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Occasional list: Cartography

We are pleased to offer this diverse selection of cartographic material from the sixteenth to nineteenth centuries. In addition to freestanding maps the list includes printed books that contain their charts as intended, as well as a separate section of historically significant atlases. The list concludes with some scarce books relating to the history of map-making, and a handful of recently published reference books.

This is a concise list; please note that every item is listed on our website at www.hordern.com with further extensive information, images and condition reports: simply click on the hyperlinked text description in this pdf (or search at hordern.com).

Naturally, should you wish place an order or ask a question please feel free to contact us directly at books@hordern.com

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Part One: Maps

1) [BAUDIN] FREYCINET, Louis de. **Carte Générale de la Terre Napoléon.**
Engraved chart measuring 580 x 850 mm. (sheet size), blank margins slightly rubbed with a few a few closed tears (now expertly repaired, engraving unaffected); otherwise fine overall. Paris Gravé par Tardieu 1808.

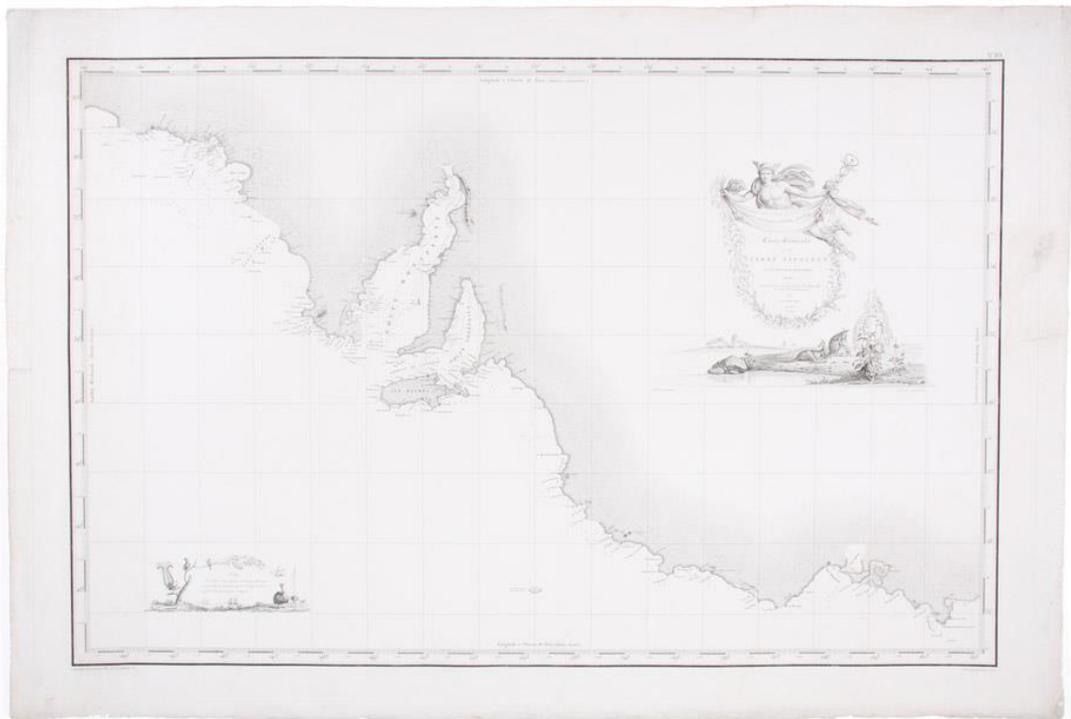
Impressive early chart of the South Australian coastline revealing French colonial ambitions for Australia, a result of the survey undertaken during the Baudin expedition in Australian waters during 1802.

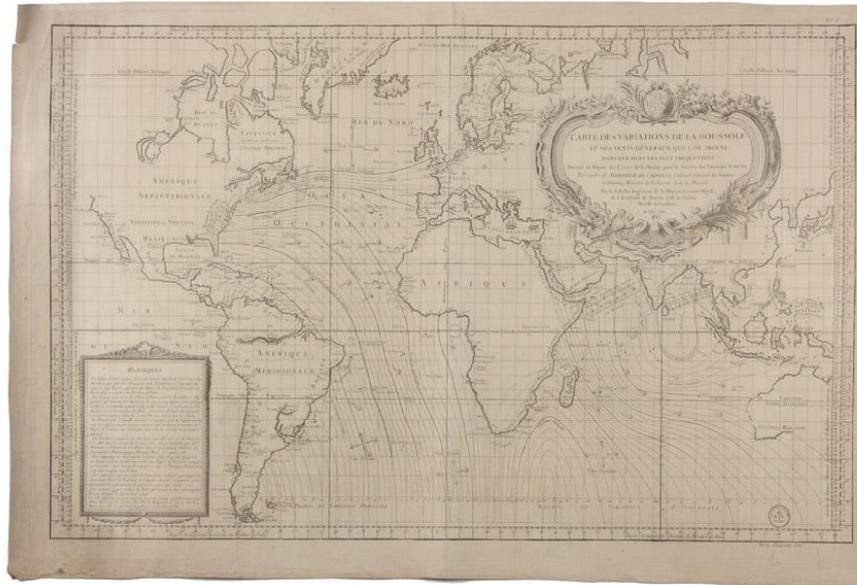
As the title “Terre Napoléon” strongly implies, the map is tangible proof of French colonial ambitions for Australia. At the time of the Baudin voyage a Napoleonic order existed to conquer the continent, a plan ultimately frustrated by defeat in Europe. The place names engraved on this chart maps are almost entirely in French (interestingly, when the second edition of Baudin’s voyage was published in 1824 most of these names were discretely changed into English).

\$7250

3912509







2) BELLIN, Jacques-Nicolas. **Carte des variations de la Boussole et des vents généraux que l'on trouve dans les mers les plus fréquentées.**

Large engraved chart measuring 620 x 930 mm., very good condition. Paris Dépôt Générale de la Marine 1765.

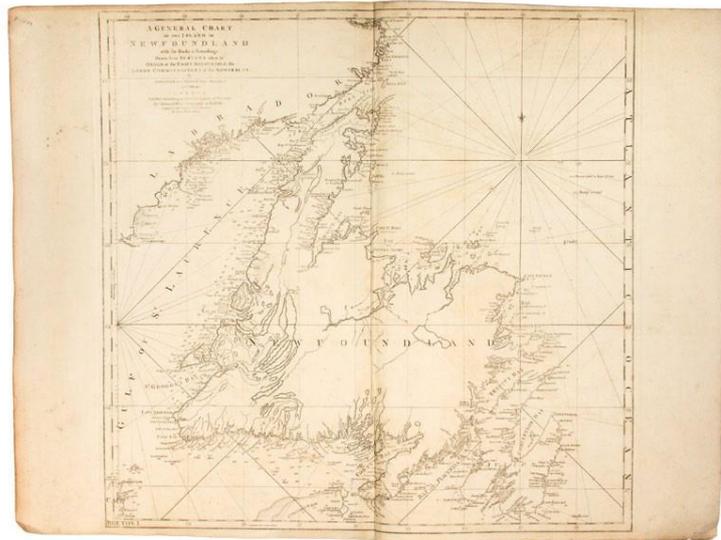
Mid eighteenth century world map showing magnetic variation through the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. This map represents decades of work by several enlightenment luminaries. The scientific study of magnetic variation was initiated by Edmund Halley and William Dampier, who respectively commanded the first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

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

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

\$12,750

3912467



3) COOK, Captain James. **A General Chart of the Island of Newfoundland with the rocks and soundings drawn from surveys taken by... James Cook and Michael Lane...**

Engraved chart, 560 x 750 mm. A little rubbed and toned, very good condition. London printed for Robert Sayer and John Bennet, 53 Fleet Street 1775.

