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## December e-list

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# 1. [AUSTRALIA STATION]

## H.M.S. *Clio*. Commodore Stirling.

Watercolour on card mounted on laid paper 132 x 177 mm (image size); with manuscript handlist "Cruizes of H.M.S. *Clio*. 18 Guns. Australian Station." completed in ink and watercolour, single leaf, circa 1873.

### FLAGSHIP OF THE AUSTRALIA STATION

An interesting watercolour of H.M.S. *Clio*, flagship of the Australia Station from September 1870 until October, 1873.

The Australia Station was the naval command instituted in 1859 for oversight of British colonial interests in the South Pacific. In 1848 Sydney had been upgraded to hosting an "Australian Division" of the East Indies Station (prior to that having been only a remote outpost of the East Indies Station controlled through Valparaiso). Just a decade later, the Australia Station was inaugurated, marking the changing shape of the Pacific and confirming the significance of Sydney as a rendezvous for naval vessels, "which it was claimed would allow a more efficient protection to be offered to the islands of the western Pacific" (Bach, 175).

*Clio's* commander, Commodore Frederick Stirling [1829-1885] was from a distinguished naval family. His father, Admiral Sir James Stirling [1791-1865], was the first Governor of Western Australia and as Commander in Chief of the China and East Indies Station had signed the first British treaty with Japan in 1854.

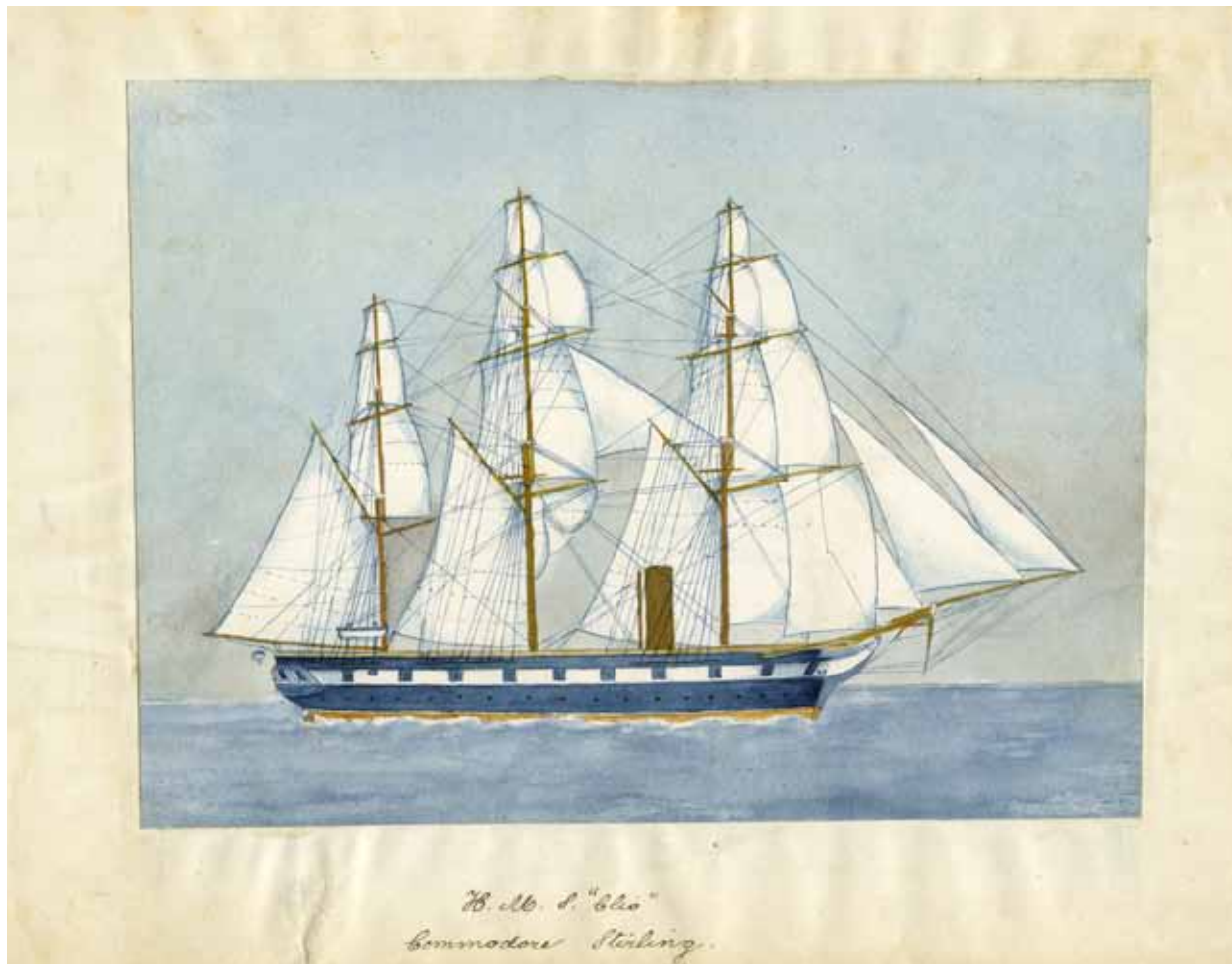
In 1871, the *Clio* was dry-docked in Sydney after striking rock in Bligh Sound, New Zealand. Commodore Stirling, during this time and under instruction from the Admiralty, completed a survey of naval stores in Sydney and stated "that the best decision would be to concentrate on Garden Island... [and] urged that £7500 be spent on upgrading the island's facilities, including a 10,000 square feet storehouse to cost £4500, to which all naval stores except powder should be transferred." (Bach, 200). In July 1873, Stirling was despatched in the *Clio* to dampen rising tensions in Fiji between the indigenous "Kai Colo" clans and the (short-lived) constitutional monarchy of Cakobau remaining there for a fortnight. Stirling went on to serve as Commander in Chief of the Pacific Station, achieving the rank of Vice-Admiral.

The manuscript handlist which accompanies the watercolour details these and other "Cruizes" of the *Clio* during her time as flagship: the first from "Western Hemisphere to Wellington & Sydney" in August and September, 1870; the last from Sydney to Wellington in October 1873. In 1873 the *Clio* sailed for Portsmouth, finally stationed in Wales as a school ship in 1877.

\$650

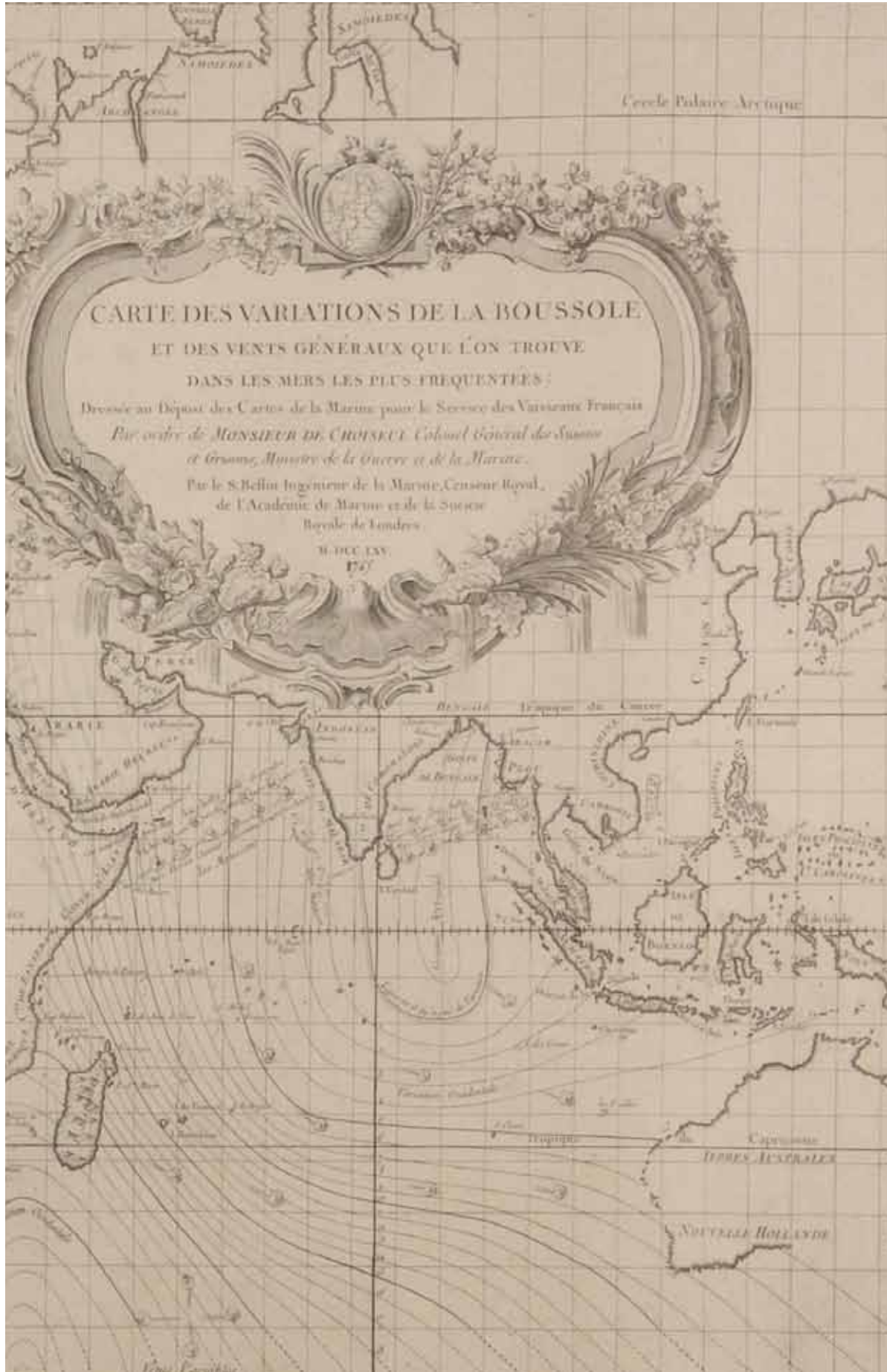
Bach, *The Australia Station*

[Click anywhere or search 4505079 at hordern.com]



Cruizes of H.M.S. *Clio*. 18 Guns.  
Australian Station

From - Western Boundary	To - Wellington & Sydney, Aug <sup>r</sup> , Sep <sup>r</sup> 70	<input type="checkbox"/>
— Sydney (New South Wales)	— Lord Howe I <sup>s</sup> , Norfolk I <sup>s</sup> , Auckland, Dec <sup>r</sup> 70	<input type="checkbox"/>
— Auckland (New Zealand)	— White I <sup>s</sup> & Wellington, Jan <sup>r</sup> 71	<input type="checkbox"/>
— Wellington — —	— Milford & Bligh Sounds, Feb <sup>r</sup> 71	<input type="checkbox"/>
— Bligh Sound, — —	— Sydney, March 1871.	<input type="checkbox"/>



## 2. BELLIN, Jacques-Nicolas.

### Carte des variations de la Boussole...

Chart, engraved; 620 x 930 mm. Paris, Dépôt Générale de la Marine, 1765.

#### EDMUND HALLEY AND WILLIAM DAMPIER'S WORK CARRIED ON BY BELLIN

Mid eighteenth century world map showing magnetic variation through the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. This map represents decades of work by several enlightenment luminaries. The scientific study of magnetic variation was initiated by Edmund Halley and William Dampier, who respectively commanded the first two English scientific voyages and took magnetic bearings at sea. In the early eighteenth century Halley published a world map of compass variations incorporating data from many sources and the map was re-published several times. At this time Halley introduced an important innovation into mapmaking with 'isogonic lines' representing equal magnetic values.

However, as magnetic variation remains in constant flux Halley's chart inevitably became obsolete. In 1744 the Royal Society commissioned two of its members, William Mountain and James Dodson, to collate and compile some 50,000 individual magnetical observations gleaned from the logbooks of Royal Navy and East India Company officers. The project was so complex that both men ultimately conceded they did not believe variation came 'under the direction of any one general law'.

This French map was prepared by Jacques-Nicolas Bellin and published by the Ministry of the Marine. As one of the pre-eminent geographers of pre-Revolutionary France, Bellin brings Halley's original project up to date to the year 1765. Bellin is remembered for the quality of his work and prodigious output (including the impressive atlases *Le Neptune Français* of 1735 and the *Hydrographie Française* of 1756-1765). Among other achievements, Bellin contributed to Diderot's *Encyclopédie* and was elected a member of the Royal Society in London.

**\$6750**

[Click anywhere or search 3912467 at hordern.com]

### 3. [BENNETT, Edward Turner].

**The Tower Menagerie: Comprising the Natural History of the Animals Contained in that Establishment; with Anecdotes of their Characters and History...**

*Octavo, with 107 wood-engravings; finely bound in contemporary red morocco gilt decorated, edges fully gilt, early inked manuscript note on endpaper. London, Robert Jennings, 1829.*

#### KANGAROOS IN THE TOWER OF LONDON

First edition. The menagerie in the Tower of London had been established in the mid-thirteenth century at which time it housed a white bear which bathed and fished in the River Thames. The fortunes of the zoo waxed and waned until 1822 when the new director, Alfred Cops, arrived to find no more than 'one grizzly bear, an elephant and one or two birds'. Within six years of his appointment, he had revitalised the collection and this description of some sixty species was completed each of which was drawn from life by William Harvey, friend and favourite pupil of Thomas Bewick, the fine English engraver (as borne out in the inked manuscript note of a previous owner).

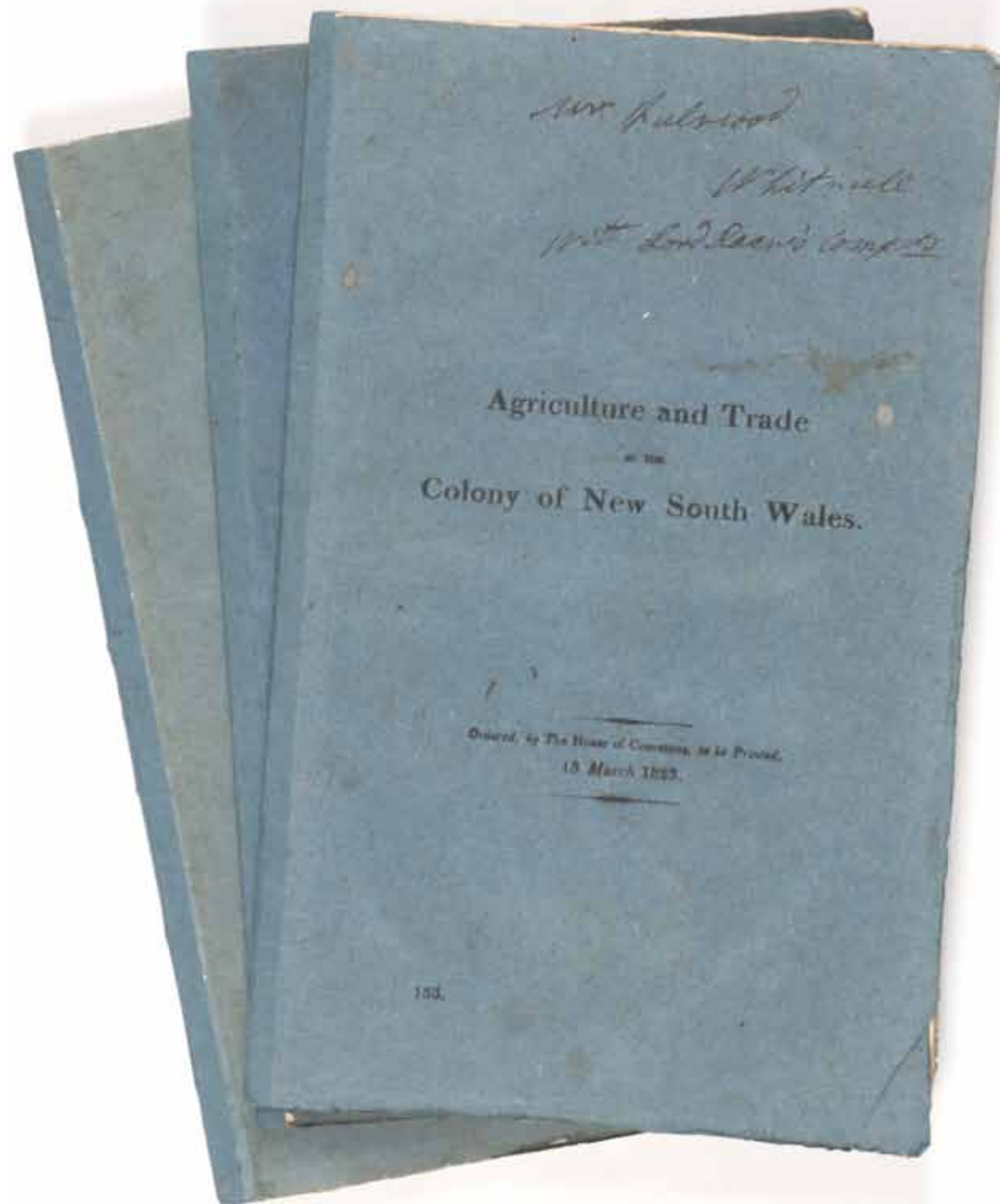
The collection boasted kangaroos, "yellow" crested cockatoos and emus, all of which are depicted and described in some detail. It is remarkable to think that by this date the exotic fauna of Australia - so recently discovered - was available locally: "The Emeus, like the Kangaroos, have become to a certain extent naturalised in the Royal Park at Windsor, where they breed without difficulty and with no extraordinary precautions... The pair in the Tower were obtained from this establishment, where they were bred".

