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KEARSLEY, George, Publisher.  
The Naturalist's Pocket Book.  
(Item 17)

# HORDERN HOUSE

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## WITH MAGNIFICENT HAND-COLOURED PLATES DEPICTING AUSTRALIAN PLANTS

### 1. ANDREWS, Henry Charles.

The Botanist's Repository, comprising colour'd engravings of new and rare plants only, with botanical descriptions in Latin and English after the Linnaean system [engraved title].

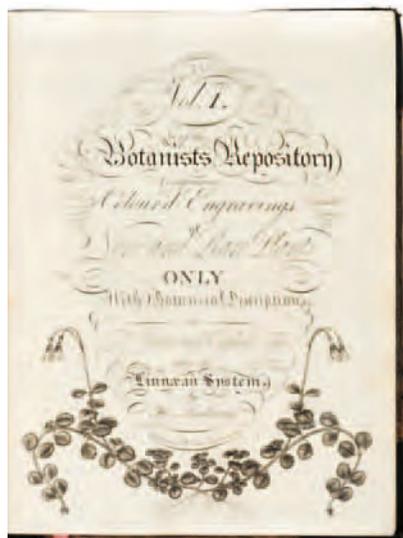
A fine set of 10 volumes quarto, with in total 10 engraved titles and 664 exquisite hand-coloured plates (many folding), bound in original half green morocco with marbled boards, lettered in gilt.

London, T. Bensley, for the author, 1797–1815.

**Provenance:** From a European collection.

**\$65,000**

HH 4505239



A fine set of the rarest of the famous botanical journals of the late-Georgian era, with superb hand-coloured plates by Henry Andrews. The dates of publication, from 1797–1815, bracket perfectly the greatest early phase of both the collecting but also the European cultivation of Australian plants, most notably taking in the collecting work done by key early Australian figures such as William Paterson and Philip King, but equally interesting as regards the cultivation of the various plants in the grand houses and botanic gardens of England, with frequent references to Sir James Edward Smith and Sir Joseph Banks. As a result, this set includes striking illustrations of a remarkable 72 Australian and Norfolk Island plants, most with a lengthy accompanying note which provides further insight into how and when each was collected, and where it was grown.

Henry Charles Andrews was an English botanist who was perfectly positioned to survey the newest exotic plants being grown in England, because his father-in-law was John Kennedy of Hammersmith, one half of Lee & Kennedy, the most important nursery partnership to promote the cultivation of exotics in Britain. It was Lee & Kennedy who saw the opportunity for the acquisition of new rarities in Botany Bay, and their Hammersmith nursery not only offered the first Sydney plants being grown for sale, but developed a specialist role in the growing of New Holland plants generally. Both moved in the first circles: Lee was particularly close to Banks, while Kennedy had more of a roving commission, and became the most important commercial supplier of Josephine's garden at Malmaison (he is said to have had a passport for free passage even during the war). Kennedy himself supplied much of the text for this work, later helped by others including Adrian Haworth and George Jackson.

Nissen BBI, 2382; Sitwell and Blunt, 'Great Flower Books', p. 83; Morrison and Aitken, 'Capturing Flora', p. 88.



## THE CENTRE OF INTELLECTUAL LONDON

### 2. [BANKS] DRYANDER, Jonas.

#### Catalogus Bibliothecæ Historico-Naturalis Josephi Banks...

Five volumes, octavo; volumes I-IV in contemporary half russia, volume V in contemporary calf.

London, William Bulmer, 1796–1800.

\$17,850

Ⓜ 4505242



The complete catalogue of the private library of Sir Joseph Banks. Only 250 copies were printed, and complete sets are distinctly rare since the fifth volume, present here, was published two years after the rest of the set and is more often than not lacking. This is the great memorial to one of the finest of all English private libraries, especially notable for its influence on the history of voyages and travels, and the advancement of natural science. Banks' superb library, ultimately bequeathed to the British Museum, was widely available to scholars and naturalists and there must have been barely a single figure of any significance in intellectual or scientific London who had not been made welcome there. If any one place could be singled out as the intellectual centre of London it would have to have been either the Royal Society, or Joseph Banks' library itself at the heart of Banks' famous house in Soho Square and staffed by experts.

The catalogue was compiled by Jonas Dryander, the Swedish botanist who succeeded Solander as Banks' librarian in 1782 and later became librarian to the Royal Society and a founder fellow and first librarian

of the Linnean Society. DNB considers the Banks catalogue to be his magnum opus and quotes Sir James Smith's opinion that "a work so ingenious in design and perfect in execution can scarcely be produced in any science". Taylor notes that it approaches a "virtually complete bibliography of eighteenth-century writings on natural history". The first volume (1798) describes Banks' general books, including voyages and travels, the second (1796) his zoological books, the third (1797) his botanical books, and the fourth (1799) those relating to mineralogy. The fifth volume (1800), which is lacking in three of the nine sets located by Taylor, comprises a supplement and an author index.

Banks' library has been the subject of extensive study in modern times. Recently a superb long article by Edwin D. Rose has been published by the Royal Society, "From the South Seas to Soho Square: Joseph Banks's Library, collection and Kingdom of natural history" (<https://royalsocietypublishing.org/doi/10.1098/rsnr.2018.0059>).

Besterman, 4151; Carter, p. 223; Petzholdt, p. 546; Taylor, p. 231.

## THE SOUTHERN CROSS EXPEDITION: FIRST EDITION, FIRST ISSUE

### 3. BORCHGREVINK, Carstens Egeberg.

#### First on the Antarctic Continent: Being an Account of the British Antarctic Expedition, 1898–1900.

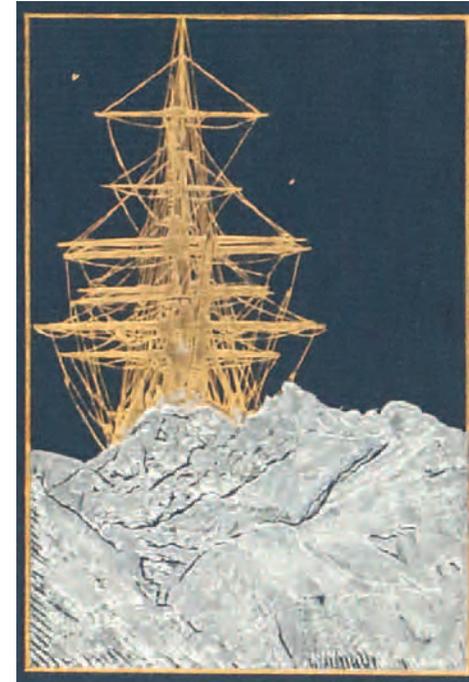
Octavo, with photogravure portrait frontispiece, three coloured maps (folding), 18 plates and numerous photographic illustrations; an excellent copy in the original gilt and silver decorated pictorial cloth, top edge gilt and others uncut.

London, George Newnes, 1901.

**Provenance:** Private collection (Australia).

**\$3850**

Ⓜ 4504339



The very scarce first issue of the first edition: a secondary red cloth binding was issued in the same year. The Norwegian-born Borchgrevink migrated to Australia aged 24 years. He was a member of Henrik Bull's Norwegian expedition on the Antarctic, which completed the first confirmed landing on the Antarctic continental mainland in 1895. On his return, Borchgrevink began planning for an expedition to reach both the Magnetic and South Poles. He travelled to England to raise sponsorship and eventually convinced the publisher Sir George Newnes to back the project, with his purchase and refit of the *Southern Cross*. Consequently, Borchgrevink and a party of nine other men and 75 sledge dogs were the first to make winter camp on the Antarctic mainland. The inhospitable conditions prevented the expedition achieving their goals, however they did successfully complete the first

sledging journey across the Ross Ice Shelf and reached a new furthest south, exceeding Ross's earlier benchmark set in 1840. By proving that a party could winter safely on the ice, they laid the groundwork for the Antarctic expeditions which followed.

The *Southern Cross* expedition could claim a number of "firsts" in Antarctic exploration, including having been the first to establish a base to winter over on the continent. Louis Bernacchi and Will Colbeck were amongst the expedition members, one of whom, Nikolai Hanson, died, and was the first person to be buried on Antarctica. Rosove calls it "one of the most important in the Antarctic bibliography".

Renard, 152; Rosove 45.A1.a 'Uncommon'; Spence 152; Taurus 24.

## TAHITI AND THE NEW CYTHERA, AND VERY NEARLY AUSTRALIA

### 4. BOUGAINVILLE, Louis Antoine de.

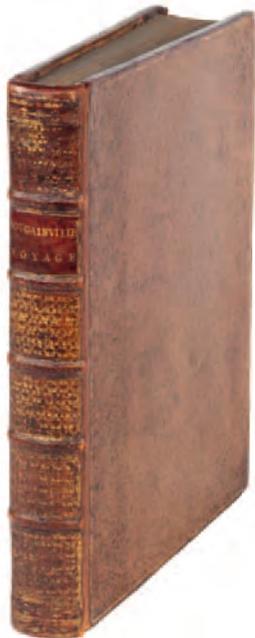
*A Voyage round the World. Performed by Order of His most Christian Majesty, in the Years 1766, 1767, 1768, and 1769... in the Frigate La Boudeuse, and the store-ship L'Etoile.*

Quarto, with five folding maps and a folding plate of canoes; contemporary calf, spine gilt in compartments.

London, J. Nourse and T. Davies, 1772.

**\$8000**

HH 4505243



The great French voyage of the Cook period, in many ways responsible for the pervasive notions of tropical paradise and the noble savage. This is the first English edition of the first French circumnavigation, translated and with an introduction by Johann Reinhold Forster (according to the preface, although the translation at least is now thought to have been the work of Forster's son Georg). Forster senior calls the voyage "a work written by a learned, intelligent, and judicious traveller, which abounds with remarkable events and curious observations...", and says that he has edited "and partially vindicated the British nation where we thought the author had been unjustly partial".

The publication of Bougainville's narrative did a great deal to build the notion of a romantic paradise in the South Seas. Bougainville showed the influence of Jean-Jacques Rousseau in naming Tahiti "Nouvelle Cythère" after the small island off the coast of southern Greece which, in Greek mythology, provided a sanctuary for Aphrodite, goddess of love. The reality was less sublime: he took Aoutourou back with him from Tahiti to Paris, giving him lessons in French for the remainder of the voyage, but the uprooted Tahitian just didn't get it: Forster dismissed him as "stupid". He was allowed to go home on a subsequent voyage but died of smallpox on the way, another tragic minor figure in the history of discovery and colonisation.

Provenance: Stafford Henry Northcote, Bt (1818–1887, British politician, with armorial bookplate); Carl Wendell Carlsmith (Hawaiian collector, with book-ticket); Frederick E. Ellis (San Juan Islands collector, with pictorial bookplate); private collection (Sydney).

Borba de Moraes, p. 115; Davidson, 'A Book Collector's Notes', pp. 96-7; Hill, p. 32; Kroepelien, 113; O'Reilly-Reitman, 285.



## ONE OF THE MOST RICHLY DECORATED WORLD MAPS EVER PRODUCED

### 5. CHATELAIN, Henri Abraham.

Carte très Curieuse de la Mer du Sud contenant des remarques nouvelles et très utiles non seulement sur les Ports et Iles de cette mer... les Noms et la Route des Voyageurs...

Engraved map, with fine hand colouring, printed in four sheets joined, 860 x 1440 mm.; mounted and framed.

Paris, l'Honore & Chatelain, 1719.