Attractive large-format map of the entire coast of Newfoundland, and a striking testament to Cook's incredible skill as a cartographer: this map was used in a beautiful demonstration in the recent BBC series on Cook hosted by Vanessa Collingridge in which his map was overlaid with satellite photographs to show the fundamental accuracy of his work. His name, as well as that of Matthew Lane, is printed prominently in the cartouche. It was the Newfoundland survey which established Cook's reputation as the pre-eminent naval hydrographer and ultimately led to his being appointed to the command of the *Endeavour*.

After serving his apprenticeship aboard Whitby colliers, Cook entered the Royal Navy in 1758 to fight the French in North America, and famously charted the St. Lawrence River at Quebec. The need for a Newfoundland survey arose at the conclusion of the Seven Year's War, where the English asserted their fishing rights in the region. French fisherman were allowed limited concessions for catching and curing cod from these rich waters, but to enforce the terms of the Paris treaty of 1763 new and accurate charts were needed. Cook was selected as master of the *Greville* in 1764, and the Newfoundland surveys occupied the next three years. During this time he observed and recorded a solar eclipse using a quadrant by London instrument maker John Bird (whose tools were likewise used by Cook and astronomer Charles Green during their observation of the Transit of Venus), and prepared a paper read before the Royal Society in 1766. His work in the region 'established for him a well-deserved reputation with the higher authorities' (Rear-Admiral H.P. Douglas, Cook as a Hydrographical Surveyor).

The publication of Cook's survey work fell to Thomas Jeffreys, and this map was included in his *American Atlas* of 1775.

Phillips, p.591; Skelton 'James Cook. Surveyor of Newfoundland.'

\$1500

4311679



4) CROSS, Joseph. **Chart of part of New South Wales with plans of the harbours. Respectfully dedicated to John Oxley, Esq., Surveyor-General.**

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

One of the great maps of New South Wales: this very fine and handsome map is notable for a series of important inset charts including Moreton Bay, Port Jackson, and Port Phillip. One of the most consulted of any of the Australian maps of this era, it is dedicated to John Oxley, then Surveyor General of New South Wales.

The map was evidently a publishing success, as Cross printed several different versions in the period. The first version of the map was issued in 1826 and is easily recognisable as it features a series of vignette views. In 1827 the basic map was reused but this time the vignettes were replaced by inset maps, and over ensuing years this version of the map was subtly updated and re-issued: this is the 1828 issue "corrected". Any issue is now of some rarity.

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

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

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

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

\$18,500

4008014



5) DE WIT, Frederick. **Tabula Indiæ Orientalis Emendata a F. de Wit.**

Engraved map, 460 x 560 mm., superb handcolouring; in fine condition, framed. Amsterdam c. 1680.

Fine early map of the East Indies showing the discoveries of Tasman by Frederick de Wit, at a time when he was one of the foremost map-makers in Holland. His firm's ‘maps were distinguished by their excellent craftsmanship, exactness and beauty...’ (Schilder).

This map stretches from Persia in the west to China and Taiwan in the east, and shows northern “Hollandia Nova”, bearing three significant place names: “Van Diemens Landt”; “Baya van Diemen” and “Vuyle hoeck” (the last a disparaging term meaning something like “rotten corner” and evidently relating to the inhospitable coastline). All of these relate to Abel Tasman’s second voyage of 1644.

‘Frederick de Wit, an apprentice of William Blaeu... became one of the most prominent and successful map engravers and publishers in Amsterdam following the decline of the Blaeu and Jansson establishments. His work, notable for the beauty of the engraving and colouring, was very popular and editions were issued many years after his death...’ (Parry, *The Cartography of the East Indian Oceans*, p. 118).

The map is handcoloured in outline and decorated by a beautiful cartouche showing four dramatically-posed costumed figures of the East.

*Not in Tooley; Parry, *The Cartography of the East Indian Islands*, plate 4.29.*

\$5850

2810828



6) DUPERREY, Louis-Isidor. **Chart of two islands in the Fijian group captioned “Plan de l’île St. Augustin (de Maurelle). Levé par M. Lottin, Officier de la Marine... Plan de l’île Rotouma”**

Engraved map measuring 600 x 425 mm., (sheet size); single sheet with two separately captioned charts, fine. Paris Artus Bertrand after 1828.

Fine chart produced from the results of the Duperrey voyage through the Pacific (1822-1825) showing St. Augustine and Rotouma (modern day Rotuma). Both outlying islands are presently under the governance of Fiji.

The expedition led by Louis-Isidor Duperrey was typical of nineteenth century scientific voyages, with an emphasis on ethnology, natural history collecting, and accurate cartography and hydrography. The Duperrey voyage resolved many cartographic ambiguities of scattered Pacific islands north of the equator, and is remarkable its atlas of finely engraved maps.

This chart was originally published for inclusion in the hydrographic atlas of the official account (published in numerous parts as *Voyage autour du Monde* from 1826 to 1830). However, this map is clearly a later issue revised with information gathered in 1828 by the expedition led by Le Goarant de Tromelin in the corvette *La Bayonnaise*. This is noted in an engraved note below the caption title of the Rotouma map, and the chart itself is marked with the track of *La Bayonnaise* with soundings recorded.

\$600

3912503

7) FLINDERS, Matthew. **North West Side of the Gulf of Carpentaria by M. Flinders Commr. of H.M. Investigator 1803.**

Engraved map measuring 668 x 469 mm., linen backed, a few spots and a little flecking at the periphery, otherwise very good condition. London G and W. Nicol 1814.

