

HORDERN HOUSE

RARE BOOKS · MANUSCRIPTS · PAINTINGS

“Common friends to mankind...”

Captain James Cook

250 years on



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∞ DIGITAL VERSION ∞

“Common friends to mankind...”

Captain James Cook

Two hundred and fifty years on
from the discoveries of 1769 & 1770



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Engraving after Cook's official artist John Webber for the publication of the third voyage (catalogue number 43):

Cook is being honoured in a Hawaiian ceremony,
"An Offering before Capt. Cook in the Sandwich Islands".

This is a digital version of our catalogue – please click on the
in any description to be taken to the more detailed version online,
with condition and provenance statements where
appropriate, and in many cases more images.

THE TAHITIAN PICNIC

1. DUFOUR, Joseph
after Jean-Gabriel CHARVET.

Les Sauvages de la Mer Pacifique...

Single panel of wall hanging, 520 x 2250 mm.,
printed in colour from woodblocks with the
colouring finished by hand, in fine condition,
mounted on silk, framed. Macon, Dufour, 1805.

\$21,000

[click for details](#)

This wonderful vision of a Tahitian picnic is one of the most striking sections of the famous Dufour panorama, one of the rarest and most beautiful and valuable of Pacific icons and an outstanding example of French colour printing.

This is one of the series of 20 strips which were designed to form a continuous panorama relating to the discoveries of Cook, La Pérouse, and other voyagers among the Pacific islands. The remarkable vision of an arcadian Pacific was produced in the Lyonnais town of Mâcon by Joseph Dufour (1752-1827) after designs by the little-known Jean-Gabriel Charvet (1750-1829). This panel fits in the panorama between the natives of Nootka Sound and the dance performed for the Tahitian King Otoo. It depicts the 'sinister Tahitian sect, the Arioi, here enjoying a picnic; they were in fact a mysterious cult that engaged in free-love and offered up human sacrifice. The scene is bucolic, but the accompanying text slyly introduces a frisson of erotic violence, cautioning the reader that when the Arioi think themselves alone, "especially at night, their dances are particularly abandoned"...' (Martin Terry). Looking more like Roman centurions or Greek archers, their classical appearance recalls such comments as those of Joseph Banks in *Thoughts on the Manners of Otaheite*, who wrote of the resemblance of the Tahitians to the ancient Greeks.

Because the panorama was intended to be mounted in a room virtually as wallpaper, very few examples have survived the vicissitudes of decorating fashions and the few examples to come on the market have tended to be in poor condition or worse. This example is in superb condition and with the fullest possible dimensions because it remained unused and rolled until its modern framing; examples that have been used have more often than not been cut down to meet room heights.

The only specimens of the panorama held in Australian institutions are in the collections of the Art Gallery of New South Wales and the National Gallery of Australia.



“Common friends to mankind...”



This catalogue commemorates the 250th anniversary of Captain Cook and his crew on HMB *Endeavour*'s first sighting of the coast of New Zealand (6 October 1769) and first landing (Poverty Bay, two days later) followed by the expedition's sighting of the east coast of Australia (Point Hicks, 20 April) and shortly afterwards the first landfall on the coast (Botany Bay, 29 April 1770).

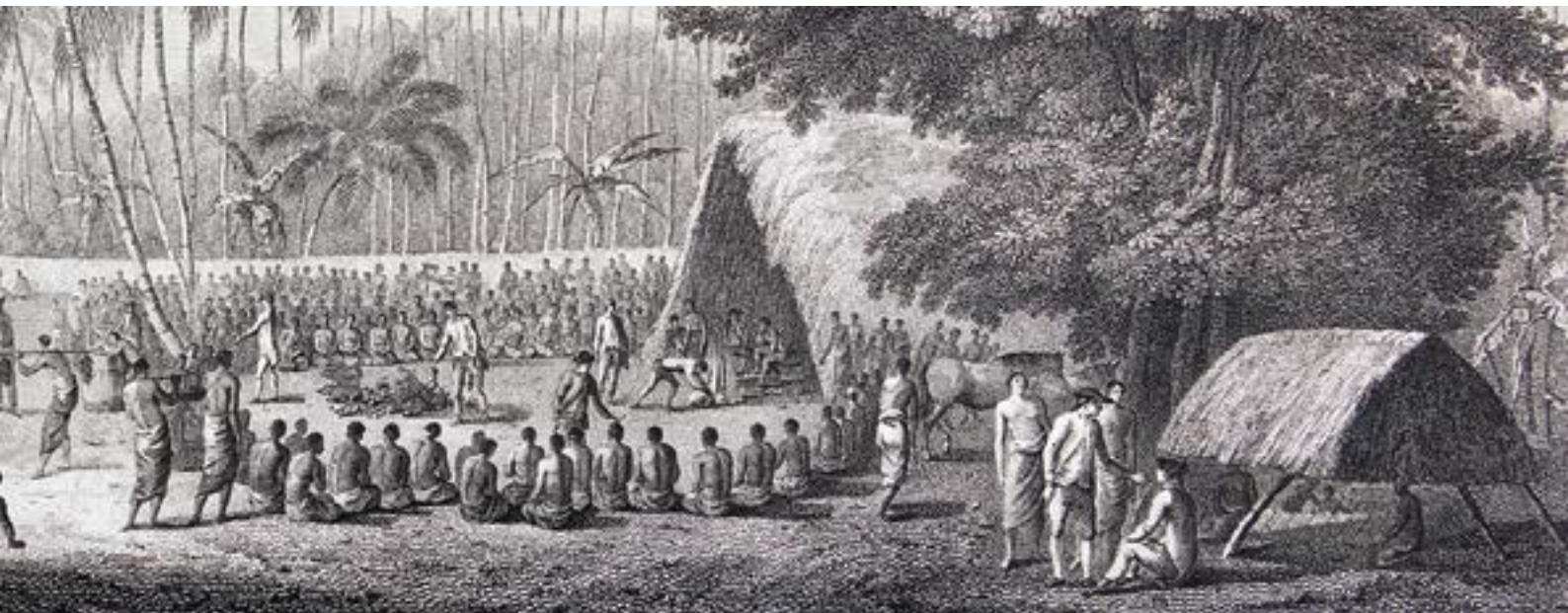
During the American War of Independence, Benjamin Franklin instructed captains at sea that should they come into contact with Cook's vessel they must "not consider her an enemy, nor suffer any plunder to be made of the effects contained in her, nor obstruct her immediate return to England by detaining her or sending her into any other part of Europe or to America; but that you treat the said Captain Cook and his people with all civility and kindness... as common friends to mankind".

Common friends to mankind they were: though in a more nuanced age, and since the effects of original European discovery morphed into colonisation, colonialism and beyond, things are more complicated. A quarter of a millennium after Cook the effects of the European discoveries are still playing out. Relations between Māori and Pākehā, between European settlers and the Aboriginal population of Australia, between native Hawaiians and Haole, remain complex despite long-running attempts at reconciliation, some better envisaged than others, and shifting with fluctuating attitudes and approaches to the intricate and often enormous issues involved.

In the context of the frequently aggressive behaviours of other European explorers, we would argue that the approach of James Cook was considerably milder and

more humane. There were indeed episodes of violence during the three voyages, starting infamously with the landing at Poverty Bay when the British fired on the Māori with fatal consequences, and essentially finishing with Cook's death at Kealakekua Bay in Hawaii. But we should remember the extent of the three voyages, at sea for altogether 122 of the 146 months from the departure of the first voyage to the return (without Cook) of the third. The very few episodes of conflict during that time demonstrate Cook's usually diplomatic and humane approach. We would do well to remember that he was an explorer, and hardly deserves the ex post facto blame for colonial atrocities in which he has sometimes been implicated in recent years. We would have a fairer case in charging some English officers and early governors over the later period of European expansion for callous and sometimes genocidal cruelty than we would in charging Cook with the crimes of his successors. When statues come to be torn down there are far better candidates.

We owe an enormous debt in fact to Captain Cook's achievements during the *Endeavour* voyage, and in the two subsequent voyages, which were astonishing feats in the context of their times. Cook's men (they were all men) include Joseph Banks, with his accompanying scientists Daniel Solander and Hermann Spöring; the father and son scientists the Forsters, other men of science like Anders Sparrman, Charles Green, William Wales and William Bayly; surgeons William Monkhouse, William Anderson, and David Samwell; the artists Sydney Parkinson, Alexander Buchan, William Hodges and John Webber; officers like Tobias Furneaux, James Burney, James Colnett, Charles Clerke, James King, William Bligh, George Vancouver, George Dixon and Henry Roberts; and journal-keepers, sailors or junior



officers, who became writers whether authorised or not, like James Magra, John Marra, William Ellis, John Rickman, Heinrich Zimmermann, and John Ledyard.

James Cook set himself the task of sailing “as far as I think it possible for man to go”, an ambition perhaps deliberately echoed in the exhortation two centuries later to “boldly go where no man has gone before”; his great descendants at NASA very deliberately demonstrated their debt by naming space shuttles the *Endeavour* and the *Discovery*. Cook’s discoveries pepper, essentially create, the map of the Pacific north and south. He reached further into the Antarctic circle than any other voyager would for 140 years. He brought scientific method to bear on the process of voyages of discovery; he searched for the southern continent and discovered its absence. He was responsible for the European discovery of the eastern extremities of Australia, the Hawaiian Islands, and so many points in between. His numerous remarkable feats of seamanship included saving the *Endeavour* inside the Barrier Reef and navigating its treacherous inner waters; his humane treatment of his crewmen was not limited to his effective conquering of the scurvy curse but extended to his decent behaviour in command, and a fair treatment of others evident in his honest journals.

Cook carried out careful, skilful, extensive charting wherever he went. The way that marine charts continue to be constructed, even today with electronic charting, is such that original discoveries remain on the map for as long as no correction is required by subsequent observation. To see how much of Cook’s charting remains as gospel puts us in mind of Christopher Wren’s epitaph in St Paul’s: if it’s a monument you need, just have a look around. If we need a monument for Cook, just look at

the charting of our world. He is joined by other great navigators like Flinders, King, and Freycinet, but he put his mark on the map first, and there it stays.

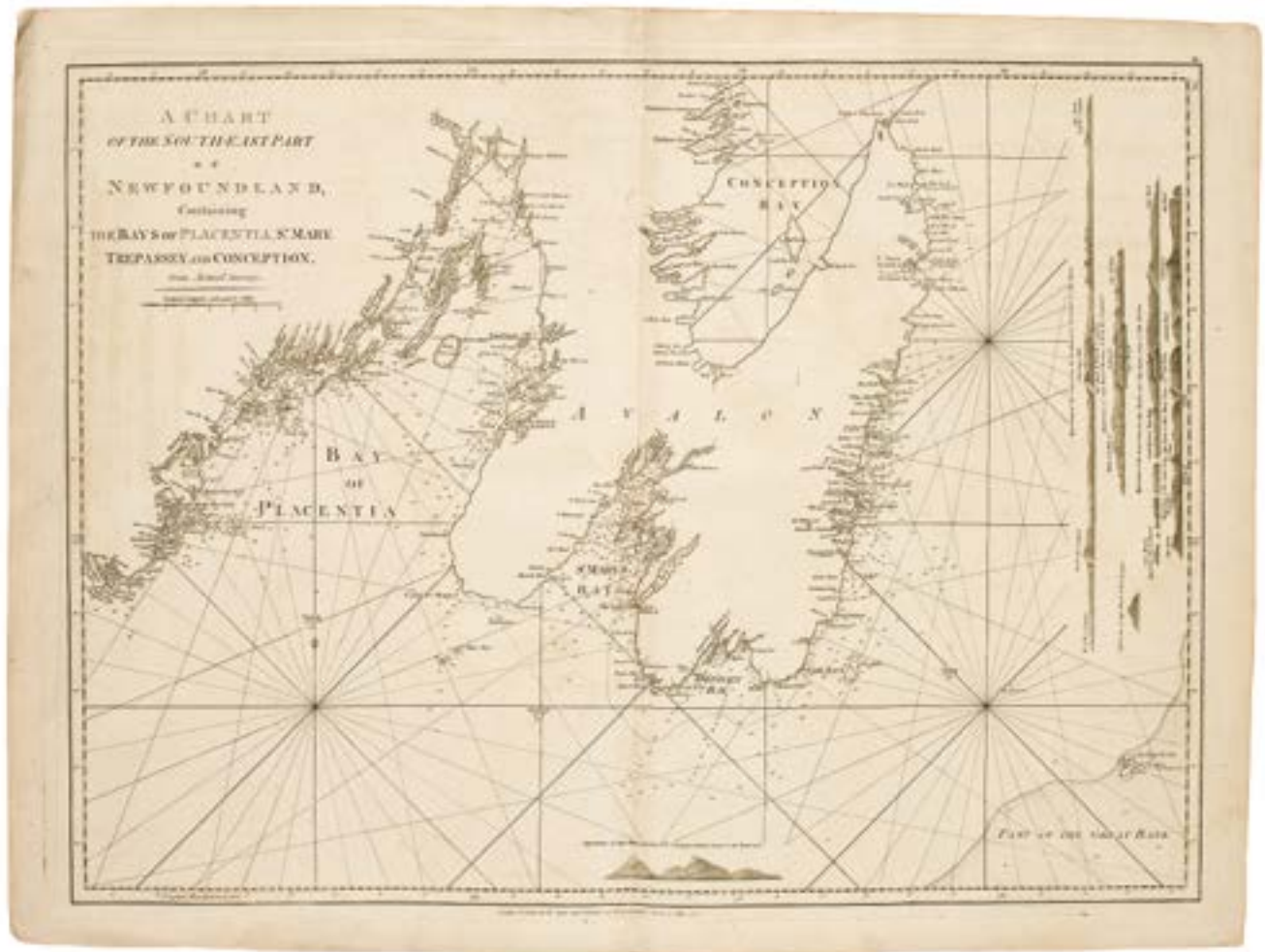
All right-thinking people acknowledge the traditional owners of every land upon which Cook touched, but we stress that he was not a coloniser but an explorer. Change was inevitable as the far-flung parts of the world became known to each other, but where colonisation by Europeans eventuated, it happened later, carried out by other agencies; where it was based on knowledge of his discoveries, it was never he that ordained it or carried it out. In an operative sense, however, it was as though he paid the price in advance: having revisited the Hawaiian Islands and observing the extraordinary ritual and power of its indigenous people, he died there. Parallels abound with both Christian notions of sacrifice and with traditional Hawaiian beliefs in Lono and the ritual related to the return of the god. News of his death resonated throughout Europe with enormous public grief.

This catalogue represents much of the official record and unofficial narrative of Cook’s three great voyages, their significance and achievements in the context of his times. In commemorating his remarkable achievements as navigator and captain it may serve to demonstrate a simpler history, before the complexities of modern revision, and to highlight his extraordinary contributions to unveiling our world, which he achieved with a very much greater humanity than his harsher times might have dictated.

Hordern House, Sydney 2020



GILBERT AND LANE COMPLETING COOK'S NEWFOUNDLAND SURVEY



2. COOK, James, Joseph GILBERT and Michael LANE.

A Chart of the South-East Part of Newfoundland, Containing The Bays of Placentia, St Mary's, Trepassey and Conception. From Actual Surveys.

Double page engraved chart, 518 x 716 mm.
London, Printed for R. Sayer & I. Bennet,
10 May 1770 (1775 issue).

\$3250

[click for details](#)

Opposite:

Detail of John Webber's view of St Peter and Paul, Kamchatka, with the third voyage ships at anchor in Avacha Bay; published in the official account of the third voyage (catalogue number 43; a proof version of the engraving is catalogue number 47).

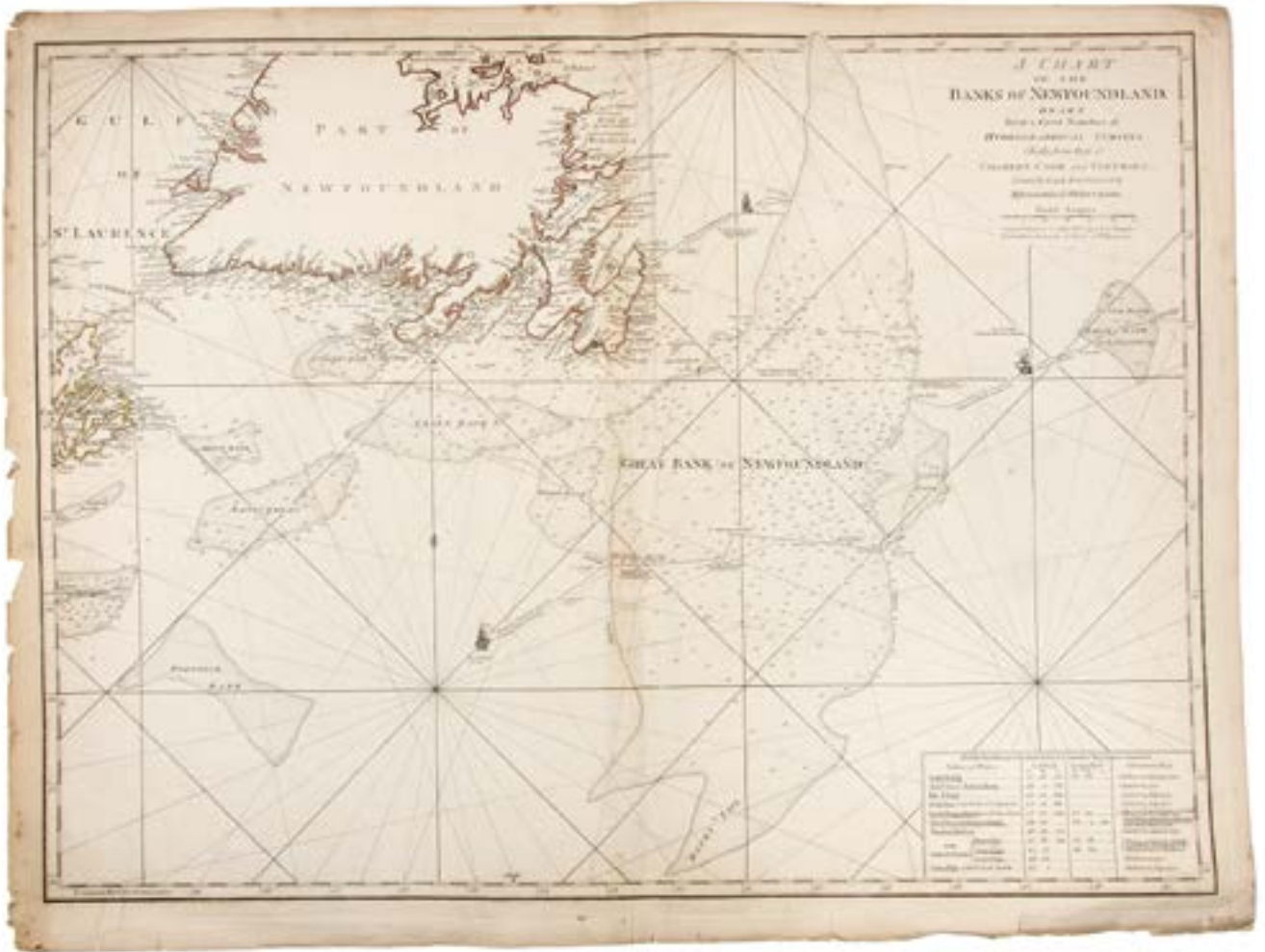
A fine map from the Newfoundland Survey, the project which – by the time this map appeared – had established Cook's reputation and led to his appointment to the command of the *Endeavour*. Gilbert had surveyed the coast of Labrador between St. Peter's Bay and Cape Bluff in 1767 and the following year charted the coast of southeast Newfoundland between the Bay of Placentia and Conception Bay, which survey was the basis for this chart, with additions from Lane's 1772-73 surveys. Gilbert would later serve as master of the *Resolution* on Cook's second voyage.

This is an example of the second state of the map, with Sayer and Bennett's 1770 imprint, but identified by the number "III" in the top margin and a note of the magnetic variation for 1773, prepared for the 1775 issue of *The North American Pilot*.

Recently the Newfoundland charts were used in the BBC series on Cook hosted by Vanessa Collingridge, in which the survey work was overlaid with satellite photographs to demonstrate its fundamental accuracy.

Tooley & Skelton, *The Mapping of America*, p.177.

COOK, FLEURIEU AND CHABERT



3. [COOK: NEWFOUNDLAND SURVEY] COOK, James and Michael LANE.

A Chart of the Banks of Newfoundland,
Drawn from a great number of
hydrographical surveys, chiefly from
those of Chabert, Cook and Fleurieu,
connected and ascertained by
astronomical observations.

Engraved chart, 540 x 705 mm. with simple
early handcolouring to the coastlines. London,
printed for Robert Sayer and John Bennet, 1775.

\$1250

[click for details](#)

Attractive large-format map of the Grand Banks of Newfoundland derived from the survey work of Chabert (1750-51) and Fleurieu (1769) as well as that of Cook in 1765. This map was included in Thomas Jeffreys' *American Atlas* of 1775.

Skelton, 'James Cook: Surveyor of Newfoundland'.

COOK'S PATRON



4. [PALLISER] SMITH, J.R.

Sir Hugh Palliser Bart.

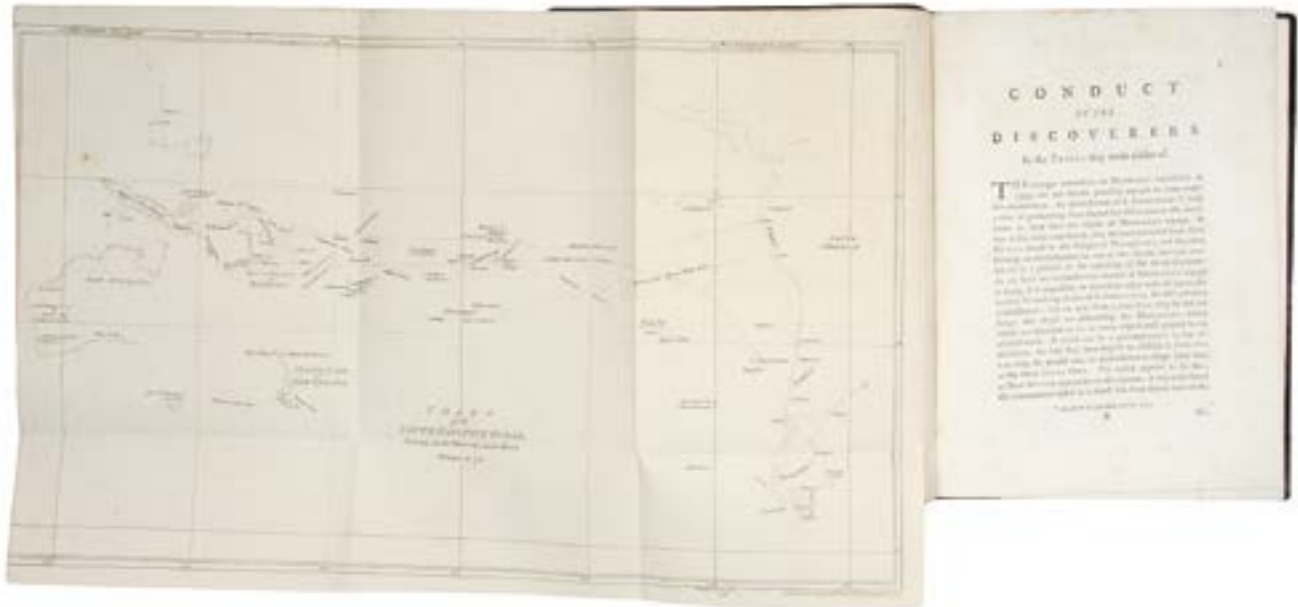
Mezzotint three-quarter length portrait trimmed close to the plate mark; mounted. London, published by the artist, 1787.