**\$1450**

*Casey Wood, 239.*

[Click anywhere or search 4504295 at hordern.com]





#### 4. BIGGE, John Thomas.

The series of three official reports into the state of New South Wales.

*Three volumes, folio; completely uncut and in original printed dark blue wrappers, as issued; spines neatly renewed. House of Commons, 1822-1823.*

##### COMMISSIONER BIGGE REPORTS ON CONDITIONS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

A very fine set of the earlier House of Commons publication of the full series of Bigge's three consequential reports (later published unchanged by the House of Lords), representing the full enquiry into Governor Macquarie's administration of New South Wales. Bligh's replacement as governor, Macquarie saw off his unpopular predecessor and set to work on building up the colony; although it was to be in so many ways a golden era, it would be distracted by the same unrest that had characterised Bligh's reign. London was alarmed by the continuing disquiet in the colony, and by the governor's visions of grandeur. John Thomas Bigge (1780-1843) was appointed as Royal Commissioner by Lord Bathurst and sent out to the colony, with sweeping powers, ostensibly to examine the transportation system, but 'it was clear that Macquarie's administration as much as the transportation system was under review. From the moment of his arrival in the colony in 1819 Bigge's relations with Macquarie were strained. As time wore on the tension turned to antipathy and Bigge found himself more in sympathy with the exclusives of the squattocracy than with the Governor. Bigge was assiduous in assembling evidence in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, but he was far from judicious and impartial in his methods of collecting it and in the prejudicial conclusions he drew. His series of reports was published in 1822 and 1823. By that time Macquarie had resigned...'

Besides dealing with the question of Macquarie's competence, the three reports contain most important and detailed evidence about life and conditions in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land in the early nineteenth century, at that crucial point when the colony began to leave behind its penal past and look to the pioneer emigrant for its future. His reports were central to the political history of the period, and their influence can be seen in the later constitutional and political history of Australia.

The three reports are:

1. Report... into the State of the Colony of New South Wales (Ferguson, 854; Wantrup 46n; amended House of Commons issue, 5 August 1822).
2. Report... on the Judicial Establishments of New South Wales, and Van Diemen's Land (Ferguson, 891; Wantrup, 47; House of Commons, i.e. first issue, 21 February 1823).
3. Report... on the State of Agriculture and Trade in the Colony of New South Wales (Ferguson, 892; Wantrup, 48; House of Commons, i.e. first issue, 13 March 1823).

**\$9850**

**PROVENANCE:** The third report inscribed in ink on cover "Mr Fulwood, Whitwell, with Lord Dacre's Compts" (the donor presumably Thomas Brand, 20th Baron Dacre, 1774-1851, British peer and Whig politician, whose manor of Hoo was in the same parish as the village of Whitwell, in an agricultural area of Hertfordshire, hence perhaps the interest of this volume with the report into "Agriculture and Trade"). Then inscribed on front flyleaf "Received these reports from Lord Dacre through Mr. Fulwood in 1823. W. Archer". Later pencil note "The first report was not furnished by Ld. Dacre. W.A."

*Ferguson, 854, 891-2; Spence, 'Bligh', p.12; Wantrup, 46-8.*

[Click anywhere or search 4504626 at [hordern.com](http://hordern.com)]



## 5. CLARKE, M.

### The Wreck of 'The Hereward' Maroubra Beach, Sydney.

*Watercolour, 18.2 x 54 cms. mounted and framed, circa 1898.*

#### THE MAROUBRA BEACH SHIPWRECK

This watercolour is signed lower left, M Clarke and was painted as the clipper ship *Hereward* lay on its side wrecked at Maroubra Beach. The *Hereward* had blown onto soft sand at the northern end of Maroubra Beach, luckily avoiding two rocky reefs. The crew of 25 was brought safely ashore, and a party of seamen made their way to the nearby Maroubra wool scouring works to make known the accident. 'The *Hereward* was a 1513 ton full rigged iron clipper built in Glasgow in 1877. It had a length of 254 feet, beam of 39 feet, and depth of 23 feet. The *Hereward* was a trader to the colonies making frequent trips from London to Sydney with general cargo. The fateful trip began in the Dutch East Indies port of Sourabaya, bound for Newcastle to load coal for South America.

On 5 May 1898 the *Hereward* was battling up the New South Wales coast in appalling weather, with wind velocities recorded up to 47 miles per hour. The *Hereward* was flung towards the shore by the winds,

and with sails torn to shreds the captain, Captain Gore, was helpless to keep the vessel from the shore.

The ship was insured for 6000 pounds, and was sold a few months after being stranded for 550 pounds to a Mr Cowlshaw who bought the wreck for salvage. Despite several enthusiastic attempts to refloat her the *Hereward* ended up once more stranded on the beach, with the waves finally managing to break her in two on 9 December 1898.

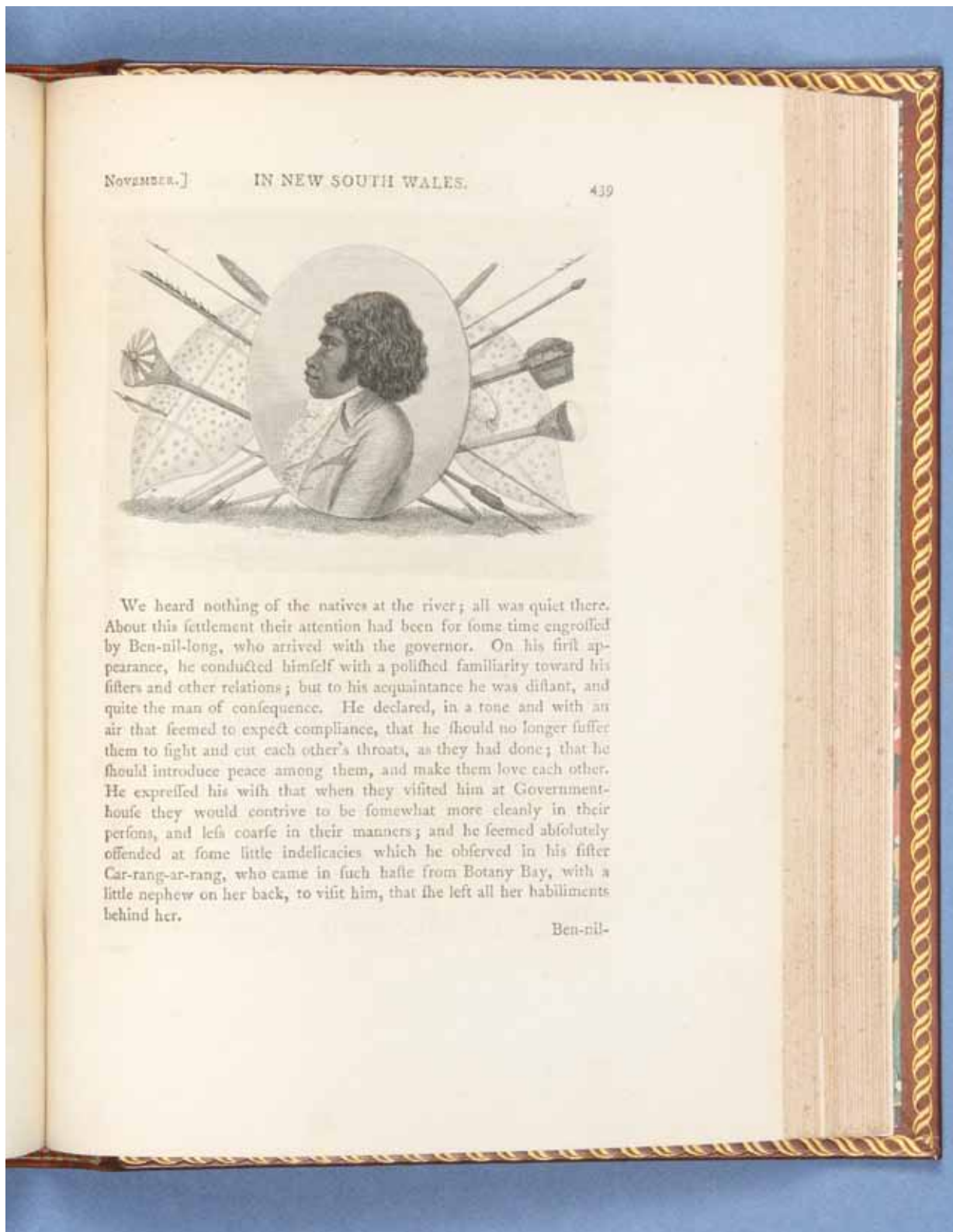
The wreck of the *Hereward* lay on Maroubra Beach for many years and by 1937 the only visible signs of her was a triangular dorsal fin above the water line. In 1950 Randwick Council feared injury to surfers from the wreck and began blasting the remnants. Further blasting in 1965, and by Navy divers in 1966/7 has removed all trace of the *Hereward*.

As with other wrecks on this part of the coast, thousands of sightseers made the long trek to the then remote south of Sydney to view the wreck.' (Randwick City Council records).

The inscription on verso reads - *This sketch of the Hereward wrecked on Maroubra Beach 1898.*

**\$2850**

[[Click anywhere](#) or search 4209095 at [hordern.com](#)]



## 6. COLLINS, David.

### An Account of the English Colony in New South Wales...

*Quarto, two charts (one folding), 22 engraved plates; a handsome and large copy in full speckled calf, gilt, double spine labels. London, Cadell & Davies, 1798.*

#### THE MOST DETAILED FIRST FLEET ACCOUNT

First edition of this substantial account of the first Australian settlement, with its important suite of images of life in early Sydney. Collins had arrived with the First Fleet as Judge-Advocate and was Secretary (and friend) to Governor Phillip. His book is a valuable account of the early settlement by an educated and observant resident of ten years, and was the last of the Australian foundation books to be published. It is written with a tremendous attention to detail which marks it out as the most rigorous of any of the early narratives, and is often described as the earliest history of Australia as an English colony.

The book is illustrated with full-page engravings prepared in London by the well-known artist Edward Dayes from sketches done in the colony by the convict artist Thomas Watling. The illustrations include an important group depicting the fledgling settlements at Sydney and Parramatta—the first English views—as well as a remarkable series of some of the ceremonies of the local Aboriginal tribes for whom he was known to have had a compassionate interest. Collins, the longest serving of any of the published First-Fleeters, provided the most thorough day-to-day account of life in the colony, and his notes and descriptions of aboriginal life are the best of any of his contemporaries.

A second work published four years later in 1802 continues Collins' chronicle of events.

**\$12,500**

*Ferguson, 263; Hill, 335; Wantrup, 19.*

[[Click anywhere](#) or search 4505129 at [hordern.com](#)]

## 7. [COSTUME] ANONYMOUS.

### Physionomies Nationales des Peuples...

Duodecimo, 25 engraved plates (all but one handcoloured); contemporary marbled boards. Paris, Delaunay, c. 1810.

#### PEOPLES OF THE WORLD, AND THEIR PHYSIOGNOMIES

First edition of a French physiognomical study of the peoples of the world, which compares the facial structures and features of various European races with those of Asians, Africans, and the native inhabitants of many newly-discovered regions including Nootka Sound, Kamchatka, the Sandwich Islands, New Zealand and Australia.

The detailed text is illustrated with fine handcoloured engraved plates mainly derived from voyage accounts; for example, the portraits of natives of the Hawaiian Islands, Tanna and Nootka Sound are all based on images that appeared in the publications of Cook's voyages, while the image of an Australian Aborigine is based on the engraving after Nicolas Petit published in Péron's account of the Baudin expedition.

This is a rare work, known to Ferguson only from his own copy, noted in the *Addenda*, and not recorded by Forbes in the *Hawaiian National Bibliography*.

**\$2850**

*Ferguson, 505a; not in Forbes.*

[Click anywhere or search 3605516 at hordern.com]





## 8. CROSS, Joseph.

### Chart of part of New South Wales with plans of the harbours...

*Large hand-coloured engraved map, 1180 x 650 mm., dissected and backed on linen as issued, in an old case-binding of blue half pebbled morocco, lettered to spine. London, Joseph Cross, but sold by James Wyld, 1828.*

#### WITH AN INSET DEPICTING PORT PHILLIP

One of the great maps of New South Wales: this very fine and handsome map is notable for a series of important inset charts including Moreton Bay, Port Jackson, and Port Phillip. One of the most consulted of any of the Australian maps of this era, it is dedicated to John Oxley, then Surveyor General of New South Wales. The map was evidently a publishing success, as Cross printed several different versions in the period. The first version of the map was issued in 1826 and is easily recognisable as it features a series of vignette views. In 1827 the basic map was reused but this time the vignettes were replaced by inset maps, and over ensuing years this version of the map was subtly updated and re-issued: this is the 1828 issue "corrected". Any issue is now of some rarity.

The inset charts show: Moreton Bay, Port Macquarie, Port Stephens, Port Hunter, Broken Bay, Port Jackson, Botany Bay, Jervis Bay, Twofold Bay, Western Port, and Port Phillip. There is also an inset depiction of the entire Australian coastline. The map also prints a very detailed picture of the state of inland exploration, notably including the relatively recent discoveries of Hume and Hovell.

