galbraith (1822-1911) was one of the most successful early Adelaide printers, emigrating in 1838 with his colleague John Penman. The pair went into business and purchased a basic lithographic press from the amateur artist, equine advocate and explorer George Hamilton, an Adelaide local who struggled to make a living in the printing trade. Penman and Galbraith flourished and went on to produce fine work for S.T. Gill and others.

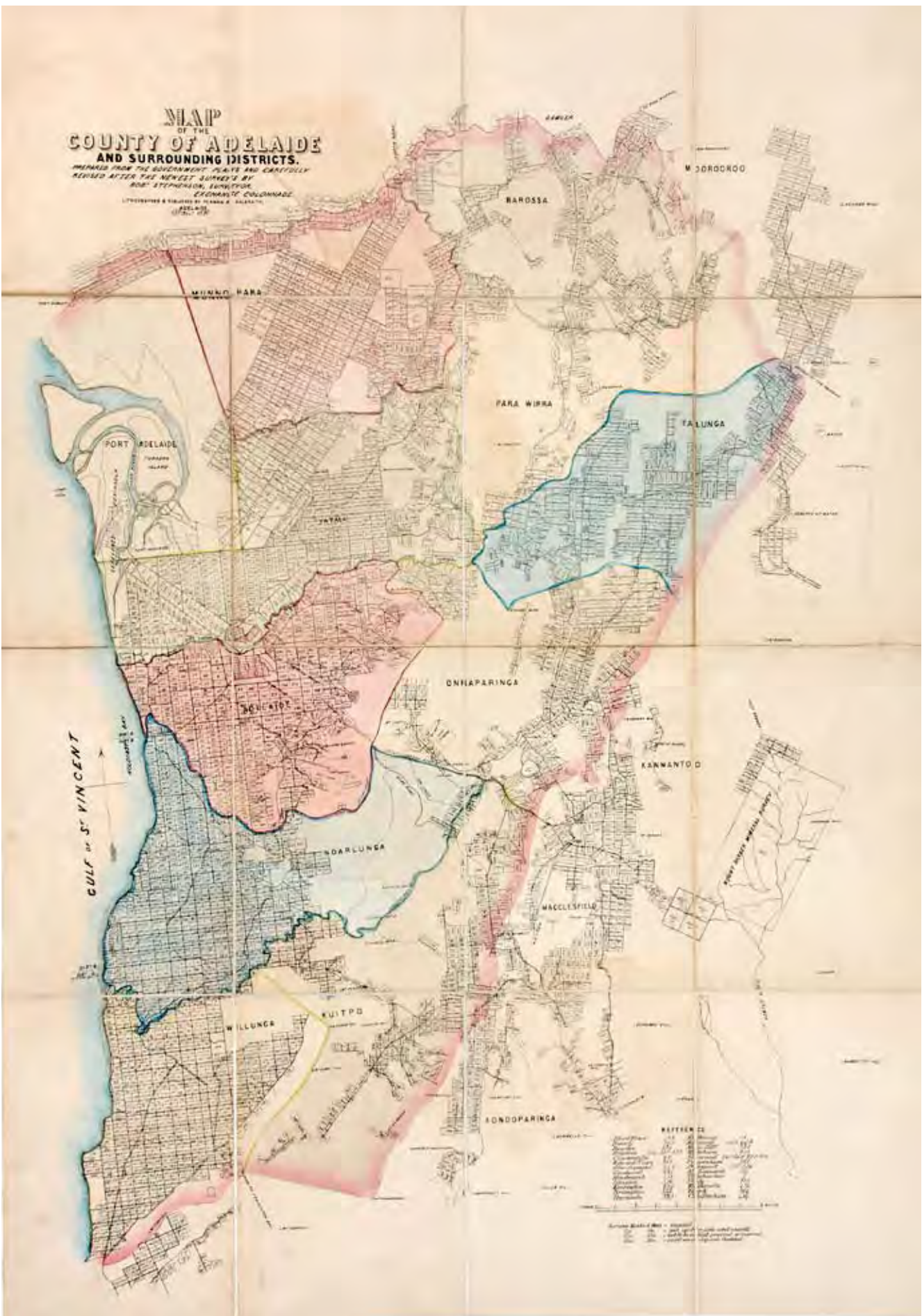
Of special interest in this large hand-coloured map is the development of the Port Adelaide area, with subdivisions encroaching upon Lefevre Peninsula and Torrens Island marked. In addition to the city of Adelaide itself the map includes outlying suburbs such as Barossa, Macclesfield, Kanmantoo and also the Mount Barker Mineral Survey. The map indicates the status of the subdivisions shown, with lease numbers clearly marked and coded by their standing on the market (for example: not for sale and not yet offered for sale, auctioned and passed in unsold, reserved lots and also, interestingly, divisions sold with deposit forfeited through default).

As with many of the maps in the Robert Edwards collection, this is notably scarce, with no recorded sales in several decades. **\$7500**

Kerr 'Dictionary of Australian Artists', p. 284.

MAP
OF THE
COUNTY OF ADELAIDE
AND SURROUNDING DISTRICTS.

PREPARED FROM THE GOVERNMENT PLANS AND CAREFULLY
REVISED AFTER THE LATEST SURVEYS BY
ROBT. STEPHENSON, SURVEYOR
EDWARD ST. COLONNADE
ADELAIDE
1881



REFERENCE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

POEMS FOR THE CRIMEAN WAR



52. GARDNER, William Atkinson.

Rhythms from my Scrap Book: Printed and Sold for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

Small octavo, 114 pp., single page "In Memoriam" bound in, early newspaper report of Gardner's death pasted to a blank, some significant toning; a charming copy in full pebble-grained green morocco, gilt. Launceston, Cornwall Chronicle, 1855.

Very scarce: a Launceston-published anthology of poetry by William Atkinson Gardner, Member of the Legislative Council for the County of Cornwall (around Launceston). Gardner notes: "These rhythms are not on martial subjects... but as paper is made from rags, it is hoped that the produce of these papers may be issued forth in lint to the wounded of the Crimea" (Preface, dated May 1855).

The poetry certainly has its charms (such as the oddly satisfying rhyme of "fiendish mutter" with "dear voice utter"). Of some utility is Gardner's habit of publishing the date of composition, the earliest having been written in Paris in 1835. There is a poem to his wife, and another to his eldest child Jessie, as well as more substantial odes such as "The Emigrant's Song" and "Hymn to Australia" (... Borne on the southern gale...), as well as a series of translations from the German.

The single-page obituary notice bound in gives a few biographical details of Gardner which can be added to those gleaned from the poems. There is also an interesting note: 'his last days having been spent in correcting the proof sheets... he closed his work, while lying on that bed of sickness from which he never rose...'. Given that the present copy has several corrections in pencil, notably the addition of a new version of one stanza of the first poem, it is quite possible that this copy was revised by Gardner himself on his sickbed. **\$1200**

Not in Ferguson.

THE ABORIGINAL TRIBES NEAR COOPER'S CREEK

53. GASON, Samuel.

The Dieyerie tribe of Australian Aborigines.

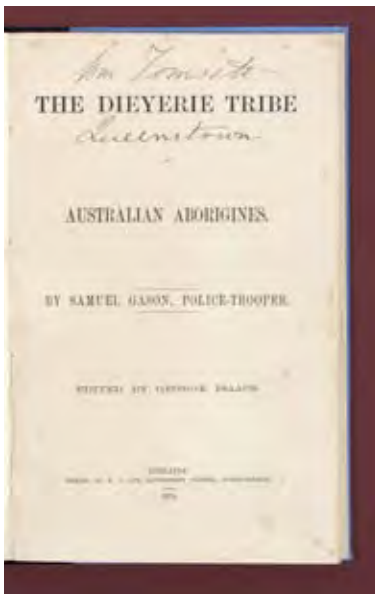
Octavo, 51 pp., early ink owner's name on title and first page (Wm. Tomsett of Queenstown 1874), a few spots, paper repairs to final two leaves; very good in a modern binding. Adelaide, W.C. Cox, 1874.

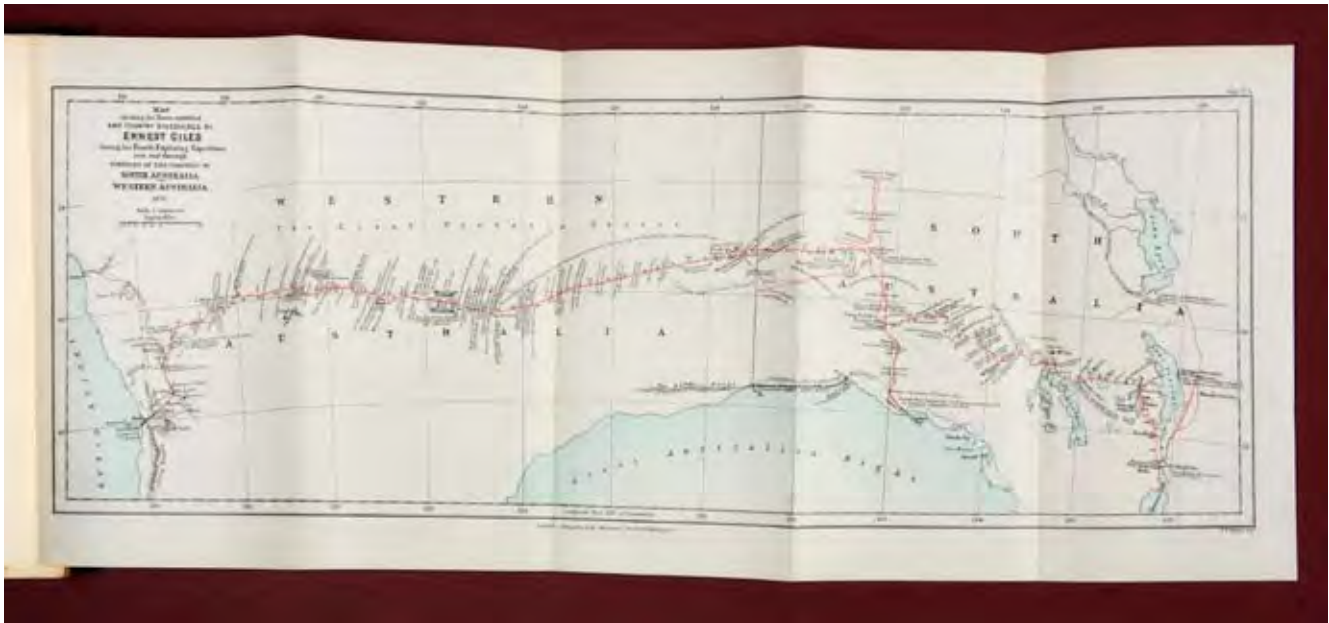
First edition, and an important account of the customs of the Dieyerie tribe (now more commonly "Diyari" or "Diery") of the area around Cooper's Creek north of Adelaide. It is based, the author notes, on 'a sojourn of over nine years in the Dieyerie country, and constant intercourse with the tribe, having familiarized me with their language, and their manners and customs'.

Samuel Gason joined the South Australian Police force in 1865 at the age of twenty three and was stationed at Lake Hope. He was promoted to Mounted Constable Second class the following year. One of his most difficult tasks while at Lake Hope was negotiating with local Aborigines who were taking sheep from graziers, a conflict he seems to have managed with good sense. His tenure included the heavy flooding of 1870, during which he reported the deaths of 17 Aborigines. In 1871 Gason was transferred to Barrow Creek, where he witnessed the attack on the Telegraph Station.

Gason's work was considered a significant amateur contribution, and was used in the later compendium *The Native Tribes of South Australia* (Adelaide, 1879). **\$1550**

Ferguson, 9832; Greenway, 3812.





“THE LAST OF THE AUSTRALIAN EXPLORERS...”

54. GILES, Ernest.

Australia Twice Traversed.

Two volumes, octavo, with 21 plates, six folding coloured maps and illustrations in the text; in the fully pictorial grey-green cloth boards, lettered in gilt, untrimmed; spines a bit faded and rubbed, slightly loose, corners and extremities slightly frayed; the F.G. Coles copy with bookplate. London, Sampson Low, Marston, Searle & Rivington, Limited, 1889.

First edition: ‘arguably the most handsomely produced of late nineteenth-century Australian books’ (Wantrup).

Giles, with some justice, called himself ‘the last of the Australian explorers’, and was the first to attempt the crossing from the Telegraph Line to Western Australia. In 1872 he set off from Chambers Pillar with two companions on a modest expedition, financed largely with the help of Ferdinand von Mueller. Failing to cross Lake Amadeus, he turned back, but not before he had traversed some 1000 miles of hitherto uncharted territory. Giles cherished the hope of making a successful crossing, and although ‘forestalled by Peter Warburton and John Forrest, Giles succeeded in his cherished aim of making an overland crossing from South to Western Australia in 1875. Equipped with camels by Thomas Elder, he set out from Beltana and went for supplies to Port Augusta whence he proceeded first north-west and then west along a string of waterholes, Wynbring, Ooldea, Ooldabinna and Boundary Dam, until he reached the Western Australian border.’ (ADB)

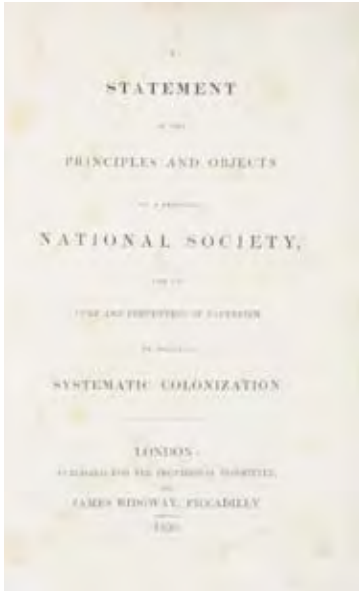
Australia Twice Traversed represents the collected narratives of Ernest Giles’s five expeditions through the centre and the west of Australia from 1872 to 1876. Giles struggled repeatedly to find an overland route to Western Australia, but it was not until his expedition of 1875-6 that he achieved the extraordinary feat of crossing the continent from South to Western Australia, via the Great Victoria Desert, and returning via Gibson’s Desert (which he had earlier named after one of his men).

This is among the most handsome of nineteenth-century Australian books, and one of the most popular of all Australian exploration accounts. **\$4750**

Ferguson, 9914; Wantrup 202a.



OWNED BY A FOUNDING MEMBER OF THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN LAND COMPANY



55. [GOUGER & WAKEFIELD]

A Statement of the Principles and Objects of a proposed National Society for the cure and prevention of Pauperism, by means of Systematic Colonization.

Octavo, 73 pp., uncut and partially unopened, an excellent copy in the original drab paper wrappers with simple printed paper label, "Henry Drummond Esqr." written in an early hand to the front wrapper; housed in a modern folding green case. London, James Ridgway, 1830.

Rare: the first substantial proposal on Wakefield's principles of relieving pauperism by emigration to the British Colonies, particularly Australia. The principles evoked here led to conflict with members including Torrens and Wilmot Horton.

The early owner's name "Henry Drummond Esq." is written on the front cover; Drummond was a banker and political writer who founded a chair of Political Economy at Oxford in 1825. He was one of the founding committee members of the South Australian Land Company, and this remarkably fine copy is almost untouched, in much the condition in which he would have owned it.

Ferguson notes: 'Dr. Harrop in his *Amazing Career of Edward Gibbon Wakefield*, p. 58, says that this was the first of a series of pamphlets issued by the Society, of which Wakefield was "either the anonymous author or the secret instigator." It seems more likely, however, that it was a joint manifesto of Wakefield and his great friend and colleague Gouger. **\$825**

Ferguson, 1381.

GRANT ON BASS STRAIT AND THE HUNTER

56. GRANT, James.

The Narrative of a Voyage of Discovery, performed in His Majesty's Vessel The Lady Nelson...

Quarto, with a large folding plate, a folding chart, a coloured plate and five other engravings; a couple of spots but a good copy in modern half calf. London, C. Raworth, 1803.

First edition: one of the most important of the early Australian coastal voyages. This copy is complete with both the rare "List of Encouragers" and the blank leaf at the end of the preliminaries.

James Grant was born in Scotland in 1772. In 1800, as a lieutenant in the Royal Navy, he brought the *Lady Nelson* to Australia in company with HMS *Porpoise*. Over the next two years Grant made several voyages of discovery along the New South Wales coastline but is best remembered for his work in the Hunter River area which resulted in the establishment of Newcastle.

The *Lady Nelson* was the first ship to be built with sliding keels to facilitate the exploration of shallow waters. Grant sailed her through Bass Strait, the first to do so from the west but on arrival at Sydney, he discovered that he had missed Flinders to whom he was to deliver the ship, and was sent back to survey the south-western coast of the continent, a task in which he was assisted by Francis Barrallier. However, because of the lateness of the season, the survey, which took place from March to May 1801, concentrated on Bass Strait and the Victorian coast instead. The chart of Bass Strait here was the first to be published of the newly-discovered Victorian coast.

On his return to Sydney, Grant was sent to examine the Hunter River, and it was as a result of his report that Newcastle was established. Two engravings in this book illustrate the exploration by the *Lady Nelson* of the Hunter River: they were probably engraved after sketches by the colony's first professional artist, John William Lewin, who accompanied the expedition. The finest is the hand-coloured plate depicting the "Fringe Crested Cockatoo", which is present here in particularly fine condition. There are also portraits of the Aborigines Pimbley (an alternative spelling of Pemulwuy, the great warrior) "in a canoe of that country" and Bennelong. **\$10,500**

Davidson, 'A Book Collector's Notes', pp. 125-6 ('rare and most desirable'); Hill, p. 127; Wantrup, 75.



PSITTACUS FIMBRIATUS FRINGE-CRESTED COCKATOO.
From New South Wales in the Museum of Major-General Davies,
to whom this plate is respectfully inscribed by
James Grant, Lieutenant Royal Navy.

Published by G. & C. Whittell, 1831.

GREY ON THE AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINES



57. GREY, Sir George.

Copies of two of Governor Grey's Despatches... On the attitude of the Australian Natives towards the Settlers...

Printed bifolium, octavo, browning, neat stamp of Webster collection; in a red quarter morocco box by Sangorski. Wellington, N.Z., Edwards & Co., circa 1890.

Very rare: New Zealand printed pamphlet enunciating Governor Grey's thoughts on frontier conflict between settlers and the Aborigines of South Australia.

The two letters were sent by Grey to Lord John Russell, then Secretary of State for the Colonies. The first letter dated 29 May 1841 relays information from a settler named Inman who was overlanding 5000 sheep from Sydney to Adelaide when his party was attacked by 300 to 400 warriors on the banks of the River Murray. The letter details the attempted reprisals and on-going battles between settlers and the group of warriors, and also includes Grey's own note on the difficult position he found himself in, given that 'two parties of Englishmen had been successively defeated by the natives...'

The second letter dated 11 June 1841 gives Grey's more considered thoughts on the situation, and prints the 'general principles' he has enunciated, a sophisticated analysis of the difference between punishment and vengeance, which includes his observation that 'the punishment of death is neither so terrible to themselves or their fellows as that of imprisonment'; Grey's conclusion is that imprisonment is the greater deterrent because it is more greatly feared by the Aborigines.

Copies are known in New Zealand in the Turnbull Library and Auckland Public Library, but it is otherwise not apparently held. Bagnall notes a publication date of circa 1890, apparently based on the known dates of the printer Edwards of Wellington. What is less clear is why this was published some fifty years after the events described had occurred. Grey was certainly alive and no doubt oversaw the publication (he died in 1898), but to what end is not immediately clear; perhaps he sought to clarify his position on British rule of subject peoples given his lifelong interest in the Aborigines and Maoris.

From the Webster collection.

\$3200

Bagnall, G855; not in Ferguson.

WITH THE FAMOUS WANDJINA PLATES

58. GREY, Captain George.

Journals of Two Expeditions of Discovery in North-west and Western Australia, during the years 1837, 38, and 39...

Two volumes, octavo, with 22 plates (six handcoloured), and two large loose folding maps, illustrations in the text; endpapers renewed, related newspaper clippings circa 1900 pasted to last blank of second volume; a most attractive set in the publisher's decorated purple cloth. London, T. and W. Boone, 1841.

A fascinating account of coastal and inland exploration of the north-west coast of Western Australia and the Kimberley region. Captain Grey's account is both informative and accessible, featuring a rich selection of plates including stunning images of Wandjina paintings from the north-western Kimberley. Furthermore, the work is esteemed for its scientific appendices: on birds by John Gould; on mammals, reptiles, amphibians by John Edward Gray; and insects by Adam White.

The two-volume set contains the accounts of both expeditions led by Grey, the first along the West Australian coast and the second in the north-west. Although beset by natural disasters, diminished provisions, exhaustion, shipwreck and numerous attacks by local Aboriginal tribes, Grey and his men made important discoveries in this vast and poorly charted wilderness.

Despite turbulent relations with Aboriginal tribes Grey was fascinated by the art and cultures he encountered. In this respect his *Journals of Two Expeditions of Discovery* form a valuable record of early contact in Western Australia and the Kimberley. Grey was intrigued by the ghostly rock paintings he discovered and became the first white man to see a Wandjina painting at a site on the Glenelg River in the Kimberley. He wrote 'looking over some bushes, at the sandstone





rocks which were above us, I suddenly saw from one of them a most extraordinary large figure peering down upon me. Upon examination, this proved to be a drawing at the entrance to cave, which, on entering, I found to contain, besides, many remarkable paintings'. Realising the significance of the discovery, he went to considerable lengths to sketch, measure and describe the figures, which are printed here as four arresting lithographic plates.

The first volume of this set conforms to the first issue points noted in *Australian Rare Books* while the second volume includes additional publisher's advertisements indicating a later issue. **\$5750**

Ferguson, 3228; Wantrup, 131.

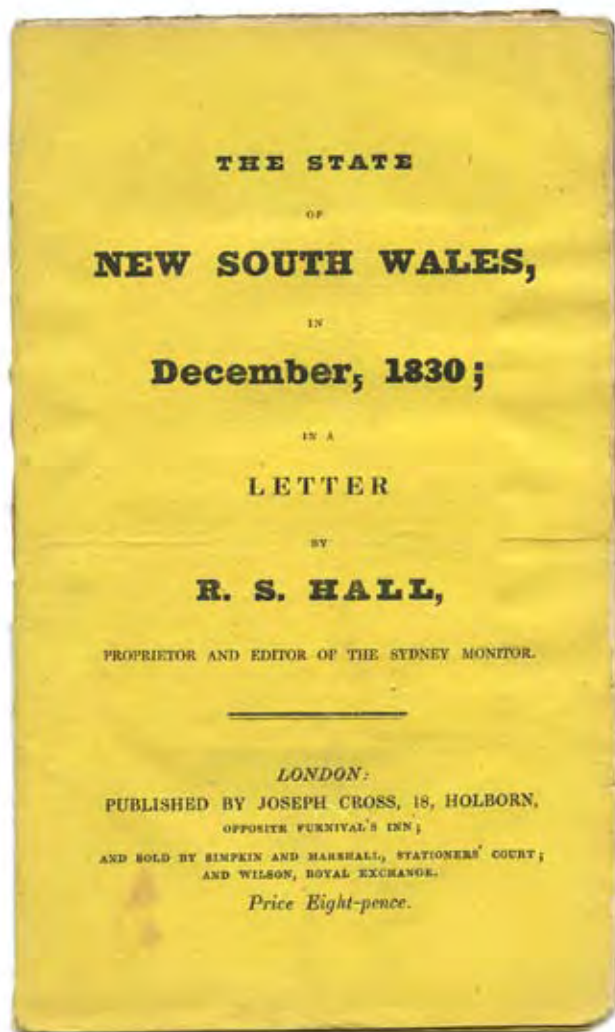
IN REMARKABLE ORIGINAL CONDITION

59. [HALL, Edward Smith]

The State of New South Wales, in December, 1830; in a Letter by R.S. Hall, proprietor and editor of the Sydney Monitor.

Octavo pamphlet, 24 pp., stitch-sewn, bookplate; original yellow printed wrappers; preserved in an attractive blue quarter morocco box, gilt. London, Joseph Cross, 1831.

A remarkably fine copy of this rarity, in the original yellow wrappers.



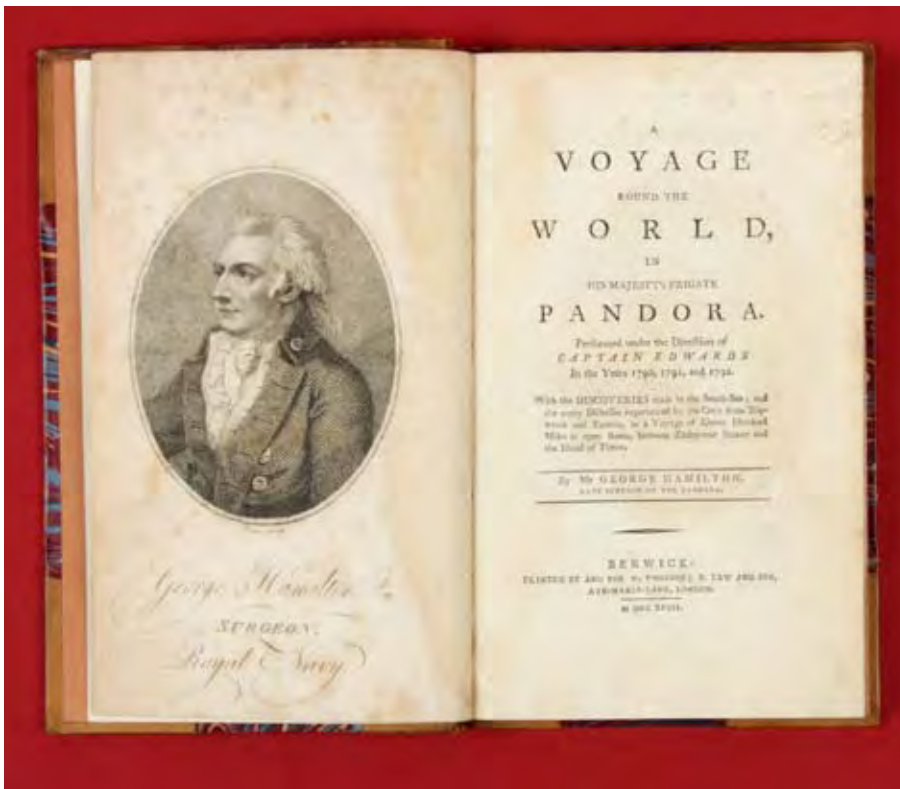
‘A rare pamphlet containing a description of New South Wales and a plea for the continuance of transportation to the colony. It advocates also the introduction of trial by jury and an elective legislature’ (Ferguson). The essay was published in London by Joseph Cross, without doubt the most significant promoter of the Australian colonies in the period, his best-known and perhaps most influential publication having been Atkinson’s *Account of the State of Agriculture & Grazing in New South Wales* (1826; see catalogue no. 7).

This influential essay was addressed to Robert Gouger, then serving as Secretary to the National Colonization Society, who would become heavily involved in the founding of the colony in South Australia. The nine main topics are as follows: notes on diseases (“New South Wales... is a healthy colony”), climate, soil, convict labourers (“the chief course of all our prosperity, in the absence of slave labour”), a description of emigrants wanted (in which section the first priority is given to “Wine and olive dressers from the South of Europe”), precautions for emigrants, a comparison of NSW with North America and the Cape of Good Hope, and the requirements to make the colony suitable for British emigration. Hall’s work also includes several interesting remarks in the form of footnotes, at different points quite critical of the main essay – it is probably fair to assume that these remarks were added by Gouger in reply.

Edward Smith Hall (here erroneously referred to as “R.S. Hall”) was the sole-proprietor and printer of the polemical Sydney newspaper the *Monitor*, which was founded in 1826 and played an important role in contemporary politics; it was one of the papers that Governor Darling tried to curb with his so-called “gagging Act”, and Hall was routinely in the dock regarding the endless libel cases that clogged the Supreme Court of the day. Hall was a real mover and shaker in Sydney, helping found the Bank of New South Wales, the Benevolent Society of New South Wales, and becoming a joint editor of the *Australian*, retaining the position even after he had left the *Monitor* in 1838 (see J.A. Ferguson, ‘Edward Smith Hall and the “Monitor”’, *JRAHS*, XVII, pp. 163-200).

Robert Edwards purchased this copy at the Davidson sale of 2006, the only known sale of this work in decades. **\$8500**

Ferguson, 1442.



THE ARREST OF THE BOUNTY MUTINEERS, AND A WRECK ON THE GREAT BARRIER REEF

60. HAMILTON, George.

A Voyage Round the World in his Majesty's Frigate Pandora. Performed under the direction of Captain Edwards in the years 1790, 1791 and 1792...

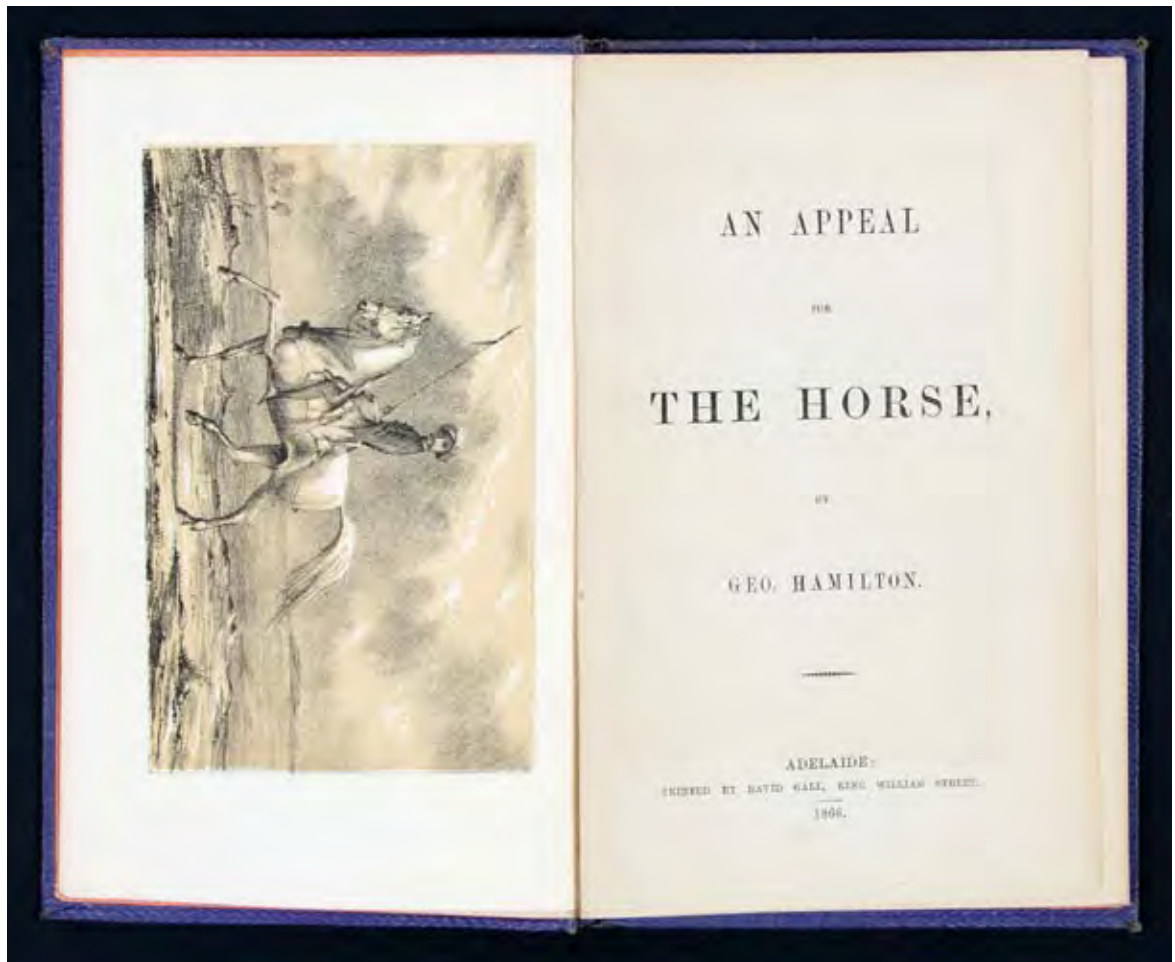
Octavo, engraved frontispiece portrait of the author a little foxed as common, early owner's name erased from head of title-page and first page of the text; a very appealing copy in a good early tan calf binding, banded spine gilt with dark label. Berwick, W. Phorson, 1793.

Rare first edition: the account of the doomed *Pandora* voyage to the Pacific, written by the ship's surgeon, who survived shipwreck and a terrible open-boat voyage to safety. Hamilton writes in an easy, amusing fashion, and this is one of the most personal of eighteenth-century voyage accounts: it would certainly have entertained the contemporary reader, and helped set the tone for the many medical-voyagers who would publish their own books in the nineteenth century.

William Bligh had returned to England in 1790 and the Admiralty immediately commissioned the *Pandora* to search for and arrest the *Bounty* mutineers. Hamilton's is the only full contemporary account of the voyage, which succeeded in arresting 14 of Bligh's former crew in Tahiti. The remainder of the cruise of the *Pandora* was ill-fated: it is now thought likely that the officers failed to recognise a distress signal from the La Pérouse survivors while sailing in the Santa Cruz Group, and shortly thereafter the vessel was wrecked on the Great Barrier Reef while attempting to sail the Endeavour Strait. As the ship foundered Captain Edwards had left the prisoners locked up in the infamous "Pandora's box" on deck to drown, but the master-of-arms dropped keys to them and ten made it to safety. Just like Bligh and the loyal *Bounty* sailors, Edwards and his men now faced a gruelling open-boat voyage to Dutch colonies: the survivors ultimately landed in Timor (Bligh had sailed for Batavia). The expedition did make some discoveries, including some survey work of the Strait in order to determine the best passage to Botany Bay, but also failed, of course, to find the remaining mutineers on Pitcairn Island.

This is now a very scarce book on the market. It was republished as a facsimile in the Australian Maritime Series in 1998. Recent research has underlined the importance of Hamilton's account to the history of the *Pandora* voyage and to the rediscovery of the ship's wreck. **\$17,000**

Ferguson, 151.



THE HORSES OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

61. HAMILTON, George.
An Appeal for the Horse.

Small octavo, with six tinted lithographs of sketches by the author; an appealing copy in the original purple cloth, a few scuffs. Adelaide, David Gall, 1866.

The distinctly rare first edition of this most attractive book, a study of the horse in Australia, by a pioneer overlander and noted bush artist. Hamilton, who had arrived in Sydney as a midshipman, worked his way west by droving a herd of sheep from Port Philip to Adelaide. He settled in South Australia in 1839 where he was an active participant in the local horse races, and a keen artist, exhibiting in Adelaide's first two art exhibitions. In 1864 the *Adelaide Advertiser* praised his accurate renderings and said his drawings of horses "have no equals in the colony". Five of his drawings were engraved for Eyre's *Journals of Discovery into Central Australia* and, along with his contemporary S.T. Gill, his drawings were used to illustrate the published journals of Grey. He owned his own lithographic press and made prints from his drawings which made him, according to Robert Holden, probably the first print-maker in South Australia. In 1848 Hamilton was appointed second clerk in the Colonial Treasury, and subsequently entered the police force, serving as Commissioner of Police from 1867 to 1882.

This first edition of *An Appeal for the Horse* is illustrated by six fine lithographs. This work and Hamilton's *The Horse: Its treatment in Australia* were so popular that a combined cheaper edition was later published in Melbourne using original photographs of the author's sketches.

Ferguson, 10181.

\$6500

RARE PHOTOGRAPH OF EYRE

62. HERING, Henry

Carte de Visite of Edward John Eyre, signed, with a further signature.

Carte de visite portrait photograph, 104 x 62 mm., inscribed "Govr. Eyre", with a short ms. note in Eyre's hand. London, H. Hering, circa 1865.

Fine portrait photograph of the Australian explorer Edward John Eyre.

Eyre (1815-1901) is best known for his heroic and extraordinary crossing of the Australian continent from Adelaide to Western Australia in 1840-41. He went on to hold a number of official positions including serving as Protector of Aborigines and Governor of New Zealand, during which time he distinguished himself as a capable and humane administrator. However it is in the role which is remembered by this portrait that his reputation was destroyed. As Governor of Jamaica he imposed martial law in response to a wave of rioting. Tragically a bloodbath ensued, led by the military and resulting in the deaths of six hundred people and the flogging of an equal number, as well as the torching of a thousand dwellings. Despite being exonerated by a Royal Commission, Eyre was relieved of his governorship in 1865 and returned to England to face a further three trials and a barrage of criticism from a group of intellectuals which included Huxley, J.S. Mill, Thomas Hughes and Herbert Spencer. Eyre's interpretation of martial law has since become a celebrated case in legal history.

This carte de visite photograph by H. Hering was used as the basis for a stipple-engraved portrait of Eyre published by Richard Bentley in 1867. An example of the engraved portrait is now in the collection of the National Portrait Gallery in Canberra. **\$2400**



SPRUIKING THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN EXPERIMENT

63. HILL, Rowland.

(Agent's Circular.) South Australian Commission. Country Agents...