\$1950

[click for details](#)

Impressive portrait of one of Cook's great champions. Like Cook a Yorkshireman, Palliser, as governor of Newfoundland, encouraged Cook to pursue his charting. He later served as Comptroller of the Navy for the decisive years of 1770 through to 1775, where he was active in promoting the second voyage. He erected a monument to Cook on his estate Vache, in Buckinghamshire. One of the most important manuscripts to survive from the great explorer, his first voyage log, is known even today as the "Palliser log" on account of its early ownership.

THE PACIFIC BEFORE COOK



5. DALRYMPLE, Alexander.

An Historical Collection of the several Voyages and Discoveries in the South Pacific...

Two volumes, quarto, 16 engraved maps and plates (mostly folding), half-titles, with the rare contents leaf; an extremely attractive set in contemporary tree calf, spine ruled in gilt with double red and green morocco labels. London, for the author, 1770-71.

\$21,000

[click for details](#)

The great hydrographer's highly influential gathering together of geographical knowledge of the Pacific, published after the departure of Cook's first voyage. Dalrymple, the East India Company-trained hydrographer, had originally been offered the command of the *Endeavour* voyage, but Cook was chosen instead. His disappointment is hinted at in the remarkable "undedications" of this work, a series of barely disguised and very bitter digs at the three great circumnavigators Byron, Carteret and Wallis. Dalrymple's long 'investigation of what may be farther expected in the South Sea' expounds his belief in the existence of a "Great Southern Continent", a theory firmly laid to rest when Cook later sailed right over it.

A foundation work for any collection of Pacific voyages, the book is most famous for its suite of privately printed maps and views, including the especially important "Map of the World, on a new projection". Dalrymple collected all the major accounts of Spanish and Dutch voyages: beginning with Magellan's voyage of 1519, together with the Spanish accounts including those of Mendaña to the Solomon Islands in 1595 and Quirós in 1606. The Dutch accounts include those of Le Maire, Schouten, Tasman and Roggeveen.

More commonly seen with the two volumes bound together as one large book, this fine set, originally in the library of Samuel Leightonhouse of Orford House, Ugley, Essex (?-1823) with his armorial bookplates, is in an attractive contemporary tree-calf binding. While collations by later bibliographers sometimes vary, this set does include the full suite of 16 maps and plates, as well as the rare contents leaf with the directions for placing the plates.

Hill, 410; Holmes (first edition), 32; James Ford Bell, D20; JCB, III, 1730; Kroepelien, 245; O'Reilly-Reitman, 97.

Opposite:

Cook himself, with his back to us, accompanied by a civilian (possibly Joseph Banks?), watches the night dance (heiva) of the men of Hapaeae, Tonga; detail of the engraving after John Webber in the official account of Cook's third voyage (catalogue number 43).



CAPTAIN COOK'S ASTRONOMY PRINTED FOR THE ROYAL SOCIETY

6. COOK, James [with Charles GREEN].

Three articles relating to the transit of Venus...

Small quarto, pp. 397-436, with a folding plate and the title page for the *Philosophical Transactions* Vol. LXI bound in; in marbled wrappers. London, The Royal Society, 1771.

\$3850

[click for details](#)

Three important articles relating to some of the chief scientific concerns of Cook's *Endeavour* voyage, particularly the Transit of Venus as observed from Tahiti, excerpted from the *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society* for 1771 (articles XLIII-XLV). Cook wrote little for publication: the first piece here, "Observations... at King George's Island in the South Sea" (24 pp. with folding table and engraved plate) represents his report of observations made by himself and the *Endeavour*'s astronomer Charles Green. An interesting plate shows diagrammatically the two men's differing observations of the transit. The second, more technical piece is "Variations of the compass, as observed on board the *Endeavour* bark... Communicated by Lieut. James Cook" (11 pp.). The last piece, "communicated" by Cook, is a



4-pp. printed letter "Transitus Veneris & Mercurii... 1769, observatus" concerning the 1769 transit of Venus at Batavia as observed by the astronomer Johan Mohr (see Beaglehole, I, p.442).

The Cook bibliographer Holmes noted the first two articles, but not the third.

Beddie, 647; Holmes, 94 & 95 (the third piece not noticed).

FIRST ACCOUNT OF THE ENDEAVOUR VOYAGE

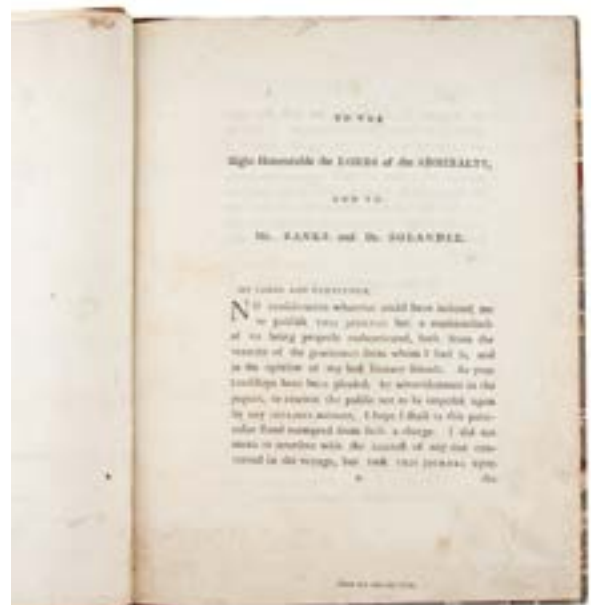
7. MAGRA [later MATRA], James, *attributed*.

A Journal of a Voyage round the World in His Majesty's Ship Endeavour, in the years 1768, 1769, 1770 and 1771; Undertaken in Pursuit of Natural Knowledge, at the Desire of the Royal Society: containing All the various Occurrences of the Voyage...

Quarto; a good copy in modern quarter calf and marbled boards by Sangorski and Sutcliffe. London, Becket and De Hondt, 1771.

\$48,500

[click for details](#)





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 to add authenticity. Legal action mounted against the publisher forced 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).

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 preempt the official and lengthier accounts of the voyages, naturally slower in the press. Published anonymously some two months after the return of *Endeavour* and nearly two years before Hawkesworth's official account, the great Cook scholar Beaglehole has demonstrated that the likeliest author was American sailor James Magra, a New Yorker and a loyalist.

Cook thought Magra 'one of those gentlemen, frequently found on board Kings Ships, that can very well be spared, or to speake more planer good for nothing...', but if he was indeed the author it was he that 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. Subsequently changing his name to Matra to ease his inheritance of a Corsican estate, he became an enthusiastic promoter of the mooted convict colony at Botany Bay, producing various schemes for government and testifying to the House of Commons committee enquiring into the resumption of transportation in May 1785, as one of the few Europeans then alive who had actually visited New South Wales.

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

WITH THE ROYAL CIPHER OF KING GEORGE III

8. MAGRA [later MATRA], James, *attributed*.

A Journal of a Voyage round the World in His Majesty's Ship Endeavour ... [Another copy].

Quarto; trimmed closely; contemporary half calf and speckled boards, royal cipher on covers. London, Becket and De Hondt, 1771.

\$42,500

[click for details](#)



First edition, first issue, with the leaf of dedication. This intriguing copy has a remarkable provenance, with the royal cipher of King George III in gilt on both covers, but apparently released as a duplicate; later in the Victorian-era collection of Thomas Harman Brenchley (armorial

bookplate); more recently Commander Ingleton (who noted that the boards have the "royal cipher of King George III on both sides in gilt", sale catalogue no. 6351). The binder has taken advantage of the small text block to trim the book to a smaller quarto scale.

FIRST FRENCH ACCOUNT OF THE ENDEAVOUR VOYAGE

9. [MAGRA, James].

Supplément au Voyage de M. de Bougainville; ou Journal d'un Voyage autour du Monde, Fait par MM. Banks & Solander, Anglois, en 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771.

Octavo, blind-stamped ex-libris to half title; contemporary French marbled calf, flat spine gilt in compartments, red morocco label. Paris, Saillant & Nyon, 1772.

\$5500

[click for details](#)



A fine copy of the first French account of Cook's *Endeavour* voyage, and the first French book on the east coast of Australia. Fréville translates the text now considered to be by Magra (see previous items), the unauthorised and earliest account of the progress of the *Endeavour* voyage. This is one of two probably simultaneous issues, this one having the "Supplément" title-page; in this form the publishers intended the book to complement

the octavo edition of Bougainville's voyage. The work also includes some material that did not appear in the original London edition, including a 'Lettre de M. de Commerson', the famed naturalist from Bougainville's circumnavigation, who remained behind at Mauritius to continue his research.

Beddie, 697; Kroepelien, 219; O'Reilly-Reitman, 365.

THE TWO EARLIEST WORKS ON TAHITI: BOUGAINVILLE AND FIRST FRENCH COOK

10. [COOK: FIRST VOYAGE]

BOUGAINVILLE, Louis Antoine de and [James MAGRA].

Voyage autour du Monde... Nouvelle édition, augmentée [and] Supplément... Journal d'un Voyage autour du Monde, Fait par MM. Banks & Solander, Anglois, en 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771.

Three volumes, octavo; contemporary French tortoiseshell calf, flat spines gilt in compartments with floral decoration, double labels. Neuchâtel, de l'Imprimerie de la Société Typographique, 1772-1773.

Provenance: Original ownership inscriptions ("Ex libris Valesque med.") in all volumes.

\$7250

[click for details](#)





A beautiful set in original French bindings of the two earliest works on Tahiti brought together to form a complete work: the first French account of Cook's first voyage with the revised edition of Bougainville's narrative. The two works

in three volumes were deliberately published in uniform manner. The two works are also significant as jointly providing one of the earliest continental sources for early knowledge of the eastern coast of Australia: the Magra text is obviously the more important in that respect, but it is often forgotten that Bougainville reached the Great Barrier Reef, and would probably have come ashore at Cooktown had the reef not prevented him.

The first two volumes contain the revised and augmented version of Bougainville's narrative of his circumnavigation, which had been published in its quarto format in 1771. Often considered the "best" edition, this second version adds a 'Discours préliminaire' on discoveries in the Pacific since Magellan which takes the *Endeavour* voyage into account. The Magra account, though the title reads "supplément", is complete. This is the second French edition of the earliest published account of Cook's first voyage and was printed only a year after the Paris edition (previous item).

Beddie, 700; Kroepelien, 112/117; O'Reilly-Reitman, 290 & 364.

FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY TO COOK'S FIRST EDITOR

11. SANDWICH, John Montagu, fourth Earl.

Autograph letter signed to John Hawkesworth...

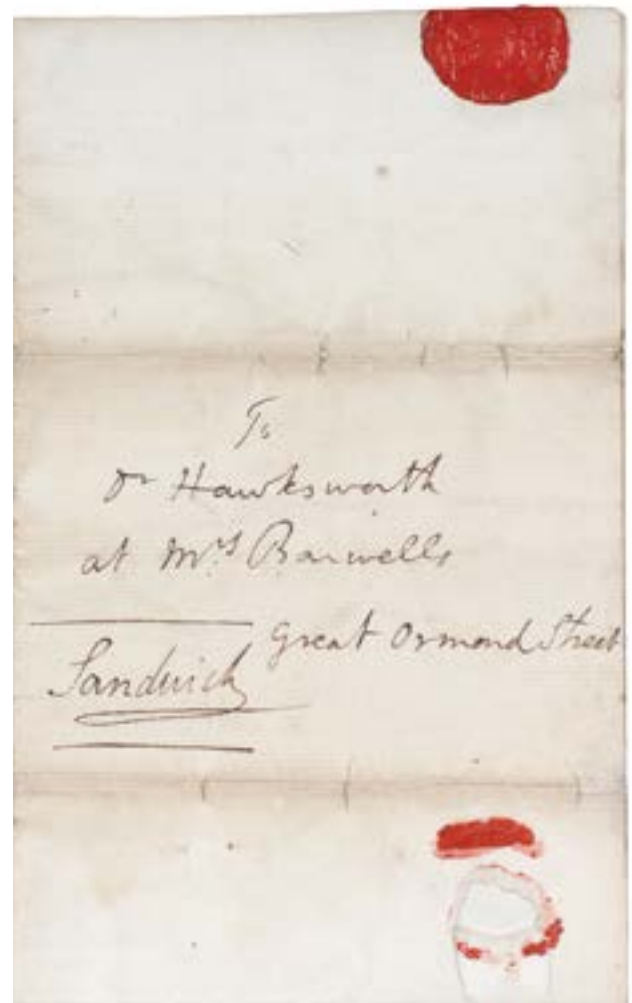
Quarto, autograph manuscript in ink; single page on a bifolium with address panel; on paper watermarked "LVG". London, c. 1771.

\$5850

[click for details](#)

Amusing original letter from Sandwich to John Hawkesworth, ghostwriter of the official account of Cook's first voyage (following item). Sandwich writes: "That I may be certain whether you are alive or dead, I shall be obliged to you if you will either come yourself or send your ghost to dine with me tomorrow. I am most sincerely yours Sandwich." This witty communication dates from the period when Hawkesworth was preparing the Cook account, during Sandwich's third term as First Lord of Admiralty (1771-82; of course, it was during this appointment that James Cook discovered Hawaii on his third voyage and named them the Sandwich Islands in his honour). The letter probably dates from late 1771, while Hawkesworth was at work on the journal. He died in November 1773, not long after the book's publication.

Beaglehole, Life, p.289.



THE VOYAGE OF THE ENDEAVOUR: AN ATTRACTIVE SET OF THE OFFICIAL ACCOUNT

12. HAWKESWORTH, John.

An Account of the Voyages undertaken by the Order of His Present Majesty for making Discoveries in the Southern Hemisphere...

Three volumes, quarto, with a total of 52 maps, views and plates (many folding), in contemporary speckled calf, very well rebacked preserving old title and numbering labels, a handsome set with quarter morocco boxes. London, W. Strahan & T. Cadell, 1773.

\$15,500

[click for details](#)



Second and best edition of the official account of the *Endeavour* voyage, during which Cook discovered and charted the entire east coast of Australia, naming it New South Wales. This, the version of the voyage sanctioned by the Admiralty, is both elegant and substantial. 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, telling the fascinating story, including the various moments of early contact, and the great characters such as Joseph Banks or the Tahitian priest Tupaia. The plates, charts and views are magnificent, and most famously include the first astonishing engraving of a kangaroo, charts of New Zealand and the east coast of Australia, and the moving depiction of the *Endeavour*, hauled on shore just north of Cape Tribulation on the north Queensland coast to fix the hole that nearly sent them to the bottom.

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. The Cook narrative, which occupies the whole of the second and third volumes, was edited from Cook's journals by the professional writer John Hawkesworth. Cook himself was in the middle of his second voyage when it was finally published in London to widespread enthusiasm on 9 June 1773 (at that exact moment Cook was in Cook Strait, New Zealand, having just left Queen Charlotte Sound).

This attractive set is a good example of the second and best (because most complete) edition: as well as the chart of the Strait of Magellan and the List of Plates, missing in many copies of the first edition, it contains additional preliminary material in the form of a new preface in which Hawkesworth replies to the charges of poor editing made against him by Dalrymple.

Beddie, 650; Borba de Moraes, p.395; Hill, 783; Holmes, 5(n); Kroepelien, 535(n).

THE QUEENSLAND COAST CHARTED BY COOK ON THE ENDEAVOUR

13. CHEEVERS, J. after James COOK.

Chart of Part of the Coast of New South Wales...

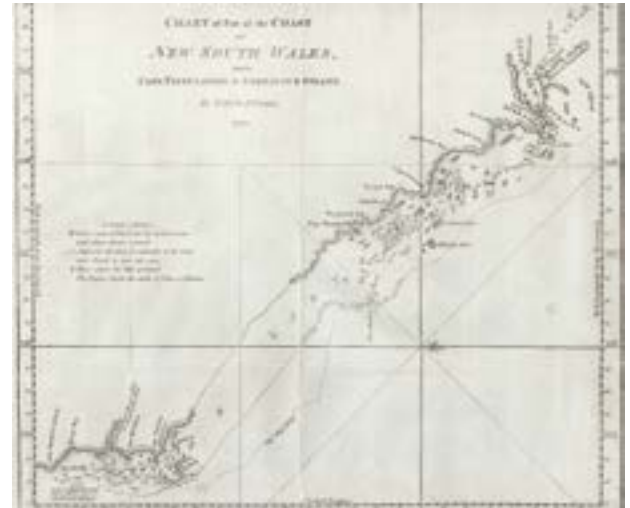
Engraved map, 325 × 360 mm;
mounted. London, 1773.

\$2850

[click for details](#)

The earliest published charting of the coast of Queensland, commemorating one of the most memorable passages of the *Endeavour* voyage. Prepared by Cook himself and published in Hawkesworth's official account of the first voyage, it details the tracks and anchorages as the expedition sailed north along the coastline in 1770.

Far North Queensland was a difficult passage for the *Endeavour* of course: the ship ran aground on a shoal near the Hope Isles and required numerous repairs at Endeavour River. Cook's chart shows the exact spot of the reef where the ship went aground, as well as "Endeavour



River, where we beached the ship". The track to Cape York, including the passage through Providential Channel, is marked.

Beddie, 860; David et al, Charts and Coastal Views, 1.304A.

POINT HICKS TO CAPE YORK



14. BENARD, Robert after James COOK.

Carte de la Nlle. Galles Meridionale...

Engraved map, 370 × 785 mm.; original folds;
mounted. Paris, Saillant et Nyon, 1774.

\$2200

[click for details](#)

Perhaps Cook's most famous chart, here in its first French version, prepared for the French language edition of the

official account of the *Endeavour* voyage. The magnificent sweep of the east coast of Australia from Point Hicks to Cape York is testament to Cook's extraordinary achievement on the first voyage. Two contemporary English engraved versions are recorded by David, the version published in Hawkesworth's official account and another, upright in shape, that appears only in Wales' *Astronomical Observations* (1788). This French version is not recorded by David.

Beddie, 860 (English edition); David et al, Charts and Coastal Views, 1.270A (English original).

THE ARTIST'S ACCOUNT OF AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND AND TAHITI, WITH MAGNIFICENT PORTRAITS OF MĀORI WARRIORS

15. PARKINSON, Sydney.

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

Quarto, with frontispiece portrait, a map and 26 plates; a large and attractive copy, top edge gilt, others completely uncut, finely bound in full speckled tan calf. London, S. Parkinson, 1773.

Provenance: Originally in the library of William Charles De Mefun, Earl Fitzwilliam, with bookplate.

\$14,850

[click for details](#)



First edition: a large, uncut copy of this splendid account of Cook's first voyage by the expedition's talented artist, published from his drawings and papers after his premature death on the voyage home. This is the most handsome of the unofficial accounts of Cook's first voyage. Twelve of the 27 plates in the book relate to New Zealand; the portraits of Māori warriors were the first visual record of the physiognomy, tattoo patterning, dress and ornament of Māori to be seen in Europe.

Parkinson, the son of a Quaker brewer of Edinburgh, was apprenticed to a draper when his ability for drawing 'flowers, fruits and other objects of natural history' first attracted the attention of Sir Joseph Banks. Banks engaged him as botanical artist on the *Endeavour* voyage, and he went on to produce an important series of magnificent botanical and natural history drawings of Tahiti, New Zealand and Australia, and was the first professional artist to set foot on Australian soil. Near the end of the voyage, en route from Batavia to the Cape of Good Hope, he died of a fever.

Ownership of his manuscripts and drawings was disputed: Banks considered that they were his, while Parkinson's brother Stanfield claimed them under the provisions of his brother's will. When Hawkesworth learned of the impending publication of this work, he got an injunction to try to delay its appearance until well after his official account, and retaliated by deliberately omitting Parkinson's name from the narrative: even the botanical illustrations in the official account have no credit to the artist.

Parkinson was responsible for the original drawings for twenty-three of the twenty-seven plates here. His original artwork and these splendid engravings made from it represent one of the chief visual sources for Cook's first voyage, and offered one of the first demonstrations European observers had of such South Pacific scenes. It also includes some of the earliest natural history observations on the region and contains the first published use of the word kangaroo (as "kangooroo", p. 149).

Bagnall, 4466; Beaglehole, I, pp. ccliii-cclv; Beddie, 712; Hill, 1308; Hocken, p. 12; Holmes, 7; Kroepelien, 944; O'Reilly-Reitman, 371.

A HIGHLY UNUSUAL COLOURED PARKINSON WITH THE BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVED PLATES IN TWO STATES

16. PARKINSON, Sydney.

**A journal of a voyage to the South Seas...
To which is now added, remarks on the
preface, by the late John Fothergill...**

Quarto, frontispiece portrait, two maps (one double-page), and 26 engraved plates with fine hand-colouring and with the uncoloured plates bound in duplicate; notably wide margins, contemporary binding of diced russia gilt, rebacked; Fothergill's "Explanatory Remarks" bound separately in modern calf, the two housed in a cloth slipcase; bookplate of an early owner. London, C. Dilly and J. Phillips, 1784.

Provenance: Armorial bookplate, with crest showing open dexter hand paleways, charged with an eye ppr. (motto "credunt quod vident"), associated by several libraries with the Earl of Minto and the Elliot family; private collection (Sydney).

\$55,000

[click for details](#)



A unique example of the best edition: the special issue of this edition with its engraved plates coloured by hand is a famous rarity, but this unusual copy has all plates present in both states, not only the rare coloured form but also the more regular black-and-white printings. Only this second edition appeared in a coloured issue, and the second is also the best and most complete version of the book. Since about four hundred copies were published of the edition and most copies seen are of the regular uncoloured version, only a handful of copies of this coloured version can have been prepared.

Material new in this edition includes a two-page preface by John Lettsom, a lengthy (about 140 pages) extension of the text, an additional résumé of the voyages of Byron, Wallis, Carteret and Bougainville, as well as the summary of Cook's second and third voyages. This second edition of Parkinson is thus one of the earliest volumes to collect information on all three of Cook's voyages. Some copies of the second edition had another world map added (not present here, nor in one of the other coloured copies that we have handled). The separate pagination of the 22-page "Explanatory Remarks" and "Postscript" by Fothergill leads Du Rietz to speculate that this was earlier issued as a separate pamphlet, and indeed it is separately bound here.

Beddie, 714; Kroepelien, 945; Forbes, 'Hawaiian National Bibliography', 82; Sabin, 58788.

FIRST FRENCH ISSUE

17. PARKINSON, Sydney.

Voyage autour du monde...

Two volumes, octavo, six folding engraved plates after Parkinson, a handsome set in contemporary French mottled calf, flat spines gilt, double red and tan morocco labels. Paris, De l'Imprimerie de Guillaume, 1797.

\$6400

[click for details](#)



First French edition, first issue. Translated by C. Henri from the 1784 English edition, it also contains material from later voyagers updating the account, including the experiences of the Forsters on the second voyage. This is the octavo issue noted by Kroepelien as preceding the otherwise identical quarto of the same year.

Some of the bibliographical history of this work is quite complex. An extended note by Rolf du Rietz in

the Kroepelien catalogue explains that this octavo issue, although textually identical to a quarto issue published the same year by the same publisher, is actually the genuine first issue (du Rietz demonstrates from an error in the signatures that the quarto was re-imposed).

Beddie, 715; Kroepelien, 946 (listing the quarto edition); O'Reilly-Reitman, 373; Sabin, 58789; Spence, p. 12.

IMAGINATIVE AMERICAN ALMANAC DEPICTION OF MĀORI AND ABORIGINES IN 1774

18. [WEST, Benjamin]

Bickerstaff's Boston Almanack for the Year of Our Redemption 1775...

Duodecimo, 32 pp., original printed wrappers. Boston, Mills & Hicks, 1774.

