

1. ARMSTRONG, Thomas Henry, Captain

Archive of a three-year maiden circumnavigation

Extensive archive of bills of lading, purchase receipts, shipping documents, pay ledgers, harbour masters' certificates and other official documents. Various places, 1849-1852.

INSURED FOR PASSAGE TO SYDNEY AND NO FURTHER...

A remarkable archive of over eighty items summarising in detailed documents the history of a mid-19th century trading circumnavigation, including stops in Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco and Honolulu.

The collection includes bills of lading, purchase receipts, shipping documents, pay ledgers, harbour masters' certificates and other official documents which chronicle the voyage of Captain Thomas Henry Armstrong as he circumnavigated the globe between 1849 and 1852 in his merchant bark the Avondale. The three-year voyage took Armstrong from Nova Scotia to Liverpool, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Honolulu, Valparaiso, Montevideo, New Orleans and back to Nova Scotia. Tragically, Captain Armstrong died at sea in October 1852 during the final leg of the voyage from New Orleans to Nova Scotia. His wife Melinda's mourning brooch with a tintype of Captain Armstrong is included in this archive as well as a daguerreotype of him. Melinda was part of the Mounce family, a family of notable Avondale ship builders. Over a dozen items relate to the Avondale's stay in Melbourne and Sydney in July & August 1850 mainly receipts (including one for charts of the Northern Pacific) and a printed leaf "Code of Signals, in Use at Melbourne". A Chalmers & Co memorandum marked Liverpool February 1850 notes that the Bark is insured to Sydney and no further "not knowing where you might next go to".

\$8250

for details and illustrations





2. BABBAGE, Charles.

[On the Economy of Machinery and Manufactures.](#)

Small octavo, engraved title-page, original maroon cloth. London, Charles Knight, 1832.

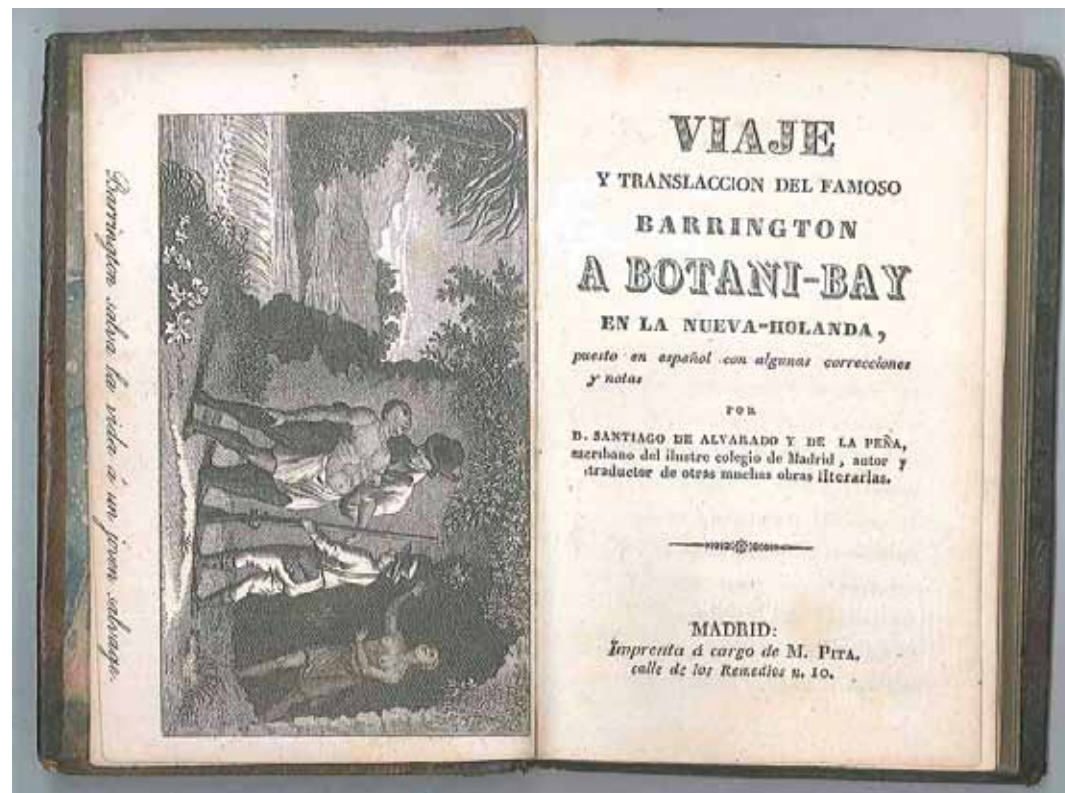
BABBAGE'S MOST SUCCESSFUL WORK

Second edition of Charles Babbage's most successful work: there were four editions between 1832 and 1835 and the book was translated into at least six European languages. Babbage wrote this at the time he was working on his famous calculating machine, his first forerunner of the modern computer; his study was based on a conscientious and detailed survey of factories and workshops, both in England and on the continent. In his preface he acknowledges that the book is a direct consequence of his research and the many hours spent visiting places of manufacture in connection with the development of the calculating machine.

\$1750

[for details and illustrations](#)





3. [BARRINGTON]

SANTIAGO DE ALVARADO Y DE LA PEÑA, D.

[Viaje y translaccion del famoso Barrington a Botani-Bay en la Nueva-Holanda...](#)

16mo (115 x 75mm), engraved frontispiece, 192 pp.; a fine fresh copy in contemporary Spanish marbled calf, gilt spine, red morocco label. Madrid, M. Pita, c. 1831-1833.

DEL FAMOSO BARRINGTON A BOTANI-BAY

Very rare Spanish imprint detailing the life and adventures of gentleman pickpocket George Barrington. Ferguson records many versions of Barrington in one form or another, perhaps the most exotic being the Russian translation published in Moscow in 1803 (known from the single copy in the Mitchell Library), but this bizarre Spanish version eluded him; nor did any copy appear in time to be added to the Ferguson *Addenda*. More recently Garvey has identified four copies: Mitchell Library, National Library of Australia, and two in the Biblioteca Nacional de Espana.

\$6850

[for details and illustrations](#)



Garvey, 'George Barrington', AB55; not known to Ferguson.

4. BELLIN, Jacques-Nicolas.

Carte des variations de la Boussole...

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

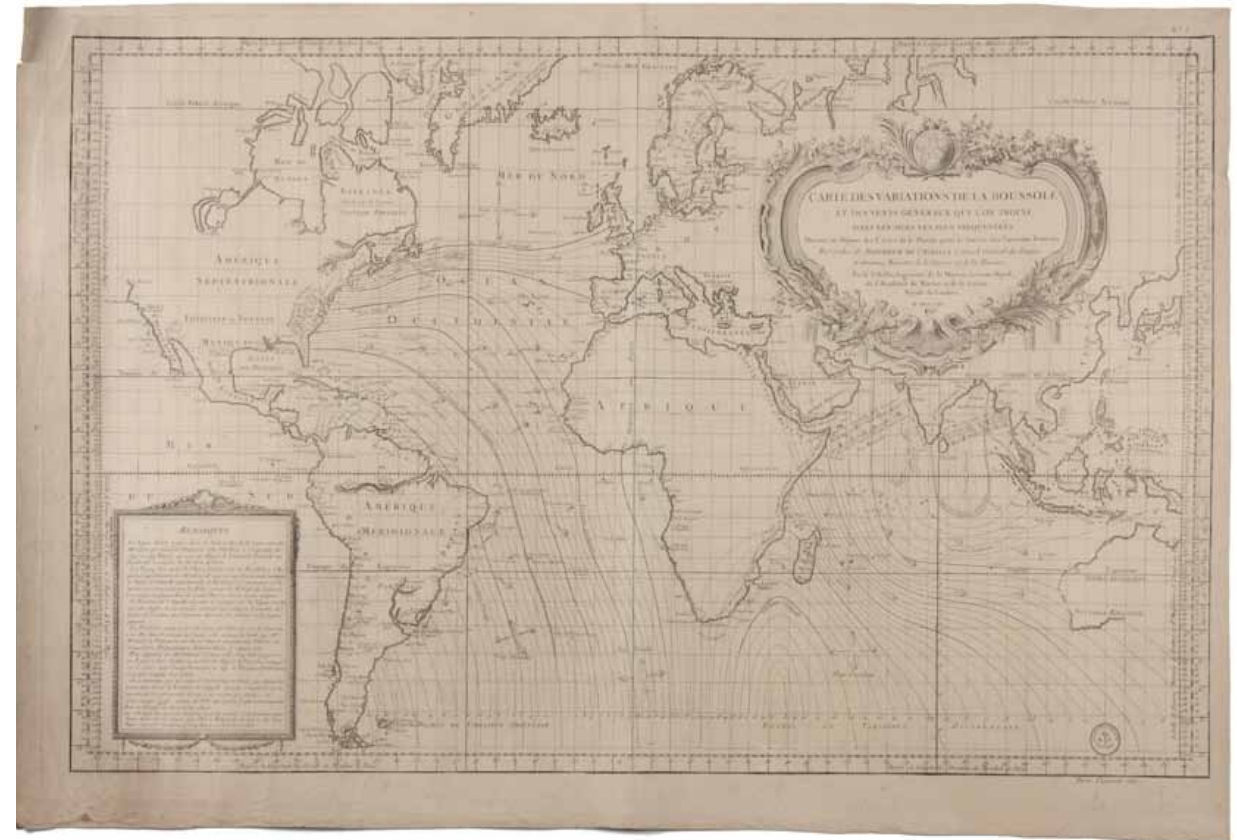
BELLIN CONTINUES THE WORK OF HALLEY AND DAMPIER

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

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

\$6750

for details and illustrations





5. [BENNELONG] JONES, Stephen (ed.).

The Spirit of the Public Journals...

Seventeen volumes, duodecimo, in attractive modern wrappers with double spine labels to each volume. London, James Ridgway, 1797-1814.

HOPING THAT BARANGAROO WILL BE SAVED FROM “LIGHTNING, SHARKS, AND RED MEN”

A fine long run of an intriguing late-Georgian journal, with a good deal of interest to contemporary Australia, perhaps most notably printing a letter said to have been penned by Bennelong in London. There is also an (unrecorded?) poem about marriage in Tahiti based on Cook's first voyage, and a remarkably poor poem commemorating the death of Jonas Dryander, the botanist who worked with Sir Joseph Banks at Soho Square. A note accompanying the recent publishing of an electronic version comments aptly that the journal is a 'fascinating but relatively untapped source for Romantic Studies... founded and edited in 1797 by Stephen Jones.' This set includes the first seventeen volumes of the journal.

Without doubt the most important inclusion is in the first volume, the “Copy of a letter from Baneelon, one of the natives of New South Wales, now in London, to his wife Barangaroo, at Botany Bay” (pp. 114-6). Almost certainly a satire, this is nonetheless an important (because unusual) appropriation of Bennelong, who was only vouchsafed the most fleeting references in the contemporary press, and is also notable for the adoption of several plausible details which show that the author did have some close knowledge of Bennelong's visit: the addressing of the letter to Barangaroo, the use of the suffix “gal” in reference to nationality, and the perfectly convincing - but no doubt fictional - neologism of him calling the soldiers at Botany Bay “the red men”. The letter-writer was evidently not averse to Bennelong, having him say at one point that he has refused to join the army against the French, “as the French never took away my wife, or stole my fishing-nets, lines, and throwing-stick, I was not angry with them; and that I could not fight without being angry.” The letter concludes with his hope that Barangaroo will be saved from “lightning, sharks, and red men.”