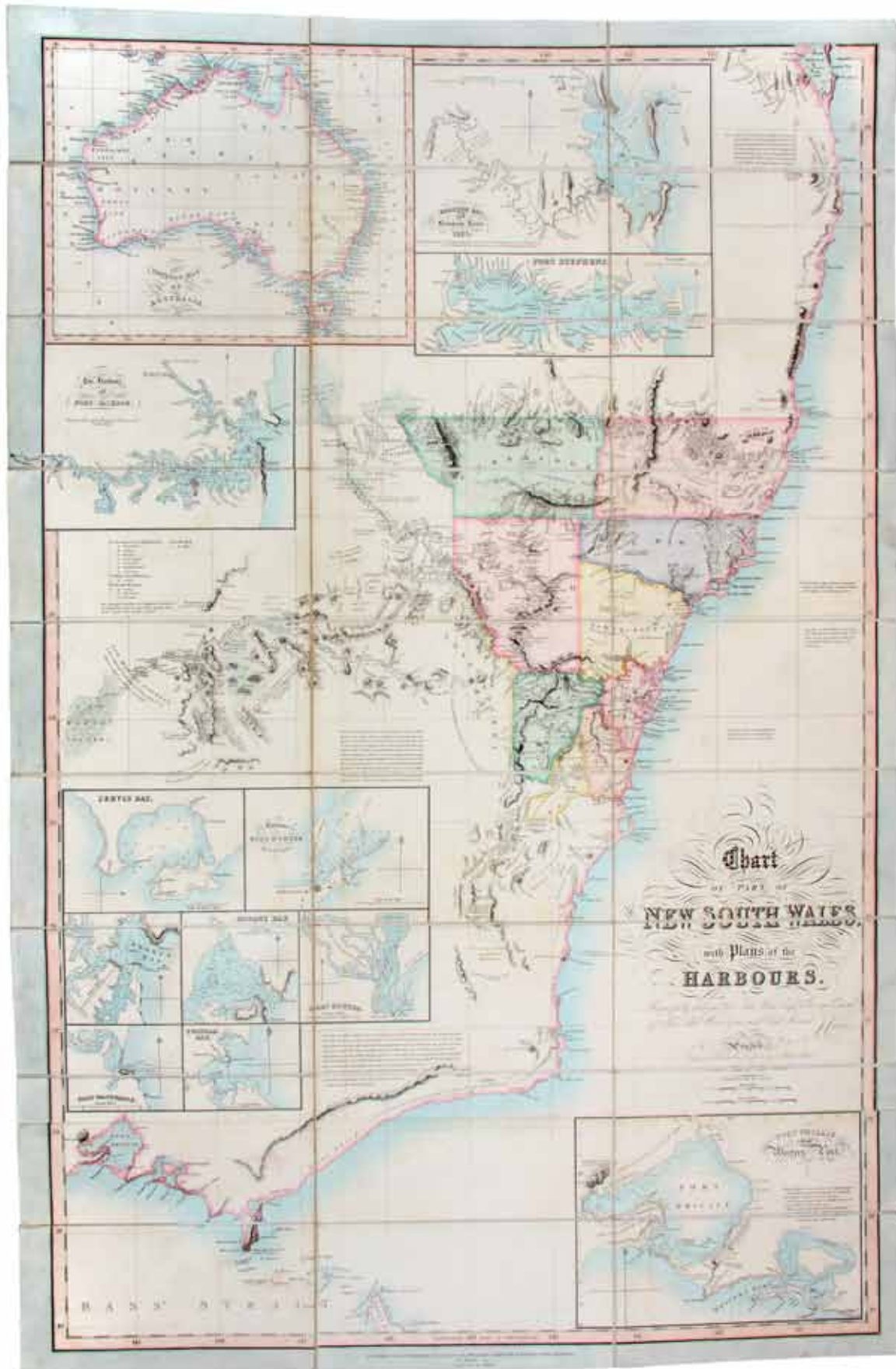
The London publisher Cross was responsible for any number of important publications relating to Australia in the 1820s and 1830s, and was perhaps the most influential promoter of the colonies at that time.

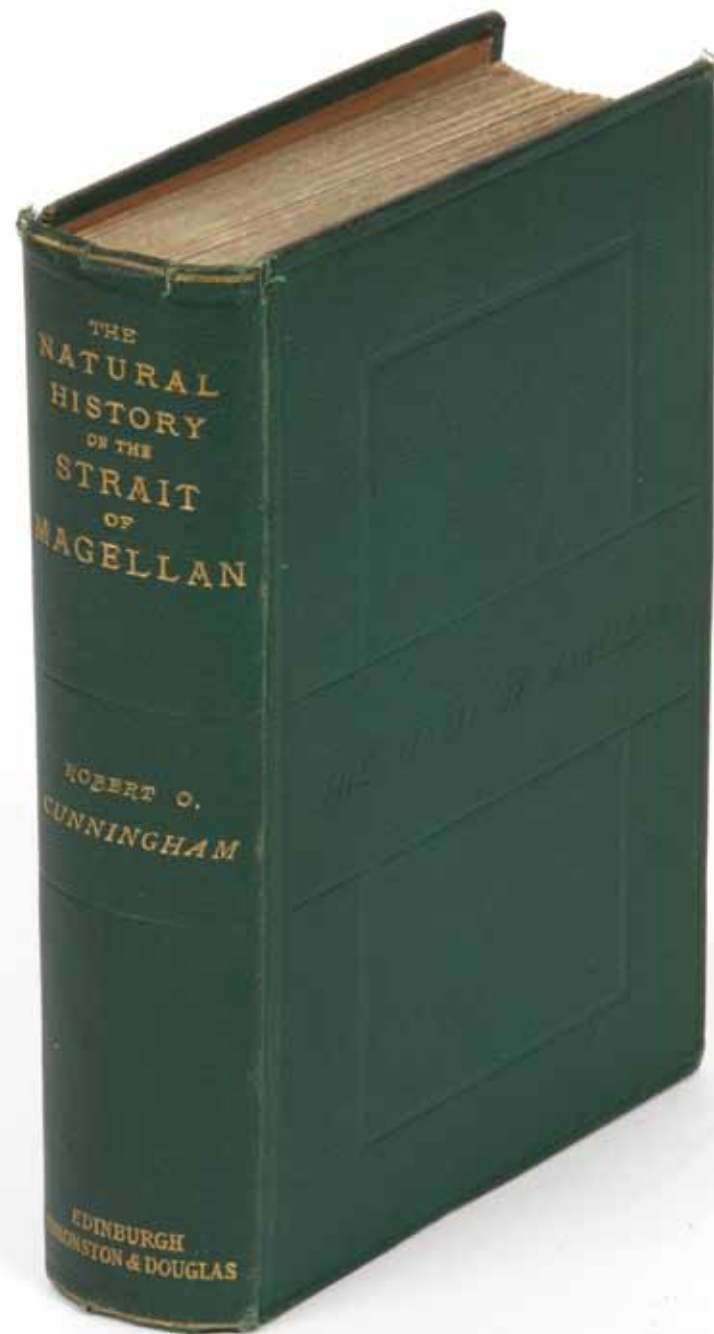
Tooley knew this 1828 issue from a copy in his own collection. This is the Ingleton copy with shelf mark, noted in his catalogue as "extremely rare".

**\$12,500**

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

[Click anywhere or search 4008014 at [hordern.com](http://hordern.com)]





## 9. CUNNINGHAM, Robert Oliver.

### Notes on The Natural History of the Strait of Magellan...

*Octavo, with a coloured folding map and 21 lithograph plates; in the original green cloth. Edinburgh, Edmonston and Douglas, 1871.*

#### THE STRAITS OF MAGELLAN

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

Five of the plates are fine tinted lithograph views of the region, after drawings by Cunningham's shipmates F. Le B. Bedwell and the Hon. F.C.P. Vereker, and were printed by Waterston in Edinburgh, while the other 16 lithographs are of natural history subjects after drawings by the author. Cunningham's own interest was chiefly the ornithology of the area - after the voyage he published various pieces on the subject in the *Ibis* - but he also covers the area's botany, mentioning his collections of plants in the Royal Herbarium, Kew and promising articles on the Reptiles, Amphibia, Fishes, Mollusca, and Crustacea in *Linnean Transactions*. His natural history connections were evidently impeccable: he thanks Hooker, Huxley, Newton, Flower, Sclater, Salvin, Gray, Günther and Baird.

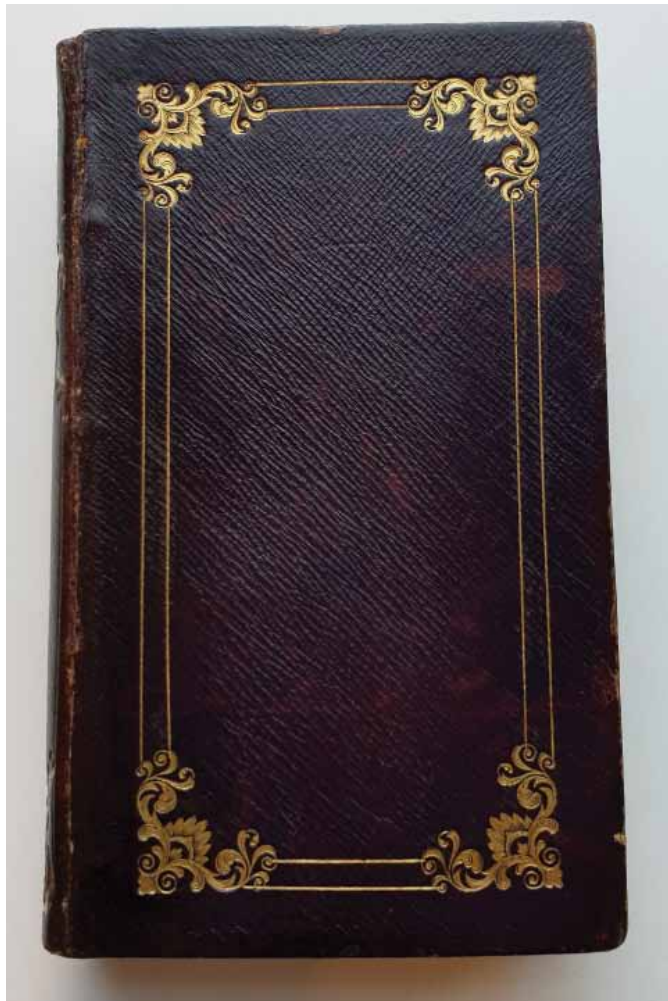
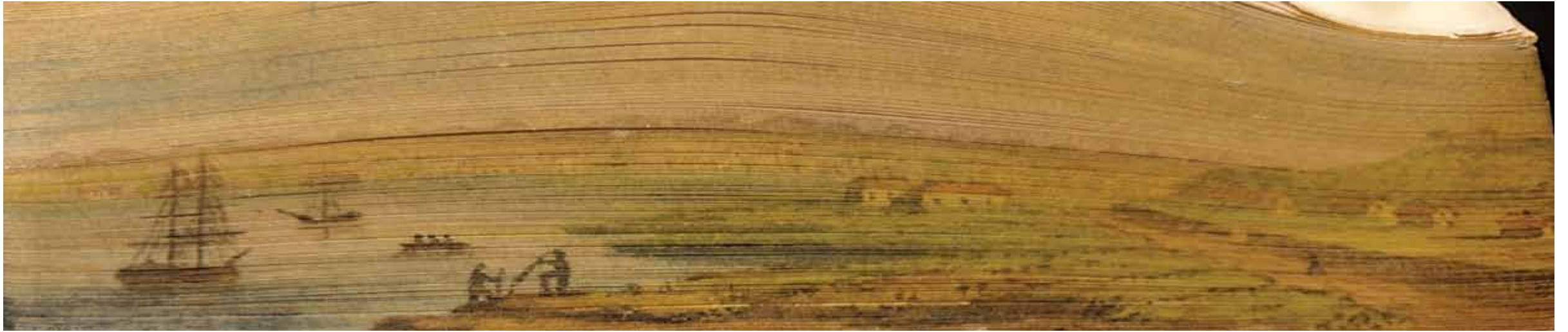
**\$2850**

PROVENANCE: New South Wales Parliamentary Library, with their stamps.

*Not in the catalogue of the Hill collection.*

[Click anywhere or search 3002028 at [hordern.com](http://hordern.com)]





10. [DAYES, Edward] SMELLIE, William.

*The Philosophy of Natural History.*

*Duodecimo, frontispiece and engraved title-page; contemporary roan with gilt to spine and boards. London, Scott, Webster & Geary, 1837.*

**FAMOUS COLONIAL VIEW AS FORE-EDGE PAINTING**

An attractive fore-edge painting based upon the famous Sydney Cove view engraved by Edward Dayes. This image, transmitted through various forms (from oil on canvas to engraving to fore-edge painting) is believed to be the work of convict artist Thomas Watling.

Engravings by Dayes after originals by Watling feature in the First Fleet accounts of Collins and Hunter, and are now iconic Australiana images. The present fore-edge rendition is skillfully executed, painted under the gilding and only to be revealed only when the pages are gently fanned. An old clipping from a book-sellers catalogue advertising this book (circa 1930) notes the Sydney view, and the pastedown bears the bookplate of New Zealand book collector and art critic E. C. Simpson.

William Smellie (1740-1795) was the editor of the first edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, eminent natural historian and co-founder of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. This popular and posthumous edition is edited by one of the founders of the Boston Society of Natural History, John Ware. Smellie was considered a precursor to Darwin and the work notably contains a section on marsupials and the platypus.

**\$3850**

[Click anywhere or search 3911442 at [hordern.com](http://hordern.com)]

# 11. GILLRAY, James after Sir John DALRYMPLE.

## Consequences of a Successful French Invasion.

Etching; 320 x 360 mm., mounted. London, J. Gillray, n.d., 1798.

### PARLIAMENT IS ADJOURNED TO BOTANY BAY

The original eighteenth century version of this rare transportation engraving, where the Parliament of Great Britain has been condemned - the chair of the Speaker being inscribed "This House adjourned to Botany Bay".

This is an example of the rare, original printing with both the date and the publishing details scratched through in ink. A later version was issued in the 1850s.

Stephens in his great catalogue of the British Museum's print collection shows that this is the first of a series of four political satires by Gillray after Dalrymple, and one of a pair depicting government (the other two have agricultural settings). Showing a mad scene in the House of Commons, this is sub-titled "No. 1 Plate 1st. We come to recover your long lost Liberties...". The second such print, more frequently seen, is set in the House of Lords and is sub-titled "No. 1 Plate 2d. We explain the Rights of Man to the Noblesse...".