\$3850

[click for details](#)



Rare Almanac with an important notice of "An Account of the Inhabitants of New Zealand, (embellished with an elegant Representation of a Warrior of that Nation, and two Natives of New-Holland, advancing to Combat)". A full-page of text discusses the Māori, their dress, carriage and conversation, comparing them to Tahitians. The image is closely based on Parkinson's "Two Natives of New Holland advancing to combat; New Zealand warrior in his proper dress & armour" which appeared in his *Journal of a Voyage* (previous catalogue items). Another

American version of the plate had been included in the 1774 New York edition of the official account of Cook's first voyage, that plate famously engraved by the folk hero Paul Revere. This Almanac version would appear to be based on the Revere plate and is one of the earliest representations of the Aborigines and Māori to appear in America.

Drake, 3245; Evans, 13673; not in Beddie.

NEW SOUTH WALES DESCRIBED FOR FIRST FLEETERS, FROM COOK'S REPORTS



19. [FIRST FLEET] ANONYMOUS, often mis-attributed to William Eden.

The History of New Holland, from its First Discovery in 1616...

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

\$10,500

[click for details](#)

First edition: a study of the Australian continent and the history of its discovery, only possible with the completion and publication of Cook's first voyage. This is the essential precursor book for the First Fleet, 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 had proceeded rapidly following Lord Sydney's speech to the Lord Commissioners of the Treasury in August 1786. Public interest in the radical scheme was considerable and the enterprising publisher Stockdale rushed this book through the press to meet 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.

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.

“USEFUL AND INTERESTING FOR SPANISH YOUTH”

20. ALVARADO Y PENA, Santiago de
(translator).

Viaje alrededor del mundo hecho en los años 1768, 69, 70 y 71...

Six volumes, duodecimo, with six engraved plates (one in each volume), original blue printed wrappers preserved, early owner's name on the title-pages, old stamps from a Barcelona library, bookplates of José Gallart Folch; a charming set in contemporary Spanish quarter calf, gilt. Madrid, Imprenta de Don Tomás Jordan, 1832.

\$4200

[click for details](#)



Very uncommon first Spanish edition of Cook's first voyage, published in 1832 as part of a series described as the 'New Library of Modern Voyages useful and interesting for Spanish youth.' The work has a charming series of six plates which include a scene in Tahiti featuring the Chief Mourner and two New Zealand scenes (a warrior in profile, the war canoe), and conclude with a dramatic scene on board the *Endeavour*. The presence of the original printed wrappers is of interest as the back wrappers give an overview of how the set was marketed, being sold for 6 *reales* per volume as they were issued

whether in Madrid or in the provinces, and stressing the value of the work for the instruction of youth. Each volume would subsequently be priced 8 *reales* per volume.

The translator, Alvarado y de la Pena, based his work on the French edition. He also prepared at least one other work of Australian interest, an edition of George Barrington published in Madrid circa 1815. Beddie listed copies in the Mitchell and National Libraries.

Beddie, 680.

FIRST PUBLICATION OF THE CORNER JOURNAL: IN THE ORIGINAL MEMORIAL BINDING

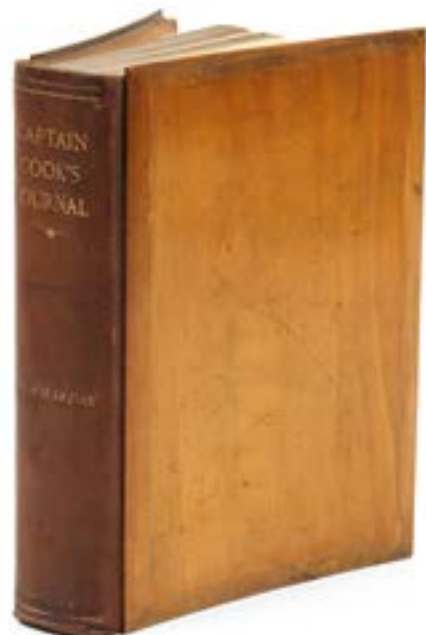
21. COOK, James.
WHARTON, Captain W.J.L., (editor).

Captain Cook's Journal during his First Voyage round the World...

Quarto, with portrait frontispiece, four maps and plates bound in as well as three large folding charts in rear endpaper sleeve; in the original polished wooden boards, morocco spine lettered in gilt. London, Elliot Stock, 1893.

\$7500

[click for details](#)





A wonderful Cook relic: one of just fifty copies of this special version of the first publication of Cook's "Corner Journal", a very limited edition of a book published in several other forms. This special version is bound with wooden sides made from timber taken from "Cook's Tree" - the elm tree on Clapham Common which, according

to local legend, was planted by Cook himself: the tree blew down in 1893. As Holmes notes, the tradition was 'no doubt apocryphal', but one should of course allow relics a life and value of their own. There are after all many more bones of St Catherine of Siena preserved in the cathedrals of Europe than a single skeleton could provide. And as for Cook's Cottage in Melbourne...

This edition of Cook's Journal, whether in this exotic timbered form or in the more regular versions, was a significant publication anyway, as the first full publication of his journal of the *Endeavour* voyage, transcribed from the so-called "Corner Journal" now in the Mitchell Library with additions from the Admiralty journal. 'For the first time one of Cook's journals is presented to the public unmutated by any editor...' (Holmes).

Beddie, 683; Holmes, 91; not in the catalogue of the Hill collection.

THE LATER HISTORY OF CAPTAIN COOK'S ENDEAVOUR

22. BLADEN, Frank Murcott.

Captain Cook's Ship "Endeavour". Notes by F.M. Bladen...

Foolscap folio, 3pp; unbound as issued.
Sydney, William Applegate Gullick,
Government printer, 1904.

\$300

[click for details](#)

Official printing, published by order of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, concerning the fate of the *Endeavour* after her time with Captain Cook, sold to a New Bedford whaler and later working from Newport, Rhode Island. The report collates various sources relating to the remains of the ship, Cook's daughter who lived in Philadelphia, and demand for scraps of wood from the *Endeavour* by collectors and treasure hunters.

Beddie, 1089.



THE FIRST ACCOUNT AND VIEW OF THE ANTARCTIC, BY A FIRST FLEETER

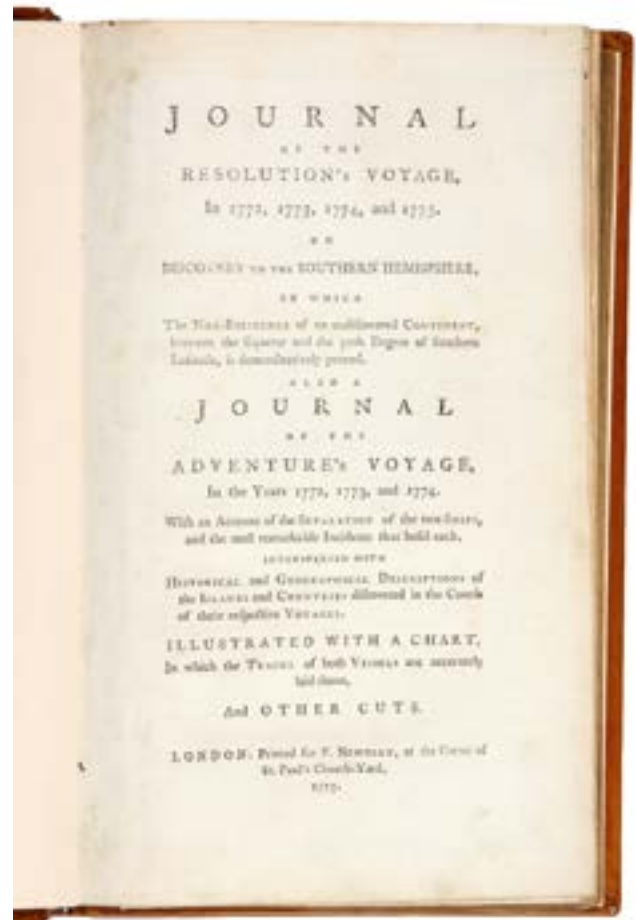
23. [MARRA, John].

Journal of the Resolution's Voyage...

Octavo, folding frontispiece map and five plates, leaf D2 a cancel as usual; in later polished light tan calf. London, F. Newbery, 1775.

\$11,000

[click for details](#)



First edition: the first full account of Cook's second voyage to have been published, and the earliest account of any Antarctic exploration. This surreptitious narrative of the voyage preceded the official account by some eighteen months. Published anonymously, it is known to have been the work of John Marra, a Cook regular (and an Australian First Fleeter). As early as September 1775 Cook was aware of the authorship: he had asked the gunner Anderson whether he had written the journal, and Anderson had convinced Marra to come forward. Surprisingly, we know that Johann Forster, the controversial naturalist of the second voyage, assisted in getting the book ready for the press (see Kroepelien, 809).

The second voyage marked the first crossing of the Antarctic Circle, and John Marra's book thus contains the earliest first-hand account of the Antarctic regions, while the engravings include the earliest Antarctic landscape. Thirty-eight pages of text deal with the Antarctic visit, and the main map shows the passage of

Cook's two ships to the high southern latitudes. Marra (sometimes Mara), an Irish sailor who had first sailed with Cook on the last leg of the *Endeavour* voyage, joined the *Resolution* in Batavia. A recidivist would-be deserter under Cook, Marra would reappear in history as a First Fleeter, failing again to desert when he went bush for three days in Port Jackson in 1789. He twice attempted to jump ship during the second voyage, the second time swimming desperately for shore as the *Resolution* left Tahiti. This latter unsuccessful attempt was only lightly punished by Cook, who mused in his journal that any man without 'friends or connections to confine him to any part of the world' could not 'spend his days better than at one of those isles where he can enjoy all the necessaries and some of the luxuries of life in ease and Plenty.' (Beaglehole, *Journals*, II, p. 404). He did however go on to be a gunner's mate on HMS *Sirius*, flagship of the First Fleet.

Beaglehole, II, pp. cliii-clv; Beddie, 1270; Hill, 1087; Holmes, 16; Kroepelien, 809; O'Reilly-Reitman, 379; Rosove, 214.A1.a; Spence, 758.

CAPTAIN COOK'S MEASURES AGAINST SCURVY



24. PRINGLE, Sir John, editor.

A Discourse upon... the Means for Preserving the Health of Mariners...

Small quarto, [iv], 44 pp. with the half-title, woodcut title device and headpiece, leaf C4 a cancel as usual; modern green quarter morocco. London, Royal Society, 1776.

\$44,500

[click for details](#)

Published shortly after the second voyage, this is one of the most significant and one of the rarest of all the printed works relating to Cook's voyages: the first appearance in print of Cook's epoch-making account of the successful measures taken against scurvy on the first two voyages. There were several later versions and translations, but this original edition has long been acknowledged as a major rarity. The paper on scurvy was read to the Royal Society by its president, Sir John Pringle – in the absence of Cook himself, then just beginning his final voyage – as the year's Copley medal award, and immediately published in this form.

Pringle's long presentation address, quoting directly from Cook and other sources, is followed by Cook's paper and an extract from a letter by Cook to Pringle written from Plymouth Sound in July 1776. The paper subsequently appeared in the official account of the second voyage and in the *Philosophical Transactions* of the Royal Society. In 1783 a series of six of Pringle's discourses at the annual presentations of the Copley medal was published in one volume.

The winning of the battle against scurvy was one of the most important achievements in the general field of exploration. It made possible the major voyages that followed. As Robert Hughes so aptly put it in *The Fatal Shore*: 'malt juice and pickled cabbage put Europeans in Australia as microchip circuitry would put Americans on the moon...'

Beddie, 1290; Holmes, 20; Kroepelien, 1065; Norman sale, 378; Streeter (Sr.) sale, 2410.

THE SECOND VOYAGE, TO THE SOUTHERN OCEAN: THE OFFICIAL NARRATIVE

25. COOK, Captain James.

A Voyage towards the South Pole...

Two volumes, quarto, with frontispiece portrait and 63 engraved charts, portraits and plates; in a handsome contemporary binding of russia leather, ornately decorated in blind and gilt. London, Strahan and Cadell, 1777.

\$14,850

[click for details](#)

Cook's great second voyage: the official account, prepared for publication by the navigator himself. The superb engravings, here in fine black impressions, are mostly the work of Hodges whose recording of the voyage resulted also in a superb series of oil-paintings. This is a good example of the second of four London editions of the full work (there were many abridgments and translations). Disappointed with Hawkesworth's rendering of his "The Journal of my late voyage", writes Cook to his friend Commodore Wilson at Great Ayton, "will be published in the course of next winter, and I am to have the sole advantage of sale. It will want those flourishes which Dr Hawkesworth gave the other, but it will be illustrated and ornamented with about sixty copper plates, which I am of opinion, will exceed every thing that has been done in a work of this kind... As to the Journal, it must speak for itself. I can only say that it is my own narrative, and as it was written during the voyage" ...'



(Beaglehole). The two resulting quarto volumes, with their dramatic illustrations, were never seen by Cook, who had embarked on his fatal last voyage by the time they appeared.

This was historically the most important of Cook's three voyages. For the first time the Antarctic circle was crossed when Cook cruised as far south as possible, round the edge of the Antarctic ice. In the Pacific, he visited New Zealand again, and either discovered or revisited many of the islands, including New Caledonia, Palmerston and Norfolk Islands, Easter Island, the Marquesas, New Hebrides, Tonga, the South Sandwich Islands and South Georgia.

Bagnall, 1398; Beaglehole, II, pp. cxliii-cxlvii; Beddie, 1217; Hill, 358; Holmes, 24; O'Reilly-Reitman, 390; Printing and the Mind of Man, 2; Rosove, 77.A2.

REVISED DUTCH VERSION

26. COOK, Captain James.

Reis naar de Zuidpool en rondom de weereld...

Small quarto, frontispiece and two plates, with an additional handcoloured world map; contemporary half calf. Utrecht & Amsterdam, 1793.

\$3850

[click for details](#)

Scarce second Dutch edition of Cook's second voyage of discovery, slightly changed from the first edition. This copy is extra-illustrated with a fine coloured map of the world which shows the tracks of all three Cook voyages, *Waereld-Kaart volgens de Laatste Ontdekkingen waar op de Reizen van Cook* (Leiden, Du Mortier en Zoon, 1804; not



COOK SECOND VOYAGE ATLAS PLATES HAND-PICKED BY THE MASTER PRINTER

27. COOK: SECOND VOYAGE.

A hand-picked and extra-illustrated copy of the atlas of engravings for the official account of the second voyage.

Large folio atlas, with the full complement of 64 charts and plates published to accompany the voyage account and two extras (see below), some folding, the smaller plates mounted to size; in a very good modern quarter calf binding. London, Engravings printed by Boydell for the publishers Strahan and Cadell, 1777.

\$21,000

[click for details](#)



No. The Prints in this Volume are all picked impressions with some part by the publisher for me by Boydell who had the printing of them — It contains also the chart belonging to Forster's account of the Voyage, and Bartolozzi's print of Omiah. p. 9.

A remarkable reader ("J.T.") of the official account of Cook's second voyage in the year of publication has put this atlas volume together, an unusual and interesting assembly of the engraved plates prepared to illustrate the two text volumes of the official account of Cook's second voyage, here bound as a folio with the smaller plates extended to size by mounting on plain paper where necessary. The owner notes in ink at the start of the volume that "The Prints in this Volume are all picked impressions which were put by on purpose for me by Boydell who had the printing of them". He has added a page reference above each plate and has extra-illustrated the volume with "the Chart belonging to Forster's account of the Voyage, and Bartolozzi's print of Omiah".

The two charts present have both been annotated by "J.T." to graphically illustrate the state of discoveries in the southern hemisphere, with navigators' tracks in different colours, with detailed explanations, similar on both charts: "In this Chart the Coasts which are stained Yellow denote such Countries as have been long well known. Those which are stained Purple denote such Countries as have been partially discovered by former Navigators but have not been lately visited. Those which are stained Green denote such Lands and Islands which having been imperfectly discovered and described by former Adventurers have lately been visited, and their situation more accurately ascertained by modern Navigators. The Coasts stained Green do likewise include all the modern discoveries which are intirely new. NB

By modern Navigators I mean such as have sailed on Discovery within these last ten or twelve Years. There being such a variety of tracks marked on this Chart as to occasion some confusion, I have traced the route of Captain Cook in the Resolution (which separated from his Consort) with red, and that of Capt. Furneaux (while separated) with blue and the joint track of both Ships while they sailed in company is marked with a double track of red and blue". The explanation of this complex but useful scheme is signed J.T. and dated 1777, the year of publication.

Nathaniel Dance's wonderful portrait of the Tahitian Omai included here, stipple engraved by Bartolozzi (lower part of caption trimmed), adds to the exoticism of the series of engravings prepared for the second voyage. Hodges' presence as official artist on the voyage resulted also in a famous series of oil-paintings as well as these superb engravings. John Boydell, whom "J.T." commissioned to hand-pick best impressions of the engravings for this volume, was the most important print publisher of his day, and published numerous superb prints associated with voyages including John Webber's magnificent series on Cook's third voyage, the *Views in the South Seas*.

Beaglehole, II, pp. cxliii-cxlvii; Beddie, 1216; Hill, 358; Holmes, 24; O'Reilly-Reitman, 390; Rosove, 77.A1; Spence, 314. For the Omai portrait: Beddie, 4569; Nan Kivell and Spence, p. 238 (illustrated, p. 75).

THE FORSTERS' TWO INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTS OF COOK'S SECOND VOYAGE

28. FORSTER, George.

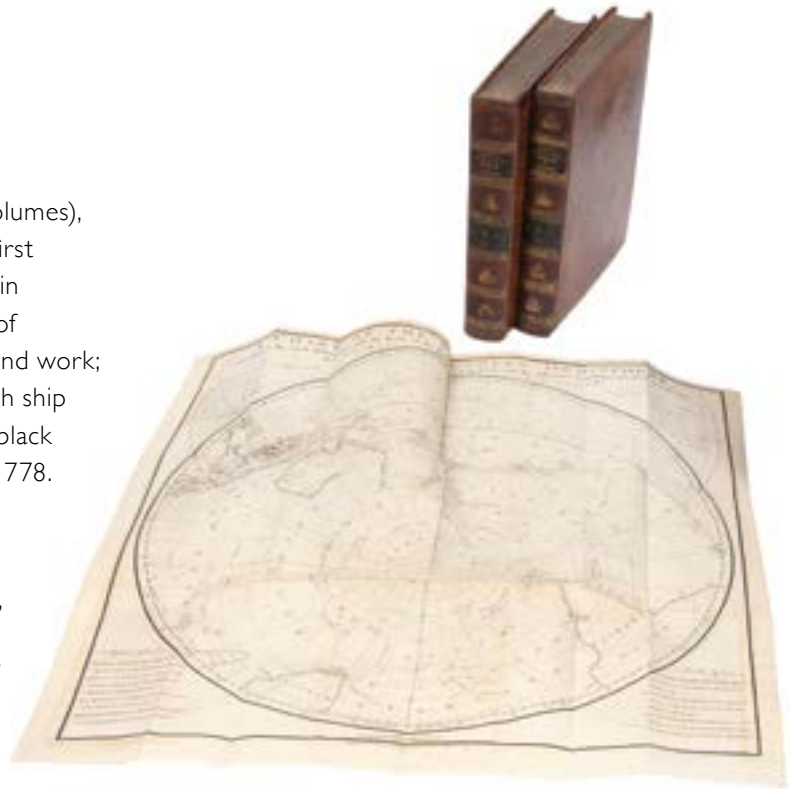
A Voyage round the World... **[with] Observations made during** **a Voyage Round the World...**

Three volumes (the first work is in two volumes), quarto, with the large folding map in the first volume and the folding table of languages in the second work; bound without 1 p. list of subscribers and 4 pp. contents in the second work; contemporary marbled calf, flat spines with ship ornaments in gilt between bands, double black leather labels. London, B. White, 1777 & 1778.

Provenance: From the library of William Hutchinson of Eggleston Hall (armorial bookplate in each volume). Eggleston Hall, a classic Greek revival design by Bonomi, makes ends meet today by hosting the TV show "Ladette to Lady". Honestly.

\$11,500

[click for details](#)



A contemporarily-assembled set of the first editions of both works produced by the Forsters, father and son, as a result of Cook's second voyage. Georg Forster's *Voyage* is one of the most considered of all the secondary accounts of Cook's voyages while his father Johann's *Observations* is a pioneering work on the anthropology of the Pacific. Their combined work forms a distinct and vital contribution to the history and accomplishments of the arduous voyage.

The Forsters travelled on the *Resolution* following the withdrawal of Joseph Banks and his party from the voyage. Johann was one of the pre-eminent scientists and natural historians of his generation, while Georg, not even eighteen when he joined the ship, proved to have a facile pen and an alert and inquiring mind. Johann was supposed to write the official record, but he and Georg returned to controversy, culminating in their being told by the Admiralty to withdraw from any involvement with the official account, which was to be left to Cook and his editor Canon Douglas. Thus denied, the Forsters 'set to work to forestall it with an account of their own and succeeded in doing so by about six weeks' (Holmes). This thoughtful narrative account in two volumes, the first work in this attractive set, was the work of the

younger Forster, Georg, though Johann contributed to its writing. It was a significant alternative account of the expedition and 'an important and necessary addition to Cook's voyages' (Hill).

Johann's influential *Observations* effectively demonstrated a new way of looking at voyage anthropology, ethnography, and all aspects of encounters with native peoples. His "Remarks on the Human Species", accounting for two-thirds of the text, and its most important part, is primarily concerned with the South Sea Islanders, with inquiries into their 'progress toward civilisation', principles of happiness, health and diseases, religion, morals, manners, arts, and sciences, with a comparative table of languages from the Society Islands to New Holland. As well as complementing Georg's *Voyage*, this should also be considered the companion piece to the two-volume official narrative of the voyage. Some copies of the *Observations* had the Pacific islands map based on the Tahitian Tupaia's chart bound in; it has not been added to this copy.

Beaglehole, II, pp. clii-cliii; Beddie, 1247, 1261; Hill, 625, 628; Hocken, p. 16-18; Holmes, 23, 29; Kroepelien, 450, 456; O'Reilly-Reitman, 382, 395, etc; Rosove, 132.A1.d, 140.A1; Spence, 464, 467.

COMPILED FROM BOTH COOK AND FORSTER

29. COOK, James & Georg FORSTER.

Sammandrag af Capitain Jacob Cooks Åren 1772, 73, 74 och 1775...

Small octavo, with the half-title, early owner's names to preliminaries, contemporary navy-blue papered boards, manuscript label. Upsala, Johan Edman, 1783.

\$2750

[click for details](#)

Rare Swedish-language compilation derived from both the official account of Cook's second voyage and Georg Forster's unofficial *Voyage round the World*. Issued the same year as Sparrman's Swedish-language *Resa*, the actual editor of this volume remains unknown (the Edman edition of the third voyage in Swedish referred to the editor as an "anonyme" from Finland). The work is testament to the very real interest in Cook's voyages in Sweden, in part because of their proprietorial feelings towards the important contributions of Solander and Sparrman.



Beddie, 1227; Du Rietz, "Captain James Cook: a bibliography of literature printed in Sweden", 9; Kroepelien, 1136.

ECCENTRIC TAHITIAN LINGUISTICS

30. LE BRIGANT, Jacques.

Observations Fondamentales sur les Langues Anciennes et Modernes...