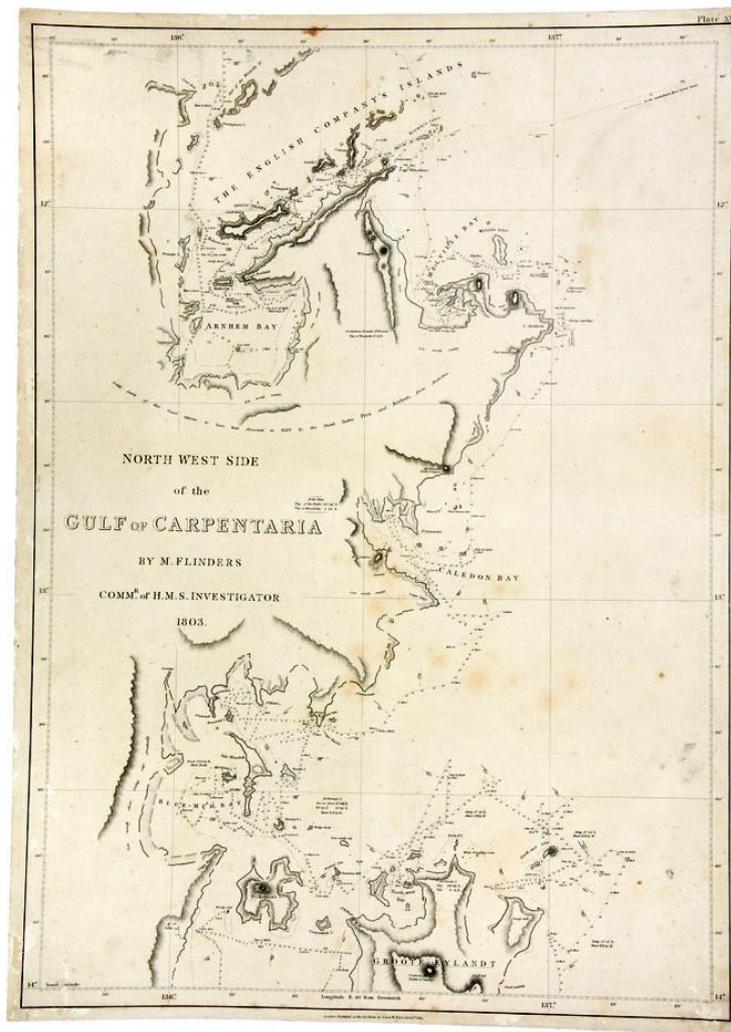
Original engraved chart of the Gulf of Carpentaria published for the atlas volume of Flinders' masterpiece *A Voyage to Terra Australis*. Charting this region was particularly difficult for Flinders and his officers; beset by scurvy in the tropical heat they soon discovered the timbers of the Investigator to be rotten and the vessel barely seaworthy.

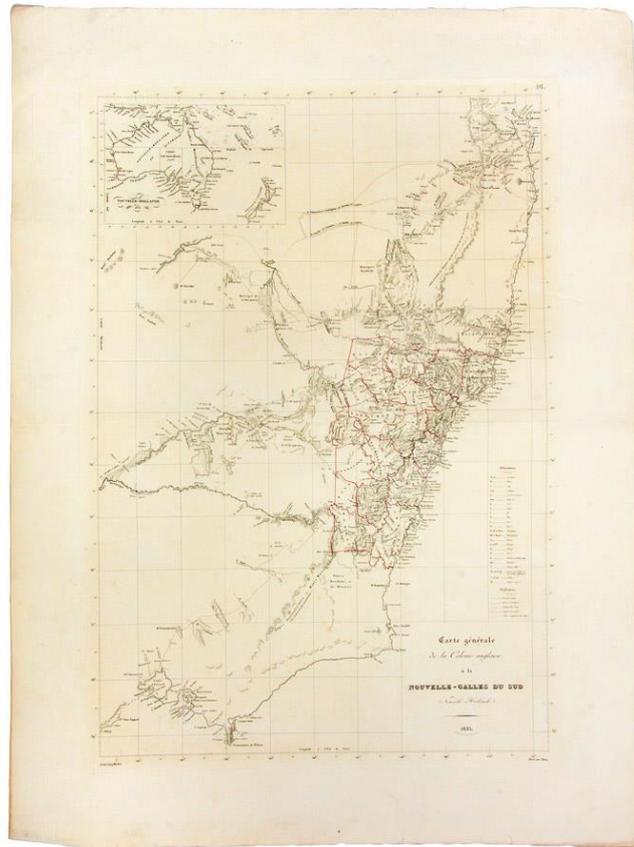
This map is one of sixteen published for the atlas, and is clearly identified as its first state by the publisher's details 'G. & W. Nicol, Jany. 1st 1814' engraved to the lower margin. Noted for their accuracy and utility, Flinders' charts were republished and updated by the Admiralty and remained in use for well over a century. Accordingly, examples of the first issue are increasingly uncommon, and it is probable that this unfolded copy backed on linen was used at sea.

Australian Rare Books, pp140-144.

\$2250

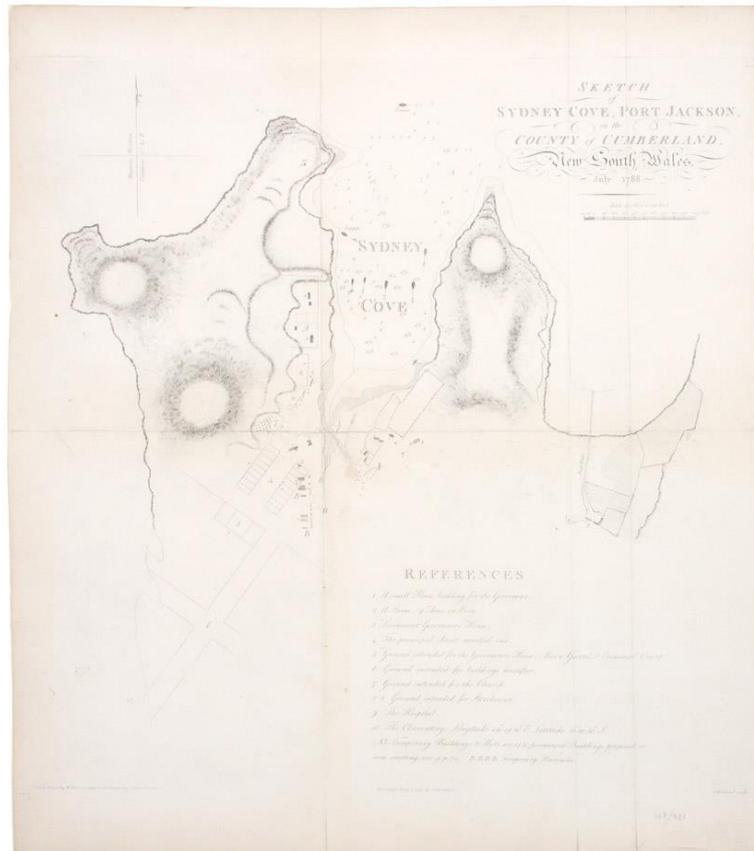
4210139





8) FREYCINET, Louis de. **Carte générale de la Colonie anglaise à la Nouvelle-Galles du Sud (Nouvelle Hollande). Rédigée par Louis de Freycinet.** Steel engraved map, 665 x 505 mm. (sheet size), with the district boundaries of New South Wales delineated by an expert contemporary hand; fine condition. 1835. Fastidiously prepared map of Eastern Australia by Louis de Freycinet, with coastal detail from Moreton Bay in the north to Wilson's Promontory, and rich inland revelations including the Lachlan, Murrumbidgee and Darling Rivers. Freycinet is best remembered for his voyage to Australia and the South Pacific of 1817-1820, a pivotal French expedition that advanced scientific and geographical knowledge of the region. Freycinet prepared this beautiful map of New South Wales some years after his return to France (it is dated 1835, some seven years prior to Louis' premature decease in 1842). The care and detail expended on this chart are testament to Freycinet's skill as a mapmaker and his ongoing interest in Australian affairs. Much of the inland detail, including the riverine systems beyond the Blue Mountains, derives from the published accounts of explorers such as Oxley, Hume, Sturt and Cunningham.