Printed circular, 201 x 136 mm., two signatures, roughly disbound and with some damage; now housed in quarter red morocco boc by Sangorski. [London], n.p., 16 August, 1835.

A very rare survival, this printed circular was issued by Rowland Hill, Secretary of the South Australian Commission, and this unusual variant has been signed by him.

The circular initially sets out what is expected of the Commission's "Country Agents", in particular their role in explaining the advantages of the new colony in rural advertising, and includes the proviso that the whole scheme cannot begin until initial capital of £35,000 has been vested. These instructions are dated 16 August 1835.

As with a single copy noted by Ferguson in the SAA, this example also has a second letter printed on the verso, beginning "Sir, It appearing to the Colonization Commissioners...". On our example this second letter is dated in manuscript 20 August, and is also signed by Rowland Hill and one George Lovejoy (who may have been the agent who received the circular). This second letter requests that agents advise the Commissioners as to whether the proposed method of remuneration is accepted or declined.

Sir Rowland Hill (1795-1879) was a civil servant and postal reformer who became involved in campaigns for colonizing South Australia, when he produced in 1832 a paper on the subject with the characteristic title *Home colonies: a plan for the gradual extinction (by education) of pauperism and the diminution of crime*. In 1835 Hill was appointed secretary to the South Australian Colonization Commission, in which role this circular was issued. **\$850**

Ferguson, 1922.



GIVEN TO HINDMARSH ON BOARD HMS VICTORY



64. [HINDMARSH] [CALLET, François]

Table des Logarithmes des Sinus et Tangentes, De seconde en seconde Pour les cinq premiers degrés...

Octavo, inscribed on the title-page, blanks bound in for 6 missing leaves; bound in early half-calf, rebacked to match. N.P., circa 1795.

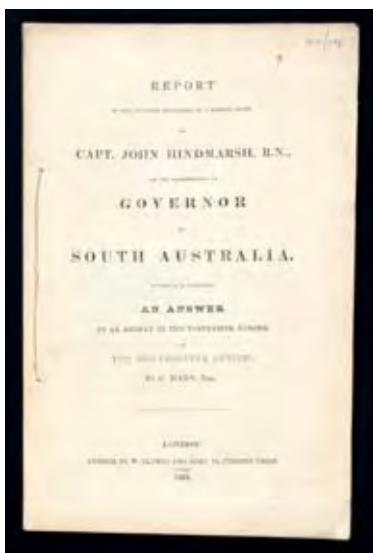
From the library of John Hindmarsh, later the first Governor of South Australia, given to him in 1803 while with Nelson on HMS *Victory*. The inscription reads: “Thos. Atkinson Master of His Majesty’s Ship *Theseus* August the 12th 1798” and in a second hand has been added “given to J Hindmarsh on the HMS *Victory* 1803.” Not only is the book an attractive relic of Hindmarsh, it also unites two veterans of the Battle of the Nile, the stunning British Naval victory which turned the tide of the war in the Mediterranean in 1798, a battle in which both Hindmarsh and Atkinson served with great distinction.

Hindmarsh joined the Royal Navy in 1793 as a fourteen year old, sailing to the West Indies, seeing service on the “Glorious First of June” (1794), Cadiz and the Battle of the Nile. Nelson was much taken with the young officer, and personally gave him his lieutenant’s commission on board HMS *Victory* in 1803, clearly around the time that the gallant young officer was given this book by Thomas Atkinson. Atkinson had first served with Nelson on the *Theseus* in 1797, but as the inscription implies, was still on board in August 1798 (after Nelson had relinquished command of the vessel), but later rejoined Nelson, who described him as ‘one of the best Masters I have seen in the Royal Navy.’

Given that in 1798 this was a newly published French book, and that it was acquired while the *Theseus* was on active service (Atkinson specifically says 12 August 1798), it is certain that it represents booty taken from a captured French man-of-war, possibly the frigate *Artemise* or either of the *Heureux* or *Mercure*, three ships which the *Theseus* is known to have forced to surrender around this time.

The volume would have been of immeasurable service to any young naval officer with an interest in navigation, as it publishes the mathematical tables of the Frenchman François Callet, printing the calculation of logarithms to seven-places. **\$1900**

GOVERNOR HINDMARSH HONOURED



65. [HINDMARSH] MANN, Charles; and others.

Report of the Speeches Delivered at the Dinner Given to Capt. John Hindmarsh, R.N. on his appointment as Governor of South Australia.

Octavo booklet, 44pp., a fine and partially unopened copy preserved in polished calf folding case lined with moiré silk by Sangorski. London, W. Clowes & Sons, 1835.

Rare: published shortly after the establishment of South Australia as a separate colony in 1834, this pamphlet captures much of the enthusiasm surrounding the appointment of Captain John Hindmarsh as the first Governor. It records speeches delivered in honour of Hindmarsh at a large meeting held in his honour during early September 1835.

The meeting of 110 gentlemen was chaired by Colonel Robert Torrens and formed ‘a very influential and highly respectable company’. Throughout the proceedings speeches were delivered by John Morphett, Sir Francis Lee and George Fife Angas and others. In addition, letters of effusive congratulations were read to the assembled crowd from George Grote and the Duke of Wellington, both of whom had been supporters of the South Australian Association.

Of special interest is a speech by Mr. Higgins, honorary secretary to ‘The Society for the Protection and Benefit of the Aborigines of the British Colonies’. Higgins’ speech comprises two full pages of small type. After a rambling introduction enriched with classical references he addresses the vital importance of the ‘religious improvement’ and ‘intellectual advancement of the aborigines of the British colonies’. In this regard Higgins asserts ‘the enlightened system of colonization to be adopted in South Australia is of itself sufficient to encourage our efforts.’

The reception for Captain Hindmarsh is followed by a 14-page refutation by the advocate-general Charles Mann of adverse claims made about South Australia in Britain. **\$1350**

Ferguson, 1969.



IMPORTANT EARLY ACCOUNT OF NEW ENGLAND & THE DARLING DOWNS

66. HODGKINSON, Clement.

Australia, from Port Macquarie to Moreton Bay; with Descriptions of the Natives, their Manners and Customs...

Octavo, with a frontispiece, six lithographed plates and a full-page map; with the required advertisements indicating first issue; a little gentle foxing (as usual) yet a bright excellent copy, in publisher's green cloth with gilt spine lettering. London, T. and W. Boone, 1845.

An excellent copy of the first edition of Hodgkinson's account of the rich lands and northern rivers of NSW and southern Queensland. This and the earlier narrative of Oxley are the two great accounts of this region; both writers were keen observers of local Aboriginal life before the disruption brought by European settlement.

Between 1840 and 1842 the government of NSW contracted Hodgkinson, a promising young engineer and surveyor, to explore and chart the northern river lands between Port Macquarie and Moreton Bay. His expedition was the first extensive exploration of the area since its discovery by Oxley over twenty years previously. In 1843 Hodgkinson returned to England where he published this account. 'It is an interesting work, one of very few books relating to the exploration of this part of northern New South Wales, and it makes a suitable companion to the other Boone explorers... In fine original condition it is very scarce since the cloth is prone to splitting and fading and the text and plates often suffer from heavy foxing' (Wantrup).

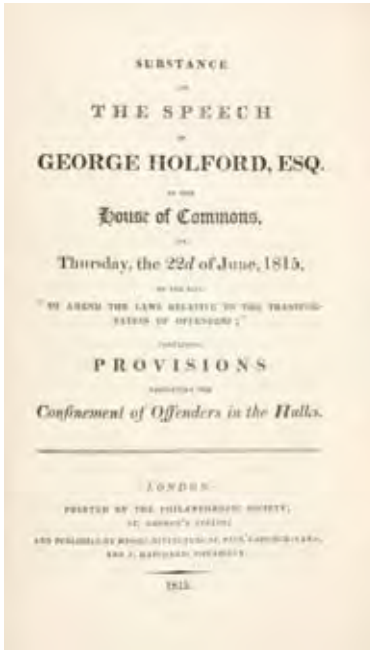
Hodgkinson's book is readable throughout, with engaging accounts of his interactions with local Aboriginal peoples who assisted the party. In this regard the lithographed plates are of special interest, and include a corroboree, a war-dance, kangaroo hunting and a tense stand-off between two groups of heavily armed warriors. One exceptional plate depicts fishing waist-deep with three-pronged spears in the Bellingen River, an evocative record of indigenous life in this unusually rich and abundant landscape.

\$2550

Australian Rare Books, 158a; Ferguson, 4067; People, Print and Paper, 98.



THE CONVICT HULKS



67. HOLFORD, George.

Substance of the Speech of George Holford, Esq. in the House of Commons... respecting the Confinement of Offenders in the Hulks.

Octavo, 43 pp., original plain blue wrappers bound in; an excellent copy in green morocco gilt by Sangorski. London, Rivington & J. Hatchard, 1815.

Very rare: 'a criticism of the management of the hulks from the point of view of mortality and of the conditions of employment of the prisoners' (Ferguson). The disposition of the hulks was of great significance to the early history of transportation, and yet there are very few separately published works which discuss them in any detail; this is an important contribution.

George Holford (1768?-1839) was a Cambridge educated lawyer who served as MP for various constituencies from 1803 to 1826. In his early life a playwright and author of works on politics and religion, once he became an MP he established himself as a persistent crusader for prison reform, author of works such as *An account of the General Penitentiary at Millbank* (1828).

The present work was penned largely in light of the 1812 Penitentiary Act (the Act which finally rejected Bentham's famous "Panopticon" design). Although Holford does not underestimate the cheapness of the hulks, he nonetheless sets out to prove to the House that 'great evils have prevailed in these prisons.' His account gives some detail of his own investigations into the subject, especially the fitting out of the *Edgar*, the "model" hulk. **\$1100**

Ferguson, 608.

THE SECOND "OFFICIAL" ACCOUNT OF NEW SOUTH WALES

68. HUNTER, John.

An Historical Journal of the Transactions at Port Jackson and Norfolk Island... compiled from the Official Papers; Including the Journals of Governors Phillip and King, and of Lieut. Ball; and the Voyages from the First Sailing of the Sirius in 1787, to the Return of that Ship's Company to England in 1792.

Quarto, with 17 engraved plates, folding maps and charts; a fine uncut copy, with particularly large margins, the engraved title here with generous space at head and tail (the date on the title-page, in some copies cropped by the binder, intact and with 9 mm. blank space below it); a beautiful copy in period-style tree calf by Aquarius, gilt. London, John Stockdale, 1793.

A fine copy of the first edition of Hunter's important *Journal* of the first years of settlement at Sydney. As with Governor Phillip's account, this was published by Stockdale, and continues that publisher's monopoly on the "official" accounts of the colony.

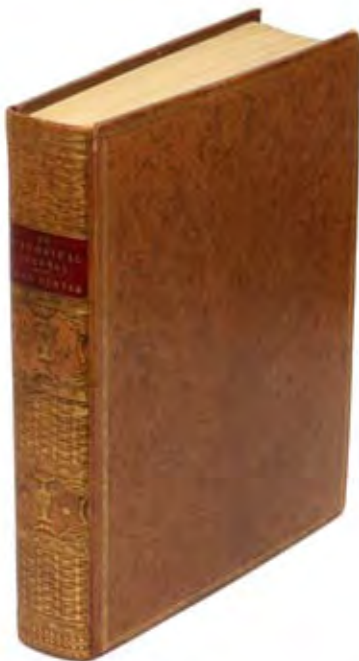
Hunter was an experienced sea captain and the most dedicated navigator of the First Fleeters, and his book is in effect the first pilot for Australian waters and a significant companion to Cook, in particular, whose book he frequently consulted. As might be expected, therefore, the maps are excellent.

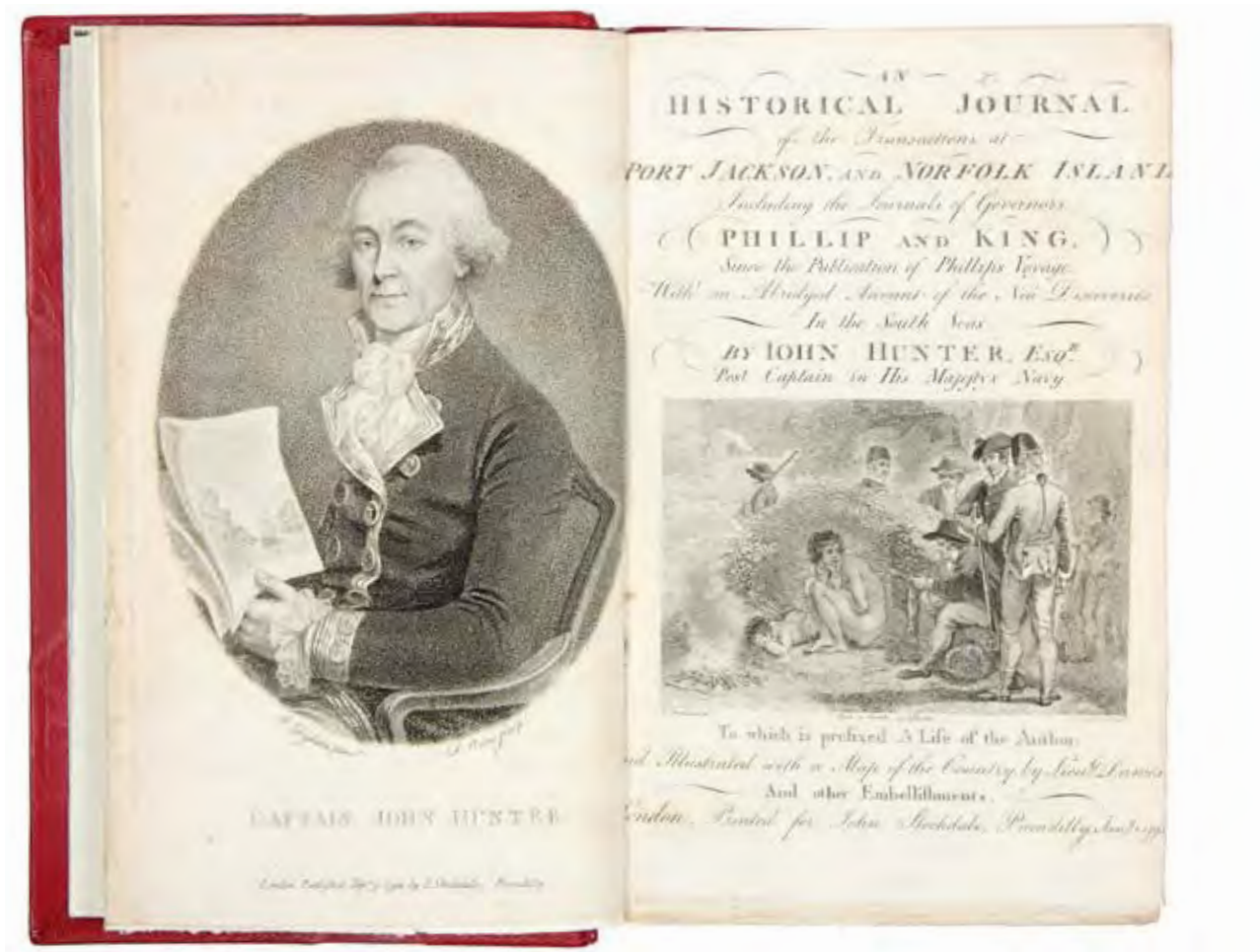
Furthermore, it is the last book to include writings by Phillip as it prints his dispatches to the end of 1791; as the first work to publish anything by Philip Gidley King it is also the first account of Norfolk Island. The plates include the well-known "View of the Settlement at Sydney Cove, Port Jackson, 20th August 1788" (the first published engraving of Sydney) and P.G. King's "A Family of New South Wales", engraved by William Blake.

Second captain of HMS *Sirius* under Phillip for the voyage to Botany Bay, Hunter became actively engaged in surveying and exploration in New South Wales, and only left for England in late 1791 after the loss of the *Sirius* at Norfolk Island while under his command.

The book was edited for the press by the Scottish antiquarian George Chalmers, and was heavily subscribed by booksellers; its clout can easily be measured by noting other subscribers including Joseph Banks, Lord Sydney, Evan Nepean, and Alexander Dalrymple. **\$8500**

Crittenden, 'A Bibliography of the First Fleet', 110; Ferguson, 152; Hill, 857; Wantrup, 13.





RARE OCTAVO EDITION, PUBLISHED THE SAME YEAR

69. HUNTER, John.

An Historical Journal of the Transactions at Port Jackson and Norfolk Island, Including the Journals of Governors Phillip and King...

Thick octavo, frontispiece, engraved title, folding plate "A family of New South Wales", and a large folding map, 3pp. advertisements at rear; a very good copy in red half morocco by Sangorski & Sutcliffe. London, John Stockdale, 1793.

An attractive copy of the uncommon condensed octavo edition of Hunter's journal, published in the same year as, but significantly scarcer than, the quarto first edition. This version was intended "sufficiently [to] gratify the curiosity of those who may not have leisure to peruse, or are not desirous of purchasing the quarto edition..." and includes both the very interesting map of the Sydney region, as well as the plate of an Aboriginal family, the latter newly engraved to suit the smaller format. **\$1800**

Ferguson, 153; Wantrup, 14a.

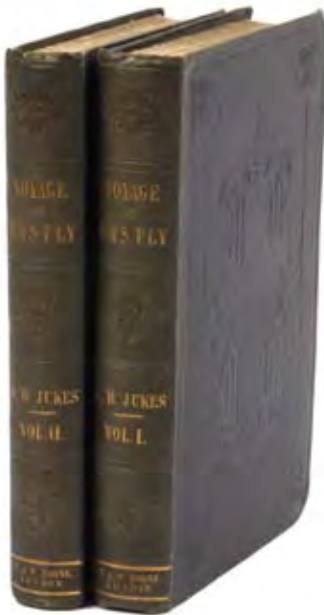


THE VOYAGE OF HMS FLY

70. JUKES, J. Beete.

Narrative of the Surveying Voyage of H.M.S. Fly, commanded by Captain F.P. Blackwood, R.N. in Torres Strait, New Guinea, and other islands of the Eastern Archipelago...

Two volumes, octavo, with many engravings (full-page and textual), and a folding map at the end of each volume; a fine copy, complete with all advertisement leaves including the half-sheet advertisement for Leichhardt's Journal, in the original and unfaded blue-grey blind-stamped cloth. London, T. & W. Boone, 1847.



First edition: a fine copy, in marvellous original condition, of this important surveying voyage of coastal Australia. Jukes' account is particularly important for his description of the Queensland coast, the Great Barrier Reef, and the Torres Strait, and includes an impressively detailed map of the north-east coast from Endeavour River north to New Guinea.

The *Fly*, Captain Blackwood, sailed from Falmouth on 11 April 1842 with Jukes as naturalist to the expedition, and with his captain's consent he wrote the official narrative. The survey of Torres Strait and of the Great Barrier Reef, as well as the various New Guinea explorations, were all of great importance. The proper scientific understanding of the Barrier Reef could not begin until the completion of the survey, which Jukes charted for the first time in detail. Jukes' own close examination of the reef was also significant, and his chapter on the subject 'is an invaluable record. His observations strongly supported Darwin's theory of the formation of coral reefs...' (Davidson). Indeed, Jukes' interest in coral formation is neatly summarised by the account's terrific opening line, 'I landed for the first time in my life on a coral island.'

Ingleton notes: 'the Admiralty decided in 1841 to have the Great Barrier Reefs explored and to have the gaps surveyed in order that some means might be devised for marking the most eligible of these openings, in order that they could be recognised in due time and passed through in comparative safety... The expedition was noteworthy for being the first to be despatched to Australia on a purely surveying mission...' (*Charting a Continent*, pp. 61-66). **\$7800**

Davidson, 'A Book Collector's Notes', pp.129-30; Hill, 901; Wantrup, 92a.



WITH PLATES AFTER OSWALD BRIERLEY

71. KEPPEL, Captain Henry, R.N.

A Visit to the Indian Archipelago, in H.M. Ship Mæander. With Portions of the Private Journal of Sir James Brooke...

Two volumes, octavo, with eight fine tinted lithograph plates (printed by Day & Son); folding chart in a rear pocket; a fine copy, very well bound in half calf and marbled boards in original scarlet cloth with gilt vignettes on upper boards. London, Richard Bentley, 1853.

A fine set of this splendid book, with eight superb plates lithographed by Hawkins after Oswald Brierley.

Henry Keppel had first served in the Malacca Straits in the early 1840s during the campaign against the Borneo pirates. During that time he formed a close friendship with Sir James Brooke, who had been appointed rajah of Sarawak in perpetuity by the sultan of Brunei. In 1847 Keppel returned to the region as captain of the frigate *Mæander* which was to convey Brooke to Labuan, an island off Borneo. 'At Brooke's suggestion, Labuan was ceded to Great Britain in 1846 by the Sultan of Brunei; it was made a crown colony, and Brooke was named governor. Keppel's book treats of the voyage to Labuan, incidents there, piracy in the South China Sea, and gives a description of Manila' (Hill).

On the homeward journey the *Mæander* called in at Port Essington, Cape York, Sydney, Hobart and Norfolk Island. Keppel's accounts of these ports-of-call are both entertaining and readable. He reports at length on the work of Captain Owen Stanley of the *Rattlesnake* – who died in Sydney whilst Keppel was on an inland tour with Governor FitzRoy. By coincidence the fine plates which illustrate Keppel's account are by the distinguished marine artist Oswald Brierley, who joined the *Mæander* after having served as artist on board the *Rattlesnake*.

In an uncharacteristic slip Ferguson did not record Keppel's book despite its Australian importance, while Abbey's description of an earlier 1852 edition was in error. **\$3850**

Abbey 'Travel in Aquatint and Lithography 1770-1860', 550; Hill, 920; not recorded by Ferguson.



AUSTRALIAN COASTAL VOYAGES AND SURVEYS AFTER FLINDERS

72. KING, Phillip Parker.

Narrative of a Survey of the Intertropical and Western Coasts of Australia. Performed between the years 1818 and 1822.

Two volumes, octavo, a map and fourteen plates (one folding), half-titles, errata leaf, bound without advertisements sometimes seen; a very attractive and internally fresh set, bound in recent diced russia gilt, green morocco spine labels, both volumes with book plate for "Conyngham". London, John Murray, 1827.

First edition of this great book, recounting the Australian coastal voyages of the *Mermaid* and the *Bathurst*. This is the regular 1827 issue: a few copies survive with an 1826 date on the title-

pages, without any other points of difference (the 1826 issue appears to be a presentation issue of some kind, as is attested by the fact that where seen they are often accompanied by some sort of manuscript dedication).

Phillip Parker King, Australian-born son of the third governor Philip Gidley King, became the British navy's leading hydrographer. His Australian coastal voyages, together with Oxley's expeditions inland, represented the great expansionary undertakings of the Macquarie era. King charted the greater part of the west, north and north-east coasts and also carried out important surveys in the Great Barrier Reef.

From 1815 or so, British interest in the largely uncharted northern and north-western coast of Australia had increased, partly out of concern at the territorial ambitions of other nations, especially the Dutch and the French. King was sent from England in 1817, with Admiralty instructions to complete the survey of Australia and finish the charting begun by Flinders. By 1824-25 he had issued

a series of eight large charts showing the northern coasts, to be followed with this complete printed journal of his expedition. The naturalist Allan Cunningham sailed with the expedition, and the narrative includes extensive comments on botanical and geological phenomena, together with nautical and hydrographic observations. The engraved views were taken from King's own sketches.

The work also includes significant natural history essays, including work by John Edward Gray, William Sharp Macleay and William Henry Fitton, three senior British scientists. Easily the most interesting section, however, is the long essay by Allan Cunningham, 'A Few General Remarks on the Vegetation of certain coasts of Terra Australis...' Cunningham had sailed with King, and so this section has the added interest of eyewitness reportage, as well as comparisons between the botany of east and west coasts. Cunningham's report is supplemented by notes from Robert Brown.

\$7500

THE "QUEEN DOWAGER" MAP OF ADELAIDE

73. KINGSTON, George Strickland.

To Her Most Gracious Majesty Adelaide, the Queen Dowager, this map of Adelaide... as surveyed and laid down by G.S. Kingston Esqre...

Hand-coloured lithographic map, 1750 x 1320 mm., dissected and backed on linen; an excellent copy in the original dark-green blind-embossed sleeve. London, J.C. Hailes, 104 Leadenhall Street, 1842-1843.

Very rare: a remarkably fine example of this wonderful map of early Adelaide, usually referred to as the "Kingston Map" or the "Queen Dowager Map".

Sir George Strickland Kingston (1807-1880), engineer and politician, took an active part in promoting the South Australian Act in 1834 and helped to lobby successfully for its passage



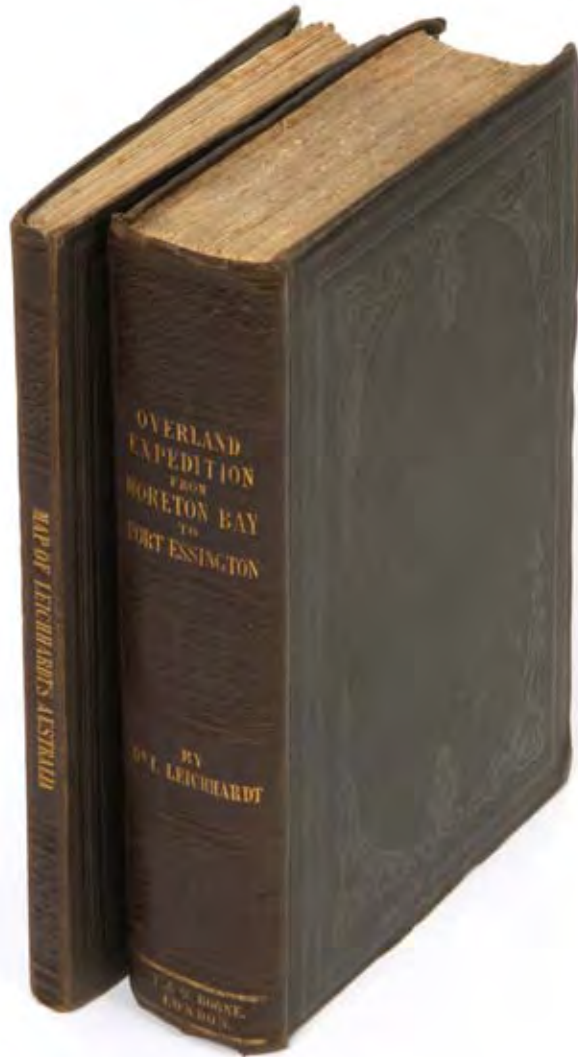


through the House of Commons. He was appointed deputy surveyor general to the new colony and sailed with most of the surveying party in the *Cygnets* in March 1836. He was the first to map the Torrens, and he was chiefly responsible for the surveys of the city.

This fascinating map is his grandest achievement, showing the new city of Adelaide on a system of grids divided by the Torrens. The map includes all manner of details including references to the residences of the more important citizens, and also names public buildings and private companies. An Index to the Planning shows boundaries, fences and buildings by type of construction, while an adjoining table lists historical dates in the founding of the city. There are population, climate and agricultural statistics as of 1842, while grander buildings such as the Trinity Church and the Bank of South Australia are depicted in the margins.

The map was printed by J.C. Hailes of London, and published by Edward J. Wheeler, both established stationers and mapmakers. Hailes in particular also did quite a lot of work for William Light, including publishing lithographs of a number of early South Australian views.

Sale records for this map are very scarce, and it is certainly the first time we have ever handled a copy. Robert Edwards purchased it in London in the 1940s and doesn't recall being offered another copy since, which may be the best indication of its rarity on the market. **\$4750**



LEICHHARDT IN MAGNIFICENT ORIGINAL CONDITION

74. LEICHHARDT, Ludwig.

Journal of an Overland Expedition in Australia, from Moreton Bay to Port Essington...

Octavo, seven plates including frontispiece, further vignettes, with three maps mounted on linen in uniform folding case; fine in original publisher's cloth, lovingly preserved in a handsome gilt blue morocco solander case. London, T. & W. Boone, 1847.

An excellent copy of the first edition of this great work of Australian exploration, here complete with the portfolio of maps in its original cloth binding. Leichhardt's book documents one of the most unlikely and courageous ventures ever undertaken in the history of the continent.

Leichhardt arrived in Sydney in February 1842. For some years settlers had eagerly talked of finding a route from southern Queensland to the north coast, linking their abundant grazing districts with Asian markets. When a Government funded expedition stalled, Leichhardt headed his own venture funded by pastoralists and business-men impressed by the seemingly indefatigable German.

What followed was one of the longest journeys of Australian inland exploration, a trek of stupefying difficulty and endurance spanning 4800 kilometres. The party was racked by interpersonal conflict, inexperience and continual hostility from local Aboriginal tribes, but after fourteen months finally reached Port Essington on the Cobourg Peninsula in a state of exhaustion. When Leichhardt and his men returned to Sydney they had been given up as lost. Celebrations lasted for months and he was hailed 'the prince of explorers' and received a sizeable sum raised by public subscription.

\$22,850

Abbey 'Travel in Aquatint and Lithography', 579; Australian Rare Books, 138a and 139; Ferguson, 4571.



AN OVERLOOKED CLASSIC OF COASTAL VOYAGING

75. LEIGH, W.H.

Reconnoitering Voyages, Travels & Adventures, in the New Colonies of South Australia...

Octavo, 8 plates including frontispiece and vignette title, some spotting, 24 pp. advertisements dated May 1839; an attractive copy in the original blind-embossed brown cloth, endpapers renewed. London, Smith, Elder and Co. 1839.

Only edition, with a comprehensive account of the author's experiences in South Australia and including marvellous plates depicting Australian Aborigines.

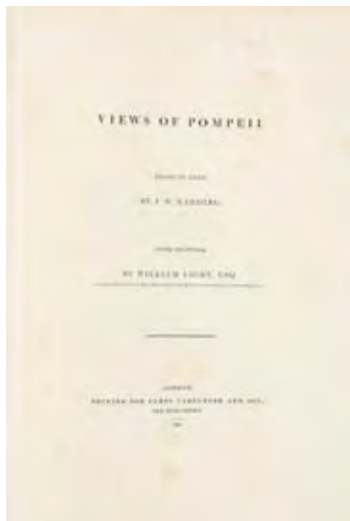
Leigh was the surgeon of the Australian Company's Ship *South Australian* which sailed from Plymouth in October 1836, and his book is very much in the tradition of readable narratives with significant comments on ethnography and natural history familiar from others in his trade. His is a particularly good account of the experiences of the early emigrants to South Australia, and he writes in a good-humoured way of the rough shipboard conditions. His observations of the indigenous people, wildlife, and general conditions of the country make for interesting, and often humorous reading. While hunting for kangaroo he recalls that, 'It was dreadfully hot, and I was almost dying of thirst, but water is not to be found at every step in Australia; I therefore tried my botanical skill, and got a most intolerably blistered tongue for my pains, arising from my chewing some abominable weed or other.'

The Hill catalogue has the 1840 second edition, noting: 'Includes an account of a visit to Tristan de Cunha. The plates depict scenes from Leigh's adventures among the natives of the Kangaroo and Nicobar Islands, including a night camp scene in the bush of Kangaroo Island.' **\$800**

Ferguson, 2786; Greenway, 5570; Hill, 1002 (second edition).



WILLIAM LIGHT BEFORE SOUTH AUSTRALIA



76. LIGHT, William and J.D. HARDING.

Views of Pompeii. Drawn on Stone by J.D. Harding; after drawings by William Light...

Folio, with a title-page, list of views, large folding map and 25 India paper lithograph plates interleaved with letterpress descriptions; a fine copy in nineteenth-century half roan with marbled boards (a little worn at extremities), gilt spine lettering. London, James Carpenter and Son, 1828.

Album of fine views of Pompeii, lithographed from sketches by Colonel William Light, founder of Adelaide and the first Surveyor General of South Australia.

Light served under the Duke of Wellington during the Napoleonic Wars, winning high praise both for his character and for his obvious skills as an artist and draughtsman. After leaving the army and a few years as an itinerant adventurer, he married Mary Bennet, a daughter of the Duke of Richmond, in October 1824. The couple enjoyed almost ten years of luxurious travel throughout the Europe and the Mediterranean. In 1828 this magnificent volume of views from Pompeii was published in London. Although the ancient settlement was only partially excavated, its importance as an untouched Roman town was widely appreciated by British and Continental antiquaries. The 25 lithographs demonstrate Light's fastidious attention to detail, while the large folding plan of Pompeii says much for his ability as a surveyor.

In February 1836 Light, by now separated from his affluent wife, accepted an appointment as Surveyor General of the nascent colony of South Australia. He faced a gargantuan initial task of surveying the coastline, choosing the best site for the new capital and undertaking inland surveys. With a small staff he made remarkable progress under seemingly unworkable conditions, selecting the site of Adelaide and opening vast tracts of the interior for settlers who arrived in ever increasing numbers. Ongoing conflict with Governor John Hindmarsh and his retinue led to Light's resignation. It is indicative of his charisma and popularity that nearly the entire body of surveyors resigned in sympathy with him. Light died tragically, beset by poverty and broken by consumption, in late 1839. **\$2000**

Not in Abbey.



VERY RARE ARROWSMITH MAP, BY WILLIAM LIGHT

77. LIGHT, William.

The District of Adelaide, South Australia...

Handcoloured folding map measuring 677 x 553 mm., dissected and mounted upon linen (as issued) in the publisher's green cloth slipcase with paper label bearing Arrowsmith's Strand address; some staining and wear affects the cloth of the slipcase, moderate localised foxing of the map yet very good condition overall. London, John Arrowsmith, 18 February, 1839.

Light's most significant map of the city of Adelaide, published in 1839 by the great London publisher Arrowsmith, in excellent original condition.

This scarce map was printed in London within three years of the selection of the site of Adelaide as capital of South Australia, and is based upon William Light's trigonometric survey. It offers an important early record of the city, detailing the street plan for the city centre and subdivision of the surrounding landscape into some 445 lots. A large number of the lots are tinted to indicate that they are now in private ownership with the names of the title-holder engraved accordingly.

William Light died from tuberculosis in desperate poverty in October 1839, some eight months after this map was printed. A second map of Adelaide based on Light's survey was issued by Arrowsmith a year later in February of 1840.

The map is very scarce indeed, with a handful of copies in Australian libraries. **\$7850**

Worms & Bayntun-Williams, 'British Map Engravers', p. 27.

78. LYCETT, Joseph.

Views in Australia, or New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land Delineated...

Oblong folio, pictorial lithographed title and 48 coloured aquatint views after drawings by Joseph Lycett, with descriptive text, two folding maps; original half calf, marbled boards, later end papers. London, J. Souter, 1825.

First edition of the great Australian plate book, one of the earliest and most important collections of antipodean landscapes.

This was a landmark in the development of Australian illustrated books: Lycett's charming, highly-coloured views of New South Wales and Tasmania are justly famous today and the book as a whole provides a remarkable visual record of Macquarie's Australia. Not only does it offer an historical snapshot of New South Wales and Tasmania in the early decades of settlement, but especially from the point of view of colonial architecture, it is a collection of remarkable importance. Lycett's incomparable plates record some of the colony's most important houses and country seats, and provide an invaluable contextual record of many lesser-known buildings and indeed building types.

Lycett had arrived in New South Wales as a convict in 1814. Trained as a portrait and miniature painter in Staffordshire, his services as a professional artist were much in demand and he was soon working for the publisher Absalom West. He was appointed artist to Major-General Macquarie, the governor of New South Wales. Impressed with Lycett's talents, Macquarie sent three of his drawings to Earl Bathurst, Secretary of the Colonies (the dedicatee of the *Views*) who, it is supposed in payment, granted a pardon to the artist.

Little is known of Lycett after the publication of the *Views*, which – with Wallis' *Historical Account* – marks the end of an era in the publication of Australian illustrated books. Macquarie's departure and the deaths of both Lewin and Lycett meant that the illustrated books to follow would be on a rather less grand scale. 'As far as we know Lycett produced no more work after the completion of his *Views* in 1825. In the Advertisement to the complete work, issued with the first part in July 1824, Lycett announced that... he intended to publish 'in the same size and manner, the Natural History of Australia.' In 1825 Lycett was in his early fifties and still, no doubt the incurable alcoholic Commissioner Bigge reported him to be a few years before; it is probable that he did not live long enough to complete that project. **\$65,000**

Australian Rare Books, 218b; Ferguson, 1031.



ASSOCIATION COPY

79. MACDONALD, John Graham.

Journal of J.G. MacDonald, on an Expedition from Port Denison to the Gulf of Carpentaria and back.

Octavo, with an engraved portrait and a folding map (dissected and laid down on linen, as is correct for this issue), complete with the erratum slip not found in all copies; a few light spots; joints rubbed, hinges a little tender yet very good in the original presentation binding of half black calf, gilt-lettered morocco label on front cover. Brisbane & Melbourne, George Slater; G. Robertson; printed by T.P. Pugh, 1865.