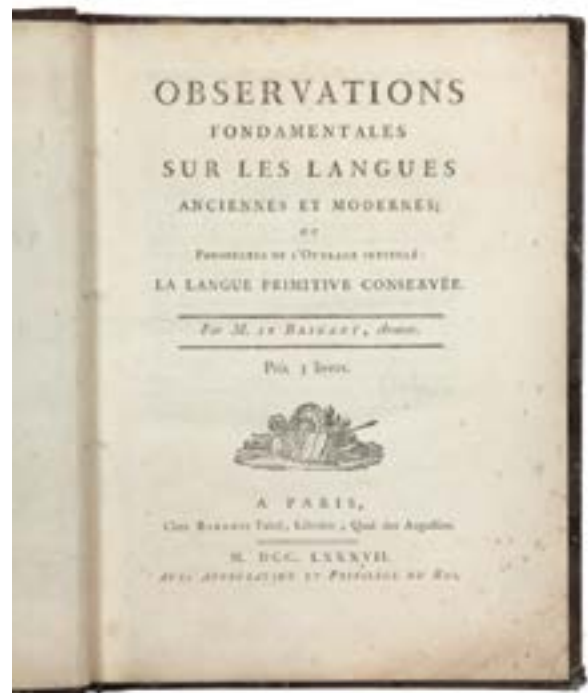
Quarto, 112 pp, bound with two later Hebrew and Arabic grammars, in early nineteenth-century quarter calf (spine scuffed). Paris, Barrois, 1787.

\$2400

[click for details](#)

A rare and eccentric treatise promoting Celtic as the foundation for all languages ancient and modern. Le Brigant based his phonetic comparisons upon vocabularies from published voyage accounts. The chapter on Tahiti uses word lists from the account of Bougainville who visited Tahiti in 1768, and also from Georg Forster's description of Cook's second voyage. There are two tables for phonetic comparison while a third table compares the spelling of common terms in the texts of Bougainville and Forster.

O'Reilly, 5710.



RARE COOK FANTASY – THE FIRST NEW ZEALAND NOVEL – FLYING PROSTITUTES...

31. "BOWMAN, Hildebrand".

The Travels of Hildebrand Bowman, Esquire... Who went on shore in the Adventure's large Cutter...

Octavo, with two etched plates; later quarter calf binding. London, W. Strahan and T. Cadell, 1778.

\$18,750

[click for details](#)



First edition of one of the scarcest - and oddest - pieces of the entire Cook literature, now widely recognised as the first New Zealand novel and, since the appearance of a critical edition in 2016, the subject of much modern study. This imaginary voyage to Australia and New Zealand has the author signing on as a midshipman on the *Adventure* on Cook's second voyage "into Carnorvirria, Taupiniera, Olfactaria, and Auditante, in New Zealand; in the Island of Bonhommico, and in the powerful Kingdom of Luxo-Volupto, on the Great Southern Continent...".

The early details of the voyage are dealt with summarily but quite accurately; when the ship arrives in New Zealand in October 1773. Bowman's more extraordinary exploits begin with the massacre by Māori at Grass Cove, Wharehunga Bay, witnessed by our hero from a safe distance, after which his voyage becomes Gulliver-like voyage through the "fifth division of this Terraqueous Globe lasting fifteen months". As the Cook bibliographer Holmes noted of this truly Swiftian adventure, "apart from its Cook interest, this book touches upon the

American Revolution and is of aeronautical interest from the plate of flying prostitutes".

As well as the whole imaginary voyage genre, well under way by the 1770s, the narrative owes an obvious debt to More's *Utopia*, while other stylistic influences would clearly include *Robinson Crusoe* (1719), and Smollett's *Expedition of Humphry Clinker* (1771). The exact identity of the author remains uncertain, although Cliff Thornton has argued persuasively for Robert Home (1752-1834), an English painter of Scottish ancestry, as a better candidate than John Elliott (1759-1834), midshipman on the *Resolution* during Cook's second voyage, who has also been suggested in recent years.

A long analysis of this remarkable and rare book appears on our website: search 4505966 at hordern.com.

Beddie, 3921/4659; Hocken, pp. 18/19; Holmes, 27; Cliff Thornton, "The Hunt for Hildebrand Bowman" (a series of four articles in Cook's Log 33.4-34.3, 2010-11).

FIRST EDITION IN FRENCH

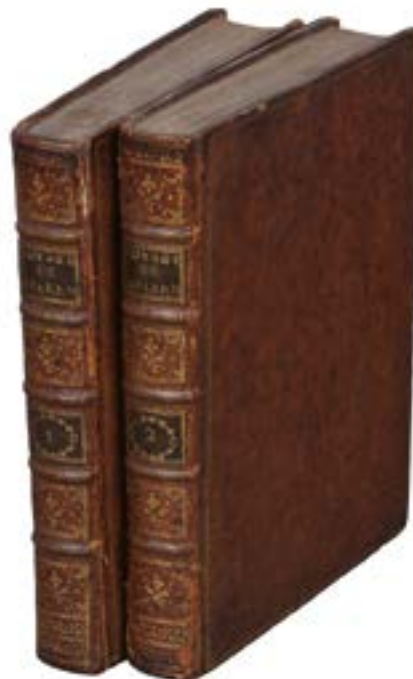
32. SPARRMAN, Anders.

Voyage au Cap de Bonne-Espérance...

Two volumes, quarto, with a folding map and 16 engraved plates, some folding; contemporary mottled calf. Paris, chez Buisson, 1787.

\$2850

[click for details](#)



Cook's second voyage and travels in South Africa, by the famous Swedish naturalist. This is the first edition in French, the most profusely illustrated of the early editions of the book, and an example of the quarto version (see following item for the octavo version). Sparrman, professor of zoology at Uppsala University, was in South Africa when Cook's second voyage called there in 1772; Forster engaged him to accompany the expedition as assistant naturalist. Though much of his book is a narrative of travels in Africa with emphasis on its flora and fauna, he includes an interesting account of his voyage with Cook in the first volume - as Hocken notes, 'Hairbreadth escape from collision of the two ships, not

mentioned elsewhere. Shocking details as to the food on board. Described the plants which Georg Forster drew... Both interesting and amusing...'

Sparrman published an expanded Swedish version in 1802 (with a second volume in 1818), but the account as published here was, in its various versions, the only eighteenth-century narrative by this member of the second voyage.

Beddie, 1279; Kroepelien, 1223; not in the catalogue of the Hill collection; Mendelssohn, pp. 414-5(n); Rosove, p.404 n2.

33. SPARRMAN, Anders.

Voyage au Cap de Bonne-Espérance...

Three volumes, octavo, with a folding chart and 15 engraved folding plates; contemporary French quarter calf, flat spines with double labels. Paris, Buisson, 1787.

\$2450

[click for details](#)

An attractive copy of the first octavo edition in French, published simultaneously with the quarto edition.

Beddie, 1280; Kroepelien, 1224; not in the catalogue of the Hill collection; Mendelssohn, pp. 414-5(n); this issue not noted by Rosove.



RARE DOCUMENT FROM COOK'S THIRD AND LAST VOYAGE

34. VICTUALLING OFFICE, London.

Imprest Document, a receipt for a Bill of Exchange at the Cape of Good Hope.

Manuscript in ink on official paper (watermark "GR" with a crown), written in ink on one side of a single sheet, 239 x 201 mm, small folio.
London, Victualling Office, 18 June 1777.

\$24,500

[click for details](#)

Very few original documents relating to Cook's voyages survive today outside institutional ownership; the present example is browned from age but is quite clear and legible. It deals with the provisioning of Cook's third voyage ships at the Cape of Good Hope, marking the payment through London of £240 to the Cape Town agent Abraham Chiron; though such calculations can only be very approximate, that sum in 1776 might be equivalent to something in the region of thirty or forty thousand pounds today.

The *Resolution*, with Cook in command, had sailed from Plymouth on 12 July 1776. Clerke in the *Discovery* was delayed in London and did not follow until 1 August. On the way to Cape Town the *Resolution* had stopped at Tenerife to add to supplies, reaching Cape Town on 17 October.

Cook noted for 23 October that "the caulkers had been set to work to caulk the ship; and I had concerted measures with Messrs Brandt and Chiron, for supplying both ships with such provisions as I should want. Bakers, likewise, had been ordered, immediately after our arrival, to bake such a quantity of bread as I thought would be requisite. As fast as the several articles destined for the *Resolution* were got ready, they were carried on board." Abraham Chiron, the agent who provided supplies for Cook's ships in return for the Bill of Exchange now being collected from the Treasury, was a significant figure in late-18th-century Cape Town. A German immigrant, he became the first Presiding Master of the first South African Freemason lodge (the Lodge de Goede Hoop). We also come across his name in connection with a report that he wrote on the wreck of the East Indiaman *Grosvenor*.

It is interesting to note that Cook is described in the document as "Commander and Purser"; he was of course exercising his role as Purser in the acquisition of stores at Cape Town.

The relevant Bill was finally honoured by the Victualling Office who authorised the Treasury to pay out on it with this Imprest Document, signed off by various officers of the Victualling Office, including Joah Bates and Jonas Hanway. Bates was a protégé of Lord Sandwich; musically gifted, he conducted a performance of the Messiah in which the astronomer Herschel played first violin! Hanway was the celebrated merchant and philanthropist who was also a governor of the Foundling Hospital and the prime founder in 1756 of the Marine Society, the well-known charity which took in destitute orphan boys and raised them for sea service. He was also said to have been the first man to use an umbrella in London and was consequently ridiculed by Dr Johnson. For a recent study of the Board and its functions (albeit at a slightly later period) see Janet MacDonald, *The British Navy's Victualling Board, 1793-1815: Management Competence and Incompetence* (Boydell & Brewer, 2010).

The Cook expert Cliff Thornton has kindly shared with us some research into similar documents of the period. The present piece receipts one of altogether eleven Bills of Exchange issued by Cook at the Cape, just one of which is known to survive today (Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand). Cook lists the Bills in two letters to the Victualling Board of 28 November 1776 (Beaglehole, *Journals*, III part 2, p. 1522). Three of the eleven were issued to Abraham Chiron, the present one for 1000 Rix Dollars and the other two for 2000 RD and 690 RD.



The great interest over the last two centuries in any documents relating to Cook's voyages explains their rarity on the market. This particular document was rediscovered with an otherwise unrelated letter by James Cook behind a picture in an English country house in 2002; the discovery has been written up by Cliff Thornton (*Cook's Log*, vol. 35, no. 2, 2012).

In this context it is interesting to note the appearance at auction in 1844 of a related Bill of Exchange for 2000 RD given by Cook to Abraham Chiron for one of his two other transactions with him. In 1844 the Exchequer evidently decided to lighten its archives by selling off items considered to be surplus to requirements (advertised in *The Times* for Friday 19 July 1844). The auctioneer Fletcher was commissioned to dispose of several thousand manuscripts. Amongst the items was a pair of documents, described in a contemporary newspaper report as:

"Autograph of Captain James Cook, the celebrated voyager, to a draft on the commissioners of the victualling office for 2000 rix dollars, in payment of supplies to the Resolution and Discovery, dated Cape of Good Hope, 28

November 1766 [sic], with the orders of the commissioners for payment, signed James Hanway and others" (in other words offered together were a Bill of Exchange from the Cape, together with its Treasury Imprest equivalent to the present document, similarly signed off by Hanway). However, at the last minute the sale of the Exchequer papers was prohibited by the Attorney-General. "The information was forthwith made known to the gentlemen in the rooms, among whom it was said was an official representative from the British Museum, who would have purchased the lots for that national establishment. The announcement of this injunction was, of course, received with much astonishment, but it is almost unnecessary to say that it was at once complied with..." (*Morning Chronicle*).

RUSSIAN DISCOVERIES WHICH WOULD INFLUENCE COOK'S THIRD VOYAGE

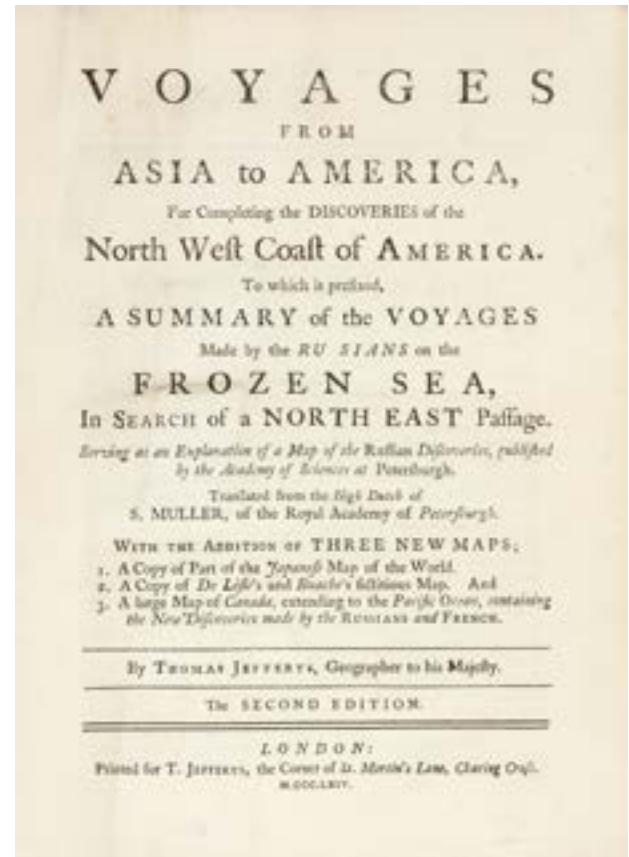
35. JEFFERYS, Thomas, editor.

Voyages from Asia to America, for completing the discoveries of the north west coast of America...

Quarto, with four folding maps on three folding sheets; a very nice copy in old half maroon morocco gilt. London, Printed for T. Jefferys, 1764.

\$13,250

[click for details](#)

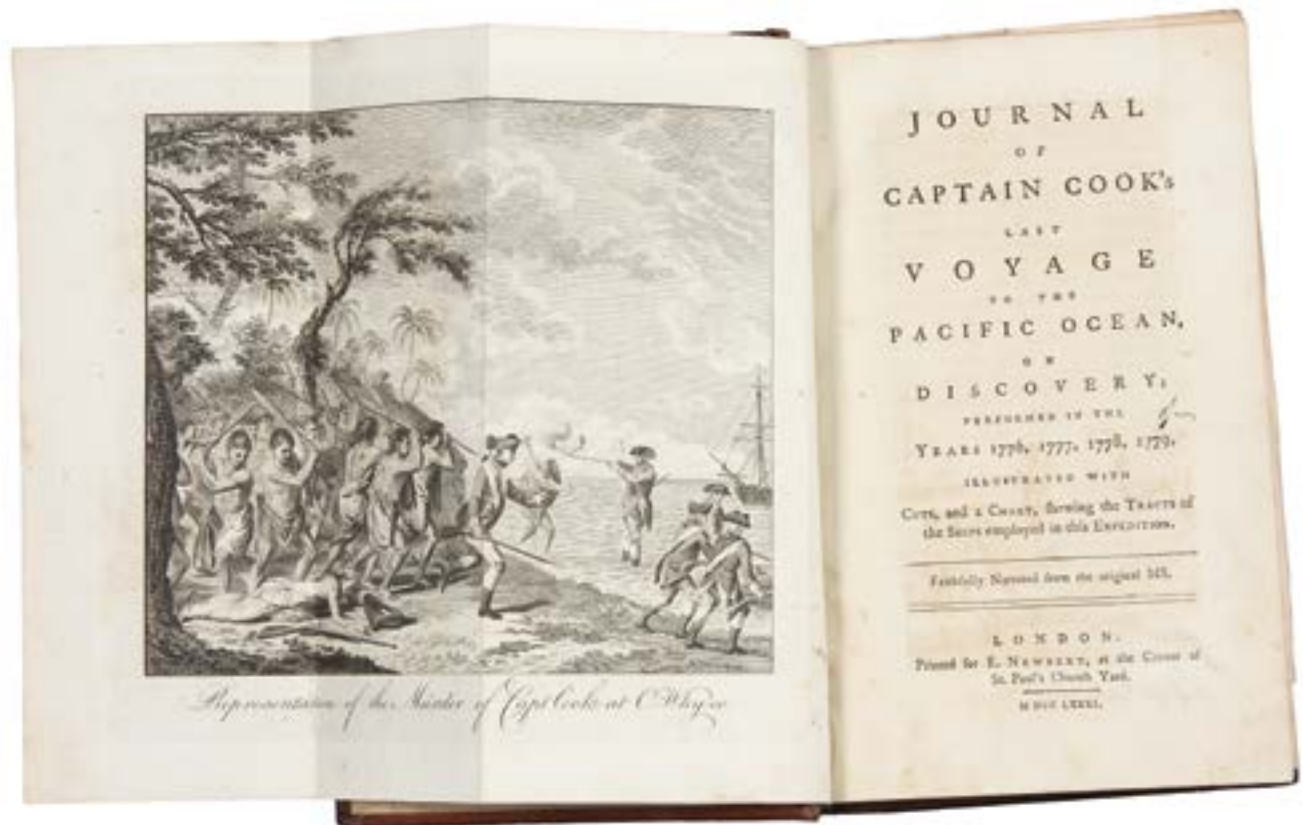


A scarce and important publication, whose maps and text were of significant influence on the planning and execution of Cook's final voyage. This is the second and best edition of Jefferys's English translation, published the same year as the significantly shorter first: a 'most important contemporary account of Bering's discoveries, by a scientist attached to his second expedition' (Howes). The text, with additions by Jefferys, is based on Gerhard Müller's obscurely published account of Russian discoveries in eastern Asia and north America, which appeared in 1753 as volume three of his exhaustive study *Sammlung Russischer Geschichte*. This work, Müller's magnum opus, was published in St. Petersburg, where he was a lecturer at the Academy. Müller's publication contained the first full narrative of the Bering expedition, a 'most important contemporary account of Bering's discoveries, by a scientist attached to his second expedition' (Howes). The text has significant additions by Jefferys, and thus is not simply a translation of Müller's work. It represents the best contemporary geographical knowledge regarding the question of the Northeast Passage.

The work's glory are the four maps, in particular the first large map "Discoveries made by the Russians on the North West Coast of America", showing both Kamchatka and the Northwest coast. The second, a large folding map of Canada, shows discoveries from Canada to the west of Hudson Bay and some points on the western coast. The first of the two smaller maps depicts "part of a Japanese map of the World", taken from a manuscript in the famous Sloane collection; the second the discoveries relative to the search for a passage to the South Sea by Admiral de Fonte and other Spanish, English and Russian navigators, respectively. These maps have an extra importance as we know that along with those in Staehlin's book they figured prominently in the planning for Cook's third voyage and were used by, and mostly confused, Cook himself during the progress of his final voyage (see Beaglehole, *Life of Cook*, pp. 486-489, 593-4, 599, 604-5, 613, 617, 627, 633).

Lada-Mocarski, 17; Lande, 1358; Sabin, 51285; Streeter (Sr.) sale, 210; Wickersham, 6332.

FIRST FULL ACCOUNT IN ENGLISH OF COOK'S THIRD VOYAGE



36. RICKMAN, John.

Journal of Captain Cook's Last Voyage to the Pacific Ocean...

Octavo, with a folding map and five engraved plates (one folding); the leaf D4 cancelled as usual and replaced with four unsigned leaves; contemporary polished calf with spine label "Newberry's Collection Voyages" and the volume number '6' (the book was sometimes included in sets by the publisher, without acknowledgement on the title-page, and such numbering is not unusual). London, F. Newbery, 1781.

\$9000

[click for details](#)

This is one of the most significant of the surreptitious accounts of Cook's voyages – the unauthorised accounts published anonymously to avoid repercussions from the Admiralty, who had embargoed the publication of private narratives before the appearance of the official narratives. In this example, Rickman scooped the official

version by a full three years. This is therefore the first full authentic description of Hawaii to appear in English, and the engraved frontispiece "Representation of the Murder of Capt. Cooke at O-Why-ee" is in fact the first representation of Hawaii in a printed book. Though published anonymously, this scarce and important account of the voyage was conclusively shown by Judge Howay (*Zimmermann's Captain Cook*, Toronto, 1930) to have been the work of John Rickman, a lieutenant on the voyage. His description of the voyage, as well as predating the official account, differs from it in many respects - particularly regarding the death of Cook, for which this is a prime source.

David Forbes identifies four variant states of the book ("A" to "D"), without assigning priority. This is an example of his state "B" with various identifying misprints and pagination errors. Many editions and versions of the book followed in later years, attesting to its popularity and importance.

Beddie, 1607; Forbes, 'Hawaiian National Bibliography', 33 (B); Hawaii One Hundred, 1; Hill, 1453; Hocken, p. 20 (wrongly attributing to Ledyard); Holmes, 38; Judd, 150; Kroepelien, 1076; Lada-Mocarski, 32; O'Reilly-Reitman, 415.

IMPORTANT ALTERNATIVE ACCOUNT, WITH A CHAPTER ON TASMANIA AND EARLY PACIFIC VIEWS

37. ELLIS, William.

An Authentic Narrative of a Voyage performed by Captain Cook...

Two volumes, octavo, with a folding chart and 21 engraved plates; a fine copy in contemporary gilt calf. London, G. Robinson, J. Sewell; and J. Debrett, 1782.

\$11,000

[click for details](#)

First edition: an attractive set of this rare account of Cook's third voyage: 'an important supplement to the official account, which it preceded by two years' (Forbes). Ellis, surgeon's mate and talented amateur artist, sailed first on the *Discovery* and later the *Resolution*. During the voyage he was thought of (by Captain Clerke) as a 'very worthy young man'. However, on his return he was in financial trouble and, despite the Admiralty's prohibition of the publication of unauthorised accounts, sold his narrative to a London publisher for fifty guineas. The book was published over his name, and was thus the first account of the expedition to acknowledge its authorship, earning the condemnation of Sir Joseph Banks, who wrote to him in January 1782 that 'I fear it will not in future be in my power to do what it might have been, had you asked and followed my advice'.

Ellis' narrative contains much valuable information on Alaska, the Northwest Coast, and Hawaii, and the attractive engraved plates, after the author's drawings,

include eight of Hawaii, two of Alaska, and three of the Northwest Coast. The plates show Ellis to have been a talented amateur artist and represent a significant contribution to the graphic record of the voyage. They 'are among the earliest published on the Hawaiian Islands, Alaska, and the Northwest' (Hill). Choris' famous views did not appear until almost forty years later. Ellis' views of Hawaii provide the first general depictions of the islands, as Rickman's book, published in the previous year, showed only the death of Cook while Zimmermann's account was not illustrated. There is a chapter devoted to their visit to Van Diemen's Land in January 1777, in the course of which Ellis painted a famous watercolour view of Adventure Bay, now in the National Library of Australia.

Beaglehole, III, p. ccvii; Beddie, 1599; Forbes, 'Hawaiian National Bibliography', 41; Hawaii One Hundred, 3; Hill, 555; Hocken, pp. 20-21; Holmes, 42; Judd, 59; Kroepelien, 399; Lada-Mocarski, 35.



38. ELLIS, William.

An Authentic Narrative of a Voyage performed by Captain Cook... The Third Edition...

Two volumes, octavo, with a folding chart and 21 engraved plates; twentieth-century red morocco, gilt. London, G. Robinson, J. Sewell; and J. Debrett, 1784.

\$6400

[click for details](#)





An attractive set of the third edition of this important account of Cook's third voyage. This particular edition is quite rare, and Forbes was only able to locate some six copies internationally; it does not appear in the catalogues of either the Hill or the Kroepelien collections of voyage books.

Beaglehole, III, p. ccvii; Beddie, 1601; Forbes, 'Hawaiian National Bibliography', 74; O'Reilly & Reitman, 429.