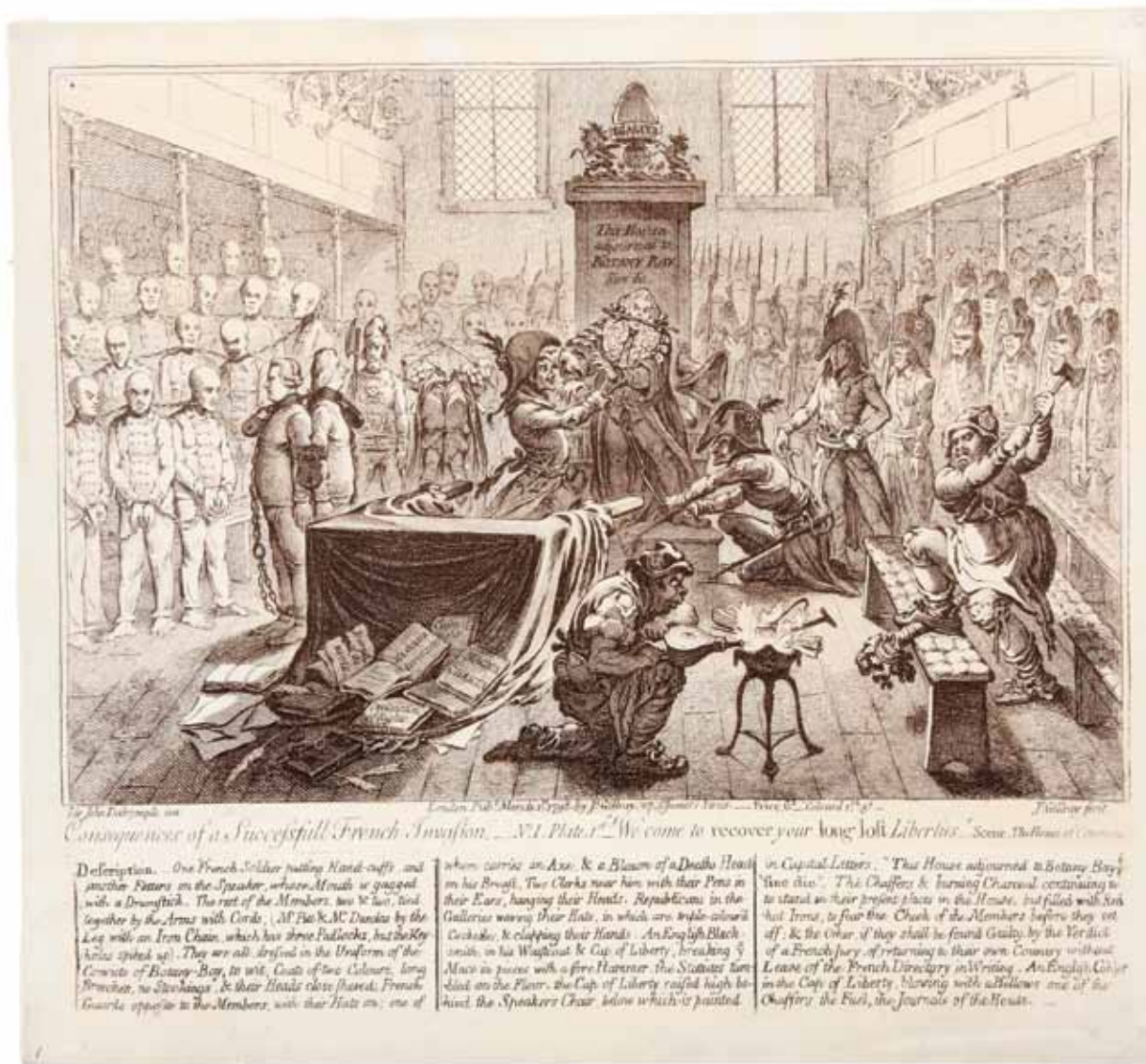
This rare Gillray cartoon takes a satirical look at the decision of the English parliament to create a penal settlement at Botany Bay, in contrast to the atmosphere of reform and concern with civil liberties in the newly created republic of France and in the American colonies. Gillray turns the tables on the politicians of the House of Commons responsible for the Botany Bay decision: French revolutionaries led by Napoleon storm the parliament gagging the Speaker and placing all the Members in chains and dressing them in the garb of convicts. All the symbols of House are destroyed: the mace is smashed, the statutes discarded on the floor, and above the Speaker's chair are the words, "The House is adjourned to Botany Bay - sine die".

Although recorded and reproduced by Jonathan King in *The Other Side of the Coin*, we have not found this first issue of 1798 listed in standard Australian catalogues.

**\$4850**

King, *The Other Side of the Coin*, p.18 (reproducing the image); Stephens, *Catalogue of prints and drawings in the British Museum. Division I, political and personal satires*, VII, 9180.

[Click anywhere or search 3002930 at hordern.com]



*Consequences of a Successful French Invasion. No. 1 Plate 1st. We come to recover your long lost Liberties. Scene: The House of Commons.*

*Description. — One French Soldier putting Hand-cuffs and another Fetters on the Speaker, whose Mouth is gagged with a Drumstick. The rest of the Members, too, are tied together by the Arms with Cords. Mr Pitt & Mr Dundas by the Leg with an Iron Chain, which has three Padlocks, has the Key hidden up. They are all dressed in the Uniform of the Convicts of Botany Bay, in white Coats of Colours, long Breeches, no Stockings, & their Hats close shaven. French Guards appear in the Members, with their Hats on; one of whom carries an Axe, & a Blower of a Death Head on his Breast. Two Clerks near him with their Pins in their Ears, hanging their Heads. Republicans in the Galleries waving their Hats, in which are triple-colour Cockades, & clapping their Hands. An English Blacksmith, in his Wapcoat & Cap of Liberty, breaking a Mace in pieces with a fire Hammer. The Statutes scattered on the Floor. The Cap of Liberty raised high behind the Speakers Chair, below which is painted in Capital Letters: "The House adjourned to Botany Bay - sine die". The Chaffers & burning Charcoal continuing to be staled in their proper places in the House, but filled with Knots of Iron, to fasten the Chains of the Members before they get off; & the Oath of they shall be found Guilty by the Verdict of a French Jury of returning to their own Country without Leave of the French Directory in Writing. An English Clerk in the Cap of Liberty blowing with a bellows one of the Chaffers, the Fuel, the Journals of the House.*



## 12. GOLD: PAMPHLETS.

### Collection of Seven Pamphlets on Gold...

*Thick octavo, a contemporary collection of thirteen rare pamphlets, seven on the subject of gold, with in total five folding maps, each with original title-pages (one with drop-title only), several with owner's signature, and one with authorial inscription; a handsome volume in contemporary half vellum with titles written in ink on the spine, fine. London, various publishers, 1840-1855.*

#### PAMPHLETS ON GOLD

A handsome volume bringing together a number of mid-nineteenth-century pamphlets relating to gold, privately bound as a reference for William John Prescott (with his bookplate), a prominent merchant banker and brother of Bank of England governor Henry James Prescott.

The volume notably includes James Wyld's *Gold Fields of Australia. Notes on the Distribution of Gold Throughout the World, including Australia, California, and Russia* (London, 1852; second edition; Ferguson 18922). Wyld, an innovative cartographer and publisher and geographer to Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, produced a vast amount of topical and popular geographical works. The present work on gold distribution reflects Wyld's astute sense of public demand. The text is accompanied by five maps engraved by Wyld himself, three of Australia, one of California and the fifth of the world.

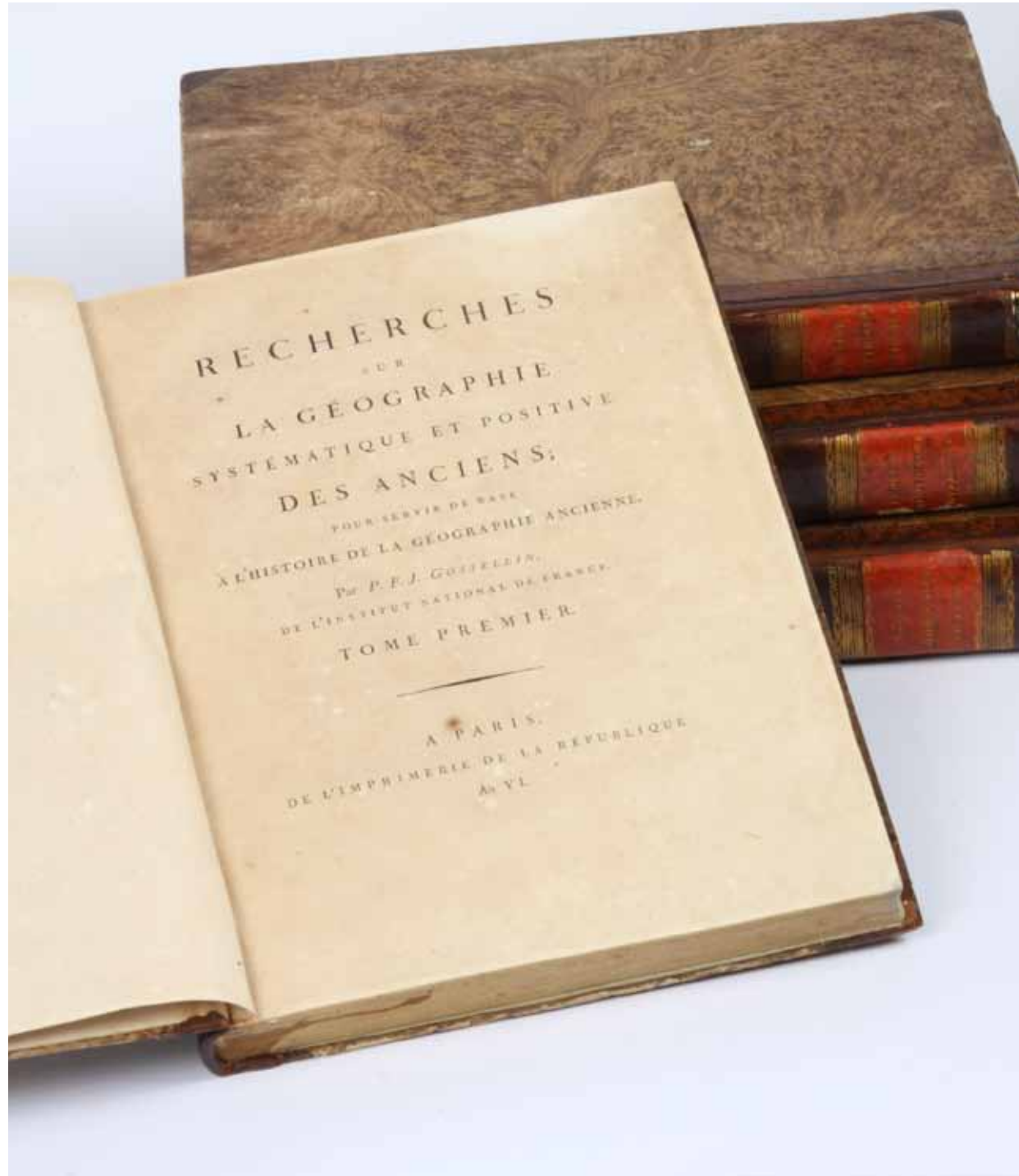
Also of note is a presentation copy of the first edition of D. Forbes Campbell's translation of Michel Chevalier's *Remarks on the Production of Precious Metals, and on the Depreciation of Gold* (London, 1853; Ferguson 13329). Chevalier, a noted French statesman and economist, was one of the originators of the 1860 Cobden-Chevalier treaty regarding free trade between France and Britain, but in the present work goes into some depth regarding the impact of the gold discoveries in Australia and elsewhere. Notably, the essay was included in *The History of Gold and Silver* (London, 2000).

Aside from the above mentioned articles, the volume also contains the following regarding gold: William Newmarch, *The New Supplies of Gold* (London, 1853; Ferguson 13329); Scheer, Frederick. *A letter to Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P. on the Effects of the Californian and Australian Gold Discoveries* (London, 1852; second edition, not in Ferguson - but see 15469a for the first); Andrew Johnson, *Some Observations on the Recent Supplies of Gold, with Remarks on Mr Scheer's Letter to Sir F. Baring.* (London, 1852); Leonard Joseph Faucher, *Remarks on the Production of the Precious Metals*, Translated by Thomson Hankey, Jr. (London, 1852). It is interesting to note that despite having some Australian content, neither of the last two pamphlets noticed here was included by Ferguson.

Reflecting the interests of Prescott, the volume also includes six pamphlets on the debate about possible decimalisation of currency (a full listing of these is available on request).

**\$3650**

[Click anywhere or search 3806721 at hordern.com]



### 13. GOSSELLIN, Pascal François Joseph.

#### Recherches sur la géographie systématique et positive des anciens...

*Four volumes, quarto, with 53 maps on 28 folding plates and an engraved compass rose; contemporary half calf and marbled boards, original spines with double labels retained. Paris, Imprimerie de la République, Imprimerie Impériale, An VI [1798] to 1813.*

#### GREEK AND ROMAN GEOGRAPHERS.

Only edition of this substantial study of the geography of the ancients, analysing their understanding and mapping from Europe and Africa to as far afield as India and the Indian Ocean. Various maps show the knowledge or imagination of early geographers such as Ptolemy, Strabo, Pomponius Mela, Herodotus and Isidore of Seville, while the text deals exhaustively with the history of geography and geographers, however obscure. As a test for example it is interesting to see that Cosmas Indicopleustes is discussed at some length.

Pascal-François Gossellin (1751-1830) travelled widely through Europe as a young man, while his parents encouraged him to learn the ways of business. He joined the Royal Council of Commerce in 1784, and later the central administration under Louis XVI. He continued to travel, and developed friendships with Necker and Voltaire, both then in Switzerland.

However he was always pulled towards the world of learning and especially the study of ancient geography. In 1790 he won a competition set by the Academie Royale des Inscriptions (see above) and the following year he was elected to membership.

When the Revolution came he devoted himself to research for this book, analysing all the texts to which he had access. The book was published in two halves, fifteen years apart, with the second half appearing just before the restoration of the monarchy. His involvement with the world of learning included his appointment as President du conservatoire at the Bibliothèque Nationale in 1803.

**\$2700**

*Brunet, II, 1673.*

[Click anywhere or search 4102412 at hordern.com]



## 14. HALSTED, George F.

### View from Vacluse.

*Oil painting on papered boards, 31.3 x 61 cms. in an early gilt frame, signed lower right F. Halsted. Sydney, circa 1857.*

#### LOOKING FROM VAUCLUSE TO MOSMAN

The artist George F. Halsted worked in Sydney from the 1850s to the 1880s. It is thought that he may have been the son of Captain George A. Halstead RN whose sketchbook of English views is in the State Library of NSW.

In 1873 Halsted is known to have exhibited with the Academy of Arts and the Agricultural Society of NSW, and in 1880 at the first exhibition of the Art Society of NSW. The Sydney Morning Herald wrote that '...his landscape paintings, bathed in either bright or highly atmospheric romantic light and treated in a detailed stylistic manner, continued to be admired for their rich natural beauty'. The Art Gallery of NSW had purchased a painting by him prior to 1883 and the Gallery cataloguers labelled him as 'an accurate and careful draughtsman whose views of coast scenery have been much admired'.

It is this attention to detail that is particularly evident in this picture: Halsted's view includes the newly

installed telegraph poles in New South Head Road Vacluse but before the accompanying wires have been put in place. The first Australian electric telegraph lines were built to connect the South Head signal station with the city of Sydney, seen here in the distance. Prior to the opening of the electric line on 26 January 1858 a system of semaphore flags was used to relay information on the arrival of ships entering The Heads.

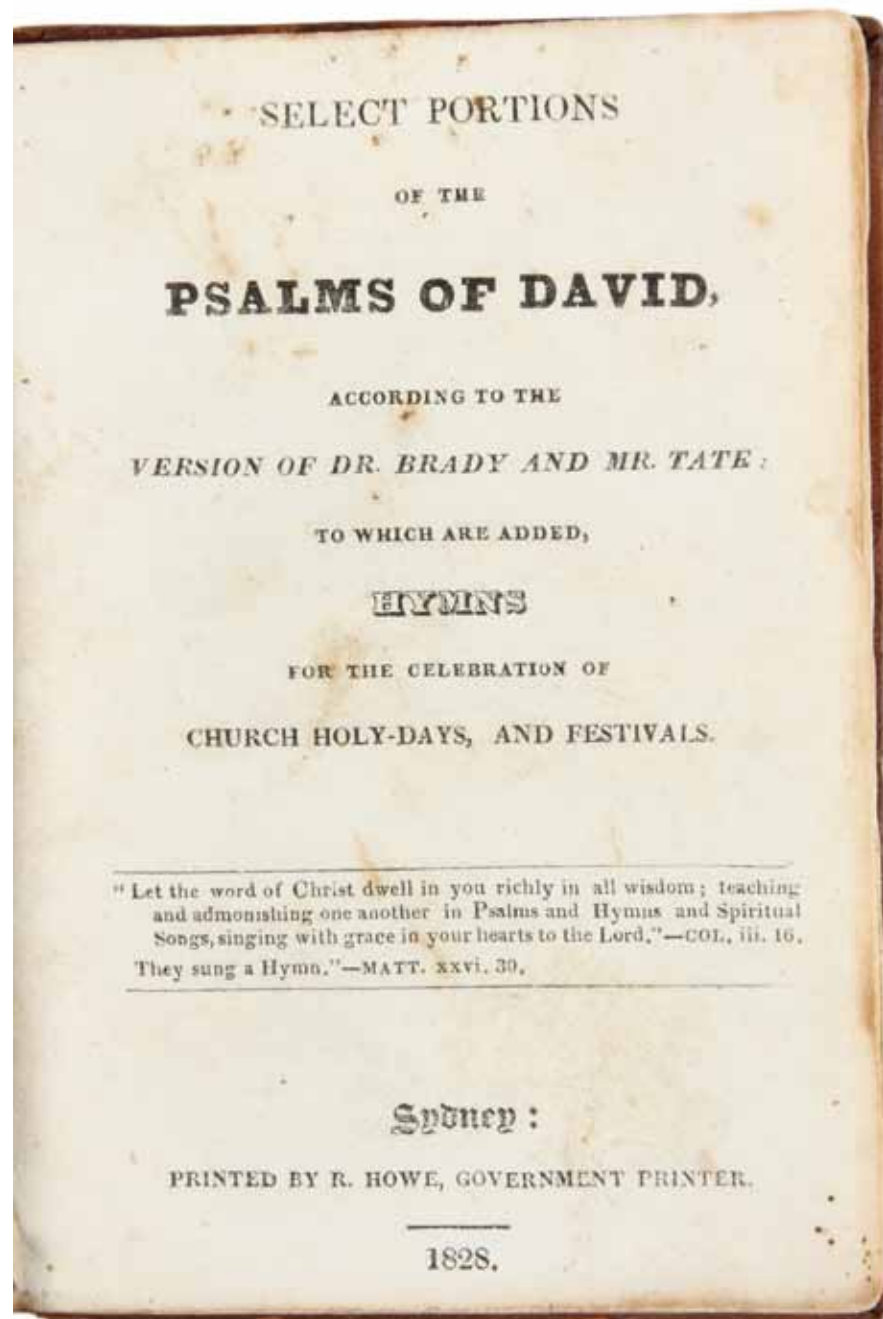
In this finely painted panorama looking from Vacluse towards Mosman, what is now prized harbourside living was in 1857 verdant and empty foreshore land. It traces the scene from above Watson's Bay showing the foreshores of Mosman from Middle Head to Cremorne Point. The Clifton Gardens motel may be noted at Chowder Bay. Just a single building is depicted in the leafy cove and several sailing ships can be seen on the water whilst a brougham carriage travels along the dirt track of New South Head Road carrying two gentlemen.

