DR. LEICHHARDT'S MARCH,
FOR THE FIARP,
Composed

Successful termination of his Expedition, after having traversed a distance of nearly 3000 miles, a portion of Australia, hitherto untraversed by civilized man,

By his Friend,
S. H. MARSH

LONDON,
ADMELLA] [SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT]

Report of Commission appointed by the Governor-in-Chief to inquire into the Loss of the “Admella;” together-with minutes of evidence and proceedings...

Foolscap folio, 36, [iv] pp., last blank, large folding map; wrappers thumbed, some browning of the map, overall very good condition. Adelaide, W.C. Cox, Government printer, 1859.

THE TRAGIC WRECK OF THE ADMELLA

Uncommon: official report of the Commission tasked to investigate the appalling loss of the steamship Admella off the coast of South Australia in 1859.

The tragic wreck of the Admella

Uncommon: official report of the Commission tasked to investigate the appalling loss of the steamship Admella off the coast of South Australia in 1859.

AUSTIN, J. B.

The Mines of South Australia, Including also an Account of the Smelting Works in that Colony.

Octavo, with a large folding map lithographed in Adelaide by Perman and Galbraith; original gilt lettered green cloth (spine lettered by hand), a very good copy with the bookplate of South Australian collector Charles R. J. Glover. Adelaide, C. Platts, Wigg, and others, 1863.

EARLY ADELAIDE WORK ON GEOLOGY FROM A COLONIAL LIBRARY

A most informative handbook of South Australian geology, being a descriptive handbook of mines operating during 1862.
Earliest major portrait of Cook’s biographer

An uncommon portrait of Cook’s great first biographer, stipple-engraved by the great artist Bartolozzi, famous for his role in producing many of the engravings relating to Cook’s third voyage, including a portrait of Cook and the famous separately-issued death scene at Kealakekua.

Reverend Andrew Kippis (1725-1795) was an antiquarian and writer who wrote the most important biography of Cook, published in 1788. Like the other two main landlubber writers who worked on Cook’s voyages, John Hawkesworth and the Canon John Douglas, Kippis and his biography have attracted some criticism, but its importance to the legacy of Cook is immeasurable, not least because some version remained the standard biography, endlessly reprinted, for over a century.

The engraving was made by William Artaud, and is the earliest portrait of Kippis recorded by the UK National Portrait Gallery.

$1250

BAUDIN FAMILY.

Printed announcement of the death of Charles Baudin.

Sheet of wove paper 262 x 210 mm., printed with black mourning border, old central fold; very good. Paris, 8 June, 1854.

The death of Charles Baudin

Rare obituary notice for Charles Baudin, who had sailed as a young man on the Baudin expedition to the Terres Australes; Charles was not related to the commander Nicolas Baudin.

Baudin (1792-1854) sailed as a midshipman on the Géographe, but on his return became active in the Napoleonic Wars, seeing a great deal of action against the British. He remained loyal to Napoleon (he was one of the officers who tried to convey the Emperor through the blockade after Waterloo), and as a result was sidelined into the merchant marine after 1816. He returned to active service after 1830, and rose to the rank of Rear Admiral, notably seeing action in the famous “Pastry War” against Mexico in 1838. His later career saw him briefly deployed to South America, before he returned to the Mediterranean. He retired to Ischia, but as this sheet confirms, actually died in Paris.

The sheet announces the death of Charles Baudin at Paris on 7 June 1854, and was printed at the behest primarily of his widow “Madame l’Amirale”, but also with notice of other members of his family including his children. Unusually brief, it does not list any of his manifold achievements, but does provide details of the proposed funeral: the obsequies will take place on 9 June, and mourners are asked to gather at the mortuary, 40 Rue d’Angoulême-Saint-Honoré, at ten in the morning, with the interment to take place immediately following in the “cimetièr du Nord”.

$725
BAUDIN, Charles.
Personal ALS by Baudin veteran and later Commander-in-Chief of the French during the Mexican “Pastry War”.

Four page letter, single sheet folded to letter-size 258 x 207 mm., torn with small loss at original black wax seal, French postal marks, very good. Lyon, 28 July, 1832.

Candid and personal letter by the junior Baudin
A personal and revealing letter by the Baudin voyage veteran Charles Baudin, written at a time when his family fortunes were at a low ebb.

After his return from the Baudin voyage Charles – no relation to Nicolas, and in fact actively disliked by the commander – become a senior officer during the Napoleonic Wars. A fierce patriot, he counselled Napoleon to risk the naval blockade after Waterloo, and it is therefore not surprising that he was pushed out of the Navy, joining the merchant marine in 1816 and ultimately having great success. After the July Revolution of 1830 he rejoined the Navy, and took part in the Mexican “Pastry War” of 1838, before a long late career in the Navy which saw him promoted Admiral just before his death in 1854.

Baudin has an unusual hand, but quite legible (with some patience). The letter is written to a close friend in Valenciennes, and deals predominantly with the recent loss suffered by his mother-in-law and wife, and notes that although the worst was over by April, both are still quite shaken by the death of his father-in-law. Worse, writes Baudin, financial disaster has overcome that part of the family, and its effects will be much felt, in no small part because of problems with gambling debts. Baudin is evidently troubled, and worried that it might touch his own family, and not just because of the sorrow of his wife.

It is most unusual to have letters relating to the personal affairs of early voyagers, making this a fascinating glimpse into Baudin’s life in the early years of his second naval career.

$1350


Octavo, frontispiece and two plates, Bennelong letter comprising pp. 373-75; very good in contemporary roan with gilt labels. Gotha, Beckerischen Buchhandlung, 1801.

The first Aboriginal writing in print

The first English language publication of an Aboriginal Australian in print, a letter from Bennelong to a “Mr. Phillips”, and thanking his wife “Mrs. Phillips” for nursing him to health during his stay in England during 1794.

“Mr. Phillips” is quite likely in fact to be Governor Arthur Phillip, as Keith Vincent Smith points out: There is an 11-week period in which the second Mrs Phillip might have nursed Bennelong, who was ill before and after boarding HMS Reliance on July 30, 1794, for the long voyage home. In a letter dated October 24, 1795, one month after Bennelong’s return, Captain Henry Waterhouse of HMS Reliance told Phillip, “Bennelong desires me to send his best wishes to yourself & Mrs Phillip” (The Australian, 29 December 2012, online).

Through his close association with the Phillip’s household, Bennelong was taught the rudiments of reading. In his letter he profusely thanks Mrs. Phillips for her care during his illness in England, and politely requests handkerchiefs, stockings and shoes. Bennelong also reports his ‘muzzy doings’ with another man named Carroway who took his wife after spearing him in the back.

Sir Joseph Banks had a copy sent on to Johann Blumenbach, who in turn transmitted the letter to the Hungarian astronomer Baron Xaver von Zach. The letter was included by Baron von Zach in his scientific journal Monatliche Correspondenz (volume IV, July-December 1801) as a curio of sorts, with the English original followed by a German translation.

$1800
[BOTANY BAY BALLADS] FREETH, John.
The Political Songster or, A Touch on the Times... The Sixth Edition, with Additions...
Octavo, frontispiece, xvi, 196 pp.; title page a little tanned, very good in contemporary green roan, joints and extremities worn. Birmingham, Thomas Pearson, for the author, 1790.

‘The time to set sail is almost at hand...’
Uncommon and quite fascinating book of satirical verse including two 1790 poems portraying Botany Bay as a utopia for felons.