FIRST FRENCH EDITION: INCLUDING AN EYE-WITNESS ACCOUNT OF COOK'S DEATH

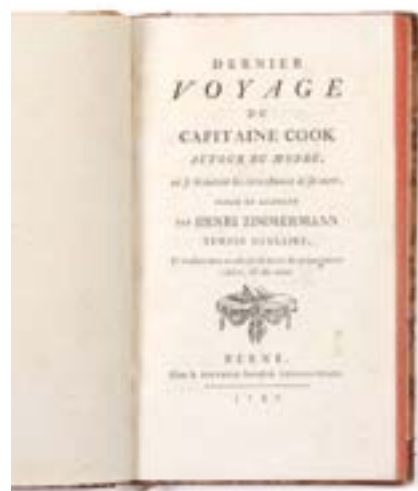
39. ZIMMERMANN, Heinrich.

Dernier Voyage du Capitaine Cook...

Octavo; a very good, clean copy in contemporary French half calf. Berne, chez la nouvelle Société Typographique, 1782.

\$21,000

[click for details](#)



The first and best French edition of this important personal account of Cook's third voyage, and extremely scarce: a most attractive copy. This edition contains, in addition to Zimmermann's narrative account, a life of Captain Cook adapted from material that had appeared in the *Göttingisches Magazin*, the work of either (or both) Georg Forster or Georg Lichtenberg. In any early edition, Zimmermann's first-hand narrative account of Cook's third voyage is one of the scarcest of all the Cook voyage accounts (there is for example no copy of any of the eighteenth-century editions in the Hill catalogue).

First appearing in German in 1781, it was the first description of the third voyage to appear on the continent, and as one of two accounts first published a full three years before the official account it may well have been in fact the earliest full description of the voyage to be published. It includes an eye-witness account of Cook's death and is also "valuable for his lower-deck impressions of the character of Cook..." (Beaglehole).

Second German and French editions followed in 1783. "Both French editions are of great rarity and are of interest not only on that account but because of the additional matter which they contain..." (Holmes). Then followed Dutch editions in 1784 and 1791, while a Russian version was published at St. Petersburg in 1786. These seem to have been all the appearances of the narrative until 1926, when the first version in English was published. As Rodney Davidson wrote of the early printings, "all these editions are exceedingly rare... It is hard to predict the realisation price for a copy if one were to come into the open market, as competition between collectors would be very keen..."

Beddie, 1629; Forbes, 'Hawaiian National Bibliography', 47; Hawaii One Hundred, 2(n); Holmes, 44; Kroepelien, 1363; not in Lada-Mocarski; not in the catalogue of the Hill collection; O'Reilly-Reitman, 423.

SECOND FRENCH EDITION

40. ZIMMERMANN, Heinrich.

Dernier Voyage du Capitaine Cook autour du monde...

Octavo, woodcut vignette on title; contemporary continental (? Swiss) mottled calf, spine with small floral device gilt in compartments between raised bands, double orange labels just chipped at edges; a nice copy. Berne, Nouvelle Société Typographique, 1783.

\$18,000

[click for details](#)



Also very scarce. Beddie records only the Mitchell and National Library copies in Australia. 'Both French editions are of great rarity and are of interest not only on that account but because of the additional matter which they contain...' (Holmes).

Bagnall, 6227; Beddie, 1630; Hawaii One Hundred, 2; Hocken, p. 20; Holmes, 40; Kroepelien, 1364; Lada-Mocarski, 33; not in Judd; not in the catalogue of the Hill collection; O'Reilly-Reitman, 424.

COOK'S "MEDDLESOME EDITOR" TO JOSEPH BANKS ABOUT THE THIRD VOYAGE ENGRAVINGS

41. DOUGLAS, John.

Autograph letter signed, to Sir Joseph Banks, about the publication of Cook's third voyage...

Single page, quarto, numbered "201" at the top right-hand corner; inscribed in an early nineteenth century hand "To Sir Joseph Banks". Windsor Castle, 6 October 1782.

Provenance: Joseph Banks; possibly part of the Banks Papers; Enys Collection of Autograph Manuscripts.

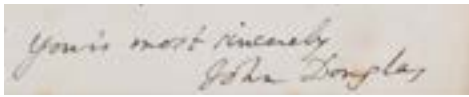
\$9850

[click for details](#)



A fine letter from the editor of Cook's third voyage to Sir Joseph Banks. Dr John Douglas, Cook's "meddlesome editor" (Glyndwr Williams), Bishop of Salisbury and Carlisle, held numerous religious appointments including a long connection with the Royal Chapel at Windsor (this letter is addressed from Windsor Castle) where he became Dean in 1788. Despite all this he was 'not

conspicuous as an ecclesiastical administrator, preferring to his livings the delights of London in winter and the fashionable watering-places in summer. Under the patronage of the earl of Bath he entered a good many literary controversies, vindicating Milton from W. Lauder's charge of plagiarism (1750), attacking David Hume's rationalism in his *Criterion of Miracles* (1752), and



the Hutchinsonians in his *Apology for the Clergy* (1755). He also edited Captain Cook's Journals, and Clarendon's Diary and Letters (1763)" (*Britannica*).

Douglas addresses Joseph Banks in the third person in this letter advising him of arrangements made, providing some detail on the processes behind the official publication of Cook's third voyage. He has arranged with

Lord Sandwich, who will confirm this to Sir Joseph, to write the captions for the engravings on slips of paper as requested by Banks. Captain King has sadly been no help since he has been absent, but instead Douglas will seek information from the artist John Webber himself. The proof impressions of the plates and the draft of the captions will then be left at Banks' house in Soho Square for his return from the country.

See Joppien and Smith II,1, p.164 footnote 36, to which this letter is a response.

THE KNOWN WORLD, WITH TIMELY NOTICES OF COOK'S THIRD VOYAGE

42. MARTYN, William Frederick.

Geographical Magazine; or, a New, Copious, Compleat, and Universal System of Geography...

Two volumes, quarto; with engraved frontispieces and 78 maps, charts and plates (31 folding), title-pages printed in red and black; contemporary plain calf, modern rebacking, crimson labels; slipcase. London, Harrison & Co., 1782-1783 [-1784].

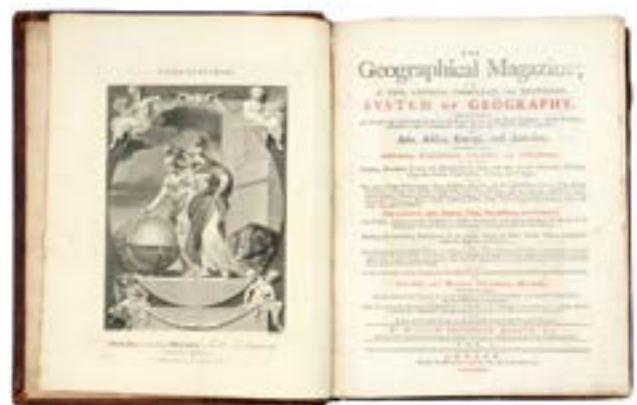
Provenance: "FR [large cipher] Apl. 1787": bold inscription in ink at start of each volume.

\$5400

[click for details](#)

Surprisingly scarce: this compendium of geographical knowledge is of particular interest for its coverage of Cook's third voyage and the considerable early information on Hawaii. Martyn's *Geographical Magazine* was issued from 1782 to 1785, in parts, and then collected together as here. There seems to be some confusion over dating: the title-page of volume 1 in our set is dated 1782, while the second is dated 1783; the British Library catalogue dates both volumes 1782. In any event, much of the material assembled here was printed between 1782 and 1784 as the various plate imprints show. Harrison's *New Map of the World*, for example, is dated 1 January 1782 while the Hawaiian images that close the second volume are dated 1 July 1784. A later edition appeared in 1792-3.

Harrison's map shows the track of Cook's third voyage, and Cook's progress and findings are related systematically through the regional sections and individual entries for each country. Four plates are based on images from the official account of Cook's voyage



(1784). The second volume includes a chart of Cook's course from eastern Asia to the west coast of North America, while the Appendix includes a substantial article on the Sandwich Islands, with a map of the "Sandwich Islands, including Owhyhee where Capt Cook was killed".

Entries on New Holland, New Zealand and New Guinea are relatively brief though interesting for what they contain. Indeed, the reports are consistent with the times and indicative of colonial attitudes: descriptions of the Aborigines are not flattering, while those of the Māori are both respectful and slightly horrified by a race not easily overpowered.

The book was known to Forbes only from the British Library set and a copy examined at Hordern House in 1996.

Forbes, 'Hawaiian National Bibliography', 43.

THE SUPERB OFFICIAL NARRATIVE OF COOK'S THIRD VOYAGE



43. COOK, James and James KING.

A Voyage to the Pacific Ocean. Undertaken by Command of his Majesty, for making Discoveries in the Northern Hemisphere...

Three volumes, quarto, and an atlas, folio, with altogether 87 engraved plates and maps, of which 63 appear in the atlas; contemporary diced russia leather, flat spines gilt in compartments with a complex design, black leather lettering pieces and round crimson numbering-pieces within dark green labels; the atlas volume in a neat modern binding of half calf and marbled boards. London, Printed by W. and A. Strahan, for G. Nicol... and T. Cadell, 1784.

Provenance: Robert Baker (early signature in volume 1), possibly the Baker whose books were sold by Sotheby in 1855 and whose copy of the Cook second voyage atlas is in the Dixon Library, State Library of New South Wales; H. Mackenzie-Begg, with his small bookplate in each volume.

\$18,500

[click for details](#)

First edition of the official account of Cook's last voyage. This is a good set of this tremendous publication, the detailed narrative of the voyage extensively illustrated

with beautiful engravings after John Webber, and so popular at the time that copies were sometimes literally read to pieces. "A magnificent summation of all the public and private journals, logs, drawings and other observations made during the voyage, and... as important a record of the exploration of the North Pacific as Cook's first two voyages had been for the South Pacific. It is in fact one of the most important English books published in the last quarter of the eighteenth century..." (Forbes).

Unlike the official narratives of the first two Cook voyages, this was planned as a grander publication with the three text volumes containing some of the lesser illustrations but the 63 more important illustrations and maps appearing on a large scale in the separate folio-sized atlas volume. The result does justice to John Webber's superb visualisations of the Pacific. Webber was the official artist on the voyage: his romantic views remain the most evocative of all early portrayals of the islands and helped to foster the notion of island paradise that so affected a European public eagerly reading the voyages of discovery being published in the eighteenth century.

The full story of the voyage, including the narrative of Cook's murder at Kealakekua Bay, was so eagerly awaited by the public that the entire first edition was sold out within three days, at the then huge price of four pounds fourteen shillings and sixpence, and copies were soon changing hands at up to ten guineas.

Beddie, 1552; Forbes, 'Hawaiian National Bibliography', 85; Hawaii One Hundred, 5; Hill, 361; O'Reilly-Reitman, 434.

FIRST OCTAVO EDITION

44. COOK, James and James KING.

A Voyage to the Pacific Ocean...

Four volumes, octavo, with two folding maps and 49 plates, modern polished half calf with gilt labels. London, Stockdale, Scatcherd and Whitaker, Fielding, & Hardy, 1784-5.

\$4850

[click for details](#)

First abridged edition of the third voyage account, with a large chart of the world and a finely engraved folding map of the Hawaiian Islands and a series of plates re-engraved for the smaller format. Intense public interest in the fabulous discoveries of the third voyage and widespread consternation over the death of England's beloved mariner resulted in copies of the quarto edition selling out quickly. The demand prompted two London octavo editions of 1784-1785, including this set printed for John Stockdale and a group of entrepreneurial publishers. The text was abridged, omitting some technical and navigation details, and as a result reads more like an adventure than the official quarto edition. The list of subscribers is considerable, indicating the fervent public interest and a modest price considerably reduced from that of the expensive quarto edition.



This edition was originally issued in weekly parts with printed wrappers; half-titles for this edition seem to be usually absent, though this set includes those for volumes 2 to 4 (none is called for in volume 1). The title pages are dated 1784, although the span of publication passed into the following year.

Beddie, 1545; Forbes, 'Hawaiian National Bibliography', 69; Hill, 362; Sabin, 16251.

A STRIKING SET OF THE FIRST FRENCH QUARTO EDITION

45. COOK, James and James KING.

Troisième voyage de Cook, ou Voyage à l'Océan Pacifique...

Five quarto volumes, including the final atlas volume containing a total of 88 engraved maps and plates; uniform contemporary full calf armorial bindings. Paris, Hôtel de Thou, 1785.

\$12,500

[click for details](#)

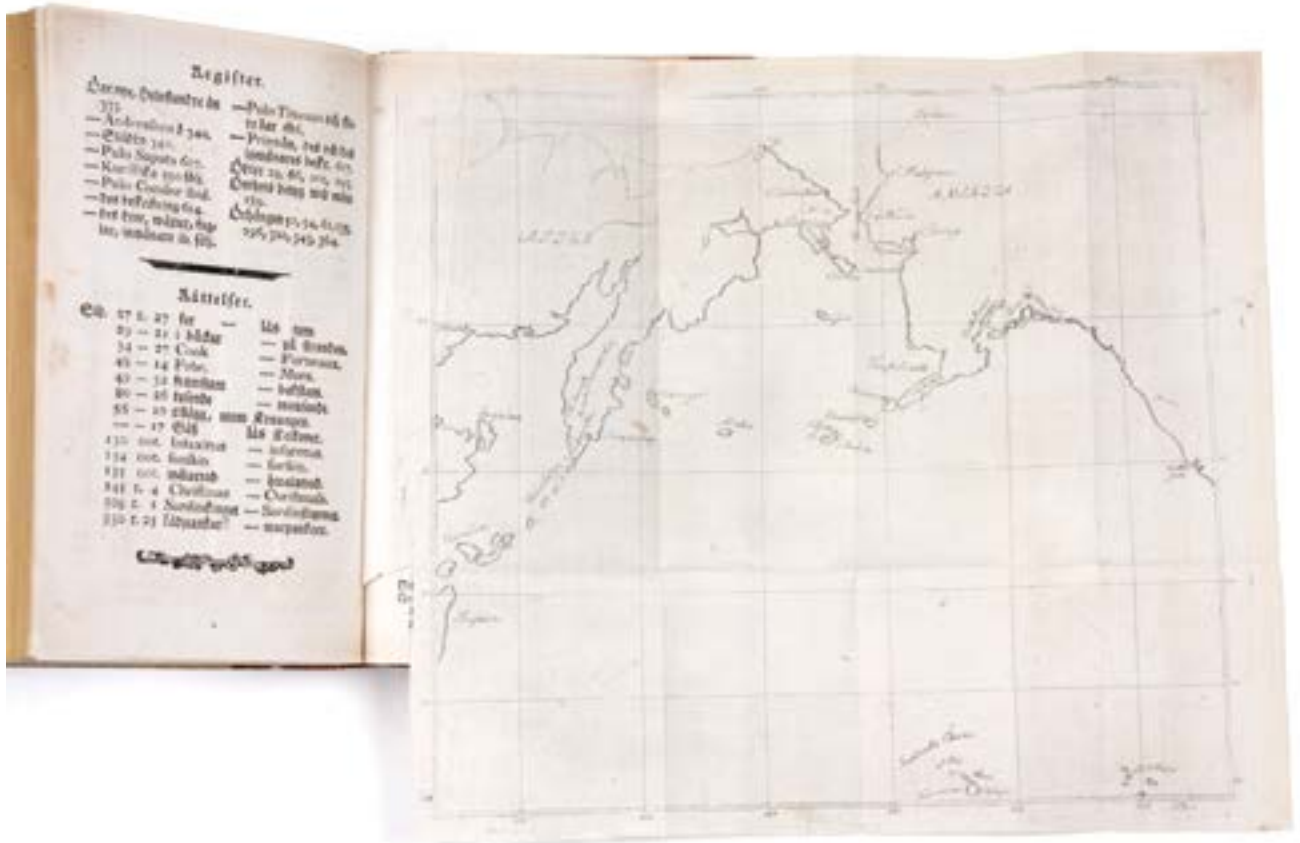
The desirable first French edition of the official account of Cook's third voyage, here in outstanding contemporary French bindings bearing the arms of the Ruolz Montchal family. The French edition of the voyage is illustrated in the manner of the English publication. This set includes a version of the famous "Death of Cook" plate based on the original drawing by John Webber (not all copies of the



French quarto edition include this plate). Furthermore, the fourth and final volume of the text is complete with all seven appendices, including the folding vocabulary table.

Beddie, 1556; Forbes, 'Hawaiian National Bibliography', 90; O'Reilly-Reitman, 436.

FIRST SWEDISH ACCOUNT



46. ODMANN, Samuel,
Editor and translator.

Sammandrag af Captain Jacob Cooks tredje Resa...

Octavo, with a folding map, woodcut vignette at top of first text page, with the advertisement leaf; in contemporary pale half calf over speckled paper boards, spine panelled in gilt, original label. Uppsala, Johan Edman, 1787.

\$3200

[click for details](#)

The rare first Swedish version of the official account of Cook's third voyage, the first Scandinavian publication relating to Cook's final voyage including the discovery of the Hawaiian Islands. The folding map is of the north Pacific and shows the newly discovered islands at the base of the image. Although published anonymously, this Swedish compilation based on the official account of the voyage has been attributed by Rolf du Rietz to Samuel Ödmann of Uppsala (see *Bibliotheca Polynesiana*, 1137). The same Ödmann was editor of the Swedish editions of the First Fleet journals of Hunter and White.

The map is signed at the bottom right "G.B. sc."; this is perhaps the famous cartographer Gabriel Boding (1714-1790) or may be the much younger engraver Gustaf Broling (1766-1838). A final leaf of publisher's advertisements (missing from some copies but present here) includes a notice of the 1783 Swedish edition of Cook's second voyage.

Beddie, 1566; Du Rietz, "Captain James Cook: a bibliography of literature printed in Sweden", 12; Forbes, 'Hawaiian National Bibliography', 126; Kroepelien, 1137.

RARE PROOF IMPRESSION



47. WEBBER, John, after,
engraved by B.T. POUNCY.

[A View of the Town and Harbour
of St Peter and St Paul, in Kamtschatka].

Engraving, 253 × 533 mm. to plate mark, paper
size 290 × 540 mm.; a little light old creasing at
right side; in fine condition. London, circa 1784.

\$4850

[click for details](#)

One of the most atmospheric views made by Webber to illustrate Cook's third voyage: the St Peter and Paul *ostrog* as seen during the expedition's first visit to Avacha Bay. This wonderful panorama, with Cook's ships at anchor in the bay, would later appear as plate 74 in the atlas to the official account of the third voyage. Webber's image depicts the small Kamchatkan settlement with its inhabitants fishing in front of their distinctive dwellings, all in an untouched landscape with wooded coastline and distant snow-covered mountains. It offers an arcadian vision of the place wildly at variance with what it would become: modern Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky, now a major commercial port and the home of Russia's nuclear submarine fleet. It was at St Peter and St Paul that the battered vessels called in late April 1779, and here that Major Behm agreed to take the news of Cook's death overland to St. Petersburg.

This is an early state of the print, before letters. The temporary credits here scratched into the plate are differently worded to the final version that would appear in the publication: here there is no caption identifying the view and the image is identified as "Drawn from Nature by J. Webber" and "Engraved by B.T. Pouncy". In the finished version these would be differently expressed as "J. Webber del." and "B.T. Pouncy sc.". The proof engraving is printed on a noticeably different paper and its inking is distinctly finer than the examples of the finished version with which we have compared it. The result is a greater tonal quality.

Joppien & Smith, 3.328A (the finished engraving).

WITH 56 SPECIMENS OF NATIVE TAPA CLOTH INCLUDING 17 EXTRA SPECIMENS, MOSTLY HAWAIIAN

48. SHAW, Alexander.

A Catalogue of the Different Specimens of Cloth collected in the three voyages of Captain Cook...

Quarto (220 x 164 mm.), pp [8, comprising title and three leaves of descriptions], with 56 tapa cloth specimens interleaved between or tipped on 30 blank leaves, with sample numbers in manuscript 1-39; fine copy in its original publisher's binding of sheep-backed marbled boards, preserved in a morocco-backed box. London, Alexander Shaw, 1787.

\$450,000

[click for details](#)

An exceptional and very rare artefact arising from the three voyages of James Cook in the Pacific, Alexander Shaw's *Catalogue* has long been regarded as one of the rarest and most desirable of all Pacific voyage books, in which the printed text is slender compared with its large cloth specimens: samples of indigenous tapa cloth collected by Cook's men, at times of first or very early contact with native peoples; Tahiti and the Hawaiian islands are amply represented. This is an example of one of very few copies to contain an additional series of 17 specimens, mostly of Hawaiian manufacture.

Tapa is made from the bark of the paper mulberry and breadfruit trees, specially prepared and pounded with mallets to form continuous sheets. The rich and earthy decorations are created from dyes extracted from various roots, berries, leaves and flowers and the patterns, quality and size of tapa reflect the social status and prestige of their original owners. The material was irresistible to Cook's men who described its manufacture in some detail, a process likewise recorded by the voyage artists Sydney Parkinson and John Webber.

The book was published in 1787, some seven years after the return of the *Resolution* and *Discovery* at the conclusion of the third voyage. The earliest copies issued typically contain just 39 samples, as listed by Shaw in the preface. Later, some copies had additional cloth specimens added, probably in response to new supplies of tapa that became available, likely from the sale of the collections of Sir Ashton Lever and David Samwell (the latter surgeon's mate of the *Discovery* during the third voyage, and author of the equally rare *Narrative of the Death of Captain James Cook*, published a year before this). This very desirable

expanded example includes 17 additional cloth samples, bringing the total to 56 specimens, and may have been prepared in 1805-1806 (based on dated watermarks of some blank leaves). Most significantly, most of these additional specimens were collected by Cook's men and officers in Hawaii. There were relatively few Hawaiian specimens in the copies first issued.

The production of this book reflects the great curiosity aroused by tapa, a fascination that drove competition between collectors of 'artificial curiosities' and generated an active market for the sheets brought home by Cook's men. The preface of the book contains descriptions of bark cloth manufacture by Cook, Anderson, Forster and an anonymous officer titled 'one of the navigators' and is followed by the list of the specimens compiled by Shaw. The list is indeed rich in fascinating details; for example, we learn that the various uses of the tapa: 'wore (sic) by the people in the rainy season' or 'used at the human sacrifice'. Some of the notes in the list are longer, and doubtless arise from tales told by the mariners who collected the tapa in the first place (as boasted on the title page).

The Shaw *Catalogue* is of great significance as a repository of unique original tapa, but it also speaks of the time when Cook's sailors were spreading their stories of the alluring South Seas, while drawing room chatter throughout the land luxuriated in descriptions of the new exotic. The publication forms a tangible link between these narratives, the indigenous cultures of the South Pacific and Hawaiian Islands, the myriad personal and trading relationships that developed between the islanders and mariners, and the genteel world of gentleman collectors and their cabinets of curiosities. Recently the National Library of Australia has mounted a splendid exhibition, "In Cook's Wake: Tapa Treasures from the Pacific", the catalogue for which contains important essays on Tapa cloth and specifically on Shaw's *Catalogue* by Nat Williams and Erica Ryan of the Library; Erica Ryan has made considerable progress in establishing many of the details of the manner in which Shaw's book was published.

A longer discussion and many images can be seen at hordern.com (search "4504181").

Beddie, 3640; Forbes, 'Hawaiian National Bibliography', 139; Hawaii One Hundred, 7; Holmes, 67; not in the catalogue of the Hill collection; Donald Kerr, *Census of Alexander Shaw's Catalogue of Different Specimens of Cloth Collected in the Three Voyages of Captain Cook to the Southern Hemisphere, 1787* (University of Otago, Dunedin, 2015).

FIRST AQUATINT ISSUE OF WEBBER'S TAHITIAN VIEW

49. WEBBER, John
and Marie Catherina PRESTEL.

A View in Matavai, Otaheite.