**\$28,500**

 4504770

A splendid example of Henri Châtelain's rare and magnificent wall chart of the Pacific and its surrounds. Described by Schwartz as "one of the most elaborately engraved maps", and Goss as "one of the most decorative and impressive maps of the Americas [and] ...a veritable pictorial encyclopedia of the western hemisphere", this is undoubtedly one of the most richly decorated world maps ever produced. Australia is charted according to the discoveries of Tasman from seventy-five years earlier (and Hartog before him): "Nouvelle Hollande découverte l'an 1644", and the new place name "Golfo de Carpentarie" is recorded. The north of the continent is shown strangely flattened and the south coast of Tasmania, "Terre d'Antoine Diemens", is placed at a great distance from the rest of the continent. A strangely shaped New Guinea neighbours the Solomon Islands which reference the discoveries of Mendana and Quiros; the mysterious "Terre De Quir" - the Quiros discoveries still having currency after a century has passed - here seems to credit Pedro Fernandez de Quir with the discovery of eastern Australia.

Châtelain's map is centred on the Americas, extending west to include all of the Pacific as far as China and Australia, and east to include much of Europe and the western half of Africa. Its aim was to educate the reader in matters of geography, cosmography, topography, heraldry and ethnography, and this information-rich map is a visual celebration of the age of discovery. In the centre top of the chart are portrait medallions of the major explorers including Magellan, Columbus, Vespucci, Drake, Dampier, Jacques L'Hermite, and Schouten. There are brief descriptions of their achievements, and the tracks of their great voyages of discovery are marked. There are five voyages marked across the Pacific including that of Magellan in 1520, Le Maire and Schouten in 1616 and L'Hermite in 1625.

Clustering around the margins of the chart are sumptuously engraved and richly coloured vignettes depicting indigenous peoples and exotic flora and fauna of the New World as well as famous historic events. Some of the images, such as the scene of beavers building dams and the view of the codfish factory, are derived from Herman Moll. There are several short paragraphs of text on the map, giving information about the features, government and people of different countries, the tides and winds. Significantly this is one of the first maps to begin to dispel the myth of California as an island. Although it is tentatively drawn as such, a notation states that "moderns" believe it to be part of the mainland.

The Carte très Curieuse was originally issued in the sixth volume of Châtelain's encyclopedic Atlas Historique ou Nouvelle Introduction à l'histoire à la Chronologie et à la Géographe Ancienne et Moderne, which was published in seven folio volumes between 1705 and 1720. This rare and important map, the outstanding highlight of the atlas, was also separately issued. Very few maps of this scale have survived, fewer still in such excellent condition.



Goss, *The Mapmaker's Art*, plate 7.5; *ibid.*, *The Mapping of North America*, 52; Leighly, *California as an Island*, pl. xx; McLaughlin, *The Mapping of California as an Island*, 190; Nordenskiöld Collection, 753; Portinaro & Knirsch, *The Cartography of North America 1500–1800*, plate CVIII; Schwartz & Ehrenberg *The Mapping of America* pp.146-147 & plate 85; Suarez, *Early Mapping of the Pacific*, fig.97; Tooley "California as an Island", 80, plate 80, in *Map Collectors' Circle 8*; *ibid.*, *The Mapping of America*, p.130; *ibid.*, *The Mapping of Australia*, 66; Wagner, *Cartography of the Northwest Coast of America*, 511.

## COMPLETE FIRST EDITION OF THE COLLECTION OF FORSTER'S WRITINGS INCLUDING HIS LIFE OF COOK

### 6. [COOK: COLLECTED VOYAGES] FORSTER, Georg.

*Kleine Schriften. Ein Beytrag zur Völker- und Länderskunde, Naturgeschichte und Philosophie des Lebens.*

Six volumes, small octavo, two large folding engraved maps of North America, a folding plate of the breadfruit and 19 other plates; in contemporary (probably German) half calf and marbled boards, flat spines gilt in compartments, light brown leather labels and green diagonal numbering-pieces; a very attractive set.

Leipzig (vol. I) and Berlin, 1789–1797.

**Provenance:** Contemporary manuscript purchase inscription in vol. I dated 1797.

**\$15,500**

HH 4505245

A charming set in completely original condition of the first collected edition of the works of Georg Forster. The first volume was revised and edited by Forster himself, who died before the remaining volumes were published, and was the only volume to be published in Leipzig (it was reprinted later in Berlin); the subsequent volumes were published in Berlin between 1794 and 1797. Some sets are therefore found with the second (Berlin) rather than the first (Leipzig) edition of the initial volume. As the title implies, this set prints an important selection of Forster's shorter pieces. A great number of the essays printed here relate to Pacific voyaging, reflecting Forster's enduring interest in the region. Fittingly, the first essay is his important and long-overlooked memoir of Captain Cook, 'Cook, der Entdecker', first published as the introduction to the German edition of Cook's third voyage, and only



recently translated into English for the first time.

Any number of the essays are of tremendous interest, not least Forster's 1787 article on the British Colony in New Holland, an essay on Tahiti and another on the breadfruit (with folding plate), the Latin preface to his *Dissertatio de Plantis Esculentis insularum oceani australis* of 1786,

and his article on the red Bee-eater of Hawaii, first printed in the *Göttingisches Magazin* in 1781, and recognised as the first major natural history article relating to the Sandwich Islands (see Forbes 13). There are also two major essays on the Northwest coast of America, both accompanied by excellent large folding maps the first with notes on the fur-trade and the map by Carl Gäck the Berlin cartographer (1791), and the second, accompanied by another large folding map by Gäck, but on this occasion based on an Arrowsmith chart of 1789. The two large folding charts were published for Forster's own German translation of Cook's third voyage, but were included in some copies of his *Kleine Schriften*, as here.

Otherwise, the essays show Forster's wide-ranging interests, including pieces on English literature, the Comte de Volney, and his memoirs of the tumultuous year 1790, with many plates including a portrait bust of Benjamin Franklin.

Forbes, 'Hawaiian National Bibliography', 165; Kroepelien, 447 (with long list of contents); not in Beddie (despite considerable Cook component); O'Reilly-Reitman, 399, 461, 513, 2466; Wickersham, 3546a.

## NATURAL HISTORY RESULTS OF RESEARCHES MADE ON COOK'S SECOND VOYAGE

### 7. [COOK: SECOND VOYAGE] FORSTER, Johann Reinhold.

Enchiridion Historiae Naturalis inserviens, quo termini et delineationes ad Avium, Piscium, Insectorum et Plantarum adumbrationes intelligendas et concinnandas, secundum Methodum Systematis Linnaeani continentur...

Octavo, old stamp on title, minor paper flaw on one leaf; a very good copy in contemporary buff glazed boards, spine lettered in gilt at head.

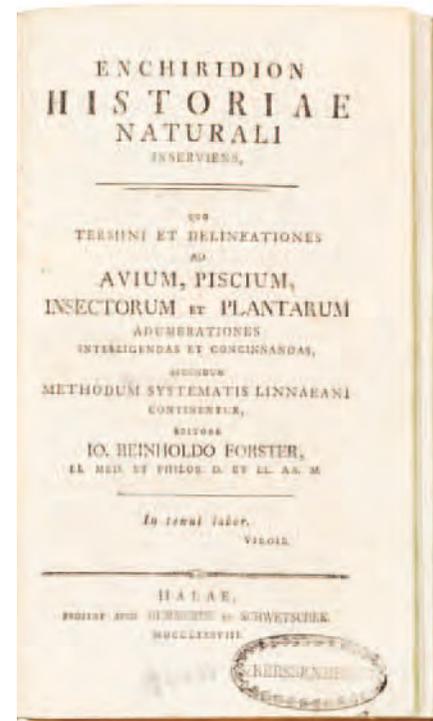
Halle, Hemmerde and Schwetschke, 1778.

**Provenance:** Kerssenbrockx (unidentified; oval library stamp on title-page).

**\$9000**

(HH) 4505246

An attractive copy of this very scarce publication, not recorded by the Cook bibliographers Beddie or Holmes, and very important for the natural history of Australia and the southern hemisphere. Forster's manual on biological classification is based on the new species and genera seen by him and his son while naturalists on Cook's second voyage. Forster discusses the voyage in detail, and describes how parts of the work were composed during it. The text is intended to accommodate the significant expansion of the natural kingdom, and particularly the problems of description and classification arising from antipodean species. It presents a vivid picture of the collecting activities, methods, and constraints of the two naturalists.



'We have several useful post-voyage statements concerning the way in which Forster and his scientific team worked. One of the most valuable of these is contained in Forster senior's dedication to his son of his book Enchiridion... which contains short diagnoses of the genera of birds, fishes, insects and plants collected on the voyage... If we take the Enchiridion as the first source of our scientific evidence it is clear that Forster had resolved upon a precise programme of scientific and anthropological investigations... "My

task", states Forster, "was to examine with the greatest care all of nature, lands, rocks, metals, streams and seas, unknown mountains, the composition of the atmosphere, and its changes, the plants and animals, whatever were there, and to describe more accurately new discoveries and see that they were sketched"...' (Michael E. Hoare, The 'Resolution' Journal of Johann Reinhold Forster, Hakluyt Society, 1982; Hoare includes an extensive discussion of and quotes from the Enchiridion).

Not in Beddie or Holmes; Stafleu & Cowan, TL2 1827; Wood, p. 346; Zimmer, p. 228.

## IMPORTANT COOK'S THIRD VOYAGE ACCOUNT: CHAPTER ON TASMANIA AND EARLY PACIFIC VIEWS

### 8. [COOK: THIRD VOYAGE]

**ELLIS, William.**

*An Authentic Narrative of a Voyage performed by Captain Cook and Captain Clerke, in His Majesty's Ships Resolution and Discovery, during the Years 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, and 1780; in search of a North-West Passage... including a faithful Account of all their Discoveries, and the unfortunate Death of Captain Cook...*

Two volumes, octavo, with a folding chart and 21 engraved plates; a fine copy in contemporary calf gilt.

London, G. Robinson, J. Sewell; and J. Debrett, 1782.

**Provenance:** William Constable (FRS & FAS, 1721–1791, naturalist and scientist of Burton Constable Hall in East Yorkshire, with bookplates); Herman Milford (ink signature dated [18]90).

**\$14,000**

 4505241

First edition: a particularly attractive set of this rare account – the second such account to appear in English – 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 on 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 of the voyage, 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.

## ROBINSON CRUSOE BOOKENDS THE LIFE AND CAREER OF MATTHEW FLINDERS

### 9. DEFOE, Daniel.

Robinson Crusoe: the life and strange surprising adventures of Robinson Crusoe of York, mariner... Written by himself. A new edition revised and corrected for the enhancement of nautical education. Illustrated by technical and geographical annotation and embellished with maps and engravings by the hydrographer of the *Naval Chronicle*.

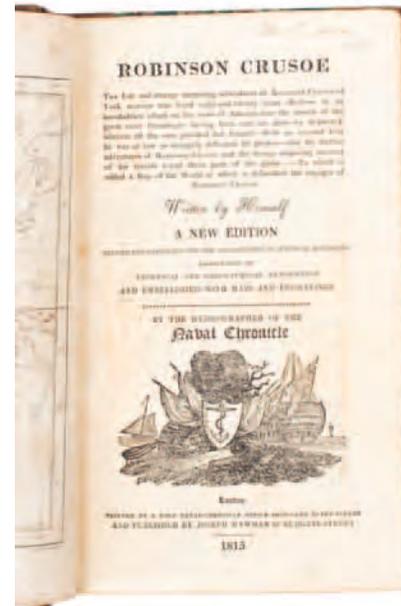
Octavo, folding map of the world by J. Mawman, illustrated throughout with woodcuts; early marbled boards, red morocco spine label.