\$4450

for details and illustrations 

6. CLARK, John Heaviside.

Field Sports of the Native Inhabitants of New South Wales...

Quarto, 10 coloured aquatints; modern half calf, spine gilt-titled. London, Edward Orme, 1813.

THE FIRST BOOK ON THE AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINES

A very good copy of the first issue of this important Australian plate book.

This was the first work to be published on the Australian Aborigines. Clark dedicated his work to the recently deposed William Bligh, with the unusually affectionate comment that it 'may assist in keeping alive the recollection of a distant spot, where your exertions for your country, and for the benefit of mankind, have been so eminently displayed'.

The identity of the artist of the drawings originally sent from New South Wales, or "The Author" as he is described on the title-page of this edition, has never been established with certainty. The images - "Smoking out the Opossum", "Hunting the Kangaroo", "Throwing the Spear", "Climbing Trees", "Fishing" (two plates), "The Dance", "Warriors of New South Wales", "Trial", and "Spearing Birds" - have a general air of authenticity that strongly suggests a resident artist, albeit one with an eye for the English market. John William Lewin, the colony's first professional artist, has often been offered as a candidate. John Heaviside Clark must have worked from original drawings to prepare the plates, as he never visited Australia. Clark made something of a speciality of this intermediate work for the London printing trade.

\$7500

for details and illustrations 

Ferguson, 551.





7. COLLINS, David.

[An Account of the English Colony in New South Wales...](#)

Quarto, with a portrait frontispiece, two maps (one folding), 23 engraved plates (the three natural history plates coloured) and eight text vignettes (those of the emu and platypus coloured); modern calf binding, handsomely gilt, green title-label, endpapers renewed. London, A. Strahan, for T. Cadell and W. Davies, 1804.

[AN IMPRESSIVE PUBLICATION ILLUSTRATED WITH ENGRAVINGS FROM SKETCHES BY THE CONVICT ARTIST, THOMAS WATLING.](#)

Collins' famous First Fleet account of the colony in New South Wales.

This edition includes considerable changes from the original two-volume edition published a couple of years earlier. Collins' wife, Maria, continued her husband's revision and editing of the book after his death, completing it with new information available to the end of 1803. The Preface states: "as much of the matter contained in the first publication was now no longer of importance; though at that period curiosity was awake to the most trivial circumstance occurring in a new world, where the actions of two different sets of people were to appear to contrast; the one, the children of rude uncultured nature, just entering upon the stage; the other, the disciples of vice in its most refined state, driven from more polished scenes..." (Maria Collins).

Collins had arrived with the First Fleet as Judge-Advocate and was Secretary to Governor Phillip. His books are a valuable account of the early settlement by an educated and observant resident of ten years and were the last of the Australian foundation books to be published. This impressive work and his earlier publications on the colony are among the earliest history of Australia as an English colony. They contain the most detailed and painstaking of all descriptions of the voyage and first settlement found in any of the early narratives.

Quite apart from the extensive description of the voyage to Australia and ethnographic interest of Collins journals, they provide the first report of the existence of the koala, the earliest recorded sighting of a wombat on mainland Australia and the first report of the discovery of the lyrebird; the later two illustrated here in original hand colouring.

\$3450

[for details and illustrations](#) HH

Ferguson, 390.

8. [CORDNER, J.H.J.]

Original landscape study titled 'Banda - The Spice Islands'.

Pencil drawing measuring 204 x 260 mm. (sheet size), well preserved, mounted. Lisbon, 1841.

LUCRATIVE SPICE ISLAND POSSESSION

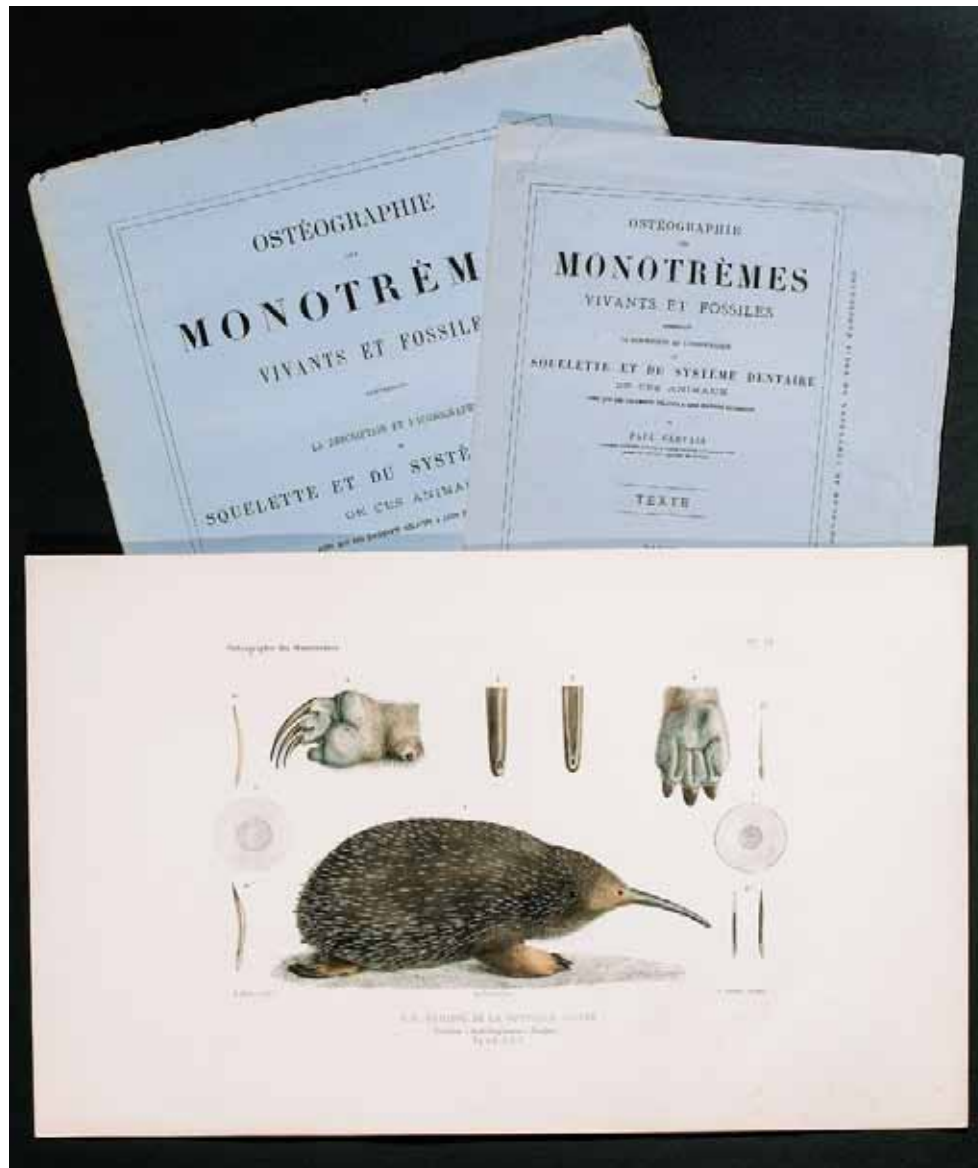
Original mid-nineteenth century sketch of Banda, the fabulously lucrative and contested Spice island in present day Indonesia.

Once the primary source of nutmeg and mace, the Banda islands were a prized Dutch possession until captured by four Royal Navy vessels in 1810. This drawing details the main settlement of Bandanaira island, with part of the original Dutch fort visible on the foreshore. This fort was constructed by the VOC in 1611 to protect the Dutch spice monopoly in the region, and remains the largest structure on the island to the present day. The drawing also illustrates the active volcano Gunung Api rising some 650 meters above sea level. Three native praus and a two-masted junk are clearly discernible in the Bay.

\$1150

for details and illustrations





9. [ECHIDNA] GERVAIS, Paul.

Ostéographie des Monotrèmes vivants et fossiles...

Four lithographed plates measuring 552 x 362 mm., one coloured; with accompanying text comprising two unopened quarto gatherings, both plates and text separately preserved in the publisher's blue printed titling wrappers. Paris, Arthus Bertrand, 1877-78.

MONOTREMES, BY THE GREAT FRENCH SCIENTIFIC PUBLISHER

Beautifully preserved monograph on the New Guinea echidna, with four large lithographed plates of the highest standard.

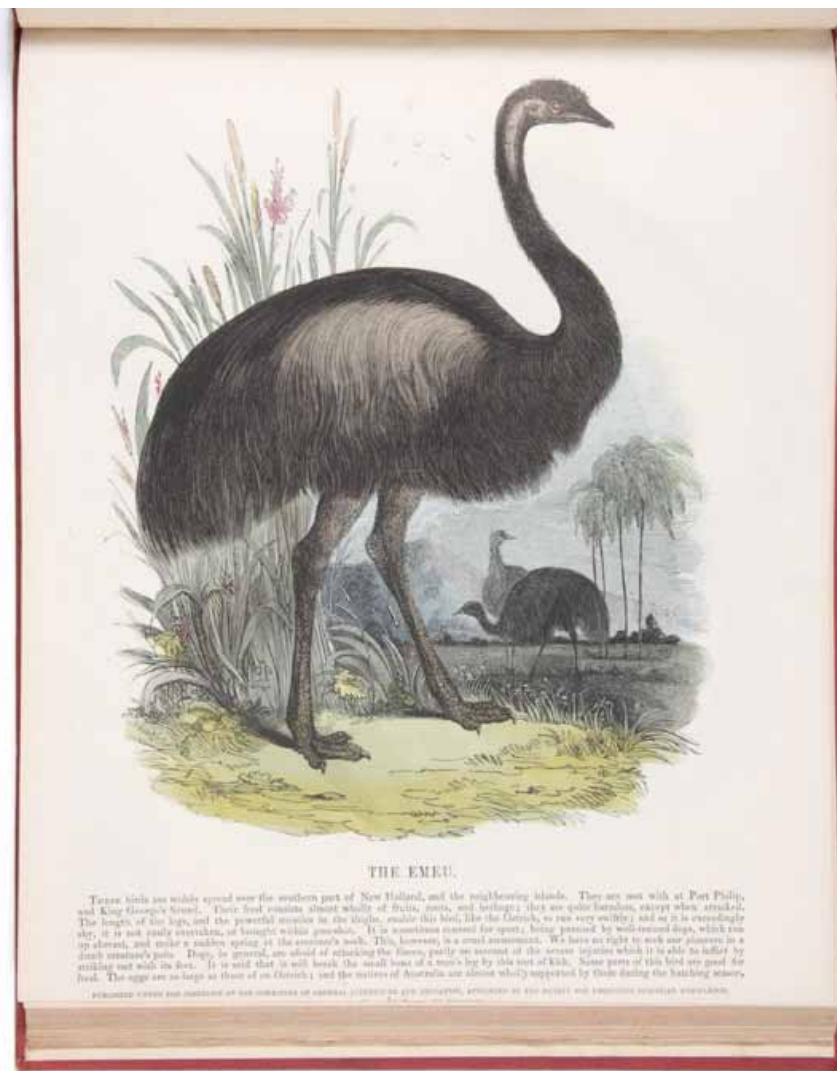
The first is coloured and illustrates the echidna in profile, with details of the paws and snout. The other three plates are osteological. Both the plates and accompanying text are complete (the wrappers of the text volume noting the work will comprise three fascicles when finished). The monograph is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

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

\$5500

for details and illustrations





10. [EDUCATIONAL MENAGERIE].