A wonderful association copy of this very rare northern exploration narrative.



One of the copies specially bound for presentation by MacDonald, this copy is inscribed to his fellow explorer of the north, George Elphinstone Dalrymple. MacDonald had originally accompanied Dalrymple overland from Rockhampton, going on to become a pastoral pioneer in his own right and an explorer of some renown. In 1864 he set out on a privately funded expedition to chart the country between Carpentaria Downs station and the Albert River on the Gulf of Carpentaria. His expedition was one of the mid-century private undertakings which did so much to open up the Australian inland and, with those of Dalrymple and the Jardines, was one of three which finally dealt with the north-eastern frontier and Cape York. Macdonald was an example of the new breed in the north who sought out grazing lands on their own account. Such ventures were important for finalising the discovery and mapping of large and inhospitable areas of northern Australia.

Macdonald published this account at his own expense and it was sold by George Slater in Brisbane and George Robertson in

Melbourne. Copies of this publication, and especially of this presentation issue, tend to survive in poor condition. This is an unusually good copy. **\$7750**

Ferguson, 11936 (ordinary issue only); Wantrup, 184b.

TWO IMPORTANT WORKS ON CONVICTS AND PRISONS

80. MACONOCHIE, Captain Alexander.

Thoughts on Convict Management [bound with] Supplement to Thoughts on Convict Management...

Two volumes bound in one, octavo, with text leaves interleaved with blanks, the first book without the half-title; a very good copy in nineteenth-century half crimson roan with green cloth boards, spine label expertly renewed, modern bookplate. Hobart, J.C MacDougall, 1838 & 1839.

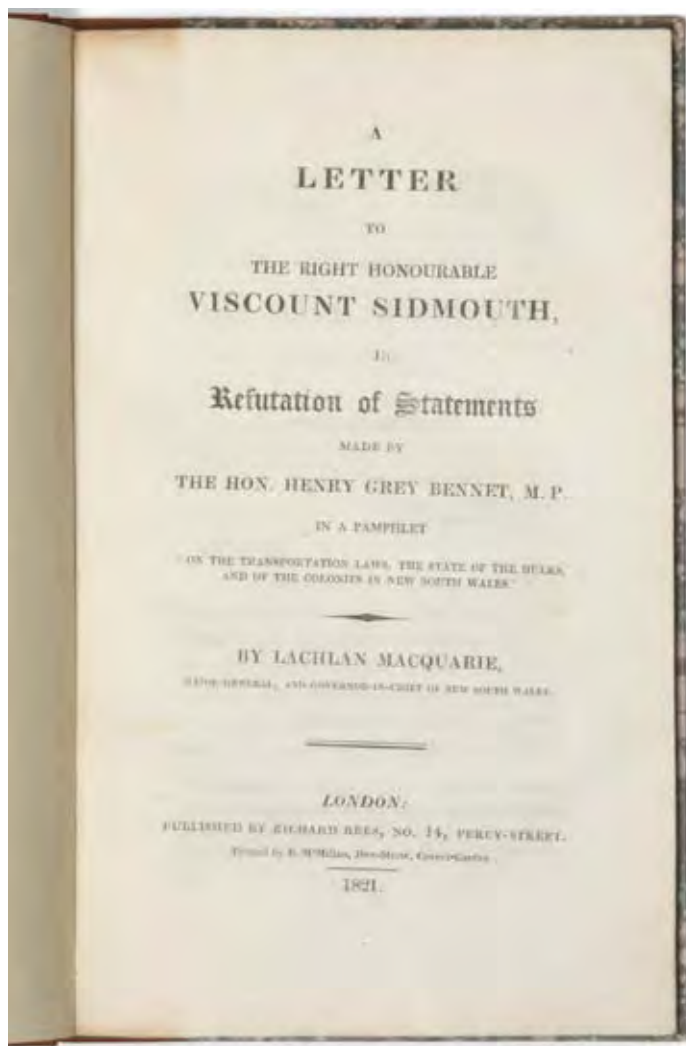
Two scarce Hobart-printed work on convicts and gaols, Maconochie's major work on convicts together with the uncommon supplement of 1839.

Maconochie believed that punishment for the sake of pure retribution was both reprehensible and ineffective, and insisted that reform and rehabilitation was paramount. The book exposed much unspoken anxiety about the treatment of convicts, especially those transported to Van Diemen's Land. Maconochie writes powerfully on the moral consequences of using the degradation of felons as a principle of punishment: 'every one has human reason, feelings, and affections were they but properly recognised and appealed to...It is as certain as that the sun shines in the heavens that they are all deeply injured and deteriorated by the existing system – and that they draw the free community down with them...'

Throughout one is left wondering at the personal interaction between the author and the convicts in his care. In one moving passage he writes 'To real, disinterested sympathy, or kindness, even if only shewn in voice or manner, I have seen very few prisoners insensible...I have seen many men melt even into tears on being kindly and soothingly spoken to.' **\$2600**

Ferguson, 2540, 2797.





MACQUARIE'S ONLY BOOK

81. MACQUARIE, Governor Lachlan.

A Letter to the Right Honourable Viscount Sidmouth, in refutation of statements made by the Hon. Henry Grey Bennet, M.P...

Slim octavo, fine in recent polished quarter calf with spine gilt lettered in period style. London, Richard Rees, 1821.

An outstanding copy of Governor Lachlan Macquarie's only published work, published in the year of his dismissal. In this important text Macquarie defends his administration against charges levelled by the English politician Henry Grey Bennet who complained, as part of an orchestrated campaign to unseat Macquarie as governor of New South Wales, that Macquarie had been guilty of illegal and high-handed actions, and had failed to carry out a policy really reformatory of the convicts. Criticism of the governor's conduct of the colony was based chiefly on reports from his enemies in Sydney who supplied a steady stream of information hostile to the governor.

Bennet charged Macquarie's administration with heavy-handed treatment of the convicts, while others accused the governor of leniency. Macquarie's eloquent reply to Bennet's pamphlet did not save him: after twelve years of virtual dictatorship, he was relieved of the governorship in December 1821. This was his only published work, and probably the most important text relating to Macquarie and his involvement with New South Wales. **\$5200**

Australian Rare Books, 45; Ferguson, 830.

82. [MAGRA, James, attributed]

A Journal of a Voyage round the World in His Majesty's Ship Endeavour, in the years 1768, 1769, 1770 and 1771...

Quarto, with the rare leaf of spurious dedication to Banks and Solander; an excellent copy in contemporary mottled calf, neatly rebound at some date, spine gilt and with crimson morocco label. London, Becket and De Hondt, 1771.

First edition of the earliest published account of Cook's first voyage to the Pacific: the rare first issue, with the leaf of dedication to "The Right Honourable Lords of the Admiralty, and to Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander" inserted by the publisher in an unsuccessful attempt to add authenticity.

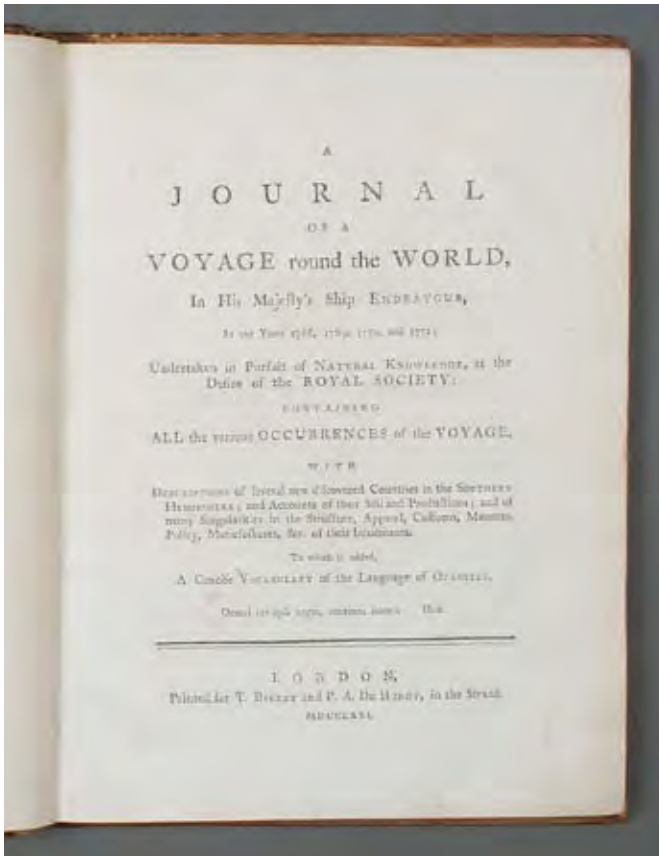
This was the first of a series of so-called "surreptitious accounts" of Cook's various voyages to appear in print: the Admiralty found it practically impossible to enforce their ruling that no unofficial publications should pre-empt the official and lengthier accounts of the voyages, naturally much slower in the press. In this case, however, legal action was taken against the publisher for using an unauthorised dedication, forcing removal of the leaf during publication. 'It is accordingly of the greatest rarity, and copies of the book containing the dedication are far more valuable than those without it...' (Davidson). In this copy, the offending leaf is unusually large, retaining its printed instruction to the binder "Place this next the title" (which also, interestingly, indicates that the leaf was printed quite separately from the rest of the work).

Published anonymously some two months after their return, and nearly two years before Hawkesworth's official account, the American sailor James Magra (now more commonly "Matra") is the most likely author (Beaglehole, *Journals*, I, pp. cclvi-cclxiv). If Magra was indeed the author, his illicit sale of his journal to the publishers might well have confirmed Cook's opinion of him: 'one of those gentlemen, frequently found on board Kings Ships, that can very well be spared, or to speake more planer good for nothing...'. He was a New Yorker and a loyalist.

Whatever his skipper and the authorities may have thought of him, it was Magra who got the first description of the voyage into print – and incidentally the earliest printed account of the east coast of

Australia, published even before acceptance of the name Botany Bay, here called Sting-ray Bay as Cook originally christened it. **\$78,500**

Beaglehole, I, pp. cclvi-cclxiv; Beddie, 693; Davidson, 'A Book Collector's Notes', pp. 53-4; Hill, 1066 (second issue); Hocken, p. 9; Holmes, 3; New Zealand National Bibliography, 3324; O'Reilly-Reitman, 362.



TWO RARE MANSFIELD PRINTINGS

83. [MANSFIELD & BROUGHTON]

A Form of Prayer with Thanksgiving... [bound with] A Charge, Delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of New South Wales

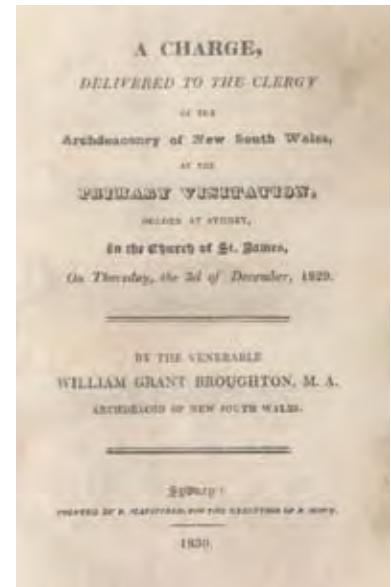
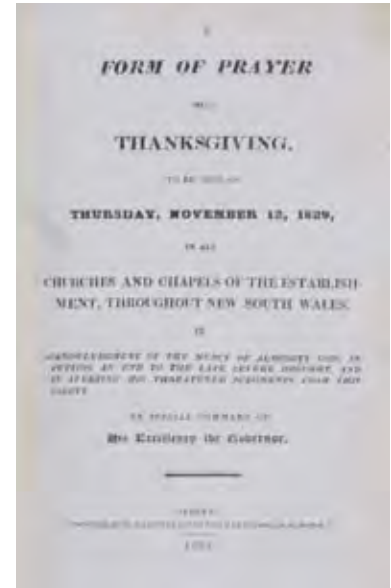
Octavo, two works bound together, neat repair to the gutter of the title-page of the first, the second work with a few spots; one set of the original plain blue wrappers bound in at rear, very good, in crushed blue morocco by Sangorski & Sutcliffe, gilt. Sydney, R. Mansfield, 1829 &, 1830.

Two very rare early Mansfield printings related to the Church in New South Wales, the first a humble petition on the fierce drought of the late 1820s, the second the first major address of William Grant Broughton, later the first Bishop of Australia.

The *Gazette* under Robert Howe had produced the first Church of England hymn-book printed in Australia in 1828 and the first small work here is an important and topical companion, *A Form of Prayer with Thanksgiving, to be used on Thursday, November 12, 1829...* (Sydney, R. Mansfield, for the executors of R. Howe, 1829). As the title continues, this form of service was to be used in all the churches and chapels of New South Wales, “in acknowledgment of the Mercy of Almighty God, in putting an end to the late Severe Drought, and in averting His threatened judgments from this Colony...”. The work was issued by command of Governor Darling himself, who had also been instrumental in sending out Charles Sturt, whose explorations were in no small part meant to provide relief from the drought that gripped the colony from 1826-29. In these difficult years Lake George completely receded and the Darling River stopped flowing, so it is little wonder that Darling had agreed to try and seek a heavenly intercession.

The second work is Broughton’s *A Charge, delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of New South Wales, at the Primary Visitation...* (Sydney, R. Mansfield, for the executors of R. Howe, 1830). This work is an interesting contribution to the religious disputes of the time, with Broughton giving a detailed and deeply personal account of the duties of the clergy in the colony. The original speech was delivered on 3 December 1829, less than two months after he had succeeded the incumbent Archdeacon, Thomas Hobbes Scott (the latter had become associated with Darling and was thus subject to relentless attacks by the *Australian* and the *Monitor*). It was in this address that Broughton sketched out his policy: ‘The church would have a paternal concern for convicts, Aborigines and settlers in the new areas, and a special responsibility for the organization and control of education with the financial and official backing of the state, for it was above all the national church, established in law, charged with the care of all subjects of the Crown, apostolic in its doctrine and government’ (ADB). **\$12,000**

Ferguson, 1259, 1327.



THE MOST IMPORTANT EARLY STUDENT OF MAORI LANGUAGE

84. [MAORI] KENDALL, Reverend Thomas & Samuel LEE.

A Grammar and Vocabulary of the Language of New Zealand.

Duodecimo, some unobtrusive foxing; in original publisher's boards with printed paper label; joints splitting, spine a bit darkened, but a fine uncut and partly unopened copy, preserved in a slipcase. London, Church Missionary Society, Printed by R. Watts, 1820.

Very rare and important work on the Maori language: 'the foundation of all books printed in Maori' (Andersen).



Thomas Kendall was one of the very first missionaries to work in New Zealand, taking part in a preliminary expedition to New Zealand in 1814 with Peter Dillon (who later solved the mystery of the disappearance of La Pérouse).

Kendall studied hard to master the Maori language, and in 1815 produced a Maori-English primer which was printed by George Howe in Sydney. In 1816 he opened a school for Maori children, but severe administrative difficulties plagued the project. In 1820 he returned to England, accompanied by the Maori chiefs Hongi and Waikato, with the aim of recording a grammar of the Maori language for the use of missionaries. Together with Samuel Lee, professor of Oriental Languages, Kendall and the two Maoris worked in Cambridge for two months preparing the grammar. During the visit, Kendall was ordained by the bishop of Norwich. He returned to New South Wales in 1827 taking up a land grant at Ulladulla. His grandson was the poet Henry Kendall.

The grammar consists of an attempt at a phonetic alphabet, an analysis of the language with rules for grammar, translations of songs and prayers, and translations of "familiar" dialogues, which

provide a remarkable insight into the interaction between the Maoris and European settlers at the time. This example: 'What hast thou to sell?' 'Potatoes'. 'What is the exchange?' 'A musket', is rather poignant given that Kendall was dismissed in 1823 for trading in muskets.

Kendall's *Grammar and Vocabulary* is a remarkable relic of this period of New Zealand history, when it was still under the administration of New South Wales. This copy includes correspondence from the 1950s relating to the revision of Williams' Maori dictionary (wherein interest is expressed in this copy of Kendall's *Grammar*) and the original 1935 sales invoice from Francis Edwards priced at the then considerable sum of £6/10/0. This fine copy belonged at that time to Charles Fox, and was later in the language collection of John Lawson. **\$7250**

Andersen, The Lure of New Zealand Book Collecting, pp.13-15; Hocken, pp.38-39; Kroepelien, 964; New Zealand National Bibliography, 3113.



FIRST ISSUE OF AN IMPORTANT MARTENS LITHOGRAPH

85. MARTENS, Conrad.

Sydney from the North Shore 1842.

Hand-coloured lithograph, 590 x 790 mm; in Brazilian rosewood frame. London, C.Graf, 1843.

A rare early view of Sydney, in the first issue state with two Aboriginal figures in the foreground. Conrad Martens (1801-1878), perhaps the best known of all colonial artists, arrived in Sydney in 1835 after working his way around the world, including a year's appointment as artist on the hydrographic survey voyage of the *Beagle*, during which, of course, his shipmate was Charles Darwin.

Martens quickly established himself in the relatively lucrative business of teaching drawing and painting from his premises in The Rocks. Perhaps spurred on by his rival John Skinner Prout, who began to issue printed views of Sydney in 1842, Martens decided to prepare a drawing of Sydney Harbour to be issued as a lithograph. The drawing was despatched to London in October 1842 and transferred to lithographic stone by the highly regarded English landscape artist Thomas Shotton Boys, and printed by Her Majesty's lithographer, C. Graf. The uncoloured sheets were returned to Sydney to be individually coloured by Martens. The hand colouring is of such a high standard that these lithographs are often mistaken for original watercolours.

The *Sydney Morning Herald* of 12 July 1844 announced, 'We have been favoured with a view of Sydney from the village of St. Leonards, which was lithographed in London in September last. The drawing is by Mr. Martens and is a faithful view of the north-west portion of the town. It is beautifully lithographed and is altogether a very interesting specimen of art'. Elizabeth Ellis in *Conrad Martens Life and Art*, notes that just 113 sales of the coloured version and 35 uncoloured copies of the print were recorded in Martens' accounts. The coloured version sold for one guinea.

This fine lithograph of Sydney Harbour seen from St. Leonards, looking across Lavender Bay to the city, is a superb example of Martens's masterful handling of the Australian landscape. This first issue of the print depicts two Aborigines in the foreground; in later versions Martens painted over these figures and added white settlers by hand.

\$18,500



THE DELIGHTS OF INLAND EXPLORATION

86. [MASLEN, T.J.]

The Friend of Australia; or, a Plan for exploring the Interior, and for carrying on a survey of the whole continent of Australia.

Octavo, with a large folding map and five double-page handcoloured aquatint plates; a very good copy in early brown half calf, morocco spine label chipped, expertly rebacked with most of original spine laid down, an appealing copy from the library of Henry White of Belltrees with his bookplate. London, Hurst, Chance and Co., 1830.

Sacrc first edition of this eccentric but significant proposal for the exploration of the Australian interior, the supreme monument to the speculative geography of the 1820s and 1830s.

Maslen, a retired English lieutenant who had served in India, presents an ideal of exploration including the discovery of a fertile and accessible land in the centre of Australia, and proposes perfect settlements in the interior which would of course never prove possible, all lovingly described and illustrated on the map and plates.

Maslen's discussion of his proposed expedition includes surmises about the probable nature of the local tribes, the types of flora and fauna, and the advantages of the camel in exploration. It is an extensive work, its glory the large imaginary map of the Australian continent, with a vast inland sea and 'The Great River, or, The Desired Blessing,' whose delta enters the sea on the north coast. One of the beautiful series of plates shows the plan of his new townships while another proposes a flag for New South Wales.

One of his more lunatic plans is to educate Aboriginal children in Madras. Maslen also includes an interesting list of books on Australian voyages that he recommends, from Dampier to Flinders (noting of the latter that there have been so many requests that 'I think it would answer the purpose of any publisher to re-print a facsimile edition of it...'). In fact the book is so replete with practical advice on every subject from cannibalism to a colonial aristocracy that it makes a curiously apt introduction to the whole subject of Australian inland exploration.

Only 250 copies were printed but even this small edition did not sell and a proportion of the edition was converted into a re-issue in 1836, with new title-page and preface. **\$9250**

Ferguson, 1379; Wantrup, 117a.



THE ABORIGINES OF ENCOUNTER BAY

87. MEYER, H.E.A.

Manners and Customs of the Aborigines of the Encounter Bay Tribe; South Australia.

Octavo, 15pp., very fine in the original printed blue paper wrappers; in a blue quarter morocco solander case by Sangorski. Adelaide, George Dehane, 1846.

An exceptional copy in remarkable original condition of this rare work on the Aboriginal tribes of Encounter Bay in South Australia, the “Ngarrindjeri”.

Heinrich Edward August Meyer was a Lutheran missionary who arrived in Australia in 1840, and who lived at Encounter Bay until 1848. Meyer was an alumnus of the Dresden Missionary School, ‘which placed great emphasis on learning the language because it believed in the importance of communicating with the Aboriginal people in their own language’ (Corinne Bannister, *A Longitudinal Study of Ngarrindjeri*, online).

Based on extensive fieldwork done in the earliest years of South Australian settlement, the book takes the rather novel form of tracing the life cycle of the Aborigines of the tribe from birth to death. Meyer is particularly interesting regarding the burial customs of the tribe, noting how the corpses of adults are placed next to a fire until the skin becomes loose enough to remove: ‘After a few days the skin becomes loose and is taken off. Such a corpse is then called *grinkari*. This custom may explain why this name has been applied to Europeans, from the resemblance between their color and that of the native corpse after the skin has been removed.’

Meyer also prints rather simple versions of several Dreamtime stories of the region, including one on the creation of language. He had printed the first vocabulary of the region in 1843, and here uses and translates several important terms with example sentences. **\$4200**

Ferguson, 4348; Greenway, 6696.



MITCHELL'S EARLY EXPEDITIONS

88. MITCHELL, Sir Thomas Livingston.

Three Expeditions into the Interior of Eastern Australia...

Two volumes, octavo, with 51 lithographic plates including six colour chromolithographic and three folding plates, the large folding map repaired on the far left from an earlier tear, scattered foxing to some plates as common, one leaf torn at fore-edge with no loss of text; very good and attractive in the original publisher's blocked green cloth, spine lettered in gilt. London, Boone, 1839.

Second revised edition of Mitchell's classic account of his three expeditions along the river systems of south-eastern Australia, strikingly illustrated with lithographic plates taken from original field sketches by the author.

Between 1831-1836 Mitchell undertook three expeditions to determine the course of several large rivers in southern mainland Australia, including the Gwydir and Darling, accompanied by fellow surveyors, skilled convicts and Aboriginal guides. The expeditions were motivated by the government's need to map, and therefore own, land before it was occupied by squatters who were taking prime grazing land at an alarming rate. Furthermore, much past survey work had been inaccurate and disputes between landowners prompted calls for a general survey of New South Wales.

Three Expeditions into the Interior is a remarkable book, combining detailed scientific observation with rich descriptions of landscapes and Aboriginal tribes. Its ethnographic value is considerable, providing detailed descriptions of first contacts and of Aboriginal social organization, hunting and languages. **\$4000**

Ferguson, 2811.



MITCHELL ON MILITARY DRILL



89. MITCHELL, Thomas Livingstone.

A Series of Figures Shewing all the motions in the Manual and Platoon Exercises...

Octavo, letterpress and 26 plates, some offsetting as common; an appealing copy in contemporary red quarter roan, rubbed. London, William Clowes, 1828.

Major Mitchell's famous book on military exercises and musketry drills with its series of marvellous lithographic plates.

Sir Thomas Livingstone Mitchell, explorer and Surveyor-General in New South Wales, arrived in Sydney in 1827, but this remarkable little book dates from the period immediately before he left England. Mitchell had seen action in the Peninsula War, and was for some years employed by Sir George Murray to produce plans of the major battlefields. However, the early 1820s was a fallow period for Mitchell, who was placed on half pay in 1826: the distinct lack of opportunities for the ambitious young man was what led him to lobby for appointment in New South Wales.

This interesting work was clearly one of the ways in which he supplemented his income, and certainly shows Mitchell's undoubted ability with preparing illustrations for publication, as the series of drills included here are very neatly done. An 1825 edition is the earliest recorded, and although Ferguson noted only an 1830 edition, this work was clearly widely used as there were – at least – other editions in 1827 and 1828 (as here). Any version is now quite scarce on the market. **\$2850**

Ferguson, 1380 (1830 edition).

MITCHELL'S FIRST MAJOR MAP: THE "NINETEEN COUNTIES" OF NSW

90. MITCHELL, Thomas Livingstone.

Map of the Colony of New South Wales...

Dissected hand-coloured engraved map, backed on linen as issued, 625 x 1340 mm., some toning, but a remarkably handsome large-format map; preserved in the original green cloth slip-case, early manuscript label to front. London, Mitchell & Carmichael, 1834.

Very rare: the so-called "Map of the Nineteen Colonies" drawn by Major Mitchell and engraved by John Carmichael in Sydney. This large-format separately-issued map was engraved in the colony by Mitchell, who ignored the standard protocol of forwarding manuscripts to London to have them engraved there, and is 'an exquisite example of the engraver's art' (Butler, *Printed*, p. 81).

An excellent note regarding the map in the catalogue of the State Library of New South Wales, lists the map as one of the more significant in their collection, comments that the "Map of the Nineteen Counties" was compiled 'from 900 surveys, and engraved by Mitchell and Carmichael, costing Mitchell nearly £1200.' A copy of it was submitted to Colonial Secretary Macleay in February 1834, and the map was then sent to Lord Stanley (the dedicatee, then serving as Secretary of State for War and the Colonies, but later a three-times Prime Minister of the United Kingdom) on 5 May 1834. The Library's catalogue notes that despite being said to have been "republished in London", this may in fact have been a stratagem against piracy of the map by implying an earlier full issue. It was advertised for sale in Sydney in the *Gazette* for 14 July 1835.

Mitchell had arrived in the Colony in 1827 and became Surveyor-General on the death of Oxley the following year. His work on completing a comprehensive survey of New South Wales was his first major task, and this map is therefore notable not only as the crowning achievement of his early career, but as the first major work to plot his roads west to Bathurst and south towards Goulburn (here shown as "roads planned and marked out by Major Mitchell, and made or in progress by the Gangs under his orders"). In late 1831 and 1832 Mitchell was away on his exploration of New England, but by 1833 criticism of the backwardness of the survey forced him to complete this map and arrange to have it sent to London.

Perhaps as many as 500 copies were printed, but very few survive. The present example is in very fine condition, with good original outline-colour. **\$28,000**





AN EXCELLENT MITCHELL MAP

91. WYLD, James.

Map of South Australia, New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, and Settled parts of Australia...

Dissected hand-coloured engraved map, backed on linen as issued, 635 x 990 mm., some toning, but generally very good indeed; in the original brown cloth slip-case with the publisher Wyld's paper label to the front. London, James Wyld, n.d. but circa 1850.

A fine and very attractive map of the Australian colonies circa 1850, dedicated to Sir Thomas Mitchell and issued by the famous London map-maker James Wyld the younger, Geographer to Queen Victoria, who was based in Charing Cross. The main map shows what is now New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia, but there is also a series of important insets including: "Plan of Sydney", "Van Diemens Land", "Western Australia" and "Adelaide" (the last evidently based on William Light's map of "The District of Adelaide"; see catalogue no. 77).

The Wylds seldom dated their maps, but a closely-related version of this map is thought to have been first issued in 1841; Tooley records six separate issues, and it is possible that this may in fact be another copy of Tooley 1421, despite there being only a handful of distinguishing features.

A combination of factors suggests that the most likely date is in fact either 1849 or 1850: Wyld added the premises at 2 Royal Exchange in 1846; an advertising label notes a map of the California goldfields; but this map, unlike some noted by Tooley, does not mention the Australian gold discoveries. **\$1950**

Tooley, 1421 (see also 1416-20); Worms & Bayntun-Williams, 'British Map Engravers', p. 741.



MITCHELL'S SECOND MAJOR BOOK, PRESENTED BY HIS SISTER

92. MITCHELL, Thomas Livingstone.

Journal of an Expedition into the Interior of Tropical Australia, in Search of a Route from Sydney to the Gulf of Carpentaria.

Octavo, frontispiece, 11 lithograph plates, and seven maps (four folding); slight water-stain affects the top margin of a few plates, otherwise a fine copy in the publisher's red cloth with gilt spine ornament (a bit rubbed and flecked) now expertly rebacked retaining original backstrip. London, Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans, 1848.

A lovely copy of Sir Thomas Mitchell's account of his fourth and last expedition; the front endpaper inscribed 'From the author's sister to Mrs Donald with kindest regards Decbr. 1870'.

In late 1845, with Edmund Kennedy as his second-in-command, Mitchell set out from Sydney in search of an overland route to the Port Essington settlement. Although he did not find the hoped-for route, over the next year he explored a vast area of unknown country in tropical Queensland, returning to Sydney in December 1846. As with his earlier expeditions, Mitchell showed contempt for official orders, preferring instead to follow his instincts. In this instance he seemed more interested in discovering the fabled Kindur River, one of his more enduring but erroneous beliefs. To justify his decision, he here represented his discovery of the Victoria River (which was in fact the Barcoo) as the legendary great north-flowing source. Although Mitchell did not succeed in finding a northward route and – if anything – further confused the riddle of the inland rivers upon his return, the expedition charted a vast area of previously unknown country without significant mishap or the loss of a single man.

The fine series of tinted lithograph views in the books are all after Mitchell's own drawings. His work as a topographical artist has gained increasing respect in recent years and can be appreciated in the plates prepared for this book. It is characterised by a fine attention to detail and an accomplished use of tone and shading. **\$2850**

Australian Rare Books, 129; Ferguson, 4828.



93. MITCHELL, Sir Thomas.

General Map of the South Eastern Portion of Australia...

Dissected hand-coloured engraved map, backed on linen as issued, 920 x 810 mm., some toning and a few spots mostly to the linen, but very good, early manuscript notes to two of the rear panels; in the worn original brown cloth slip-case. Sydney, J. Carmichael, Kent Street North Sydney, 1850.

Marvellous Sydney-printed map of New South Wales by the important engraver John Carmichael after the original design of Mitchell.

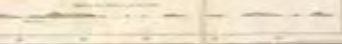
One of the finest of the Colonial maps of Australian discoveries, this interesting map of southeastern Australia extends as far north as Rockhampton, and prominently features the discoveries of Mitchell himself. The map is particularly significant regarding the waterways of inland Australia, with a series of cross-sections of major rivers; Mitchell was driven to discover as much as possible about the river systems, as this map amply attests. It is also something of an anachronism, given that by 1850, when it was engraved, inland exploration had continued at some pace, and it therefore represents a very personal view of Mitchell's work, a sort of de facto curriculum vitae centring on his earlier "Map of the Nineteen Counties" (see catalogue no. 90) and the tracks of his major expeditions.

This is a fine example of the skill and artistry of the engraver John Carmichael. Carmichael was one of the most significant copperplate engravers working in Sydney from the 1820s, and built up a large clientele for his stock-in-trade of commercial advertising, trade cards, banknotes and, on occasion, maps. Carmichael, a deaf mute, arrived in Sydney in 1825, and became particularly associated with Sydney almanacs and guides, perhaps most notably Macle hose's *Picture of Sydney* of 1838. He first became acquainted with Mitchell around 1830, and the Surveyor General asked him to prepare his "Map of the Nineteen Counties" soon after, a task completed by the not uncommon Sydney expedient of begging ship's copper for the plates. **\$9500**

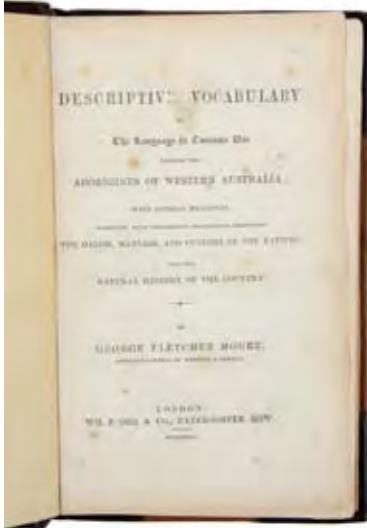


GENERAL MAP
OF THE
South Eastern portion
of
AUSTRALIA

Drawn by the Surveyor-General, NEW SOUTH WALES
from a plan of the Surveyor-General, NEW SOUTH WALES
of the Surveyor-General, NEW SOUTH WALES
of the Surveyor-General, NEW SOUTH WALES
of the Surveyor-General, NEW SOUTH WALES
of the Surveyor-General, NEW SOUTH WALES



EARLY STUDY OF SWAN RIVER ABORIGINES



94. MOORE, George Fletcher.

A Descriptive Vocabulary of The Language in Common Use amongst the Aborigines of Western Australia...

Octavo; title-page a little scuffed, with 4-pp. advertisements bound in; a very good copy in later tan half calf, bookplates of Hobill Cole, F.G. Coles, Frederic Wood Jones, & John Lawson. London, Wm. S. Orr & Co. 1842.

First edition, scarce: an early Swan River vocabulary of Aboriginal languages.

Moore, a lawyer, landed proprietor and diarist, arrived at the Swan River Settlement on the brig *Cleopatra* in 1830; over the following decades he became a large land-holder at his property Millendon and was appointed advocate-general. Less than a month after arriving in the settlement, Moore accompanied the colonial secretary on a search-party to find Aborigines implicated in a robbery. From this period on he would express sympathetic concern for the local tribes, and make a sustained effort to learn their language and understand their stories.

This work is based on the preliminary studies of the explorer George Grey. Moore greatly expanded and enhanced the material, producing a genuinely descriptive vocabulary of the language in common use amongst the Aborigines of Western Australia. As with all good works of this sort, Moore's work makes fascinating reading, as it includes detailed observations regarding the habits, manners of the natives and the natural history of the country. Throughout, it gives a real insight into the lives of the settlers themselves; thus 'Janjin... the native pear tree. It bears a thing which looks provokingly like a good fruit'.

\$2800

Ferguson, 3455.

THE FIRST MISSION TO THE QUEENSLAND ABORIGINES



95. [MORETON BAY MISSION] LANG, John Dunmore.

Appeal, to the Friends of Missions, on behalf of the German Mission to the Aborigines of New South Wales...

Printed bifolium, 4 pp., old folds with a few small tears including one repaired with scotch tape (thankfully not affecting the text); otherwise very good. [London], n.p. but October, 1839.

Very rare: a detailed account of the German Lutheran Mission to the Aborigines at Moreton Bay by the Scots minister and author John Dunmore Lang. The "Zion Hill" mission was the first free European settlement in what is now Queensland.

Lang's long appeal gives a great deal of information about how the German Missions were set up, including an account of his meeting with the Reverend Johann Gossner of the Bohemian Church in Berlin. They planned to establish the mission near Moreton Bay, given that 'the Aborigines of that distant portion of the Colonial Territory would be less contaminated by intercourse with the depraved convict population of the Colony...'. Interestingly, it was also hoped that by setting up a Mission at the start of the Great Barrier Reef that shipwrecked mariners would be better cared for, and Lang directly references the tragedies of the *Stirling Castle* (1836) and the *Charles Eaton* (1834). There are details of the awful passage of the German party on the *Minerva* in 1838 when typhus broke out on board, and their establishment of "Zion Hill" near Eagle Farm. Most of all, there are extracts from the earliest reports of interaction, and Lang's own sorrowful appraisal of the wrongs inflicted upon the Aborigines of New South Wales, not least the loss of 'their valuable land.' The concluding passage prints a brief account of the last public meeting of the Society in Sydney.

Lang was personally responsible for some of the debts incurred by the German missionaries, which no doubt helps explain this remarkable appeal. Ferguson noted a handful of copies, and surmised that it had been printed in Sydney; while this is possible, it is more likely to have been printed in London during Lang's visit there in 1839/1840.

\$1200

Ferguson, 2781.

17 YEARS WITH THE ABORIGINES OF NORTH QUEENSLAND

96. [MURRELLS] GREGORY, Edmund (ed.).

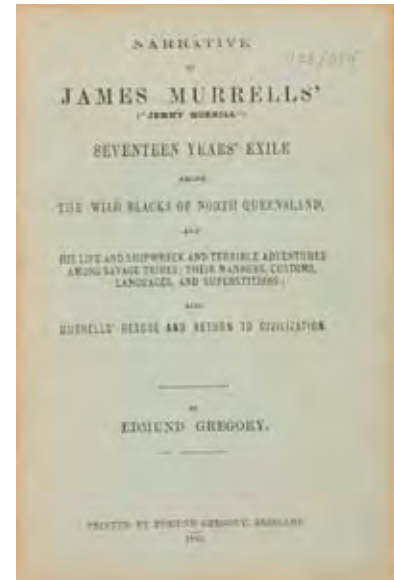
Narrative of James Murrells' ("Jemmy Morrill") Seventeen Years' Exile among the wild blacks of North Queensland, and his life and shipwreck and terrible adventures among savage tribes; their manners, customs, languages, and superstitions; also Murrells' rescue and return to civilization.