This is a most interesting work that captures the very short time just prior to the introduction of the telegraph in Australia.

**\$15,000**

PROVENANCE: The Cowlshaw Sale, Sotheby's Australia 1984, no 233; Private Collection, Sydney.

[[Click anywhere or search 4302341 at hordern.com](#)]



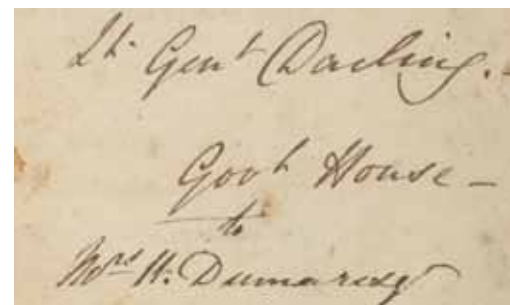
15. [HOWE] BRADY, Nicholas and Nahum TATE.

Select portions of the Psalms of David.

*Duodecimo; a delightful copy, completely unsophisticated in its original Sydney binding of blind-tooled sheep, preserved in a quarter morocco book-form box. Sydney, R. Howe, Government Printer, 1828.*

**SYDNEY PRINTING, PRESENTED BY GOVERNOR DARLING**

An exceptional survivor from the early days of Sydney publishing: the first Australian Church of England hymn-book. It was printed by Robert Howe, son of the first Australian printer George Howe, and this copy bears a gift inscription from Governor Darling to Elizabeth, wife of Henry Dumaresq.



Robert Howe, who printed this, was born in 1795 and emigrated with his father George in 1800. Dissolute in his youth, he spent most of his formative years around the press, which in 1808 was still attached to Government House (Ferguson, *The Howes and their Press*, pp. 16-7). Robert was taken under the wing of the Reverend Ralph Mansfield, and became a Methodist of some standing. He took over as Government Printer after the death of his father George in 1821, and quickly set about improving the quality of Sydney printing as well as branching out into new publishing ventures: he started the first Australian magazine, and published grander works such as Tompson's *Wild Notes from the Lyre of a Native Minstrel*, still admired for its handsome design. His was a luckless career, with more than his fair share of the usual hurdles associated with a career in colonial printing: a long unresolved fight with the government over censorship, a stabbing by an aggrieved reader in 1822, a procession of libel suits through the decade, and a horse-whipping by William Redfern.

Sir Ralph Darling was appointed as Governor of NSW in 1825, succeeding Sir Thomas Brisbane in the post. Darling's governorship coincided with the raising of the ecclesiastical status in the colony, which came about by the inclusion of the Archdeacon on the newly-formed Executive Council, and the establishment of the Church and School Corporation in 1826, of which Darling was president. Thus it is most appropriate that this hymn-book, which aimed to "remove some difficulties which have been experienced in the Church Psalmody in this part of the world" (preface) was presented by Governor Darling to Henry Dumaresq's wife, Elizabeth, and is inscribed "from Lt. Genl. Darling. - Govt. House - to Mrs. H. Dumaresq".

Three of his wife's brothers had travelled with him to Australia, Edward, Henry and William Dumaresq. Edward travelled as far as Hobart with them, where he became surveyor-general. Henry and William Dumaresq came to Sydney to become his private secretary and civil engineer respectively. It is small wonder that Darling's term in office was marked by constant cries of nepotism.

Such an association makes this a most desirable copy of a very rare Sydney printing.

**\$5500**

*Ferguson, 1212; Ferguson, The Howes and their Press, plate XV, p. 30.*

[Click anywhere or search 3907235 at hordern.com]



45

<b>OPHIDIA</b>		Cylindrophis Wagl.	
<b>AGLYPHODONTA</b>		melanotus.	Celebes
<b>4 TYPHLINA</b>		■ rufus.	Giava
( <i>Epanodontia D. B.</i> )		maculata.	Ceylon
Pilidion <i>D. B.</i>		<b>4 AGROCHORDINA</b>	
lineatum <i>Reinc.</i>	Giava	Chersydrus <i>Cuv.</i>	
Ophthalmidion <i>D. B.</i>		granulatus <i>Schneid.</i>	Sumatra
mossambicus	Mozambico	( <i>fasciatus Shaw.</i> )	
Eschrichtii <i>Schleg.</i>	Cos. di Guinea	Xenoderma <i>Reinh.</i>	
Onychocephalus <i>D. B.</i>		javanicum <i>Reinh.</i>	Giava
Delalandii <i>Schleg.</i>	Capo	<b>5 ERYCINA</b>	
Typhlops <i>Schneid.</i>		Eryx <i>Daud.</i>	
reticulatus <i>Lin.</i>	Bras. Caracas	Johinii <i>Russ.</i>	Dekan
lunbricalis <i>Lin.</i>	Guadalupa	■ jaculus <i>Daud.</i>	Cairo
Richardii <i>D. B.</i>	Antille	■ thebaicus <i>Geoffr.</i>	Egitto
■ vermicularis <i>Merr.</i>	Cipro	conicus <i>Schneid.</i>	Malabar
braminus <i>Cuv.</i>	Pondichery	<b>6 PYTHONINA</b>	
Cephalolepis <i>D. B.</i>		( <i>Holodontia D. B.</i> )	
squamosus <i>Schleg.</i>	Guyana	Morelia.	
( <i>leucocephalus D. B.</i> )		argus <i>Klein.</i>	Nuova Olanda
Anomolepis		Python <i>Daud.</i>	
mexicanus.	Messico	■ Selae <i>D. B.</i>	Africa occid.
( <i>Catodontia D. B.</i> )		regius <i>D. B.</i>	
Stenostoma.		molurus <i>L.</i>	Bengala
albifrons <i>Wagl.</i>	Brasile	hieroglyphicus	Costa d' oro
<b>2 UROPELTA</b>		reticulatus <i>Schneid.</i>	Sumatra
Coloburus <i>D. B.</i>		Liasis <i>Gray.</i>	
ceylanicus <i>Cuv.</i>	Ceylon	amethystinus.	Amboina
Plectrurus.		( <i>Aproterodontia D. B.</i> )	
Perrotetii <i>D. B.</i>	Mont. Nilger- rhy (Ind. or.)	Xiphosoma <i>Wagl.</i>	
<b>3 TORTICINA</b>		■ caninum <i>L.</i>	Cayenne
Tortrix.		■ hortulanum <i>L.</i>	Brasile
■ scytale <i>Oppel.</i>	Guyana	madagascariense <i>D. B.</i>	Madagascar
Xenopeltis <i>Wagl.</i>		Epicrates <i>Wagl.</i>	
unicolor <i>Wagl.</i>	Giava	■ cenchris <i>L.</i>	Brasile
		angulifer <i>D. B.</i>	Cuba

## 16. JAN, Giorgio.

### Cenni sul Museo Civico di Milano...

*Large octavo, large folding plan, 61 pp.; in modern green paper boards. Milano, Giacomo Pirola, 1857.*

#### AUSTRALIAN ["NOVA OLANDA"] AND PACIFIC NATURAL HISTORY IN MILAN

The Milan Natural History Museum was founded in 1838 by naturalists Giuseppe de Cristoforis and Giorgio Jan, who donated their private collections in order to make a new collection on the newest scientific principles. The Museum opened in 1844 with Jan, an important herpetologist, botanist and naturalist, as the first Director. Included in the Museum's Collections were a great quantity of Australian and Pacific species: one of the most important early collections of Australian snakes and reptiles.

This rare publication, the first such published, and complete with the large folding plan, gives a detailed overview of a collection of international significance, including 39 reptiles from Australia, 1 from Tasmania, and 3 from New Zealand, together with 10 Australian amphibians. The museum also hosted any number of more familiar Australian birds and animals such as the Thylacine, platypus, echidna and many birds.

The guide also includes a detailed description of the museum (pp. 1-25); an introduction to the scientific designation of reptiles and amphibians (pp. 27-33); and a detailed list of the specimens held in Milan (pp. 35-61). Of the actual specimens, the Museum had approximately 400 mammals, 1900 birds, a genuinely impressive 950 reptiles (which would have made it one of the pre-eminent collections in the world), and 900 fish.

An interesting and very modern feature of the museum, described at page 11, was the design of the labels of the specimens. The frame of every label of every species was coloured with a different colour according to the Continent to which each species belongs (Asia was yellow, for example, while Oceania was blue). Sadly the collection endured almost comprehensive losses during the Second World War when it was bombed in 1943, which does make such printed guides even more significant as a reflection on what has been lost.

**\$2950**

[Click anywhere or search 4403274 at hordern.com]



## 17. LA PÉROUSE, Jean Francois Galaup de.

### A Voyage Round the World...

*Total of three volumes, comprising two quarto text volumes with an engraved portrait frontispiece, and a folio atlas with portrait, engraved title and 69 maps and plates; later black half morocco with gilt lettering and ornament. London, G.G. and J. Robinson, 1798-1799.*

#### BEST ENGLISH EDITION

The best English edition: the official account of one of the finest narratives of maritime exploration ever written. The tragedy of the disappearance of the entire La Pérouse expedition overshadows the importance of this great Pacific voyage, and of this narrative compiled from surviving papers. Abridged translations had appeared in 1798, but this was the first complete translation of the French original, and the first English publication of the complete set of images of the expedition. Most of the engraved plates are by Heath, engraver of some of the plates for Cook's third voyage. The translator modestly announces: 'The book now laid before the world is one of the most magnificent in its conception, and recent in its execution'.

The disappearance of the entire La Pérouse expedition overshadows what was in reality a great Pacific voyage. While primarily a voyage of exploration and discovery, the possibilities of the fur trade and of French expansion into the Pacific and Asia were evidently investigated in depth.

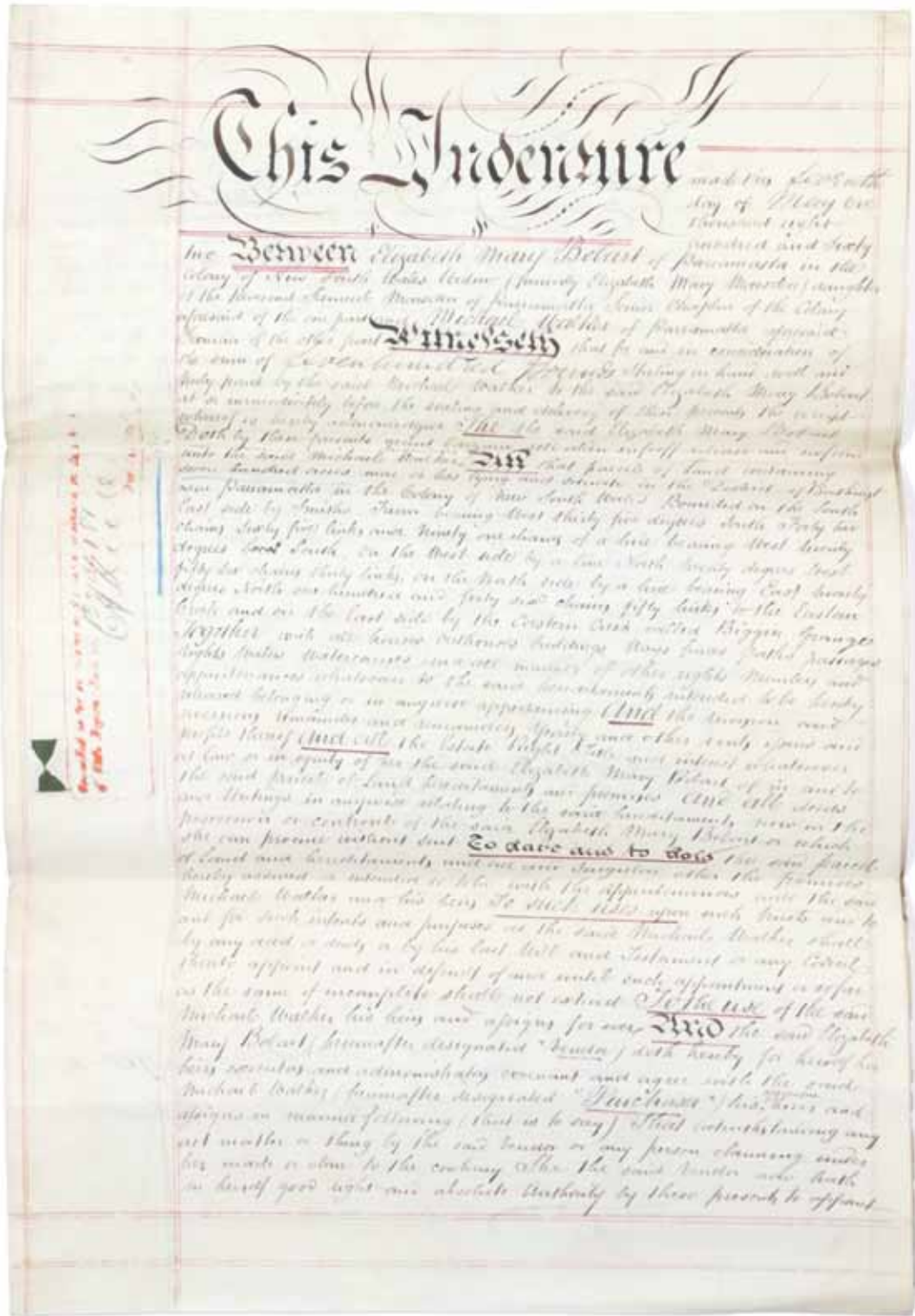
The most significant results of the voyage are the charts of the imperfectly known Asiatic side of the Pacific. En route to Kamschatka, La Pérouse was the first to safely navigate and chart the Japan Sea and the strait between the island of Sakahlin and the northernmost island of Japan, which bears his name. At Kamschatka he received instructions to proceed to Australia to assess the extent of British plans in New South Wales. Travelling via Samoa where he discovered Savaii, Manono and Apolima islands in December 1787, and through the Tongan group, he arrived at Botany Bay in January 1788, just hours after Governor Phillip had arrived with the First Fleet. La Pérouse's habit of forwarding records whenever opportunity offered ensured their survival. The first portion was forwarded by sea from Macao; the second (Macao to Kamschatka) went overland with De Lesseps, and the final despatches from Botany Bay.