Aquatint in sepia tones on laid paper,
290 x 430 mm, full margins, mounted. London,
J. Webber, No. 312 Oxford Street, 1787.

\$5850

[click for details](#)



A very rare and separately issued early form of the *View in Matavai, Otaheite* prepared by the artists John Webber and Marie Catherine Prestel in 1787.

Issued in aquatint, then a new technique, this depicts one of the most romantic and tropical scenes encountered during Cook's voyage. The image had first been done as a line etching in November 1786, but Webber decided instead to experiment with the aquatint method in collaboration with Marie Catherine Prestel, 'an aquatint artist of some note, who had recently come to London from Frankfurt' (Joppien & Smith, p. 192). This is the first of two issues; a second appeared in 1788.

Webber found that this new method 'allowed greater freedom and a wider range of evocative tones of light and shade' (Joppien & Smith). He ultimately prepared four aquatints with Prestel, all of them now rare. It is a famous image; as Joppien and Smith note, 'There can be no doubt that the drawing represents one of the most romantic and tropical scenes encountered during the voyage'.

Beddie, 1869 (examples of this issue in an album in the Dixon Library); Hill, 1836-7 (Webber's published views); Joppien & Smith, 3.120Ac.

SUMMER HABITATIONS IN FAR EASTERN RUSSIA

50. WEBBER, John.

Balaguns or Summer Habitations...

Handcoloured aquatint, 330 x 455 mm.
London, Boydell, 1808.

\$2850

[click for details](#)



Fine view of the island of Cracatoa from Webber's magnificent series of views of the Pacific. This handcoloured aquatint is from the 1808 publication *Views of the South Seas*, and like other views by John Webber it is based on an original drawing by the artist made during Cook's third voyage to the Pacific. Between 1788 and 1792 Webber produced a series of sixteen views of places visited by Cook, etched and coloured by himself.

These however were not published until after his death, in the large folio volume *Views in the South Seas* produced by Boydell & Co. in 1808 and issued from then until about 1820 with plates apparently printed as and when they were needed.

Joppien & Smith, 3.362Ab.

LYING IN STATE IN THE TAHITIAN CHAPEL

51. WEBBER, John.

Waheia dooa, Chief of Oheitepeha, lying in State

Hand-coloured aquatint, 280 × 410 mm.,
Whatman paper with 1819 watermark;
very good. London, Boydell, circa 1819.

\$3600

[click for details](#)



Arresting image of the Tahitian chief Waheia dooa (Vehiatua) lying in state. Cook recorded in August 1777 that his curiosity had taken him to view what his fellow officers had described as a “Roman Catholic Chapel”, but which he discovered was known as a *Tupapau* in which the remains of Vehiatua were laid; the body, Cook was told, had been there for some twenty months. The structure, beautifully realised in Webber’s view, resembled a small neat house decorated with coloured

cloth and mats, including a large piece of scarlet broad cloth which had been given to the Tahitians by Spanish missionaries.

The plate was issued as one of Webber’s *Views in the South Seas* published in 1808 but issued from then on until about 1820; the present example has an 1819 watermark.

Beddie, 1872; Joppien & Smith, 3.95Ab.

ELUSIVE BIOGRAPHY OF THE GREAT COOK VOYAGE ARTIST

52. [WEBBER] WAGNER, Sigmund.

Das Leben des Malers Johann Weber von Bern...

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

\$5400

[click for details](#)



Only edition: with the famous engraved portrait of John Webber, a version of his self-portrait, the only contemporary depiction of Cook’s third voyage artist other than a marble plaque now in the National Library of Australia. The pamphlet also features an attractive frontispiece based on Webber’s image of the burial platform in Tahiti, one of the more famous images from his *Voyages in the South Seas*.

This biographical essay is the main source for what little is known of Webber’s life. A stand-alone publication,

it was issued as one of a series of small printings put out by the Society of Artists (Kunstler-Gesellschaft) in Zurich who produced an annual New Year’s publication over some decades.

Forbes knew the work only from the Sir Maurice Holmes copy in the UCLA library.

Forbes, ‘Hawaiian National Bibliography’, 533; not in Beddie.

‘A TRUE PICTURE OF HIS MIND AND GENIUS’

53. [LEDYARD] SPARKS, Jared.

The Life of John Ledyard, the American Traveller...

Octavo, neat ex-library stamp; in later burgundy half morocco over marbled boards. Cambridge, MA, Hilliard and Brown, 1829.

\$685

[click for details](#)

Second edition of this life of Ledyard, the famous sailor on Cook's third voyage and author of one of the few published accounts. Forbes notes the considerable historical significance of Ledyard's life and commends the work as 'one of the great American biographies'. This specific edition is not cited by Beddie, who records (1659-1662) editions of 1828 and 1834.

Ledyard was the author of one of the scarcer - if less reliable - surreptitious accounts of Cook's voyage (published Hartford, 1783). In every sense, this biography is a necessary companion to the original work and a significant addition to the Cook canon as a substantial portion of the text relates to the Cook voyage, with important original letters as well as critical comments on Ledyard's narrative found nowhere else. In his later life Ledyard travelled to Europe, Siberia and Africa, meeting with figures such as Sir Joseph Banks and Thomas Jefferson.

Beddie, 4526; Ferguson, 1278a; Forbes, 'Hawaiian National Bibliography', 739; Holmes, 86 (note); O'Reilly-Reitman, 489.

54. [LEDYARD] SPARKS, Jared.

Travels and Adventures of John Ledyard; comprising his voyage with Capt. Cook's third and last expedition...

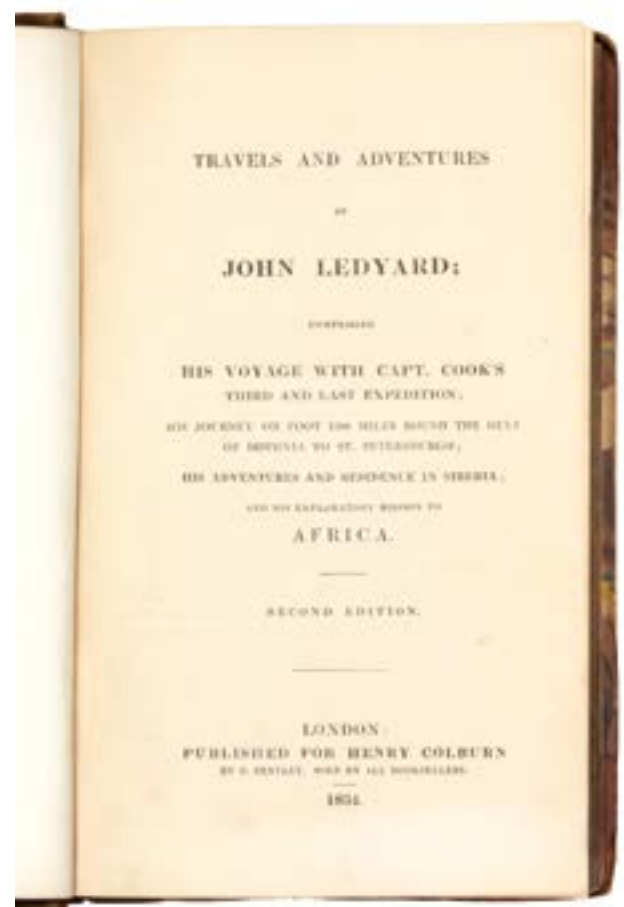
Octavo, very good in early marbled boards, rebacked to style. London, Henry Colburn, 1834.

\$425

[click for details](#)

Second English edition of Ledyard's biography.

Beddie, 4528; this edition not in Ferguson; not in Forbes; O'Reilly-Reitman, 491.



FORSTER'S HOW-TO ON COLLECTING: A PRIMER FOR COOK'S SECOND VOYAGE

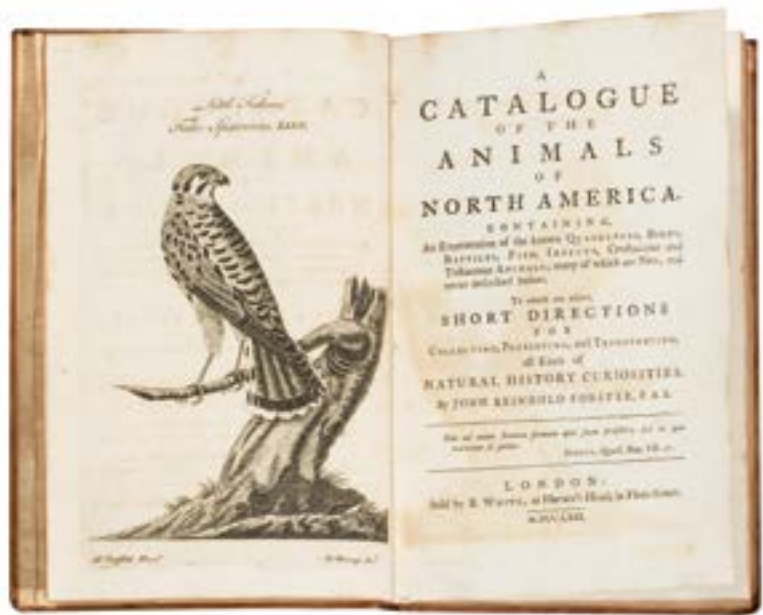
55. FORSTER, Johann Reinhold.

**A Catalogue of the Animals
of North America.**

Octavo, with an engraved frontispiece;
a delightful copy in its original binding
of unlettered speckled sheep.
London, B. White, 1771.

\$14,750

[click for details](#)



First edition, and a rare early work by the German-born scientist most famous for sailing on Cook's second voyage. Forster was a difficult man but a serious researcher, and this work represents his attempt to systematise the fragmented study of the natural history of the Americas, largely based on specimens he had access to from the British collections of Thomas Pennant and Anna Blackburne, both pioneering natural historians. It was one of the central works in Forster's concerted push to establish himself in England and successfully brought him to the attention of the British scientific fraternity, attention which ultimately led to his appointment to Cook's voyage after the precipitate withdrawal of Joseph Banks in early 1772.

A pioneering study of North America natural history on the Linnaean model, the book has a fine frontispiece plate of a falcon by the natural history artist Moses Griffith. Coincidentally, and this is a good example of the concentric circles of interest and acquaintance that emanated from Joseph Banks' house in Soho Square, Griffith was the artist privately retained by Pennant, and who had been commissioned the same year to paint the Rainbow Lorikeet collected on Cook's *Endeavour* voyage that Banks had brought back to England (that painting is today in the National Library of Australia).

The work is, in effect, a manifesto for better collecting and more systematised recording of natural history from beyond the borders of Europe. The key point is that the book is designed in such a way as to encourage further work to be done, and perhaps the most significant section is Forster's important note on collecting and preserving specimens, 'Short Directions for Lovers and Promoters of Natural History.' This substantial part (about half) of the book gives a fascinating overview of the best practice of the era, much in the vein of similar guides such as those of John Ellis (1770) and William Curtis (1771), but with the added interest of having been penned by Forster himself, who personally went on to make an enormous collection of artificial curiosities and natural history specimens in the Pacific.

The book is very scarce, with only three copies recorded since 1993. We have not traced a copy of this original edition in any Australian library, where it is represented only by microform copies and by the second edition of 1882 (edited by Philip Lutley Sclater for the Willughby Society, its publication an indication of the scarcity of the original edition even then).

Hoare (ed.), *The Resolution Journal of Johann Reinhold Forster*; NLA online catalogue; O'Reilly-Reitman, 2464; Pritzel, 2974 (journal publication only); Sabin, 25133.

A VETERAN OF COOK'S SECOND VOYAGE

56. [HOOD] NORTHCOTE, J. (after).

The Death of Capt. Alexander Hood...

Handcoloured mezzotint, 554 x 655 mm (plate size). London, Jeffryes & Co, Ludgate Hill, 1 October 1798.

\$4850

[click for details](#)

Splendid mezzotint depicting the dramatic death of Alexander Hood, a Royal Navy captain who served under Cook in his early career. This appears to be the only published image of Hood, making it an unusual addition to the known gallery of Cook's men. Hood was assigned to the *Resolution* on 5 March 1772 as a 14-year-old midshipman, taking advantage of his prestigious family connections (he was the first cousin of admirals Lord Hood and Lord Bridport). Hood served under Cook with distinction; he was the first to sight land in the Marquesas on 6 April 1774 and Cook named Hood Island in his honour.

After the voyage Hood saw service in North American waters where he was promoted captain in 1781 at the age of 23. He fought against Napoleonic France, and this mezzotint shows his final moments as captain of the



British man-of-war *Mars* when on 21 April 1798 the British ship ambushed the French frigate *Hercule* off western Brittany, an unusually bloody fire fight ensuing. Hood, wounded in the thigh, died of blood loss (a detail rather absent in this romantic portrayal of the commander's final moments). He is pictured receiving the sword of the French captain who likewise died of his wounds, while a lieutenant points to the lowering of the French colours by moonlight through an open window behind the scene.

Not in Nan Kivell & Spence.

THE IDEAL IMAGE OF THE “NOBLE SAVAGE”

57. [OMAI] DANCE, Nathaniel, engraved by F. BARTOLOZZI.

Omai, A Native of Ulaietea.

Etching and stipple engraving, 540 x 330 mm.; framed. London, Publish'd according to Act of Parlt., 25th October 1774.

\$11,500

[click for details](#)





A wonderful full-length portrait of Omai (also known as “Mai”), the Tahitian who was seen as an outstanding example of Rousseau’s noble savage when he arrived in England on the *Adventure* with Captain Furneaux on the return to England of Cook’s second voyage in 1774. The portrait is based

on the painting by Nathaniel Dance, who would later also paint Captain Cook. Omai is shown carrying the wooden pillow-stool now in the Musée de Tahiti et des Iles. With a feathered circlet and draped in tapa cloth and with tattooed hands he embodies the beauty of the newly discovered Pacific islanders.

Dance’s portrait is the best known of the several images of the famous Tahitian, who was placed in the care of Joseph Banks and Dr Solander when he arrived in England, both of whom he remembered from their visit to Tahiti five years earlier on Cook’s first voyage. His natural grace captivated London society. This romantic portrait was one of the first of the large-scale and separately issued images produced to satisfy European curiosity and anthropological interest in the peoples of the Pacific. There was a tradition, so terribly questionable to us today, of taking exotic natives of interest back to Europe: there they invariably went on display. The tradition really took hold with the voyagers of the second half of the eighteenth century, most famously with Bougainville and Cook (though nearly a hundred years earlier Dampier had taken Giolo, the “Painted Prince”, back to England with him) and continued well into the nineteenth century.

Beddie, 4569; Nan Kivell and Spence, p. 238 (illustrated, p. 75).

SEND MORE HANDSOME TAHITIAN MEN

58. [OMAI] PRESTON, William.

Seventeen Hundred and Seventy-Seven...

Octavo, complete with half-title; a fine untrimmed copy in the original marbled wrappers, a little browned at the edges. Dublin, W. Wilson, 1777.

\$2600

[click for details](#)



Rare verse satire taking the form of a “Poetical epistle” to the romantic figure Omai, the “first Polynesian ambassador to England”, “feted by Fanny Burney, approved by Samuel Johnson, entertained by Mrs. Thrale & Lord Sandwich, and painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds...” (Thomas Blake Clark). Omai’s visit inspired several works of literature, more or less indecent. This rollicking example is certainly no exception, taking the form of a long epistle said to be by a female admirer who invites Omai to send yet more Tahitian men to fulfil the needs of the new, modern English woman, no longer bound by the social constraints or expectations of the previous generation. It begins, as so many of them do, with a

swipe at Sir Joseph Banks (or “Opano”) and his fling with Oberea in Tahiti: “If yet thy land preserves Opano’s name, / And Oberea pines with am’rous flame...”.

Anonymously published, this is known to have been the work of the Dublin poet and satirist William Preston (1753-1807). A London quarto version was published in the same year, but as with most of Preston’s other poems this Irish edition probably appeared first. Beddie records only the London printing of this scarce work.

Beddie, 4552 (London edition).

COOK'S VOYAGES: WITH THE EXTRA ATLAS, AND UNIFORM CONTEMPORARY PROVENANCE

59. COOK, Captain James.

A set of the three voyage accounts...

Together eight volumes, quarto, and two folio Atlases; about 50 leaves in vol. I stained in upper margins, a few other spots and stains, generally in fine clean condition, uniformly bound in contemporary polished diced russia leather, decorated in blind and gilt, atlases in half binding with marbled paper sides matching the endpapers of the text volumes; all volumes neatly respined. London, 1773-1784.

\$68,500

[click for details](#)

An attractive complete set of Captain Cook's three voyages in their large official accounts, with uniform contemporary provenance. The series of official Cook narratives is the cornerstone of any collection of books relating to the Pacific. Illustrated with marvellous engravings based on the work of the official artists on the voyages, including Parkinson, Hodges, and Webber, the series stands as the great monument to Cook's achievements. This handsome set has the first and third voyages in their "best" editions and the rarely seen feature of a separate Atlas to the second voyage. Of the total of 204 engraved plates and maps that illustrate the three voyage accounts, 128 of them are contained in the separate Atlas volumes where they can be seen to best advantage in the larger format.

The first voyage is in its second and best edition, complete with the "Directions for placing the cuts" and the "Chart of the Straights of Magellan" (both of which are usually missing in the first edition), and with the new Preface containing Hawkesworth's virulent 8-page reply to Dalrymple's whining reviews of the first edition, and the whole volume revised by the voyage's astronomer William Wales.

The second voyage, here in its third edition, has the very desirable separate atlas containing the wonderful series of plates and maps (usually bound into the text volumes) printed on thicker paper than usual, and unusually fresh and bright. Only the largest of the maps are folded, and the views and botanical plates are even more impressive for their being in uncreased state.



The third voyage is in its second edition, often preferred for several reasons, including the fact that the Royal Society medal awarded to Cook posthumously in 1784 appears on the title-pages; the printing was done by Hughs (rather than Strahan who printed the first edition) with the wording of the title-pages slightly modified and the text itself entirely re-set. Isaac Smith presenting a set on behalf of Cook's widow in 1821 noted that 'I am desired by Mrs Cook... to request your acceptance of the 4 books sent herewith being her Husband's last Voyage round the World, as a mark of her respect... the letter press of the second edition being much superior to the first both in paper & letter press' (quoted by Forbes, *Hawaiian National Bibliography*, 85). King George III's copy of the official account, preserved in the British Library, is also an example of this second edition.

Uniform provenance in all volumes of Ebenezer John Collett (1755-1833, MP for Grampond, Cornwall from 1814 to 1818), with armorial bookplates; Francis Markham, with bookplates; private collection (Sydney).

Beddie, 650, 1226, 1552; Hill, 782, 358, 361; Holmes, 5, 24, 47.

COOK IN A MILLION WORDS

60. ANDERSON, George William.

A New, Authentic, and Complete Collection of Voyages Round the World...

Folio, with altogether 157 engraved maps, plans and views, with about 25 of the plates having more than one image; a nice old binding of half dark green calf, red morocco label, and dark green moiré cloth. London, Printed for Alex. Hogg, at the Kings' Arms, 1784-1786.

\$5400

[click for details](#)



An unusually good, complete copy of this huge compendium of Cook's three voyages (and accounts of a few other voyages: Byron, Wallis, Carteret, Anson and Drake), published quickly after publication of the official accounts of the Cook voyages. Either in its issue in separate parts or as a single volume, this is a publication that must have been widely read to pieces given the poor condition in which most copies survive today. It is in a format that manages to squeeze over a million words into the one volume. It was 'printed in a very large edition over a number of years... The added list of subscribers has numerous variations, and the title pages appear with

several distinct forms...' (Forbes). This copy corresponds to the third of the four states identified by Forbes, with a lettering change on the title-page. Originally published in eighty sixpenny numbers, most of them including two engravings, the book was gathered either by subscribers to the parts or later by the publishers to make a single volume. This is an example of the volume issue, which therefore dispenses with any list of subscribers.

Beddie, 19; Forbes, 'Hawaiian National Bibliography', 61 (state III); Hill, 18; Holmes first edition, 54.

WITH SOME FIFTY PAGES DEVOTED TO HAWAII

61. [BERENGER, Jean-Pierre].

Le Cook de la Jeunesse...

Two volumes, duodecimo, the three wide folding engraved plates after John Webber; uncut in the original orange paper wrappers. Paris, n.p., 1808.

\$4750

[click for details](#)



A very good copy of this charming and popular French account of various voyages for children. As the title suggests, most of the material here is taken directly from the voyages of Captain Cook. The three fine and large folding engraved plates, all after Webber, respectively depict a Māori war canoe, a walrus hunt and a Tahitian human sacrifice. Various chapters describe Tahiti, New

Zealand, Unalaska, and the Sandwich Islands, followed by an abridged life of the navigator. Forbes records two editions published in Avignon (370 & 495 in the *Hawaiian National Bibliography*) but did not note this edition, although the second volume includes a lengthy section, some fifty pages, devoted to Hawaii.

Beddie, 70; Muir, 669; not in Ferguson.

AUTHORITATIVE EDITION



62. BEAGLEHOLE, John Cawte, editor.

The Journals of Captain James Cook...

Five volumes and portfolio of charts, thick octavo, coloured frontispieces, numerous black and white plates and maps (some folding), original decorated cloth with dust jackets. Cambridge, Hakluyt Society, 1968-1974.

\$2500

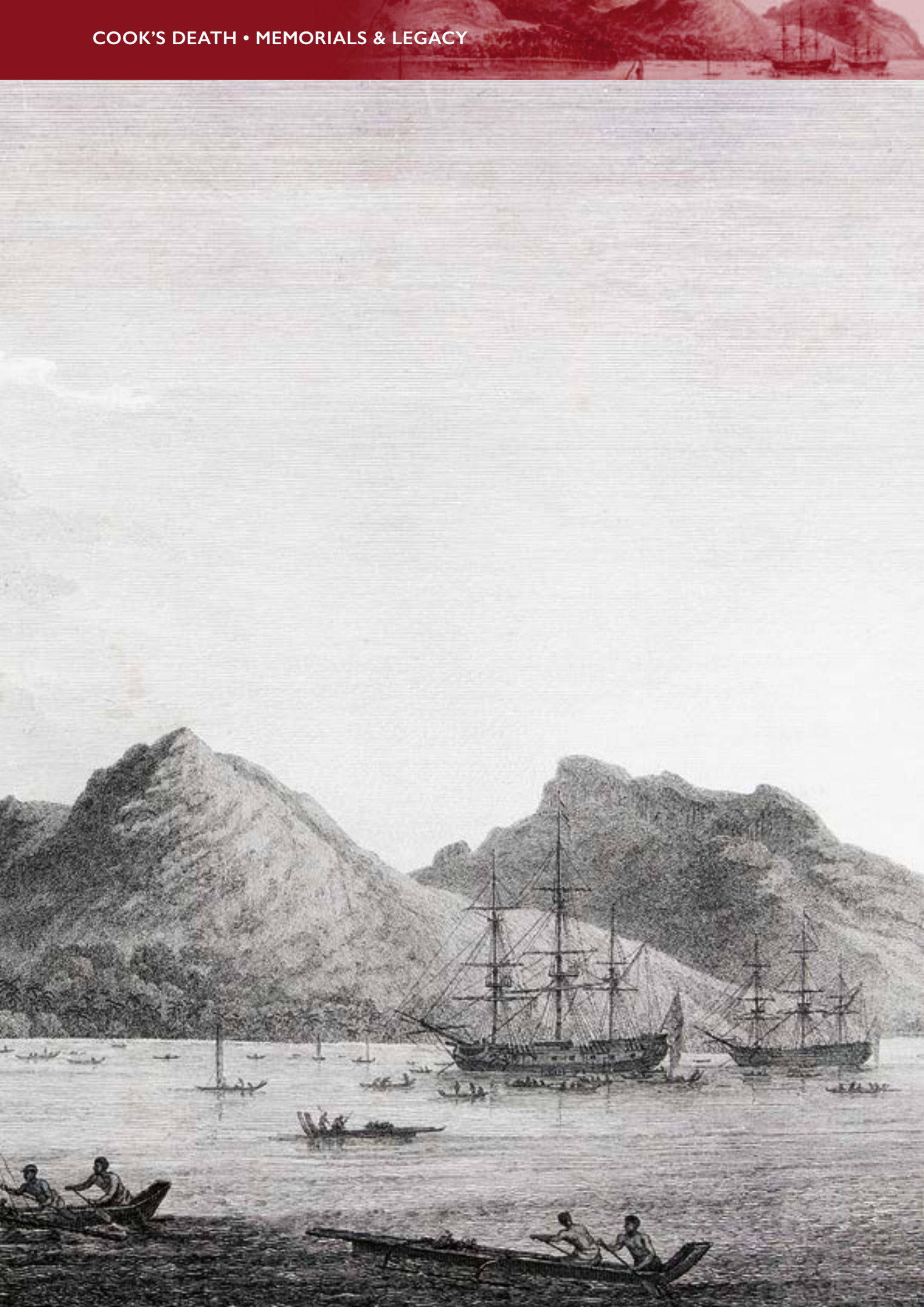
[click for details](#)

The most reliable and authoritative narrative of Cook's three voyages, edited by the great New Zealand scholar Beaglehole. This set comprises the original Hakluyt Society text volumes published by Cambridge University Press, and the more recently published portfolio of maps and charts (Boydell 2000).