\$2250
3912488



9) HUNTER, Captain John and William DAWES. **Sketch of Sydney Cove, Port Jackson, in the County of Cumberland, New South Wales, July 1788.**

Engraved map, 530 x 470 mm. (sheet size). Folded to original quarto format and now mounted, a little rubbed and toned, small expert paper repair with minute loss of printed detail, yet a good copy. London J. Stockdale 1789.

The first printed map of the settlement at Sydney Cove with fascinating details of the colony in its earliest days. It was engraved for the 1789 London publication of Phillip's Voyage to Botany Bay.

This highly significant map details the topography of the first settlement, as well as recording soundings of the Cove taken by Captain John Hunter; the coastal survey was completed by William Dawes, surveyor and officer of the Marines. The map records numerous fascinating details, including the location of Government House and its grounds, the barracks, and the small observatory. 'Shows Sydney Cove with soundings and seven of the First Fleet ships at anchor; Sirius as guard ship at the mouth of the cove. It shows the positions of temporary buildings and those of permanent buildings under construction with the areas allotted for farms. The farm with nine acres of corn is shown at the head of Farm Cove. A table of references identifies buildings and plots of land' (Perry & Prescott, p. 52).

Ferguson, 47 (full account of Phillip); Perry & Prescott, 'A Guide to Maps of Australia 1780-1830', 1789.07.

\$3800

4107421



10) **KNOBEL, J. The District of Albany formerly t'Zuurenveld, being the eastern frontier of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, shewing locations of the settlers lately arrived from England...**

Handcoloured engraved map measuring 605 x 890 mm. (sheet size); lower blank margin chipped (but well outside plate mark), a very good copy. 1822.

Detailed topographic map of the Albany district (present day South Africa) presenting a wilderness mapped but largely untamed.

This map was published by William Faden (1749-1836), one of the more prolific cartographic publishers of the later eighteenth-century who began his trade with Thomas Jefferys. In 1783 Faden was appointed geographer to the king and by 1796 'he assembled an unrivalled stock of large-scale maps of the British counties'. Over the coming two decades Faden served the emerging market for maps of the colonies, of which this chart of the Cape of Good Hope is a good example.

A sense of the frontier nature of this country is given in note engraved in a blank section to the northeast corner: 'fine pasture country, uninhabited and considered as neutral ground since to convention with the Caffre chiefs, after the last disturbances in the Year 1819'.

\$1500

3912530

11) **LEBOURGUIGNON-DUPERRE, Gabriel-Cyprien & Captain BARRAL. Plan du Port et de la Rade de Montevideo, dans le Rio de la Plata, levé en 1831.**

Engraved map, two conjoined sheets measuring 655 x 988 mm. in total, fine condition. Paris Dépôt Général de la Marine 1833.

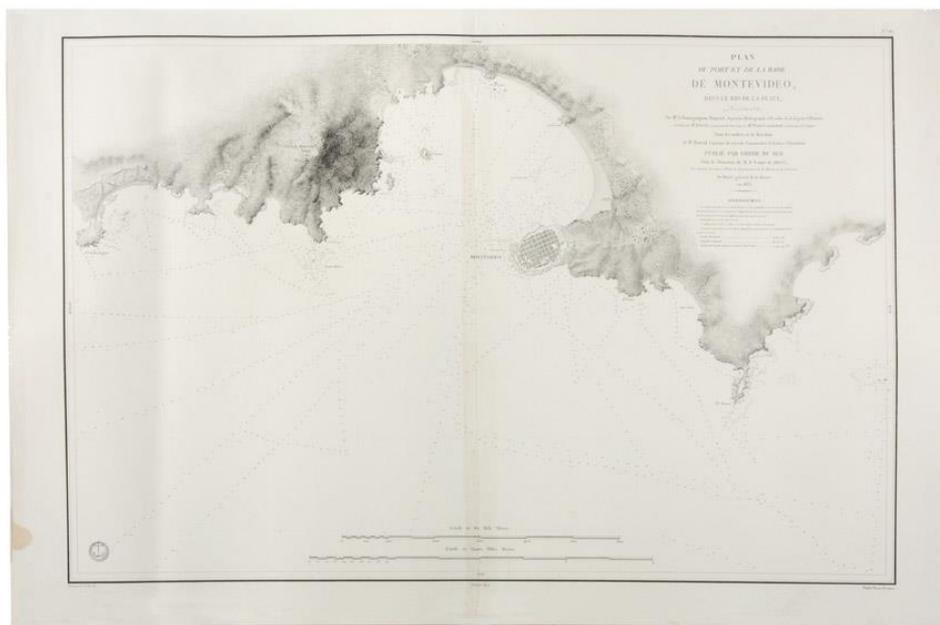
Splendid map of the coastline of Uruguay - with detail of the original city grid of Montevideo - from the golden age of French scientific hydrography.

The map was produced by the French navy and published by the Dépôt Général de la Marine. Like the Admiralty Office in London, the Dépôt served both as a depository for marine charts and a publishing firm. The intention was to provide accurate and up-to-date charts for the use of the navy and merchant marine.

The present example is remarkable for its detail and finesse of execution.

\$1285

3912537



12) **MITCHELL, Thomas Livingstone. Map of the Colony of New South Wales...**

Dissected hand-coloured engraved map, backed on linen as issued, 625 x 1340 mm., some toning, but a remarkably handsome large-format map; preserved in the original green cloth slip-case, early manuscript label to front. London Mitchell & Carmichael 1834.

Very rare: the so-called "Map of the Nineteen Colonies" drawn by Major Mitchell and engraved by John Carmichael in Sydney. This large-format separately-issued map was engraved in the colony by Mitchell, who ignored the standard protocol of forwarding manuscripts to London to have them engraved there, and is 'an exquisite example of the engraver's art' (Butler, *Printed*, p. 81).

An excellent note accompanying the copy of the map in the State Library of New South Wales, which lists the map as one of the more significant in their collection, comments that the "Map of the Nineteen Counties" was compiled 'from 900 surveys, and engraved by Mitchell and Carmichael, costing Mitchell nearly £1200.' A copy of the map was submitted to Colonial Secretary Macleay in February 1834, and the map was then sent to Lord Stanley (the dedicatee, then serving as Secretary of State for

War and the Colonies, but later a three-times Prime Minister of the United Kingdom) on 5 May 1834. The Library's catalogue notes that despite being said to have been "republished in London", this may in fact have been a stratagem against piracy of the map by implying an earlier full issue. It was first advertised for sale in Sydney in the *Gazette* for 14 July 1835.