London, [Printed by J. Gold Naval Chronicle Office...] and published by Joseph Mawman, 1815.

**\$2850**

**(HH)** 4504849

A remarkable edition of Defoe's great novel, commissioned by the *Naval Chronicle*, and a publication keenly anticipated by Matthew Flinders: in his last known letter, written from his deathbed, he wrote to subscribe to its forthcoming publication. The *Naval Chronicle* was a professional journal full of British naval news and reports. Its hydrographical editor was responsible for preparing this, surely the most fascinating edition of Robinson Crusoe to have been published. It is annotated throughout with fantastically long footnotes, written with a view to the 'advancement of nautical education.' The strangeness of this edition is illustrated by the index entry for Captain Cook: 'nearly lost at Bonavista (note), 25. His recipe for curing salt meat, 27.' With extensive notes on sailing directions, geography and particularly



natural history, this work was meant to rouse young sailors: in this sense, there is no doubt that Flinders was one of the great navigators who had in fact originally inspired this idea - it was in the *Naval Chronicle*, after all, that he first published his now famous comment that he had been 'induced to go to sea against the wish of friends, from reading Robinson Crusoe.'

This new version was being finalised while Flinders was ailing after his belated return from Mauritius and the hectic

preparation of his own great voyage account, and he followed its progress with interest. His last known letter, written a mere eight days before his death on 19 July 1814, was to the editor of the *Naval Chronicle* asking him to 'insert his name in the list of subscribers to his new edition of Robinson Crusoe; he wishes also that the volume, on delivery, should have a neat common binding, and be lettered' (*Matthew Flinders: Personal Letters from an Extraordinary Life*, p. 239). Defoe's great novel thus bookends Flinders' remarkable life.



with Furneaux on the *Adventure* and later with Clerke on the *Discovery*. The sale of Bayly's collection caused a minor sensation when it was announced in the public newspapers some time in October 1780, and Donovan's notes here confirm that he personally purchased several specimens at that sale, as did Banks and other great contemporary collectors.

Donovan also used other sources for describing and illustrating Australian insects, including the cabinets of Dru Drury and John Francillon, the prominent London jeweller and dealer in natural history specimens. His treatise reflects the contemporary amazement with Australian natural history generally: 'There is, perhaps, no extent of country in the world that can boast of a more copious or diversified assemblage of interesting objects in every department of natural history than New Holland: it bursts upon our view at the first glance like a new creation: the naturalist contemplates its various productions with astonishment, and is almost inclined to imagine its stores of novelty inexhaustible.'

Carter, Banks Bibliography, p.163; Ferguson, 408; Musgrave, Bibliography of Australian Entomology, p.70; Nissen, Zoology, 1143-5.



## DUFOUR ON HIS GREAT CREATION, ONE OF THE FIRST PANORAMIC WALLPAPERS OF THE PACIFIC

### 11. DUFOUR, Joseph.

*Les Sauvages de la Mer Pacifique*, tableau pour décoration en Papier Peint.

Octavo, 48 pp. including the half-title, with a woodcut headpiece depicting a landscape; contemporary (presumably original) green morocco decorated in gilt, sprinkled endpapers.

Macon, de l'Imprimerie de Moiroux, rue franche, An XIII, circa 1805.

**\$18,750**

 5000251

The very rare explanatory text issued to accompany sets of Dufour's magnificent panoramic wall-paper. It is significant that this text underlines the significance of the scene of Cook's death to the whole wallpaper, giving a lengthy and detailed account of the events leading up to his death, and concluding with a note on this 'célèbre navigateur, dont la mémoire doit être chère à tous les hommes, puisqu'il est devenu le compatriote de tous les peuples, en s'occupant du bonheur universel.'

One of the most significant aspects of this text is that it gives a real insight into how the wallpaper, with its beautifully realised Polynesian scenes and glorious depiction of the Pacific, was designed and how the manufacturers imagined it would be displayed. Interestingly, Dufour here describes various ways of combining the individually numbered panels to form different compositions. This text, in particular the introduction by Joseph Dufour himself, provides the fundamental key to the significance of the many scenes depicted on the wallpaper. At the same time, the text confirms and reiterates the tremendous popular interest in Pacific exploration, and also the way in which the Pacific



functioned not merely as the central concept in the prevailing ideas of the noble savage but, more, how this was imagined as the very symbol of the fundamental unity of humanity.

Martin Terry relied on this text when he published his definitive monograph on the subject, *Les Sauvages de la Mer Pacifique* (Art Gallery of New South Wales, 2000), and also included a full translation (pp. 32-41). Forbes could identify just four copies of this booklet: at the National Library of Australia, Mitchell Library, Provincial Archives Victoria (British Columbia) and Philadelphia Museum of Art.

Beddie, 334, 555; Ferguson, 409; Forbes, 'Hawaiian National Bibliography', 363; Kroepelien, 305; O'Reilly-Reitman, 9986; Smith, p. 113; Schneiderman, *Terrestrial paradises: imagery from the voyages of Captain James Cook* (2014), pp. 25-30 (thesis, University of Miami); not in the catalogue of the Hill collection.

## VERY RARE PRINTING OF FREYCINET LETTERS

### 12. [FREYCINET] GRILLE, François.

Louis de Freycinet, sa vie de savant et de marin...  
ses lettres, son caractère et sa mort... Avec des  
notes de G. Lafond.

Octavo, 84 pp., a near fine uncut copy  
in the original green printed wrappers.

Paris, chez Ledoyen, 1853.

**Provenance:** Louise-Henriette de Lamothe,  
presented by the author; Freycinet family, with  
the "Archives de Laage" stamp on the title-page.

**\$7850**

(HH) 4505071

An association copy of a very rare book: this copy presented by its author, François Grille, to Louise-Henriette de Lamothe, the daughter of Henri de Freycinet and niece of Louis. Grille has inscribed the front flyleaf "Hommage de l'auteur à Madame Lamothe, née de Freycinet". The copy remained in the Freycinet family archives until modern times. This extremely scarce life of Louis de Freycinet centres around several of his letters from the period of the *Uranie* voyage, and a small suite of correspondence with the author Grille in the 1820s. We have seen just one other example of the book; its rarity is confirmed by the fact that it is not noticed in either Forbes' Bibliography of Hawaii or Ferguson's of Australia, nor does it appear in the catalogues of the Hill or Kroepelien collections. Worldcat locates just the New South Wales and West Australian State Library copies in Australia, with three copies recorded in French libraries and one each in Hawaii and the UK.



Although it has the imprint of a Parisian publisher, its very slight survival rate suggests that it may have been mainly or even entirely intended for private distribution.

## THE PREFERRED LONDON EDITION WITH SUPERIOR LITHOGRAPHIC ILLUSTRATIONS

### 13. GILL, Samuel Thomas.

#### Sketches of the Victoria Gold Diggings and Diggers, as they are.

Quarto, with 24 cream-tinted lithographic plates; this copy preserving the original printed paper wrappers, decorated with vignettes of goldfields life, with book advertisements on yellow verso of front wrapper and on the back wrapper, in a neat old binding of half morocco and marbled boards.

London, H.H. Collins & Co., 1853.

**Provenance:** Edward Pescott, Geelong collector, probably bought from Maggs Bros., London, with a note by them confirming that only this part was published; with Pescott's 1953 letter consigning the book to Keith M. Bowden, author of the first monograph on Gill; unidentified collector (?date) with romantic bookplate with initials "A.L.F."

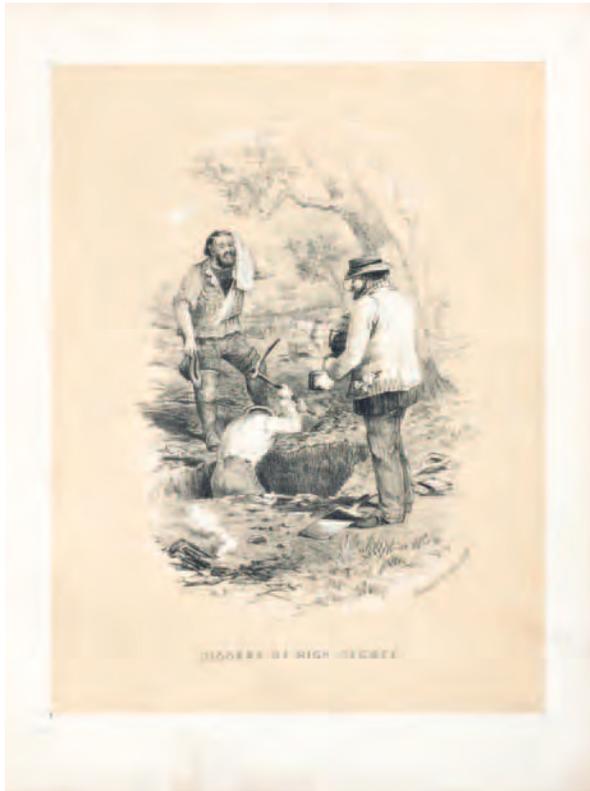
**\$18,850**

 4504455

One of S.T. Gill's most desirable books: this is the rare London publication of the first 24 plates from Gill's famous series, *Sketches of the Victoria Gold Diggings*. This is the only London edition of Gill's *Sketches* and in this preferred version the illustrations are printed as lithographs on a tinted ground and in a much larger format than the Melbourne edition. Worth noting on the original wrappers preserved here is the publishers' statement on the inside of the front wrapper: "The interest evinced by the Public at the present time in connexion with the recently discovered Gold Fields of Australia, for which thousands of our countrymen have left their native shores, anxiously hoping to share the Golden Treasures so abundantly scattered over that extensive Continent, has induced the Publisher of these Sketches to lay them before the public, with the assurance that their accuracy and character will not fail to interest many of those who, from the fact of having friends and connexions engaged in the very localities and labours here depicted, will be aided by this effort to realize to their minds' eye, more vividly than otherwise could be done, the scenes, characters, and circumstances among which they are thrown."

Samuel Thomas Gill (1818–1880) is celebrated as a distinctly Australian artist who excelled in depicting the chaos, jubilation and despair of life on the goldfields. He travelled to the Bendigo diggings with his brother John in mid-1852, but soon found that sketching life on the fields offered more promise than the backbreaking work of prospecting itself. The vast spectacle delighted Gill, whose light-hearted yet realistic style was ideally suited to the task: 'his natural genius for identifying with the characters he portrayed was given full rein. The drawings of the diggers are extraordinarily observant but never critical' (McCulloch, *Artists of the Australian Gold Rush*, p. 84).

Bowden, p.123; Ferguson, 9920b; Wantrup, 245; not in Abbey.



## SECOND AND BEST EDITION, FIRST TO INCLUDE THE IMPORTANT TASMAN MAP

### 14. HARRIS, John, edited and revised by John CAMPBELL.

Navigantium atque Itinerantium Bibliotheca.  
Or, a compleat collection of voyages and travels.  
Consisting of above six hundred of the most  
authentic writers... Now carefully revised, with  
large additions, and continued down to the present  
time.

Two volumes, thick folio; titles printed in black and red, with altogether 61 engraved maps and plates (15 of them folding) by or after Emmanuel Bowen; a good copy in contemporary calf, old rebacking, spines with raised bands.

London, T. Woodward and others, 1744–1748.