Bound collection of separately-issued prints, including the kangaroo and emu.

Oblong album containing 119 handcoloured plates, recent red cloth. London, Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, circa 1860.

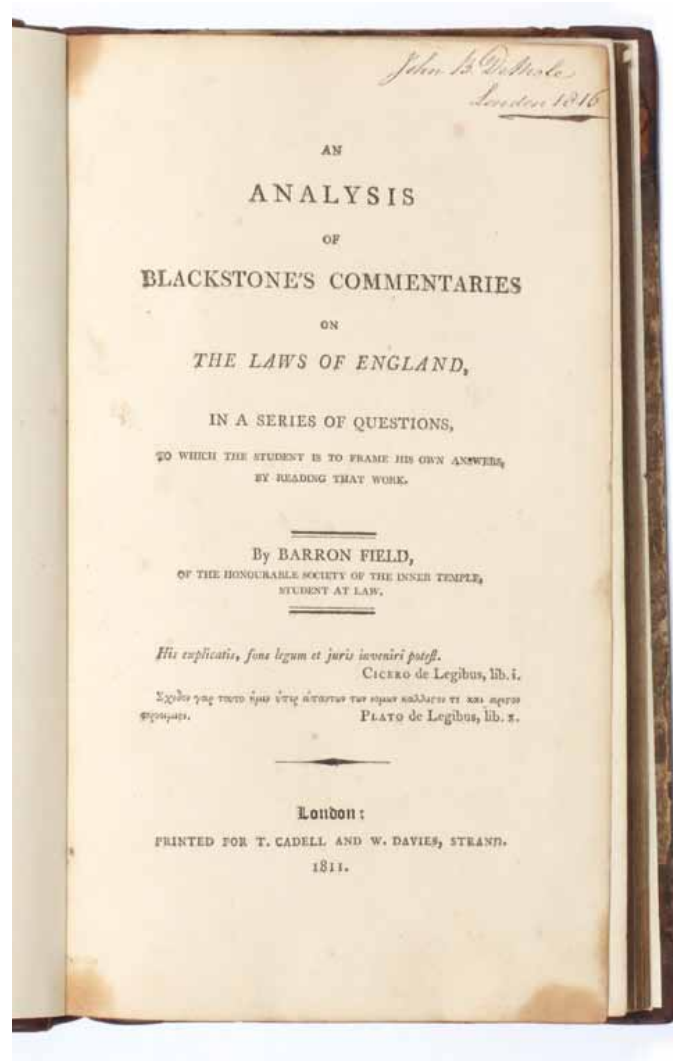
A COMPASSIONATE APPROACH TO NATURE

Attractive collection of coloured zoological plates prepared for British schoolchildren during the mid-nineteenth century, including two Australian species (an emu and a kangaroo). The plates were issued by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the publishing arm of the Anglican mission that during the early decades of the nineteenth century diversified its output from religious and theological texts to encompass a broad range of educational material, such as the present example. The plates were originally issued separately, priced at two pennies apiece when coloured, and the present bound volume represents a good portion of the entire series (of the 119 plates here, 53 are numbered).

\$3600

for details and illustrations





11. FIELD, Barron.

[An Analysis of Blackstone's Commentaries...](#)

Octavo; an excellent copy in contemporary half calf (spine renewed) and marbled boards, new endpapers. London, Cadell and Davies, 1811.

ONE OF BARRON FIELD'S EARLIEST PUBLICATIONS

First edition of a rare piece by one of Australia's first civilian judges, one of our first poets (and warm friend of Charles Lamb), and a man often unfairly remembered by the young Disraeli's dismissive description, "a noisy, obtrusive, jargonic judge". The nature of Field's book is made clear by the full title: "An Analysis of Blackstone's Commentaries... in a series of questions to which the student is to frame his own answers, by reading that work". This copy has neat marginal annotations by John De Mole, who has signed the title-page in London in 1816.

\$1850

[for details and illustrations](#)



not in Ferguson despite authorship.



12. FOX, George Townshend.

Synopsis of the Newcastle Museum...

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

NATURAL HISTORY SPECIMENS & COOK VOYAGE ARTEFACTS ON DISPLAY

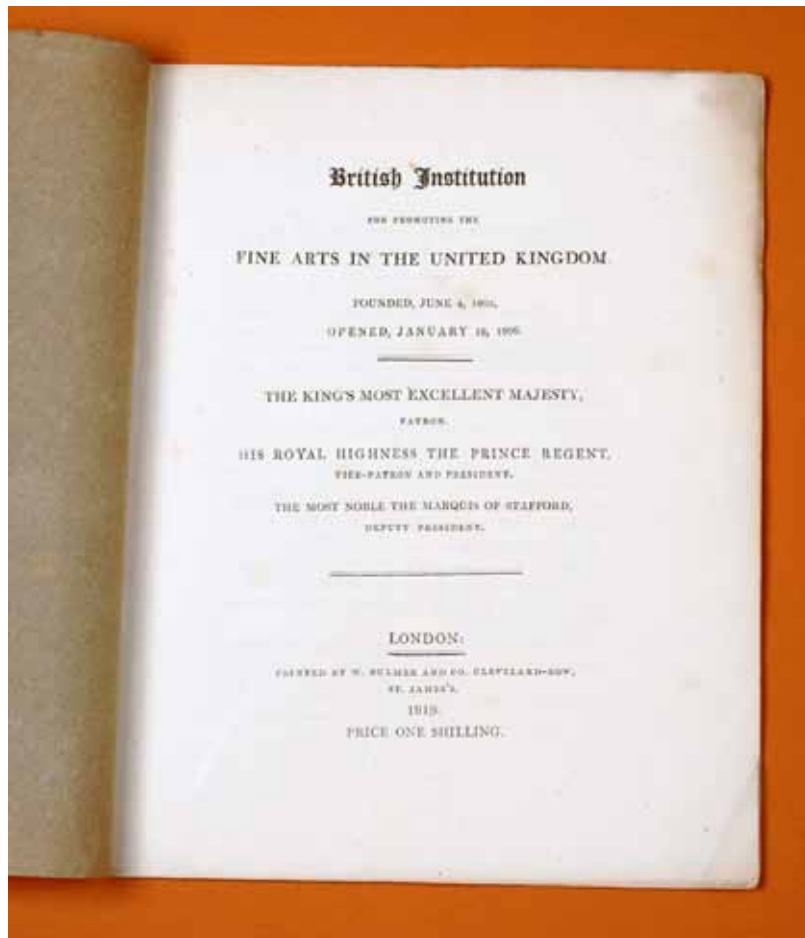
Pioneering work, which describes the contents of one of the most significant 18th-century collections of natural history and ethnography. The Museum grew from two important private collections: the naturalist Marmaduke Tunstall began collecting for his private museum in London in the 1770s, acquiring numerous 'curiosities brought by Captain Cook'; he moved the collections in 1776 to his new home at Wycliffe, Yorkshire; after his death the Wycliffe Museum was bought by George Allan, lawyer and avid antiquary, adding it to his own substantial holdings to form the Allan Museum. On his death the museum went to his son, and in 1822 the combined collections passed into the hands of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle upon Tyne. The collection remains intact in Newcastle today.

\$6500

for details and illustrations



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



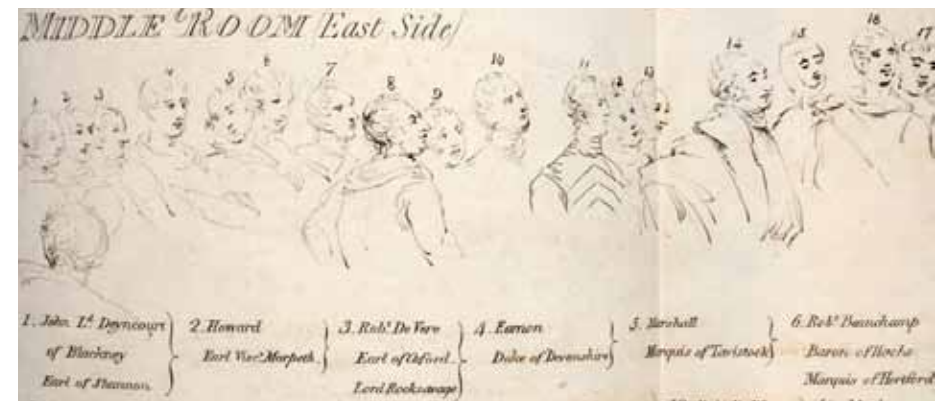
13. GLOVER, John.

British Institution for promoting the Fine Arts in the United Kingdom...

Quarto, 28pp., folding plate, uncut; in the original plain paper wrappers, manuscript '1819' in ink to front. London, W. Bulmer; 1819.

JOHN GLOVER AT THE BRITISH INSTITUTION

Very rare original documentation, listing paintings by John Glover, among works exhibited at the British Institution for Promoting the Fine Arts (usually known as the British Institution), which had been founded in 1806 as a private club for connoisseurs, and to exhibit the works of both contemporaries and Old Masters. Admission cost a shilling. These exhibition catalogues are only very rarely offered for sale, and are scarce in libraries. An attractive inclusion in this issue is the folding engraved plate, which shows simple sketches of many of the eminent visitors to the exhibition.

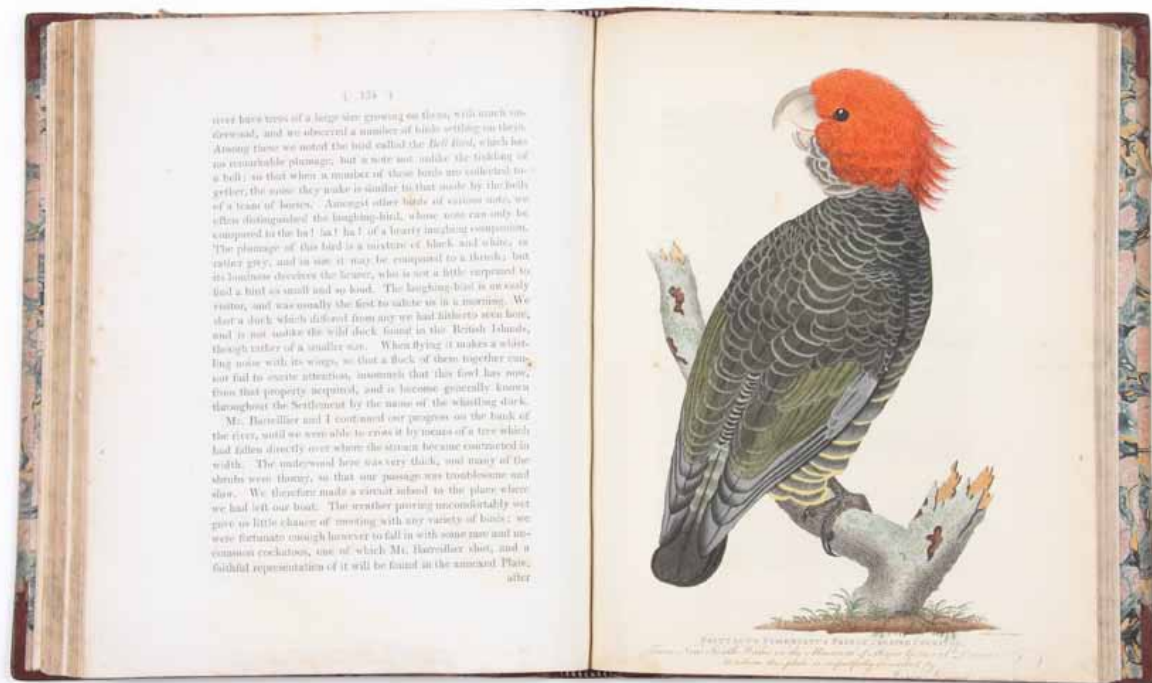


This particular catalogue dates from 1819, after Glover's fruitful sketching tours of the Lake District and Wales. As a result, it is not surprising to learn that he exhibited two large canvases here, the first his view of 'Tintern Abbey', beloved of the Romantics, and a second of 'Durham Cathedral'. The painting of Tintern Abbey may well be the same painting he is known to have exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1818, where it was listed as "Superb in ruins, still the holy pile, etc." Interestingly, the great historian of the RA Algernon Graves attributes the painting to Glover's eldest son John Richardson Glover, but recent work appears to confirm the work was executed by the elder Glover; indeed, the attribution here to "J. Glover" would seem to strongly support this thesis.