Mitchell had arrived in the Colony in 1827 and became Surveyor-General on the death of Oxley the following year. His work on completing a comprehensive survey of New South Wales was his first major task, and this map is therefore notable not only as the crowning achievement of his early career, but as the first major work to plot his roads west to Bathurst and south towards Goulburn (here shown as "roads planned and marked out by Major Mitchell, and made or in progress by the Gangs under his orders"). In late 1831 and 1832 Mitchell was away on his exploration of New England, but by 1833 criticism of the backwardness of the survey forced Mitchell to complete this map and arrange to have it sent to London.

Perhaps as many as 500 copies of the map were printed, but very few survive. The present example is in very fine condition, with good original outline-colour.

\$28,000

4008015



13) ORTELIUS, Abraham. **Indiæ Orientalis Insularum que Adiacentium Typus.** Engraved map, 350 x 495 mm., original hand-colouring, fine and framed. Antwerp Plantin 1598.

One of the earliest maps of South East Asia: part of 'Terra Australis Incognita' is shown emerging from the south. This map was published by Plantin in *Theatre de l'Univers* (Antwerp, 1598) a French-language edition of the *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*, which is commonly regarded as the first atlas ever to appear.

In 1570, Abraham Ortelius published his magnificent *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*, which at the time was 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 general cartography of the map is probably based on Mercator's 1569 world map.

Although the Dutch did not start serious exploration in the Indies until 1595, the accuracy of this map is testimony to Ortelius's knowledge of secret Portuguese and

Spanish information, usually impossible to extract for outsiders. The northern tip of “pars continentis Australis” which is shown emerging just below Java is named “Beach” - this name appears in a number of maps and resulted from information supposedly given to Marco Polo: ‘placing these countries beyond Java is the result of a misinterpretation of Marco Polo’s description of them. Both Beach and Locach are names resulting from copyists’ corruptions of Polo’s Locac (Locac-Locach-Boeach-Beach) actually Indo-China’ (Perry, *The Discovery of Australia*, p. 22).

The present map was published the same year as Ortelius’ death in 1598. Any sixteenth-century edition of this famous map is now very scarce: by 1598, some twenty-four editions of the work had been published in various languages including the original Latin, Dutch, German, French, and Spanish. Recent research by Peter van der Krogt and Marcel van den Broecke has allowed exact identification of the edition from which any given map has come.

Clancy, 'Mapping of Terra Australis', 5.16 (1570 edition); Koeman, 31:351 (map 109); Parry, The Cartography of the East Indian Islands, 3.14 (1587 French edition); Van den Broecke, Ortelius Atlas Maps, 166.

\$6500

3909289



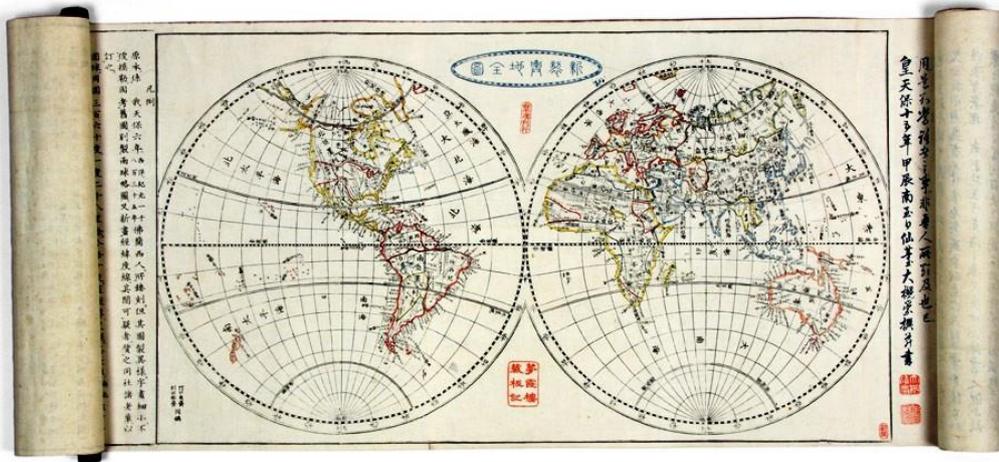
14) OTSUKI, Bankei. **Shinsei Yochi Zenzu [New Map of the World].**

Double-hemisphere map, woodblock print on paper with outline colouring mounted on linen scroll, 304 x 1220 mm.; a fine copy in excellent original condition with original paper title label and silk tie. Edo [Tokyo] 1845.

This very attractive double-hemisphere scroll map, surrounded with extensive calligraphic text, was prepared by Otsuki Bankei (1801-1878), a neo-Confucian scholar, and an artist as well as a map-maker. It is based on a French map of 1835; the two hemispheres are about 300 mm. in diameter; the maps are annotated with country and city names, latitude and longitude, and are coloured in outline.

\$3000

4107608



15) [PHILLIP PARKER KING] WALKER, John (engraver). **Chart of Part of the N.W. Coast of Australia by Phillip P. King, Commander, R.N. 1818.19.20.21.22, Sheet V. With additions by Commanders Wickham and Stokes 1838 & 1842.**

Engraved map measuring 589 x 880 mm., a fine copy backed on linen. London Admiralty Hydrographic Office, after 1842.

Striking Admiralty chart prepared by Captain Phillip Parker King from his survey voyages of 1818-22 and revised with information from the *Beagle* survey of northern Australian waters during 1837-42.

This map covers the vast coastline from Cape Ford to the Lacepède Islands and is from a series of eight charts mapping the northern and west coasts of Australia. It is a lasting testament King's commitment to completing the mapping of the Australian continent, and so completing the work of Cook and Flinders.

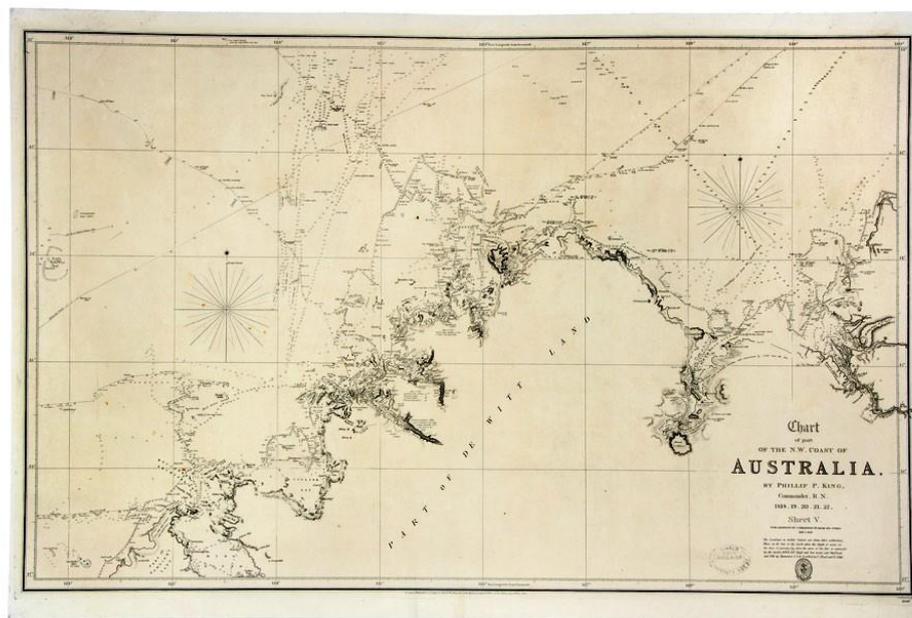
First published in June 1825, this chart was prepared by King from the results of his four expeditions to chart to northernmost coast of Australia between 1818 and 1822 as commander of the *Mermaid* and *Bathurst*. The first expedition sailed in December 1817 carrying the botanist Allan Cunningham and surveyor John Septimus Roe. Two further voyages in the *Mermaid* ensued in the following years, culminating in that of the *Bathurst* during 1821-22. In addition to the invaluable mapping of these remote and treacherous waters, King's expedition yielded a bounty of information on the natural history and Aboriginal tribes of the region.