The first titled Botany Bay extolls the irony of sending felons to a new and temperate land – ‘This garden of Eden, this new promis’d land, The time to set sail is almost at hand.’ Likewise The Convicts Departure presents new South Wales as ‘a rich and plentiful land’ abounding in good food and quarry.

Freeth (1731-1808) was an itinerant street singer until a reversal of fortunes landed him as owner of the Leicester Arms in Birmingham. ‘It was Freeth’s custom to write songs – setting his words to popular tunes – about remarkable events in local and national news, and to sing them nightly to the company assembled at his coffee house. The habit was profitable: it crowded the place with patrons, attracted eminent visitors, and, since Freeth wrote as a determined radical and nonconformist, created a political meeting-place’ (ODNB).

The work is also of interest for the number of poem’s about the American colonies (including one on the Battle of Bunker Hill, for example), and a very recherché piece on the impiousness of “Jolly Dick and Jenny Twitcher”, the latter a character in Gay’s Beggar’s Opera then a popular sobriquet for Captain Cook’s friend and patron Lord Sandwich.

A version of this work was first published in 1766, but of course this “sixth edition” of 1790 is interesting for what seems to be the first inclusion of Botany Bay poems (a 1786 edition does not print either). This copy has the unusual pagination noted in other copies of this edition (extra leaves *37-*40, and “Finis” at the foot of p. 192 but the whole text actually 196 pp.).

Not in Ferguson. $1250

[BOTANY BAY] PIGOTT, Charles.
The Female Jockey Club, or A Sketch of the Manners of the Age.

Send the aristocrats to Botany Bay
Biting polemic aimed at London’s elite written during the aftermath of the French Revolution, proclaiming Botany Bay too kind a punishment for them. This anonymous book is the work of Charles Pigott, a radical satirist who ran the gauntlet of persecution for his political views. Pigott wrote the Jockey Club in 1792 followed by The Female Jockey Club some two years later. Both mix character assassination with radical politics, denouncing the opulence of the aristocracy amidst ‘deplorable wretchedness’. Although the full names of the ladies here scrutinized are suppressed, there is little doubt of their true identity. Not all are uniformly denounced, and several are praised for their charity and kindness. The Female Jockey Club includes several references Botany Bay. While it may be the fate of those convicted of sedition, Pigott deemed it insufficient punishment for his enemies: ‘Whenever that hour of retribution may come, an outraged exasperated people, will admit no suspension of sentence. There will be no time for religion or hypocrisy to go to work. They’ll do no deed, and ne’er fast nor pray for it. Botany Bay will not be the seat of punishment.’

The book was popular and went into several editions, of which this copy is the fourth. Moreover, given the climate of the times it is surprising its vitriolic author escaped transportation himself. $800
[COOK & OMAI] ANONYMOUS.
An Asylum for Fugitives. Published Occasionally.
Volume I.

Duodecimo, ink owner's name “James Dawkins” on front free endpaper, early ink notes throughout; very good in contemporary tan calf, red morocco spine label. London, J. Almon, 1776.

OMAI AND THE LONDON “madam”; CHARLOTTE HAYES

A charming volume of occasional verse, with a scurrilous long poem on Omai and his association with the most infamous madam of 1770s London, “buxom Charlotte Hayes”, the woman who was said to have staged theatrical orgies supposedly based on Tahitian rituals. The poem is called “Omai: An Ode. Address to Charlotte Hayes” (pp. 128-33) and plays on the rumours that transfixd London about the Ra’iatean visitor’s success with the ladies, immortalised in works such as Omai’s Farewell; inscribed to the ladies of London (1776).

The poem takes the form of an appeal to Hayes to visit the house of “Jemmy Twitcher” (the knowing sobriquet for First Lord of the Admiralty Lord Sandwich), and make him send “P-PPS” (that is Phipps, who sailed to the Arctic in 1773) to “waft Omai home”. The poet cautions them to first “bribe madam Ray” (Martha Ray, Sandwich’s mistress) and then display Omai in all his vigour, “For P-LLI-R taught him to skate†, / But B-KS to play at chess…” (the first is Palliser, the Naval officer and supporter of Cook, the second Sir Joseph Banks. The reference to “skate” is glossed at length: “It is said that Dr. S-L-D-R was highly offended, as this part of Omiah’s education was not entrusted to him. The Doctor being a Swede, was early initiated in the art of skating, and claimed this slippery post as his right. I cannot omit mentioning an anecdote, which evinces Omiah’s affection and gratitude to all his preceptors. Commodore P-LLI-SER was appointed lieutenant general of marines, entirely through Omiah’s interest with Lord S-NDW-CH; his Lordship had some thoughts of doing justice to Lord Howe’s rank and merit; but Omi’s tears and intreaties at last prevailed!” As the cheeky reference to Solander might confirm, “skate” is said to be a now archaic and very coarse reference to sex or, more precisely, women’s genitals; the reference to “chess” eludes me).

Once initiated, Omai will return to the Pacific, where he will regale the women with tales of the “wond’rous sights” he had seen, “of asses – apes – and Sadlers Wells!” And thus the business will be concluded, bringing Tahitian women to work for Hayes in London, because even in the Pacific a bribe still “prevails”: “Charlotte must send out stores of nails / To keep recruits in pay” (a very obvious reference to the trade in ships’ nails for sex). The result of all this intrigue, in the poem’s final lines, will be that Otaheite will be joined to the crown, and Omai appointed viceroy.

The author’s of such doggerel beat the libel courts by inserting blanks in the names (“B-ks” for Banks, for example); it is usually quite easy to guess who is meant, but a helpful early owner has gone through the present volume and filled in all the names he could decipher.

The “published occasionally” printed on the title-page is certainly accurate: a so-called second volume of this work appeared in 1779, but as might be expected for works published so far apart, the two are not often seen together. A “new edition” of the work, borrowing the title but in fact quite separate, was issued in the mid-1780s and seems to have run to some ten volumes. $1200
Official report on the Darwin bombings. Sections include: the degree of preparation for aerial attack; damage and casualties; the degree of co-ordination between existing services in the aftermath; efforts taken to repulse the attack; failure of command; and lessons to be learned.

**COOK AND THE COPLEY MEDAL: SCURVY IN FRENCH**

Desperrières was a Royal physician and professor at Dijon. Significantly, he tested new antiscorbutic diets propounded by English doctors (including James Lind and David Macbride) aboard French naval vessels, while also conducting experiments of his own design.

This book is a compendium of three essays. The first concerns fevers of Saint-Domingo; the second details Desperrières' professional experience as a naval surgeon in the treatment of scurvy, and includes speculation on the underlying nature of scurvy alongside the author's fascinating experiments at sea. The third and most important essay is the Observations sur le Discours de M. Pringle, a revised edition of his response to the 1776 Royal Society address by Sir John Pringle for which Cook was awarded the Copley Medal. More than a simple translation, Desperrières stakes his claim, confidently asserting his trials preceded the first voyage of Captain Cook by some years. He lists the vessels on which antiscorbutics were trialled in 1759, and claims his success was followed by that of Cook: ‘braver impunément la mer avec le régime végétal, croiser dans l’Inde, sue le côtes de Salé, &c. &c. sans perdre un seul home. Il n’est donc pas étonnant que M. Cook ait conservé son Equipe avec les mêmes moyens’.

Beddie, 327.