**\$17,500**

 4505207

Second and best edition of Harris' great collection of voyages and travels, with the first appearance of Emmanuel Bowen's "Complete Map of the Southern Continent surveyed by Capt. Abel Tasman"; this is one of the earliest English maps of Australia. Of note are the two texts printed on the map, one of which discusses the voyage of Quiros while the other sings the praises of the southern continent ("Whoever perfectly discovers and settles it will become infallibly possessed of territories as rich and fruitful and as capable of improvement as any that have hitherto been found..."). Harris' great collection of travels was first published in 1705 in slighter form. For this new version it was extensively revised by John Campbell who made numerous changes and, significantly, added narratives of those new voyages - many of Australasian interest - that had been undertaken or become known since 1705. In his text Campbell encourages further voyages to the imperfectly known Southern Continent in continuation of the work

of those (including Quiros, Pelsaert, Tasman and Dampier) whose narratives he published. 'He recommended an expedition to Van Diemen's Land, and a voyage to New Guinea by which means... 'all the back coast of New Holland, and New Guiney, might be thoroughly examined; and we might know as well, and as certainly, as the Dutch, how far a Colony settled there might answer our Expectations'...' (Glyndwr Williams and Alan Frost, *Terre Australis to Australia*).

As well as the important Bowen/Tasman map of Australia the series of 22 maps published here includes two splendid world maps, a map of the Galapagos Islands accompanying a narrative of Cowley's travels, a fine map of Dampier's 1699 discoveries around northern New Guinea and the East Indies in the *Roebuck*. There is a wealth of material on the East Indies. The American section includes the important "New Map of Georgia, with Part of Carolina, Florida and Louisiana" (vol. II p.323), which covers from Charles Town to the Mississippi River and extends into Florida to Cape Canaveral. It was included as an accompaniment to a chapter new to this edition, "The History of the Rise, Progress, and Present State of the Colony of Georgia". "Besides being a spectacular image, much useful information is included, particularly the coastal settlements, Indian villages and French and English forts. A distinction is made between tribes that are friendly and hostile to the English. The trading paths and main roads are marked, many shown here for the first time. The modern relevance and historical importance of this map was demonstrated when it was used in a 1981 Supreme Court case over the location of the boundary between Georgia and South Carolina at the mouth of the Savannah River" (Donald Heald).

This is a particularly good and solid copy of a book more often seen in poor condition: its hefty size must have been responsible for the tribulations clearly experienced by some copies while others have been ransacked by the print trade.

Clancy 6.25; Cummings 267 (the Georgia map); Davidson, 'A Book Collector's Notes', pp. 37-8; European Americana 744/116; Hill, 775; Lada-Mocarski, 3; Landwehr, 261; Perry, p. 60 & plate 29; Sabin 30483; Schilder, 'Australia Unveiled', map 87.



## WITH 233 BEAUTIFULLY COLOURED PLATES: MANY AUSTRALIAN SPECIES

### 15. HOOKER, William Jackson.

Exotic Flora, containing figures and descriptions of new, rare, or otherwise interesting exotic plants, especially of such as are deserving of being cultivated in our gardens; together with remarks upon their generic and specific characters, natural orders, history, culture, time of flowering, &c.

Three volumes, tall octavo, in total 233 hand-coloured engraved plates, many double-page or folding; a lovely set in full straight-grain dark red morocco, spines panelled in gilt, sides ornately bordered in gilt and blind, all edges gilt.

Edinburgh & London, Blackwood and Cadell, 1823–1827.

**Provenance:** John Amory Lowell (armorial bookplate of the Boston Brahmin businessman, fellow of Harvard College, and founder of the philanthropic Lowell Institute).

**\$32,000**

(HH) 4505238



A very fine and attractively bound copy of the first and only edition of one of Hooker's rarest and most beautifully illustrated works; an important work, it includes specimens from Australia described by Robert Brown, colonial botanist Charles Fraser, and Allan Cunningham. A particularly notable inclusion is the *Banksia verticillata* (no. 96) from western Australia, first noticed at King George Sound by Archibald Menzies on the Vancouver voyage "and brought by him to our gardens in 1794"; this banksia, now considered vulnerable, was later codified by Robert Brown when he returned to the region. The very last plant noticed in this work is the *Fieldia australis*, named by Cunningham for Barron Field, but first detected by George Caley. Quite apart from the specimens collected by official botanists, there is also the very curious entry for *Galega tricolor*, sent to Hooker from the Liverpool Botanic Garden in July 1825, "as a supposed Galega from the north-west coast of New Holland, whence the seeds were introduced by Thomas Balls, Esq. of Liverpool."

"This important work reflects the extent of active plant introduction into Great Britain, and Hooker's part in it. Many of the plates represent new species, the notes give interesting details, often including the history of the introduction of the plants" (Margadant. Hooker, 6)

Sir William Jackson Hooker (1785–1865) was one of the great botanists, professor at Glasgow University and later appointed director of Kew in 1841. This beautifully illustrated work is certainly his most important, a detailed botanical study in the tradition of similar works by Sir James Edward Smith, notably the *Exotic Botany* of 1804–5. A significant number of the plants noticed here are Australian, with eleven species given detailed notice, several illustrated for the first time. 'By the early 1820s plants collected by Charles Fraser and Allan Cunningham in Australia were becoming established for horticulture and coming to Hooker's attention. Hooker treated some of these in his *Exotic Flora*' (Hewson, *Australia. 300 Years of Botanical Illustration*, p. 91).

Hooker's magnum opus is also an interesting example of the close community of botanical scholars in Europe, and is replete with continuous reference to the work of, to cite only a few of the better known names, Humboldt, Bonpland, Sir James Edward Smith, Labillardière and of course Sir Joseph Banks. Indeed, it is particularly interesting to note Hooker's detailed observations on the relationship between Australian plants, by this time becoming better known, and the newer species from Asia and the Indian Ocean: regarding the native of Zanzibar *Aneilema longifolia* (204), for example, Hooker discusses this as the first specimen of the species not recorded as native to New Holland.

The work is also particularly good on the flowers of the Americas and the West Indies, including at least one specimen known to have been collected by William Bligh in the West Indies (33). In this context, two of the most interesting inclusions are the Californian specimens *Abronia arenaria* (193) and *Abronia umbellata* (194), grown in Paris from seeds collected by Colignon, gardener on the La Pérouse voyage. The latter, notes Hooker, has been described by Sir James Edward Smith as "perhaps the only fruit of La Peyrouse's unfortunate expedition...".

The fine hand coloured engravings were drawn by Greville, Guilding, Lindley and Menzies, and engraved by J. Swann.

Nissen BBI, 920; Sitwell and Blunt, 'Great Flower Books', p. 60.



## “SYDNEY’S CAXTON”

### 16. HOWE, George.

New South Wales Pocket Almanack, for the year of Our Lord 1814... Published under the sanction and patronage of His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief.

Duodecimo; stab-sewn in the original quarter red roan and stiff marbled wrappers, as issued; quarter morocco case.

Sydney, George Howe, 1813.

**Provenance:** Ralph Mansfield (1799–1880, newspaper editor); private collection (Sydney).

**\$15,500**

HH 4504524

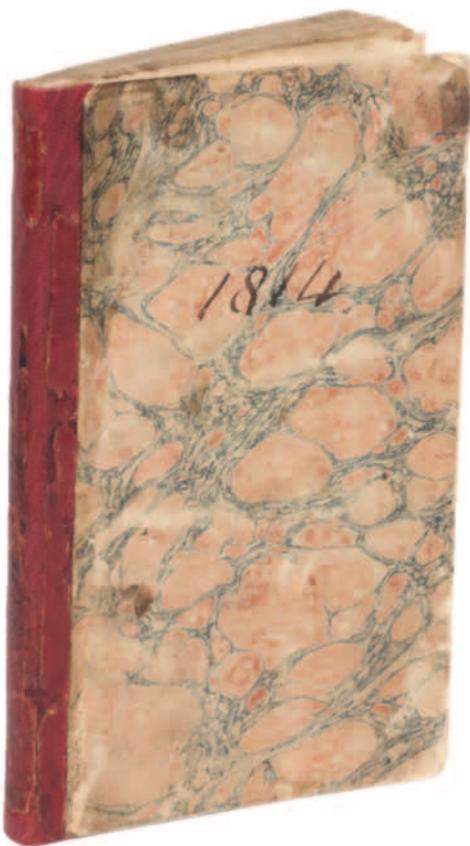


First edition: a superb copy of a very rare Australian imprint in desirable original condition. This copy has an outstanding provenance, having originally belonged to the newspaper editor Ralph Mansfield, signed by him on the title-page and the front endpaper. Mansfield was closely associated with the Almanack’s publisher, George Howe (1769–1821). Printer, editor, publisher and poet, Howe was Australia’s first printer, sometimes described as Sydney’s Caxton. In 1802 he was appointed Government Printer and that same year issued the first book printed in Australia, “New South Wales General Standing Orders” comprising Government and General Orders issued between 1791 and 1802. On 5 March 1803 he began the publication of the first newspaper, the “Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser”, of which Mansfield later joined him as joint editor.

Ralph Mansfield, Methodist missionary as well as newspaper editor, was an important figure in the literary community of the early colony, first in Tasmania and from 1825 in Sydney. He became joint editor with Howe of the “Sydney Gazette” on 1 January 1829. In the editorial for that day he declared that his policy would be neither directed against the established church nor exclusively religious, as he believed newspapers were not the place for theological debate, and that his political principles would be like those of Howe: attachment to the cause of government. A month later Robert Howe was drowned and Mansfield became sole editor.

Howe’s 1814 *Almanack* is the longest and the most detailed of all the early almanacs, designed as the last of the elaborate issues Howe had been publishing since 1806. It includes a substantial compendium of information about the colony and its history in the preceding quarter century. After 1814 this additional historical information was excluded. All Howe almanacs before the 1820s are of great rarity.

*Australian Almanacs 1806–1930*, p. 24; Ferguson, 588.



**ABRIDGMENT**  
OF  
**General Orders.**

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

**A**PPPLICATIONS to His EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR.—1st. By Memorial, Petition, or Verbal, will be received from Individuals on the first Monday of each Month only.

2d. —Applications for Land and Cattle are to be made the first Monday in the month of June only: but if it be a Sunday, then upon the second Monday in the month.

3d. —Applications by Petition or Memorial for free or conditional Pardons, or Tickets of Leave, are only to be presented once a year; namely, the first Monday in December.

4th. *All Petitions or Memorials for the extension of the above indulgences are invariably to be countersigned both by the Principal Magistrate and Clergyman of the District the Applicants reside in, certifying their opinion of their deserving the indulgence solicited; and the Clergyman and Magistrates are enjoined not to grant such certificates to persons with whose real character they are not well acquainted; the certificate to express that they consider them sober, industrious, and honest.*

5th. *The granting of Absolute Pardons will be strictly confined to the industrious, sober, honest, and truly meritorious, and unquestionable proof of rectitude of conduct for a long series of years will in all cases be required.*

required. No person under sentence of transportation for life shall apply for an Absolute Pardon until they have resided fifteen years in the Colony; nor for a Conditional Pardon until they have resided ten years in the Colony; and those for limited periods are not to apply for an Absolute Pardon till they have resided three-fourths, nor for a Conditional Pardon, until they have resided two-thirds of their original term of transportation in the Colony.