This edition of King's chart is revised with additions from the *Beagle* surveys of northern Australian waters during 1837-42, commanded first by John Clements Wickham and later by John Lort Stokes. Both men served under King aboard the *Beagle* during the South American surveys of 1827 to 1830, and later accompanied Robert FitzRoy and Charles Darwin on their famous voyage of discovery 1833-36. Detailed and finely engraved, the chart is the work of John Walker and his likewise named son, engravers to the Admiralty (John Walker senior was long favoured by Dalrymple on account of the finesse of his work). It bears the stamp of "D. Wald Admiralty Agent Port Adelaide."

British Map Engravers, p.692; *Ritchie 'The Admiralty Chart'*, pp.173-74; *Tooley*, 805 (first edition).

\$4850

4107500



16) [PHILLIPPS, Sir Thomas]. VALLARD, Nicholas. **The First Map of Australia, from Nicolas Vallard's Atlas of 1547, in the Library of Sir Thomas Phillipps at Middle Hill.**

Colour lithograph printed on card measuring 435 x 585 mm. Some foxing, blank margin at one corner chipped. Chester McGachey, printer, for the Middle Hill Press of Sir Thomas Phillips 1856.

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

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

\$3250

4504179





17) REINECKE, J.C.M. **General Charte von Australien...**

*Engraved map, handcolour outline, 450 x 610 mm., in fine condition, mounted.
Weimar Geographical Institute, 1804.*

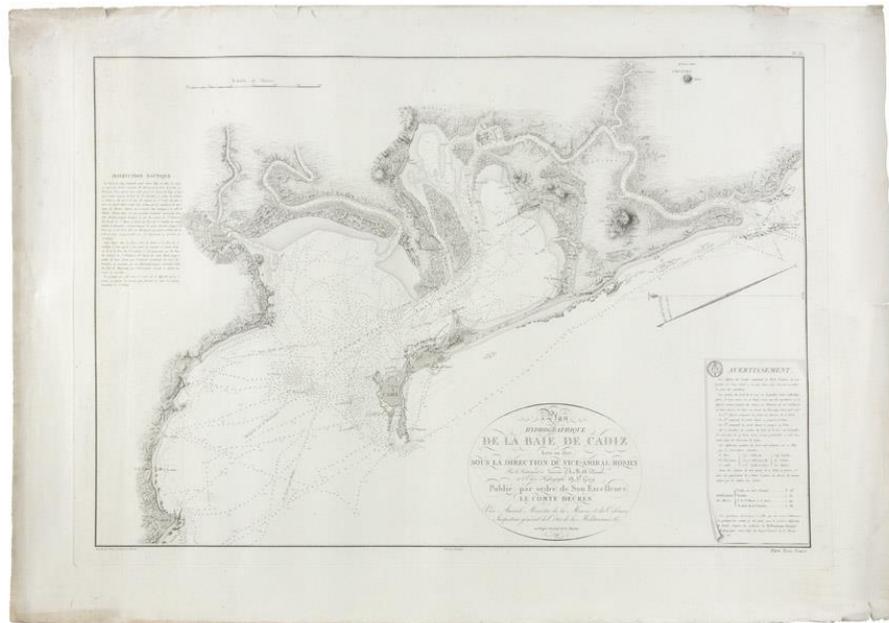
Johann Matthias Christoph Reinecke (1768-1818) of Halberstadt and Koburg was the official cartographer to the Geographical Institute in Weimar. His *General Charte von Australien* was republished five times between 1801 and 1820 (although Tooley notes only four), and with each edition the latest information was added with new place names appearing and unknown sections of the coast filled in. This is the second state of the map with additional names in New South Wales appearing including Mount Warning north of Sydney and Entrecasteaux Island and Legrands Bay added on the South Coast. North of Bass Strait, Shanks and Portland Bays are named.

In all editions Australia is named "New Holland formerly Ulimaroa" and, rather peculiarly, on the right of the continent is the wording New South Wales or Sydney Cove (Neu Süd Wallis oder Sydney-Cove).

Tooley, 999.

\$1750

3907243



18) ROSSILY, Vice-Admiral; Lieutenant A.M.A. RAOUL & A.P. GIORY. **Plan hydrographique de la Baie de Cadiz levé en 1807, sous la direction du Vice-Amiral Rosily...**

Engraved map measuring 700 x 1023 mm., blank margin slightly chipped, otherwise excellent condition. Paris Dépôt Général de la Marine 1811.

Very fine and large separately issued map of the city and harbour of Cadiz, prepared by the French navy during the Peninsular War. This map was issued by the Dépôt Général de la Marine, the French equivalent of the Admiralty, and is a masterpiece of its kind.

An island naval fortress, Cadiz was a crucial British bastion during the Peninsular War. Joseph Bonaparte, whilst in overall command of French forces in Spain, overlooked its capture when the French were still winning victories against Spanish armies. This proved a major oversight because Cadiz made an admirable base and resupply point for British forces under Wellington. British supply ships could come and go at will.

When the French belatedly realised its strategic importance, they attempted to besiege the site with some 20,000 men but the British garrison held out without much difficulty against the French attackers who were under-supplied and short of food. British reinforcements continued to arrive at Cadiz unimpeded by the French navy. In March 1811, the British under General Sir Thomas Graham actually sallied out from Cadiz and inflicted a heavy defeat on the French under Marshal Victor at Barrosa (hence the Barrosa Valley in South Australia). Cadiz never fell to the French despite a solid blockade and continued its valuable role as a resupply base until the end of hostilities in 1814.

\$1750

3912541



19) SENEX, John. **A New Map of Asia From the latest Observations. Most Humbly Inscrib'd to the Right Hon.ble George Earl of Warrington.**

Hand-coloured engraved map measuring 540 x 625 mm. (sheet size), with ornamental title caption to the top left corner; slight aging, very good condition, mounted. London John Senex 1721.

Finely engraved map of greater Asia (including Arabia, India and a small portion of northernmost Australia) by John Senex (1678-1740), geographer to Queen Anne and fellow of the Royal Society. As with many maps of the early eighteenth-century the coastline of northern Australia is included.