**[DARWIN] COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.**

Commission of Inquiry concerning the circumstances connected with the attack made by Japanese Aircraft at Darwin on 19th February, 1942.


**The bombing of Darwin**

Official report on the Darwin bombings. Sections include: the degree of preparation for aerial attack; damage and casualties; the degree of co-ordination between existing services in the aftermath; efforts taken to repulse the attack; failure of command; and lessons to be learned.

$750
DAVIS, Irving.
Quarto, portfolio of loose uncut sheets (as issued), eleven engravings; protected in original printed paper wrappers and the publisher’s green cloth folder, matching slipcase; an excellent copy, numbered and signed by Lucien Scheler and Nicole Fenosa. Paris, Lucien Scheler, 1969.

French food and French bibliophiles
Privately printed book of Catalan recipes printed in an edition limited to 150 copies with fine engravings by Nicole Fenosa.

The book is a token of affection between two bibliophiles; it was printed for Lucien Scheler in Paris. Scheler was a founding partner of Librairie Thomas-Scheler, still a magnet for book-collectors in the rue de Tournon in Paris. A friend of many artists and writers, he had a sensible love of food and the exotic. The author, Irving Davis, was also a dealer in rare books and manuscripts, and is described in the preface as ‘a connoisseur of priceless manuscripts and early printed books, he was a gourmet and a marvellous cook.’

The text was edited with a foreword by the influential food writer Patience Gray, resulting in a lucid and attractive cookery book of some sixty recipes, from soups to sweets, including discrete chapters on omelettes, pasta, snails, seafood, meat, salads and sweets. The book concludes with a small section of reflections on the life of the author, by most accounts a charming renegade who insisted upon fidelity in the pursuit of culinary excellence.

$725

DONALDSON, Sir Stuart.
ALS, partially missing, to M.D. Hunter of Anton’s Hill, Coldstream, in Berwick.
Single leaf of wove paper, 268 x 208 mm., old folds, torn at seal, comprising the last page of a letter and address panel verso; blue NSW sixpence stamp and other postmarks. Sydney, date missing, but April, 1857.

The first Premier of New South Wales
Sadly missing the first sheet, this is nonetheless a substantial fragment of an interesting letter written and signed by Donaldson while serving as the treasurer of New South Wales: “the turmoil and harassing wear & tear of political life in a Colony is rather too high a price to pay for the distinction, such as it is.”

Sir Stuart Alexander Donaldson (1812-1867) first arrived in Sydney in 1835 and quickly established himself as one of the exclusives centred around the Macarthur family. A founding member of the Australian Club, a trustee of the Port Phillip Association, and a member of the Senate of the University of Sydney. His great claim to fame, however, is that he was the first Premier of New South Wales, having eventually gained the position after the 1856 election. ‘In the first elections under responsible government Donaldson was returned for Sydney Hamlets to the Legislative Assembly… Hitherto he had worked with so many factions that one Sydney paper was at a loss to discover his political principles’ (ADB). Donaldson was narrowly able to form government in June 1856, but his position fast became untenable, and the ministry resigned on 25 August. In October he was defeated in the Sydney Hamlets but elected unopposed for the South Riding of Cumberland.

The letter is written to Matthew D. Hunter of “Anton’s Hill”, a property in Coldstream, Berwick (south-east of Edinburgh, near the border with England). The connection to Hunter is not immediately clear (Donaldson’s family came from Lancashire, his wife’s from Cumberland), but the two men were evidently close as this is an unburdened and personal letter. It starts with a broken off sentence, “… then I shall be perfectly satisfied to ‘hang up the fiddle & bow, to lay down the shovel & the hoe’ – so far as child begetting is concerned.”
letter also discusses with pride Donaldson’s political life, noting that “I was Premier (the first) when the speech from the throne was written and delivered by a responsible ministry; and I made the first Budget speech in the Colony as Treasurer, un beau succès… if I am at home I don’t believe I should be satisfied unless I could get into the House of Commons.”

The letter concludes with this regards to Mrs. Hunter, and also Sir Grey and Lady Douglas, as well as commenting on the sad death of a son of Baily of Mel-litain (sp?), “unfortunately drowned by falling (or jumping) overboard from the Hunter River Steamer…”.

$1900

[ECHIDNA] GERVAIS, Paul.
Ostéographie des Monotrèmes vivants et fossiles…
Four lithographed plates measuring 552 x 362 mm., one coloured; with accompanying text comprising two unopened quarto gatherings, both plates and text separately preserved in the publishers blue printed titling wrappers, very fine. Paris, Arthus Bertrand, 1877- 1878.

MONOTREMES BY THE GREAT FRENCH SCIENTIFIC PUBLISHER
Beautifully preserved monograph on the New Guinea echidna, with four large lithographed plates of the highest standard.

The first is coloured and illustrates the echidna in profile, with details of the paws and snout. The other three plates are osteological. Both the plates and accompanying text are complete as issued (the wrappers of the text volume noting the work will comprise three fascicles when finished). The monograph is from the press of Arthus Bertrand, notable for publishing many of the great French voyage accounts of the nineteenth-century, including Peron and Freycinet, Duperréy and Hyacinthe de Bougainville.

The author, Paul Gervais, was a French zoologist and palaeontologist who studied at the Paris Museum of Natural History. He later held chairs at the Faculty of Sciences in Montpellier, and the Sorbonne. This monograph was published shortly before his decease in 1879.

$1400
Limited edition of 475 copies: scholarly French publication of Middle Kingdom tombs excavated at Tanis under the direction of Egyptologist Pierre Montet during the Second World War and after.

The site of Tanis is famous for the fine gilt funerary remains of the Pharaoh Pasebakhaenniu (more commonly known by the Greek name Psusennes I), including his finely preserved funerary mask. This three volume set is noteworthy for the fidelity of its printing and production, especially the fine plates. Numerous hieroglyphic reliefs are reproduced throughout the set:


**Major work of French Egyptology**

Limited edition of 475 copies: scholarly French publication of Middle Kingdom tombs excavated at Tanis under the direction of Egyptologist Pierre Montet during the Second World War and after.

The site of Tanis is famous for the fine gilt funerary remains of the Pharaoh Pasebakhaenniu (more commonly known by the Greek name Psusennes I), including his finely preserved funerary mask. This three volume set is noteworthy for the fidelity of its printing and production, especially the fine plates. Numerous hieroglyphic reliefs are reproduced throughout the set:


**[ENDEAVOUR] YOUNG, Reverend George.**

A History of Whitby, and Streoneshalh Abbey...

Two volumes, octavo, with five plates (including aquatint frontispiece to the first volume), and a folding map (this with small closed tear, carefully repaired) and occasional woodblock illustrations in the text; some foxing and occasional internal water-staining, cloth marked, yet a good sound set in publisher's grained purple cloth. Whitby, Clark and Medd, 1817.

**History of Whitby with a chapter on Captain Cook**

A history of the great shipbuilding town of Whitby, the origin of three of Captain Cook’s ships, as well as convict transports and other vessels intimately associated with the early history of New South Wales. The book includes a chapter on Cook describing his close personal association with the town accompanied by a full-page portrait plate of the great navigator.

Some 13 pages are devoted to Cook and his close affinity with Whitby. Here the *Endeavour* was built, as well as the *Resolution* and *Adventure* of the second. The book includes much on Cook’s relationship with Mr. Walker of Whitby, working first on the *Freelove*, a collier of 450 tons, and later on the *Three Brothers*. Cook
spent significant intervals ashore at Whitby during the winter months when the colliers were not in active service. The Reverend Young notes Cook’s industry and sober habits, reading quietly at night while the other apprentices ‘were engaged in amusements or idle talk’.