6th. *Tickets of Leave will not be granted to prisoners until they have been employed by Government, or individuals they were assigned to, for three years: and*

No Application is to be made in future unless conformably to the foregoing Regulations; and the Clergyman and Magistrates granting certificates are to be well informed of the circumstances before they sign them.

—Applicants residing in Sydney to have their certificates signed by the resident Chaplain, and Superintendent of Police.

—CIVIL and MILITARY OFFICERS will be received by His EXCELLENCY on business each day in the week (Sunday excepted), between 10 and 12 in the forenoon; and no letters of business are to be sent to His EXCELLENCY on Sundays, or out of the hours he has assigned to public duties on other days: Nor are any letters of business to be sent to His EXCELLENCY'S SECRETARY but during office hours, and on week days.

Letters sent to His EXCELLENCY or His SECRETARY contrary to the foregoing rules (unless on occasion of pressing emergency, will be returned un-answered.

His EXCELLENCY'S hours for dispatch of business are from ten in the forenoon to three in the afternoon, and his Secretary's Office hours are the same.

Applications to obtain admission into the General Hospital are to be made to the Principal Surgeon, who will report thereon to His EXCELLENCY, in order to his issuing the necessary directions on the occasion. Jan. 4th, 1814. *Appointed*

## A PRESENTATION NATURAL HISTORY ALBUM RECORDING NEW HOLLAND SPECIES

### 17. KEARSLEY, George, Publisher.

#### The Naturalist's Pocket Book.

16mo (in 4s), 117 x 67mm; [2], iv, [28], 44 pp., hand-coloured frontispiece and 12 engraved plates by the English engraver Inigo Barlow of various animals and flowers; much of the text engraved; contemporary black morocco wallet binding, engraved silver catch and edges, yellow silk end-papers forming small document wallets.

London, for G. Kearsley, Fleet Street, [1796].

**Provenance:** Several early graphite ownership annotations including that of Charlotte Howard, St. Martins Lane.

**\$12,750**

 4505250

With the initials "P.P. to A.W." finely engraved on the silver catch this is a beautiful and delicate natural history survival from the eighteenth century. Within a delightful presentation black leather wallet with silver edges and clasp and on the inside, yellow silk-lined pockets and holders, it contains an extremely rare and interesting natural history almanac whose text and fine engraved botanical and natural history plates include extensive details on the animals of "Australia or New Holland". The diverse inclusions listed in the contents include naval and political information; the "Gardener's Kalendar"; "New Holland Animals" and "Officers of the Royal Household". This 1796 printing is the first edition of the first issue: the title-page states that Kearsley's almanac was to be "continued annually" but the present issue was followed by only one more the following year. Its rarity is evident: ESTC records only the Huntington Library copy.

The fine plates are accompanied by a short printed text that references Thomas Pennant's *Arctic Zoology* (first published 1784), Richard Eden Ray's *Synopsis of British Plants*, "the late ingenious" Mr. Baker's *Natural History of the Polype* and Hedwig's work on moss. Of particular note is the section on "New-Holland Animals" (illustrated in four of the plates). "The animals which have lately been discovered in the vast island, or rather continent of Australia or New Holland, have been very valuable acquisitions in the science of natural history".

"Of these few are entitled to a greater degree of regard than the very curious quadruped exhibited on plate 7, which the English settlers in the region of Botany Bay called the Porcupine Ant-eater.... the Birds of New Holland are eminent for the splendour and variety of their colours. As an example of this, we have selected a beautiful little Parrakeet... Another very elegant bird found in New Holland is a species of Creeper... it is not very often seen, as is found in the neighbourhood of Botany Bay".

Also described is the "beautiful species of *Certhia*... it is found in many of the islands of the vast Pacific Ocean, and is one of the birds which furnish the natives of those islands with the red feathers, so conspicuous in the vestments of their chiefs and persons of distinction". In Hawaii the 'Ahu 'ula (feather cloak) and the mahiole (feather helmet) were symbols of the highest rank of the chiefly ali'i class, and the mamō or drepanis, the names more often used for the *certhia*, gave more than their feathers to the great productions of featherwork in Hawaii that so excited the early visitors and collectors: they gave their lives and those of future generations as the birds are now either actually extinct or very nearly so as a result of the massive demand for their highly-coloured feathers.



## ONE OF THE EARLIEST COMPARATIVE GEOGRAPHIES

### 18. MAGNUS, Albertus.

*De natura locorum librum mira eruditione,  
& singulari fruge refertum, & iam primum  
summa dikigentia revisum, in lucem aeditum,  
quem leges diligentius, vel si Cosmographia vel  
Physica profecisse te volveris.*

Small quarto, [iii], XLIII ff; woodcut border on title-page, woodcut historiated initials; large woodcut device on final page, showing two griffins supporting a shield; small bookplate pasted at blank centre of title; a fine copy in early limp vellum.

Strassburg,, M. Schurer, for the brothers Leonhard & Lucas Alantse, 1515.

**Provenance:** Bookplate of Franz Anton II, Graf Thun-Hohenstein (1809–1870), from his library at Schloss Tetschen (now Děčín, in the Czech Republic).

**\$17,500**

 4505240

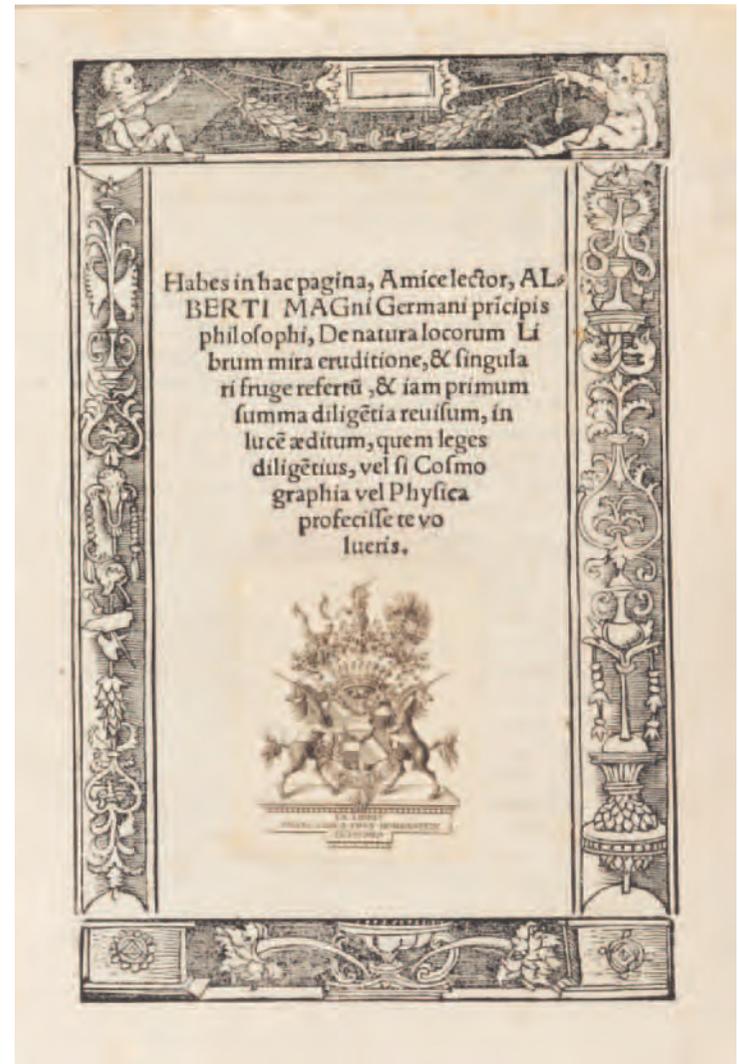
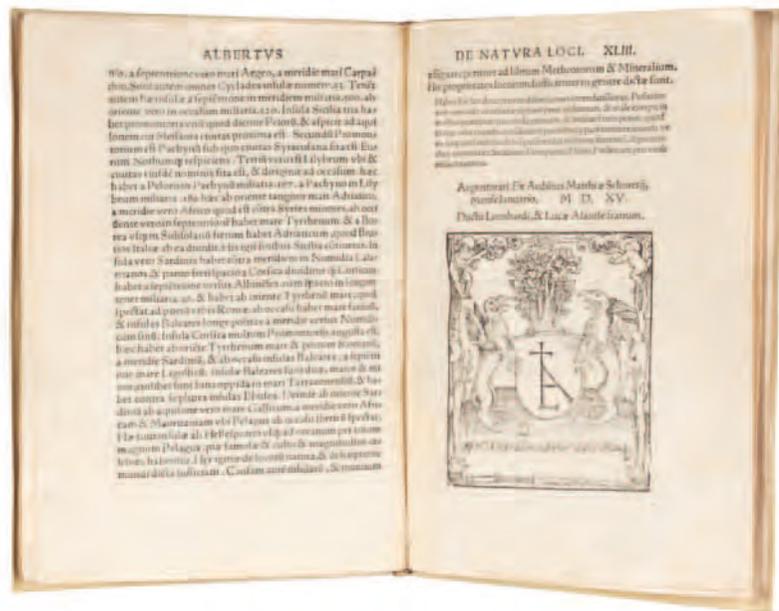
An influential early study of climate and weather, which argues for the existence of a populated southern or antipodean continent. This is a very rare book: European Americana locates only four copies. First published the previous year in Vienna from its 13th-century manuscript, this was one of the very earliest examples of comparative geography, the text including interesting speculations about lands to be found south of the equator, while the editor, Georg Tannstetter - the Bavarian mathematician, astronomer and astrologer who was mainly active in Vienna - mentions Vespucci (f. XVII) in confirmation of the author's theories about habitable lands in distant unknown regions. Following the Macrobian model Albertus writes that between the heat of the equatorial zone and the cold of the southern polar zone there must exist a mean temperate zone capable of supporting life, a temperate and habitable Southern hemisphere,); the editor Tannstetter adds in a side-note: 'Behold he concludes that it is habitable at 50° beyond the equator, as Vespucci has discovered and described by his voyages in previous years`.

Like those of Macrobius, the works of Albertus Magnus (1206–1280) survived in manuscript into the age of printing, at which point they began to have a widespread influence. He was one of the pre-eminent medieval men of science, and the teacher of Thomas Aquinas. He is usually cited as the equivalent in the physical sciences of Roger Bacon in mathematics. The two were among the most famous of the scholastic philosophers of the Middle Ages: they used their training in Aristotelian logic and critical method to attempt to grasp the entire contemporary science of nature.

'In the *De naturâ locorum* he enlarges upon the system of the zones and the relations between man and the earth. He furnished proofs of the sphericity of our planet that are still popularly repeated to-day; he calculated accurately the duration of the day and the seasons in the different quarters of the globe. Ebb and flow, volcanology, the

formation of mountain-ranges and continents - all these subjects furnish him material for clever deductions. He carefully recorded the shifting of coastlines, which men at that time already associated with the secular upheaving and subsidence of continents. He also ascertained the frequency of earthquakes in the neighbourhood of the ocean. He closely observed fossilized animals. He knew that the direction of the axes of mountain-ranges influenced the climate of Europe, and, on the authority of Arabian writers, he was the first to refute the old error that the intertropical surface of the earth must necessarily be quite parched...' (*The Catholic Encyclopedia*).

Alden, 'European Americana', 515/3; HARRISSE (BAV), 78.



## THE FIRST SOUTH AUSTRALIAN ILLUSTRATED BOOK

### 19. NIXON, Frederick Robert.

The complete suite of twelve views [published as “Twelve views in Adelaide and its vicinity”].

Oblong quarto, 12 original full page etchings; attractively bound into later wrappers and housed in a solander case by Aquarius.