Small octavo, 45 pp., two photographic reproductions, first very toned but the paper otherwise good; original printed blue paper wrappers, very worn at the spine; preserved in a silk-lined green morocco box by Sangorski & Sutcliffe. Brisbane, Edmund Gregory, 1896.

Rare 19th-century edition of an important account of the shipwreck of James Murrells and the subsequent seventeen years he spent living with an Aboriginal tribe near Mount Elliott on the Queensland coast south of Townsville. First published in 1863, this 1896 edition has an interesting foreword by the editor and Government Printer of Brisbane, Edmund Gregory.

'In 1846, the ship *Peruvian* was wrecked on her way from Sydney to China. A raft conducted seven of the survivors to the shore near Cape Cleveland. Three died before they had been landed a fortnight. The others were then discovered by the blacks. When both sides had recovered their mutual astonishment and alarm, they made each other's acquaintance. The natives appeared to have treated them with kindness and consideration... After seventeen years wandering with the blacks, he eventually (in 1863) approached the fence of a sheep-yard... and, upon being challenged by the settlers, was able to find words to the effect that he was a shipwrecked seaman. His story was obtained from him with great difficulty, owing to his reticence. Examined by the Police Magistrate of Rockhampton "he contented himself with monosyllabic replies, and augmented rather than satisfied the thirst of his audience for information". (Ferguson). **\$1100**

Ferguson, 13025; Greenway, 6873.



THE FIRST MAJOR BOOK OF INLAND EXPLORATION,
AND THE FIRST ON NEW ENGLAND



97. OXLEY, John.

Journals of Two Expeditions into the Interior of New South Wales.

Quarto, 3 folding maps (2 with early repairs strengthening the folds), 2 folding tables, a folding engraved plate and 5 aquatints (two with original hand-colouring), some browning; an attractive copy in contemporary half polished calf, hinges starting, a few scuffs. London, John Murray, 1820.

First edition: 'arguably the most handsome of all Australian exploration journals... the foundation work in the field of Australian inland exploration and the first detailed description of the interior of New South Wales...' (*Australian Rare Books*). Oxley's book is now also recognised as of great note for Oxley's extensive notes on the Aboriginal tribes of the Wiradjuri of central New South Wales.

Oxley's great narrative of his two major expeditions, the first detailed description of the Australian interior and the earliest book devoted to Australian inland exploration. Following the discovery of the Lachlan River by Evans in 1815, Macquarie appointed Oxley to lead an expedition to determine the course of the river and investigate its potential. Evans was appointed as second-in-command and Allan Cunningham was appointed as botanist. Setting out from Bathurst in April 1817 Oxley named the Macquarie River, explored the Lachlan and travelled about twelve hundred miles. But his findings on this first expedition were of some disappointment and Oxley recorded in his journal 'I was forced to come to the conclusion, that the interior of this vast country is a marsh and uninhabitable...'

A second expedition, to determine the course of the Macquarie River, was mounted in 1818 again with Evans as second-in-command to Oxley. After being bogged down in marshy country, Oxley split the expedition into two parties: he persevered into the Macquarie Marshes, whilst Evans travelled to the north-east and discovered the Castlereagh River. After regrouping Oxley and Evans headed eastwards, discovering the Liverpool Plains, the Peel River, and the New England tableland, before reaching the coast, discovering the Hastings River and Port Macquarie. He recorded his relief: '...on gaining the summit... we beheld the ocean at our feet. Every difficulty vanished, and, in imagination, we were already home...'

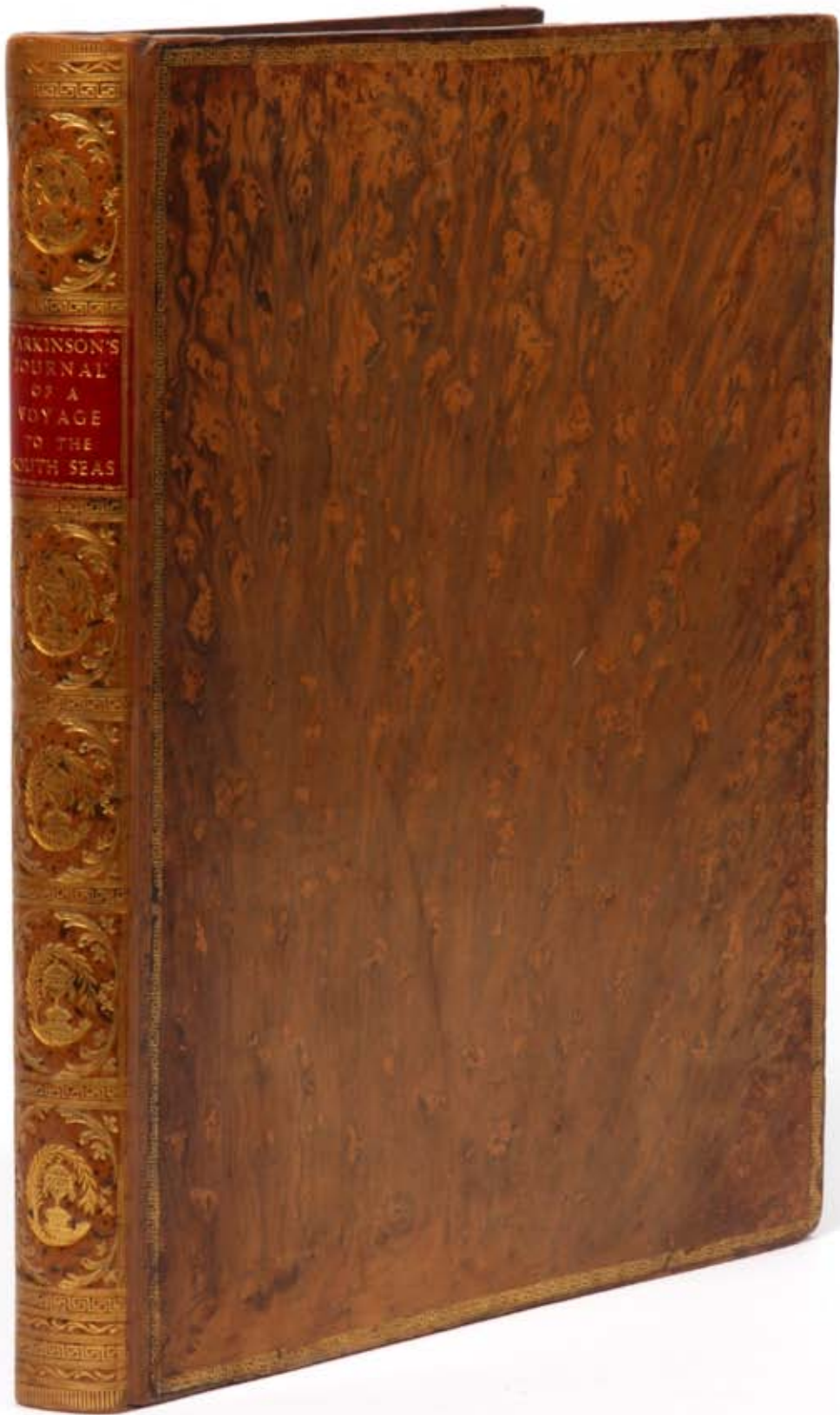
Although their prime objective had not been met, the expedition had seen some exceedingly important discoveries including lush grazing pastures and a fine harbour. As a result, in 1819 Oxley sailed to Port Macquarie on board the *Lady Nelson*, together with King and Roe on the *Mermaid*, where Roe in particular was instrumental in charting the harbour and examining the head of the River Hastings. The appendices in the present volume include comments relating to this latter voyage, notably a letter from Oxley to Governor Macquarie dated 12 June 1819.

The finely-drawn maps and aquatints include "A Native Chief of Bathurst", prepared after a drawing by John Lewin. This is one of very few known Aboriginal subjects by Australia's first professional artist. There are also views drawn by Major Taylor from sketches by Evans.

\$9250

Ferguson, 796; Greenway, 7402; Wantrup, 107.





PARKINSON'S
JOURNAL
OF A
VOYAGE
TO THE
SOUTH SEAS

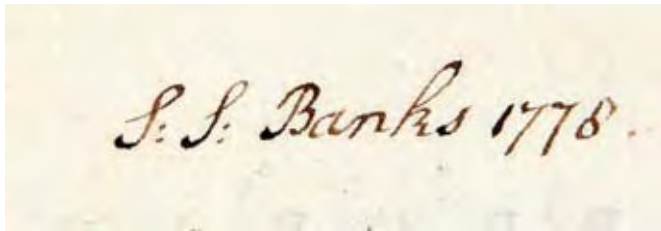
SARAH BANKS' COPY OF PARKINSON,
WITH FOTHERGILL'S "EXPLANATORY REMARKS"

98. PARKINSON, Sydney.

A Journal of a Voyage to the South Seas, in His Majesty's Ship, The Endeavour...

Quarto, with frontispiece portrait, map and 26 plates, ownership signature "S.S. Banks 1778" on p. v; a large copy with very generous margins; some mild offsetting throughout (as is often the case) but in generally excellent condition in handsome contemporary tree calf with Greek Key gilt border, very well rebaked to match. London, Printed for Stanfield Parkinson, the Editor, 1773.

First edition: Parkinson's book is the most handsome of the unofficial accounts of Cook's first voyage, and this fine copy was owned by Sarah Sophia Banks, with her acquisition signature dated 1778.



The fact that this copy is from the library of Sarah Banks is of great significance as it is one of the few copies of the first edition to include the very rare separately published "Explanatory Remarks" by John Fothergill, a 22 pp. defence of the printing of Parkinson's book thought to have been printed around 1777 (four years after the original work, and seven before the second edition).

In 1773 the first edition of Parkinson's journal had been prepared by his brother Stanfield, and the latter's preface had included some nasty comments about Sir Joseph Banks. At the time, Fothergill had acted as an intermediary between Stanfield and Banks, but in doing so had only attracted the ire of Stanfield as well. As a result, the "Explanatory Remarks" essentially take the form of a lengthy apology from Fothergill for the unjust accusations made about him in 1773, and was Fothergill's attempt to mend his own reputation as well. The work is known to be present in only a handful of copies of the first edition, including one in the British Museum. In fact, the evidence suggests that copies of the first edition with Fothergill's Remarks were privately prepared for interested parties, probably by Fothergill himself, and the pamphlet was therefore not officially published until it was included in the second edition of 1784.

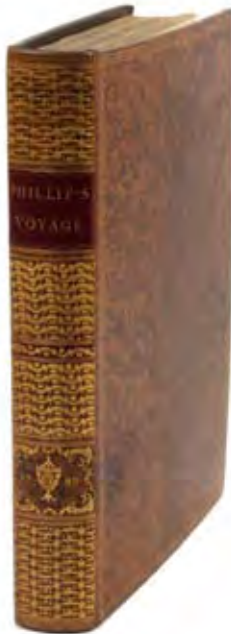
Parkinson's book was of course of enormous interest anyway to Banks and his family as a significant and beautifully-illustrated narrative of the voyage of the *Endeavour*, the voyage in which Banks had famously participated. Banks certainly had a copy in his library (*Catalogus Bibliothecae Historico-Naturalis Josephi Banks*, vol. I, p. 89), but this is a second family copy, almost certainly presented to his sister around the time of her acquisition date and kept by her at Soho Square. Perhaps this copy was sent to Soho Square by Fothergill himself, in lieu of an olive branch, given what had transpired between Banks and Fothergill.

Engaged by Banks as botanical artist on the *Endeavour*, Parkinson produced an enormous number of magnificent botanical and natural history drawings of Tahiti, New Zealand and Australia. At the end of the voyage, en route from Batavia to the Cape of Good Hope, he died of a fever. His manuscripts and drawings became a matter of dispute: Banks considered that they were his, while Parkinson's brother Stanfield claimed them under the provisions of his brother's will. When the editor of the official account of the voyage John Hawkesworth (see catalogue no. 26) learned of the impending publication of this work, he got an injunction to delay its appearance, and further retaliated by deliberately omitting Parkinson's name from the narrative: even the botanical illustrations in the official account have no credit to the artist. **\$36,000**

Beddie, 712; Hill, 1308; Holmes, 7; Kroepelien, 944; O'Reilly-Reitman, 371.



THE HAND-COLOURED ISSUE



99. PHILLIP, Governor Arthur.

The Voyage of Governor Phillip to Botany Bay, with an Account of the Establishment of the Colonies of Port Jackson & Norfolk Island...

Quarto, portrait and engraved title, seven folding engraved charts and 46 engraved plates; with the title-page in the first state (with Webber's name), the early state of the 'Kangaroo' (later changed to 'Kanguroo'), and the later state of the 'Vulpine Opossum' plate, and page 122 misnumbered 221; moderate browning of the preliminaries, occasional modest offsetting (as usual), neat repair to the fold of the Sydney map, but generally an uncommonly fresh tall copy in a handsome binding by Aquarius of half polished calf gilt, red morocco label. London, John Stockdale, 1789.

The very rare deluxe handcoloured issue of the first edition of the Australian foundation book in a magnificent Aquarius binding. In this coloured issue the plates were specially printed on laid paper rather than the wove paper used for regular copies of the book.

One of the most beautiful eighteenth-century Australian books, this and White's *Journal* of the following year must be counted as two of the most significant books of the early settlement. Both appeared in a very limited coloured issue and in this form they are surely the most desirable of all eighteenth-century Australiana. Examples of the coloured issue of Phillip's journal have proved notably harder to come by than the equivalent issue of White in modern times.

Phillip's book provides the official account of the first settlement of Australia. Based on the governor's journals and despatches and assembled into book form by the London publisher Stockdale, this is – as the official record – the single most important book to describe the journey to Botany Bay and the foundations of modern Australia. It describes the events from March 1787, just before the First Fleet sailed from the Isle of Wight, up to September 1788. The book also contains some excellent maps by John Hunter and William Dawes, including the first of the Sydney Cove settlement, which shows in detail the buildings and “progress” which had been made by July 1788.

‘Being the authentic record of first settlement the work's importance cannot be over-emphasised, and no collection [of Australiana] can be complete without a copy’ (Davidson). **\$48,000**

Ferguson, 47; Hill, 1347; Wantrup, 5.

TUCKEY ON PORT PHILLIP



101. [PORT PHILLIP] TUCKEY, Lieutenant James Hingston.

An Account of a Voyage to Establish a Colony at Port Phillip in Bass's Strait, on the south coast of New South Wales, in His Majesty's Ship Calcutta in the years 1802-3-4.

Octavo, a fine uncut copy in publisher's boards, rebacked retaining original printed spine label, housed in an elegant black calf folding box by Sangorski and Sutcliffe. London, Longman, Hurst, Rees and Orme, 1805.

An uncut copy of the first edition in remarkable original condition, complete with the often absent half-title.

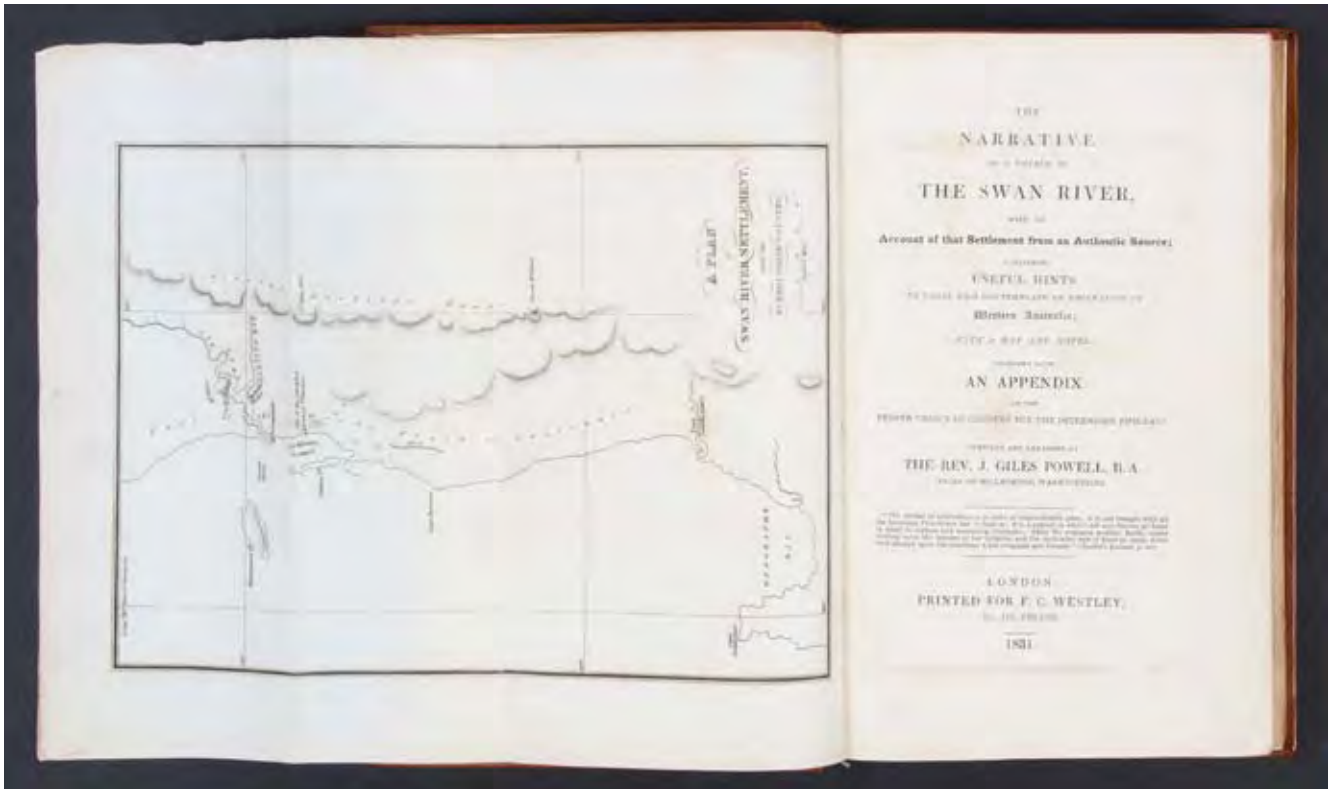
Tuckey's was the only contemporary publication describing the unsuccessful attempt to found a penal colony in present-day Victoria, a venture that later became Tasmania's First Fleet. The *Calcutta* sailed from England in 1802 to establish a settlement at Port Phillip under the command of Lieutenant-Governor David Collins. The hostility of the Aborigines, lack of water and other problems of the site led Collins to abandon the prospect after some months and transfer the settlement to Hobart.

Tuckey, first lieutenant of the *Calcutta*, gives a lucid narrative of the voyage and of life on the short-lived Port Phillip settlement. It is the most complete account of the first survey of Port Phillip which was not to be settled for more than twenty years as a result of the expedition's failure, and was used only occasionally as a harbour by the whalers and sealers of Bass Strait, until the (again unsuccessful) military settlement of Western Port in 1826.

Wantrup notes the significance and rarity of this book which has become increasingly difficult to find in decent condition. Wantrup also stresses its historical value: 'Tuckey's little book is an important addition to any collection of Australian books or of books relating to coastal discovery and is essential to any collection dealing with the settlement of Victoria and Tasmania. As the only contemporary published account of the abandoned settlement of Port Phillip it is a foundation work for Victoria.'

\$9500

Australian Rare Books, 22; pp.83-84; Ferguson, 418.



THE FIRST BOOK TO DESCRIBE THE SWAN RIVER SETTLEMENT

102. POWELL, J. Giles.

The Narrative of a Voyage to the Swan River... containing useful hints to those who contemplate an emigration to Western Australia...

Octavo, with a frontispiece map; an excellent copy in an attractive brown crushed morocco binding by Sangorski. London, F.C. Westley, 1831.

First edition: rare. The first book, properly so-called, to describe newly-settled Western Australia, Powell's work was preceded only by some very scarce emigration tracts published in 1830.

Powell's book is well known for the frontispiece map "A Plan of Swan River Settlement, and the Surrounding Country", which shows the coastline from Geographe Bay to just north of the Swan River, noting particularly Perth, "Freemantle", and the intended town of Clarence, as well as clearly delineating Rottneest Island. The "narrative and account are compiled from several letters addressed by a young man of respectability (now resident at the Swan River) to his relations in England... no statement is presented herein which is not in strict accordance with the truth" (author's advertisement). Powell dedicated the book to the conservative statesman Sir Robert Peel, whose cousin Thomas Peel was an influential settler.

Powell's letters were dated from Fremantle in November, 1829.

\$14,000

Ferguson, 1467.

103. QUIROS, Pedro Fernandez de.

The Copie of a Petition presented to the King of Spaine, by Capitaine Peter Ferdinand de Quir... [extract from] Purchas his Pilgrimes...

Folio, 12 pp. extract from Purchas, printing the Quiros letter (pp. 1422-1432); very good, in modern half calf. London, 1625.

An ideal “introductory” copy of Quiros: this extract from the magisterial voyage anthology of Purchas (*Purchas His Pilgrimes*, London, 1625) is only the second printing in English of Quiros’s celebrated Eighth Memorial to the King of Spain describing the wonders of Terra Australis. In

English it is predated only by the 1617 London publication *Terra Australis incognita*, rightly considered one of the highlights of early Australian books.

The Eighth Memorial of Quiros is one of the most famous of all voyage texts, and more than any other single cause was responsible for the search for a Southern Continent that only ultimately ceased with Cook’s discoveries. Between 1607 and 1614 Quiros submitted about 65 memorials to Philip III and members of his councils seeking support for the further exploration and settlement of the Southern Continent. Circulation of the Spanish memorials was highly restricted and all but a few remained in manuscript. Only one – the Eighth, which appeared originally in December 1608 or January 1609 – was translated (into Dutch, English, French, German and Italian) and published separately outside Spain, becoming as a result the best known and the most influential.

Quiros’s conviction that the Southland was a reality was formed when he accompanied Mendaña’s disastrous attempt in 1595 to revisit and colonise the Solomons. ‘Mendaña himself died; a starving remnant was brought over unknown seas to Manila only through the superb navigation of the chief pilot, the Portuguese seaman Quiros. It was Quiros who, undeterred, took up the mission, a mission to him evangelical as well as geographical. A man of extraordinary qualities, with something Franciscan in his spirit, he combined professional skill with a continental faith that swept him far beyond the touch of reality, that made his path both a triumphant and a dolorous one; so that in the end, foredoomed to failure as he was from the nature of things, it perhaps mattered little that he was a poor leader of men. After much travail, he sailed from Callao in December 1605... [and] fetched up at something quite different... the land he called Australia del Espiritu Santo, the northernmost large island of the New Hebrides group;

and here, he was sure, where he proclaimed the city of New Jerusalem, was the much-desired continent... Quiros returned to Spain, ceaselessly and fruitlessly to importune crown and councils, with memorials and charts, for still another expedition. The Spanish effort was over. His memorials, glowing with their confident transmutation of hopes into matter of fact, spread through Europe. Quiros, who had discovered a dozen islands, became the publicist of the continent. Had he failed in his great purpose? He could hold up a light to the future’ (Beaglehole IV, pp. 111-2).

\$2650



RARE WORK ON CONVICT VOYAGES TO AUSTRALIA

104. REID, Thomas.

Two voyages to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land... including facts and observations relative to the state and management of Convicts of both sexes...

Octavo; a very good copy in full blue crushed morocco by Sangorski & Sutcliffe. London, Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, 1822.

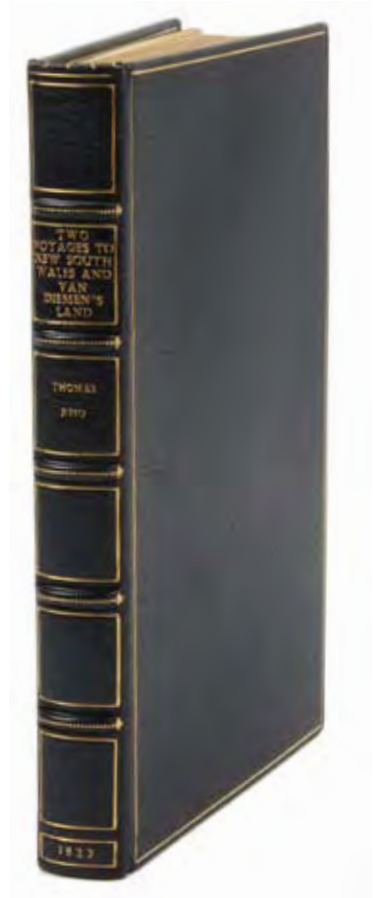
A rare Australian voyage, and 'a valuable account of the treatment of transported convicts' (Ferguson). This is the only edition of the book, which was dedicated to Elizabeth Fry, the English Quaker and prison reformer.

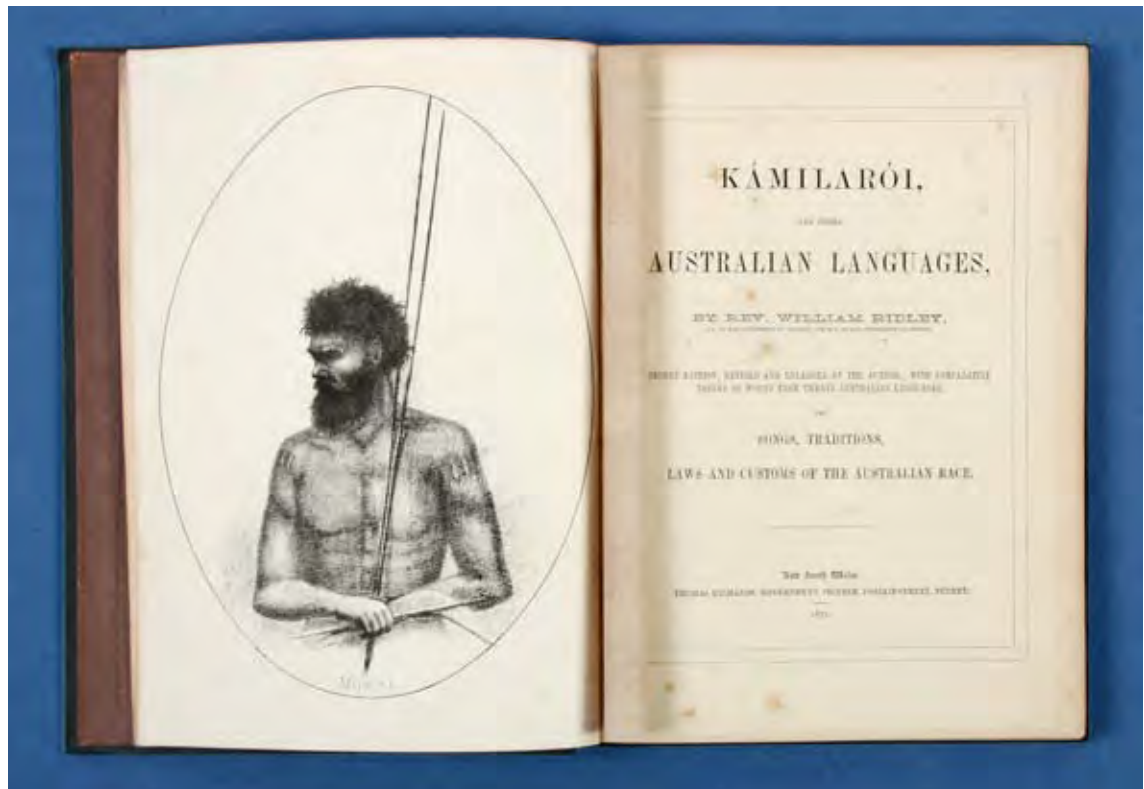
Thomas Reid (1791-1825) was a naval surgeon and prison reformer. Born in Ireland, he graduated from the Royal College of Surgeons in 1813. Reid travelled as surgeon-superintendent on the voyages of the convict ships *Neptune* (to Sydney in 1818) and *Morley* (to Hobart Town and Sydney in 1820), the latter carrying female convicts, and he uses his description of his experiences to express his deep feelings against transportation. Although he was highly praised by the captains of both voyages for his care of the convicts, he thereafter refused to take part in a convict transport.

Reid's book is of some importance as a serious and detailed account of transportation with considered notes on the actual convicts themselves (who were all too often tacitly ignored in narratives of voyages to New South Wales). In this light, even his rather dry lists of the sorts of goods taken on board are interesting as an insight into shipboard life. Reid also travelled rather widely in Sydney and Hobart, and offers several reflections on all levels of society. Governor Macquarie, who had met Reid when visiting Bathurst in October 1820, afterwards wrote: 'We all much regret Dr Reid's departure as we found him a most agreeable good humoured and entertaining friend and associate' (*Australian Encyclopedia*).

Despite these credentials, not everyone was convinced by Reid's argument: an early owner of this copy has written on the last page "Fudge – sheer fudge." **\$2250**

Ferguson, 1822.





IMPORTANT ACCOUNT OF THE ABORIGINES OF NORTHERN NSW

105. RIDLEY, William.

Kamilaroi and other Australian Languages... Second Edition, revised and enlarged by the Author...

Small quarto, lithograph frontispiece portrait, woodcut illustrations, bookplate of John Lawson; very good in the original pebbled green cloth, lettered in gilt to spine, a few marks. Sydney, Thomas Richards, 1875.

Second edition: an important account of the language and customs of some of the Aboriginal tribes of New South Wales, with a focus on the Kamilaroi language of New England and the Upper Hunter.

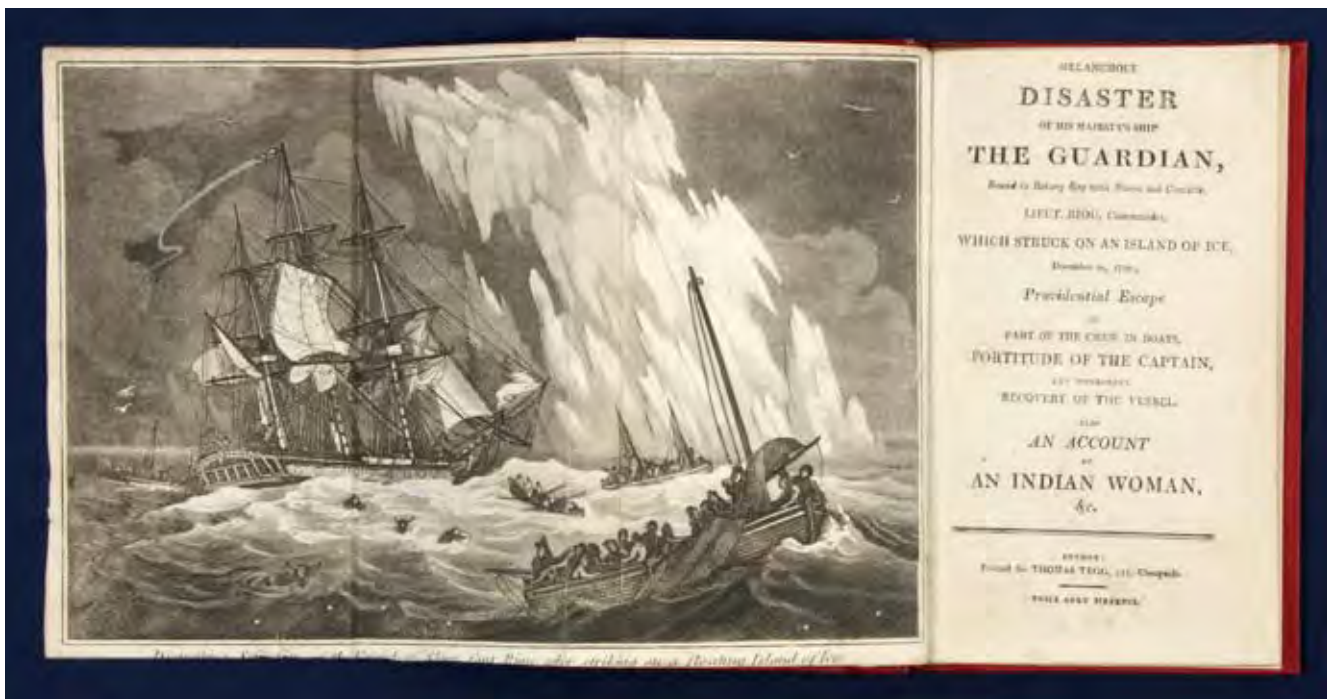
Ridley (1819-1878) was one of John Dunmore Lang's recruits, arriving in Sydney in 1850. After a short stint at the Australian College he began in 1853 a career as an itinerant missionary in New England and as far north as Moreton Bay, a role which he fulfilled until 1857 when he was posted to Portland in Victoria. Although his later career saw him work at the University of Sydney and head the Chinese Mission in Sydney, he maintained a lifelong interest in the Australian Aborigines, and this work is the pinnacle of his efforts.

The book includes a good introduction to Kamilaroi, the language of the Aborigines of the Namoi, Liverpool Plains and the Upper Hunter, and prints "Gurre Kamilaroi", a Missionary primer which retells the stories of Adam and Lazarus. Otherwise there are notes on: Wailwun (Barwan River); Kogai (on the Maranoa and Cagoon); Pikumbul (about Calandoon); Dippil (north side of Moreton Bay); Turrubul (Brisbane River) with a paraphrase from Genesis; Turuwul (which Ridley calls the language of "the now extinct Tribe of Port Jackson", with notes derived from his interviews with Mrs. Lizzie Malone; and Wodi-Wodi (the Illawarra).

The book also has an important section on Aboriginal traditions, stories and customs (pp. 135-172). Ridley published the first edition in 1866, but greatly revised the work for this 1875 edition.

\$650

Ferguson, 14916; Greenway, 7973.



GALLANT RIOU AND THE WRECK OF THE GUARDIAN

106. [RIOU] ANONYMOUS

Melancholy Disaster of His Majesty's Ship the Guardian, bound to Botany Bay with Stores and Convicts, Lieut. Riou, Commander, which struck on an island of ice... Providential Escape of part of the crew in boats, Fortitude of the Captain, and wonderful Recovery of the Vessel...

Duodecimo, 24 pp. numbered [5]-28 as issued, folding aquatint frontispiece (just shaved by the binder at bottom edge with some loss of caption); a fine copy in an attractive old binding of quarter morocco. London, Thomas Tegg, 1808.

Scarce London chapbook recounting the loss of the convict transport *Guardian* in 1789 for a popular audience who would have relished the extraordinary tale of survival against the odds in the freezing seas far to the south of Africa.

This is one of surprisingly few works to publish an account of the disaster that struck the *Guardian*, wrecked two weeks out from the Cape of Good Hope when she struck an iceberg, en route with a human cargo for the penal colony at New South Wales. Most abandoned the vessel in her longboats while the commander, Lieutenant Edward Riou (who had served under Cook as a midshipman) refused to leave his stricken vessel. Only 62 men remained aboard, including a good proportion of convicts. Working the pumps incessantly, they steered the severely disabled vessel back to the Cape of Good Hope on a hellish voyage of nine weeks. Riou won everlasting fame for his steadfast resolve while the convicts who stayed with the stricken *Guardian* received special consideration and many were granted their freedom.

This chapbook was issued by the prolific London publisher Thomas Tegg as part of his optimistically titled series *Tegg's Mariner's Marvellous Magazine, or Wonders of the Ocean* that offered dismal tales of exotic shipwrecks to a popular audience. Other dramatic accounts in Tegg's series include the wreck of the *Antelope* at Palau, the *Anson* at Cornwall and the disastrous loss of the *Porpoise* and *Cato* off the Great Barrier Reef (see item 46). **\$4200**

Ferguson, 464.



INSCRIBED BY ROSS TO GEORGE PEACOCK, DEAN OF ELY



107. ROSS, Captain James Clark.

A Voyage of Discovery and Research in the Southern and Antarctic Regions, during the Years 1839-43.

Octavo, two volumes, with a total of eight lithographic plates (including frontispieces), eight maps (three folding), m, and chapter titles with attractive steel-engraved vignettes after sketches by Hooker, manuscript dedication to front free endpaper of volume I; spines browned and showing some wear (rebacked retaining original gilt lettered cloth), water-stain affects frontispiece of first volume otherwise very good. London, John Murray, 1847.

First edition inscribed and signed by Captain Ross to the Reverend George Peacock, Dean of Ely. Peacock was a mathematics tutor at Cambridge, a friend and colleague of John Herschel and Charles Babbage, and had been influential in having a young Charles Darwin appointed to the *Beagle*. During his expedition Ross named a particularly high peak in the Admiralty Range at the head of the Kelly Glacier in honour of Peacock.

Ross's account of his two voyages in the *Erebus* and *Terror* is 'one of the most important works in the history of Antarctic exploration' (Hill). In the course of the expedition Ross reached the highest latitude yet attained, determined the position of the Magnetic Pole and travelled within 160 miles of it. Ross was accompanied by the eminent botanist Joseph Dalton Hooker who contributed significantly to the study of Australian flora and later became a loyal friend of Charles Darwin; Hooker contributed many illustrations to the present volume. Of special interest is a large and dramatic folding lithograph of the Antarctic ice shelf, executed with a sense of scale dwarfing the vessels *Erebus* and *Terror*. This wonderful plate is followed by a large and finely engraved folding chart of the ice shelf marked with the surveys of Ross' expedition and the United States Exploring expedition under Captain Wilkes.