**\$22,000**

PROVENANCE: Kings Inn library, Dublin (with a few old stamps and a cursive title-page notation).

*Davidson, 'A Book Collector's Notes', pp.100-101; Ferguson, 288; Forbes, 'Hawaiian National Bibliography', 311; Hill, 975 ('extremely rare'); McLaren, 'Lapérouse in the Pacific', 10.*

[Click anywhere or search 3712657 at [hordern.com](http://hordern.com)]



## 18. MARSDEN, Rev. Samuel.

Various papers relating to his lease of Biggen Grange, Bathurst.

Collection of 8 documents, ms. in ink on vellum, and ink on paper, various sizes. Sydney, circa 1820-1838.

### MARSDEN IN BATHURST

An interesting collection of original documents pertaining to the Rev. Samuel Marsden and his daughter Elizabeth, and their seven-hundred-acre parcel of land known as 'Biggen Grange'. The original grant of this land was made in 1815 to John Liddiard Nicholas (*see* 4504527) and was one of the first to be proclaimed in the Bathurst area, in the year that the road to Bathurst was officially opened.

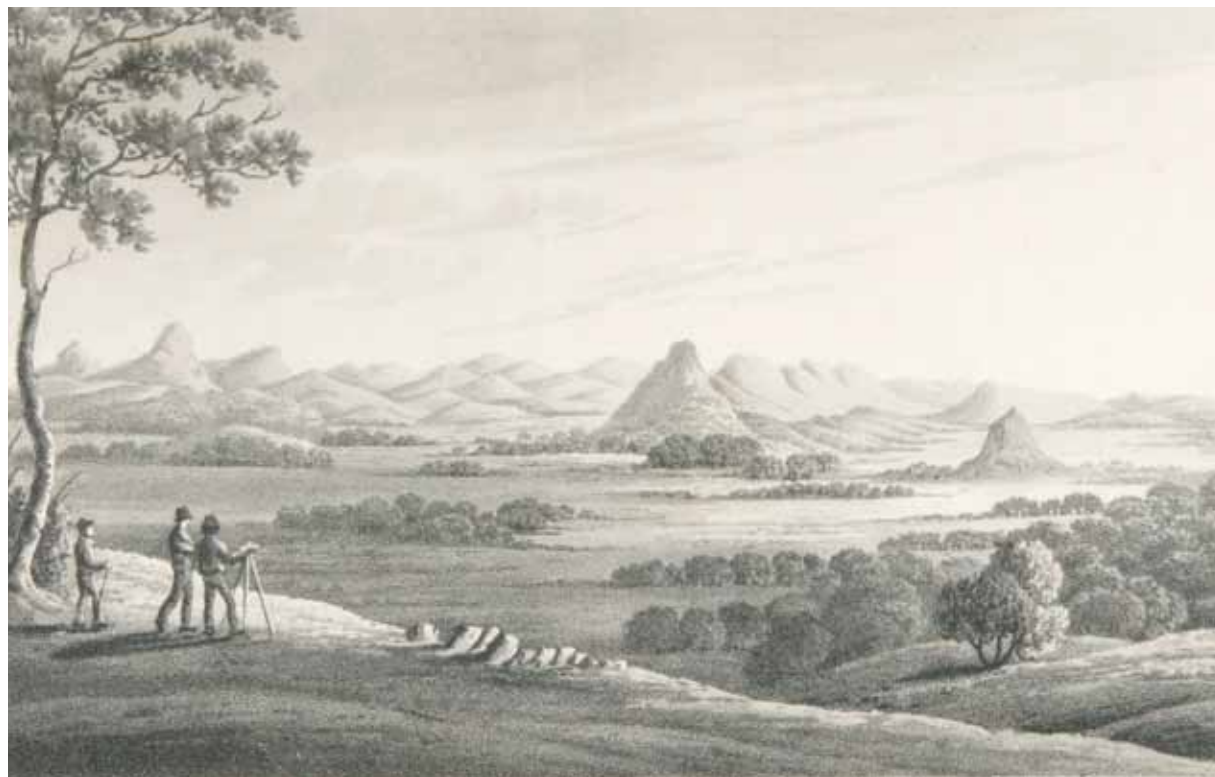
Nicholas (1784-1868) had arrived in Sydney in October 1813. The following year he accompanied Samuel Marsden to New Zealand on his missionary visit on the *Active*, which resulted in the establishment of the first Christian mission to the Maoris and the first transfer of land to white men. His published account of this expedition (London, 1817) was well received and translated into Dutch and German.

One month after this grant was made, Nicholas left the colony to return to England. In 1822 he sold the land to Samuel Marsden for three hundred pounds. The initial lease for a peppercorn rent and subsequent sale to Marsden are documented here in two most attractive Indentures, dated 1 and 2 August 1822, each of which bear the signature and red wax seal of Nicholas. Another Indenture dated 7 May 1862 records the sale of Biggin Grange for seven hundred pounds by Elizabeth Bobart (née Marsden) who had inherited the land from her father.

The other documents, including a court copy of the Rev. Samuel Marsden's will, ('Probate granted to John Campbell, W.H. Macarthur and William Macarthur... 6 August 1838'); an extract, dated 28 September 1837, from the Register of St. John's, Parramatta, recording the marriage of Elizabeth Marsden there to its Curate, Henry Hodgkinson Bobart, the Rev. Samuel Marsden officiating; a record of the death of her husband Henry Hodgkinson Bobart, and a mortgage over Biggin Grange to Richardson and Wrench, complete the picture of the ownership of Biggin Grange over a forty year period.

\$4250

[Click anywhere or search 4504530 at hordern.com]



## 19. OXLEY, John.

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

*Quarto, with three folding maps or charts, two folding tables, a folding engraved plate (repaired) and five aquatints, two with original hand-colouring; an attractive copy in recent half calf, spine gilt-decorated. London, John Murray, 1820.*

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

First edition of John Oxley's narrative of his two major expeditions, the first detailed description of the Australian interior and the earliest book devoted to Australian inland exploration. This is a very attractive copy of the most handsome of all Australian exploration journals, a finely produced quarto volume whose appearance recalls the earlier quartos of the First Fleet chroniclers and was clearly designed to rank on the shelf with the books by his illustrious predecessors like Phillip, Hunter, Tench, Collins, White, Grant and Flinders. It "is undoubtedly the chief book-making achievement of the Macquarie period..." (*People, Print and Paper*).

Following the discovery of the Lachlan River by Evans in 1815, Macquarie had appointed Oxley to lead an expedition to determine the course of the river and investigate its potential. Evans was his second-in-command and Allan Cunningham was appointed as botanist. They set out from Bathurst in April 1817; Oxley named the Macquarie River, explored the Lachlan and travelled about twelve hundred miles. A second expedition, to determine the course of the Macquarie River, was mounted in 1818 with Evans again as second-in-command to Oxley. Although most of their findings were disappointing to Oxley (who recorded in his journal that 'I was forced to come to the conclusion, that the interior of this vast country is a marsh and uninhabitable...'), nonetheless they did make important discoveries including the lush grazing pastures of the Liverpool Plains and the fine natural harbour that they found after following the Hastings River to the sea and named Port Macquarie.

The rich grazing lands were quickly taken up by pastoralists, but Oxley had failed in his primary object of tracing the Macquarie and Lachlan Rivers, and had also developed his mistaken theory of an inland sea which would bedevil future explorers.

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

**\$8500**

*Ferguson, 796; Greenway, 7402; Australian Rare Books, 107.*

[Click anywhere or search 4503981 at [hordern.com](http://hordern.com)]



## 20. [PANORAMA] ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

### Royal Agricultural Show of 1897.

*Five-panel panoramic photograph, highlighted by hand, laid down on canvas, 390 x 3490 mm.; some wear and staining to canvas backing, very lightly cracked at one joint, but overall in very good condition. Sydney, N.S.W. Government Printer, 1897.*

#### PHOTOGRAPHIC PANORAMA OF THE SYDNEY AGRICULTURAL SHOW

A rare very large panoramic photograph of the Royal Agricultural Show of 1897.

The image is taken during the grand parade with the scoreboard in the background revealing details such as the fact that the Tattersalls Plate was due to be run at 2.30 pm, and the “Best Boy” rider to follow at 3. It is such extraordinary detail, displaying all of the activity and bustle of the show as well as the great splendour of the Moore Park grounds, that gives the image its real charm. In the background, for instance, the Cinematographe appears to be doing a good trade, while the hoardings and billboards are full of familiar names from the period, including Fry’s Cocoa, Tooths Ale, and the omnipresent Anthony Horderns (Samuel Hordern himself, as the printed list of office holders attests, was a vice-president of the RAS).

The society which would become the Sydney Royal Agricultural Society commenced operations in 1822, when a group of leading citizens including Samuel Marsden and John Piper decided to further ‘the quality of Australia’s primary production by means of contests and competitions’. Their first show was held in Parramatta the following year, but by 1836 waning support led to the Society lapsing. It was not until they

reformed in 1857 that the group really gained momentum, with exhibitions held at Parramatta until 1868, followed by a 13-year stint at Prince Alfred Park. Finally in 1880, with funds in disarray, the Society accepted government support, and was able to move to the famous venue at Moore Park, home of the show from 1882 through to 1998.

This image was taken in 1897, the culmination of a decade of great expansion for the show. In 1891, Queen Victoria granted the Society permission for the use of the “Royal” prefix. Perhaps even more significantly, 1894 also saw the introduction of electric lighting, meaning that the show could open for the first time at night (although the other great innovation, showbags, appears to have not been introduced until around 1900).

The site was well-suited to this panoramic style of photography. The rudiments of panoramic photography were experimented with as early as the 1840s, extending on the established success of early panorama and diorama presentations. The invention of the wet-plate collodion process in the 1860s led to giant advances in the field, but it was the 1888 invention of flexible film which revolutionised the process, and led to a distinct vogue for the unusual photographic style.

This piece, executed by the Government Printing Office, is uncommon, especially in such fine condition. An even larger version of the photograph featured in the State Library of New South Wales’ exhibition and online catalogue, *Eye 4 Photography* (2005). It is offered complete with a printed listing of the office bearers for the Royal Agricultural Society of New South Wales and the Metropolitan Exhibition.

**\$6500**

[[Click anywhere or search 3504681 at hordern.com](#)]



## 21. RAYNER, Hewitt Henry.

Portrait of the writer, D.H. Lawrence (11 September 1885 – 2 March 1930)...

*An original pen and ink portrait, 270 x 200mm; signed lower left Henry Rayner and inscribed "D H Lawrence 1929"; mounted and framed, 1929.*

### PORTRAIT OF D.H. LAWRENCE

This evocative portrait of the great writer brilliantly captures his likeness in his 44th year, at a time when he had returned to Europe from New Mexico and was suffering greatly from the tuberculosis that would kill him early the following year.

This portrait of a short-time Australian resident (Lawrence was in Australia from May to August 1922, the last ten weeks spent in residence at Thirroul on the New South Wales coast) was painted by a significant expatriate Australian artist: Henry Hewitt Rayner was born in Melbourne in September 1902. His father Henry Redstone Rayner had arrived in Australia in 1886 at the age of 14 with his family from the Isle of Wight. Henry Hewitt grew up in Brighton, then a small coastal town to the south of Melbourne, where his father had a building business. Keen from a very young age to train as an artist he moved to England in 1923 and it was here he that he commenced his formal art training at the Royal Academy of Art. He was a student of Walter Sickert, who became his mentor, a relationship that evolved into a genuine friendship. It was here too he became a close friend of Augustus John. Rayner's work is held widely including at the Victoria & Albert Museum, the British Museum, the National Portrait Gallery and the Royal Collection, as well as galleries in Australia and New Zealand.

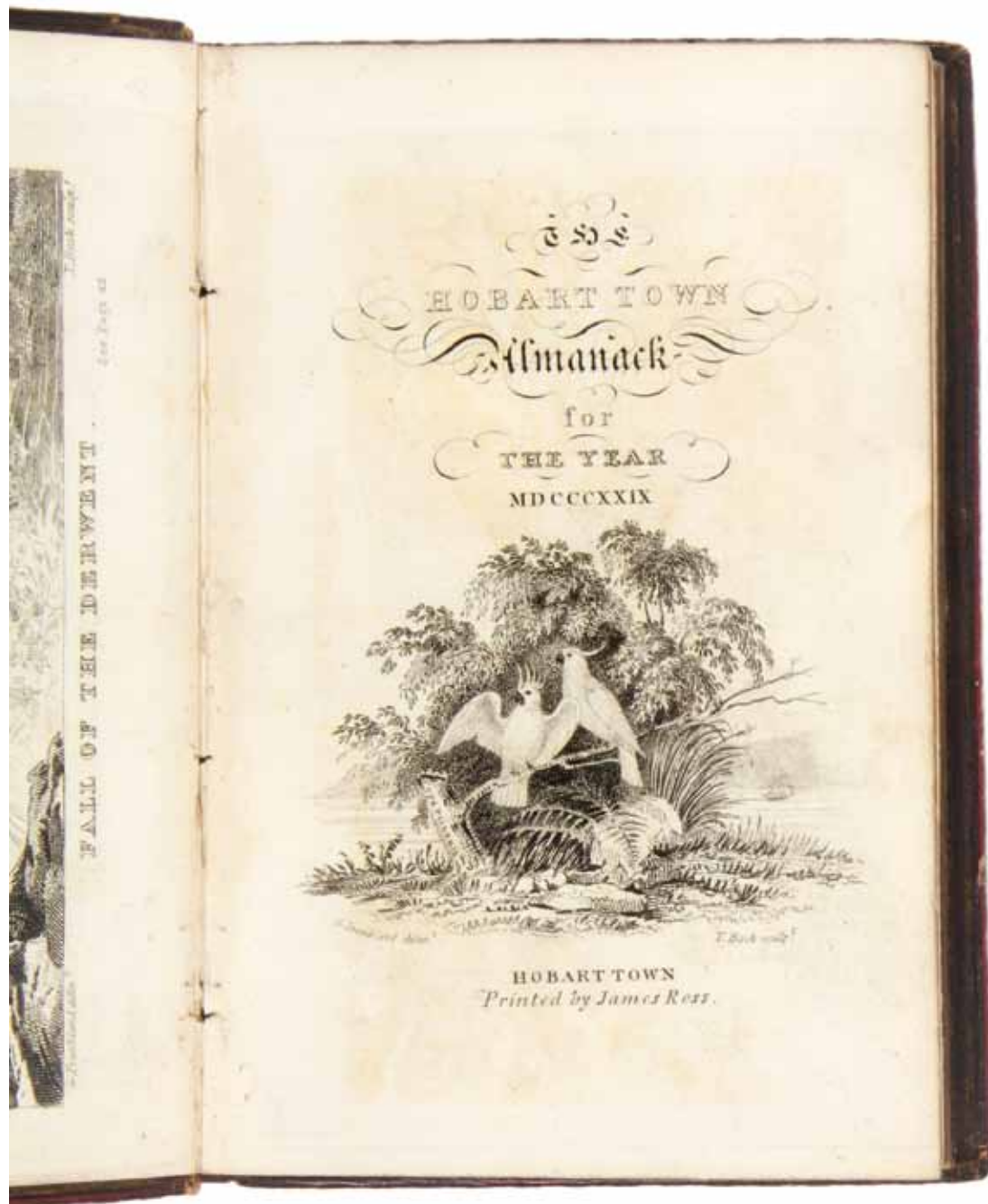
The towering literary figure D. H. Lawrence was described by the novelist E. M. Forster as 'the greatest imaginative novelist of our generation'. His early novel, "Sons and Lovers", published in 1913, is set against his own background of a Nottinghamshire mining family. Later works dealt with personal relationships, sexual experience and spontaneous emotion and made a profound impact, both literary and social. His best known novels include "The Rainbow", 1915, "Women in Love", 1920 and "Lady Chatterley's Lover", 1928, the later banned until 1960.