Adelaide, F.R. Nixon, 1845.

**Provenance:** Private collection (New South Wales).

**\$12,500**

HH 4505204

Nixon’s rare suite of twelve etchings: the very first South Australian illustrated book to have been published. These simple and delicate views depict an Adelaide very much in its infancy. Wide unsealed streets are almost deserted save for small clusters of local Aboriginal people and the odd settler. This series of views provides important documentation of the first buildings and the complexion of the city before the sweeping changes brought about by the gold rush. Frederick Robert Nixon (c.1817–1860) was appointed an assistant surveyor for South Australia in 1837 and in 1841 became superintendent of emigrant working parties. He was a self-taught artist and whilst in Adelaide became well known as a draughtsman. He also taught himself etching techniques which he used to self-publish this *Twelve Views in Adelaide and its Vicinity* in 1845: ‘Of considerable historic interest today, the twelve views reveal skill in composition and an understanding of etching’ (Frank Cusack in J. Kerr (ed.) *Dictionary of Australian Artists*).

The suite of twelve etchings cost one guinea and was favourably received by the local press: ‘he deserves the greatest credit for his industry, perseverance, and skill... the etchings are superior as works of art, and accurately as well as pleasingly depict the scenes which they represent’ (*South Australian*). Nixon also appears to have tried to market his book in England: ‘the English publishers of Australian travels, Thomas and William Boone, advertised Nixon’s Twelve Views as six shillings (sterling) in one of their book catalogues of 1845 or 1846’ (*Australian Rare Books* published Hordern House, 1987).

This is one of the rarest of all Australian illustrated books and indeed of Australian books in general. The list of original subscribers to the publication (printed on the back wrapper, so present in this copy in facsimile), accounts for only ninety-three copies of the work, five of which were bought by the governor of South Australia. Ferguson described the publication as ‘rare’ (quite a strong word for him) and *Australian Rare Books* notes that ‘it is so rare that it cannot be considered essential to a collection... [but] a collector should consider it essential not to let any copy pass him by without a hard fight...’.

Ferguson, 4124; Wantrup, 233.



## BOTANY BAY DESCRIBED FOR CHILDREN

### 20. NEW MORAL SYSTEM.

A New Moral System of Geography, containing an Account of the different Nations ancient and modern... including a Description of each Country, and their respective Productions...

Square 16mo, with an engraved frontispiece, two engraved plates, four full-page woodcuts in the text and altogether 48 circular woodcut vignettes; in a simple contemporary sheep-leather binding, unlettered spine banded in gilt.

Bath, Printed by S. Hazard, for G. Riley, London, 1790.

\$3200

HH 3506031

The extremely rare first edition of the earliest educational work to refer to settled Australia, including (p. 181 onwards) a seven-page description of Botany Bay, 'being now a part of the world allotted for civilization'. Ferguson knew only the Mitchell Library's copy of this first edition, which was printed in Bath for the London stationer George Riley, and has the series-title for the *Historical Pocket Library* in which series this is designated the fifth title, devoted to Geography. The final two pages of Riley's advertisements in this edition show that he was chiefly a stationer rather than a bookseller; in fact the advertisement mentions no printed books at all. Ferguson also knew only the National Library's copy of the London-printed second edition of the same year, though we now know of three other copies. The London version was completely reset, with very different pagination, but used the same frontispiece (which has Riley's imprint and is dated 18 July 1789). It was printed for Riley in London but also sold by Hazard in Bath, as well as by Watson and Elder in Edinburgh.



The State Library of South Australia featured their copy of the second edition of the book in their exhibition *Australia on the map 1606–2006* (online resource, evidently no longer to be found online) noting that 'the lengthy title of this little book gives a very full idea of the contents. The author writes in the Preface that every effort has been made to 'select the most interesting, and essential to give the student an idea of this indispensable science' [i.e. geography]. Also included is an overview of the solar system based on Copernicus. Within the text, the chapter on Botany Bay deals with the Aboriginal people and their food and tools, and with the kangaroo, which in 1790 still intrigued many in Europe. The frontispiece shows Britannia, lion crouched at her feet, and a globe alongside, overseeing the education of the youth of England.

'A new moral system of geography is an example of the books, along with games and dissected puzzles, which were being produced in England to stimulate the teaching of children by making learning fun. This followed John Locke's theory on learning through play that he propounded in 1693, and which was further stimulated by the work of Abbé Gaultier, a French educator who fled the French Revolution and established a school in England. Gaultier issued books and games to support his theories...'

Ferguson, 89.

## ASIA, FROM THE GREAT ORTELIUS ATLAS PUBLISHED IN 1574

### 21. ORTELIUS, Abraham.

#### *Asiae Nova Descriptio.*

Engraved map, 380 × 500 mm, in good hand-colouring; well mounted and framed (frame size 620 × 725 mm).

Antwerp, Plantin, 1574.

**Provenance:** Private collection (Sydney).

**\$3250**

(HH) 4505191



A particularly attractive example of this beautiful hand-coloured engraved map, published by Plantin in his *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*, editions of which appeared from 1570 onwards. First published in this form in 1572, this is the second issue of this map, which appeared two years later, and can be identified by the spelling “farfana” without initial capital and without the placename “Ara” appearing NW of Aden. *Plantin’s Theatrum*, the first modern geographical atlas, is supposed to have been, at its first publication, the most expensive book ever printed. This was the first time that maps of standard size and format had been published in the one atlas. The Asia map encompasses a wide spread, from Crete in the Mediterranean at top left to the NW corner of Australia at bottom right (“*Terrae incognitae australis pars*”). The western part of New Guinea is well delineated as are the islands of the East Indies. A distended Japan is at top right. The titling cartouche is within a monumental border at lower left, just above Madagascar (“*Insul S. Laurentii*”).

Clancy, ‘Mapping of Terra Australis’, p25, map1.12; Suarez, Early mapping of Southeast Asia, pp 164-9 and fig. 85; Van Den Broecke, Ortelius atlas Maps, 6.

## INCLUDING ONE OF THE FIRST MAJOR DESCRIPTIONS OF LIFE ON BOARD A CONVICT TRANSPORT

### 22. PHILLIP, Arthur.

#### Accounts and Papers relating to Convicts on board the Hulks, and those transported to New South Wales.

Foolscap folio, 110 pp., the last a docket title; a large copy with wide margins, edges uncut; a good old binding of half dark calf; quarter dark blue morocco box.

London, Ordered to be printed,  
10th and 26th March 1792.

**Provenance:** Private collection (New South Wales).

**\$24,500**

HH 4504588

One of the rarest of all First Fleet books: this was the last major publication relating to Phillip, a long and substantial parliamentary paper dating from March 1792. The collector Davidson called this a “great rarity” and “one of the most important of all the primary sources...”. Endlessly interesting, the report prints all manner of material relating to New South Wales and transportation. It begins with comment on the skyrocketing costs associated with the Thames hulks, including the government contracts with owners Duncan Campbell and James Bradley, details of the numbers of convicts and the work being done by them under supervision. The second major section of the book (pp. 17-28) prints letters from Phillip from June to August 1790, including one to Nepean and others to Grenville, on subjects such as the tragic loss of the *Guardian*, appealing for settlers, or discussing Norfolk Island. Phillip pays particular notice to the Hawkesbury, which will “offer some desirable situations”. This section also includes a letter from Major Ross.

The great mass of other material included here gives a remarkably full overview of what was being planned in both Sydney and London. There are reports on conditions on board convict vessels *Pitt*, *Kitty*, *Neptune*, *Scarborough*, *Surprize*, and *Atlantic*, letters from surgeons, reports from agents, substantial epistles from senior government officials to Phillip and King (including one rather moving one from Dundas about the loss of the *Guardian* and how much that “unfortunate Disaster” must have affected the colony, a letter which also includes Dundas’ barely restrained anger about conditions on board the Second Fleet), great lists of items requested by Phillip and now being sent (including almost 10,000 gallons of rum and 33,367 needles), a fascinating letter from King to Nepean regarding the purchase of live stock at the Cape of Good Hope in July 1791 (including 62 sheep and 200 fruit trees), and much else besides.

Of signal interest is the five-page “Remarks and Statement of the Proceedings of Donald Trail, Master of the *Neptune*, during his Passage to Port Jackson” (pp.73-77), one of the earliest major published narratives of life on board a convict vessel. The *Neptune* was one of the horror ships of the Second Fleet, and Trail’s report certainly makes for grim reading, with reports of malignant fevers and numberless deaths: “The Convicts that died in Stoke’s Bay”, he writes at one point, “were always sunk with Ballast brought from the Shore, except One Day, when it blew too hard to send a Boat from the Ship, and then the Body was sunk with Coals.”

Davidson, ‘A Book Collector’s Notes’, pp. 74-5; Ferguson, 13; Wantrup, 10; not recorded by Crittenden, “Bibliography of the First Fleet”.

ACCOUNTS and PAPERS

RELATING TO

CONVICTS

ON

BOARD THE HULKS,

AND THOSE TRANSPORTED TO

NEW SOUTH WALES.

*Ordered to be printed 17th and 26th March 1792.*

( 3 )

H U L K S.

Dated 24th June 1791.

The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury  
to Duncan Campbell, Merchant.

CONTRACT.

ARTICLES of Agreement entered, made, concluded, and agreed upon, this 24th Day of June, in the Thirty-sixth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, and in the Year of our Lord One thousand Seven hundred and Ninety-one: Between the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, on the Part and Behalf of His Majesty, of the One Part, and Duncan Campbell, of the City of London, Merchant, of the other Part.

**W**HEREAS it is intended that Hulks shall be provided for the Custody of the Convicts upon the River Thames, and the said Duncan Campbell has proposed to find and provide such Hulks, and to Man the same, and to provide proper Officers and Crews, and to maintain the said Ship's Company, and also the Convicts to be confined in such Hulks, in such Manner, and upon such Terms and Conditions, as are hereinafter-mentioned: Now these Presents witness, and the said Duncan Campbell, for himself, his Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, doth covenant, promise, and agree, to and with the said Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, by their Privy Seal, in Manner following (that is to say) That he the said Duncan Campbell shall and will, at his own proper Costs and Charges, find and provide One or more Hulks, as Occasion may require, and cause the same to be moored, from Time to Time, on such Part of the River Thames as His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, or any other Person bearing proper Authority, shall direct; and also shall and will, at his own proper Costs and Charges, during the Continuance of this Contract, keep the said Hulk or Hulks in proper Repair, and fit for the Accommodation of the Ship's Company, and such Convicts as shall be sent on Board the same respectively as hereinafter is mentioned: and

## EDWARD RIOU'S RARE ACCOUNT OF THE SEARCH FOR SURVIVORS OF THE WRECK OF THE GROSVENOR

### 23. RIOU, Captain Edward.

A Journal of a Journey from the Cape of Good Hope, undertaken in 1790 and 1791, by Jacob Van Reenen, and others of his countrymen, in search of the wreck of... the Grosvenor; to discover if there remained alive any of the unfortunate sufferers. With additional notes, and a map, by Capt. Edw. Riou.

Quarto, 51 pp., with the half-title; fine large folding map; a large copy, edges completely uncut, in modern half calf.