The Antarctic bibliographer Michael Rosove notes that the publisher, John Murray, continued to issue the first edition for many years with the advertisements at the rear of the second volume updated as further copies were sent for binding and distribution to booksellers. The advertisements for this set are dated January 1847, indicating its earliest issue. **\$6000**

Hill, 1487; Rosove, 276.

FROM THE LIBRARY OF DAVID CARNEGIE

108. ROTH, Walter Edmund.

Ethnological Studies among the North-West-Central Queensland Aborigines.

Octavo, 24 plates including four in colour; inscribed "David W. Carnegie" on title-page, a very nice copy in original purple cloth, spine and top edge of front board sunned. Brisbane, Edmund Gregory, Government Printer, 1897.

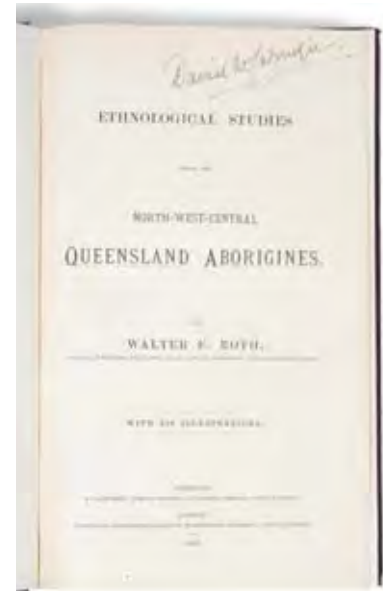
An important association copy of Roth's pioneering anthropological monograph on the Queensland Aborigines, from the library of the explorer David Wynford Carnegie, with his flourishing signature to the title-page. This copy includes a plate of a sexual nature not issued with all copies and the front endpaper bears the publisher's disclaimer note 'This work is intended for scientific purposes only.'

Carnegie, one of the most intrepid late nineteenth-century explorers of Western Australia, undertook a vast inland expedition of 3000 miles between July 1896 to August 1897. Carnegie used Aboriginal bushmen as members of his expedition and later came into disrepute for using cruel methods to gather information on water sources from Aborigines he captured in the brutally arid terrain near Mount Worsnop south of the Gibson desert. Native knowledge of landscape played an important role in the survival of Carnegie and his men. Tragically, Carnegie died prematurely only a few years after his return from the interior, killed by a poisoned arrow in Nigeria in 1900.

Walter Roth's study includes Queensland tribes of the central desert and Gulf of Carpentaria and is considered one of the best early Australian monographs using the scientific methods emerging from social anthropology at the time. The author was widely respected for his linguistic finesse while the book attracted praise for its detailed description and illustration of hand signs and signals used in the inland desert tribes.

This copy is in a variant binding in blind blocked purple cloth with gilt lettering: Ferguson notes two issues only, one in green cloth and another in titled yellow wrappers. **\$5000**

Ferguson, 15115.





SATIRE ON THE MARRIAGE MARKET

109. ROWLANDSON, Thomas.

A Sale of English-Beauties in the East Indies.

Etching with original handcolouring, 332 x 225 mm. (image size); in fine condition, with title intact, framed. London, circa 1810.

Superb caricature satirising the shortage of marriageable women in the East Indies.

The eighteenth century saw a massive expansion of British trading operations in India with numerous trading posts established along the coasts and large expatriate communities developing in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. With the escalation in English colonial activity, and the resultant vast increase in the size of the English community, the lack of wives for the traders became an acute problem. Stories abound of widows receiving marriage proposals at their husbands' funerals.

The scene here shows the intense interest on the docks following the arrival of a boatload of marriageable women from London. Corpulent colonials and turbaned locals alike tweak and prod the ladies, like so much livestock, whilst a punctilious auctioneer asks for bids. In the background a singularly obese woman is sitting on a set of scales, slightly outweighing a barrel inscribed 'Lack of Rupees'. At the far right some sorrowful women are filing into a warehouse 'for unsaliable (sic) goods from Europe'.

This scarce image was executed circa 1810, and is closely based on an earlier James Gillray aquatint cartoon of 1786 which is of even greater rarity. Rowlandson was a close friend of Gillray, and his revival of the image showed that the joke was still current, even if the fashions on display had been updated. The image is a neat counterpoint to Cruikshank's later cartoon on an opposite theme, the shortage of women in Britain now that so many have emigrated (see catalogue number 28).

\$3650

BM, 8823; Wright and Evans, 154.

WILLIAM BECKFORD'S COPY

110. SAVAGE, John.

Some Account of New Zealand; particularly the Bay of Islands, and surrounding country; with a description of the Religion and Government, Language, Arts, Manufactures, Manners and Customs of the Natives, &c &c.

Octavo, with a frontispiece and two plates (one hand-coloured); a fine and large copy, edges uncut, in quarter crimson straight-grained morocco and glazed plum boards, the spine with quatrefoil and cinquefoil ornaments in gilt between raised bands, top edge gilt, dark blue silk marker. London, John Murray, 1807.

A superb copy, from the library of William Beckford, of the first book on New Zealand: very scarce in any form, this is an example of the rare, preferred issue with the “tiki” plate coloured. As is often the case with books from William Beckford’s celebrated library, this is in a marvellous binding by Kalthoeber, Beckford’s preferred binder, using the ornaments that he reserved for use on Beckford’s books. As is also frequently the case, the book has been carefully and critically read by the omnivore Beckford, and one and a half pages of pencil notes by him on the front endpapers record the highlights that he noted in the text.

Although New Zealand had been visited by Cook, the French navigator Marion du Fresne, William Bligh and dozens of sealers, timber gatherers and whalers, it was John Savage, a surgeon who arrived in New South Wales in 1803 (and who introduced vaccination to the colony), who would write the first account.

Savage travelled to New Zealand in 1805 as surgeon on a returning convict ship: they spent two months in the Bay of Islands (his book includes sailing directions into the Bay of Islands) and returned to England in 1806. In the manner of other early visitors to the Pacific Savage took back a “specimen” – a Maori named Moehanga (Moyhanger), the first New Zealander to visit England. Much of Savage’s text is devoted to Moehanga both on the voyage back to England and their stay in London: ‘The coach gave him great satisfaction. I asked him how he liked our present situation: he replied, *Piannah wurrie nuenuue yaieda* – Very good house, it walks very fast... Noise or scolding he very much disliked...’

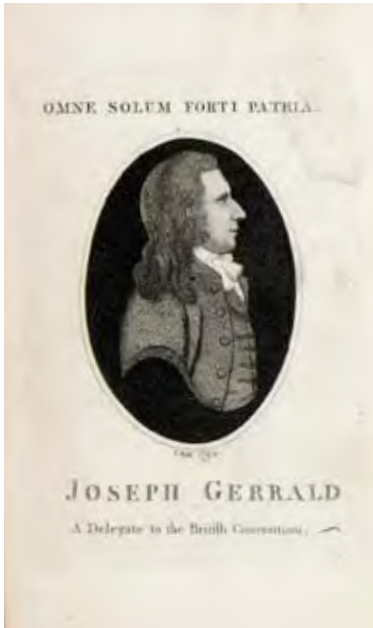
The first illustrations of New Zealand published in Cook’s official accounts of his explorations in the Pacific had been drawn primarily from a scientific perspective. Between the British and French wave of eighteenth-century exploration and the post-1816 publications of the Missionary societies, there were only a handful of images published. John Savage himself drew the three illustrations that were prepared as lithographs for his book. These include “A New Zealand deity” or “tiki” which in this copy is found coloured in green. According to Hocken only a few copies contain this handcoloured version of the plate. Savage’s rare and important book gives a remarkably interesting first-hand account of the language, arts, government and customs of New Zealand before white settlement.

Beckford sale 1883, lot 1772; later in the library of the collector John Chapman. **\$14,500**

Bagnall, 5019; Hocken, p.34.



THE FIRST OF THE SCOTTISH MARTYRS, WHO DIED AT FARM COVE



111. [SCOTTISH MARTYRS: GERRALD]

The Trial of Joseph Gerrald, delegate from the London Corresponding Society, to the British Convention... For Sedition.

Octavo, engraved frontispiece, Philadelphia library stamp on pp. 59 & 149; otherwise very good in attractive modern half calf. Edinburgh, James Robertson, n.d. but 1794.

Rare: with the fine frontispiece portrait by John Kay.

Gerrald was one of the outstanding figures to attend the British Convention of the Delegates of the People. In danger of being arrested like fellow delegates Muir, Skirving and Palmer, Gerrald refused to flee to the continent, and was ultimately sentenced to 14 years transportation. In 1795, his health failing, he was sent to New South Wales, arriving in November with an advanced case of tuberculosis. Governor Hunter allowed him to purchase a small house at Farm Cove where he lived as an invalid, dying a short four months later despite the care of John Boston and George Bass.

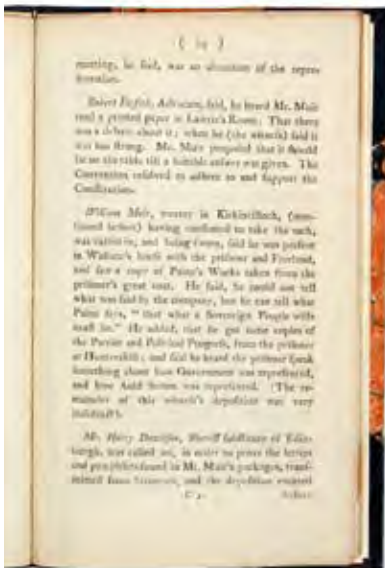
Ferguson quotes at length from Lord Cockburn's *Examination of the Trials for Sedition*: 'None of these cases made such an impression at the time, or has sunk so deeply into the heart of posterity, as Gerrald's – not, however, so much from his superior innocence, as from his character and heroism. He was an Englishman, a gentleman, and a scholar; a man of talent, eloquence, and fidelity to his principles and associates; the rashness of whose enthusiasm in the promotion of what appeared to him to be the cause of liberty, though not untinged by ambition or vanity, was the natural result of the political fire which at that time kindled far less inflammable breasts. The purity of his intentions was above all suspicion.'

There was a similar London publication the same year, but not illustrated with a frontispiece.

\$900

Ferguson, 179.

CHAPBOOK EDITION OF THE TRIAL OF MUIR



112. [SCOTTISH MARTYRS: MUIR]

Extraordinary Sentence. Fourteen Years Transportation for Seditious Practices! Trial of Counsellor Muir of Huntershill...

Octavo, 29 pp., 2 pp. advertisements for Brewman; some foxing but an unusually good copy in polished blue half morocco by Sangorski. London, D. Brewman, 1793.

Very rare chapbook relating to the trial and transportation of the greatest of the Scottish Martyrs, Thomas Muir.

Muir had been sentenced to transportation and together with his unfortunate fellow exiles arrived in Sydney on the *Surprize* in October 1794. He lived quietly on a small farm on the North Shore opposite Sydney Cove, but in early 1796 took advantage of the arrival of the American-registered fur-trader the *Otter* to escape English imprisonment. After an extraordinary series of adventures he reached Paris in 1797, where he published an account of his exile and subsequent travels.

The printer was Draper Brewman of Shoe Lane, the publisher and proprietor of the *London Recorder*, and a well-known printer of chapbooks. Ferguson recorded only his own copy and a second in the Mitchell Library. Ferguson also implies that this is 30 pp. with a final page of advertisements, however the present copy has an extra conjugate leaf of advertisements listing more Brewman publications including an edition of Kippis' *Life of Cook*. **\$1600**

Ferguson, 164.

113. [SCOTTISH MARTYRS: MUIR] HAMILTON, George.

The Telegraph, a Consolatory Epistle from Thomas Muir, Esq. of Botany Bay, to the Hon. Henry Erskine, late Dean of Faculty.

Quarto, 12 pp., the last blank, a few marks; in very good condition in old half calf and old marbled boards. n.p., n.d., but Edinburgh, 1794.

First edition of this rare poetic lament, supposedly written from Botany Bay by the Scottish Martyr Thomas Muir to his friend Henry Erskine, recently sacked as Dean of the Faculty of Advocates for his support for the Scottish reformers.

Muir invites Erskine to join him in exile in New South Wales: "Come to these regions, where no Despot reigns, But freedom revels in her native plains; Where the bold savage walks by nature's plan, And force upholds the sacred Rights of Man..." Various references are made to Australia and the South Seas, as well as to New Zealand. Some descriptions of native habits are attributed to "Captain Cooke", while George Barrington has a starring role: "Here, Barrington, in awful virtue stands, The scales of justice trembling in his hands..." In the usual tradition when satirising a litigious establishment, a number of names have been left blank.

The free speech "martyrs" were the first truly political prisoners to be transported to New South Wales after a series of notorious sedition trials. Lord Cockburn later characterised Muir's trial in his *Examination of the Trials for Sedition* as 'one of the cases the memory whereof never perisheth. History cannot let its injustice alone...' As well as being one of the first such prisoners to arrive in the colony, Muir was also the first to leave, escaping on an American trading vessel in 1796.

\$1800

Ferguson, 242.

WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THE VOYAGE OF THE SURPRISE

114. [SCOTTISH MARTYRS] PALMER, Thomas Fyshe.

A Narrative of the Sufferings of T.F. Palmer and W. Skirving During a Voyage to New South Wales, 1794 on board the Surprise Transport.

Octavo, xii, 13-80pp. (last advertisements), bookplate; originally stitch-sewn with the marks visible in the gutter, very good in polished tan half calf by Sangorski. Cambridge, Benjamin Flower, 1797.

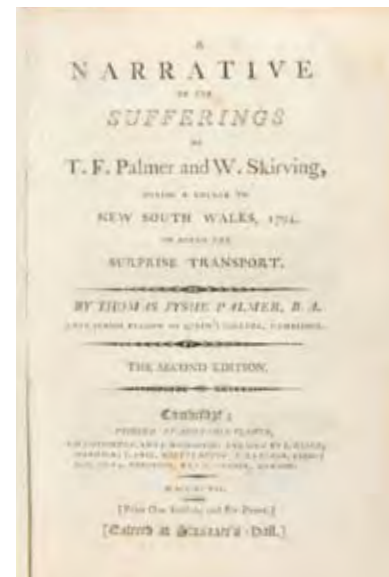
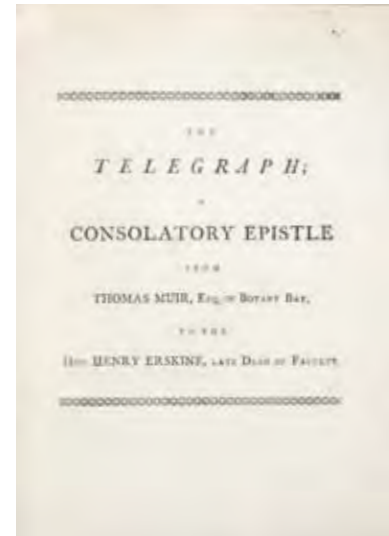
Second edition. A rare account of a troubled eighteenth-century voyage to Australia by one of the Scottish Martyrs, a political exile. As a narrative of the journey itself it is one of a very small number of eighteenth-century accounts of the voyage to New South Wales.

The convicts on the *Surprise*, bound for Port Jackson, included the political exiles Thomas Fyshe Palmer, Thomas Muir, William Skirving and Maurice Margarot, four of the Scottish Martyrs. It was alleged that Palmer and Skirving had tried to seize the ship and sail it to France. They in turn claimed that Margarot had prompted the accusation, but their demand for an enquiry was refused. The story of this supposed mutiny and the subsequent ill treatment of Palmer and Skirving is here 'laid before the Public, to vindicate his own and Mr. Skirving's character from the charge of conspiracy and mutiny, on board the *Surprise Transport*'. Palmer's narrative of their sufferings was taken back to England by Surgeon John White and prepared for publication by Palmer's friend, Jeremiah Joyce. It includes depositions of the ship's surgeon and various members of the New South Wales Corps against Patrick Campbell, Master of the *Surprise*.

This is the F.G. Coles copy, which was sold in 1965 for £80.

\$4500

Ferguson, 255.



WITH THE PORTRAIT OF THE "TRIED PATRIOT"



115. [SCOTTISH MARTYRS] SKIRVING, William.

The Trial of William Skirving, secretary to the British Convention... for Sedition...

Octavo, frontispiece portrait tipped onto binder's stub, some browning, corner of one page missing not affecting text (pp. 143/4); good in modern black cloth. Edinburgh, James Robertson, n.d. but 1794.

Rare contemporary account of the trial of the Scottish Martyr William Skirving, who was transported to Australia for sedition for fourteen years, departing aboard the *Surprise* in May of 1794.

Skirving was an intelligent and industrious man with liberal political views: from 1790 onwards he became involved in popular campaigns for political change, rising to secretary of the Scottish Association of the Friends of the People in 1792. Skirving and his fellow patriots advocated legal parliamentary reform yet the movement was misconstrued as revolutionary by the State based on the republican sentiments expressed at the first convention, and notably because of their provocative habit of addressing each other as "Citizen", an uncomfortable echo of the rhetoric preceding the revolution in France.

After a horrific voyage Skirving arrived in Port Jackson in October 1794, and was granted a farm in present-day Petersham. Skirving's health declined in Australia, doubtless exacerbated by the loneliness of separation from his wife and two sons. He passed away in 1796 under the care of Surgeon George Bass. This work includes a striking frontispiece portrait by John Kay of "Citizen Skirving", honoured as 'A Tried Patriot and an Honest Man.' **\$1750**

Ferguson, 197.

VERY RARE PAMPHLET ON SKIRVING

116. [SCOTTISH MARTYRS] SKIRVING, William.

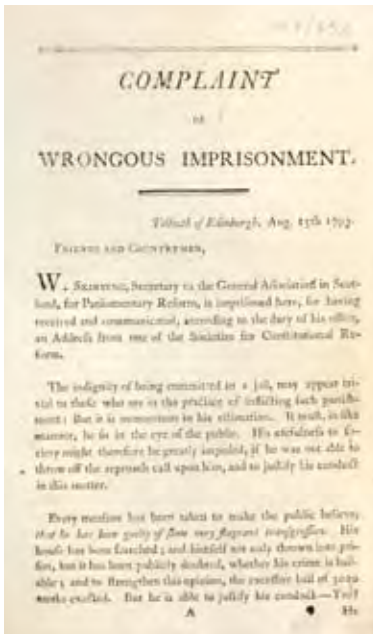
Complaint of Wrongous Imprisonment [drop-title].

Octavo, 15 pp., no title-page as issued; very good in modern green wrappers. Edinburgh, [James Robertson, attrib.], 1793.

Very rare ephemeral publication relating to the trial of William Skirving, one of the Scottish Martyrs transported to New South Wales for sedition in 1794.

Ferguson knew only the Petherick copy of this work, noting that Petherick's copy of *The Trial of William Skirving* (see previous item) is bound with this and a second very rare work, *Copy of the Indictment of William Skirving* (see following item). Ferguson's note gives ample reason to believe that this work was published in 1793 despite the lack of any publishing details: 'A manifesto dated Tolbooth of Edinburgh, August 15, 1793, giving an account of the circumstances leading up to the arrest of Skirving, and copies of some documents relating to his imprisonment. There is no title-page, place or date of publication, but reference is made to the trial of Palmer as to take place "next month." The type and style are very similar to the "Trial", and it would seem to have come from the same press.' **\$2600**

Ferguson, 168.



A SECOND RARE SKIRVING PRINTING

117. [SCOTTISH MARTYRS] SKIRVING, William.

Copy of the Indictment of William Skirving [drop-title].

Small quarto pamphlet 188 x 120 mm., drop title, 20pp. (last blank), some foxing of the first leaf; very good in recent green paper wrappers. Edinburgh, [James Robertson, attrib.], 1794.

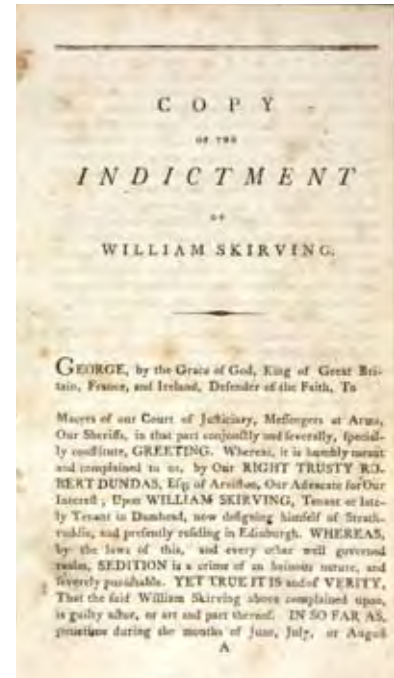
Very rare ephemeral publication relating to the trial of William Skirving, one of the Scottish Martyrs transported to New South Wales for sedition in 1794. This is the second of the two very rare pamphlets recorded by Ferguson in a volume in the Petherick collection at the National Library.

This pamphlet reproduces Skirving's indictment for the distribution of pamphlets against the Crown: 'seditious and inflammatory Writing, or Paper, the said William Skirving did, sometime during the months of June, July, or August aforesaid, wickedly and feloniously circulate among various persons in Edinburgh, in the County of Edinburgh, or elsewhere...' Of special historical interest is the appendix of witnesses called against Skirving and a further listing of members of the Assize who sat in judgement.

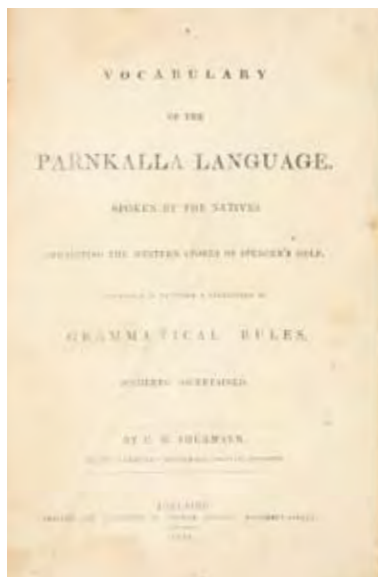
As with the previous item, Ferguson speculates that 'this item is apparently from the same press' as the better known vindication *The Trial of William Skirving* (see above). Ferguson suggested a date of 1793 or 1794, and while ESTC has since plumped for the latter, the earlier date is the most likely.

\$2400

Ferguson, 169.



THE PARNKALLA OF SPENCER'S GULF



118. SHURMANN, Clamor Wilhelm.

A Vocabulary of the Parnkalla Language. Spoken by the Natives inhabiting the western shores of Spencer's Gulf...

Octavo, 89 pp., errata leaf; the paper age-toned and with a few creases, good in neat modern green cloth. Adelaide, George Dehane, 1844.

Exceedingly rare: Adelaide-printed grammar of the Parnkalla Aborigines of Spencer's Gulf.

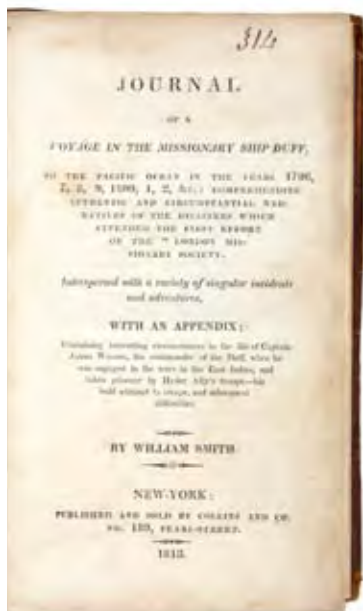
Schürmann (1815-1893; his name is misspelt on the title-page) had earlier worked with his fellow German Lutheran missionary and former teacher Christian Teichelmann, publishing the *Outlines of a Grammar* of the Adelaide region in 1840. The two men had emigrated after Pastor Kavel approached George Fife Angas, sailing in company with Governor Gawler and arriving in October 1838. From the moment they arrived they began studying the local languages, and in 1840 Schürmann was appointed Protector of Aborigines and was posted to Port Lincoln. Over the following years Schürmann was given sporadic encouragement by successive governors, but found the depredations being made on the Aboriginal population horrifying, the more so as he was effectively powerless to intervene, despite attempts to found and run small missions and schools. In 1853 he and his wife moved to Portland in Victoria.

This vocabulary of the Parnakalla language of Spencer's Gulf is one of the rarest and more important of these early works. It was printed at the request of Governor Grey who paid for it to be published, and shows that Schürmann was familiar with earlier works by Threlkeld, Grey, and Meyer (see catalogue nos. 143, 144, 58 & 87). It was while serving at Port Lincoln that he gathered most of the work collected here, publishing it while serving once again in Adelaide as a court interpreter.

\$4500

Ferguson, 3938; Greenway, 8362.

NEW YORK EDITION OF THE DUFF VOYAGE



119. SMITH, William.

Journal of a Voyage in the Missionary Ship Duff, to the Pacific Ocean... comprehending authentic and circumstantial narratives of the disasters which attended the first effort of the "London Missionary Society..."

Small octavo, some of the toning and browning familiar from American books of this date, but very good in original tree calf, spine renewed. New York, Collins and Co. 1813.

Scarce New York-printed account of the *Duff* voyage to the South Pacific, with an appendix on the earlier career of Captain Wilson. The work has valuable descriptions of native life in the Pacific and an 18-page account of Sydney, established 'not in consequence of the fertility of the soil, but the contiguity of the harbour to the ocean; which doubtless is one of the finest, and most spacious for anchorage, and also very secure from all winds.'

Smith's account is not, as is sometimes thought, simply another reprinting of the better known account of the *Duff* edited by Thomas Haweis which was published in London, but is a completely new text, based on Smith's own journals. Smith was one of the missionaries on the *Duff*, and his work includes much of interest, notably an engaging account of convict life in Australia at the close of the eighteenth-century. Smith clearly travelled during his time in Sydney and describes outlying settlements including Parramatta and the Hawkesbury. Of particular interest is the treatment of felons at Toongabbie (here "Toongabba"), an outpost reserved for recidivists of both sexes, where the women wore iron collars around their necks; Smith dourly notes that this 'mode of discipline soon brings the most obstinate to proper order.' Other subjects include conflicts with the local Aborigines, natural history notes, and comments on horticulture and the careers of reformed convicts.

'Very thorough descriptions are given of Tahiti, Tonga, Australia, and New Zealand. Smith was imprisoned for debt in Australia; he escaped, and describes his privations while on the run. He was taken aboard the *Royal Admiral*, commanded by the same James Wilson who had formerly captained the *Duff*, and sailed to New Zealand and then to China, visiting Tahiti, Tonga, Samoa, and the Mariana Islands.' (Hill).

\$1400

Ferguson, 569; Hill, 1589; Sabin, 84700.

FROM THE LIBRARY OF SIR WILLIAM MOLESWORTH

120. [SOUTH AUSTRALIA]

Four works on Transportation and Emigration, including the very rare “Draft of a proposed Charter for the South Australian Commission” of 1834.

Four works bound in one, octavo; very good in contemporary half vellum, early lettering to spine, bookplates of Sir William Molesworth. London, various publishers, 1830-1834.

An interesting collection of four uncommon works on transportation, from the library of Sir William Molesworth, British MP and friend of John Stuart Mill, who presided over the select committee on transportation of 1837 consequently known as the Molesworth Committee. Molesworth had evidently assembled quite an important personal library on the subject of transportation – he also had a copy of the 1835 book by Robert Torrens on the subject (see catalogue no. 145).

The four works are each of some moment to the subject of emigration to Australia:

[Robert Gouger & E.G. Wakefield], *A Statement of the Principles and Objects of a proposed National Society* (London, James Ridgway, 1830; 73 pp.). Rare, and the first substantial proposal on Wakefield's principles of relieving pauperism by emigration to the British Colonies, particularly Australia. The principles evoked here led to conflict with members including Torrens and Wilmot Horton.

Charles Tennant, *A Letter to the Right Hon. Sir George Murray... on Systematic Colonisation* (London, James Ridgway, 1830; 53 pp.). Of particular relevance to Tennant's debate with Robert Torrens and Wilmot Horton, the work explains 'the differences of opinion which developed among the members of the National Colonization Society regarding the carrying out of its objects' (Ferguson).

Charles Tennant, *Letters forming part of a Correspondence with Nassau William Senior, Esq. concerning Systematic Colonization... Also, A Letter to the Canada Land Company* (London, Ridgway, 1831; 97 pp.). Not in Ferguson despite some very interesting and substantial notes on Van Diemens Land, the new colony of Western Australia and New South Wales, including a passing reference to Blaxland and the planting of vineyards. The work also openly discusses Tennant's dispute with Wilmot Horton, continuing from above.

[South Australian Commission], *Draft of a proposed Charter for the South Australian Commission with some Introductory Remarks* (London, William Nicol, 1834; 47 pp.). Most uncommon. Contains introductory remarks on the subject of Colonial Charters, and the Charter of Incorporation of the South Australian Commission. Ferguson recorded a copy at the Mitchell Library and located a second copy at the South Australian Royal Geographical Society in his Appendix volume.

\$2750

Ferguson, 1381, 1400, 1850.

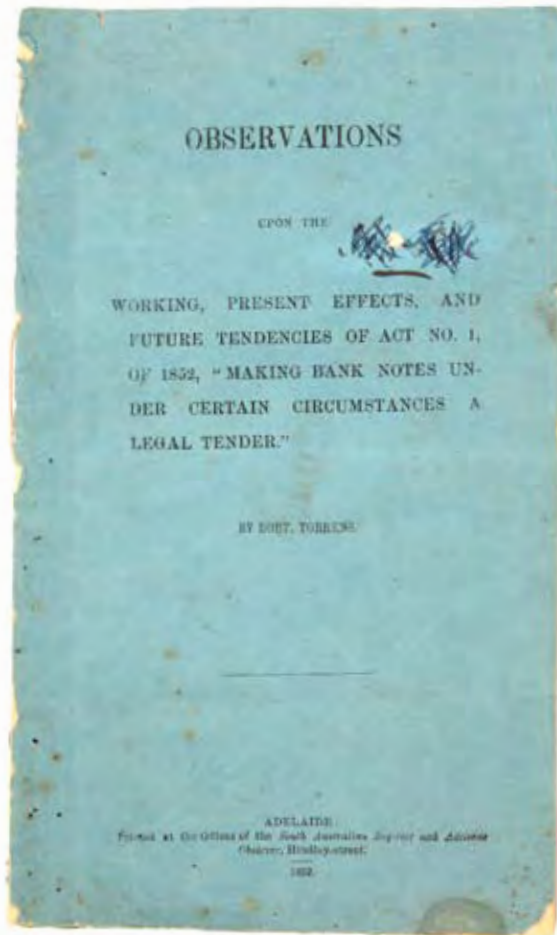


SIGNED PRESENTATION COPY: TORRENS ON AUSTRALIAN CURRENCY

121. [SOUTH AUSTRALIA] TORRENS, Robert.

Observations Upon the Working, present Effects, and future Tendencies of Act No. 1, of 1852, "Making Bank Notes under certain circumstances a legal tender."

Small octavo, 12pp., in the original blue tinted titling wrappers, in a fine quarter blue morocco folding case with gilt lettering. Adelaide, printed at the Offices of the South Australian Register and Adelaide Observer, 1852.



Very rare Adelaide-printed pamphlet by Robert Richard Torrens, at the time serving as Colonial Treasurer of South Australia, a post he held until 1857. This copy is inscribed 'From the author to his esteemed friend H. Duncan Esq. MD'; Handasyde Duncan had emigrated on the *Katherine Stewart Forbes* in 1839, and was later appointed Colonial Surgeon.

The son of the South Australian colonization commissioner Colonel Robert Torrens (see catalogue no. 145), Robert Richard is now known for his advocacy for the system of land titles which bears his name. In various roles as a politician, colonization commissioner and economist Torrens remained a central figure in the growth and development of South Australia. He was notable for the publicity and encouragement he generated for the emigration of labourers and rural poor from Ireland.

The pamphlet discusses the implications of issuing paper money in South Australia, with special reference to the drastic changes to wealth and labour availability brought by the gold rushes in adjacent states. Torrens writes without concern of the discovery of gold in New South Wales, indeed it attracted 'a large proportion of loose characters...the result to the South Australian community was on this occasion beneficial rather than otherwise.' Not so the case with the vastly richer fields of Victoria: 'It was no longer the scum of society who floated off, but men of settled habits, who had hitherto been more than content to remain in the colony.'

Furthermore, Torrens writes on the volatility of mining shares, minting of bullion for currency, and of the relationship between the value of paper money in circulation and capital reserves held by banks in South Australia (and English banks holding Australian deposits). Underlying his analysis was a challenge facing all the Australian states, namely the availability of unprecedented quantities of capital from the sale of gold extracted in Victoria.

Ferguson recorded only two copies of this rare work, the first in the Public Library of South Australia, and the second, this actual copy with the inscription to Duncan, noted by Ferguson as then being in the T.C. Borrow collection in Adelaide. **\$2650**

Ferguson, 17221.



THE FIRST PROPOSAL TO COLONISE SOUTH AUSTRALIA

122. [SOUTH AUSTRALIA] WAKEFIELD, Edward Gibbon.

Plan of a Company to be Established for the Purpose of Founding a Colony in Southern Australia...

Octavo, 74 pp., three folding maps with original outline hand-colouring; a lovely copy in later half green morocco gilt, bookplate. London, Ridgway and Sons, 1831.

A foundation document for South Australia: 'the first proposal to colonize South Australia' (Ferguson), with three fine maps detailing Spencer's Gulf, Port Lincoln and Kangaroo Island. The text of the booklet draws upon earlier published accounts of the region, including those of Flinders, Baudin and King.

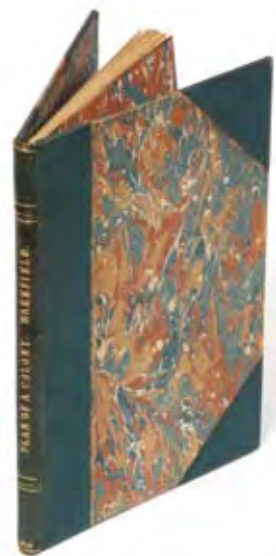
With the help of wealthy young liberals recently graduated from Trinity College Cambridge, Wakefield initiated the National Colonization Society of 1830. This is Wakefield's bold proposal for a company formed to establish a colony of free settlers using privately raised funds to provide assisted emigration; such a settlement would, he hoped, be entirely free from the problems and stigma of convict labour. This booklet encapsulates the ideas and vision of this ambitious but short-lived society, which had disbanded by 1831. Wakefield continued his quest for a colony with the help of other backers (see following item).

The booklet opens with a prospective charter of the company, to be formed with a hefty capital reserve of £500,000 raised by the issue of shares at £50 each. The charter details provisions for the sale of land at a fixed price, measures to promote emigration of both sexes in equal proportion through the assisted passage of married couples, the prohibition of convict labour, free trade and a militia for defence. Provisions for road building, infrastructure, education and even a circulating library for the education and betterment of the citizens are likewise detailed.

An appendix publishes a glowing account of the region by Captain George Sutherland who visited the region in 1819 on the brig *Governor Macquarie* to obtain salt and seal skins from Kangaroo Island.

\$7000

Ferguson, 1473.



123. [SOUTH AUSTRALIA]

To Small Farmers and Others, persons of skill and industry, and possessed of some capital...

Folio, 4 pp., old folds, insignificant tear at the gutter, at some time disbound; very good, in custom-made quarter green morocco case with label to front board. London, John Stephens, 1 July 1835.

Exceedingly rare: one of the earliest grand-format printed advertisements spruiking for settlers in the new South Australian colony. The text assembles a series of extremely positive reviews of the region, including a brief note by the explorer Charles Sturt.

The engraved map is particularly good; described as “Part of South Australia, from the 132nd to the 141st degree of East Latitude”, it shows a very detailed view of the new colony from Fowler’s Bay to Cape Northumberland, and also features an inset of the Australian coast, very similar to the one used in both the 1831 *Plan of a Company* and 1834 *Outline of the Plan* (see catalogue nos. 122 & 125).

The text gives a quick history lesson on inflation since the coronation of George III, with a few withering asides on the Corn Laws and the Malt Tax. This is followed by a series of glowing reports on the region, quoting at length from some early visitors. Pride of place is again given to a long description by George Sutherland of the Brig *Governor Macquarie*, who spent some seven months on and around Kangaroo Island in 1831. There are also reports from Charles Sturt (a note regarding Cape Jervis) and John Jones of the whaler *Henry*, which summered there in 1834 (and noted that at Kangaroo Island there ‘were seven Englishmen living... and five native women’). The work concludes with a detailed report on all of the anticipated exports, a list of commodity prices in New South Wales taken from the *Sydney Herald*, and a general account of what the immigrant should expect in the new colony: ‘consider whether it would not be for your benefit to come with me to the beautiful climate of South Australia, rather than ramble over the Back Settlements of America, or the bleak and dreary wilds of Canada, or reside in such a society as the penal settlements afford.’