Beddie, 227.

Opposite:

detail from John Webber's engraving of the third voyage ships at anchor off Huaheine in the Society Islands (French Polynesia).



VERY FIRST PROOF VERSION OF THE FIRST SEPARATELY ISSUED PORTRAIT OF COOK

63. DANCE, Nathaniel, after,
engraved by John Keyes SHERWIN.

[Captain James Cook].

Engraving, artist's proof copy
275 x 235 mm, mounted and framed.
London, J K Sherwin, circa 1779.

\$9500

[click for details](#)



A proof impression (before title, date and some letters) of the first issue of the first separately published engraving of Captain Cook.

This famous portrait of the navigator was published in the year of his death, though news of the events at Kealakekua Bay did not reach Europe until the following year. Now the trademark image of Cook as a result of its very many subsequent versions (Beddie lists an astonishing 284 entries for the Dance group), it was considered the best likeness at the time and is known, for example, to have been distributed to friends by his widow Elizabeth. It is a conspicuously rare portrait in this first version. The engraving is based on Nathaniel Dance's original portrait, commissioned by Joseph Banks, for which Cook sat for Dance in 1776, before sailing on his third voyage. The painting is today in the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich. Dance, one of the greatest of British history painters and a founding

member of the Royal Academy, shows Cook wearing captain's full-dress uniform and holding his own chart of the Southern Ocean: the caption "New Holland" can clearly be discerned in the engraving.

This extremely rare proof was pulled before the image had been titled and dated, and before the usual *pinxit* and *sculpsit* notes had been added to the artists' names; this state corresponds with an example in the Mitchell Library (where it is item 3 in an 18th-century connoisseur's album entitled "Three voyages round the world"), while a subsequent state with the addition of the title is held in the Dixon Library (Beddie 3379). An earlier less developed form where the shape of Cook's body has been simply blocked out is held by the National Library (Rex Nan Kivell Collection NK10914/A and /B).

Beddie, 3378.

COOK'S IMMORTAL NAME

64. STOTHARD, Thomas
(engraved by T. COOK).

Sacred to Cook's immortal name...

Engraved view with poem, 195 x 105 mm.,
laid down on card. London, circa 1788.

\$725

[click for details](#)

Rare Cook engraving, with commemorative poem, after a drawing by Thomas Stothard (1755-1834). Stothard was elected to the Royal Academy in 1794 and often collaborated with William Blake, although the present engraving is by T. Cook. Coxhead, who wrote the standard monograph on Stothard, gives a tentative date of 1788 and describes the piece as a 'frontispiece of allegorical character, showing a bust of Captain Cook, round which are three naked cupids, and a figure, holding a scroll, pointing to a temple of fame' (A.C. Coxhead, *Thomas Stothard, R.A.*, p. 168).



Beddie knew three copies of the print, all in the Dixson collection of the State Library of New South Wales, and she gave the image the nominal title 'Philosophy inviting Youth to the heights of science: allegorical representation with bust of Cook.' A copy of the image is also known in the Nan Kivell collection at the National Library of Australia.

Beddie, 2676-8.

AN AMERICAN VERSION OF THE DANCE PORTRAIT

65. ROLLINSON, William
after Nathaniel DANCE.

Capt: James Cook, F.R.S...

Engraving, 130 x 100 mm, mounted
and in a handsome early timber frame.
New York, Benjamin Gomez, circa 1779.

\$1850

[click for details](#)

Scarce American-published portrait: the engraving appeared as frontispiece to the New York octavo edition of Cook's third voyage. The depiction is based on Nathaniel Dance's original portrait, commissioned by Joseph Banks, for which Cook sat in 1776, before leaving on the third voyage. It shows Cook wearing captain's full-dress uniform and holding a chart, but in this version the chart is blank.

Frontispiece to Beddie 1579; Forbes, 'Hawaiian National Bibliography', 259.



EXCEPTIONALLY RARE MEDAL, AN EARLY COMMEMORATION OF COOK'S DEATH

66. MEDAL.

**"Capt. James Cook:
Courage and Perseverance".**

Bronze medal, 37 mm. London, 1780.

\$12,000

[click for details](#)



Extremely rare: the "Courage and Perseverance" medal was struck very soon after news of Cook's death reached England. A report of his death was first published in Büsching's *Wöchentliche Nachrichten* (Berlin, 1780) in early January 1780, via the despatches sent back by Clerke and King from Kamchatka. The news quickly appeared in England, and the two "Pallas letters" remained the only source for information on the events at Kealakekua Bay almost until the return of *Resolution* and *Discovery* in September 1780. As a result, this medal belongs to the important phase after the news of Cook's death had reached Europe, but before any detailed description of events was available.

This, and the similar and equally rare "Kill'd by the Indians at O'why'hee" medal, are the earliest artefacts made in commemoration of Cook's death. The medal features a portrait of Cook in naval uniform facing half-right and the caption "CAPT. JAMES COOK". The reverse reads: "COURAGE / AND / PERSEVERANCE / Born 1728 Died 1779". There is debate about which of the medals, either the "Courage and Perseverance" or the "Kill'd by the Indians", has priority, but it is commonly agreed that the present medal is superior in terms of lettering and balance (see Mira, *James Cook, His Coins and Medals*).

Beddie, 2833, 2834, 2835; British Historical Medals, 218; Betts, 555; Gullick, p.140; Klenman, K3; Milford Haven, 375; Mira, pp.38-9; Nan Kivell and Spence, p. 79.

'WITH PIERCING SHRIEKS BEWAIL THY HERO'S DOOM!'

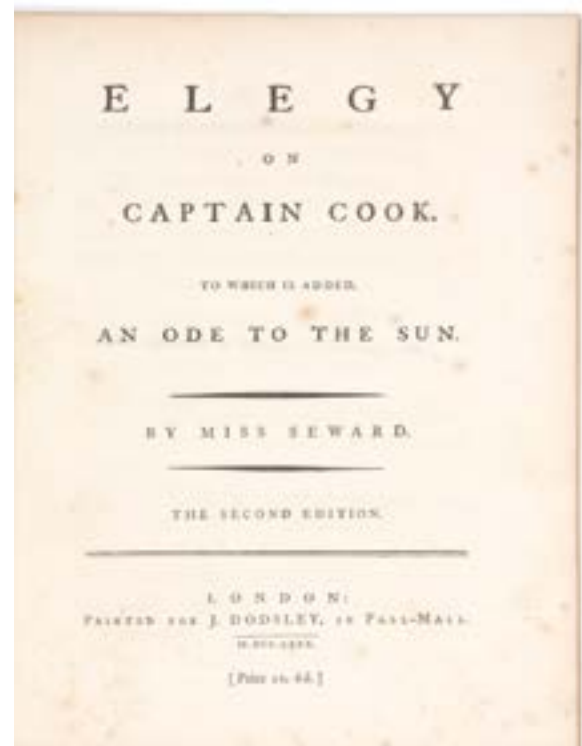
67. SEWARD, Anna.

Elegy on Captain Cook.

Small quarto, 23 pp., recent marbled wrappers.
London, J. Dodsley, 1780.

\$2500

[click for details](#)



The second edition of Seward's famous tribute published the same year as the first edition, and 'one of the most influential odes on Captain Cook' (Forbes). Numerous footnotes refer to events on the voyages, including mentions of kangaroos, surf, increasing modesty in Tahitian women, New Zealand hemp, the islanders' morais, and so on.



There were to be very many editions and anthology appearances of Seward's *Ode*, pointing to the significance of this, the first of so many literary tributes, as a monument to the great man. Holmes quotes the *Gentleman's Magazine* (September 1780, p. 432): 'With the assistance of the Muses, she has raised a trophy worthy of the memory of one of the greatest men this or any age or nation has produced.' Later critics have not been so generous. Holmes remarks that the modern reader is

likely to find '238 lines of rather turgid verse'. Seward's sympathies for Cook's widow, however, are eloquently and poignantly expressed: "Go, wretched Mourner! - weep thy griefs to rest!" (p. 18).

Seward (1747-1809), the "Swan of Lichfield," produced so many poetic elegies and odes that it seemed impossible that anyone important could die during her lifetime without being memorialized. In a vein similar to the wag who remarked that Lydia Sigourney, "The Sweet Singer of Hartford," had added "a new terror to death" by her poetic eulogies, Scott remarked that he could not ignore Seward for fear of "my death being prematurely announced by a sonnet or an elegy" (*DNB* XVII, p. 1218).

Beddie, 2436; Forbes, 'Hawaiian National Bibliography', 25 (note); Hocken, p.19; Kroepelien, 1182; not in Hill.

ONE OF 322 SILVER SPECIMENS

68. PINGO, Lewis.

The Royal Society Medal, in commemoration of Captain Cook...

Silver medal, 43 mm. diameter; relief bust of Captain Cook on recto, full-length relief portrait of Fortune leaning on a column while resting her hand upon a rudder and globe on verso. London, Royal Society, 1784.

\$7850

[click for details](#)



The handsome silver issue of the Royal Society's formal memorial to the great navigator. Fellows of the Royal Society were entitled to a free bronze medal, while silver and gold issues were available by subscription only; some were reserved for presentation. L. Richard Smith (in *The Royal Society Cook Medal*, Sydney, 1982) suggested a probable final minting figure of 22 gold, 322 silver and 577 bronze medals. An engraving of the medal was printed on the title-page of the second and third editions (and some copies of the first) of the official account.

The commissioning of this medal was due above all else to the efforts of Sir Joseph Banks, who supervised 'the minting and distribution of the Royal Society Cook medal

as a personal task coincident with the publication of the narrative of the tragic third voyage' (H.B. Carter, *Sir Joseph Banks*, 1988, p. 168). Cook's European reputation is borne out by several letters to Banks from the Continent requesting specimens of the medal, including one from Bougainville, who wrote in June 1785 to remind Banks that as a member since 1756 he felt entitled to one (see *The Banks Letters*, ed. W.R. Dawson, 1958, p. 122).

Beddie, 2790; Betts, *American Colonial History Illustrated by Contemporary Medals*, 553; Brown, *British Historical Medals*, 258; Klenman, K5; Marquess of Milford Haven, "British and Foreign Naval Medals", 734; Mira, *Captain Cook: his coins & medals*, pp. 35-7; Nan Kivell & Spence, *Portraits of the Famous and Infamous*, p.72.

BRONZE ISSUE OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY MEDAL

69. PINGO, Lewis.

The Royal Society Medal, in commemoration of Captain Cook...

Bronze medal, 43 mm. diameter, relief bust of Captain Cook on recto, full-length relief portrait of Fortune leaning on a column while resting her hand upon a rudder which is affixed to a globe on verso. London, Royal Society, 1784.

\$4200

[click for details](#)



One of 577 examples of the bronze issue of the Royal Society's formal memorial.

Beddie, 2795; Betts, *American Colonial History Illustrated by Contemporary Medals*, 553; Klenman, K5; Marquess of Milford Haven, 'British and Foreign Naval Medals', 734; Mira, *Captain Cook: his coins & medals*, pp. 35-7; Nan Kivell and Spence, p. 72.

PROOF IMPRESSION OF THE OVAL PORTRAIT

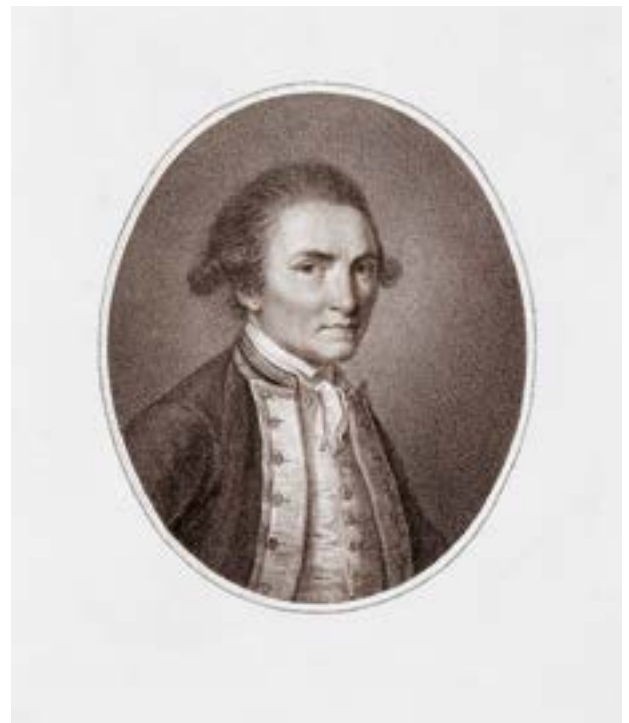
70. WEBBER, John, engraved by Francesco BARTOLOZZI.

Portrait of Capt. James Cook.

Stipple engraving, oval 120 x 95 mm,
printed in sepia; mounted.
London, J. Webber, June 4, 1784.

\$5500

[click for details](#)



Rare proof impression before letters of John Webber's and Francesco Bartolozzi's fine oval portrait of Captain Cook. This portrait has a very large margin, unusual for this decorative oval shape, which is perhaps more often seen clipped to fit an oval frame.

The original portrait of Cook was painted by Webber in 1776 and has been in London's National Portrait Gallery since 1858. Webber had collaborated with Bartolozzi earlier in 1784 to execute his famous depiction of the death of Cook, and the relationship was evidently a happy one, as they also issued the rare oval version of the depiction of Cook's death. Born in Florence in 1728, Bartolozzi arrived in 1764 in England where he worked

for the next three decades. He introduced the vogue of "stippled" engraving and this portrait is a particularly good example of his work.

Beddie, 3599 & 3600; Joppien & Smith, 3.451A; Nan Kivell, p. 73.

THE VERY RARE VARIANT ISSUE

71. WEBBER, John,
engraved by Francesco BARTOLOZZI
and William BYRNE.

The Death of Captain Cook...

Oval engraving, 350 × 265 mm.

(image size); mounted.

London, Sold in Spur Street,

Leicester Square, n.d. [but 1784].

\$7750

[click for details](#)



Rare variant of the famous engraving of Cook's death showing, as the caption notes, "Part of the Original Plate after Webber" and presumably quite literally printed from an oval cut from the fuller engraved copper. This is only very rarely seen: the single example noted by Joppien and Smith was in the British Museum.

The full-size engraving was first issued early in 1784. Based on the oil painting executed by Webber soon after he returned to London in 1780, the figures were engraved by Francesco Bartolozzi and the landscape by William Byrne. Reflecting the general opinion prevailing in published accounts of the voyage, the original image, as Joppien and Smith argue, appeared to show Cook as 'an innocent victim, killed in the act of pleading for peace'.

This is here heightened by the changed composition, as the oval shape dictates a radically different impact to that of the original engraving, omitting the dramatic conflict between the British sailors and the Hawaiians and thus implying a scene in which Cook, his arm raised in supplication to his men offstage, stands alone and is overwhelmed by a seething crowd.

The only copy noted among Australian holdings appears to be the heavily clipped copy in the National Library of Australia, part of the Nan Kivell collection.

Joppien & Smith note to 3.305A; not in Beddie; not in Nan Kivell & Spence.

EARLY PROOF OF THE FRENCH VERSION

72. WEBBER, John (after).

[Mort Tragique du Capitaine Cook...]

Engraving, 300 × 220 mm (image size),
early proof plate without caption, mounted.
Paris, chez Isabey, circa 1785.

\$3750

[click for details](#)



A fine early proof copy of the French version of Webber's famous image, before the caption has been added. The general tone is very light; in later finished forms the print will appear darker. This version is quite striking.

The French edition of the official account of Cook's third voyage did not include an image of his death, although some copies did include an added 'Mort de Cook' plate. Nonetheless, as in England, there was tremendous interest in Webber's scene, and this accomplished engraving was issued by Claude-Mathieu Fessard, a prominent French engraver and book artist. This interim

proof does not have any imprint details, but Joppien & Smith confirm that the finished print was sold by Isabey, in the rue de Gesvre, Paris.

A copy of the engraving as finally completed and published is in the Nan Kivell Collection at the National Library of Australia (NK6565). Beddie knew two copies, in the Mitchell and Dixson collections of the State Library of New South Wales.

Beddie, 2615.

DESIRABLE PROOF BEFORE CAPTION STATE

73. WEBBER, John (after).

Mort Tragique du Capitaine Cook, le
Janvier 1779.

Engraving, 300 × 220 mm (image size), "Fessard"
and "Webber" present as faint scratch signatures.
[Paris], [chez Isabey], n.d, but circa 1785.

\$2850

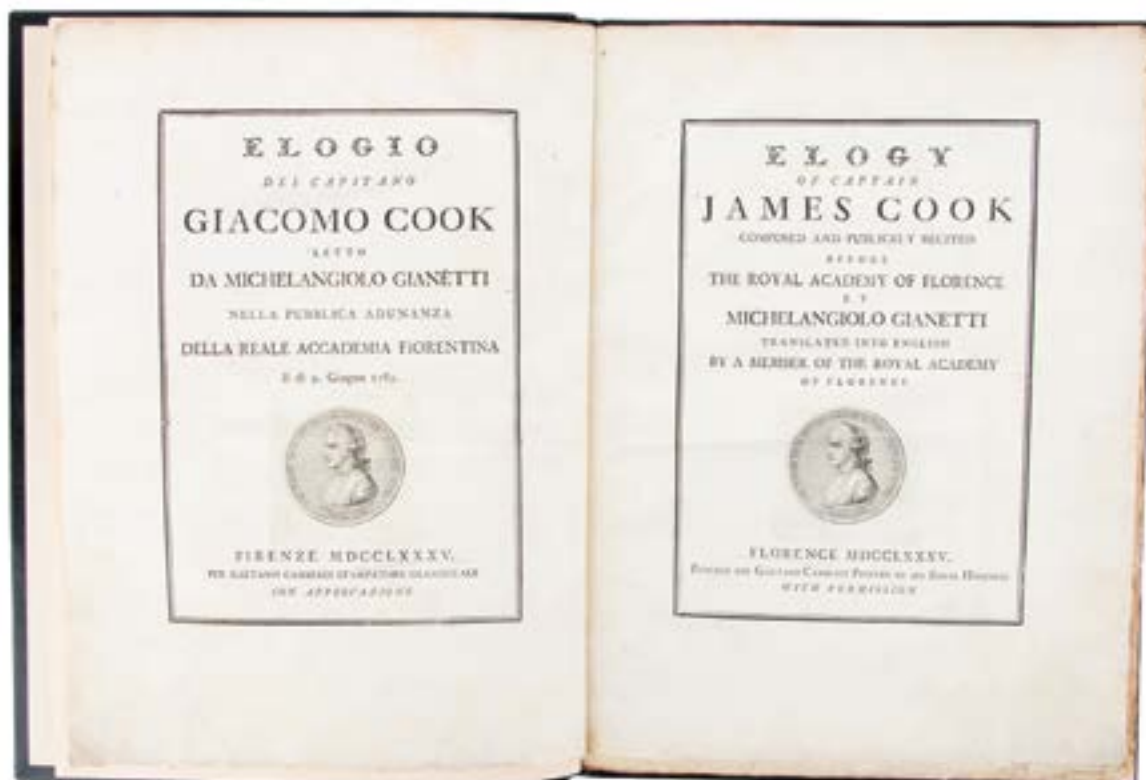
[click for details](#)



A further near-final proof of the French version before the complete caption has been added and with names in scratch proof form only. A similar proof issue is held in the Bibliothèque Nationale.

Beddie, 2615; Joppien & Smith, note to 3.305A.

THIS PRODIGY OF NATURE



74. GIANETTI, Michelangiolo.

Elogio del Capitano Giacomo Cook...

Quarto, with titles in Italian and English facing, each with engraved vignette of the Royal Society Cook Medal, unpressed and unopened, a tall and handsome copy in black polished calf antique. Florence, Printed for Gaetano Cambiagi, Printer of his Royal Highness, 1785.

\$6800

[click for details](#)

Rare, eccentric, but beautiful eulogy of Cook. This prose essay honouring the life and voyages of the navigator in florid style would have greatly embarrassed him. Describing his achievements in purple tones, 'this prodigy of nature' is lauded for his mapping of the St Lawrence, to which the author ascribes much of General Wolfe's successes. Each of the three voyages of discovery is described in some detail, while Cook, like many sailors a non-swimmer, is given powers that he never possessed: 'From his infancy he was accustomed to the useful practice of swimming, and could cleave the waves of the Ocean with the facility of its inhabitants'.

The poem shows a special interest in the exotic islands of Tahiti and Hawaii, as well as the sometimes-violent interactions in New Zealand, and it also has an appealing passage on Cook's grounding and subsequent beaching of the *Endeavour* at Endeavour River.

This is a beautifully printed book in the best Italian eighteenth-century tradition, much in the style of Bodoni, using elegant roman and italic types, classically composed within ruled borders. The dedication is to Sir Horace Mann, then English ambassador to the Court of Tuscany.

Beddie, 1957; Holmes, 51; Kroepelien, 486; not in the catalogue of the Hill collection; O'Reilly-Reitman, 451.

COOK ADMIRER IN ENLIGHTENMENT FRANCE



75. BLANC GILLI, Mathieu.

Éloge du Capitaine Cook...

Octavo, 118 pp. (last blank), period-style red crushed morocco, spine gilt with raised bands. Paris, chez Morin, 1787.

\$8750

[click for details](#)

A scarce, florid and rather entertaining elegy for Cook, published in Paris, which shows the high regard in which Cook was held in Enlightenment France, as both navigator and scientist. Blanc Gilli explicitly claims that Cook was as widely respected in France as in England, 'a statement which is borne out by the fact that the centenary of his death was celebrated in Paris but not in London' (Holmes). The elegy is a glowing narrative of Cook's life and voyages enriched with a 24-page appendix (including notes on other voyagers to the South Seas, Cook's importance to the history of astronomy, and references to contemporary philosophers such as Rousseau).

Mathieu Blanc Gilli, a resident of Marseille, was a politically active pamphleteer who served briefly in the Legislative Assembly before falling foul of rivals during the French Revolution and retiring to an obscure provincial post. He published on a wide range of reforms, including an abolitionist pamphlet critical of the plantation system in Santo Domingo.