Cook left Mr. Walker’s service in July 1749 at 21 years of age but the two men maintained a close friendship. The chapter prints six letters from Cook to Walker (dated August 1771 to February 1776) in which he describes his voyage experiences and praises the excellence of Whitby shipwrights.

Whitby is fondly remembered as one of the great shipbuilding centres of the eighteenth century. The author, Reverend Young, writes proudly of the yards: ‘The skill of our shipbuilders and carpenters has long been generally acknowledged, and has brought much business to the town, and produced a great influx of property; especially during the first American war, and the last French war. No ships are better adapted for transports… In strength, beauty, and symmetry, our vessels are equalled by few, and I may venture to say, excelled by none.’ Indeed, the vessels of Whitby were not only deployed as military transports – two ships of the First Fleet, the Golden Grove and Fishburn, were built here.
Henri de Freycinet, older brother of Louis, served as lieutenant on board the *Géographe* during the Baudin expedition to Australia of 1800-1804. He was responsible for much of the mapping of the Australian coastline, and on his return was keenly involved in promoting the atlas of the voyage in France. Henri joined the navy in 1794 and had a distinguished career, including a great deal of action against the British. He lost his right arm in battle in 1806, and was twice imprisoned. He attained the rank of rear admiral in 1828 and also served as governor of Ile Bourbon (Réunion).

Pierre-Marie-Joseph de Bonnefoux (1782-1855) was French naval captain and veteran of the Napoleonic era. In 1806 he was captured and detained by the English for an extended time, providing an opportunity to observe innovations of the Royal Navy such as the flag telegraph system. With the restoration, Bonnefoux was made a Knight of St. Louis and member of the Legion d’Honneur. Appointed to the Royal marine college at Angoulême, Bonnefoux authored several standard works of naval instruction, of which *Séances Nautiques* is an example. Later in life he wrote a life of Christopher Columbus.

The warm inscription reflects the camaraderie between the two veterans. It reads ‘Henri de Freycinet, Captn. De Vaisseau &c. &c. Hommage d’attachment, de reconnaissance, de Respect, De la part de l’auteur’.

**[HENRI DE FREYCIENET] BONNEFOUX, P.-M.-J. de.**

*Séances Nautiques, ou exposé des Diverses Manoeuvres du Vaisseau.*

Octavo, folding map, fine, uncut in publisher’s wrappers, printed label. Paris, Bachelier, 1824.

**Book on naval vessels from the library of Henri de Freycinet**

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[HORSBURGH] BATEMAN, John (engraver).

*Eastern Passages to China. Sheet II.*

Engraved map measuring 962 x 654 mm., a little edge-wear, small paper repair, yet very good. London, James Horsburgh, 1826.

**Rare New Holland map, after Flinders**

Striking separately-issued Horsburgh map of the trade routes through Southeast Asia with detail of the north coast of Australia, and significant as evidence of the burgeoning China trade. The mapping of the Australian waters depicted is evidently chiefly derived from the *Investigator* voyage of Flinders, but Horsburgh...
children’s literature, with fine engraved plates depicting peoples of the world, including the native inhabitants of New Holland, Tahiti and Hawaii. The two plates featuring Pacific and New Holland subjects are executed in a neoclassical style. Curiously, the Australian Aborigines are depicted in a manner typical Pacific islanders, with the male figure draped in a cloak and the female figure adorned with a feather skirt. Two pages of letterpress description follow the New Holland plate, describing the establishment of the English convict and the botany, natural productions and minerals of the continent.

The author took some interest in the South Pacific and Cook, with pages 191-95 treat the geography and social organisation of Hawaii and Tahiti in some detail. The islands of the Hawaiian group are individually named, followed by description of the social hierarchy, religion, ceremonial costumes and customs.

The scope of La Geographie en Estampes is impressive, presenting a wide range of peoples in their national costumes, including central Asian, Arabian, Samoyed, Kamchatkan, Lapp, Japanese, and Chinese subjects.

British Map Engravers, p.58.

LECERF, Jacques Louis Constant.
La Géographie en Estampes, Mœurs et Costumes des différents Peuples de la Terre.
Small oblong quarto, [ix], 196 pp., with frontispiece, engraved title-page and 28 plates (some partially handcoloured); a little foxing, modest localised water-stain affects one corner of the preliminary leaves, yet a most attractive copy in the original publisher’s decorated green papered boards. Paris, Lecerf et Blanchard, circa 1825.

THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD, WITH A PACIFIC EMPHASIS

Scarce. A wonderfully preserved example of early nineteenth-century French...
Between March and late August 1817 Oxley was dispatched by Macquarie to chart determine the course of major inland rivers. Accompanied by the gifted surveyor and artist George Evans, Oxley and his party followed the course of the Lachlan for some two months before it dispersed into seemingly endless marshes. Upon returning to Bathurst at the close of August, Oxley wrote up his findings for the Governor (dated August 30 when completed and dispatched). This manuscript is a portion of a preliminary draft of this letter from Oxley to Macquarie. The finished letter was included as an appendix to his Oxley’s Journals of Two Expeditions into the Interior of New South Wales (London, 1820), the first major book of Australian inland exploration.

Comparison of extant passages within this manuscript with the finished letter reveal some differences of wording. Nonetheless, the content remains clear – namely the disappointing termination of the inland rivers into unusable marsh country. In this manuscript portion Oxley writes of the fate of one such river, anticipating it will not reach ‘part of the Coast, or flow into an interior sea, than that its waters will be found to be lost and wasted in a manner similar to those of the Lachlan’.

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[LEICHHARDT] MARSH, Stephen Hale.
Dr Leichhardt’s March, for the Piano, composed on the successful termination of his Expedition, after having traversed a distance of nearly 3000 miles…

Folio, sheet music totalling four leaves including lithographic title page, some very mild foxing, good condition overall, “for the harp” partially covered with damaged slip “for the piano”; neatly disbound. London, T.Boosey & Co., Holles Street, circa 1846.

CELEBRATING THE RETURN OF LEICHHARDT (ILLUS. FRONT COVER)
Scarce sheet music celebrating the return of Ludwig Leichhardt from his 1846 expedition, composed by his good friend Stephen Hale Marsh (1805-1888). The cover-sheet has a fine lithograph of the expedition by W. Boosey.

LISTEN TO THE MARCH, AS PLAYED FOR HORDERN HOUSE BY MARLOWE FITZPATRICK.
Marsh emigrated to Australia in 1842 following the marriage of his sister Maria Heathilla to colonial artist John Skinner Prout. The friendship between Marsh and Leichhardt began on the outward voyage; Leichhardt was enraptured by Marsh’s skill with the harp, and later joined his friend as a boarder at his Sydney residence. It was a fruitful period in Leichhardt’s life where he enjoyed the patronage of prominent citizens of the colony who admired the depth of his erudition and scientific learning.

This is one of two compositions by Marsh dedicated to Leichhardt upon completion of his 1846 expedition (the other is titled The Traveller’s Return). Leichhardt was impressed by his friend’s kind efforts, and proclaimed this composition ‘extraordinarily beautiful’. Printed in London, and featuring a splendid lithographed vista of Leichhardt and his party, examples of both compositions are scarce. We have located only two copies of Dr. Leichhardt’s March for the piano in Australian collections, at the Mitchell Library in Sydney and also in the Petherick collection held by the National Library (the National Library also has the subtly different version for the harp). It would seem that the decision was made to print only one version of the title-page, and paste a slip reading “for the piano” on the relevant copies.