Among the many other contributors listed here are also Constable, William Glover, Richard Westall, and Samuel Prout, uncle of the more famous John Skinner Prout.

\$4450

for details and illustrations 



14. GRANT, James.

The Narrative of a Voyage of Discovery...

Quarto, with a large folding plate, a folding chart, a coloured plate and five other engravings; with the uncommon leaf headed 'List of Encouragers'; contemporary half calf restored on original marbled sides. London, C. Raworth, 1803.

GRANT ON BASS STRAIT AND THE HUNTER

First edition: one of the most important of the early Australian coastal voyages. The *Lady Nelson* was the first ship to be built with sliding keels to facilitate the exploration of shallow waters. Grant brought the *Lady Nelson* out to Australia, in company with HMS *Porpoise*, in 1800 as a lieutenant in the Royal Navy. He sailed her through Bass Strait, the first to do so from the west and, on arrival at Sydney, he discovered that he had missed Flinders to whom he was to deliver the ship and was sent back to survey the south-western coast of the continent, a task in which he was assisted by Francis Barrallier. However, because of the lateness of the season, the survey, which took place from March to May 1801, concentrated on Bass Strait and the Victorian coast instead. The chart of Bass Strait here was the first to be published of the newly-discovered Victorian coast.

\$12,250

for details and illustrations



Davidson, 'A Book Collector's Notes', pp. 125-6 ('rare and most desirable'); Hill, 718; Wantrup, 75.

15. GRASSET DE SAINT-SAUVEUR, Jacques.

Tableau des découvertes du Capne. Cook & de La Pérouse.

Engraved aquatint with original handcolouring, 440 x 530 mm. (sheet size), mounted and framed.
Paris, circa 1795.

FROM ETHNOLOGY TO FASHION

Rare and alluring hand-coloured engraving of the islanders of the Pacific, composed of twenty-four groups of inhabitants from new lands revealed through the voyages of Captain James Cook and La Pérouse. St-Sauveur's print has been long considered one of the most romantic and elegant depictions of ethnological subjects, and is much desired for its decorative qualities.

Grasset de Saint-Sauveur, was born in Montreal in 1757 and died in Paris in 1810. Like other artists of the period he was captivated by Pacific discoveries and here he shows figures from Nootka Sound on the northwest coast of America, Prince William Sound in Alaska, as well as Easter Island, Hawaii, Unalaska, Tahiti and Ulitea. As Forbes notes in the *Hawaiian National Bibliography*, Grasset's engraving was separately issued and was the only such large image by him to depict the peoples of the Pacific.

\$4850

[for details and illustrations](#)



Beddie, 557; see Forbes, 'Hawaiian National Bibliography', 271 and 281.





16. [GREAT BARRIER REEF] HEDLEY, Charles et al.

[Collection of Papers and Offprints.](#)

Collection of 11 papers and offprints, octavo, and two folding maps. Australia and United States, 1907-, 1924.

BARRIER REEF COLLECTION

A collection of eleven scientific papers, mostly by Charles Hedley of the Australian Museum, relating to The Great Barrier Reef. The collection includes separately-issued scientific papers originally delivered at the Australasia Association for the Advancement of Science and the Linnean Society of New South Wales. There are also offprints of articles which originally appeared in the *American Journal of Science* and *Natural History: Journal of the American Museum of Natural History*, and copies of journals including *Natural History*, and *Records of the Australian Museum*.

A full listing is available on request.

\$550

[for details and illustrations](#)





17. [MACLEAY] LAWRENCE, Sir Thomas (after), Charles FOX (engraver).

[Alexander Macleay.](#)

Engraving, 310 x 370 mm; mounted. London, for the Linnean Society, 1845.

PORTRAIT OF A SCIENTIST AND COLLECTOR

A fine engraved portrait of Alexander Macleay, after the oil painting by Sir Thomas Lawrence commissioned by the Linnean Society and displayed in their prestigious portrait gallery of eminent naturalists at Burlington House, London. Alexander Macleay was Secretary of the Society from 1798 until his departure to Australia in 1825.

Macleay was Colonial Secretary for New South Wales from 1825 to 1837, and became the first speaker of the Legislative Council in 1843. He is best remembered today as a man of science, particularly through the Museum which bears his name at the University of Sydney where his vast natural history collection is housed. By 1825 Macleay 'had accumulated what was probably the finest collection of insects then in existence' (Oxford Dictionary of Biography). During his lifetime he was actively involved in the development of the Sydney Botanical Gardens and the Australian Museum. He built Elizabeth Bay House where he developed a garden renowned for its rare plants. Macleay died in Sydney in July of 1848.

\$1250

[for details and illustrations](#)



Nan Kivell & Spence, p. 187.

18. MAJOR, Richard H.

Descobrimento da Australia pelos Portuguezes em 1601...

Quarto, 24 pp., with a map integral to the text, original printed wrappers; an uncut copy. Lisbon, Typographia da Academia, 1863.

CONTROVERSIAL STUDY OF THE DIEPPE MAPS

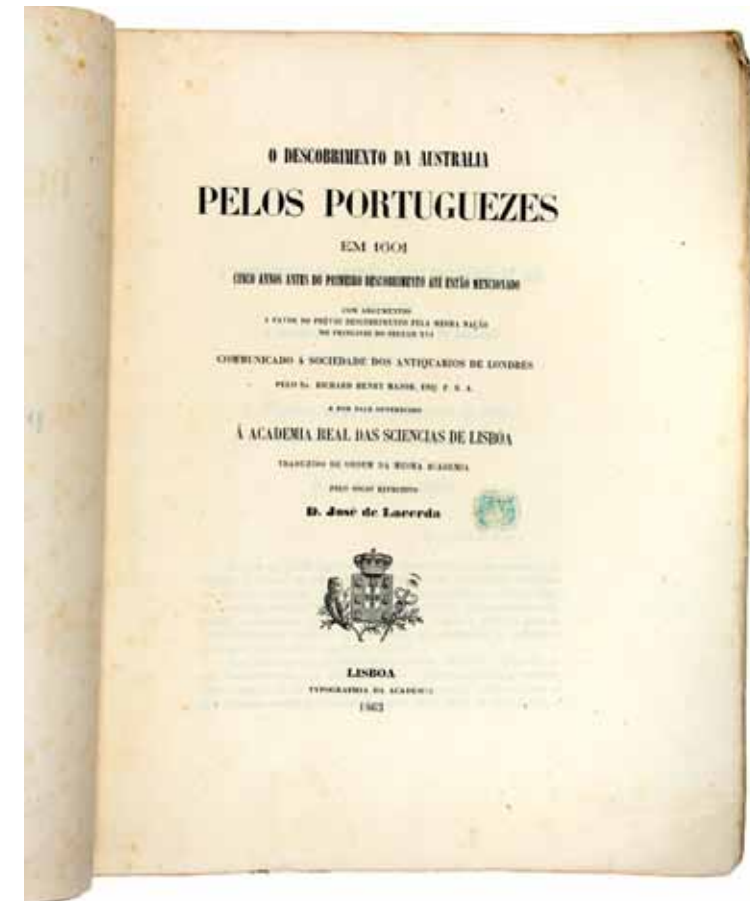
A controversial treatise claiming the primary discovery of the Australian continent as a Portuguese achievement. This theory derives from the author's belief in the secret Portuguese mapping of various parts of the Australian coast as revealed in the Dieppe maps. The author, Richard Major, enjoyed privileged access to rare manuscript and cartographic materials as an employee of the British Museum and secretary of the Hakluyt Society. He had a fluent command of Spanish which allowed him to study and interpret first-hand archaic and difficult material beyond the grasp of his contemporaries. The theory was, unsurprisingly, popular with the Portuguese. In 1861 Major was honoured by Pedro V of Portugal and made a knight of the Tower and the Sword.

\$2225

for details and illustrations



Ferguson, 12200.





19. MARTENS, Conrad.

The Beacon, Exmouth.

Lithograph, 150 x 245 mm., circa 1830.

MARTENS BEFORE THE BEAGLE

Very rare indeed: an example of the work being done by Conrad Martens before he sailed on the *Beagle*. Any art relating to this early part of his career is most uncommon.

Conrad Martens (1801-1878), perhaps the best known of all colonial artists, arrived in Sydney in 1835 after working his way around the world, including a year's appointment as artist on the hydrographical survey voyage of the *Beagle*, during which his shipmate was Charles Darwin.

Martens had been born in London in 1801 but moved with his family to Exmouth in Devon in 1822. The view shows the temple by the shore at the Beacon, in the centre of Exmouth. This is thought to be the second earliest print after any work by Martens: the actual lithograph was drawn on stone by "F. Martens", thought to be Frederick Martens, a German-born engraver in aquatint and likely a relative of Conrad. Michael Organ, who has made a study of Martens, records in his "Conrad Martens' Prints" (online) that the Dixon library holds an impression of this view with the imprint "Printed by Engelmann, Graf, Coindet & Co." which is not present on this example. Hordern House has never before handled a copy of this lithograph by Martens, an outstanding colonial artist.

\$1150

[for details and illustrations](#)



Somers Cock, 'Devon Topographical Prints', 1091B.

20. [MASLEN, T.J.]

The Friend of Australia, or, A Plan for Exploring the Interior.


Octavo, largely unopened, map and five double-page finely hand-coloured plates; original dark green cloth, re-backed mounting the original spine, original title-label. London, Smith, Elder and Co. Cornhill, 1836.