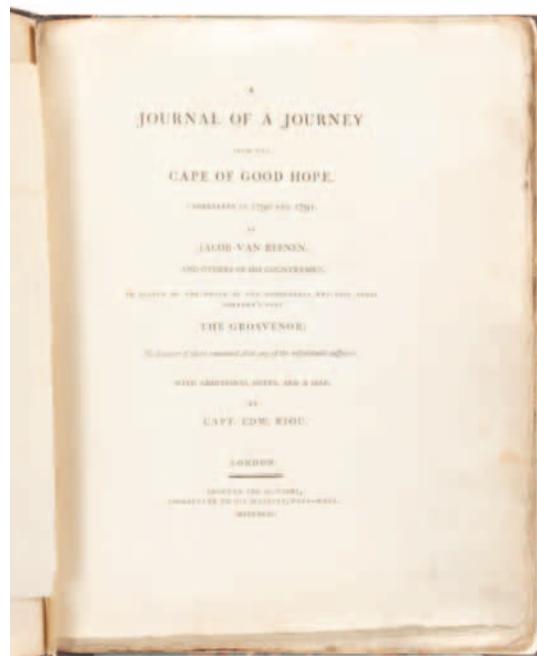
London, G. Nicol, 1792.

**Provenance:** Private collection (New South Wales).

**\$6500**

HH 4504490

First edition and very rare, said to have been limited to just 100 copies, and certainly noticeably scarce on the market with just four copies recorded at auction in the past fifty years, only one of them this century. Dutch (1793) and French (1798) editions which followed are also scarce. The wreck of the *Grosvenor* in 1782 was South Africa's worst maritime disaster. The East Indiaman went down carrying 150 persons, crew and passengers, and an immensely valuable cargo. Of the large proportion of original survivors only 18 made it the 400 miles overland to the Dutch settlements at Cape Town, while a handful of others may have survived among Pondo tribesmen to the north. The terrible story struck a chord with the public and numerous accounts were published while imaginative paintings like those by Robert Smirke and George Carter depicted the death throes of the ship.



Edward Riou had access to Van Reenen's unpublished journal of his expedition in search of survivors and arranged it in English for publication, illustrating it with his fine and detailed map of "The Eastern Part of the Southern Extremity of Africa", which covers the south-eastern coast from Cape Town to Maputo (formerly Lourenço Marques). These waters were of course horribly well-known to Riou who had been in command of the *Guardian* when she struck ice twelve days out of Cape Town headed for Botany Bay with supplies for the new colony in 1789. Riou's saving of the ship and a large part of the crew was one of the most heroic maritime events of the period.

Howgego, I/R23; Mendelssohn I, p.652.

## THE MAGNIFICENT ROXBURGHE CLUB EDITION OF THE “DIEPPE SCHOOL” ROTZ ATLAS

24. [ROTZ, Jean]  
WALLIS, Helen, editor.

The Maps and Text of the Boke of Idrography...  
by Jean Rotz [1542].

Large folio, with a coloured illustration on the title,  
16 double-page coloured plates, and 11 illustrations  
in the text; original brown half-morocco, top edges gilt.

Oxford, Printed at the University of Oxford  
by Eric Buckley for the Roxburghe Club, 1981.

**Provenance:** Lord Clark (Kenneth Clark,  
1903–1983), with his Saltwood Castle bookplate.

**\$8500**

(HH) 4505247



First edition: published by and for members of the great English bibliophilic club, the Roxburghe Club, the volume was limited to just 200 copies generally, with forty copies reserved for the club's members. This was Lord Clark's copy, with his name printed in red in the list of members at the start of the book. This is a magnificent production, reproducing in full colour Rotz's celebrated charts of the coastlines of the world. Rotz's "Boke", a treasure of the British Library, is the earliest

surviving work of hydrography by the so-called "Dieppe School" to show "the Londe of Java", called by later Dieppe hydrographers "Java-la-Grande", and provides some of the strongest evidence in favour of an early Portuguese discovery of Australia, discussed by Helen Wallis in the Introduction ("Java-la-Grande: the first sight of Australia"). Rotz's life, times and works are also examined in detail and the plates are preceded by a transcription of the "Boke".

## THE SHELLS OF THE WORLD, CLASSIFIED AS PER LINNAEUS

### 25. [SHELLS] MAWE, John.

The Linnæan System of Conchology, describing the Orders, Genera, and Species of Shells, arranged into Divisions and Families: with a view to facilitate the student's attainment of the science.

Octavo, with 37 lithograph plates, the first of which is the handcoloured frontispiece; a fine and large copy, completely uncut in the original binding of brown boards with printed label.

London, printed for and sold by the author... and Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, 1823.

**Provenance:** Mary Walker (ink signature on endpaper).

**\$2850**

(HH) 4505189

A fundamental and very well illustrated classification of shells of the world by one of the leading 19th-century shell experts, a major authority on the subject. Dedicated to the President and Fellows of the Linnæan [now Linnean] Society, the body founded by Sir James Edward Smith in 1788, Mawe's book encompasses the shells of the world, many of them discoveries of the previous few decades by explorers and travellers. Mawe had been an acquirer of shells for many years, his most significant purchase having been the entire collection of William Bligh's widow Elizabeth, "for a valuable consideration", which he had offered at auction in the year preceding this publication, noting in the preface to the catalogue that "...To any voyager fond of this beautiful branch of Natural History, or to any collector resident on their shores, the South Seas offer a fine harvest; but the late Admiral Bligh had, from the situations in which his professional eminence placed him,



the best opportunities of procuring whatever was most valuable and rare, from a field proverbially rich". Mawe himself both studied and acquired from those same rich fields, his geographical sources cited in the present work ranging all over the world and including New Holland, New South Wales, New Zealand, the South Seas and other parts of the "new" world.

The beautifully drawn lithographic plates that illustrate the book were by E.A. Crouch: Mawe flags in his Preface (p xii) that "The plates which embellish this work are taken from specimens in our own cabinet, and we are indebted to the kindness and indefatigable exertions of an artist of the greatest talent, for the accurate and elegant delineation of them'.

Not known to Ferguson despite Australian content (an earlier work is listed as 397).

## 'EXQUISITE ARCHITECTURE OF THESE WONDERS OF THE DEEP...'

### 26. [SHELLS] SOWERBY, George Brettingham, junior.

#### A Conchological Manual...

Octavo, with 24 handcoloured engraved plates; early ownership inscriptions on the front pastedown and title-page;

London, G.B. Sowerby, 1839.

**\$2150**

(HH) 2903158

First edition of this attractive and profusely colour-illustrated guide to shells. Shell-collecting was a most popular eighteenth- and nineteenth-century pastime. During the great era of voyaging, shells from exotic lands were eagerly sought by specialist collectors and by the genteel classes to fill the curiosity cabinets considered indispensable in the well-appointed home. Sowerby aimed this Manual at the serious conchologist and dilettante alike. In his introduction he claims that 'the study of shells... presents a fund of intellectual gratification, to many who cannot follow it beyond the cabinet and boudoir. They may examine, with admiration and moral improvement, the beautiful colouring and exquisite architecture of these wonders of the deep...'. A number of the species included in the Manual are found in Australian or Pacific waters, including *Aspergillum*, *Ilba* found on Kangaroo Island, the *Myochama* from New South Wales, the *Nautilus*, and the *Stomatia*, all of which are illustrated.

George Brettingham Sowerby junior was part of a remarkable family of natural history illustrators. His grandfather James was a botanical illustrator par excellence and illustrated, amongst a host of other works, J.E. Smith's *Botany of New Holland* (1793) and Shaw's *Zoology of New Holland*. His three sons followed in his footsteps, as did three grandsons and one great-grandson.



George Brettingham junior took over the mantle of conchologist from his father, and in time passed it on to his son of the same name. He was described after his death as 'a mediocre naturalist, a shocking latinist, but an excellent draughtsman'. He went on to produce a large body of work including the completion of a number of his father's projects, the most significant of which was the five-volume *Thesaurus Conchyliorum*, which took three generations of Sowerbys over forty-five years to complete.

Dance, 'A History of Shell Collecting', p. 140; Nissen, 3910.

## SPECTACULARLY ILLUSTRATED ALBUM: *CHALLENGER* EXPEDITION, INCLUDING THE ANTARCTIC WATERS

### 27. SHEPHARD, Benjamin (1841–1887)

[Original Manuscript Sketchbook of the H.M.S. *Challenger* Expedition 1872–1874]

Oblong quarto sketchbook, thirty-six leaves, including illustrated title-page and thirty-five ink and watercolour illustrations, all but title-page in full colour; original printed wrappers, backed in later tape. Inscribed on front wrapper verso: "William Gurling. H.M.S. *Challenger*. Sydney. Australia." , [1872–1874].

**Provenance:** J. Welles Henderson, collector, historian, and founder of the Philadelphia Maritime Museum USA.

**\$175,000**

(HH) 4505185

A beautiful and important visual record of what Howgego has called "the most detailed and extensive examination of the world's oceans in the history of exploration" (*Encyclopedia of Exploration*). This remarkable original watercolour sketchbook by Benjamin Shephard illustrates the historic scientific voyage of HMS *Challenger*. In 1968 J. Welles Henderson, collector, historian, and founder of the Philadelphia Maritime Museum, discovered the sketchbook in an antique shop in Boston. He purchased the volume and soon showed it to Harris B. Stewart, an oceanographer and member of the Maritime Museum's Underwater Advisory Board, who agreed that the drawings added "a delightful artistic postscript to the volumes already written about what is still considered the greatest of all oceanographic expeditions" (Stewart and Henderson, p.3). In 1972, on the centennial of the *Challenger's* launch, the Philadelphia Maritime Museum published a facsimile volume of the sketchbook, with an introduction and detailed commentary by Stewart and Henderson accompanying each plate.



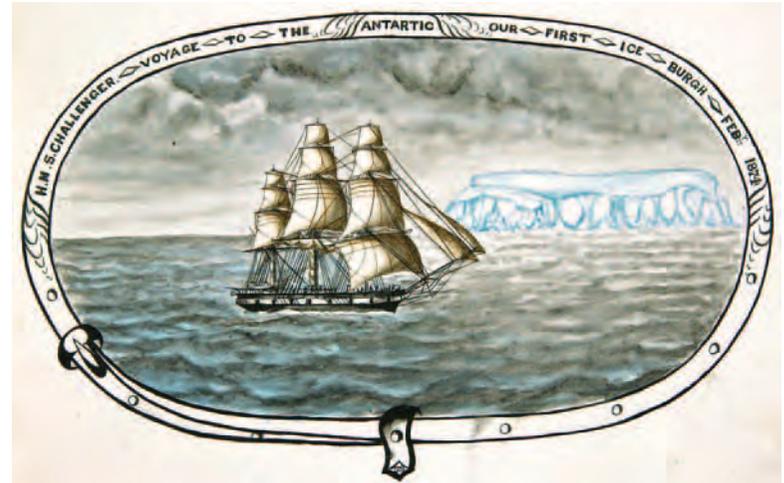
During their research on the sketchbook, Henderson and Stewart discovered that Benjamin Shephard served during the entire voyage of the *Challenger*, from November 1872 to May 1876. Shephard was born at Brixton, London in 1841, entered the navy in 1862, and died in Australia from tuberculosis in 1887 at the age of forty-five. "Evidently," Henderson and Stewart write, "he found work not particularly to his liking, as he was promoted and demoted several times during his 25-year career." He paid significant attention to his *Challenger* sketchbook, however, creating this series of splendid watercolours that show the work of an observant and skilled amateur artist.