Dated 1 July 1835 and printed by John Stephens of Fleet Street, this is one of the earliest of a series of such advertisements issued by the “Colonization Commissioners” recorded by Ferguson (the first such notice recorded by Ferguson is dated 24 June). Any such sheet from this advertising blitz by the commissioners of the new colony is an extremely rare survival, and they are almost unknown on the market despite their evident Australian interest. Ferguson noted three copies of the present sheet, including one in the Mitchell and two in South Australian collections

\$3250

Ferguson, 1927.



TO SMALL FARMERS AND OTHERS,

PERSONS OF SKILL AND INDUSTRY, AND POSSESSED OF SOME CAPITAL, BUT UNABLE BY THE USE OF IT TO PROCURE A COMFORTABLE LIVELIHOOD.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN,

I am not ignorant of your situation. For some years I have been engaged in agricultural pursuits; I know what agriculture was, I know what agriculture is; and I believe that, without pretending to possess the gift of prophecy, I may assert I know what agriculture will be!

Your fathers, and probably some of you, were prosperous, contented, and happy; they laboured hard and long, in obedience to the sentence pronounced by the Almighty upon our first parents: viz. "By the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread;" but, having fulfilled the injunction contained in the first part of the sentence, "by the sweat of thy brow," they obtained the blessing promised in the latter, thou shalt eat bread.

With you the case is different; you are no less industrious than your parents were, and those of you who are comparatively aged, are equally as industrious and frugal as you were in early life—but your reward is different. The sweat continues to start from your brow, but in return for your labour you do not receive bread.

I speak to you plainly, because I know I am speaking the truth, and because I am anxious to raise you from your present deplorable condition, and place you once again in circumstances which will enable every honest man to procure by his exertions a comfortable livelihood.

Just pause a moment and see how matters stand:—When George III. ascended the throne, (which some, though probably few, of you may remember,) the poor-rates were about 600,000*l.*; the national debt was about 98,000,000*l.*; the price of the quarter loaf was from 4*l.* to 4*½*;*l.*; the tithes were about one-third their present amount; and rents were about one-half; taxes were in proportion to the debt, and wages were in proportion to the price of provisions.

During the wars in which we were engaged, in that reign, the price of all kinds of agricultural produce was very considerably advanced, so much so, that many of you remember the time when the price of the quarter loaf was 1*l.* 11*½*;*d.*; and all of you remember when you could sell good red wheat at from 10*s.* to 12*s.* per bushel.

While things stood thus, your rents, your tithes, and your taxes, were rapidly increased; but the value of your productions being also increased, you were not only able to meet all demands, but to do something more; to use your own words, you not only "made hay," but you "stacked it."

Ever since the peace, the price of agricultural produce has rapidly fallen, and now the account stands thus:—poor-rates about 8,000,000*l.*; national debt, about 250,000,000*l.*; taxes about 45,000,000*l.*; tithes about three times their former amount; rents about double; and the price of the quarter loaf, what?—why one halfpenny more than it was in the year when George III. ascended the throne!!!

It has frequently been said, that facts are stubborn things, and in your case verify they are stubborn; so much so, that, notwithstanding all your toil and labour, your industry and skill, your perseverance, patience, and self-denial, I know that most of you are utterly unable to obtain anything like a livelihood. Those who formerly "stacked hay," have cut away almost to the last straw; and those who were not so fortunate, are all but ready for the workhouse.

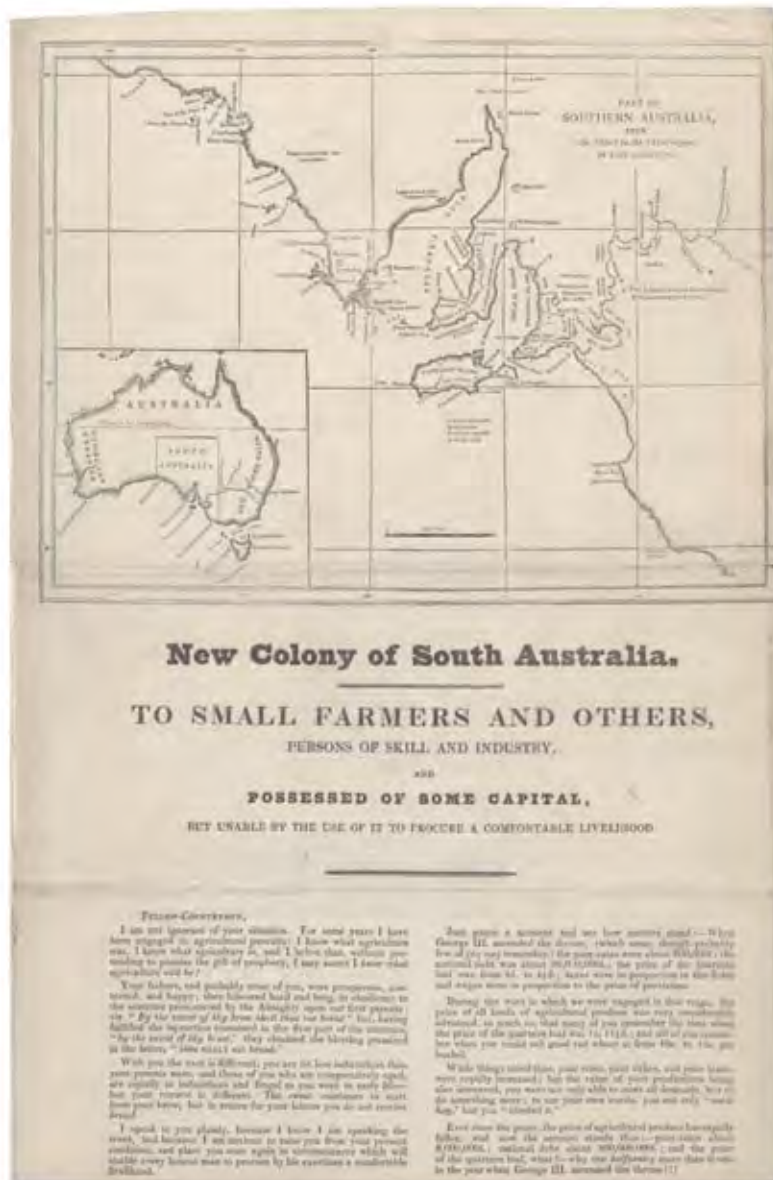
But why do you tell us all this, say you? Just for this reason;—I wish to help you out of your difficulties.

I am not going to bother you about the "corn laws," nor about the "malt tax," nor about the "national church establishments," nor about the "currency question," nor about Whigs or Tories, or any thing of the kind. No such thing; I don't wish to offend any of you; and I will not therefore inquire how it is that you get into your present deplorable state, but tell you how you may get out of it.

In a word, then,—if some of us were out of the country, the rest might live. I will not stay to examine whether matters might not be so arranged as to afford us all a livelihood at home, but I repeat the assertion, and I think none of you will deny it, if some of us were to quit the country, the rest might live.

Just so, say you; but which of us shall go? And, where shall we go to, to do better? I answer,—I, for one, am going; and I am going to the new colony in SOUTH AUSTRALIA; and if you feel inclined to emigrate, I shall be exceedingly glad, for your own sake, of your company.

You naturally inquire, where is SOUTH AUSTRALIA? what sort of a place is the new colony? and what shall we do when we get there? I will tell you. AUSTRALIA is a great big island, situated in the South Sea, or Indian Ocean; they used to call it, *New Holland*. On this island, which indeed is large enough to be named a continent, the northern half is uninhabited and uncultivated. On the eastern part of it is the settlement of NEW SOUTH WALES, which was established about fifty years ago, for the purpose of receiving such persons as should from



A LATER ISSUE OF THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN ADVERTISEMENT

124. [SOUTH AUSTRALIA]

New Colony of South Australia. To small farmers and others, persons of skill and industry, and possessed of some capital...

Folio, 4 pp., old folds, neat repairs at central fold affecting blank margins only; very good, in custom-made quarter green morocco case, label to front board. London, J. Hartnell, 14 July 1835.

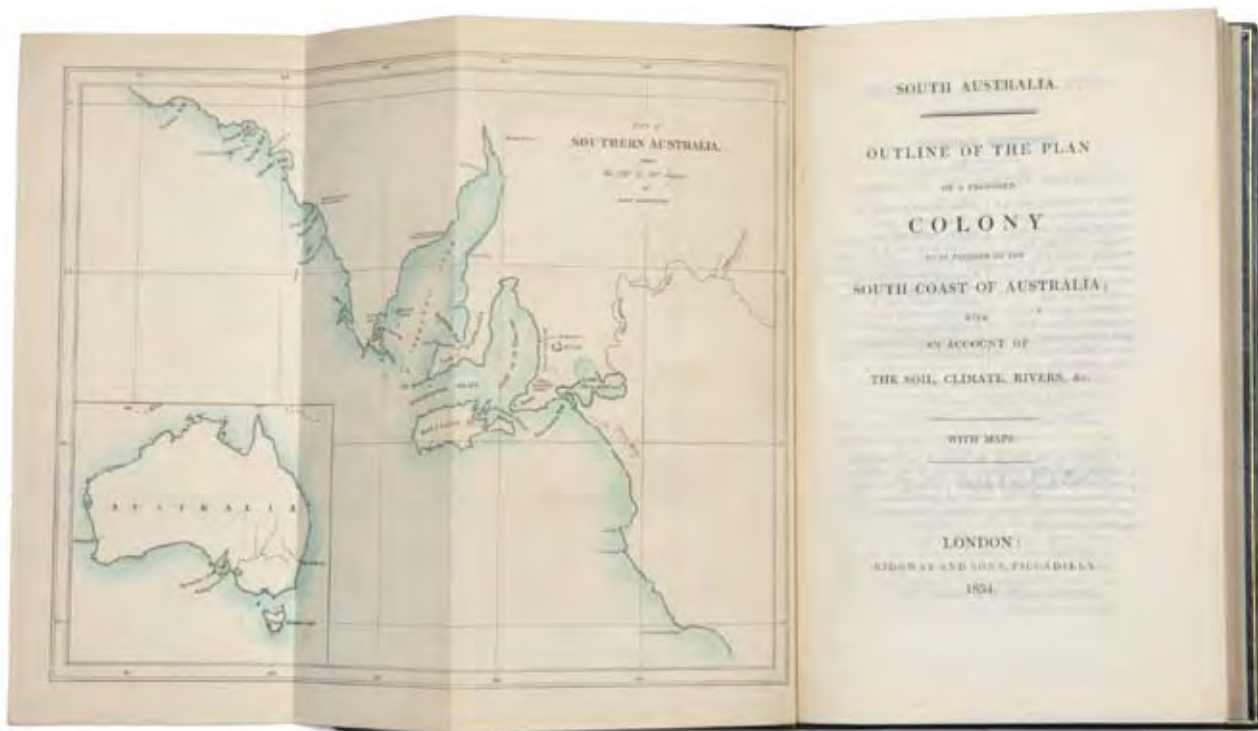
Exceedingly rare: a second example of the grand-format printed advertisements spruiking for settlers in South Australia.

The text though reset is effectively identical to the earlier example (see previous item), but it is interesting to note that the engraved map is here replaced with a more work-a-day woodcut version, which retains all of the detail but in which some of the formatting has had to be rejigged to compensate for the technical shortcomings of such maps.

Ferguson noted three copies of the present sheet, including one in the Mitchell and two in South Australian collections

\$2500

Ferguson, 1928.



WITH THE RECOLLECTIONS OF VETERANS OF THE FLINDERS VOYAGE

125. [SOUTH AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATION] [WAKEFIELD, Edward Gibbon]
South Australia. Outline of the plan of a proposed colony to be founded on the south coast of Australia...

Octavo, 80pp., three folding maps with original outline handcolouring, a fine copy in a fine binding of crushed green morocco gilt by Sangorski. London, Ridgway and Sons, 1834.

Rare: 'the establishment of the South Australian Association proposed' (Ferguson). Remarkably, this book includes detailed accounts by the veterans of the Flinders voyage William Westall and John Aken, whose personal recollections are used to assert that Flinders himself had approved of the idea of a settlement on the southern coast.

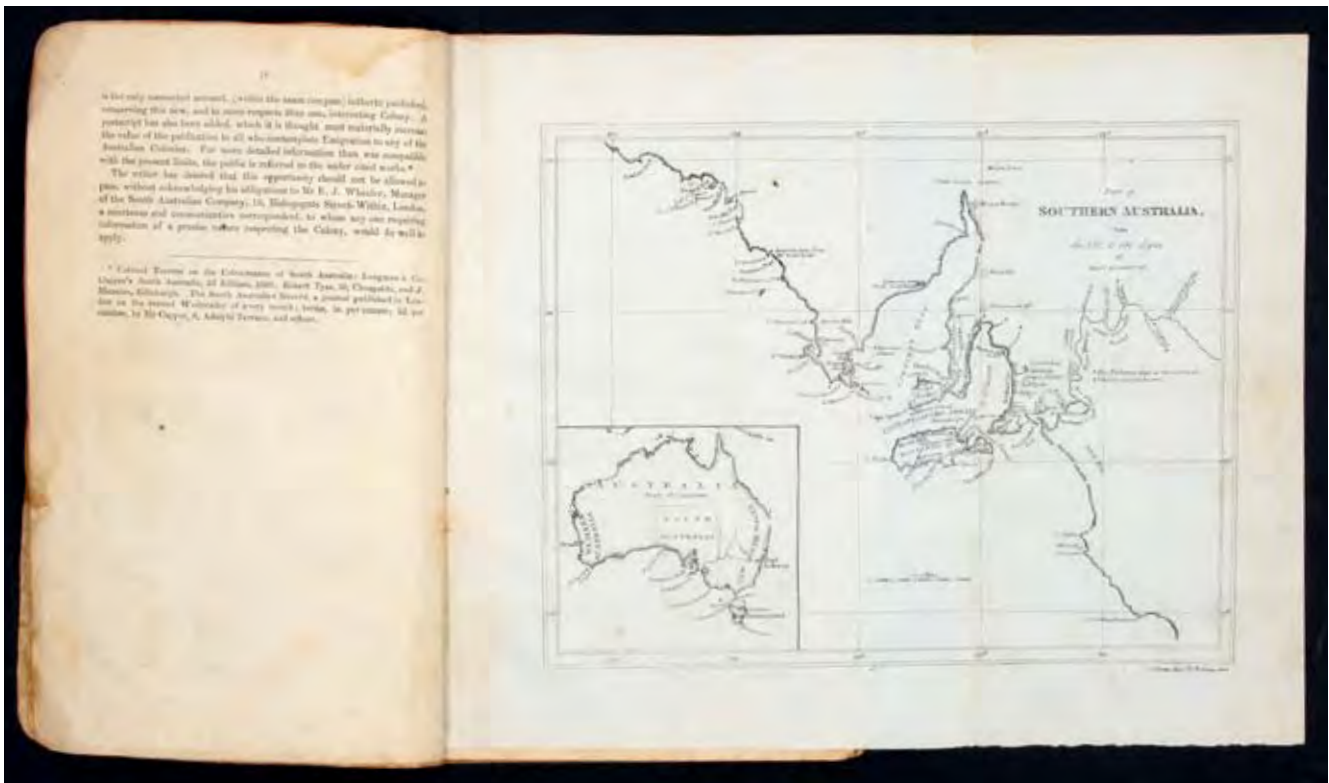
Although unsigned, the book would certainly have been written under the auspices of Wakefield, who was the driving force behind the South Australian Association, which had been formed in 1834. This book reproduces some material from the 1831 proposal of the National Colonization Society (see catalogue no. 122), and also uses the same three maps, although the map of "Southern Australia" has been updated to include several added details regarding the course of the Murray River "traced 1000 miles"; a reference to Sturt's expedition.

This 1834 edition includes significant additional material concerning prospects for Kangaroo Island, including the testimonies of Aken and Westall who sailed on the *Investigator*. These are presented as question and answer sessions, at the conclusion of which the two men signed their testimonies as true and correct statements (their addresses in London and Wapping are likewise provided). Interestingly, a further description is provided by 'Chevalier Dillon, late a Captain in the Hon. East India Company's Service'. It was Peter Dillon who, in 1826, had discovered the fate of the La Pérouse expedition; some years previously he traded in Australian waters and here recounts a voyage of 1815 to procure salt from Kangaroo Island.

This collation matches that of the copy in the Goldsmiths-Kress catalogue. However, Ferguson lists only two maps for this book, as with the Nan Kivell copy held by the National Library. The 1962 facsimile only included two maps.

\$5500

Ferguson, 1842.



PRINTED FOR THE SCOTTISH MARKET

126. [SOUTH AUSTRALIAN EMIGRATION]

The Great South Land: Four Articles on Emigration designed to exhibit the Principles and Progress of the new colony, South Australia.

Octavo, 31 pp., folding engraved map; paper with some staining and some tears, the map very good, early owner's name; in contemporary rough card wrappers, stitch-sewn, "Australia" in manuscript to front, in red quarter morocco box by Sangorski. Stirling, E. Johnstone, 1838.

Rare: Scottish-printed appeal, showing the South Australian Company still promoting emigration well after the settlement was established.

The book is based on articles which had appeared in the *Stirling Observer* in March 1838; it includes a short "advertisement by the publisher" printing a letter from John Hutt the Superintendent of Emigration, and also openly encourages the curious to apply directly to the South Australian Company in London. A 3-page postscript prints excerpts from Macarthur's *Emigration to New South Wales*, on the grounds that Sydney and Adelaide are 'situated nearly in the same latitude.'

The other interesting inclusion is a later issue of the map of "Part of Southern Australia", based on that in the 1834 work *South Australia. Outline of the plan of a proposed colony* (see catalogue no. 125) with the details of the Murray River. This issue of the map was printed by "J. Grieve, Zinco., 33 Nicholas Lane"; John Grieve was a lithographer and zincographer based in London, which is interesting because the Scottish publisher of the book must have been supplied with the maps from London, no doubt at the behest of the South Australian Company. **\$1200**

Ferguson, 2516.

WITH A SERIES OF FINE PLATES, INCLUDING TWO AFTER WILLIAM LIGHT

127. [STEPHENS, John]

The Land of Promise... South Australia... by One Who Is Going...

Octavo, folding frontispiece map, folding table, folding plan of Adelaide, and four engraved plates; a very good copy in period-style quarter brown calf, early red morocco label. London, Smith, Elder and Co. 1839.

Uncommon: an important early emigrant's guide to South Australia by the writer John Stephens, who did indeed, as the title of this work implied, emigrate to South Australia.

John Stephens (1806-1850), writer and publisher of the *South Australian Colonist*, was one of the earliest to set up in the new colony. He had been employed by George Fife Angas around 1838 to begin writing pro-emigration articles, and was evidently quite convincing, because by 1843 he arrived in Adelaide.

'His career as a colonial journalist was punctuated by storms and scandals. Apart from his reputation as a "Johnny Drinkwater", his discreet championship of small farmers and his advocacy of religious liberty, he was not narrow-minded as to what appeared in his papers, or from what creed, party or person it emanated. In his opinion "certain moral felonies were punishable only through the medium of the press", and in his uncompromising exposures scarcely a week went by without an appeal to redress some local injustice. These attacks won him acclaim as the champion of independent journalism but lost him advertisers' (ADB).

This work is unusual in that it includes not only a version of the familiar map of South Australia, but also a series of rather good engraved plates. Two are by William Light, a sporting scene in Rapid Bay and his "View of the Country and of the Temporary Erections near Adelaide"; Stephens' book also includes a good version of the plan of the City of Adelaide by Light. The other views are even more interesting, being a reduced format version of a scene in Port Lincoln after William Westall (the scene shows an Aboriginal group tending their fire in the foreground and is based on the original engraving in Flinders' *Voyage to Terra Australis*), and the marvellous "View of Encounter Bay with the Fisheries" (not signed). **\$1200**

Ferguson, 2850.



A DEFENCE OF THE NEW COLONY IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

128. STEPHENS, John.

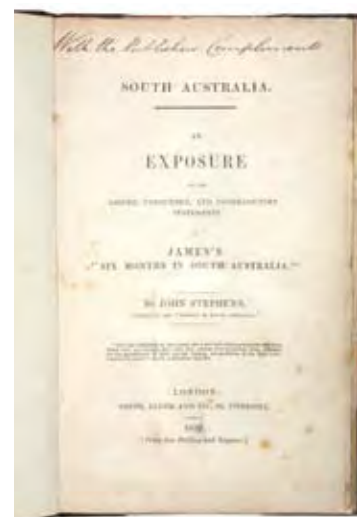
South Australia. An Exposure of the Absurd, Unfounded, and Contradictory Statements in James's "Six Months in South Australia"

Octavo, iv, 50, [2 – advertisements] pp., title browned, foxing of the last few leaves, inscribed 'With the publisher's compliments'; good in period style polished calf. London, Smith, Elder and Co. 1839.

First edition. A forceful refutation and veritable demolition of charges brought against the infant colony of South Australia by Horton James in a travelogue published the previous year (*Six Months in South Australia*, 1839). James's narrative (despite its poor structure and incoherent style) challenged the viability of the colony on many levels, and contained withering descriptions of the ports, shipping, infrastructure, merchants and government – all perceived as slanders which could jeopardise the future prospects of the colony if allowed to circulate in Britain unchecked. The itinerant James was also a great deal less than enthusiastic about the quality of colonial society he encountered in South Australia.

While James's *Six Months* is somewhat slipshod, this refutation is nothing less than a forensic examination of every fault in the book. It was most successful in proving James an unreliable and vexatious observer, the most obvious point being that he had stayed in the colony only three months, not the six claimed in his title. **\$950**

Ferguson, 2852.



RARE DISCUSSION OF THE "AUSTRALIAN COMET" OF 1843



129. STEPHENS, John.

Comets... to which is added some remarks on the Australian Comet which appeared on the 2d of March, 1843...

Octavo, half-title, 30 pp.; an excellent copy in recent blue half morocco. Adelaide, Office of the "South Australian Register", 1843.

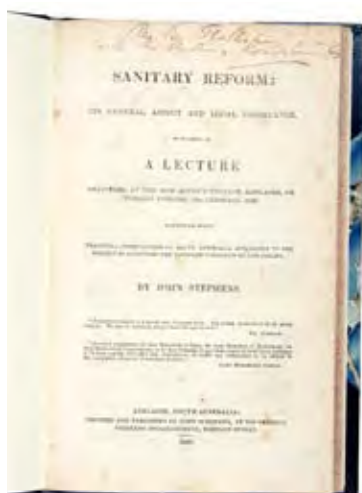
A very rare Adelaide-published lecture on the "Australian Comet", based on a lecture given at the Mechanics' Institute on 14 March 1843.

John Stephens, the writer, publisher and early settler "got up" this lecture on comets in about a week. The lecture discusses astronomers such as Halley and Newton, and concludes with some notes on the "Australian comet", which had become visible on 2 March 1843, although Stephens laments that the nearest observatory was in Sydney or at the Cape. The last two pages print Stephens' own poetical work "On Comets". This is a very rare production indeed, not noted by Ferguson despite the importance of Stephens' career as an Adelaide printer and publisher.

\$1400

Not in Ferguson.

PRESENTATION COPY TO AN EARLY SETTLER



130. STEPHENS, John.

Sanitary Reform: its general aspect and local importance, considered in a Lecture delivered at the New Queen's Theatre, Adelaide...

Octavo, 64 pp., very good in modern blue half morocco. Adelaide, John Stephens, 1849.

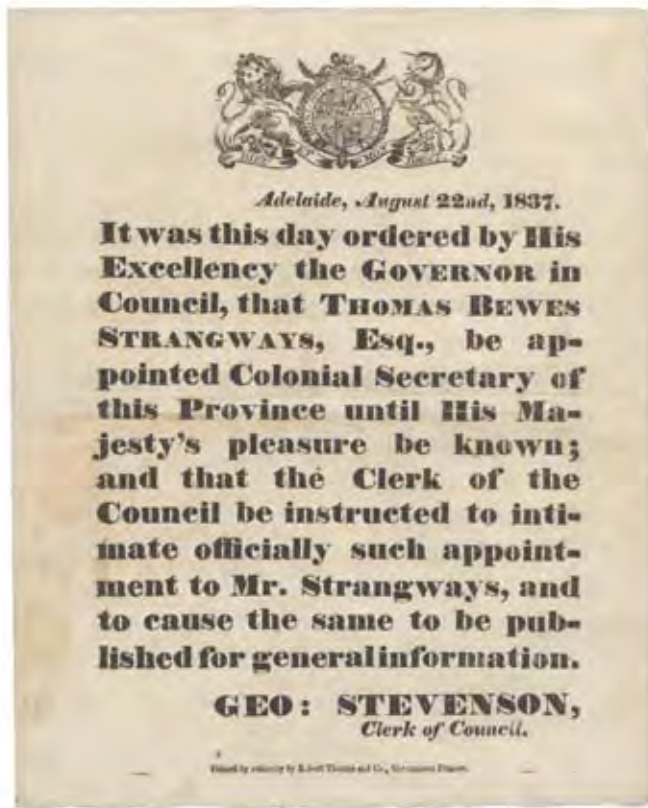
Presentation copy of this rare printed lecture on "sanitary reform" which includes a detailed discussion of the streets and houses of Adelaide.

The writer John Stephens was a South Australian identity, and regularly packed the lecture halls to deliver speeches on any manner of subjects. Never averse to controversy, this lecture is a prime example of his style, with extensive notes on the latest news from the "mother-country", interspersed with personal attacks on local landholders and builders who continue to knock up sub-standard houses: Mr. Peacock's buildings on Hindley Street are singled out, for example, Clarke's brewery is an "abominable nuisance", as is the butcher in Currie Street with his noisome piggery, and he can barely fathom the horrors of the Port Lincoln Hotel. Stephens comments in his preface that the lecture lasted some three hours, and was listened to throughout with rapt attention; one suspects that some in his audience were concerned that they were about to be publicly shamed.

Stephens presented the work to the Reverend William Trollope, an English divine who arrived on the *John Munn* in September 1849 after a rather tempestuous passage. As with Stephens' earlier lecture on comets (see previous item 129), this is also very rare. It was given gratis to subscribers to his paper in an overt attempt to drum up support for his schemes.

\$900

Ferguson, 5200.



HINDMARSH GETS HIS MAN

131. STEVENSON, George, Clerk of Council.

Broadside appointing Thomas Bewes Strangways as Colonial Secretary of South Australia.

Printed broadside, 285 x 228 mm., old folds and a few stains; very good. Adelaide, Robert Thomas and Co., 22 August, 1837.

Very rare broadside appointing Strangways as Colonial Secretary, issued from the press of the first South Australian printer. The broadside relates to a fiery debate between Governor Hindmarsh and the Resident Commissioner J. Hurtle Fisher, in which Hindmarsh had fired Robert Gouger from the post of Colonial Secretary and installed his own man.

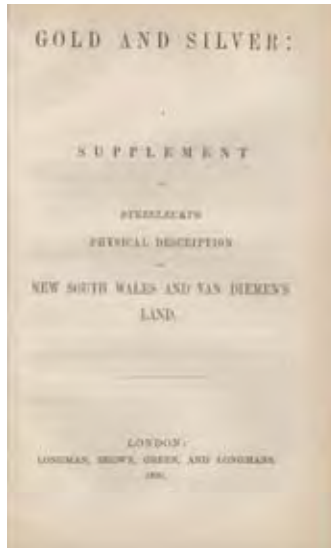
The change was made at the orders of Hindmarsh, who was incensed at Gouger's refusal to countenance establishing the capital near the mouth of the Murray, a refusal which put him in open conflict with Fisher (see catalogue no. 45). This was of great moment in the new colony as Hindmarsh's ultimate recall in 1838 was due in no small part to his high-handed treatment of Gouger and the appointment of Strangways.

Thomas Bewes Strangways (1809-1859) was an explorer and early settler who had sailed on HMS *Buffalo* together with Hindmarsh, arriving in Adelaide in December 1836. This proclamation dates from less than a year later, when Strangways had obviously entered the lists in support of Hindmarsh: their later relationship is not clear, although it might not have been helped when Strangways jilted the Governor's daughter. Strangways had an important later career as an explorer, notably around Fleurieu Peninsula and Lake Alexandrina, which they explored on the *Currency Lass*, a whale boat.

Robert Thomas printings of this early date are extremely rare, and Ferguson recorded only the Mitchell Library example of this rare broadside, amongst a series of printings relating to the establishment of civil government in South Australia. It is interesting to note that Ferguson also recorded a companion proclamation printed the same day as the present example relieving Gouger from his post. Thomas was the first South Australian printer, publisher of the *South Australian Gazette and Colonial Register*. **\$2200**

Ferguson, 2357.

STRZELECKI ON HIS GOLD DISCOVERIES IN BATHURST



132. STRZELECKI, Sir Paul Edmund de.

Gold and Silver: A Supplement to Strzelecki's Physical Description of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land.

Octavo, 34pp., a touch of browning affects the title-page, otherwise an excellent copy in handsome recent polished speckled calf gilt. London, Longman, Brown, Green and Longmans, 1856.

Rare: an important book in the history of the Australian gold-rush, in which the famous explorer and scientist Strzelecki sets out his claim to have been the first person to have discovered gold, having positively identified a sample from Bathurst in 1839, long before the announcement by Edward Hargraves in 1851.

In the preface Strzelecki states that Governor Gipps, on learning of the discovery, had asked him to stay silent on the subject for fear of potential social unrest. Strzelecki complied with the request and was 'also silent on the subject in my book [published 1845] and in my formal communication with learned bodies in Europe...'. It was only with the publication of this "Supplement", some eleven after the release of his *Physical Description of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land*, that Strzelecki officially laid claim to the discovery of gold in the Bathurst region.

The publicity, if not notoriety, surrounding the Hargraves discoveries started Strzelecki on a long struggle, ably supported by friends in Sydney, to prove his own priority of claim. This *Supplement* was, therefore, published to set straight the printed record of the matter. **\$2400**

Ferguson, 16369.

STUART'S IMPORTANT EXPEDITIONS IN CENTRAL AUSTRALIA

133. STUART, John McDouall.

John M'Douall Stuart's Explorations across the Continent of Australia. With charts. 1861-62.

Octavo, 98pp. plus advertisements, with a large folding map measuring 855 x 568 mm., title-page a bit thumbed, some scattered foxing throughout, yet a very good copy in original condition in the publisher's pink papered boards; burgundy morocco folding case by Sangorski. Melbourne, F. F. Bailliere, 1863.

First edition: John McDouall Stuart's fifth and sixth expeditions across central Australia.

The expedition of 1861, Stuart's fifth major venture into the interior, was a failure. Nonetheless Stuart set forth on his sixth expedition in October 1861 and won the distinction of leading the first successful expedition from the south of the continent to the Indian ocean in the north – and living to tell the tale. Burke and Wills, in their over-hasty dash from Cooper's Creek had in fact beaten Stuart in crossing the continent but paid a heavy price for their impatience. Notwithstanding, Stuart himself was debilitated by fatigue and scurvy; he spent much of the return journey strung on a stretcher between two horses before returning to a hero's welcome at Adelaide in December 1862.

Of special interest is the large Melbourne-printed lithographed map that accompanies this volume. The map was prepared by the Government printer from Stuart's journals, tracing the paths of the expeditions of 1861 and 1862 (and previous exploration of the region by Ludwig Leichhardt). The 1862 expedition transects the map from south to north, its torturous path beginning at the Ashburton ranges, then northwards to Daly waters followed by the Roper and Adelaide rivers. Sketch details are provided of the coastline and Melville Island, including the location near Cape Hotham where Stuart's expedition reached the sea and planted their flag.

Australian Rare Books notes that the paper stock used for this edition is prone to heavy foxing: 'Experience has shown that the text of most – if not all – copies of the 1863 Melbourne Stuart is badly foxed and discoloured, and so collectors should not shun what may seem at first sight an inferior copy.' This copy, in keeping with the high standard of the Edwards collection, is rather better than most. **\$2200**

Australian Rare Books, 161; Ferguson, 16380.



PRINTING TWO GOOD LETTERS FROM CHARLES STURT

134. [STURT] [DARLING, Governor Ralph]

Proclamations, Acts in Council, Government Orders, and Notices... of New South Wales.

Foolscap folio, untrimmed, old puncture marks at top-left of pages (presumably from early gathering); very good indeed, original plain blue wrappers rather foxed but bound in at rear, in attractive modern red half calf. Sydney, R. Mansfield, for the executors of R. Howe, 1830.

An important collection of Sydney-printed Acts and Orders, a long continuous run of the New South Wales Governor's proclamations for 1830, of particular significance regarding the expeditions of Charles Sturt. The printed Acts include a substantial one relating to Darling's attempt to curb the press, as well as a more familiar series on ale-houses, house-breaking, farm animals and the important "An Act for the Punishment and Transportation of Offenders in New South Wales" of 12 May 1830, this last a now very scarce notice of transportation actually printed in Sydney.

Even individual proclamations from the 1820s are now very uncommon and this substantial series is an interesting handbook for the penultimate phase of Governor Darling's New South Wales.

Taken as a whole, this gives considerable insight into the rule of Darling, who has a chequered legacy: 'His concept of government was one of military simplicity: strict adherence to regulations, and the unquestioning personal allegiance of his subordinates' (ADB). Nonetheless, while Darling ended his tenure as a widely derided figure, chiefly because of the venom of the frustrated publishers and printers who had been incensed by his attempts to censor the press, he did institute many important reforms of the currency and was instrumental in furthering Australian exploration. The inclusion here of Sturt's reports is therefore of some importance; the Government Orders include two letters from Charles Sturt, the first a shorter note about his position on the Murrumbidgee, and a second very long letter from Sturt regarding his further discoveries along the Murray (pp. C3-C9).

The bibliography of these official documents is sometimes complicated. Ferguson acknowledges this, noting that they were issued separately and in different ways, but nonetheless records what might be considered an "ideal" set, producing a compendium note for all of the reports of any given year. Bearing that in mind, this set collates very closely with the copy noted by Ferguson except it does not include the final series of Government Notices (D15-58), nor does it have the so-called "second title" he recorded which printed the "Acts and Ordinances of the Governor and Council of New South Wales...". It is probably fair to assume that these later sections were never present in this set. **\$1350**

Ferguson, 1388.



STURT ON HIS EXPEDITION TO ADELAIDE ALONG THE MURRAY



135. [STURT]

New South Wales Government Gazette... November 21, 1838.

Foolscap, 36 pp. (numbered 1005-42); very good in neat modern black boards. Sydney, printed at the Herald Office, 1838.

Very rare: an important issue of the government *Gazette* which includes the first printed account of Sturt's 1838 overland expedition to Adelaide, following the Murray (pp. 1011-4).

'In 1838 financial difficulties forced Sturt to sell his Mittagong property and induced him to join in a venture for overlanding cattle to South Australia. Although in the process he was able to add something to knowledge of the Murray River, the journey almost ended in disaster. Breeding cows in the herd delayed the party and it ran short of supplies and had to be rescued by his friend, Edward John Eyre. The venture was also a financial failure. Sturt was greeted in Adelaide by flattering attention which brought balm to his pride injured by recent failures.' Beguiled by this attention Sturt took an official position in South Australia, which he used as a base for several important expeditions in the 1840s.

This narrative was published by Sullivan's Cove in 1990 as *An account of a journey to South Australia in 1838*. **\$4000**

PRESENTATION COPY FROM LADY STURT

136. STURT, Charles.

Two Expeditions into the Interior of Southern Australia, during the years 1828, 1829, 1830 and 1831... Second Edition.

Two volumes, octavo, with a chart and a large folding map (crudely repaired with tape), 13 engraved plates (four of newly-discovered birds with original handcolouring); manuscript presentation dated 1874; a fine and handsome set in contemporary plum calf by Ramage, bookplates of Harold L. Sheard, bound without advertisements. London, Smith, Elder and Co. 1834.

Presentation copy from Sturt's widow: the rare second edition of Sturt's first two expeditions: 'an important book, recounting discoveries of the highest consequence' (*Australian Rare Books*).

A manuscript inscription in both volumes reads: 'Frederick Peake In remembrance of the Author From C.C. Sturt 1874'. Sturt married Charlotte Christiana Greene on 20 September 1834, and she lived until 1887, almost twenty years after Sturt's death. After his death Charlotte was granted a civil list pension of £80 a year, and the queen granted her the title of Lady Sturt. Frederick Peake was a close friend of Charles Sturt, as is evidenced by the correspondence between them printed in the *Life of Charles Sturt* (1899).

Sturt's first expedition set out from Sydney in 1828, with a brief from Governor Darling to follow the course of the Macquarie River. Within the first month he, and his second-in-command Hamilton Hume, had discovered the extent of the Macquarie Marshes. To the north they discovered and named the Darling River, and went on to trace the Bogan and Castlereagh rivers into the Darling, and the Macquarie into the Castlereagh.