SPLENDID VISION FOR THE EXPLORATION OF INLAND AUSTRALIA

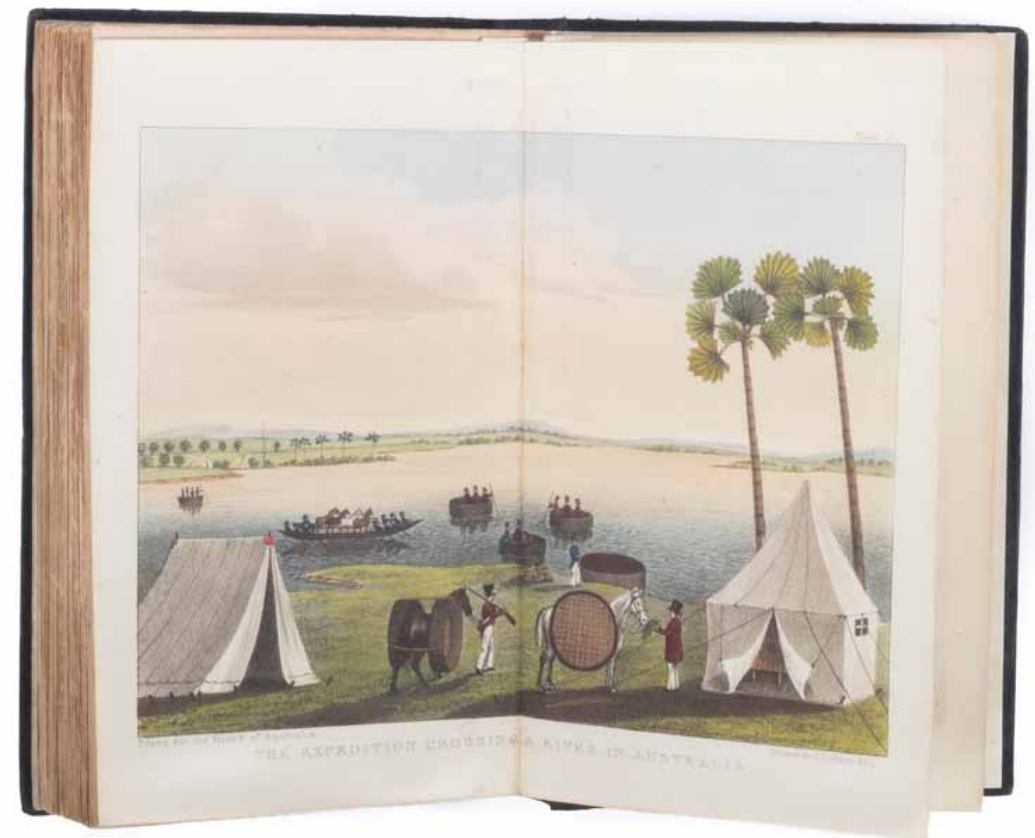
Scarce second edition of this significant if eccentric proposal for the exploration of the Australian interior, the supreme monument to the speculative geography of the 1820s and 1830s. Maslen, a retired English lieutenant who had served in India, presents an ideal of exploration including the discovery of a fertile and accessible land in the centre of Australia, and proposes utopian settlements there, all impossible but all lovingly described and illustrated on the map and plates. The superb and quite amazing hand-coloured lithograph illustrations were printed by Charles Joseph Hullmandel, one of the most important figures in the development of British lithographic printing.

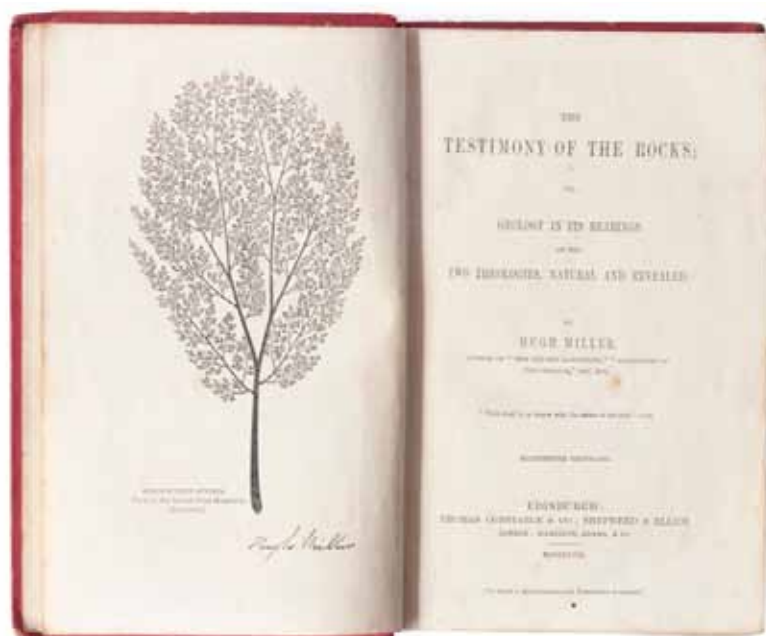
The lack of interest in Australian exploration in the second half of the 1820s had discouraged Maslen from publishing his book but Sturt's discovery of the Darling prompted him to do so in 1830. In this, the scarce second edition, he is further vindicated. It is an extensive work, illustrated with five quaint handcoloured plates illustrating the conduct of his proposed expedition, a plan for his proposed townships, and a new flag for New South Wales. The glory of the work is the large imaginary map of the Australian continent, with a vast inland sea and a "Great River" whose delta enters the sea on the north coast.

\$3850

for details and illustrations 

Ferguson, 2145.





21. MILLER, Hugh.

Testimony of the Rocks.

Octavo, numerous text illustrations; publisher's blind-stamped cloth. Edinburgh, Thomas Constable & Co, 1857.

SHOEHORNING THEOLOGY INTO PALAEOONTOLOGY

Published posthumously and as the melancholy Note records "Few readers of this volume, it is presumed, need to be informed that its lamented author spent a part of the last day of his life in correcting the proofs of its concluding pages." Hugh Miller (1802-1856) was a Scottish geologist with no formal training and this is his apologia for Creationism, with an attempt to balance it with scientific thought. Miller's book is organised as a series of "lectures". The first two deal with the palaeontology of plants and animals, and their succession in the Earth's geology. He then begins discussion of the "two records", Biblical and geological, in "lectures" 3 to 6. Lectures 7 & 8 deal with the "Noachian Deluge". The first deals primarily with theological issues, and the second primarily with geological. Lecture 9 and 10 contrast the two types of evidence, with lecture 10 refuting many of the "young Earth global flood" claims of the day. Miller characterises the adherents to a global flood, who were attempting to refute geologists of his period, as "anti-geologists". Lectures 11 & 12 deal with the fossil flora of Scotland, and are primarily descriptive.

\$450

[for details and illustrations](#)



PROVENANCE: From the library of William Berry, signed on the title-page.

22. PIDCOCK, Gilbert.

Entrance tokens for Gilbert Pidcock's menagerie, ca. 1795.

Two bronze tokens, diameter 21 cms. London, circa 1795.

ORIGINAL TOKENS FOR THE EXOTIC ANIMAL DISPLAY IN THE STRAND

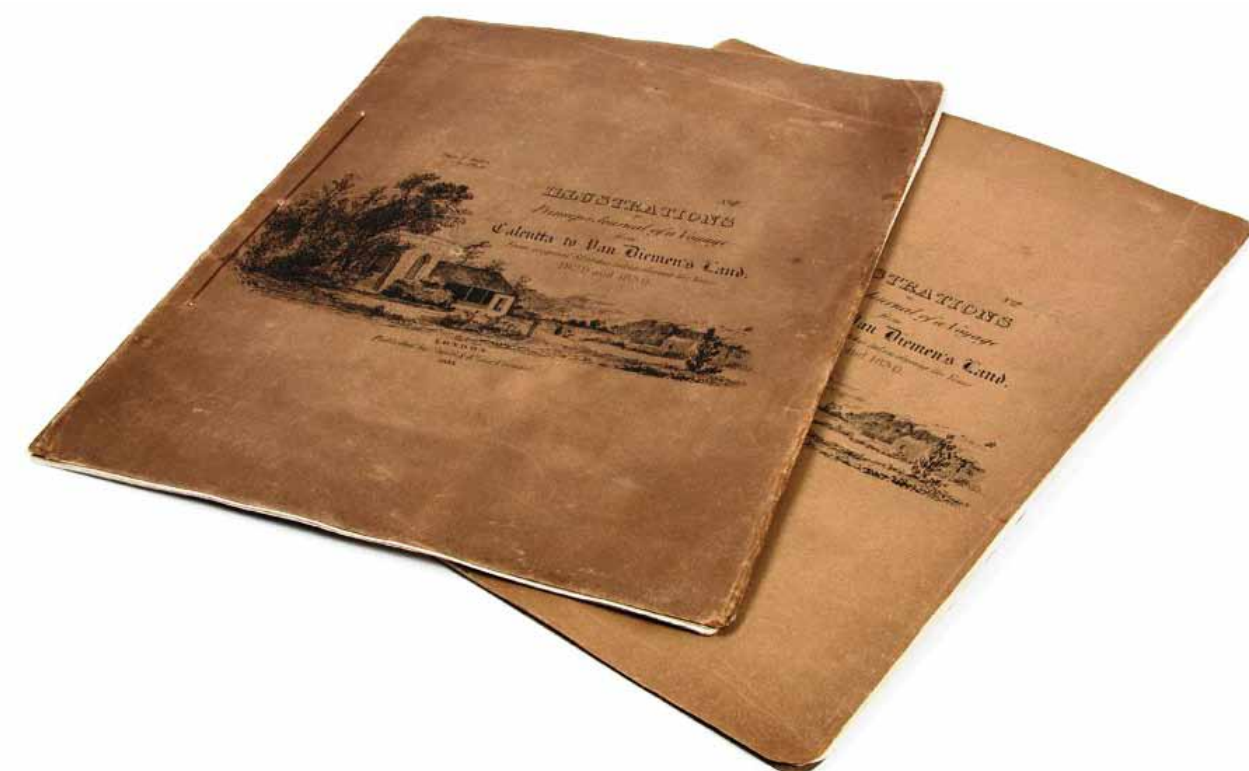
Pidcock's menagerie was at Exeter Exchange on the Strand in London. He exhibited exotic animals since 1793, including a kangaroo, elephant, rhinoceros and cockatoos. The tokens here on offer are one showing an elephant and on verso a cockatoo; the other showing an elephant and a two-headed cow.

The rare bronze token advertising their acquisition of a crested cockatoo, given the rather limited detail of the present specimen, and the lack of explicit records of the birds kept by Pidcock, it is not possible to be precise about exactly what kind of cockatoo is depicted: having said that, it must be one of the birds endemic to Australia or Indonesia: the sulphur-, orange-, yellow- or otherwise crested cockatoos. In John White's *Journal of a Voyage to New South Wales*, to cite one obvious comparison, there is a "Crested Cockatoo" that was drawn by Sarah Stone.

\$675

for details and illustrations





23. PRINSEP, Mrs Augustus and Captain Thomas PRINSEP.

Illustrations to Prinsep's Journal of a Voyage...

Complete set in fine original condition, comprising: Text, duodecimo, folding map, very good in the original cloth with paper label to front, two parts quarto, the fine India paper issue of the ten views, the eleventh plate the engraved plan of Hobart; in the original illustrated titling-wrappers, housed in a cloth folder: London, Smith & Elder, 1833.

THE SUITE OF VIEWS IN ORIGINAL WRAPPERS, WITH THE MARVELLOUS PANORAMA OF HOBART



One of the scarcer Australian view-books and a famous Tasmanian rarity. This is a most attractive set, with the text in the original green cloth, and the accompanying plates in the finer India paper issue and retaining the original titling wrappers.

"Mr and Mrs Augustus Prinsep were members of a large English merchant family living in Calcutta. After an extended visit to Van Diemen's Land between 1829 and 1830 Augustus Prinsep died unexpectedly. Mrs Prinsep published a short account of their travels under the title *The Journal of a Voyage from Calcutta to Van Diemen's Land* in London in 1833 as a memorial of their last trip together. In a note at the end of that slim duodecimo volume she advised that a set of illustrations to the voyage would be published if there was any public interest. Clearly there was, since that same year a set of ten fine lithographs was issued in two parts, quarto, to accompany the text. The illustrations are after her own sketches and others made by Captain Thomas Prinsep, her brother-in-law. Seven of the plates are of Van Diemen's Land and three are of Penang and Angir" (Australian Rare Books).