The sketches are all approximately 240 x 320 mm. each featuring a view of the ship and framed with a caption-bearing border. Following the attractive pictorial title-page, they begin with a fanciful scene of the *Challenger* dredging the sea floor, with mermaids guiding the net below and bestowing it with shells and an old anchor. Stewart and Henderson

note that, like the sailors on most oceanographic expeditions, “those aboard the H.M.S. *Challenger*, although intrigued by the work of the scientists, were more interested in the ports which punctuated the long periods of observations at sea”. As well as depicting various ports of call Shephard included *Challenger’s* work at sea. “Twenty-five of the watercolours are port or other coastal views, covering Madeira, St. Thomas, Bermuda, Halifax, St. Michael’s, St. Vincent, St. Paul’s Rocks, Fernando Noronha, Tristan de Cunha, Capetown, Prince Edward Island, Crozet Island, Kerguelen Island, and McDonald Island. Many of these depict other ships and boats, with forts, towns, and the occasional lighthouse in the background. Non-coastal scenes include one of a violent storm in the Gulf of Florida, a particularly attractive view of the ship at full sail “on her way to St. Paul’s Rocks,” and six paintings of the *Challenger* sailing, firing, and dredging among the Antarctic icebergs.

The front wrapper inscription, “William Gurling. H.M.S. *Challenger*. Sydney. Australia”, implies that prior to the 1960s discovery of this Album in Boston it was held in Sydney where Benjamin Shephard had died in 1887.

Howgego N5. [Benjamin Shephard]; *Challenger Sketchbook B*. Shephard’s *Sketchbook Of The H.M.S. Challenger Expedition 1872–1874* Prepared And Edited For Publication By Harris B. Stewart, Jr. And J. Welles Henderson (Philadelphia: Philadelphia Maritime Museum, 1972).



## SO CLOSE... VERY RARE RUSSIAN NARRATIVE OF THE SURVILLE VOYAGE

### 28. SURVILLE, Jean François Marie de. FORSTER, Georg and Nikolai KOZLOV, Editors and translators.

[The Journey to the Southern Sea of the Captain of the French Fleet Jean François Surville taken by him in 1769.... In Russian:] Puteshestvie v' Yuzhnoe More Frantsuzkago flota Kapitana Zhan' Fransua Syurvillya predprin'yatoe im' v' 1769 godu na sobstvennom' ego izhdivenii...

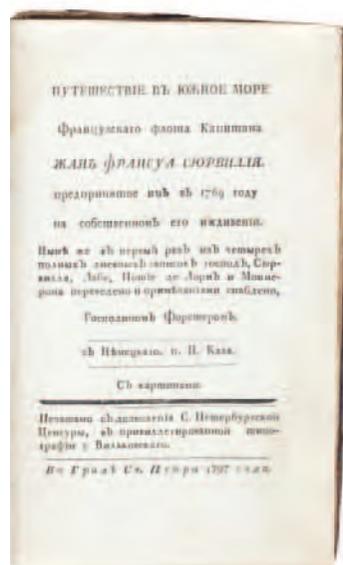
Octavo, with two engraved plates (small holes in both with very slight loss), generally an excellent copy in contemporary plain calf, spine decorated in blind with greek key motif.

St. Petersburg, 1797.

**Provenance:** Frederick E. Ellis (pictorial bookplate).

**\$12,000**

HH 4505244



First Russian edition: very rare, as are all Russian printings relating to voyages and the Pacific. Russian interest in matters European, and in the progress of geographical discovery, had of course burgeoned during the reign of Catherine the Great: this was published just after her death. It is based on Georg Forster's edited version of the narrative of Jean François Marie de Surville's voyage in the *St. Jean Baptiste*. This private commercial voyage that originally set out for Tahiti and eventually ended in disaster, passed through the East Indies, headed for the Chinese

coast around Canton, and then made their way to the Solomon Islands, from there sailing southwest across the Coral Sea, the first Europeans to make that passage. For much of their course to the south, they were roughly parallel with the coast of Australia and clearly came very close to discovering the New South Wales coast. Shore birds were seen as well as seaweed and jelly fish, and the crew reported that they could sense land from the smell of "newly cut hay".

Professor Blainey's *Sea of Dangers* (2008) made use of the unpublished journal of the third officer, l'Horme, to show that the expedition passed between Lord Howe Island and Port Macquarie and eventually came within a few dozen miles of the New South Wales coast from approximately the position of Terrigal down to Port Jackson. At that point, fearing strong winds blowing them onto an unknown shore, Surville changed course and headed east to pick up the northern tip of New Zealand, basing their plans on Tasman's observations over a century earlier.

He had thus coasted parts of Queensland and New South Wales some five months before Cook's first sighting of the coast in April 1770. Meanwhile, as Surville turned towards New Zealand, Cook was exploring there. Incredibly, the French and English ships passed within perhaps 25 miles of each other at the top of the North Island.

By late 1769 Surville was anchored in Doubtless Bay; there followed lengthy interactions with the Māori, at first friendly and later turning hostile. The two engraved plates at the start of the book, which illustrate 24 Māori artefacts and objects, weapons and buildings, would suggest how closely the two peoples got to each other. However the New Zealand visit ended tragically: following a skirmish with the Māori about the loss of a boat, and reprisals which involved the burning of a number of Māori shelters, Surville took prisoner Ranginui, a Ngāti Kahu leader, though not as hostage but at least partly to learn more from him about New Zealand. Ranginui travelled on the ship as they left New Zealand, and was treated well, but nonetheless succumbed to scurvy and died at sea. The expedition suffered greatly from scurvy and after crossing the Pacific they put in at Chilca, Peru in a terrible state, where Surville drowned.

This narrative is based on one of the Berlin printings organised by Forster, voyage anthologies that were directly or indirectly to do with the *Magazin von Merkwürdigen Neuen Reisebeschreibungen*. Forster prepared the account from logs of the voyage kept by Surville himself and the First Officer Guillaume Labé. This Russian edition was translated by Nicolai Kozlov from the German version. A different version of the Surville narrative appears as an appendix to the first account of the Crozet voyage (*Nouveau Voyage à la Mer du Sud*, 1783).

Kroepelien, 449; Svodnyj katalog, 7878; Howgego, S194; not known to Hocken or the New Zealand National Bibliography; not in the catalogue of the Hill collection; only the Mitchell Library copy traced in any library in either Australia or New Zealand.



## SOUTHERNMOST ANTARCTICA EXPLORED FOR THE FIRST TIME; PAINTED BY THE SEALER, JAMES WEDDELL.

### 29. WEDDELL, James.

[Two original watercolour sketches of the Brig Jane and Cutter Beaufoy at their southernmost position in February 1823, during Weddell's Third Voyage].

Two watercolour and ink drawings, each approximately 178 × 1279 mm, captioned in manuscript below; framed.

[At sea, Antarctica], February, 1823.

**\$68,500**

 4505186

Two beautiful images by veteran sealer James Weddell documenting a vital moment in the history of Antarctic exploration, depicting his ships at the southernmost point reached by any sailor up to that point. His latitude mark of 74°15'S easily eclipsed the one set by Cook in 1774 at 71°10'S. The images are captioned "Brig *Jane* and cutter *Beaufoy* in latitude of South passing to the Southward through a chain of Ice Islands. February 1823," and "Brig *Jane* and cutter *Beaufoy* in latitude 74°15' South returning Northward 20th February 1823." Both are signed by Weddell, the first faintly in pencil and the second in ink.

James Weddell's 1822–24 expedition to Antarctica was to find new sealing grounds for fur and oil, after Arctic ones had become depleted. It was part of a general shift southward in the whaling and sealing business that followed from Cook's and other late eighteenth century voyages into the Pacific, albeit delayed to some extent by the long Anglo-French wars of 1793–1815.

"In 1822, Weddell was sent in command of the brig *Jane* and the cutter *Beaufoy* to the southern seas. Over the course of two years, they visited and described the Cape Verde Islands, South Orkney Islands, South Shetland Islands, and South Georgia Islands, wintered in the Falkland Islands, and described Tierra del Fuego, Patagonia, and Montevideo. During their southward sailing, they reached the highest southern latitude then attained. This area now bears the name Weddell Sea" (Hill).

"The season was unusually mild and tranquil, and 'not a particle of ice of any description was to be seen.' By 17.2.23 the two ships had reached 74°34'S / 30°12'W. A few icebergs were sighted but there was still no land in sight, leading Weddell to theorize that the sea continued as far as the South Pole. Another two days would have brought him to Coats Land but, to the disappointment of the crew, Weddell decided to turn back. The region would not be visited again until 1911, when Wilhelm Filchner discovered the ice shelf which now bears his name" (Howegeo).

The images are in Weddell's own hand and were used to illustrate his account of the journey, *A Voyage Toward The South Pole in the years 1822–24*. He arrived back from the voyage in July 1824 and these images are included -the image "Brig *Jane* and cutter *Beaufoy* in the latitude of South passing Southward..." is bound opposite page 35, and the image "Brig *Jane* and cutter *Beaufoy* in the latitude of 74°15' South..." is bound opposite page 45, with virtually identical captions.

An historical important set of watercolours painted by the leader of the expedition depicting one of the celebrated achievements in first contact Antarctic exploration.

Hill, 1843 (Ref); Howegeo, II:W18.



*Brig Janes and Cutter Beaufoy in latitude of South, passing to the Eastward through a chain of Ice Islands. February 1823.*



*Brig Janes and Cutter Beaufoy in the latitude of 74° 15' South, returning to the Northward 20<sup>th</sup> February 1823.*

## WHALING ART: ONE OF THE FIRST EXHIBITION CATALOGUES TO BE PHOTOGRAPHICALLY ILLUSTRATED

### 30. [WHALING] RALEIGH, Charles S.

#### Panorama of a Whaling Voyage in the Ship Niger

Oblong folder, containing the series of 22 cabinet photographs of paintings; the albumen photographs each measuring approx. 100 x 175 mm mounted on card to form a concertina; printed captions mounted below each image; original brown cloth.

[New Bedford], circa 1880.

\$4200

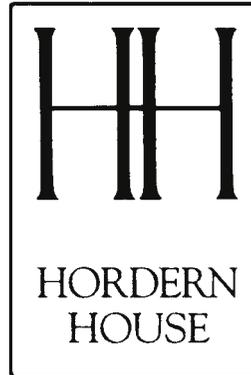
HH 4504629



Evidently very rare: this is one of the earliest recorded photographically illustrated exhibition catalogues. It was published to accompany the 1880 display of a remarkable suite of 22 paintings of the *Niger's* four-year whaling voyage. Raleigh, a retired seaman, was a “fancy painter of carriages and house interiors” as well as a sign and boat painter in New Bedford, when he took up a second career as a painter of maritime art. The photographs here are of his series of oil paintings, each measuring six by eleven feet, which were designed to form a vast discontinuous panorama of a whaling voyage. Some seventeen of the paintings are held today in the New Bedford Whaling Museum,

and Philip Purrington’s *4 Years A-whaling: Charles S. Raleigh, Illustrator* (New Bedford, Mass., 1972) has published them in full with explanatory materials. The images were painted in 1878–80 and exhibited sporadically until 1904.

The *Niger* departed New Bedford in 1870 for the Pacific. It sought whales in the waters near Tristan da Cunha before entering the Indian Ocean, skirting the south coast of Australia and finally spent seven months in New Zealand, visiting the Bay of Islands, Auckland, Portland Russell, before stopping at Norfolk Island and Savage Island.



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Front cover: Original Manuscript Sketchbook of the H.M.S. Challenger Expedition 1872–1874 (item 27)

Back cover: Detail from The Botanist's Repository...by Henry Charles Andrews (Item 1)

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