The map was printed for the *New General Atlas* of 1721, drawing upon information from a wide variety of sources including leading continental cartographers of the era: 'The atlas was claimed to be based on the best authors, particularly Cluverius, Brietius, Cellarius, Blaeu, Baudrand, Hoffman, the two Sansons, Luyts, and other geographers' (Shirley p.942). Senex was widely respected as a pre-eminent scientific publisher of his generation. He also sold globes and instruments and was sometimes employed as a surveyor. Shirley notes that maps in the *New General Atlas* of 1721 marked as revised by Senex are most probably derived from plates previously owned or published by the prolific London publisher and map-seller Christopher Browne (fl. 1688-1712).

This marvellous map features a most attractive ornamental title to one corner featuring a reclining Ottoman gentleman with a long pipe, a Mongol swordsman and a monkey brandishing a goblet. Curiously, the route of Evert Ysbrandszoon Ides, an envoy of Tsar Peter the Great who travelled to China in 1692, is here clearly engraved.

British Map Engravers, pp.599-600; Shirley, pp.942-943.

\$2250

3705994



20) [TASMAN] CORONELLI, Vincenzo Maria. **Het Niew Hollandt.**

Engraved gore sheet, 485 x 335 mm (sheet size); framed. A few short tears at extremities, but in fine condition nonetheless. Venice, circa 1688-1699.

A gore sheet, designed to be pasted onto a globe, and an important map of Australia: this single sheet by the great Venetian cartographer Coronelli shows the north western coast in some detail. This particular gore is famous for the fanciful depiction of inland Australia, and depicts Arnhem Land complete with palm trees, reinder and elephants. This detailed map was first engraved as a gore - or globe segment - for Coronelli's colossal terrestrial globe of 1688. Measuring over one metre in diameter, this was one of the largest printed globes ever produced; its engraving was of the highest order, and reflected the most up-to-date and accurate information available at the time. It particularly reflects the discoveries made during the first voyage of Abel Tasman in 1642.

The gore offered here, with relevant text at the bottom and verso of the sheet, was probably from the set of twelve plates published in atlas format in the 1696-97 edition of Coronelli's *Isolario* and later in his *Libro dei Globi*.

Tooley, *'Early Maps of Australia. The Dutch Period'*, 56, plate 24; Tooley, *'Mapping of Australia'*, 352.

\$4750

3704932

21) TIRION, Isaak (publisher). **Nieuwe kaart van het Oostelykste Deel der Weereld...**

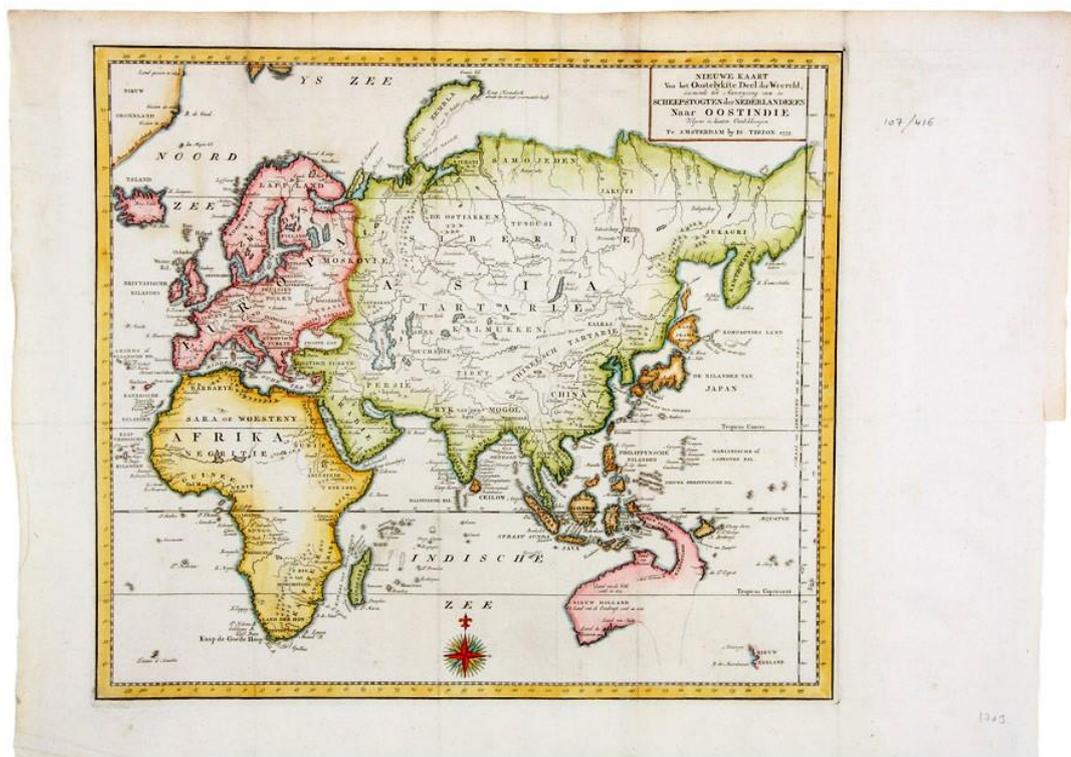
Handcoloured map measuring 360 x 490 mm. (sheet size); mounted, fine. Amsterdam Isaak Tirion 1753.

A colourful and attractive eighteenth-century Dutch map of the Old World, Africa, Asia and Australasia. Interestingly, it depicts the Australian continent connected to the landmass of New Guinea - an archaism given that Abel Tasman proved the two lands distinct and separate in 1643, some 110 years prior to the publication of this map. Ironically, a large river flowing from the deep interior of the continent into the Gulf of Carpentaria is named 'Abel Tasman's R.' Also discovered and named by Tasman, Van Diemen's land (being present-day Tasmania) is also notably absent and the entire south-eastern mass of the continent is approximated in dotted lines stretching to the extreme south. As was conventional of the era, present day Western Australia is labelled New Holland, and the landfalls of principal eighteenth-century Dutch voyagers are noted.

The Amsterdam based publisher Isaak Tirion (1705-1769) is known to have produced books, charts and maps for the Dutch mercantile elite. Tirion was primarily a cartographic publisher, who issued several lavish atlases as well as smaller geographical guides (literally 'Hand Atlas'), from which this attractive map is derived. During his prolific career Tirion was associated with the Dutch East India Company; in 1757 Willem Udemans, a shipwright and director of the VOC shipyard at Middelburg commissioned Tirion to print a treatise on naval architecture. He also published a Dutch language edition of Commodore Anson's circumnavigation in 1749, a work remarkable for the quality of its maps and charts.

\$3400

4107416





22) WILKINSON, Robert. **An Accurate Map of the Islands and Channels between China and New Holland.**

Engraved map, 265 x 338mm., contemporary handcolouring, a lovely impression, early manuscript "42" in ink to lower right margin. London R. Wilkinson, 1 January 1794.

A marvellous map, the companion to Wilkinson's map of the east coast of Australia. This map of South-East Asia is rather usefully designed to show the islands between Canton at top left and the Torres Strait in the bottom right, giving an overview of the waters which in the 1790s were seeing the beginnings of what would become the established China/India to New Holland trade, with its famous waterways such as the Straits of Sunda and Malacca, and the Sulu Sea. In fact, as an overview of this burgeoning trade, the map could scarcely be bettered.