\$9500

for details and illustrations



Ferguson, 1695 (Text) and 1696 (Views); Wantrup, 231b.

24. RATTRAY, Alexander [1830-1906]

“Royal Bay – Elizabeth Island: Strait of Magellan” and “Cape Virginia: Straits of Magellan” [i.e. Cape Virgenes, Argentina].

Pair of original watercolours over pen and pencil, 76 x 298 mm and 80 x 298 mm; signed, inscribed with titles on verso; mounted. Straits of Magellan, aboard HMS Salamander, [1867].

THE SALAMANDER UNDER STEAM IN THE STRAIT OF MAGELLAN

A pair of fine original watercolour views by Alexander Rattray (1830-1906), naval surgeon aboard HMS *Salamander*, of the ship making steam with sails furled off Elizabeth Island and Cape Virginia [i.e. Cape Virgenes] in the Straits of Magellan. Elizabeth Island was named and claimed for England by Francis Drake in 1578, and it was one of the first English territorial claims in the New World, preceding Drake's claim of New Albion in 1579 and Humphrey Gilbert's claim of Newfoundland in 1583. Ferdinand Magellan reached Cape Virgenes it on 21 October 1520 and discovered the strait, later named for him. Rattray depicts the *Salamander* on her way back to England from Australia where she had taken part in the foundation and subsequent supplying of the Somerset Mission, the short-lived settlement on Cape York, north-eastern Australia. Rattray depicts the *Salamander* on her way back to England from Australia where she had taken part in the foundation and subsequent supplying of the Somerset Mission, the short-lived settlement on Cape York, north-eastern Australia.

\$2100

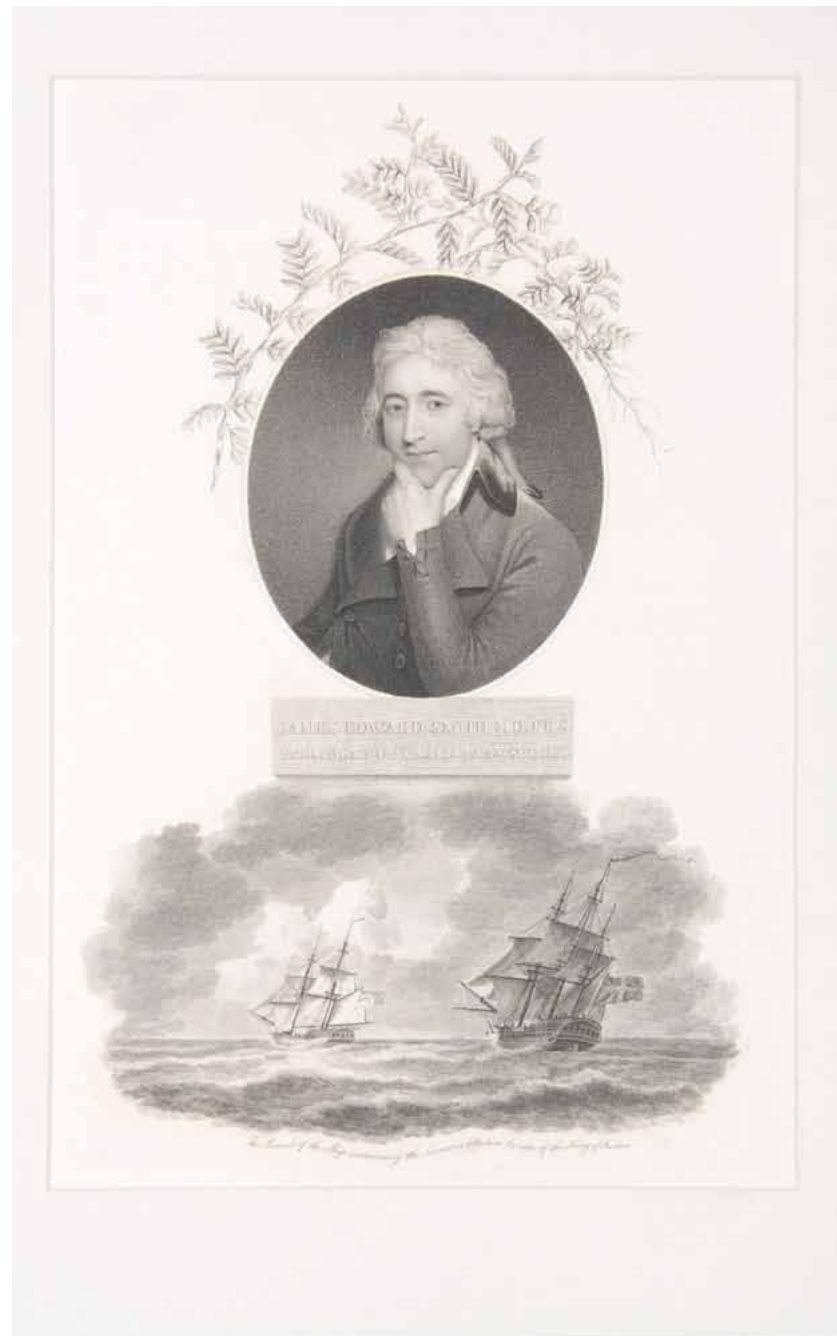
for details and illustrations



PROVENANCE: With Martyn Gregory Gallery, London in 1993 (described in their catalogue 62, “Alexander Rattray 1830-1906, Naval Surgeon”).

Bastock, John, *Ships on the Australia Station*, Frenchs Forest, 1988; Winfield, Rif & David Lyon, *The Sail and Steam Navy List: All the Ships of the Royal Navy 1815–1889*, London, 2004. Online resources: www.navalhistory.net; [www.revolvy.com/main/index.php?s=HMS%20Salamander%20\(1832\)](http://www.revolvy.com/main/index.php?s=HMS%20Salamander%20(1832)); blogs.slq.qld.gov.au/jol/2014/02/18/queensland-places-cape-york-hms-salamander/.





25. RIDLEY, William (after).

[James Edward Smith M.D., F.R.S., President of the Linnean Society...](#)

Stipple engraved oval portrait of James Edward Smith above line engraved view of 'The Pursuit of the ship containing the Linnean Collection by order of the King of Spain', on the one sheet 480 x 350 mm., mounted. London, Published for Dr. Thornton, 25 March, 1800.

THE AUTHOR OF THE FIRST BOOK DEVOTED TO AUSTRALIAN BOTANY

Fine portrait of Sir James Edward Smith, founder of the Linnean Society and author of the first botany of Australian plants. Smith (1759-1828) was one of the earliest proponents of the great Swedish naturalist Linnaeus in England, and the vignette at the bottom of this portrait shows one of the famous events of Smith's youth, his purchase of the Linnaean collection of books, manuscripts and specimens for 1000 guineas and spirited it away to London where it arrived in 1784. In his later biography Smith stated that Gustav III of Sweden, who had been absent in France, 'vainly sent a belated vessel to the Sound to intercept the ship which carried them', but despite being perpetuated here, the story is likely apocryphal (DNB).

Smith was one of the leading naturalists in England and the author of several outstanding botanical books. In London in the early 1790s he was not only the author of the *Botany of New Holland* but worked on the publication of First Fleet surgeon John White's *Journal of 1790*. In 1788 he had founded, and was the first President of, the Linnean Society which became a meeting place for botanists. The Linnean collections and library that Smith had brought to England were at the core of the Society's resources.

Sir Joseph Banks was a close colleague of Smith, who was one of the foremost botanical artists of the eighteenth century. The collaboration between these great naturalists ensured that Australia's first illustrated flower book was among the finest of the period.

This charming portrait is after a pastel by John Russell. A copy of the portrait is believed to have hung in the picture collection of Alexander Macleay, Colonial Secretary of New South Wales from 1826 onward; until leaving for Australia in 1825 he had been secretary of the Linnean Society of London. The portrait was prepared for Robert Thornton's monumental *Temple of Flora* which began printing in 1799 and was completed by 1807. Thornton hoped the work would surpass the Germans in scholarship and the French in artistry, publishing a work which not included botanical plates but also five portraits of famous botanists, of which this is one. The portraits do seem to have also been available separately, which might explain the particularly large margins of this sheet.

\$1250

[for details and illustrations](#)



26. ROSTAING, Jules.

[Le Jardin des Plantes.](#)

Oblong folio, 24 colour-printed plates and 41 pp. text; original red cloth, embossed in gilt. Paris, Ducrocq, probably 1873.

[WITH KANGAROOS AND A PLATYPUS](#)