On the verso of this evocative portrait is the following intriguing inscription dated Dec. 1944 in pencil. "To Ethel Mannin/ And this man, Henry Rayner, was/ not the white Peacock sitting on the/ stone statue in a churchyard/ A little wiser, a little humbler a/ little more searching". Ethel Mannin (1900-1984) was a novelist and one-time lover of both Yeats and Bertrand Russell. Rayner's enigmatic (and perhaps intimate) reference is to Lawrence's first novel *The White Peacock*, which explored themes of sexuality and the importance of a life fully-lived: themes which dominated his later work.

**\$9500**

PROVENANCE: Roy Davids collection of portraits of literary figures; Bonhams, London, "Creative Encounters: Portraits of Writers, Artists and Musicians", 3 October 2005

[Click anywhere or search 4504957 at hordern.com]



## 22. ROSS, James.

### The Hobart Town Almanack for the year 1829...

*24mo, six engraved plates in total, including two engraved titles (for the almanac and the calendar) both with vignettes, two engraved signals plates (one coloured) and two other engraved views; contemporary red roan, gilt; bookplate of Bernard Gore Brett. Hobart Town, [1828].*

#### WITH FINE ENGRAVINGS BY THOMAS BOCK

The first and rarest of Ross's Tasmanian almanacs, in a very attractive binding.

Four of the engraved plates, including the two views of the "Fall of the Derwent" and "Macquarie Street, Hobart Town", are engraved by Thomas Bock after originals by G. Frankland; the other two are noted only as being engraved by Bock. Thomas Bock had arrived in Hobart in January 1824, and despite being a convict, almost immediately began working as an engraver. Now most famous for the work he did for Lady Franklin engraving portraits of some Tasmanian Aborigines, the present almanac is some of his earliest work. The artist George Frankland was in the colony as a surveyor, having arrived in mid-1827, and took part in several journeys of exploration.

The almanac also includes a most interesting "Descriptive Itinerary of Van Diemen's Land" (pp. 33-77).

**\$7850**

*Ferguson, 1272.*

[Click anywhere or search 4403134 at [hordern.com](http://hordern.com)]



## 23. SHACKLETON, E. H.

### *Aurora Australis* 1908-09.

*Small folio; qtr calf plywood boards, bevelled edges, (imitation of the original packing-case binding), uncut, in the protective blue cloth clamshell box (showing signs of wear); with the accompanying 24 pp pamphlet by John Millard, with a preface by Lord Shackleton. Gateshead, Bluntisham Books and The Paradigm Press, 1986.*

#### THE FIRST PUBLIC EDITION

The first public edition of Shackleton's *Aurora Australis*, the first book published in Antarctic, in 1908.

The 1908 edition was produced under extraordinary difficulties by amateur printers and bound in packing case boards and harness leather, is thought to be less than 100 copies and was a testament to the enthusiasm and spirit of Shackleton's expeditioners. Among the many difficulties they faced in producing the work page by page was the effect of cold on the materials, and they had to keep a lamp burning under the type rack to prevent the metal type becoming too cold to handle, whilst a candle had to be kept burning under the inking plate to ensure that the ink did not freeze. This first public edition from the original was limited to 58, corresponding to the 58 copies of the original known to be extant.

**\$2200**

*Taurus 60; Renard, 1437; Rosove, 304.B1*

[Click anywhere or search 4505132 at [hordern.com](http://hordern.com)]





24. [SMITH, John Edward]. SOWERBY, James (engraver).

9 hand coloured Botanical engravings.

9 hand coloured engravings, each 235 x147mm, some with accompanying original letter press descriptions and all housed in a custom made solander case. London, 1794.

**AUSTRALIA'S FIRST BOTANICAL ILLUSTRATIONS**

A collection of nine superb hand coloured engravings from the first illustrated book on Australian flowers - John Edward Smith's *A Specimen of the Botany of New Holland*.

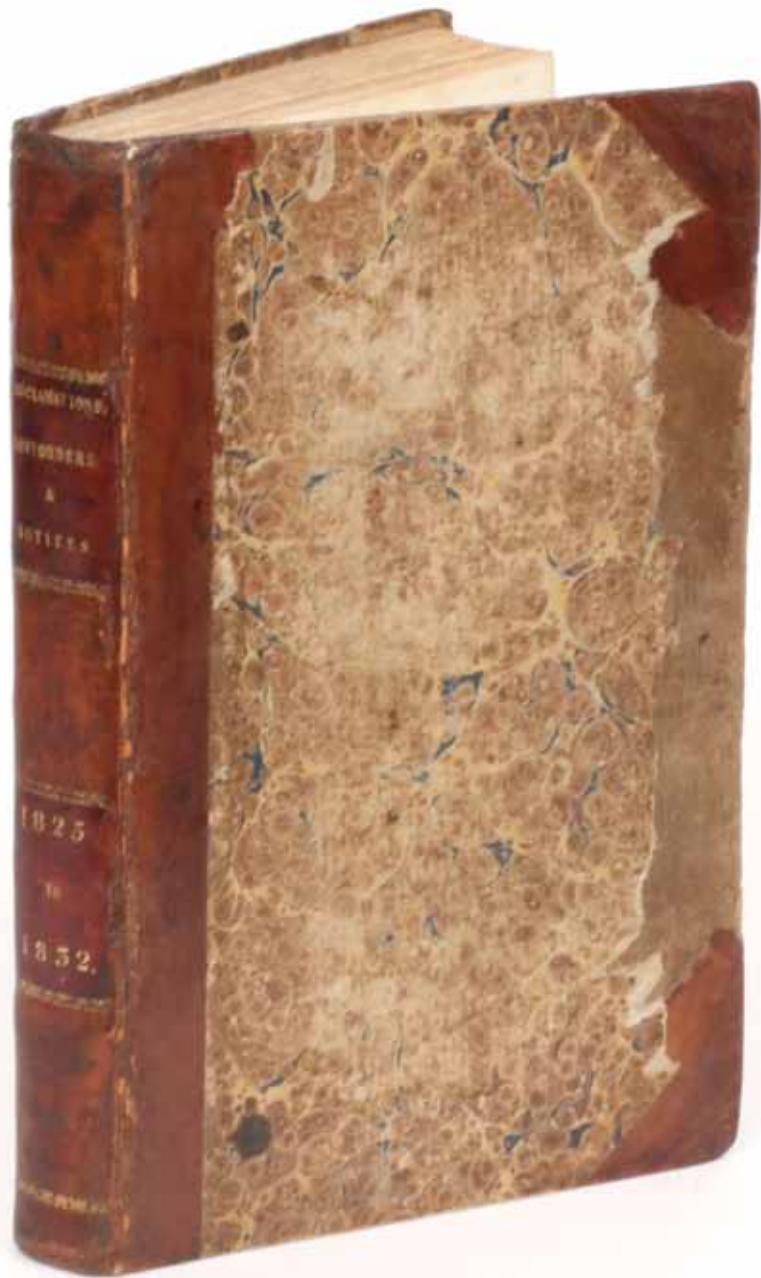
The *Specimen of the Botany of New Holland* contains the first illustrations of a number of Australian species. According to a note in the preface the drawings on which the fine hand-coloured plates were based were done in the colony by John White, the Surgeon-General and a keen amateur natural history artist and collector. The illustrations were prepared not only from drawings supplied from Sydney but also from the "most copious and finely preserved collection of dried specimens..." that came with them from New South Wales.

James Edward Smith was one of the leading naturalists in England and the author of several outstanding botanical books. Sir Joseph Banks was a close colleague of Smith, and James Sowerby (1740 1803) was one of the foremost botanical artists, who exhibited frequently at the Royal Academy. The collaboration between these great naturalists ensured that Australia's first botanical illustrations were among the finest of the eighteenth century.

**\$7850**

[Click anywhere or search 4106627 at hordern.com]





## 25. [STURT] NSW GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

A series of reports from Sturt's expeditions contained in a volume of NSW Government "Proclamations, Acts in Council, Government Orders, and Notices and Orders"...

*Folio, original half calf and marbled boards, sides somewhat worn but a very attractive binding by Moffitt with his binder's ticket. Sydney, Ralph Mansfield for the Executors of Robert Howe, 1825-1832.*

### COLLECTION OF GOVERNMENT ORDERS, BOUND BY MOFFITT, INCLUDING ALL STURT'S DESPATCHES FROM HIS FIRST TWO EXPEDITIONS

A very good volume of government notices as issued for official purposes, in a Sydney binding by W. Moffitt, which originally belonged to the Wollongong Police department. As well as containing a rich collection of documentation for the period of Sir Ralph Darling's governorship of New South Wales, the collection as assembled happens to include a complete series of the earliest printed accounts of Sturt's highly important first two expeditions into the interior of Southern Australia, extracted from his own reports and journals transmitted from the field.

This volume comprises the earliest published accounts of these expeditions, printed periodically in the Government Orders and Notices over 1829 and 1830. The importance of Sturt's discoveries was immediately recognised. The news rekindled interest in Australian discovery and geography, which had become subdued in the second half of the 1820s. Sturt returned to England in 1832 in ill-health and wrote an account of his discoveries while undergoing treatment for blindness.

At this time Government Acts, Proclamations, Orders, and Notices were printed periodically, usually with a running pagination (and consequently sometimes with unexpected gaps or errors in the numeration). Volumes such as this represent the accumulation of Orders and Notices received by an individual official, magistrate, or settler which were subsequently bound up without the cumulative title-pages and sectional titles. Accordingly, very few copies comprise identical contents and there is no entirely accurate collation for the annual output from the Government press.

Sturt's reports are as follows:

First expedition: "Report from Western Marshes, 25 December, 1828" (Government Orders, 23 January, 1829, pp 2C-8C); "Report from Mount Harris, 4 and 5 March 1829" (Government Orders, 6 April, 1829, pp. C11-C17); "Report from Wellington Valley, 16 April, 1829" (Government Orders, 1 May, 1829, pp. 18C-20C).

Second expedition: "Report from Depot on the Murrumbidgee, 4 January, 1830" (Government Orders, 3 March, 1830, pp. 1C-2C); "Report from Banks of the Murrumbidgee, 20 April 1830" (Government Orders, 10 May, 1830, ppC3-10C).

**\$4200**

PROVENANCE: Contemporary inscription on front endpaper: "Police Office, Wollongong"; private collection (Sydney).

[Click anywhere or search 4504591 at [hordern.com](http://hordern.com)]

## 26. [THAMES HULKS]

A View of the Hulks, at Woolwich in Kent, with some of the Convicts heaving up Ballast, and others on Show wheeling it to the Places where the Embankments are made by them.

*Handcoloured engraving, 360 x 505 mm. in fine original condition, mounted and framed. London, Printed & Sold by Carington Bowles, Published as the Act directs, 24 June 1779.*

### CONVICT HULKS ON THE THAMES

Earliest issue of this fascinating depiction with vibrant contemporary hand-colouring of convicts from the hulks labouring on the dockyards at Woolwich on the river Thames.

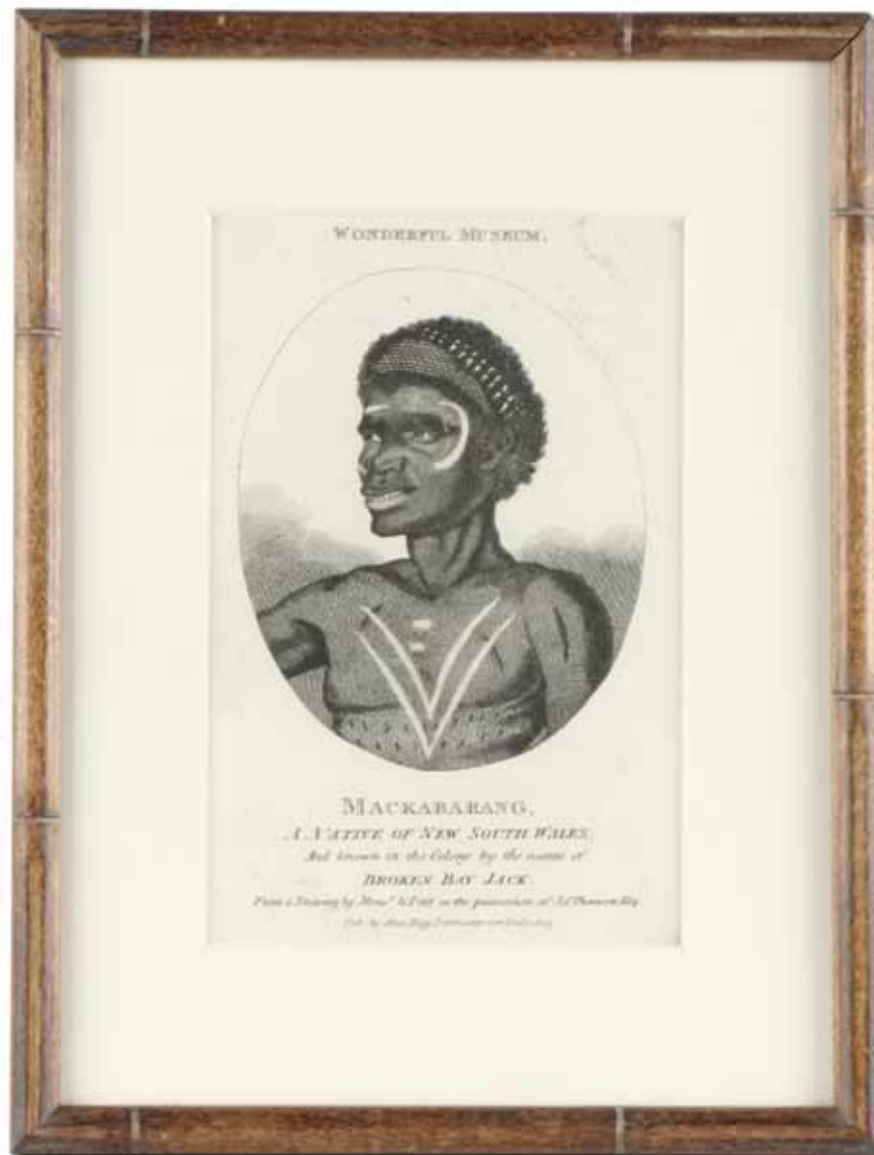
The use of derelict ships as floating prisons really began with the loss of the American colonies following the War of Independence. The hulks were unpopular, but as this image vividly shows, they were considered a source of useful prison labour: a description of Woolwich in 1785 by Duncan Campbell, a contractor and overseer of the hulks, corresponds to this scene, with particular notice of convicts raising gravel for ballast and construction, sawing timber and constructing earthworks and embankments. The departure of the First Fleet under Captain Arthur Philip and the foundation of a penal colony in New South Wales in 1788 was largely motivated by chronic overcrowding of the Thames hulks, but actually did little to alleviate conditions; indeed, it has been established that around the time that the Fleet sailed 'the hulk establishments at Portsmouth and Woolwich were expanded because of the demand for labour in the dockyards' (A.G.L. Shaw, *Convicts and the Colonies*, p. 49).

This is an example of the earliest and rare issue "Printed for & Sold by Carington Bowles, at his Map and Print Warehouse, No. 69 in St. Pauls Church Yard, London" and "Published as the Act directs, 24 June, 1779". This can be compared with later examples in both the State Library of New South Wales and the National Library, which have a different caption and imprint for "Bowles & Carver" at the same address. Carington Bowles was a print and mapseller principally associated with the sale of local travelling maps and town guides. He died in 1793 and after his death the business passed to his son Henry Carington Bowles who is known to have gone into business with Samuel Carver in the premises at St. Pauls.