Forbes could locate only the copies in the Mitchell Library and three American libraries (including Sir Maurice Holmes' copy at UCLA).

Beddie, 1959; Forbes, 'Hawaiian National Bibliography', 124; Kroepelien, 85; O'Reilly-Reitman, 454.

VARIANT ISSUE

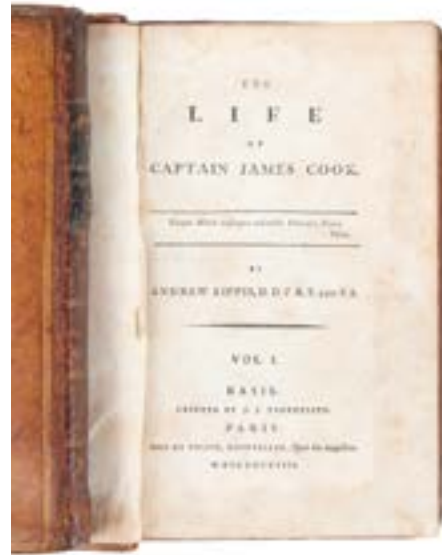
76. KIPPIS, Andrew.

The Life of Captain James Cook.

Two volumes, octavo; contemporary French sprinkled calf. Basle & Paris, J.J. Tournaisen/Pissot, 1788.

Provenance: A. Fr. Miot (French bookplate of the period); with the attractive green label of a 19th-century New Orleans bookseller.

\$3200

[click for details](#)

First continental edition of the standard early life of Cook: this is the scarce second issue, and probably the rarest of any of the editions of this important book. In this issue the title-page has been re-set to include the Paris imprint, and is therefore the first easily available edition for French readers. Much scarcer than the Basle

only issue (published by Tourneisen alone), Holmes knew of it only from a doubtful entry in Jackson's catalogue *Centenaire de la mort de Cook* (Paris, 1879).

Beddie, 33 (note); Forbes, 'Hawaiian National Bibliography', 151; Holmes, 70 (note).

LORD SYDNEY'S COPY

77. KIPPIS, Andrew.

Vie du Capitaine Cook...

Two volumes, octavo; bound with the half-titles in contemporary French mottled calf, spines gilt in compartments; quarter calf bookform box. Paris, Hôtel de Thou, 1789.

Provenance: Thomas Townshend, Viscount Sydney, with armorial bookplates; R. David Parsons, Atlanta; Andrew Tink AM (author of “Lord Sydney: The Life and Times of Tommy Townshend”, 2011).

\$7850

[click for details](#)

An important association copy, being Thomas Townshend's copy of the Kippis biography of Captain Cook. This handsome French octavo edition bears his ornate bookplate as Viscount Sydney (which he became in 1789), with his title engraved beneath the armorial crest depicting a stag facing a lion rampant.

Lord Sydney drew directly upon the experiences of Cook and his men in formulating the plan to establish the penal colony at Botany Bay. Books of this nature from his library

highlight the connection between the exploration of the east coast of Australia and its subsequent settlement in the late eighteenth century. Aside from its desirable provenance, this is a handsome set in a contemporary French mottled calf binding. It was among the books from the David Parsons collection of Pacific voyages sold by Hordern House in 2006.

Beddie, 38; Kroepelien, 652.

AN INTIMATE FAMILY ALBUM WITH BEAUTIFUL ORIGINAL WATERCOLOURS BY SARAH STONE

78. STONE, Sarah [SMITH].

Album of forty fine watercolours
by the artist of the Leverian Museum,
in striking original condition...

Quarto album, 40 original watercolours tipped onto coloured pages, most signed "Sarah Smith", ornately gilt-printed title-page with added hand-painted monogram in gilt reading "JLS & SS"; the binding of an embossed design of maroon roan, with central classical motif surrounded by an ornate floral pattern, signed by the manufacturer Remnant & Edwards with gilt-stamped "Scrap Book" lettered on the spine.

England, partly dating from the 1790s, assembled as an album circa 1825-1830.

Provenance: Gilt monogram "JLS & SS" (for John Langdale Smith and Sarah Smith), the embossed binding manufactured by Remnant & Edwards in the late 1820s. By the twentieth century the album was in the possession of Elizabeth Bateman, who worked at Hall's Bookshop in Royal Tunbridge Wells, Kent, from 1955 until her death in 1983, and with her descendants until recently sold.

\$145,000

[click for details](#)

An exquisite and unrecorded album of watercolours by Sarah Stone, the artist who made a decisive contribution to the early natural history of the Pacific and Australia, with a clear provenance to her family. The album is a dazzling testament to Stone's range and skill, and is also likely to be a key that will help unlock more details of her later career, because the great majority of works in the album are signed with her married name and therefore date from after her 1789 marriage to John Langdale Smith, by far the least known period of her work as an artist.

All-in-all, it is a fascinating and enigmatic assemblage, dominated by a series of Stone's signature depictions of sea-life, exotic birds and artificial curiosities, notably six wonderful depictions of parrots, including what seems certain to be a slightly ragged Rainbow Lorikeet (still recognisable despite the vagaries of taxidermy in this era). The variety is incredible, ranging from a fine image of the mysterious "Tahitian Chief Mourner" acquired by Captain Cook, through to religious icons, bucolic



barnyard scenes and several rural and coastal scenes that appear to show holidaymakers. The latter images, which frequently feature a young couple, suggest that this is a very personal selection: it is difficult not to speculate that some of the scenes in England and the highlands of Scotland (or perhaps Switzerland), may in fact be autobiographical.

This hypothesis is strongly supported by Stone's addition of the monogram "JLS & SS" to the title-page: given that the binding can be dated to the late 1820s (around the same time that her husband was afflicted by chronic illness, dying in 1827), we consider the album is very likely to have been meant as a memento or gift, perhaps for their only child, Henry.

Sarah Stone (c. 1760-1844) was a teenager when she was employed as an artist by Sir Ashton Lever, the owner of the greatest eighteenth-century collection of natural history and objects of curiosity. She "spent hours in Sir Ashton Lever's museum, faithfully drawing and painting mounted birds, insects, mammals, fishes, lizards, fossils, minerals, shells and coral from all over the world, as well as ethnographical artefacts brought back from exploratory voyages, including those of Captain Cook" (Jackson, *Sarah Stone*, p. 9). Such is Stone's connection to Cook's voyages that it has tended to obscure her profound importance for the early natural history of Australia, despite her central role in the illustration of First Fleet surgeon John White's *Journal of a Voyage to New South Wales* (1790).

Although the album itself dates from the 1820s, many of the watercolours are much earlier. Indeed, the fact that the works are signed Smith (not Stone), together with the condition of some of the birds, is the closest thing to a time-stamp that could be imagined on an undated watercolour: after 1789 because of the change in her name, but before the end of the 1790s because their appearance broadly matches those in other works of this pioneering era, such as the awkwardly posed birds in the Museum Leverianum (1796).



Of the six exotic parrots, one has been firmly identified as an African Grey, *Psittacus erithacus* (Jackson, p. 21), two are certain to be Indonesian species, and one is a (probably juvenile) Rainbow Lorikeet. As yet, the precise nature of the other two remains unknown, although one could feasibly be a Rosella. A fourth watercolour depicts three beautifully rendered seabirds, two gulls and a tern, on a rocky outcrop overlooking a bay.

The album also includes an uncommonly fine depiction of seven exotic shells, dominated by a large Charonia, as well as a fine Cone with purple striations and another with an opalescent green. Another familiar inclusion in the Leverian were sharks (and their teeth), which must explain why the present album includes a fine example of a shark, very similar to one depicted in Stone's so-called Sketchbook I (see Kaeppler's *Holophusicon*, p. 72).

The last of the definitively Leverian works is an exceptionally important depiction of the Tahitian Chief Mourner, the religious dress of tapa, shells and feathers which fascinated Cook, who personally acquired the examples that ended up in the Museum. Stone's depiction here is not unlike another of her watercolours now in the Bishop Museum (see Kaeppler, *Artificial Curiosities*, p. 124-5), but even a cursory comparison makes it quite clear that two distinct outfits are depicted; in short, it is possible that the sketch depicts the "lost" example of the dress from the second voyage, at one point recorded in the Leverian collection.

Many images from the Sarah Stone album can be seen at hordern.com: search 4504860. A list of the watercolours and a fuller description is available.

Christine E. Jackson, Sarah Stone: Natural Curiosities from the New World; Adrienne Kaeppler, *Holophusicon: The Leverian Museum*; [King & Lochee], *Catalogue of the Leverian Museum* (London, 1806); [Leverian]. *A Companion to the Museum*, (late Sir Ashton Lever's) (London, 1790).



HANDSOME MATCHED PAIR OF REGENCY FLOOR GLOBES

79. CARY, John and William.

Pair of Library Floor Globes...

Pair of 18-inch diameter (455 mm) floor globes, height overall 42 ins. (1065 mm), diameter of stand 24.5 ins (620 mm); each made up from two sets of eighteen gores; on their fine original Regency mahogany stands, each on central turned pillar with three cabriole legs below with original castors, four supporting arms above holding horizon rings, complete with brass meridian circles and hour rings, glazed compass suspended between lower legs of each with blued-steel needle and 32-point compass rose. London, Norie & Co., No. 157 Leaden Hall Street, 1 March 1816.

\$168,500

[click for details](#)

An impressive and rare pair of library globes, produced by the Cary firm, masters of globemaking of the late Regency period. Made in the closing stages of the Age of Discovery, the terrestrial globe shows the tracks of the major eighteenth-century navigators including Cook, La Pérouse and Vancouver, as well as the less familiar 1794 track of the East Indiaman *Walpole*, Captain Thomas Butler, on a pioneering trading voyage from the Cape of Good Hope to China, passing to the south and east of Australia though not calling at the new settlement of Port Jackson.

This is the first edition of the Cary terrestrial globe in this form: it would be reissued with revisions in 1820, 1823, 1827 and 1836. Tasmania is shown as separated by "Basse Strait" from the Australian mainland which is designated as "New Holland", while the south coast of the continent is shown in correct outline; California is named New Albion; the Hawaiian islands have notes about the death of Cook and the deaths of Vancouver personnel. Large sections of Africa are marked as "Parts unknown". Western areas of north America are mostly designated by their native American territory names.

The celestial globe is by this stage fully accurate for the southern as well as the northern hemisphere, with much of its information derived from Flamsteed and William Herschel and showing the discoveries of Edmund Halley and Abbé de Lacaille.

John and William Cary were active globe makers in London. John Cary (c.1754-1835) was also an engraver and dealer in maps, whilst William (c.1760-1825) made mathematical instruments. The company was one of the leading English globe makers from about 1792 until its closure in 1850. John William Norie, marked on the cartouches as having these for sale, was the proprietor of Norie's "Navigation Warehouse" in London from 1799; from 1816, the year these globes were made, the firm traded as Norie & Co. It is not clear whether Norie had the selling of the whole edition; certainly, the Carys' own names appear as sellers on the cartouches of other globes made by them in the same period.

This is a handsome and impressive pair of larger format globes, highly evocative of their period. It is unusual to see a matched pair in such attractive condition, and one can easily see how they would have looked the part in a Regency library. A similar pair, perhaps with slightly faded colour, with the terrestrial globe in the 1823 reissue, is illustrated in "The World in your Hands", describing them as "A fine pair of very typical English library globes. The evidence of a good furniture maker is to be seen in the stands, with attention to the spade feet and to the gentle cabriole legs with brass castors facilitating easy movement".

"The World in your Hands" (1994), 4.65 (1823 reissue of the terrestrial); Elley Dekker, 'Globes at Greenwich', p.296; Gloria Clifton, 'Directory of British Scientific Instrument Makers 1550-1851', p. 201 and <http://collections.rmg.co.uk/collections/objects/19928.html> (1827 reissue) and <http://collections.rmg.co.uk/collections/objects/19756.html> (1836 reissue).



AUSTRALIAN ANIMALS AND COOK VOYAGE ARTEFACTS ON DISPLAY IN ENGLAND

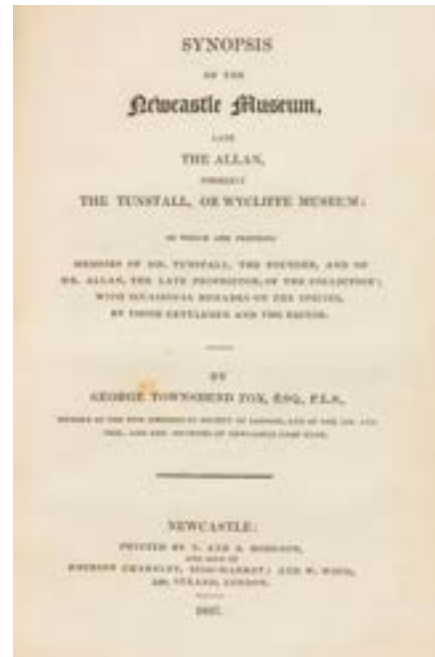
80. FOX, George Townshend.

Synopsis of the Newcastle Museum...

Octavo, with 13 engraved plates including a portrait of Tunstall; nineteenth century quarter calf, marbled boards.
Newcastle, T. and J. Hodgson, 1827.

\$6500

[click for details](#)



Rare and pioneering work, which describes the contents of one of the most significant collections of natural history specimens and ethnographic artefacts assembled in the eighteenth century. The Newcastle Museum grew from two important private collections: the naturalist Marmaduke Tunstall (1743-1790), who began collecting specimens for his private museum in London in the 1770s, moved his collections in 1776 to his new home at Wycliffe, Yorkshire. After his death the Wycliffe Museum was purchased by George Allan (1763-1800), lawyer and avid antiquary of Darlington, who added the collection to his own substantial holdings, to form the Allan Museum. On his death the museum went to his son, and in 1822 the combined collections passed into the hands of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle upon Tyne. The collection remains intact today, and is housed in the Hancock Museum, Newcastle.

Fox's *Synopsis* is an important work in the early cataloguing of collections of this type and remains the main source of information for this still extant collection. It is a rarity: Forbes records a single copy (Bishop Museum) and, despite much of Australian interest, it was not noted by Ferguson.

Of significance are various ethnographic specimens brought back from Cook's voyages. The section "Utensils of Savage Nations" contains notes on artefacts from New Zealand, 'Owhyhee and other Sandwich Islands', Otaheite, Tonga, New Caledonia, and the Americas. Allan had mentioned 'curiosities brought by Captain Cook' in the title of a manuscript catalogue of this collection, and recent research has confirmed that two artefacts derive from the *Endeavour*: a painted paddle from New Zealand drawn by Sydney Parkinson during the voyage, and a Tahitian nose-flute drawn by J.F. Miller in 1771. Another source of artefacts described by Fox was a collection donated by Captain Wilson of the missionary ship *Duff*. The two major items described by Fox - a Tongan barbed spear and a Marquesan wooden gorget - survive in the collections today.

Forbes, 'Hawaiian National Bibliography', 661; Freeman, *British Natural History Books*, 1257; Hugo, *Bewick Collector*, 472; not in Bagnall; not recorded by Ferguson.

RARE MEMOIR OF A COOK THIRD VOYAGE VETERAN

81. HOME, George.

Memoirs of an Aristocrat...

Octavo, a good, tall copy, edges rough-trimmed only, in modern boards. Edinburgh, Bell & Bradfute, Bank Street, 1837

\$1100

[click for details](#)

First edition of this punchy and garrulous medley of biographical anecdotes by George Home, the son of Alexander Home, who was the quartermaster of the *Discovery* on Captain Cook's third voyage. Among much of interest, this surprisingly uncommon book prints a long and controversial description of Cook's death in Hawaii based on anecdotes told to Home by his father.

This is an important little part of the Cook canon: Beaglehole, for example, wrote: 'We may feel we know better Alexander Home of the *Discovery* if we read the spirited, admiring, libellous, and anonymous book by his son, in which he is the conventional sea-dog, retired; jovial, reminiscent, respected; half-blind and growing blinder by his adventures with powder and shot, his exertions for his country, as he waits on his starveling Berwickshire farm for triumph in his claim to an earldom' (preface to Cook's third voyage journals, p. l,ii). Apparently, Alexander never tired of narrating anecdotes from the voyage (always pausing to dwell on the dusky beauties of Tongataboo) and in this book his son George includes a much-discussed eight-page description of Cook's death. Numerous interesting details



emerge: Alexander describes that upon returning to the *Discovery* after collecting wood, Vancouver passed his glass and he saw the captain being stabbed upon the beach. Furthermore, he asserts Cook was responsible for his own demise by ordering the marines to fire in volleys rather than at will. More contentious are claims of gross cowardice levelled against Lieutenant John Williamson, who purportedly escaped court-martial through connivance and bribery. Alexander's journal was taken by the admiralty upon his return.

Much of *Memoirs of an Aristocrat* is concerned with family fortunes: feeling diddled out of an earldom by rivals, Alexander and his offspring pursued the claim while living a meagre life from the land.

Holmes 117; Beddie 4491; Forbes, 'Hawaiian National Bibliography', 1051; not in the catalogue of the Hill collection.

SCARCE LONDON ISSUE

82. HOME, George.

Memoirs of an Aristocrat...

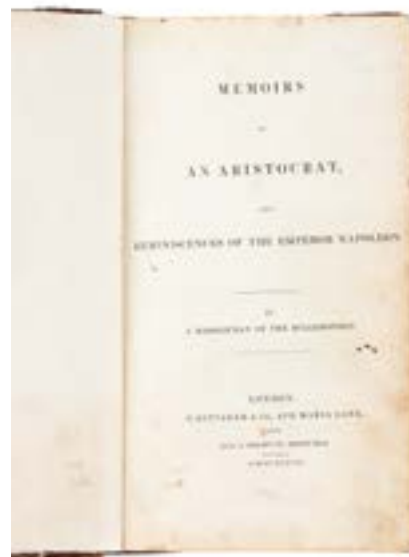
Octavo, old half calf, spine banded in gilt and decorated in blind. London, Whittaker & Co., 1838.

\$885

[click for details](#)

This is the London printing of Home's work printed in Edinburgh the year before.

Holmes 117; Beddie 4491; Forbes, 'Hawaiian National Bibliography', 1051; not in the catalogue of the Hill collection.



THE IMPORTANT BOLCKOW SALE

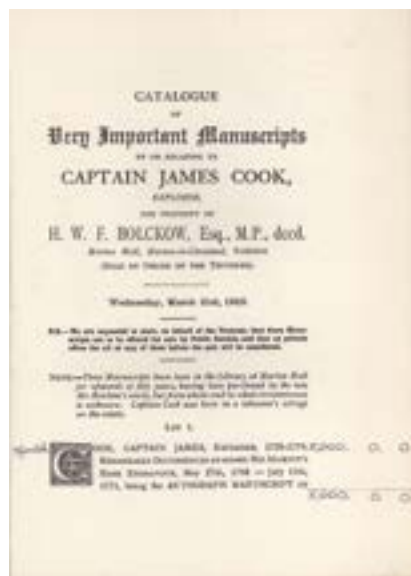
83. [BOLCKOW] SOTHEBY,
WILKINSON & HODGE.

Catalogue of Very Important Manuscripts...

Octavo, frontispiece, neatly annotated;
in original green printed wrappers, cloth
box. London, J. Davy and Sons, 1923.

\$1125

[click for details](#)



A very good copy of this auction catalogue for Sotheby's 1923 Bolckow sale, one of the most important sales of manuscript materials relating to Captain Cook. This copy was owned by someone who attended the sale and recorded prices in pencil throughout. The sale included the autograph manuscript of Cook's diary of the first voyage, correspondence with the Admiralty (including his "Secret Instructions" for the first voyage), the Logbooks of both HMB *Endeavour* and Wallis' HMS *Dolphin*, and Cook's manuscript charts of Newfoundland. All of these, as the manuscript notes attest, were acquired by William Herbert Ifould for the Mitchell Library in Sydney, for the then very substantial sum of £6780.

Bolckow was the MP for Middlesbrough from 1868 until his death in 1878. A wealthy industrialist, he built Marton Hall in Yorkshire - the grounds included the site of Cook's birthplace, which Bolckow marked with a granite urn. He was a famous and assiduous collector of Cook memorabilia, which he displayed as part of his collection in Marton Hall.

Beddie, 4747.

BEAUTIFULLY PRODUCED PRINTING OF BEAGLEHOLE'S IMPORTANT LECTURE

84. [COOK: DEATH] BEAGLEHOLE,
John Cawte.

The Death of Captain Cook.

Folio; mint copy in original quarter
tan oasis with linen slipcase.

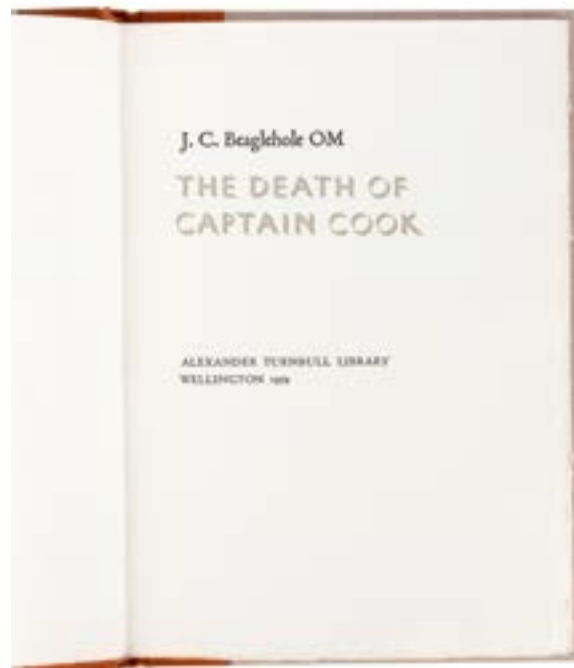
Wellington, Alexander Turnbull Library, 1979.

\$585

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One of only fifty copies, with the prospectus, of this finely printed and bound edition of Beaglehole's lecture on 'The Death of Captain Cook'.

This was Geoffrey Ingleton's copy with, typically, extra related material tipped in.





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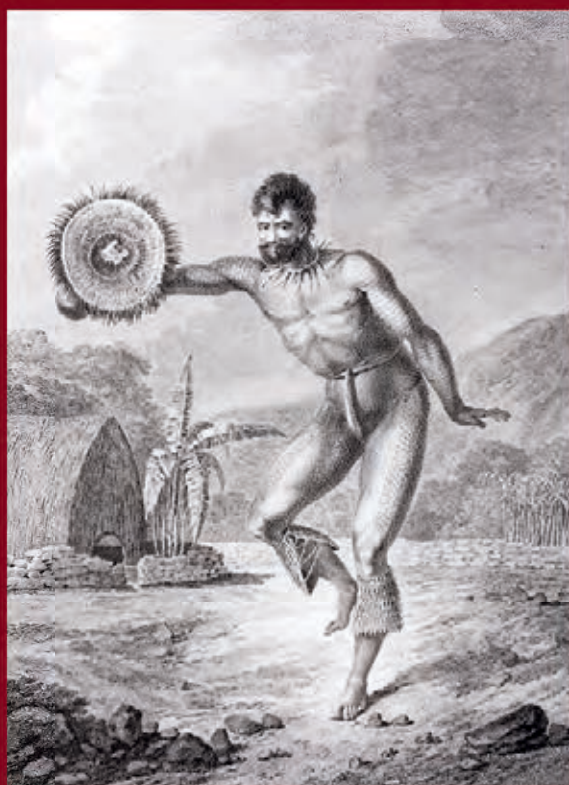
Illustrations from John Webber's engravings for the official account of the voyage, catalogue number 43

Front cover: "Karakakooa in Owyhee" (detail): Cook's third voyage ships at Kealakekua Bay

Back cover: "Man of Sandwich Islands": Hawaiian ceremonial dancer

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