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[MACQUARIE] OXLEY, John.
Portion of signed manuscript letter from John Oxley to Governor Macquarie.

Laid paper sheet measuring 203 x 108 mm., slightly chipped and a little toned, yet very good condition. Bathurst, around 30 August, 1817.

PART OF AN OXLEY LETTER, SIGNED, TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE
Portion of a manuscript letter written by surveyor-general John Oxley to Governor Macquarie, reporting on his 1817 explorations in the interior of New South Wales. Examples of Oxley’s signature are scarce.

Between March and late August 1817 Oxley was dispatched by Macquarie to chart determine the course of major inland rivers. Accompanied by the gifted surveyor and artist George Evans, Oxley and his party followed the course of the Lachlan for some two months before it dispersed into seemingly endless marshes. Upon returning to Bathurst at the close of August, Oxley wrote up his findings for the Governor (dated August 30 when completed and dispatched). This manuscript is a portion of a preliminary draft of this letter from Oxley to Macquarie.

The finished letter was included as an appendix to his Oxley’s Journals of Two Expeditions into the Interior of New South Wales (London, 1820), the first major book of Australian inland exploration.

Comparison of extant passages within this manuscript with the finished letter reveal some differences of wording. Nonetheless, the content remains clear – namely the disappointing termination of the inland rivers into unusable marsh country. In this manuscript portion Oxley writes of the fate of one such river, anticipating it will not reach ‘part of the Coast, or flow into an interior sea, than that its waters will be found to be lost and wasted in a manner similar to those of the Lachlan’.

$4000
23

[MERCHANT NAVY] TOWN, John B.
Final draft for unpublished nautical account titled
“Under Square Sail”.

Typed final draft comprising [vi], 303 numbered pages measuring 256 x 203 mm., including 133
real photographs mounted on blank sheets inserted within the text (each captioned by the author),
with three further hand-drawn diagrams and a map, and a single original tipped-in watercolour of
the Oregon coastline; well preserved within original four cloth folders. Faversham?, circa 1933.

I shot the albatross…

Remarkable typed narrative recording the author’s circumnavigation aboard the
last of the windjammers between 1912-1914, including 39 remarkable photo-

graphs of sailors working the rigging, furling and hoisting sails, and other long
lost skills. The typescript was evidently prepared for publication yet never went
to press, making this an important documentation of the last years of the mer-
chant navy under sail.

Intent on circling the globe before the eclipse of sail, John Town shipped as a
passenger on three vessels to complete the task. The first stage of the circum-
avigation brought him from Liverpool to Melbourne between September to
December 1912. In total 25 pages of the typescript concern his time in Australia,
during which time Town travelled from Melbourne to Sydney and then to New-
castle, where he again shipped aboard the three-master Langdale carrying coal to
Valparaiso. The descriptions of maritime activity at each of the Australian ports
is informative, especially given the author’s interest in sailing merchant ships
(for example, he lists and details all such vessels in both Sydney and Newcastle).
The narrative is rich in myriad details of life under sail, including the habits,
customs and superstitions of both British and French sailors (the last league
of the journey was in the French barque Thiers). We learn of dubious dishes
prepared when fresh supplies ran low, with strange names such as ‘Slum Gullion’,
‘Cracker Hash’ and ‘Dandy Funk’.

Clearly an amiable fellow, Town mixed freely with the sailors who taught him
to climb the rigging. Indeed, much of the value of this document lies in the 39
photographs detailing the sailors at work on deck and in the rigging, demonstrat-
ing a range of skills in setting, reefing, folding and stowing the sails. On the final
league of the voyage aboard the Thiers, the author was confident enough to take
his camera aloft and produced photographs of excellent quality. Of additional
interest are two photographs showing mates of the Thiers using a hand-log to
measure the speed of the vessel (and hence her bearings).

Sadly the work was never published although this typescript gives every indica-
tion of such intention. It is a carefully prepared final draft with occasional slight
corrections; furthermore, the photographs are captioned and a glowing preface
by nautical chronicler Alan Villiers is included.

This narrative by John Town began in Faversham, and two photographs of the
town are included with the first chapter. Curiously, this may well have been
where the author ended his days, as the typescript draft here offered was acquired
by a bookseller in Faversham from a local publican who had exchanged it many
years ago in settlement for a bar tab.

$6200
[MUSICAL SCORE] BALFE, Michael William.
I Dreamt That I Dwelt in Marble Halls as sung by Mrs Stirling In the Opera of the Bohemian Girl...
Engraved sheet music, title page and 4 pp.; small tears where disbound, minor foxing, else very good. Sydney, Grocott, circa 1845.

THE early Australian career of THEODOSIA STEWART (nee YATES),
The 1840s were a fruitful period in the development of Australian music, with several operatic productions in Sydney and the first concert of the Australian Philharmonic Society in 1844. This song recounts the lament of Arline, a long-lost maiden of noble blood, who awakes from a dream and recounts her distant childhood. The prosperity enjoyed by the colony during the 1840s gave rise to new leisure activities such as the opera which attracted international singers such as Theodosia Stewart (who adopted the stage name Stirling after her Sydney debut in 1845, and was also the mother of the pioneering Australian film actress Nellie Yates). The Sydney Morning Herald records that Stirling's 1845 performance of 'The Bohemian Girl' was organised by Sydney music personality Henry Marsh (brother of Stephen Hale Marsh; no. 21) and was enthusiastically received.

$775

[MUSICAL SCORE] HIME, B.
Folio, lithographed sheet music totalling four leaves including engraved title page, a little toning, very good; neatly disbound. Sydney, F. Ellard, George Street, circa 1845.

Most appealing vignette by CARMICHAEL
Another Sydney published musical score from the press of Francis Ellard (see previous item), again featuring a fine decorated title page by John Carmichael. Given the idyllic music, the vignette is presumably meant to depict an imagined European scene, possibly Mediterranean: certainly the lyrics, which feature words such as “liquid”, “bower” and “balmy”, are evidently meant to be suggestive of warm summer days. This romantic song was composed for the pianoforte or harp, and is to be sung ‘allegretto, with spirit but not too fast.’
The Carmichael vignette is an attractive example of the skill and professionalism he had developed.

$800

[MUSICAL SCORE] STEVENSON, Sir John (composer).
“Those Evening Bells” – A Selection of Irish Melodies with symphonies and accompaniments by Sir John Stevenson and characteristic words by Thomas Moore, Esq.
Folio, sheet music totalling three leaves including engraved title page, some foxing, a little chipped, but good; neatly disbound. Sydney, F. Ellard, Music Seller, George Street, circa 1845.

WITH a fine example of CARMICHAEL engraving
Uncommon Sydney printing of the nostalgic melody Those Evening Bells by Irish poet Thomas Moore.
The musical score features an ornate decorative title-page by Carmichael, the Sydney engraver: ‘John Carmichael, a deaf mute, served his apprenticeship in Edinburgh with the printer and engraver John Horsburgh. He arrived in Sydney on 31 December 1825…Carmichael’s work in the New South Wales Calendar and Post Office Directory between 1833 and 1857 (the year of his death) shows him equally competent with coats of arms and humorous depictions’ (Butler, Printed Images in Colonial Australia, p. 63). Carmichael also collaborated with other colonial artists including Conrad Martens and William Moffitt.
Little is known of the career of Irish born publisher Francis Ellard, who emigrated to Sydney in 1832 and married Charlotte, widow of Sydney silversmith Alexander Dick, in 1848.