**\$5500**

[Click anywhere or search 4504689 at [hordern.com](http://hordern.com)]





27. [THOMSON, James].

Portrait of Mackabarang...

*Original engraving approx. 120 x 180 mm. mounted and framed. London, Alexander Hogg, c. 1804.*

**“BROKEN BAY JACK”, AFTER NICOLAS PETIT, BAUDIN’S ARTIST**

Rare portrait of Mackabarang or “Broken Bay Jack”, derived from the work of Nicolas-Martin Petit on the Baudin voyage. The engraved text beneath the portrait of Mackabarang states that Petit was the original artist, but that the drawing was in the possession of “Jas. Thomson”. A strange connection, but an interesting one: James Thomson had first come to New South Wales as surgeon of the Third Fleet transport the *Atlantic*, which arrived in early 1791. He was back in England in early 1793, where he was appointed the Senior Assistant to William Balmain. After his return he remained in Sydney until 1802, when he took leave for England. Remarkably, he and his wife shipped on board Baudin’s ship the *Naturaliste* at least as far as the Ile de France: Thomson sent a letter to Governor King from King Island en route, while Baudin himself let the Governor know about his guest’s continuing health in a letter from Port Louis: ‘*Monsieur et Madame Thomson se portoient bien, et ont éprouvés pendant leur séjour tout l’agrément qu’ils pouvoient désirer*’ (HRNSW, vol. V, pp. 8 & 201).

Clearly Petit had given Thomson some of his drawings en route from Port Jackson, and after his return he imparted his knowledge of the native inhabitants of New South Wales to George Riley, the author of the article which this portrait accompanied in the “Wonderful Museum”, where the text was fleshed out with notes from some of the First Fleet books.

George Riley published mezzotint versions of two portraits in London in 1803, and two engravings (including this) published by Alexander Hogg are clearly versions of the Riley portraits. The portrait of Mackabarang is very similar to the original Riley image, but while a portrait of Killprieara retained her prominent cicatrices on the chest and shoulders, her breasts were prudishly covered with a draped piece of cloth.

There is also a closely related sketch of “Mook abarang” in the British Museum, which may be Petit’s original (Oc2006, Drg.319).

**\$2450**

*Ferguson, 374 (full run of the journal).*

[Click anywhere or search 4504821 at [hordern.com](http://hordern.com)]

28. [TRANSPORTATION] BALDWIN, Capt. John Timins.

Journal Portsmouth to Madras 1835-36...

*Journal kept by Captain J.T. Baldwin Madras Artillery during a voyage to India in the year 1835 [E] Original verses written on visiting home after a few years absence [E] Original verses on visiting Newgate after seven years Transportation; Extracts from the Lady Flora Gazette of Saturday 26th September 1835 etc., autograph manuscript, together 186 pp., 6pp. At sea, 1835-1836.*

MEETING "THE MARY FROM NEW SOUTH WALES TO CALCUTTA"

An important rediscovery: this substantial journal, never before published in any form, provides a remarkable insight into life on board an India-bound vessel called the Lady Flora in 1835. It was written by Captain John Timins Baldwin, an officer in the Royal Artillery returning to his post in the subcontinent, and a literate and keen observer: "What scope," he justly observes at one point, "a voyage to India gives one for the study of character, and how impossible for an individual to conceal theirs from a close observer" (65).

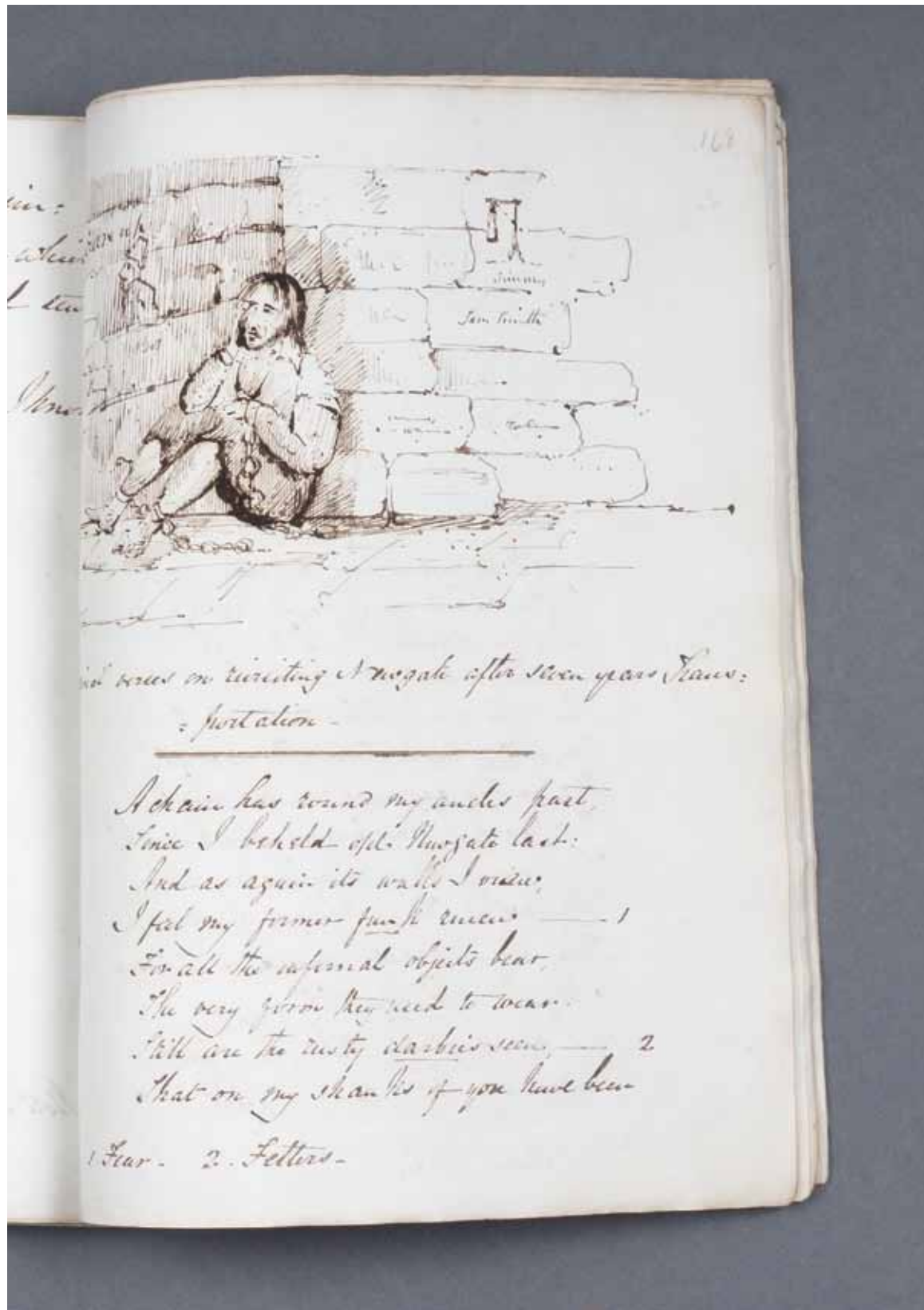
The journal was written privately for Baldwin's wife Barbara (née Campbell): she was from the influential Edinburgh family of that name, and was remaining in Scotland with their young children, but would later join him in India. In fact, she outlived him by some 45 years, and would no doubt have treasured this relic of his life and thoughts written while still a relatively young man. One of the most significant aspects of the journal is that it dates from an era when the close association between India and New South Wales was really being cemented, in which light it is fascinating to see Baldwin reverting to the subject of transportation. Far and away the most important, and a genuine contribution to the tradition of comic verse relating to transportation and New South Wales, is Baldwin's inclusion of his own unrecorded comic poem 'Original verses on revisiting Newgate after seven years Transportation' (168-171), which imagines the thoughts of a transportee to Van Diemens Land on his return to England. In the poem the narrator finds himself once more in Newgate, awaiting the ship which will take him back to "Botany Bay". It is a conspicuously rare example of a poem in which the narrator is delighted with his good luck at being sent out to Australia, rather than the more common examples in which narrators lament their fate. With an adroit comic turn it concludes:

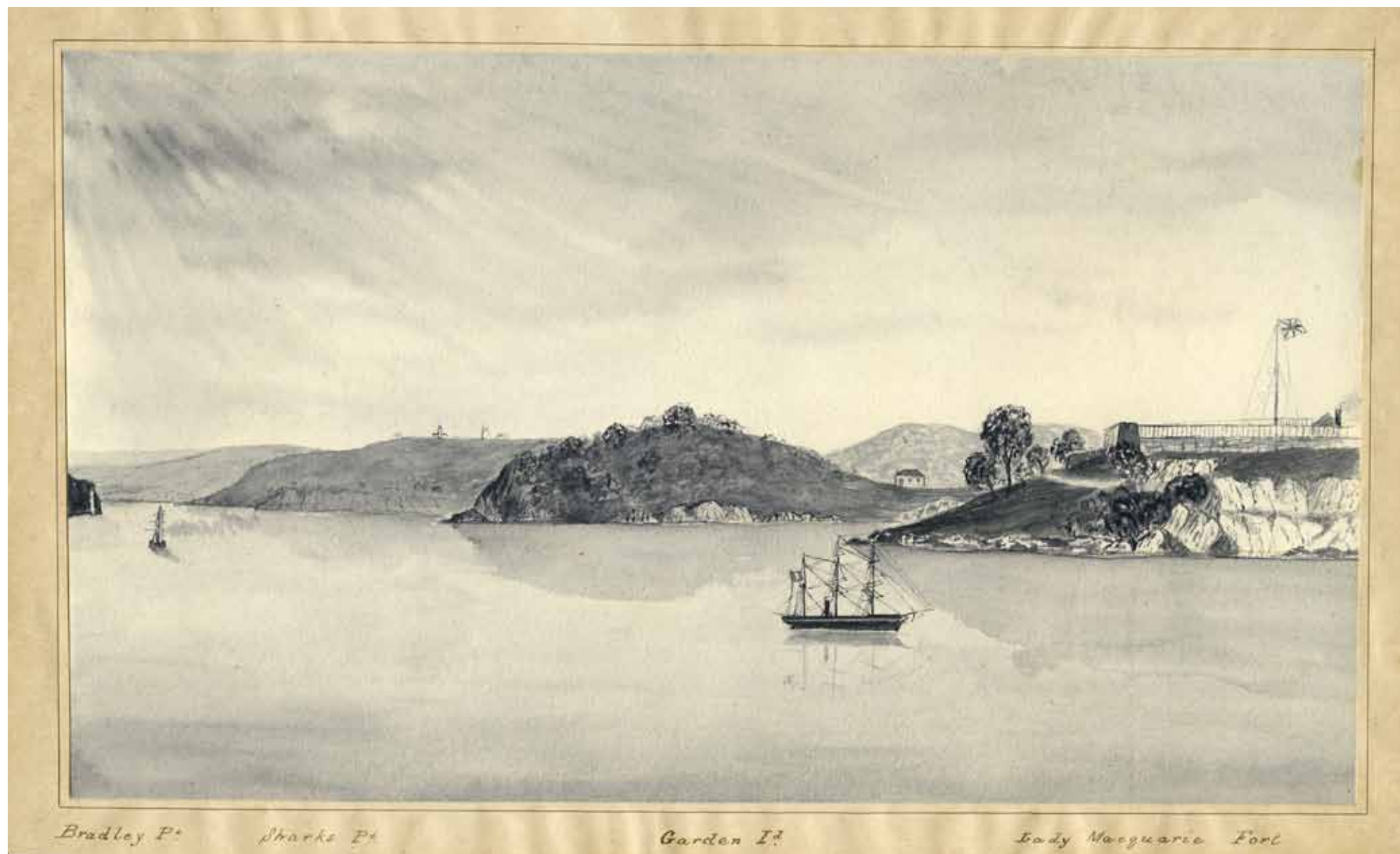
But still what Odds! The big wig's care,  
Thinking I wanted change of Air,  
Gave me of Hope once more a ray,  
And pack'd me off, to Botany Bay.  
Oh then it was a bitter pill,  
But since I've found they meant me well  
And graceless it would seem and rude,  
Did I not show my gratitude.  
Then once more free, and left and right,  
I'll do them all, so blow me tight.

\$12,000

PROVENANCE: John Timins Baldwin, and by descent through the family until recently. Throughout the paper is watermarked J. Morbey & Co. 1834, confirming that he must have acquired the paper shortly before he sailed. One long passage has been efficiently deleted, apparently by Baldwin himself (20-21).

[Click anywhere or search 4504650 at hordern.com]





## 29. [UNKNOWN ARTIST]

### Ink drawing showing defences of early Sydney...

*Black and white ink drawing 140 x 240 mm mounted on leaf from a sketchbook, 180 x 300 mm sepia ink rules, manuscript key. Sydney, circa 1870.*

#### “LADY MACQUARIE FORT”

An interesting and naive sketch showing Sydney and its early defences.

The manuscript inked key lists significant defence points for the early Colony: Bradley Pt, Sharks Pt, Garden Island and, unusually “Lady Macquarie Fort” an insight into a period when New South Wales was taking increasing responsibility for its own defence, even though ultimate responsibility still remained

with the central authority of the British Empire. The *Dictionary of Sydney* includes an 1870 photograph of a “Lady Macquarie’s Fort” and the State Library of New South Wales similarly records a placement at “the old Fort on Point Macquarie’s Chair”. [*Excelsior Photo Co. The Fort on Lady Macquarie’s Point (since Demolished)... / Photographed by Excelsior Photo. Company, 1878.*] It is likely however, that these both refer to Fort Macquarie, the elaborate castellated structure which stood on Bennelong Point where the Opera House now stands. The artist’s perspective may well be from Fort Denison (the elaborate martello tower completed in 1857), the whole given added interest with two three-masted vessels, one under steam.

**\$1250**

[[Click anywhere or search 4505094 at hordern.com](#)]



## 30. VALLARD, Nicholas.

### The First Map of Australia, from Nicolas Vallard's Atlas of 1547...

*Colour lithograph printed on card measuring 435 x 585 mm. Chester, McGachey, printer, for the Middle Hill Press of Sir Thomas Phillipps, 1856.*

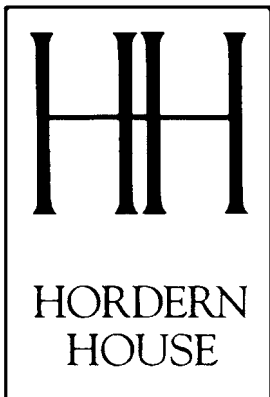
#### DIEPPE SCHOOL: THE VALLARD MAP

The only early printing of any of the so called Dieppe maps, depicting the elusive landmass of 'Jave la Grande' that is often taken to represent parts of the Australian east coast. This map by the cartographer Nicholas Vallard was reproduced from his celebrated manuscript sea atlas of 1547, now one of the treasures of the Huntington Library in California. The atlas - one of altogether eleven surviving Dieppe School manuscript atlases all of which are held by major libraries in Europe and America - was owned in the nineteenth-century by Sir Thomas Phillipps, the extraordinary collector of manuscripts and books. He had this facsimile prepared by his Middle Hill Press, the imprint that he used for printing catalogues of his books, manuscripts and paintings, as well as all sorts of exotica including a fair quotient of anti-Catholic polemic. The printing was probably limited to about sixty copies.

The map has an important place in the cartographic history of the Pacific as it is often taken to point to an early unidentified voyage of discovery, perhaps Portuguese, along the north-east coast of Australia. It was Phillipps himself who entitled it "The First Map of Australia". Together with the reproduction of Rotz's *Boke of Idrography*, this is one of the few available specimens of the Dieppe School of cartography, whose surviving maps all display a far more extensive sixteenth-century knowledge of the Pacific and Australia than had otherwise been supposed.

**\$3250**

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