On his return to Sydney, Sturt pushed for command of an expedition to follow the Darling River to the supposed inland sea, however was instead commissioned to trace the Murrumbidgee River toward the south coast. Travelling along the river by boat, they were swept into a much broader fast-flowing river which they named the Murray, without realising it was the Hume River earlier discovered by Hume and Hovell. The most arduous aspect of the expedition awaited: after the vessel which was supposed to meet them on the south coast failed to materialise, Sturt and his men, with depleted provisions, were forced to row against the current for nearly one thousand miles to Sydney.

This is the second edition of Sturt's account of over four thousand miles of exploration over a four-year period, written while Sturt was in England, undergoing treatment for the blindness that had struck him during the voyage home. The large folding map of Australia, sometimes missing, is present in this copy (though with an old crude tape repair at two edges). **\$6400**

Ferguson, 1853; Wantrup, 118b.





TWO EXPEDITIONS
WITH THE EXPRESS TO
SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA.

1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843.
WITH OBSERVATIONS

ON THE VEGETATION AND CLIMATE OF THE
South Coast

BY ALPH. CHARLES STURT, ESQ. R.N.
OF THE "SUNBEAM."

THE EXPEDITION WAS CONDUCTED UNDER THE IMMEDIATE SUPERVISION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES, AND WAS ACCOMPANIED BY THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS AND MEN:—

CHARLES STURT
JAMES WILSON
JAMES

LONDON:
SMITH, BEECHER AND CO., 20, BISHOPSGATE.
1844.



GILL'S "FIRST GREAT SUBJECT": STURT LEAVES ADELAIDE IN 1844

137. [STURT] GILL, S.T.

Sturt's Overland Expedition Leaving Adelaide

Watercolour on paper, 248 x 384mm image size, mounted and framed; in splendid fresh, original condition. Adelaide, 1844.

A superb original watercolour in exemplary condition. Samuel Thomas Gill here depicts his "first great subject", the momentous departure of the explorer Charles Sturt's expedition from Adelaide into the interior in 1844.

Gill painted this splendid subject several times: versions have long been held by the Art Gallery of South Australia and the State Library of South Australia, but no other is known in private ownership. "These are some of Gill's finest works, displaying an ability matched by few contemporaries, to integrate figures and buildings into the landscape" (*Dictionary of Australian Artists*, p. 296). Until very recent times this painting was in rather remarkable private ownership, having belonged to the English descendants of Gill's great fellow artist and sometime collaborator George French Angas.

The painting depicts the departure from Adelaide on 10 August 1844 of Captain Charles Sturt (1795-1869) on his third and final expedition. The explorer was accompanied by 15 men, 6 drays, a boat and 200 sheep. Gill prepared a version of this scene as a lithograph for Angas' monumental *South Australia Illustrated* (see catalogue no. 2; plate 54). In fact it is interesting to note that most of the full-page illustrations in *South Australia Illustrated* are based on originals by Angas himself, with just a couple of the Adelaide scenes deriving from Gill originals; this may well explain how this painting came to be owned by the Angas family.

South Australia Illustrated notes that "the plate will convey some idea of the busy and animated scene the city of Adelaide presented on the eventful morning the gallant Sturt set out on his late expedition to penetrate into the centre of the vast continent of Australia: he was attended by a large concourse of his friends and fellow colonists, who accompanied him out of town, mounted upon horseback, and the day was a gala for the citizens of Adelaide... After eighteen months of almost incredible enterprise and fatigue our traveller regained the settlement in safety after exploring interminable deserts of sand and red hillocks which extended in parallel ridges like the waves of the sea towards the inhospitable and scorching horizons...". Sturt himself summarised his expedition's aim "to unfold the secrets of the interior and plant the ensign of my country in the centre of this mysterious region". The view of the departure is from the corner of Grenfell and King William Streets, with the procession heading north along King William Street. It has been described as a "masterly combination of historic fact and local detail". (*Visions of Adelaide 1836-1886*).

Gill arrived in Australia with his family at the age of twenty-one in 1839 and established a studio in Adelaide in the following year. He joined Horrocks' expedition to the Spencer Gulf and produced a number of drawings which were raffled on his return. At the time Gill painted this scene in 1844, he was still a young man living in Adelaide and had not yet succumbed to alcoholism, the tragic addiction that would seriously affect his artistic talents and cause him devastating financial and physical distress. The paintings done in his early years living in South Australia – indeed he was the first professional artist to work there – are considered the finest of his career.

"The mid 1840s gave him magnificent subjects to which he responded not only with a masterly control of composition and drawing, but with that inimitable character that marks all his best work. His first great subject was the departure of Sturt's expedition to the interior... In this work he brought together his eye for architecture, trained long ago in Plymouth, his celebration of a great occasion... and his sympathy for the ordinary man and woman... Gill made three paintings and a wash drawing of Sturt's departure, and they all operate on these several levels of experience. One also includes the boat on a bullock dray, in which Sturt was going to sail on the inland sea he was sure he would find..." (Geoffrey Dutton, *S.T. Gill's Australia*, p. 16). The beautiful version offered here does indeed show the "boat on the bullock dray" described by Dutton, perhaps the most comic-opera of all the expedition's props, Gill's eye for the wry detail here, as ever, alert and mischievous.

\$185,000

Detail illustrated opposite; see also the cover of this catalogue.



BOUND TO MATCH, WITH AN INSCRIPTION FROM LADY STURT



138. STURT, Charles.

Narrative of an Expedition into Central Australia...

Two volumes, octavo, with folding map and fifteen plates including six chromolithographs (some after S.T. Gill and John Gould); manuscript presentation dated 1874; occasional slight foxing but a very handsome set in contemporary plum calf by Ramage, bookplates of Harold L. Sheard, bound without advertisements. London, T. and W. Boone, 1849.

The famous original account of Sturt's last expedition, to Coopers Creek and the Simpson Desert: as with catalogue no. 136, this is a presentation copy from Sturt's widow to one of the explorer's close friends. The two sets were no doubt given at the same time as they are uniformly bound and inscribed 'Frederick Peake In remembrance of the Author From C.C. Sturt 1874'.

Sturt's journey into the harsh interior of the continent was one for which he had petitioned over many years. One of its most important results was the final, reluctant abandonment of the old hopes for the discovery of an inland sea. Sturt and his party of fifteen suffered dreadfully. They were trapped at Preservation Creek in the Grey Range for nearly six oppressive months after summer heat dried up all water in the surrounding country. The party suffered greatly from scurvy, losing its second-in-command; Sturt himself survived on the return journey by using Aboriginal food sources. He received the rarely awarded gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society.

The four fine chromolithographic plates are after natural history studies by John Gould and Henry Constantine Richter. **\$9250**

Ferguson, 5202; Wantrup, 119.

A PROTÉGÉ OF SIR JOSEPH: PRESENTATION COPY TO HIS SON

139. SUTTOR, F.L.S., George.

The Culture of the Grape-Vine, and the Orange, in Australia and New Zealand: comprising historical notices; instructions for planting and cultivation; accounts, from personal observation, of the vineyards of France and the Rhine; and extracts concerning all the most celebrated wines, from the work of M. Jullien.

Octavo, with a wood-engraved frontispiece ("View of the Vineyard on the Castle Hill at Fribourg, Baden"), author's dedication to front free endpaper, 24 pp. Smith, Elder advertisements at the end dated January 1843; a very good copy in a handsome Sangorski binding of half crushed green morocco, gilt. London, Smith, Elder and Co. 1843.

Scarce and important presentation copy of this work on viticulture in Australia by an early arrival in the colony and the founder of a famous family. Suttor's dedication reads: "To John & Julia with the Author's most affectionate regards": John Bligh Suttor was his fourth son, and he married Julia Frances Nina Bowler in 1845, just after this work was published.

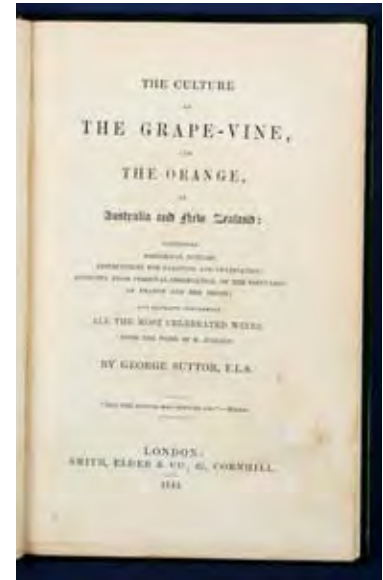
George Suttor, the son of a botanist and market-gardener, was yet another of those who came under the patronage of Sir Joseph Banks – who had sent him to New South Wales with a collection of seeds and plants for the colony, including grapevines, on HMS *Porpoise* in 1798 (the voyage failed; another ship rebadged as *Porpoise* made it to Port Jackson with Suttor and his plants aboard in 1800). Over half a century later Suttor would write a memoir of his early patron ("Memoirs Historical and Scientific of the Right Honourable Sir Joseph Banks", Parramatta, 1855).

Suttor became a pioneering fruit-grower in the Baulkham Hills area, growing both vines and oranges on his grant from a very early date. His first vineyard planting was completed by 1801 at Suttor Farm (later known as Chelsea Farm). A supporter of Bligh at the time of the Governor's overthrow, he was sentenced to six months for failing to attend Foveaux's general muster. He was subsequently called to London to give evidence at the court-martial of George Johnston, returning in 1812 and successfully bringing with him further vines for planting out; taking up more land, he eventually established the great rural property Brucedale Station on the Bathurst plains.

This early and detailed guide to growing grapes and making wine in Australia was based on observations of the wine industry in Europe and on the practical matters of propagating, growing and harvesting in the Australian climate. A pioneer wine-maker himself, and by his later life widely listened to as a man of influence, Suttor was well-placed to continue the work begun by Busby with his great books on Australian wine in the 1820s and 1830s.

We have seen other copies of this work with advertisements dated March 1843; this copy, with advertisements from January 1843, must have been sent out to Suttor very early on. **\$2400**

Ferguson, 3731 (not noting the terminal advertisements).



WATKIN TENCH'S THIRD BOOK

140. TENCH, Major Watkin.

Letters Written in France, to a Friend in London...

Octavo, an uncut copy in the original blue paste boards, insignificant paper repair to title-page; rebacked to match with a simple paper spine, paper label renewed. London, J. Johnson, 1796.

First edition: a rare title and the sometimes forgotten third book by the First-Fleeter better known for his *Narrative of the Expedition to Botany Bay* of 1789. Watkin Tench, usually described as the most literary and the most readable of the First Fleet chroniclers, was also the only First Fleet writer to publish anything other than Australian experiences.

Tench spent altogether four years in the colony as captain-lieutenant in the marines. Previously he had served off the American coast during the War of Independence. In 1794, soon after his return from New South Wales to England, he was at sea again – this time fighting in the war against France. His ship, the *Alexander*, was captured, and he then spent six months as a prisoner-of-war. It was during this period that he wrote this series of letters to a friend in London. The letters display in abundance Tench's keen and observant nature, and are a valuable document of life in France during the war with Revolutionary France, not least for his comments on Sir Richard Rodney Bligh, his commanding officer and later an Admiral.

The *Letters written in France* display all of Tench's characteristic wit and candour. The work also includes one of the most tantalising comments in a passage in which Tench describes the lengths he went to in order to ensure that some remarks he had written on the French Navy remained secret: 'From a fear of being searched,' he writes, 'I have used some extraordinary precautions to secure them; and if they be found they will not be easily understood, for I have so transposed the natural order of the sentences, and so intermixed words from all the languages which I could recollect (not excepting that of New Holland) that it would puzzle the interpreter of the convention to decipher them.' What a prize for linguists that text would be, but it has not surfaced and is almost certainly lost.

Two modern writers have given very credible portraits of Tench: Tim Flannery by historical fact (*The Birth of Sydney*, 2000 and *Watkin Tench*, 1996) and Kate Grenville in fiction (*The Lieutenant*, 2008).

\$3200

Ferguson, 248.





CONVICT HULKS ON THE THAMES

141. [THAMES HULKS]

A View of the Hulks, at Woolwich in Kent, with some of the Convicts heaving up Ballast, and others on Show wheeling it to the Places where the Embankments are made by them.

Handcoloured engraving, 360 x 505 mm., small expert paper repair to lower margin, very good condition, framed. London, Carington Bowles, before 1793.

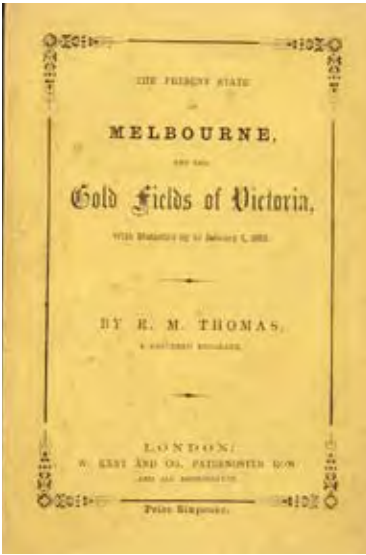
Earliest issue of this fascinating depiction with vibrant contemporary handcolouring of convicts from the hulks labouring on the dockyards at Woolwich on the river Thames.

The use of derelict ships as floating prisons really began with the loss of the American colonies following the War of Independence. The hulks were unpopular, but as this image vividly shows, they were considered a source of useful prison labour: a description of Woolwich in 1785 by Duncan Campbell, a contractor and overseer of the hulks, corresponds to this scene, with particular notice of convicts raising gravel for ballast and construction, sawing timber and constructing earthworks and embankments. The departure of the First Fleet under Captain Arthur Philip and the foundation of a penal colony in New South Wales in 1788 was largely motivated by chronic overcrowding of the Thames hulks, but actually did little to alleviate conditions; indeed, it has been established that around the time that the Fleet sailed 'the hulk establishments at Portsmouth and Woolwich were expanded because of the demand for labour in the dockyards' (Alan Shaw, *Convicts and the Colonies*, p. 49).

The present example is "Printed for & Sold by Carington Bowles, at his Map and Print Warehouse, No. 69 in St. Pauls Church Yard, London". This can be compared with later examples in both the State Library of New South Wales and the National Library, which have a different caption and imprint for "Bowles & Carver" at the same address. Carington Bowles was a print and mapseller principally associated with the sale of local travelling maps and town guides. He died in 1793, helping give an approximate date for this print. After his death the business passed to his son Henry Carington Bowles who is known to have gone into business with Samuel Carver in the premises at St. Pauls. A collection of their prints was printed as *Old English Cuts and Illustrations for Artists and Craftspeople* in 1970. On Bowles see the British Museum database and the British Book Trade Index, both online.

\$4250

A DIGGER ON THE GOLDFIELDS



142. THOMAS, R.M.

The Present State of Melbourne, and the Gold Fields of Victoria...

Duodecimo, 60 pp., an excellent copy in the original yellow printed wrappers, a few spots; preserved in a brown quarter morocco Solander case by Sangorski. London, W. Kent and Co. 1853.

First edition, and rare: a good example of the viewpoint of the disgruntled digger in the form of an attack on Melbourne and the goldfields. Thomas wishes to stress the true state of affairs, that prospective emigrants 'may not be duped by the flowery promises held out to him through the writings of interested parties – and that he may no longer be misled, and drawn into the delusive hope of acquiring sudden wealth under easy circumstances.'

Ferguson noted a handful of copies of this work, but in our experience it is very rare on the market; this exceptionally good example in original condition is the only copy we have handled, sold by us to Robert Edwards in 1992. **\$1150**

Ferguson, 17028.

THE EARLIEST PRINTED STUDY OF ABORIGINAL LANGUAGE

143. THRELKELD, Lancelot Edward.

Specimens of a Dialect, of the Aborigines of New South Wales; being the first attempt to form their Speech into a Written Language.

Quarto, [iv], 27pp., old folds and some toning, early owner's inscription on title-page; a remarkable copy in the original make-shift binding fashioned from two fragments of old land grants on vellum, stitch-sewn with green ribbon and lettered "Aboriginal Dialect" to the front, recent bookplate of John Lawson; preserved in an attractive green quarter morocco box. Sydney, printed at the "Monitor Office," by Arthur Hill, n.d. but 1827.

Exceedingly rare: 'the first work devoted to any dialect of the Australian aborigines' (Ferguson).

This remarkable copy has the most appealing contemporary binding, having been stitch-sewn in wrappers made from sections of discarded land grants printed by Stephens & Stokes in Sydney. The back wrapper was actually used for a transaction involving William Lithgow and a land grant in the County of Argyle at Goulburn Plains, the details of which have been crossed through in manuscript with the note 'quit rent incurred, to be done over again.'

Lancelot Edward Threlkeld (1788-1859) was a missionary and Congregational minister who came to Australia in 1824 while en route home to England from the South Sea islands. In Sydney he was persuaded to become involved with a mission to the Aborigines at Reid's Mistake (now Belmont) on Lake Macquarie. He and his wife Sarah settled in the area, but conflict with the Reverend Samuel Marsden quickly escalated, and by 1828 the directors abandoned the mission and dismissed Threlkeld. Undaunted, he moved across the Lake to Toronto in 1831 and over the 'next ten years he consolidated his work; with the assistance of the tribal leader, Biraban, he mastered the dialect, acted as interpreter for Aborigines on trial in Sydney, and printed regular reports. His published language studies are now regarded as landmarks in Aboriginal studies' (ADB).

This work is of the highest importance and rarity, and this copy appears to have been the only one on the market for several decades. Ferguson's note on the work is authoritative, not least because it explains the important relationship between *Specimens of a Dialect* and its 1834 companion work *An Australian Grammar* (following item). Of the *Specimens*, Threlkeld appears to have published some 273 copies, of which only 40 were left in Sydney for sale; 100 were given to Governor Darling, a further 50 to the Mission Society, and 53 were 'distributed gratis'. Ferguson recorded only his own copy and copies in the Mitchell and National Libraries.

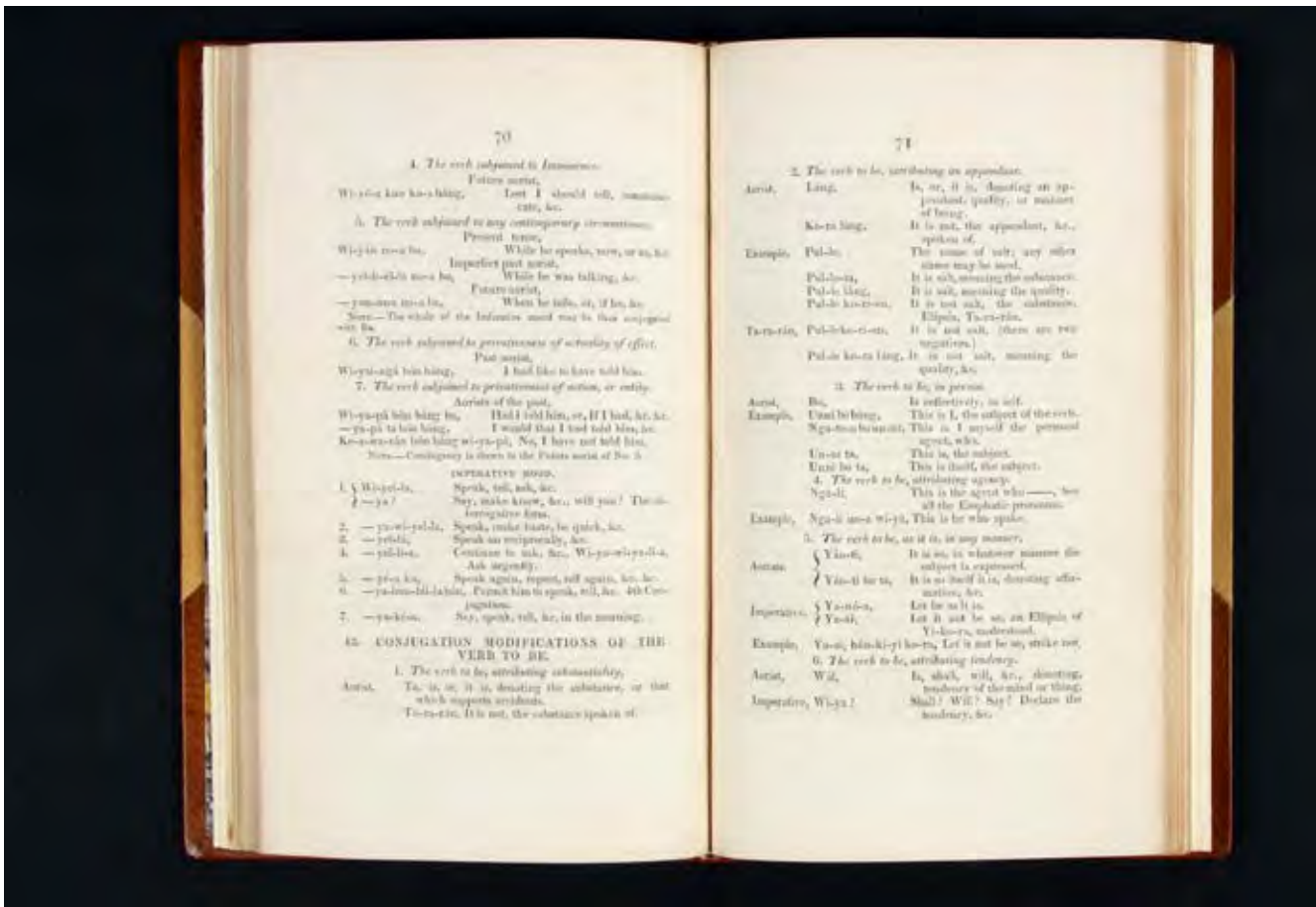
Inscribed "To Colin Lamont Esq. from P.J. N.S.W." This note is probably destined to remain rather cryptic. The book was acquired by Robert Edwards from the superb John and Monica Lawson collection of language books. **\$44,000**

Ferguson, 1147.



1110

Aboriginal
Dialect



THE ACCOMPANYING GRAMMAR BY THRELKELD

144. THRELKELD, Lancelot Edward.

An Australian Grammar, comprehending the Principles and Natural Rules of the Language, as spoken by the Aborigines, in the vicinity of Hunter's River, Lake Macquarie, &c.

Octavo, Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts stamps to title-page and a few other leaves, faded manuscript shelf-marks to title; very good in brown half calf by Sangorski & Sutcliffe. Sydney, Stephens and Stokes, 1834.

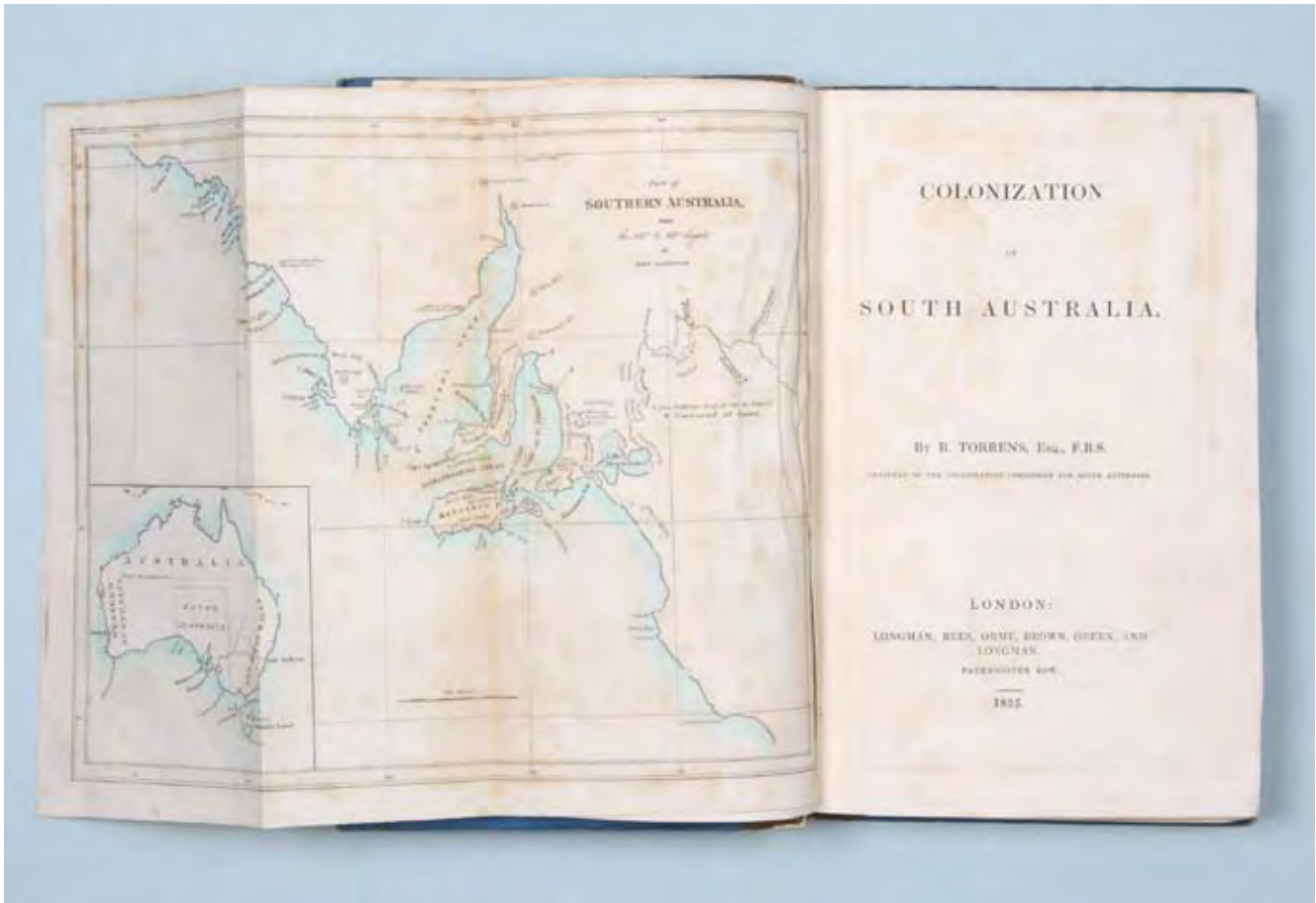
Very rare Aboriginal lexicon from the early Sydney library of the Mechanics' School of Arts.

Threlkeld, one of the best regarded of the early missionaries, spent ten years as a government-paid missionary living and working with the local tribe of Lake Macquarie. He became fluent in the local dialect under the tutelage of Biraban, a local elder, and acted as interpreter for Aborigines on trial in Sydney. In the *Sydney Gazette* of 1826 Threlkeld's work on the Aboriginal language was highly praised and this published linguistic study of the dialect, as well as his other published reports, are regarded as landmarks in Aboriginal studies.

The Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts is the oldest such school in Australia. Founded in 1833, a year before Threlkeld's book was published, this must have been one of the earliest acquisitions for their famous lending library.

\$7750

Ferguson, 1858.



WITH AN 1825 ALS FROM TORRENS ABOUT THE NEW ZEALAND COMPANY

145. TORRENS, Robert.

Colonization of South Australia.

Octavo, folding handcoloured frontispiece map; original blue paper boards with grey spine, printed label, spine chipped and hinges weak, but an excellent unsophisticated copy, preserved in a quarter brown morocco box by Aquarius. London, Longman, 1835.

A fine copy in striking original condition of this important and influential work on South Australian colonisation, one of the earliest books on South Australia and the first book of Australian interest by the important political economist Torrens.

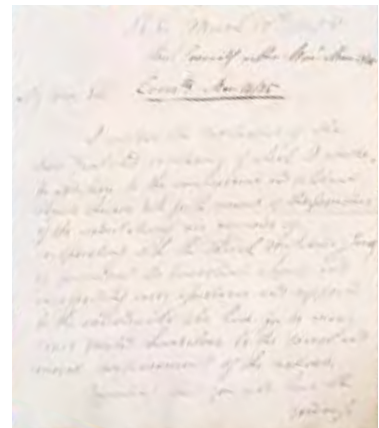
Robert Torrens (1780-1864) was a marine officer who served with some distinction during the Napoleonic Wars, and who had a career-long interest in emigration to Australia, and who at one point even angled for an appointment as Governor of New South Wales. He tried to purchase land in the proposed Swan River colony in 1828, but when that fell through turned his attention to promoting South Australia instead. Torrens' book appeared in mid-1835 and the province of South Australia was formally established the following February.

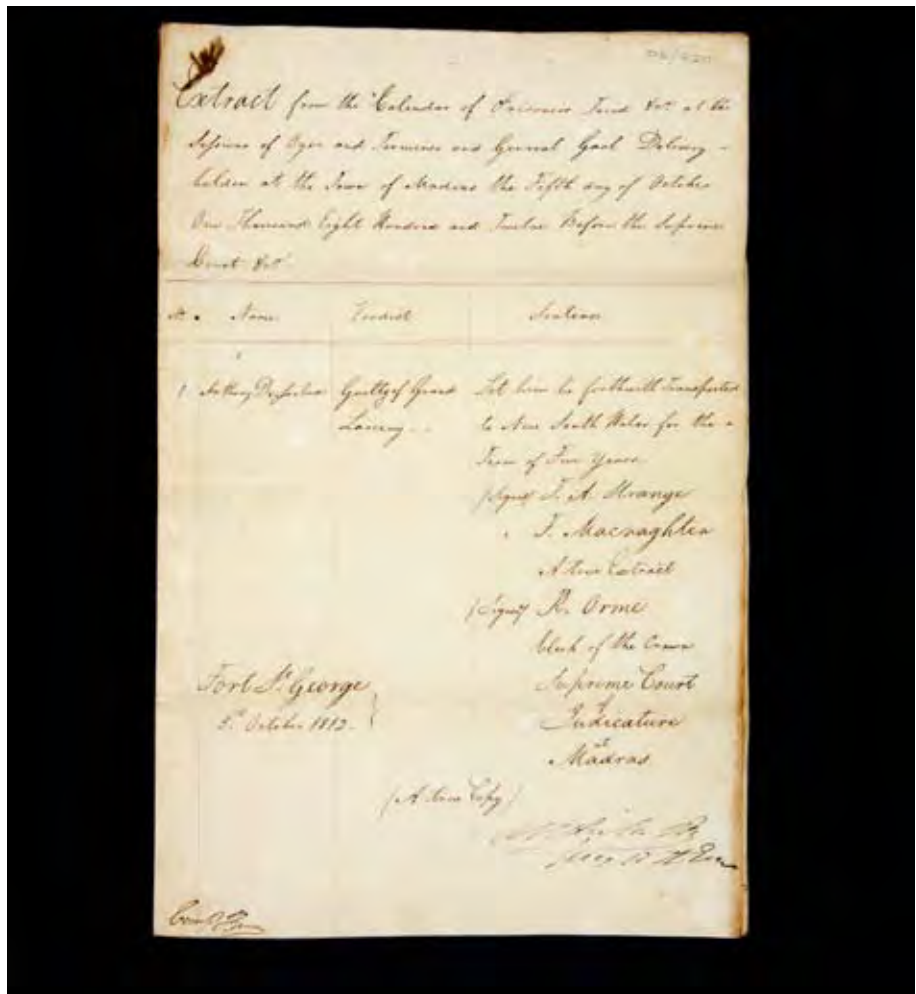
This copy has a set of advertisements dated April 1835, and the bookplate of Sir William Molesworth who presided over the select committee on transportation of 1837, known as the Molesworth Committee (see also catalogue no. 120).

Loosely inserted in this copy is a letter signed by Robert Torrens to Zachary Macaulay, the abolitionist and influential committee member of the Church Missionary Society, relating to a prospectus for the New Zealand Company. The letter is dated 12 March 1825, and shows that Torrens had hopes of interesting the CMS in the project, 'and in affording every assistance and support to the individuals who have for so many years devoted themselves to the social and moral improvement of the natives.' Torrens was one of the most active supporters of the New Zealand Company, but not much is known about how the Company was run, making this an interesting survival.

\$3200

Ferguson, 2056.





INDIAN CONVICTS SENT TO SYDNEY IN 1812

146. [TRANSPORTATION]

Three manuscript extracts from the Calendar of Prisoners of Madras, relating to the transportation of five men to New South Wales.

Stitch-sewn collection of three manuscripts with a total of 3 pages written in a secretarial hand and signed, 305 x 200 mm., paper watermarked 1810, docket receipt in a different hand; very good, some browning. 1812-1813.

A very rare survival: a group of three manuscripts relating to the transportation of convicts from India to New South Wales: the five men recorded here were transported on the *Eliza* in 1813. A docket-note on the verso confirms that these were indents for convicts arrived from India on the *Eliza*; the ship is known to have reached Port Jackson on 5 July 1813.

The fact that the five men were convicted in India means that these documents give a rare glimpse into a side of transportation to New South Wales that is often overlooked, and serve as a reminder that the trade with the sub-continent encompassed all aspects of early Australian life. At least three of the men were serving British soldiers, namely Cornelius Roach & Thomas Gallagher, two privates of the Royal Horse Artillery convicted of burglary in Bombay, and William Hawkins of the 56th West Essex Regiment, convicted of sodomy. The other two men may be civilians given the lack of any regimental information, Anthony Dessilva, convicted of grand larceny at Fort St. George and lastly Francisco Joseph, convicted of murder. Dessilva was given five years, but all of the other men were transported for the terms of their natural lives.

The *Eliza* (Master Robert Murray) arrived with a handful of Indian convicts and an incredible load of rum, wine and tea, topped up with a few luxury items such as a billiard table and a piano forte; the ship paid a whopping £2887 in duties. Information relating to transportation from places other than Great Britain is less well-recorded, making these documents particularly interesting.

\$7500

Names	Where Convicted	When	Term	Names	Where Convicted	When	Term
Edward Haller				John Evans	Southampton (Bristol & Bristol)	25 January 1832	Seven years
James Toll				Samuel Hartman			
John Davies				Joseph Groves	St. George	25 February 1832	Seven years
William Miller				John Eccard			
Andrew Goldsmith	Suffolk spays	24 March 1832	Life	Alex. Norman	St. George	25 February 1832	Seven years
Thomas Kirk				George Webb	St. George	25 April 1832	Seven years
William Collier the younger				Edward Hargren	Suffolk	25 October 1831	Seven years
Benjamin Stanley				Abraham Gregg	St. George	7 March 1832	Seven years
John Hagen				Thomas ...	St. George	9 March 1832	Seven years
William Middleton	St. George	24 March 1832	Seven years				
John Clay	St. George	4 April 1832	Seven years				
Francis Bestham							
Frederick Anne							
William Brown	Exford spays	25 February 1832	Life	William Hewell	St. George	15 March 1832	Life
Edward Hall				William Baker			
Charles Day				Robert Bryant			
John Cripps	St. George	25 February 1832	Seven years	Charles Thomas			
John Harding	St. George	25 February 1832	Seven years	John Barker	St. George	16 March 1832	Seven years
George Humphreys				John Goodrich			
				John Williams	St. George	15 March 1832	Seven years

OFFICIAL LIST SENT ON BOARD THE CONVICT SHIP PLANTER

147. [TRANSPORTATION]

“Assignment List of 200 Male Convicts embarked on the Ship “Planter” for NSW.

Manuscript list of 12 pp., 320 x 200 mm., stitch-sewn with the original red wax seal attached, paper watermarked 1830; very good, old folds. [England], 13 June, 1832.

A rare and fascinating official manuscript list of British prisoners transported on the convict ship *Planter* in 1832.

The list gives the name of the convicts, their place and date of conviction, and the term which they are serving. The last page notes the arrival of the convicts and any alterations made to the original manuscript, and is signed in the scratchy hand of Colonial Secretary Alexander Macleay.

The *Planter* arrived on 15 October 1832 under Master R.L. Fraser and Surgeon Alick Osborne with a recorded 200 convicts (Bateson, *The Convict Ships*, pp. 350-1). Osborne is an important figure who sailed as a surgeon on a number of occasions, and the year after the *Planter* sailed wrote a rare pro-emigration book drawing on his experiences on board, *Notes on the present state and prospects of society in New South Wales: with an historical, statistical, and topographical account of Manilla and Singapore*. He was an Irishman with 40 years experience in the Navy, who later followed his own emigration advice by moving to NSW and even got himself elected as a member of the Legislative Council in 1843. In his published book he wrote of how much he preferred Irish convicts to the English, as “Poor Pat” was “simple, innocent, and as tractable as a child...”. Osborne was a particularly humane surgeon, who insisted on the men being allowed to play games, take the sun, and even get up the occasional boxing match. **\$3800**

EARLY TRADING IN NEW SOUTH WALES



148. TURNBULL, John.

A Voyage Round the World in the Years 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804; in which the Author Visited the principal Islands in the Pacific Oceans, and the English Settlements of Port Jackson and Norfolk Island.

Three volumes, duodecimo; a handsome set bound in speckled calf, flat spine gilt with double labels. London, Richard Phillips, 1805.

A particularly attractive set of the first edition. Turnbull's book was the first serious account of commerce and trade originating from New South Wales. It was an influential book in promoting the idea of Australia as a venue for commercial success. A second edition was published eight years later as a single large volume.