$680
[MUSICAL SCORE] WHITE, C. A.
Put Me in My Little Bed Ballad and Chorus, Written by D. Smith, Esq. music composed by C.A. White.
Folio, sheet music comprising two leaves including the title-page, a few spots, very good. Sydney, J. R. Clarke, circa 1870.
A MASSACHUSETTS TUNE PUBLISHED IN SYDNEY
Scarce Sydney printed musical score of a children’s song by Massachusetts composer Charles Albert White.
Published by Sydney bookseller and stationer Jacob Richard Clarke, creator of the first songbook published in New South Wales and ‘a dominant figure in the emergence of Australian music’ (ADB). Though undated, the item was likely printed after 1869 and before 1873, given the Hunter Street address. $345

[NOOTKA SOUND] [THEATRE ROYAL]
Playbill for the production of “The Provocation”, staged in Covent Garden.
Printed playbill on laid paper, 258 x 210 mm., edges chipped but text completely intact; very good. [London], 3 November, 1790.
A PACIFIC PANTOMIME: AFTER COOK, BEFORE VANCOUVER (DETAIL ILLUS., SEE ALSO BACK COVER)
Rare, seemingly unique, playbill for a performance of one of the earliest theatre productions set in the Pacific, “The Provocation”, a pantomime based on the conflict between the English and the Spanish at Nootka Sound, on the west coast of Vancouver Island.
Nootka Sound had been an important port of call on Cook’s third voyage in 1778, but it was one of his junior officers from the second voyage, James Colnett, who was the central figure in one of the most controversial events in the Pacific. By the mid-1780s Nootka was set to become a central port in the burgeoning fur trade with China, with traders such as James Hanna and John Meares heading to the region. As a result, the British sent Colnett in the Argonaut to formalise their rights, but he arrived only just before a Spanish led by Esteban Jose Martinez, and the Spaniards promptly claimed Colnett’s Argonaut and the two accompanying vessels as prizes, basing their actions on the exclusive rights to Pacific trade articulated in the Papal Bull of 1494 at the treaty at Tordesillas between Spain and Portugal. The Spanish appealed to Louis XVI, the English armed their fleet, and only the French Revolution put paid to the squabble, as the Spanish realised there would be no support forthcoming from France: but ‘for a time it seemed that all of Europe would be drawn into war over what, on the face of it, appeared to be an insignificant quarrel between two obscure sea captains’ (Manning, p. 284).
In England, the apparent victory became a propaganda weapon, probably most famously realised in Robert Dodd’s magnificent 1791 engraving of the “Spanish Insult to the British Flag at Nootka Sound”. But as the present playbill attests, it also became a very popular pantomime in what might be called the “death of Cook” tradition. It was first staged as the more obvious “Nootka Sound”, a pantomimic, operatic farce by the successful playwright James Byrne, and then recast in its present form as a balletic pantomime; hence a note here comments that “on account of some scenes which are introduced in the Pantomime, from the Entertainment of Nootka Sound, (performed last season), Half Price will be taken.” The pantomime was certainly known to have been satisfyingly patriotic and closely based on the original Nootka Sound, with one reviewer commenting on the fact that it was running while negotiations between England and Spain were being concluded, and was so obviously political that it might well have been ‘got up by the Ministry themselves’ (David Worrall, Celebrity, Performance, Reception, p. 127).
Part of the rich tradition of plays and pantomimes based on figures like Cook, La Perouse, and Bligh, this Nootka-piece has proved to be rarer than any of them, and we have never handled another playbill relating to the events. $3200
[PALMERSTONE SETTLEMENT] SOWDEN, William J.  
The Northern Territory As It Is…  
Octavo, fine in original maroon cloth with gilt lettering. Adelaide, W.K.Thomas & Co. 1882.  
**LIVELY ACCOUNT OF THE NORTHERN TERRITORY CIRCA 1880**  
Good first-hand account of frontier life in the Northern Territory (then South Australia). The author travelled for two and a half months with the South Australian Parliamentary Party. He offers some explanation of the conditions under which the book was written: ‘on shipboard when gale-tossings caused cabin furniture to turn somersaults; or – worse than that – in odd corners of some bush public house ‘midst sweltering heat and in an atmosphere thick with insect life; the writer enlightened by the feeblest of candles, and entertained by the strongest of strong festive demonstrations from elated patrons of the host…’. Despite these challenges, the book is detailed and informative, with chapters on Palmerstone, the country of the deep interior, Government plantations and rich riverine country. Additionally, it contains an appendix of 33 pages by Professor Ralph Tate detailing the natural resources and geology of the NT.  

$500

[ROYAL TOUR] SUTTOR, Beverley.  
Impromptu written on the occasion of the “Galatea” sailing with His Royal Highness…  
Single wove paper sheet measuring 224 x 141 mm, old folds and some foxing but good condition overall. Sydney, no printer, 1868.  
**UNRECORDED SYDNEY-PRINTED POEM**  
Unrecorded poem celebrating the arrival of the Galatea carrying Prince Alfred, the Duke of Edinburgh, during the 1868 Royal Tour of Australia.  
This gushing poem is the work of Beverley Suttor, an Australian amateur poet of little talent. It is unsurprising that scant trace of his work survives; in 1838 Sydney printer James Tegg produced Suttor's slim pamphlet Original Poems and a few years later in 1843 another pamphlet of poems appeared in Melbourne by bearing the clumsy title The Anti-teetotalist. A Sydney Gazette article of 1842 gives Suttor's particulars as ‘Beverley Park, Bathurst’ and notes a reissue of the abovementioned pamphlet printed by Tegg. Steeped in irony, the article describes the ‘tears of pure joy’ and ‘glow of supreme satisfaction’ his friends experienced upon reading the poems, a rapture not shared by Sydney critics who ridiculed Suttor's poetic foray. Clearly not a man to be bullied by his literary superiors, Suttor fired off a broadside in verse that began:  

What care I for criticks  
Reptiles of the quill  
Dare ye presume to guide  
O'er Heavens will…  

And so forth. The present poem celebrates the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh and is not recorded by Ferguson or held in any Australian institutional collection. The Royal tour was marred by an assassination attempt on the Duke, an incident that provoked public outrage and swift punishment of the offender. The verse of two stanzas is dedicated to Queen Victoria, although the unknown printer misspelt the authors name as ’Beverely’, an error that may account – in part at least – for the scarcity of this poem.  

$925
[SOUTH AUSTRALIA]
Secondary Towns Association, formed for the purchasing of one or more special survey or surveys of land in South Australia, for Sites for Secondary Towns.


LAND SPECULATION IN ADELAIDE AND NZ IN THE 1840S

A remarkable copy of this rare book on the second phase of South Australian settlement, sent to prospective settlers the Burrows family, and with associated material relating to their land speculations tipped in. The land holdings they took up are marked on two of the more detailed maps, and there is also an 1841 letter from a strong proponent of the various Wakefield schemes, Daniel Riddiford, having the ‘pleasure to advise you, of having made the selection of your two Town acres, also one country section...’ in New Zealand.