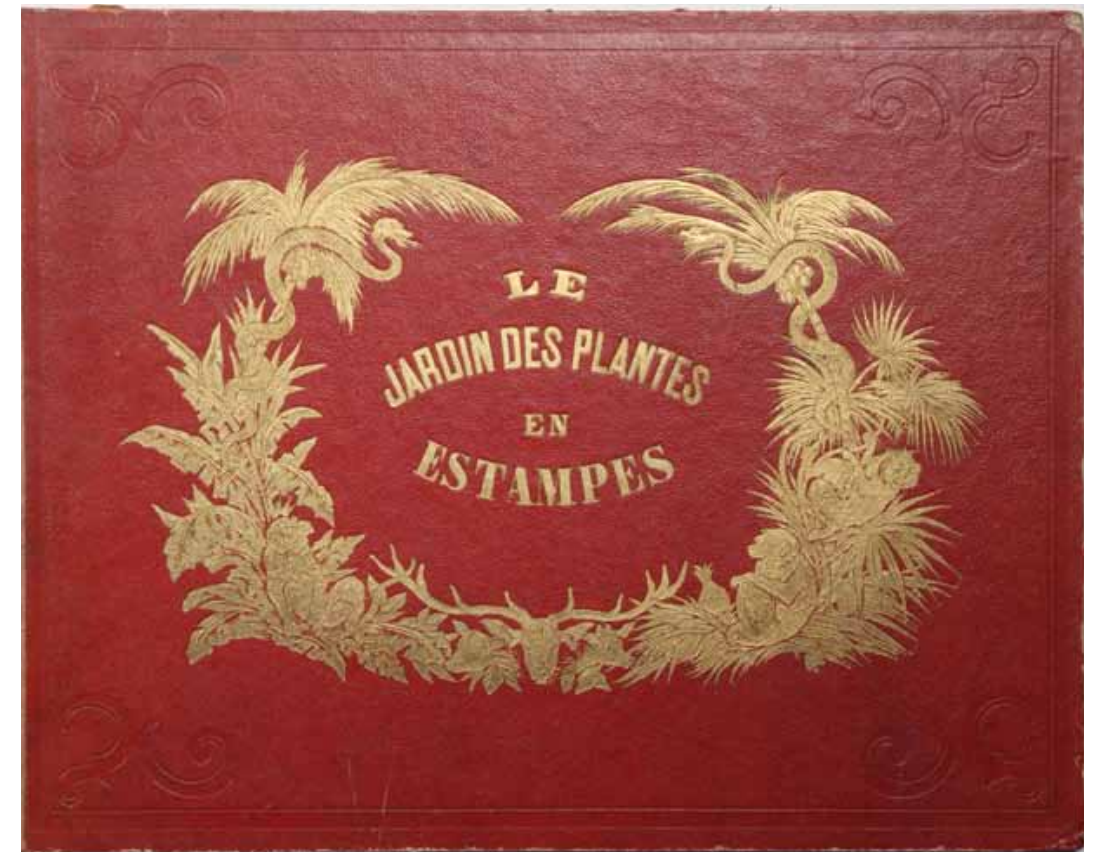


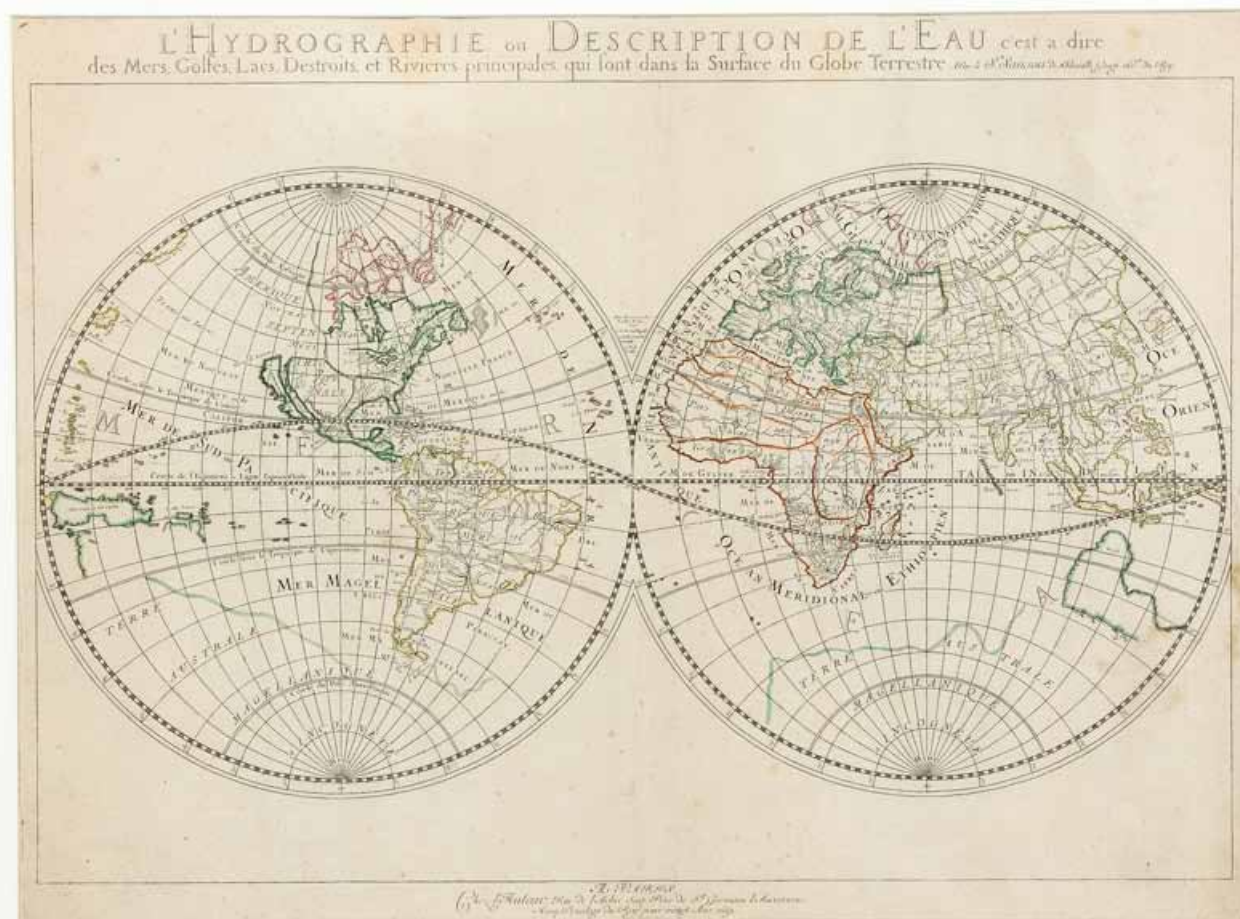
A lovely edition of this work, designed as a series of three “promenades” through the Jardin des Plantes in Paris.

Although it is of interest for many of the exotic animals on public show (including kangaroos and a platypus), the real significance of the work is the series of views by Adam that show the wider public touring the zoo and which provide an insight into the conditions at what had become, by this date, an important menagerie. Jules Rostaing (born 1824) was a well-known writer on all manner of natural history books, and this charming work is his study of the Jardin des Plantes at mid-nineteenth century.

\$3100

[for details and illustrations](#)





27. SANSON, Nicolas.

L'Hydrographie ou Description de l'Eau...

Handcoloured engraved map, 400 x 545 mm. (plate size); mounted. Paris, Chez l'Auteur, 1652.

LOUIS XIII'S CARTOGRAPHER MAPS THE OCEANS

Stately double-hemisphere map by Nicolas Sanson, cartographer extraordinaire and geographer to Louis XIII. Sanson's principal historical importance lies in his role as a disseminator of knowledge: 'His maps, geographical tables and teaching captured the attention of persons no less eminent than Richelieu, Fouquet, the chancellor Seguier, and Cardinal Mazarin... The regard of such *illustrés* reveals Sanson as an important conduit of geographical knowledge to centres of power in France, which at this time was at its most important period of expansion in Canada, the West Indies, Africa, and the Near East' (Pedley, *Imago Mundi* 44).

\$3750

[for details and illustrations](#)



28. SEYMOUR, Admiral Sir George Francis (1787-1870).

Manuscript letter detailing a visit to Emma, Queen of the Sandwich Islands...

Single sheet 151 x 194 mm, folded to letter size; blind-stamped with the Seymour crest 'foi pour devoir' (faith for duty). Eaton Square, London, Dec 7th, 1865.

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR MEETS THE QUEEN OF HAWAII

An intimate letter from Admiral Sir George Francis Seymour (1787-1870) former Commander of the Pacific Station to his daughter-in-law Sophia in the wake of his meeting the Dowager Queen Emma of Hawaii (1836-1885).

Queen Emma had travelled to England in 1865 for her health and to advance the burgeoning Anglican mission in Hawaii (for which she, and her late husband King Kamehameha IV were life-long champions). A reception was held for her at Windsor Castle on November 27, Queen Victoria remarking of Emma that "Nothing could be nicer or more dignified than her manner."

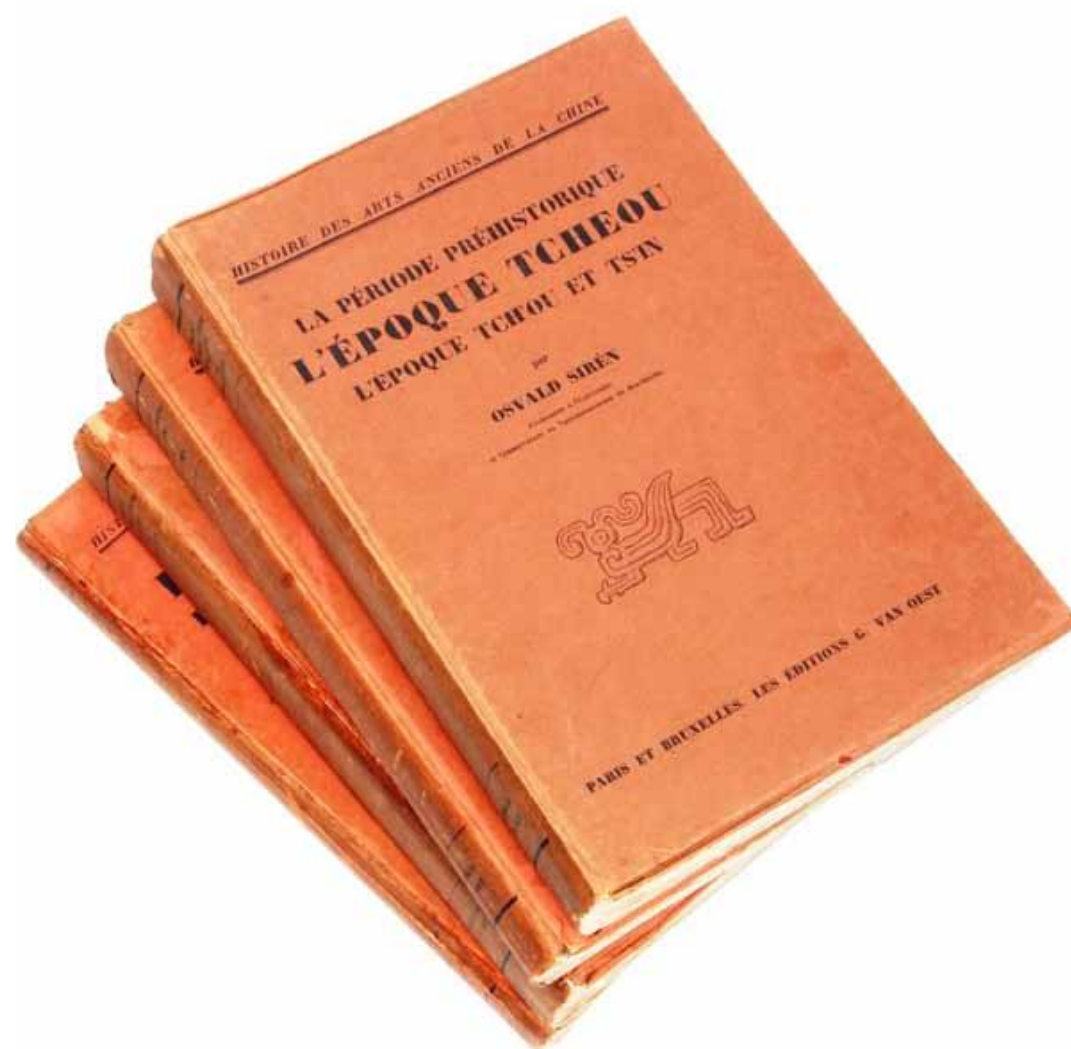
Seymour's letter, dated ten days after this reception, recounts that Queen Emma spoke English with such "perfection" and (rather less complimentary than Queen Victoria) was a "good and amiable little woman". Seymour desires that Sophia reads the Preface to a new translation of the Book of Common Prayer by the late King which the Dowager Queen had given him. Although the King's support of the Church of England had perhaps been politically motivated, his support of Christianity was not. He personally had translated the Book of Common Prayer and much of the Hymnal into Hawaiian. The Queen tells Seymour that she "had written every word at his dictation when they were alone together". Seymour also regrets that Emma, despite being feted in Europe "no longer being Reigning Queen, she cannot do what she would wish in her native Islands".

Full transcript available on request. Also see Hordern House [item 4504648](#) : a remarkable lifetime portrait of Admiral Seymour by John Lindsay Lucas.

\$2250

for details and illustrations





29. SIRÉN, Osvald.

Histoire des Arts Anciens de la Chine.

Four volumes, large quarto, with a total of 476 photographic plates, uncut as issued in the publisher's card covers with printed jackets. Paris, G. Van Oest, 1929-1930.

BUDDHIST ARTS OF CHINA AND CENTRAL ASIA

Scarce and historically important set documenting the art and architecture of China, including hundreds of photographic plates from the author's personal archive.