Turnbull and his partner Byers, envious of the profits being made by American traders, fitted out the *Margaret* for a speculative trading venture. They arrived in Sydney from the Cape of Good Hope in February 1801, and Turnbull gives a long description of the town, and the trading activities and agricultural prospects of the colony. They made similar stays in Tahiti and Hawaii (where they learned of Kamehameha's planned invasion of Kauai). Turnbull set up a business in Tahiti curing hogs with salt obtained in Hawaii. He discovered three islands in the Tuamotus

An early inscription records the book being present by Sir John St. Aubyn MP (1758-1839) to his wife Juliana. St. Aubyn was the High Sheriff of Cornwall and a Grand Master of the Freemasons. **\$2500**

Ferguson, 421; Hill, 1805.

THE CAPTAIN COOK OF THE WEST COAST

149. VANCOUVER, George.

A Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean, and round the World: in which the Coast of North-West America has been carefully examined and accurately surveyed.

Three volumes, quarto, with 17 engraved plates and one chart, some light spotting to the plates; an excellent copy, complete with the half-titles (which are often missing); and a folio Atlas containing ten large uncut folding maps and six views, foxing to some of the Atlas plates; bound in nineteenth-century calf, spines banded and gilt, double morocco labels; all volumes preserved in matching linen cases. London, Printed for G.G. and J. Robinson... and J. Edwards, 1798.

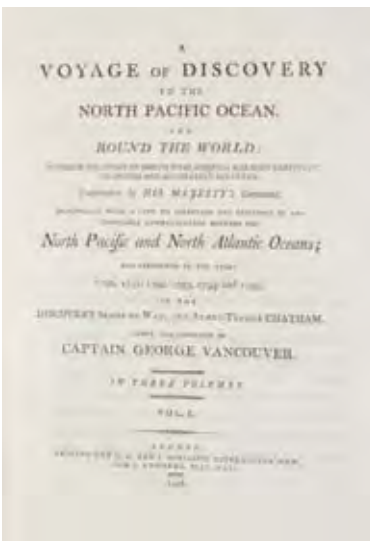
An excellent set of the first edition, complete with its large and important atlas, of 'one of the most important voyages ever made' (Hill).

Often overlooked is the fact that Vancouver's account of south-west Australia is the first expression of serious British interest in the region, and the long chapter in this official account of his 1791 exploration of King George Sound has similar importance for Western Australia as Cook's narrative of New South Wales does for the East. Particularly important is the large "Chart Shewing part of the S.W. Coast of New Holland", not least for the inset of King George Sound which was ultimately the site of the earliest British settlement in the West.

Vancouver's was the most important British voyage to the American west coast after Captain Cook, and a basic early work for California and the Northwest Coast, as well as being one of the primary early Hawaii books. The voyage was of considerable significance for its discoveries and charting of the southwest coast of Australia and the west coast of North America

Vancouver, who had served on Cook's second and third voyages, was placed in command of an expedition to the Northwest Coast to determine England's rights under the Nootka Sound convention of 1790. He sailed to the Pacific by way of Australia where, in 1791, he made landfall on the unknown southwest coast and discovered and named King George III Sound. This was the first English visit to the west coast since Dampier, whose poor reports had led to the neglect of that part of the continent. Indeed, the west was explicitly excluded from Governor Phillip's otherwise extensive realm, with the western boundary of his authority stopping at the famous "Pope's line", the line that still constitutes the inland border of Western Australia.

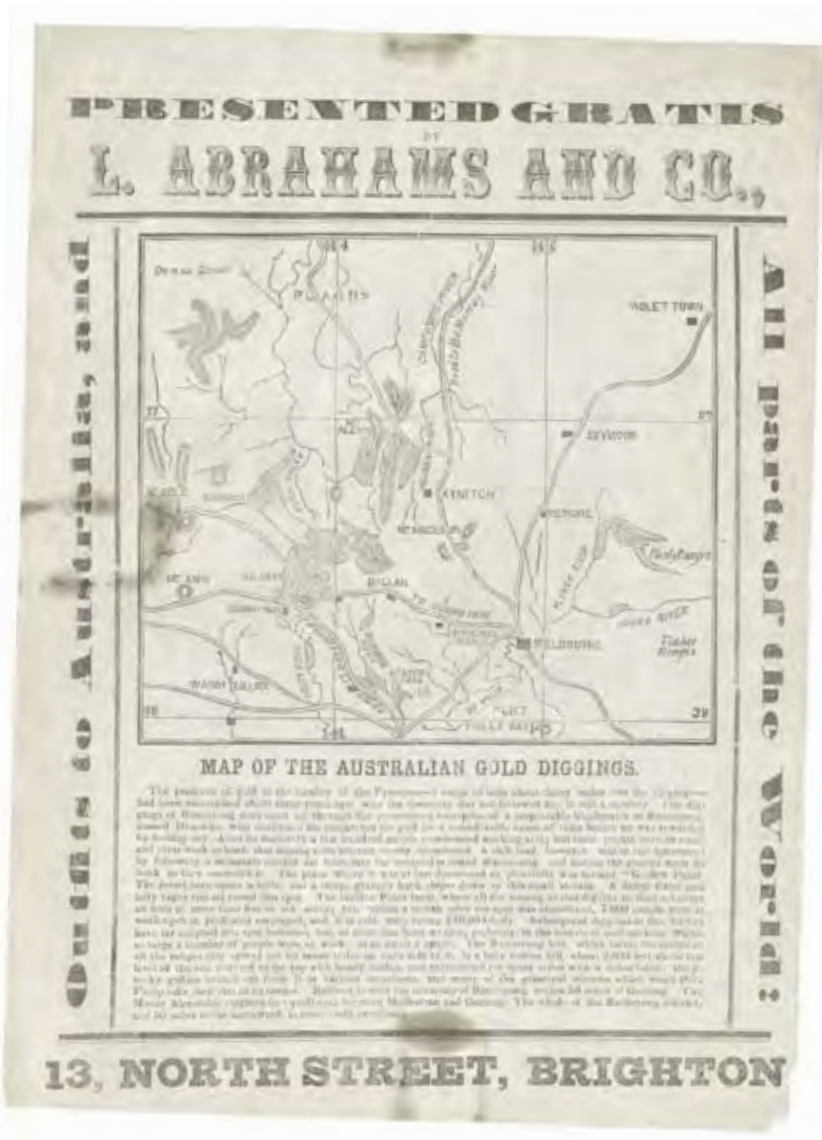
After leaving the southwest coast, Vancouver unsuccessfully attempted to enter the Great Australian Bight, discovering and charting Point Hood on its western extremity. He then sailed





past Van Diemen's Land into the Pacific, visiting New Zealand, Hawaii, and the Northwest Coast of America. During the course of three seasons, he surveyed Alaska, the Northwest Coast, investigated the Strait of Juan de Fuca, discovered the Strait of Georgia, and circumnavigated Vancouver Island. He visited San Francisco, Monterey and other Spanish settlements in Alta California, and made three visits to the Hawaiian Islands where he introduced cattle from Monterey. The expedition's store-ship *Daedalus* sailed twice to Port Jackson, to deliver cattle and stores for the colony and despatches for Phillip – including Vancouver's charts of the southwest coast of Australia and others for transmission back to London. *Daedalus* also collected stores at Port Jackson for the return to Vancouver's expedition. Vancouver also mentions that she carried breadfruit for planting at Norfolk Island. **\$72,000**

Cowan, p.655; Hill, 1753; Judd, 178; Lada-Mocarski, 55; O'Reilly-Reitman, 635; Sabin, 98443; Tweney, 89, 78; Wantrup, 63a; Zamorano, 'Eighty', 77.



UNRECORDED GOLDFIELDS MAP

150. [VICTORIAN GOLDFIELDS]

Outfits to Australia, and All parts of the World! Presented Gratis by L. Abrahams and Co., 13 North Street, Brighton.

Printed map on sheet of wove paper, 255 x 185 mm.; very good. [Melbourne], n.p., circa 1854.

A remarkable survival, and apparently unrecorded: this printed map of the goldfields north-west of Melbourne was printed to be handed out “gratis” to customers of the Brighton-based Victorian emporium of L. Abrahams & Co.

Abrahams & Co. were certainly in business in the 1850s as a series of notices in the Sydney and Melbourne papers attest, but why the company was so actively promoting the Buninyong diggings with a raft of helpful directions and optimistic – not to say fanciful – comments about the fortunes to be made, is not clear. Doubtless the company had some financial interests in the region. Not only is any such promotional material relating to the goldfields now very rare indeed, the inclusion of the map marks this as a particularly important discovery.

The dating of the handbill to 1854 is suggested by the text’s references to Hiscock’s discoveries “three years ago”: the presence of gold in Buninyong was largely confirmed by the work of the local Blacksmith Thomas Hiscock, who made his first major finds in 1851. **\$4500**

Not in Ferguson.



PRESENTATION COPY FROM ROBERT GOUGER

151. [WAKEFIELD] GOUGER, Robert.

A Letter from Sydney, the principal town of Australasia...

Octavo, folding map of the world with small tear, manuscript notes on initial blank and title-page, library stamp; a good uncut copy in neat modern half calf, spine gilt. London, Joseph Cross, et al, 1829.

First edition, presentation copy: “perhaps the archetypal immigrant’s handbook, espousing a complete system of emigration – a fantasy, based on a totally mistaken concept that Australia was uninhabited wasteland. Robert Gouger, the ostensible editor, was later the first Colonial Secretary of South Australia, the colony founded in accordance with the Wakefield theory” (Richards). The book’s argument that the existing system of land grants and convict labour in the Australian colonies was a shambles, caused a stir in Sydney.

The work was written by “Edward Gibbon Wakefield whilst an inmate of Newgate Gaol. It first appeared in the form of letters to the *Morning Chronicle*; these were collected and published under the name of “Robert Gouger”, Wakefield’s intimate friend” (Ferguson). Gouger, who had contemplated settling in the Swan River, met Wakefield when he visited Newgate, and together they published this work soon after. In an interesting twist, Gouger ended up in Newgate himself because he couldn’t pay for the printing of the book, and that was where he met Anthony Bacon who first really interested him in South Australia specifically.

The title-page has the manuscript note “Presented by the Author Jan 2 1830”, while, in a second hand, an initial blank reads “From Mr. Robert Gouger 17 Spring Gardens”. The title-page also has the neat stamp for the Royal Asiatic Society. It would seem that Wakefield and Gouger presented the copy to the Society, which had been founded in 1823 as a group of notable scholars and colonial administrators.

\$1800

Ferguson, 1307; Perry & Prescott, 'A Guide to Maps of Australia 1780-1830', 1829.11; Richards, People Print & Paper, 267.

A COLONIAL JUDGE READS WAKEFIELD



152. WAKEFIELD, Edward Gibbon.

Draft proof of a printed letter to William Gladstone concerning colonial affairs.

Octavo, 98pp., without title page (as issued), drop title 'Draft Proof. Nayland, February 1846.' to first leaf; with the signature of magistrate John Walpole Willis and numerous manuscript notes throughout, a little browning yet very good in modern half green morocco. Colchester, printed by Stewart and Murray, February, 1846.

Very rare: printed "Draft Proof" of Wakefield's letter to the British minister (and later Prime Minister) William Gladstone, with numerous manuscript annotations by John Walpole Willis.

Willis (1793-1877) was a judge of the Supreme Court of NSW and later appointed as a magistrate in Melbourne, and his careful reading of Wakefield's letter is more evidence of the latter's influence. Willis' first colonial appointment was to the court of equity for Upper Canada, and several of his notes in the present volume refer to Canadian precedents. While in Canada, Willis came into conflict with judicial authorities and was removed from his office and returned to London. After serving in British Guinea, Willis arrived in Sydney in 1838, but quarrelled with the chief justice Sir James Dowling and was transferred to Melbourne in March 1841. Despite his comprehensive ability in law and jurisprudence, Willis' strong temper and direct manner of speech alienated the legal community and powerful interest groups of Melbourne. He was removed from office by Governor Gipps in June 1843 despite an outcry from the press and a popular public meeting called to protest against his dismissal.

Willis returned to England shortly afterwards where he continued his interest in colonial affairs. Here he proof-read this draft copy of Wakefield's letter to Gladstone, adding numerous marginal notes drawing upon his significant legal experience. In 1850 Willis expounded his own views by publishing his own book titled *On the Government of the British Colonies*.

There is no indication that the letter was ever actually published; this draft printing is extremely rare. Another example is in the Hocken collection at the University of Otago, but it was not known to Ferguson. **\$1500**

New Zealand National Bibliography, 5790.

WAKEFIELD ARRESTED

153. WAKEFIELD, Edward Gibbon.

Original warrant for the arrest of Edward Gibbon Wakefield.

Manuscript warrant bearing the signature and seal of the Cheshire magistrate, 332 x 207 mm., on laid paper watermarked 1824; old folds, a little browning and light water-staining, yet in good condition overall; housed in an red morocco folding case with gilt lettering. Chester, 7 May, 1826.

A remarkable survival: the original arrest warrant for Edward Gibbon Wakefield for his abduction and forced marriage of a schoolgirl in 1826. The scandal attracted widespread publicity, and Wakefield was imprisoned in Newgate for three years, during which time his career was transformed by his burgeoning interest in emigration and colonisation.

By most accounts a rather dissolute and ambitious young man, in 1816 Wakefield seduced Eliza Pattle, the 16 year-old daughter of a deceased Canton merchant, and the couple eloped to Scotland where they were married. Subsequently Wakefield reconciled with the family, and settled into a sizeable fortune; however Eliza died in 1820 upon the birth of their second child, leaving Wakefield single and seeking further advancement.

A few years later, on 7 March 1826 Wakefield sent a letter to the fifteen year old schoolgirl Ellen Turner, the daughter of the wealthy Cheshire manufacturer William Turner, and induced her to marriage by falsely asserting that her father's fortune depended upon their union. With the assistance of his brother, Wakefield took Ellen to Calais and hoped to weather the storm in France. However, unlike Wakefield's earlier efforts with the Pattle family, the Turners were not to be placated, and William Turner reported the affair to George William Newton, Justice of the Peace for Chester and Lancaster. This warrant, issued on 17 May 1826, was the result, an account of Wakefield's actions which called for his arrest as well as the arrest of his servant "Thevenot". The document bears the seal and signature of Newton, as well as a later docket note on Wakefield's trial and conviction at Lancaster Castle.

FINE VIEWS OF SYDNEY AND THE HUNTER

154. WALLIS, James.

An Historical Account of the Colony of New South Wales...

Folio, with a map and 12 engraved plates, six of them large and folding, the other six full-page, with accomplished later hand-colouring in period-style, the plates with some toning and spotting (as usual); a very good tall copy, bound without the half-title, in early red half morocco, scuffed, significant wear to one corner. London, R. Ackermann, 1821.

A most interesting and attractive copy of this important book of Australian views, enhanced through some excellent early hand-colouring to all of the views and the map, executed by an accomplished artist: all of the views respond well to the treatment, perhaps none more so than the famous Corroboree plate.

The first view book engraved in Australia, this was an extraordinary collaboration between Major James Wallis, then commander of the convict settlement at Newcastle, and the convicts under his command, notably the artists Walter Preston and Joseph Lycett. This is the second issue with the addition of the interesting extra leaf printing an extract relating to the book from the *Sydney Gazette*.

The illustrations for Wallis' celebrated view book show detailed topographical views in Sydney, Newcastle, and the Hawkesbury River. In many ways the series represents a celebration of the progress of the colony under Governor Macquarie, and Macquarie himself was very taken with the work.

Two of the central figures in the creation of the book were Preston and Lycett; Preston had earlier worked with Absalom West on his famous views of Sydney, while the latter had only recently been sent to Newcastle after his involvement in the forging of bank drafts in Sydney. At the time, Newcastle enjoyed a fearsome reputation for brutal secondary punishment and was described by Lieutenant Purcell as "the Hell of New South Wales."

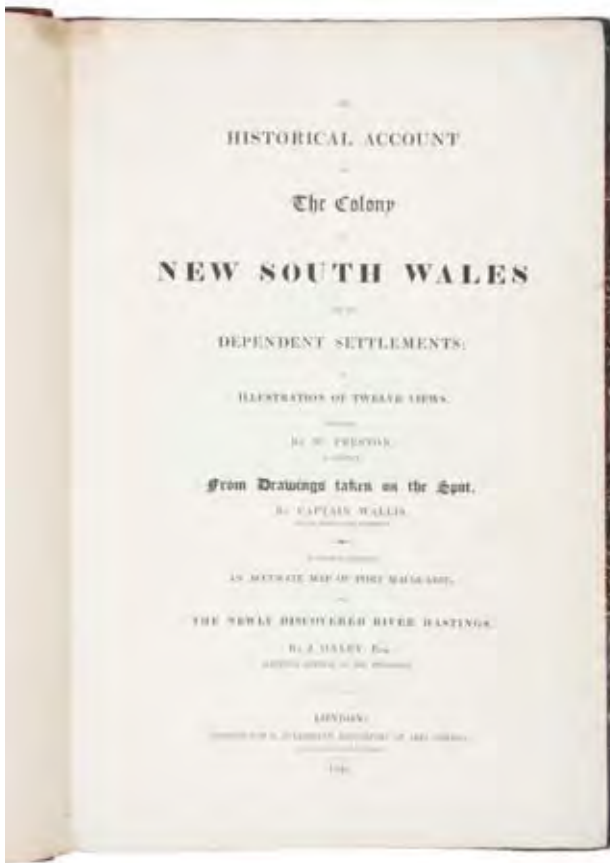
Wallis had arrived in the colony in 1814 and proved a successful commandant at Newcastle, transforming the rough convict outpost into an ordered town, mirroring on a smaller scale what Macquarie had achieved in Sydney. Wallis focused the considerable artistic skills of the forgers to produce this series of skilled and remarkable views, created with great difficulty on the only copper sheets

available in the colony, the softer sheets intended for sheathing the hulls of ships.

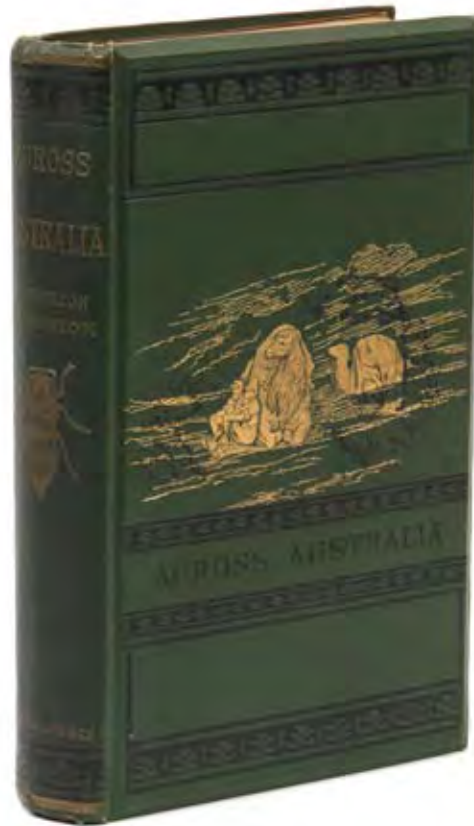
Both Preston and Lycett were pardoned by Macquarie on Wallis' recommendation, in no small part because of their work on this book. When Wallis departed Australia in 1819 he took the plates with him to London where this book was published by Ackermann, complete with an introductory history of the colony and a map of Port Macquarie by the surveyor John Oxley. Roger Butler discusses the work and its context at length in "The Wallis Publication" in his *Printed images in colonial Australia 1801-1901*.

\$38,000

Butler, pp. 50-59; Ferguson, 842; Wantrup, 217b.







WARBURTON CROSSES FROM EAST TO WEST

155. WARBURTON, Peter Edgerton.

Journey Across the Western Interior of Australia...

Octavo, with a frontispiece portrait, eight plates and a large folding map, 30 pp. publisher's advertisements dated February 1875; bookplate; an attractive copy in excellent condition, in the original gilt-decorated green cloth over bevelled boards. London, Samson, Low, Marston, Low & Searle, 1875.

First edition of Warburton's enthralling narrative of his expedition from the Telegraph Line to the west coast, which won the race to cross the continent from east to west.

Warburton beat Ernest Giles to the honour, but at a terrible cost. In the harsh Great Sandy Desert his expedition deteriorated into an endless search for water; within a few months half their camels were dead; provisions were low and much of their equipment had been lost; they could only travel by night in the intense summer heat. Warburton was blinded in one eye and so weak that he had to be carried prone on his camel. They reached the Oakover River just in time but even here they faced starvation and had to eat stewed camel hide while waiting for relief to arrive.

As a result of the extreme hardship and malnutrition that he experienced, Warburton was unable to prepare his journals for publication. The scientific results were edited and arranged by eminent naturalists of the day, including Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker and John Gould, while the text of Warburton's journals was edited into a narrative by H.W. Bates of the Royal Geographical Society.

\$3200

Ferguson, 18187; Wantrup, 201.



EXTRA-ILLUSTRATED WITH A PORTRAIT

156. WATHEN, James.

Journal of a Voyage in 1811 and 1812, to Madras and China; returning by the Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena...

Quarto, portrait frontispiece foxed and with some wear, 24 hand-coloured aquatints (one with neat repair to a small marginal tear), some preliminary pages with foxing but generally very good; handsome half green morocco by Sangorski. London, J. Nichols, 1814.

An attractive copy of Wathen's lively account of life in India, Malaya and China. The last two scenes are from Saint Helena, which island Wathen visited en route home.

Wathen (?1751-1828) worked as a young man as a glover in Hereford, but developed into a marvellous English eccentric who in later life became famous for his vigorous walking tours during which he was reputed to be able to out-stay the horses of his companions. He also had considerable skill as a sketcher, and his work began to be published and collected by antiquarians and fellow artists. He was a fast but accurate draughtsman, reputed to be able to dash off 20 drawings in a day, and became a contributor to the *Gentleman's Magazine* under his sobriquet "Jemmy Sketch". In 1811 he sailed with 'an old school friend, Captain James Prendergast, to India and China, and he published in 1814 *Journal of a Voyage to India and China* in two volumes, illustrated with twenty-four coloured prints from drawings by the author. It was well reviewed by the *Gentleman's Magazine* as "a plain unvarnished tale" (ODNB).

The hand-coloured aquatints published in this book are particularly fine, and provide a wonderful visual portfolio for Wathen's Grand Tour of the East, whether it be scenes of architectural wonders such as a Brahmin's tomb, the Great Pagoda at Conjeveram (Kanchapuram), or the East India Company's Factories in Canton. There is also a number of excellent views of his ship the *Hope* at anchor in some of famous ports and harbours.

This copy has been extra-illustrated with the "private plate" frontispiece portrait of Wathen after A.J. Oliver, seemingly taken from another of his works, *A series of Views illustrative of the Island of St. Helena* (1821). **\$3600**

Abbey 'Travel in Aquatint and Lithography 1770-1860', 517; Cordier, Sinica, 386.

THE TRAVAILS OF A SOUTH AUSTRALIAN EMIGRANT

157. WATKINS, Daniel.

Autograph Letter Signed to George Newmarch of Cirencester England from Port Lincoln.

Three-page ALS, folio 325 x 205 mm., neatly written and with address panel to last page, postal stamps, small tear where originally opened, old folds and some staining; very good. Port Lincoln, South Australia, 4 November, 1840.

Fine and interesting letter sent from Port Lincoln in late 1840, with a grim account of events in the earliest phase of South Australian emigration and speculation: 'my unhappy propensity to wander from my home to this distant land has been severely punished...'. This letter, with its grim assessment of the lot of the new colonist, represents a very rare opportunity to glimpse life in South Australia from the perspective of the new emigrant.

The author is one Daniel Watkins, who does not provide much information about himself, although he has come to South Australia with a young family in tow and may have been working as a teacher if one cryptic passage can be trusted ('There is no society and but little education even amongst the best, their thoughts are so entirely absorbed by speculation... their language is vulgar and ungrammatical and I already find it impossible to get any children to speak even tolerable English'). South Australian passenger lists actually suggest that he may have been a Doctor. The letter is unrelenting in its misery: 'I despair of ever doing the best good for my poor family, I am almost broken hearted, by such a constant repetition of wretched disappointments...'. Watkins also feels that if he stayed in the colony only the most "servile" work would remain for his children, and that he is too old for "hard labour". His only hope is to continue to save money to secure a return passage to England, but even that is unlikely due

to the heavy expense. Nonetheless, he seems to have been a man of some means as the letter concludes with various comments about properties he owns and his much hoped-for return.

George Newmarch was a respected antiquarian and alumnus of Rugby (his father was also George, but given the dates it seems more likely that George the younger is meant here); Newmarch's brother Charles rated a long notice in the *Dictionary of National Biography* due to his influence as a Church of England divine and an author. **\$4200**



HEADING HOME

158. WATKINS, Daniel.

Second Autograph Letter Signed to George Newmarch, written at Hobart Town.

Three-page ALS, 245 x 195 mm., neatly written – crossed but legible – and with address panel to last page, postal stamps, small tear where originally opened, red wax seal still present, old folds and some staining; very good. Hobart Town, 18 February, 1841.

A companion letter from Watkins to Newmarch. Taken together the two letters are an unusually detailed account of the tribulations of a failed and frankly miserable emigrant: 'All these Colonies are horribly bad for the morals of children.'

Disappointed in South Australia, Watkins had made it as far as Hobart but his attempt to return to England had once again stalled, although he was negotiating with Captain Goldsmith of the *Wave*. His prospects grow ever dimmer, but if all else fails he will go to Bedford where at least his children could get a decent education. He does have enough money for his fare home, but is prevented from leaving immediately as he has to give evidence at a trial in a week: he is the principal witness at a trial regarding the theft of his wife's watch and some trinkets. In the event one Elizabeth Morris was found not guilty of the theft at the Quarter Sessions on 22 February, and a long report in the Hobart *Courier* leaves some doubt as to whether the alleged theft was actually due to a disagreement about moneys owed for rent (*Courier*, 23 February 1843).

The remainder of the letter is filled with his laments: he has not had a 'glass of palatable water since I left England', and shows an adroit touch in his explanation as to why he has been such a dilatory correspondent, as his friends would no doubt grieve more over his sad news than they could possibly be annoyed by his silence. His wife and children are visiting the Government Gardens for his eldest boy Henry's birthday but Watkins had no enthusiasm for joining them. The crossed section of the letter starts again on 21 February with the comment that he missed sending the letter by the *West Indian*, and so has taken up the pen once more. He has confirmed passage to England for £220, and notes that if it were not for his family he would rejoice at being in the grave; it is easy to believe him when he comments that they 'are living in a small house without a servant and my wife does the chief part of the work'. **\$2400**



SEPARATELY ISSUED SUITE OF FLINDERS VIEWS

159. WESTALL, William.

Views of Australian Scenery. Painted by Westall. Engraved by Byrne. Nine Very Fine Plates. Price Fifteen Shillings [label title].

Oblong folio, nine engraved plates, without a title-page as issued; original white wrappers with titling label printed in gold on black gloss paper bound in, full red morocco by Sangorski, gilt. London, G. & W. Nicol, 1814.

An attractive copy of the separate publication of views of Australia made by William Westall, the official artist on the Flinders voyage. These are the first records of Australian landscape to be made by a Royal Academy artist.

William Westall (1781-1850) was recommended by Benjamin West, president of the Royal Academy, for appointment as landscape artist to Matthew Flinders's voyage in the *Investigator*. Their circumnavigation of Australia from 1801 to 1803 was a momentous undertaking and the views prepared on the voyage constitute in most instances the earliest European depictions of parts of Australia.

Westall completed about one hundred and forty sketches and watercolours during the voyage. In 1811 Matthew Flinders, in conference with Sir Joseph Banks and the artist, chose just nine of them to be worked up into oil paintings for the Admiralty. The selected views were also engraved by Byrne as illustrations for the official account, published in 1814. The views are: Kangaroo Island, Malay Road, Wreck-Reef Bank, Murray's Islands, King George's Sound, Port Jackson, Port Bowen, Gulf of Carpentaria, and Port Lincoln.

There were two issues of this separate publication of the views: this one, which sold for fifteen shillings, and a larger paper issue which sold for one guinea. **\$7500**

VERY RARE, FIRST ISSUE WITH THE SUPPRESSED LEAVES

160. WHITE, John.

Journal of a Voyage to New South Wales.

Quarto, engraved title-page, 65 engraved hand-coloured plates bound in at rear, uncancelled state of pp. 239/240 & pp. 255/256, with the 4pp. terminal advertisements, title-page repaired along the gutter; otherwise a very good copy in nineteenth-century dark half-morocco, gilt, a few scuffs. London, J. Debrett, 1790.

First edition, the marvellous hand-coloured issue of the famous First Fleet book. Surgeon John White's *Journal* is one of the most beautiful of Australian colour-plate books, and one of the earliest Australian bird and natural history accounts, with 63 of the wonderful plates depicting Australian specimens.

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. White's journal also contains an interesting and valuable account 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.

Effectively the first natural history of the new colony, White's *Journal* is a travel and ornithological classic by a medical voyager. The remarkable natural history content of White's book is particularly noteworthy amongst the First Fleet journals, and many of the plates were drawn in England by leading natural history artists of the day such as Sarah Stone. Although some of the plates were based on original sketches done in the colony, the majority were based on actual specimens which had been sent to England, and which were on display in the windows of the publisher Debrett in a very successful attempt to drum up subscribers, of which there were over 700.

This is one of the rare copies of the earliest issue of this work with the uncancelled state of pages 239/240 & 255/256. A lot of ink has been expended on the question of these cancelled text leaves, and this copy certainly has both leaves in their "suppressed" or uncancelled state, the first describing the male Bee-Eater (later changed to a description of the female), and the second with the description of the male Superb Warbler only. Although perhaps slightly too much has been made of this point, it is certainly the case that the uncancelled issue is a rarity eagerly pursued by collectors (for a full discussion see Ferguson, 97; Matthews, *Birds of Australia, Supplement*; and *Australian Rare Books*, pp. 75-7; it should be noted that Wantrup's comments in *Australian Rare Books* now must be read in light of his further notes in the Davidson sale catalogue for 2005). Otherwise, this copy has a mixture of the early state errors noted by Nelson: the third corrected state of the "List of Plates" which was printed separately; "8871" on p. 215; but Nelson's other noted errors corrected. The List of Subscribers is present, but it is fanciful to think that its absence denotes the earliest state.



\$18,000

Casey Wood, 626; Crittenden, 'A Bibliography of the First Fleet', 248; Davidson, 'A Book Collector's Notes', pp. 81-6; Ferguson, 97; Ford, 2495; Hill, 1858; Nissen ZBI, 4390; Wantrup, 17; Zimmer, 672.

IMPORTANT NOTES ON ALICE SPRINGS



161. WILLSHIRE, W.H.

The Aborigines of Central Australia. With a vocabulary of the dialect of the Alice Springs Natives.

Octavo pamphlet, 32pp., very good in original printed wrappers, crimson quarter morocco folding case. Port Augusta, D. Drysdale, 1888.

Scarce pamphlet on the customs and language of the central Australian tribes by William Henry Willshire (1852-1925), a policeman implicated in the abuse and wilful murder of Aboriginal persons under his protection.

Although Willshire's book makes for sometimes disturbing reading, it is still of particular significance as a very early attempt to record the traditions and language of the Aboriginal tribes around Alice Springs, which had its first European settlers in 1872. Willshire himself was posted there in 1881, and had the task of establishing the Native Police corps of central Australia in 1884. For all the book's flaws, that is, it is nonetheless a remarkably early (the earliest?) western account of the Aborigines of central Australia, and of note for its perspective on relations between the local tribes and settlers.

Willshire's later career was marred by various criminal proceedings due to his increasingly violent tendencies and his cruel "dispersal" of Aborigines. He was denounced by the Hermannsburg missionaries after three chained prisoners were shot in the back while "escaping" from his custody, and in 1891 he was indicted for the murder of two sleeping men by Francis James Gillen, the eminent ethnologist then working on his great studies of the Aborigines of Central Australia. A long and controversial case ensued and Willshire was ultimately acquitted amidst overwhelming support from outback settlers who raised bail of £2000 by public subscription.

As a rule, Willshire's published works reveal more of European attitudes than Aboriginal culture: 'Sometimes vivid, they reflected the settlers' ethos: containing some reasonable anecdotal ethnology and word lists, they are distinguished more for their sexual overtones, boastful sadism and racial triumphalism' (ADB). Although deeply saddening and distasteful, this pamphlet is a significant historical record of this violent chapter in Australia's history.

\$1400

Ferguson, 18623; Greenway, 10058.

WILLSHIRE REVISED AND UPDATED



162. WILLSHIRE, W.H.

The Aborigines of Central Australia, with Vocabularies of the Dialects spoken by the Natives of Lake Amadeus and of the Western Territory of Central Australia.

Octavo, 51 pp., small chip out of the initial half-dozen leaves, library ticket on title-page; very good in attractive modern green half calf. Adelaide, C.E. Bristow, Government Printer, 1891.

Scarce Adelaide-printed pamphlet on the customs and language of the central Australian tribes by William Henry Willshire (1852-1925). This work is based on his earlier 1888 publication (see previous entry) but completely revised and extended to the extent that it is effectively a new work; particularly notable are the many additions to the various vocabularies. **\$1200**

Ferguson, 18624; Greenway, 10059.

A NAVAL SURGEON ON THE AUSTRALIAN COAST

163. WILSON, Thomas Braidwood.

Narrative of a Voyage Round the World; comprehending an account of the Wreck of the Ship "Governor Ready," in Torres Straits; A description of the British settlements on the coast of New Holland...

Octavo, with a lithographed frontispiece and two plates, folding map; a touch of preliminary foxing but a good fresh copy in original green pebble-grain cloth. London, Sherwood, Gilbert, & Piper, 1835.

First edition of a highly important coastal voyage, written by a keen observer with a particular interest in understanding the islander and coastal tribes with which he came into contact. Wilson's account is particularly significant regarding the far northern and western coasts of Australia.

The very scarce narrative of the Australasian experiences of a naval surgeon and energetic amateur explorer. In 1829 Wilson visited the unsuccessful first settlement established in 1827 on the Cobourg Peninsula. He spent some time there exploring Melville Island and the country around Raffles Bay. Wilson's account of the north coast settlement is one of the best of very few surviving accounts. On his return voyage he tarried at the Swan River settlement and took part in several inland explorations, including an important expedition with Captain Collet Barker into the interior from King George's Sound.

The first appendix includes notes on Wilson's earlier 1822 visit to Murray Island in the Torres Strait. Again, Wilson shows himself adept at penetrating observations, remarking that the islanders tried to "conciliate" the European muskets by saying Puta, Puta, and putting green leaves over the flints. Another appendix includes vocabularies of Raffles Bay (Cobourg Peninsula) and the Swan River.

"Wilson's book is of high exploration interest, but its unpromising title has hidden its full significance from many collectors. Wilson's account has a place in any collection of exploration books, especially since so there are so few publications relating to the early discovery and exploration of Australia's western and northern extremes. It is a scarce and desirable book" (*Australian Rare Books*). **\$3800**

Australian Rare Books, 152; Ferguson, 2073.



PARTICULARLY RARE VOCABULARY OF THE NORTH-WEST

164. [YABAROO] [CAMERON, Alexander Stewart]

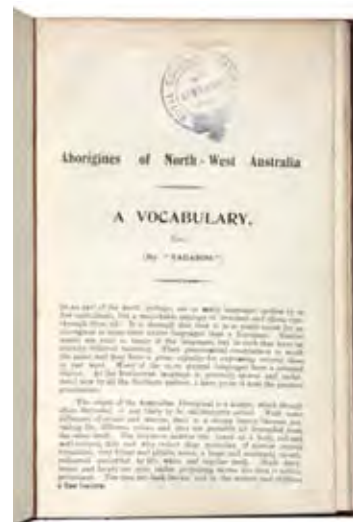
Aborigines of North-West Australia. A Vocabulary, Etc.

Octavo, 15 pp., bound without the advertisements noted by Ferguson, contemporary presentation label to the Royal Colonial Institute on front paste-down, library stamp and label, handful of early annotations; very good in contemporary plum cloth, rebacked. Perth, J.W. Barnard, n.d. but 1899.

Very scarce vocabulary of the Aborigines of the remote north-west of Australia, including the Gnalla of Beagle Bay, but with a particular focus on the area around Roebourne and the Pilbara: 'as the Roebourne language is generally spoken and understood now by all the Northern natives, I have given it here the greatest prominence.'

Although the northwest had seen its share of European explorers, especially along the coast, by the 1860s the Pilbara region was still almost unknown to settlers, meaning that works relating to the Aborigines of this region are very scarce indeed, marking this slight work as an important contribution. Mollie Lukis, a librarian at the Battye in Western Australia, confirmed the identity of the author as Alexander Stewart Cameron, for whom Ferguson records the dates of 1863-1932. **\$1300**

Ferguson, 18933; Greenway, 10245.



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THE COLLECTION OF ROBERT EDWARDS AO

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