The book with its three fine maps is rare in its own right – Ferguson agreed with an early bookseller’s note that it was “exceedingly scarce” – but to have a copy with such remarkable provenance is very exciting as a glimpse into how the early settlers were kept apprised of their prospects, not the least because the Burrows family were evidently getting involved in some rather complicated empire building.

On the map ‘Plan of the Two special surveys on the River Light’ there are a series of manuscript notes relating to J. Burrows and Jane Burrows (his wife!). The ‘Plan of the Special Survey on the River Murray’ has notes relating to John Burrows only. Tipped in at the end is an 1872 letter from one James Walsh to Burrows, regarding lots in the “township of Victoria”. The back endpapers are also covered in notes and clippings relating to land allotments.

The letter from Daniel Riddiford is particularly striking. Riddiford (1814-1875) was an enthusiastic proponent of Wakefield colonisation schemes who emigrated to Wellington, New Zealand, in 1840 as agent in the New Zealand Company: ‘His duties were to receive immigrants on landing and to provide temporary habitation, particularly for women and children and any sick’ (Encyclopedia of New Zealand). The letter is addressed to Thomas Burrows, evidently the patriarch of the family, and therefore provides a substantive glimpse into how the early Wakefield schemes worked, noting his purchase of town lots 367 and 435, and no. 44 on the Hutt River valley (“the land in this place is rich, the timber fine...”). The note also comments that Burrows’ second country selection can not yet be made because the land is not ready.

Ferguson, 3706.

$1750
[SOUTH SEAS] Congregation of the Sacred Heart.

Quarto, six reports with separate title-pages and pagination bound together, with numerous illustrations throughout; a fine copy in half blue cloth with marbled boards from the Benedictine library of St. Ottilien. Salzburg & Freilassing, Herz-Jesu-Missionwerks 1890-1900.

SACRED HEARTS IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC

Scarce series of four annual reports by the Salzburg division of the Sacred Heart missions, with a particular emphasis on their work in the South Pacific. Bound in a single volume, the reports are well illustrated throughout, with numerous wood engravings taken from photographs of mission activity, including a Tasmanian Aboriginal portrait, as well as portraits of peoples from as far afield as the Solomons and Papua New Guinea.

The images include two Australian Aboriginal studies, including a small wood-engraved portrait of a Tasmanian Aboriginal woman with the caption ‘The Last Tasmanian’ (‘Die letzte Tasmanierin’) and a larger reproduction of a photographic image of 18 Aboriginal persons (including children) in European dress sitting before a bush house. The volume includes a total of 34 illustrations of Pacific peoples and mission activities in the Bismarck Archipelago, New Britain, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands, the Gulf of Papua and New Guinea. Several images show scenes of violence between native peoples and European settlers.

The Congregation of Missionaries of the Sacred Heart was founded in 1854 by Father Jules Chevalier in France. The German branch of the Congregation established in Salzburg co-ordinated mission activities throughout the South Pacific, with a focus on the Solomons and the Bismarck Archipelago. This bound volume includes four annual reports for the years 1890, 1891, 1892 and 1893, with two supplementary “calendars” dated 1897 and 1900 respectively. $1600

[SYDNEY OBSERVATORY] RUSSELL, Henry C.
Photographs of the Milky-Way & Nubeculæ taken at Sydney Observatory 1890.

Album of 16 albumen photographs typically measuring 206 x 153 mm., each mounted on stiff card with descriptive verso letterpress, with a title page and short preface by Russell; sporadic foxing yet very good in old green cloth, a little rubbed at the extremities. Sydney, for the Observatory, January, 1891.

19TH-CENTURY STAR PHOTOGRAPHY FROM THE SYDNEY OBSERVATORY

Accomplished – and curiously beautiful – album of Southern Hemisphere star photographs taken from the Sydney Observatory.

This book was the first of its kind to be published in Australia and results from the purchase of a new photographic telescope successfully installed in April 1890. Government Astronomer Henry Russell advocated the pivotal role of photography in recording new stars. The son of merchant navy officer and entrepreneur Bourn Russell, Henry was director of the Sydney Observatory from 1862-64 before awarded the title of Government Astronomer in 1870.

In many respects Russell’s career was an extension of the project of Sir John Herschel in mapping the stars and constellations of the southern hemisphere. Where Herschel’s 1847 masterpiece Results of Astronomical Observations...at the Cape of Good Hope relied on lithography in reproducing stellar formations, Russell was able to use photography.

Holden, pp. 61-3, 698; not in Ferguson. $6400
Fragment of tapa cloth tipped onto old backing with manuscript note “Otaheite Cloth from the bark of Trees”.

Small fragment of Tahitian tapa cloth, approximately 55 x 92 mm., tipped onto a note with an old (eighteenth-century?) manuscript note, in an envelope circa 1900. Tahiti, circa 1800.

An early piece of “Otaheite” tapa cloth

A rare and fragile piece of Tahitian bark-cloth tapa, probably dating from around 1800 based on the style of the tapa, the paper to which it is tipped, and the manuscript note in an old hand which uses the old-fashioned “Otaheite” spelling (the OED suggests that it was largely obsolete by about 1820, and it is certainly true that it was very early recognised – by Johann Forster and others – that the initial “O” was an article in the Tahitian language, not part of the name). It is, therefore, not likely to date from much later than 1820, and is in fact probably pre-1800, meaning that it is from the earliest phase of the collection of Pacific materials.

As a result, this tiny fragment is a reminder of the way in which all manner of artefacts and curiosities were traded and compared in the wake of Cook’s voyages and the opening of the Pacific. It may never prove possible to work out whose is the old hand-writing – even though it is very distinctive – but tapa was one of the most sought after relics; Georg Forster, for one, is known to have distributed sheets of the material, most of it cut up into little fragments as here, while the larger sheets issued in the famous Alexander Shaw tapa cloth book of 1787, are now usually seen trimmed and with little corners hacked off them by eager early collectors. Indeed, the present piece is not dissimilar to one of the cloths in Shaw: see the copy in the Mitchell collection of the State Library of New South Wales (online record a179038, p. 36), captioned in that copy “cinnamon coloured bark cloth from Otaheite”.

The backing sheet is old wove paper, with the manuscript note “Otaheite Cloth from the bark of Trees”. The great mystery, of course, is whether this sheet could in fact be contemporary with the tapa collected on Cook’s third voyage. It must be said that it is certainly possible, not least considering what we know of its interesting later provenance in the eccentric Henri Ledoux collection, which was famed for its exotic autograph material, and which was particularly good on the major French voyagers such as Louis de Freycinet. A later hand has added an indistinct note about “Haiti” which Ledoux, in turn, has crossed out and replaced with the correct “Tahiti”. Ledoux has also added his distinctive heart-shaped red stamp to the sheet and the envelope in which he preserved it.

$2400
[TICHBORNE CLAIMANT]
Original Carte-de-visite photograph of Arthur Orton, “The Claimant of the Tichborne Baronetcy”.


The pleasure of his company…
Scarce contemporary photographic image of Arthur Orton, the Australian butcher who claimed the identity of Roger Tichborne, an English aristocrat who drowned off South America in 1829.

Orton’s claim to the Tichborne baronetcy was one of the most widely publicised scandals of the 1860s. Orton travelled to England in 1866 where he convinced Roger Tichborne’s mother he was her long-lost son. Here began a lifestyle of debauchery and excess, cut short when the family dragged Orton through the courts in 1871-72. Their civil case was unsuccessful, but laid the foundation for a successful conviction for perjury in 1874, and Orton spent the next ten years in gaol.