Osvald Sirén (1879-1966) was a pre-eminent sinologist and art historian of his generation. After completing a thesis on the European Renaissance, Sirén was drawn to oriental art through a personal interest in Theosophy. So began a life-long interest, of which *Histoire des Arts Anciens de la Chine* is a crowning achievement. Sirén was appointed professor at Stockholm University, although he lectured little and preferred to communicate through published works. Furthermore, like many art historians of the era, he advised private collectors and acquired artworks of significance during his travels in China.

\$4000

[for details and illustrations](#)

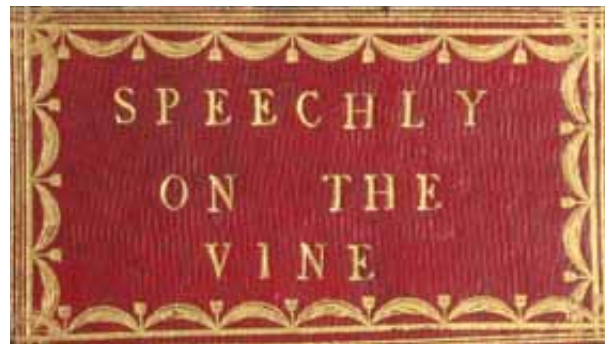


30. SPEECHLY, William.

Treatise on the Culture of the Vine... with new hints on the formation of vineyards in England.

Quarto, five engraved plates (three folding), a most attractive copy in nineteenth-century straight grained red half morocco, label to front board, spine gilt, armorial bookplate. York, Printed by G. Peacock for the author; 1790.

“CULTIVATING THE VINE... HAS LONG BEEN ONE OF THE FIRST OBJECTS OF MY ATTENTION...”



First edition: “a practical, well-written and beautifully printed manual” (Hyams).

William Speechly (1735-1819) was a famous English horticulturalist, who had made his name perfecting the growing of pineapples (an eighteenth-century English craze) in England. At this point in his career Speechly was gardener at Welbeck Abbey in Nottinghamshire, the house of the third Duke of Portland, to whom he dedicated this book. Speechly describes some 50 varieties of grape, and discusses all manner of practical questions relating to vineyards, including a long discussion on hothouses. Although printed in York, it is interesting to note that the London distributors included Nicol (who published Cook’s third voyage), as well as both Stockdale and Debrett who, at the time, were publishing the First Fleet journals.

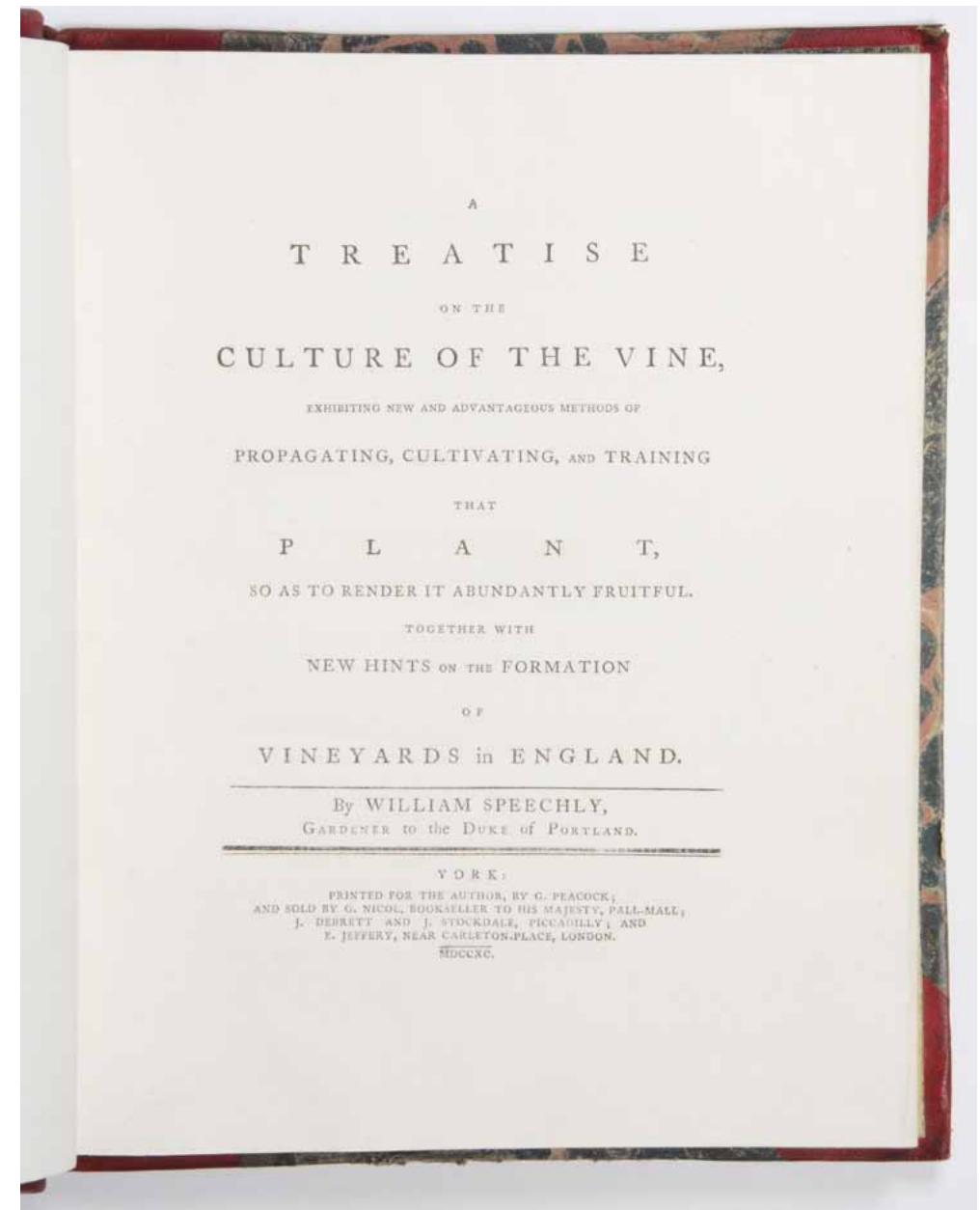
\$3850

for details and illustrations

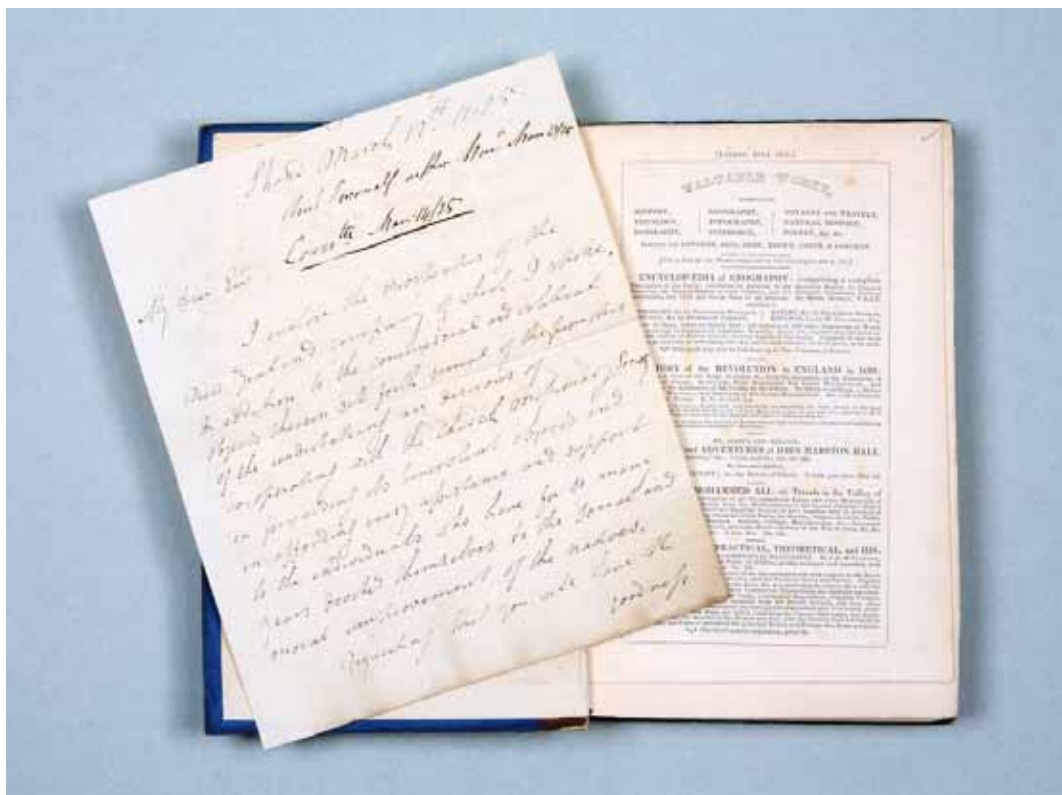


PROVENANCE: From the library of Charles William Vane, third Marquess of Londonderry, with armorial bookplate.

Bibliotheca Vinaria, p. 50; Henrey, 1376; Bibliotheca Gastronomica, p. 132.



Hordern House Rare Books November 2020



31. TORRENS, Robert.

Colonization of South Australia.

Octavo, folding handcoloured frontispiece map; original blue paper boards with grey spine, printed label, an excellent unsophisticated copy, preserved in a quarter brown morocco box by Aquarius. London, Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, Green, and Longman, 1835.

WITH A LETTER FROM TORRENS ABOUT THE NEW ZEALAND COMPANY

A fine copy in striking original condition of this important and influential work on South Australian colonisation, one of the earliest books on South Australia and the first book of Australian interest by the important political economist Torrens.

Loosely inserted in this copy is a letter signed by Robert Torrens to Zachary Macaulay, the abolitionist and influential committee member of the Church Missionary Society, relating to a prospectus he had sent relating to the New Zealand Company. The letter is dated 12 March 1825, and shows that Torrens had hopes of interesting the Church Missionary Society in the project, 'and in affording every assistance and support to the individuals who have for so many years devoted themselves to the social and moral improvement of the natives.' Torrens was one of the most active supporters of the New Zealand Company, but not much is known about how the Company was run, making this an interesting survival.

\$3200

for details and illustrations



Ferguson, 2056.



32. WALLIS, Major James.

View of Culborne Church...

Original sepia watercolour with manuscript title in Wallis's hand, 167 x 368 mm, mounted. Somerset, circa 1840.

ORIGINAL WATERCOLOUR BY ONE OF AUSTRALIA'S EARLIEST ARTISTS



Inscribed lower right by James Wallis, "View of Culborne Church and Bristol Channel, Somersetshire". Wallis arrived in Sydney in February, 1814 in charge of the 46th Regiment which was to replace the 73rd. It was evident that he had a keen interest in art because after five years in Sydney and Newcastle he placed an advertisement in the Sydney Gazette, 9 January, 1819, for the sale of a "series of original views in New South Wales". This was a set of 13 printed views, engraved on copper by W. Preston. The imprints indicate that Wallis was responsible for the original drawings from which the engravings were taken. The Mitchell Library has the only extant examples of this Sydney printing.

This watercolour is similar in size and character to a companion sepia view included in the Wallis album now in the Mitchell Library – Valley of Culborne. Although undated, this view dates from the time of Wallis' return to England, and his marriage to his second wife Mary Ann Breach in 1836. The importance of this charming watercolour is that it confirms Wallis' continued interest in art after leaving New South Wales and retirement from the army: no longer depicting life in the Colony, a world away, but a quintessentially idyllic English pastoral life.

\$7500

for details and illustrations



PROVENANCE: By family descent then sold at Christie's in 1987.