Several variant carte-du-visites were produced to help fund Orton’s legal defence. The National Library of Australia hold a similar example titled ‘The Claimant of the Tichborne Baronetcy who alleges he was saved from the Belle’. Here Orton is photographed in a top hat with eyes closed (although the jacket, fob watch and waistcoat are identical to those in this carte-du-visite). $750

A wonderful example of Victorian sensationalism, the Pictorial Souvenir presents a wealth of anecdotal information and family history blended with testimony gleaned from the two trials.

The Souvenir includes portraits of Arthur Orton, his mother and father, lawyers and witnesses called during the proceedings, as well as studies of Roger Tichborne and his mother, the late Lady Tichborne. Of additional interest are dramatic copper engravings of scenes in court, and two full page views of Tichborne House and the surrounding country estate. It is on such a large format, that it is perhaps little wonder that so few examples appear to be extant. $1100
[TRANSPORTATION]
Warrant for the transfer of five convicts from Norfolk Gaol to Millbank Prison prior to transportation.

Bifolium sheet, the first two pages comprising letterpress, the remainder blank, manuscript notations in two hands; well preserved with old folds. Norwich & London, 8 November, 1843.

To Tasmania, ‘free from any putrid or infectious distemper’
Original warrant confirming the transfer of five convicts to Millbank Prison from Norfolk jail as a prelude to transportation. The warrant is signed and dated, with manuscript details of six named convicts.

The warrant authorises movement of the convicts only after they had been examined by a Medical Officer and declared ‘free from any putrid or infectious distemper’. The convicts named are Robert Lincoln (alias Thomas Dove), Ellis Love, Joseph Wickham, William Chapman, Jason Howes and another man surnamed Cann (although the truncated first name is not recognisable). A manuscript note at conclusion of the warrant states ‘Received into the Millbank Prison this 8th day of Nov. 1843 the Convicts named in the margin of the foregoing warrant. For the Governor Sam. Hatchard.’

The document was issued at a time of increased transportation. Due to the social upheaval brought by the Industrial Revolution, crime and rates of conviction reached unprecedented levels by the early 1840’s. A spike in the transportation of felons, especially to Van Diemen’s Land, was a direct consequence. Such was the fate of Ellis Love, one of the convict listed in this warrant who was shipped to Van Diemen’s Land aboard the transport Equestrian in January 1844 to complete a ten year sentence.

$1250

[TRAVELLING MENAGERIE]
Original bill advertising the Great Royal Netherlands Menagerie.

Laid paper sheet measuring 430 x 260 mm., printed on both sides, letterpress with two large woodblock impressions of a lion and a family of leopards, fine condition. Rotterdam, August-September, 1825.

Original poster from the Royal Netherlands Menagerie, owned by Wilhelm van Aken of Rotterdam.

The poster lists an array of animals and attractions, most notably the impressive display of big cats including nine tigers, several panthers and leopards, in addition to the magnificent lion illustrated at the head of this bill. The verso features a large woodblock of a leopard family with suckling cubs. Travelling zoological exhibitions were popular throughout Europe and Britain during the 1820s, and material such as this poster is by nature ephemeral and scarce.

$685
VANDERMAELEN, Philippe.
Atlas Universel de Géographie.

Physique, Politique, Statistique et Minéralogique… Sixième Partie – Océanique.
Portfolio, comprising letterpress title-page, key map of the region and 60 numbered lithographic maps measuring 530 x 685 mm.; a fine set with expert contemporary handcolouring, preserved in a contemporary folding case of half diced russia with marbled boards and gilt lettering. Brus- sels, Lithographed by H. Ode, 1827.

THE COMPLETE AUSTRALIAN SECTION OF THIS RARE ATLAS
A milestone of modern scientific cartography: this is the final volume, comprising Australia, New Zealand and Oceania, of the pioneering large scale atlas produced by Philippe Vandermaelen, founder of the Etablissement Géographique in Brussels.

The atlas is remarkable on several counts, not least its extraordinary scale of 26 miles to the inch. For the first time remote and inaccessible areas of the globe were mapped on a generous uniform scale, reflecting the objective spirit of scientific cartography then superseding the Eurocentric models of the eighteenth century. The atlas was printed lithographically, being the happy outcome of a fruitful collaboration between Vandermaelen and master lithographer Henri Ode.

Perhaps the most extraordinary aspect of the atlas was its potential to be formed into an enormous globe with a diameter exceeding seven meters. Indeed, one complete globe was assembled for public display at the Etablissement Géographique in Brussels.

The attention to detail – and considerable challenges posed by the lithographic process – are evident in this volume dedicated to Australia and the Pacific. Although some areas remain uncharted, the sixty maps here included reflect a fastidious collation of information from myriad voyage accounts.

Koeman, III, Vdm.I; Phillips, Atlases, 749; Sabin, 43762.

$14,500
CARTE D'ASSEMBLAGE DE L'OCEANIQUE.
Theatre-Royal, Covent-Garden,
This present WEDNESDAY, November 3, 1790,
Will be performed a MUSICAL PIECE (in One Act) called
THE WIVES REVENGE.
Deputy Dignity by Mr. Q U I C K
Mr. Vermillion by Mr. DAVIES, Alderman Tokey by Mr. WILSON,
Mrs Tokey by Mrs. WARRELL, Mrs. Dignity by Miss STUART,
And Mrs. Vermillion by Mrs. MARTYR.
After which will be performed (FIRST TIME THIS SEASON) the Comedy of
THE DRAMATIST.
Vapid by Mr. L E W I S,
Lord Scratch by Mr. Q U I C K,
Emau by Mr. B E R N A R D,
Floriville by Mr. B L A N C H A R D,
Peter by Mr. THOMPSON, Wilthoughly by Mr. MACREADY,
And Neville by Mr. H O L M A N,
Marianne by Mrs. W E L L S,
Lady Waitsfort by Mrs. WEBB, Letitia by Mrs. POWELL,
And Miss Courtney by Miss B R U N T O N.
The EPILOGUE to be spoken by Mr. L E W I S.
To which will be added (for the 14th Time) a New Ballet Pantomime. called
THE PROVOCATION!
The Overture and Music (compiled) by Mr. B Y R N.
From Haydn, Rockfort, Pleyel, Gropwetz, Rosetti, Reeve, Piskuiz, Dibdin;
And the New Music by Mr S H I E L D.
THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERS BY
Mr B Y R N, Mr BOYCE, Mr CUBITT,
Mr FARLEY, Mr FOLLETT, Mr CRANFIELD,
Mr CROSS, Mr MILBURN, Mr THOMPSON, Mr ROCK,
Mr RAYNER, Mr EVATT, Mr LEDGER, Mr LEE,
Mr PLATT, Mr KING, Mr JACKSON,
Mrs GOODWIN, Mrs ROCHFORT, Mrs LLOYD, Miss FRANCIS.
On account of some Scene which are introduced in the Pantomime, from the
Entertainment of Nothka Sound, (performed last Season) Half Price will be taken.
Doors to be opened at a Quarter past Five, to begin at a Quarter past Six.
Places for the Boxes to be taken at Mr. Buckland at the Theatre. No Money to be Returned
To-morrow will be revived, the Tragedy of TAMERLANE;
After which will be performed (for the First Time) a New Comic Opera, in Two Acts, called,
THE FUGITIVE,
The Music composed and compiled by Mr. S H I E L D.