The map was originally included in Robert Wilkinson's *A General Atlas, being A Collection of Maps of the World* (1794).

\$1250

4209123

Part Two: Atlases



23) BLAEU. MARTINI, Martino. **Novus Atlas Sinensis.**

Large folio, with a hand-coloured title-page highlighted in gold, 17 engraved double-page maps in contemporary hand-colouring; some slight browning to maps as usual (chiefly to their blank versos); endpapers renewed; original Dutch vellum, ornately gilt; hand-coloured engraved portrait of Johannes Bracherius mounted on front pastedown perhaps indicating early ownership. Amsterdam, Joannes Blaeu 1655.

The Italian Jesuit missionary Martino Martini's superb mapping of China, produced by the great Amsterdam cartographic publisher Joan Blaeu, who later incorporated it as a volume in the huge Blaeu publication of maps of the world, the *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*.

The magnificent title-page, with Hercules opening a massive door to reveal a Chinese landscape and delightful angels unrolling a scroll to reveal the geography of China and another group marking it on the globe, is followed by a general map and maps of each of the fifteen provinces into which Ming China was divided. Unlike most other Blaeu maps, those here do not have any text on their reverse sides.

With its text in Latin, this was the first edition of the greatest early atlas of the Chinese empire and 'extremely valuable in presenting Europe with an accurate geographic picture of the Middle Kingdom. Based as [the maps] were on Chinese maps, they rectified much of the erroneous information concerning China's interior geography... The first of the seventeen maps is a map of the entire Chinese empire, followed by a general description of China and its inhabitants. Individual maps of Ming China's fifteen provinces follow, each accompanied by detailed descriptions. Finally there is a map and brief description of Japan. Martini apparently based his maps and description to a large extent on the "Mongol Atlas" compiled by Zhu Sibei about 1311-12 and later revised by Luo Hongxian (1504-64). Although Martini had

travelled widely in China and had apparently surveyed parts of it, the maps in his *Novus Atlas Sinensis* were almost entirely derived from the revised “Mongol Atlas”. Even so, these were the most accurate maps available during the century, and together with Martini’s provincial descriptions, the atlas provided more geographical information about China than became available during the following two centuries...’ (Lowendahl).

Cordier, Bibliotheca Sinica, 182; Koeman, 'Atlantes Neerlandici', II, 502; Lowendahl, 'China Illustrata Nova', 116; Lust, 'Western Books on China', 160; Mungello, 'Curious Land', p.109 & 116-24.

\$57,500

4211177



24) BRION DE LA TOUR, Louis and Louis Charles DESNOS. **Coup d'oeil général sur la France, par M. Brion... pour servir d'introduction au tableau analytique et géographique de ce Royaume.**

Quarto, numerous engraved maps and charts (see below); some preliminary foxing, an attractive copy in contemporary French mottled calf, spine gilt with crimson morocco label. Paris Grangé, Guillyn, Desnos 1765.

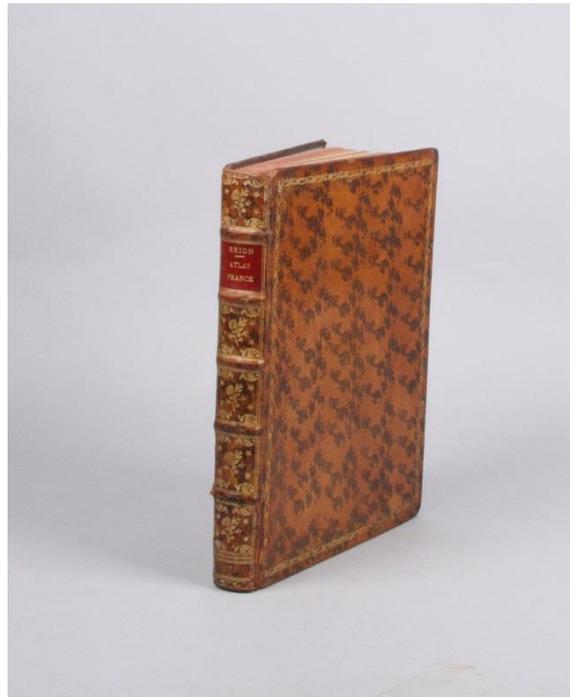
An innovative eighteenth century atlas founded upon enlightenment principles, combining geographical and social information using novel methods.

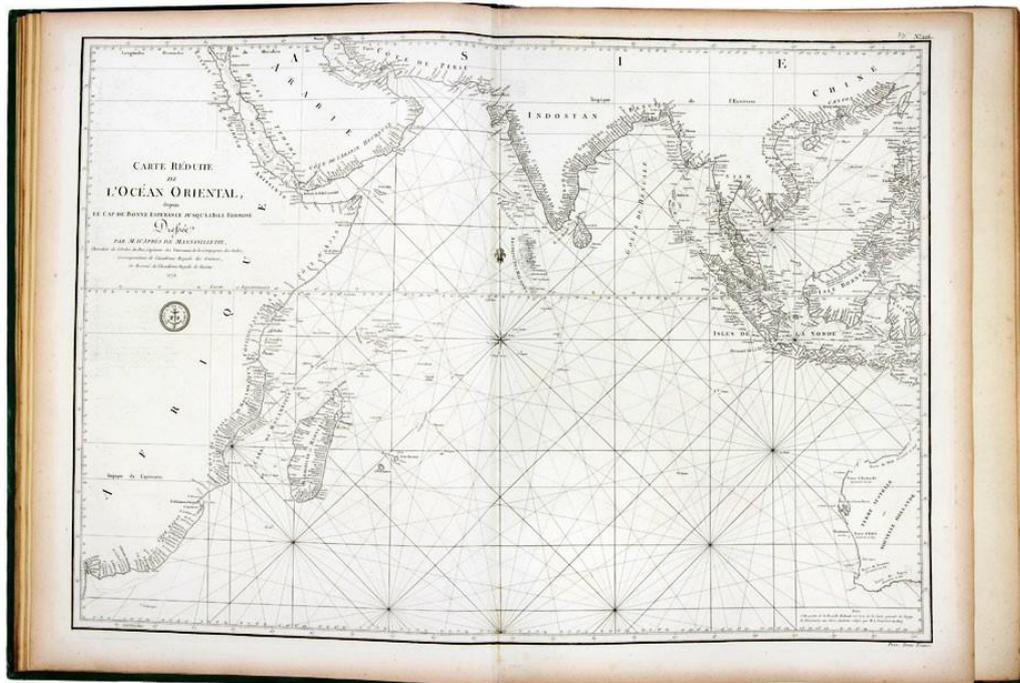
The atlas is the work of two eminent cartographers of the mid-eighteenth century, Royal geographer Louis Brion de la Tour and Parisian publisher Louis Charles Desnos. A wide range of statistical information - relating to the population, finances, and government of France - is here presented in inter-related charts and maps. The product is an atlas that expands beyond regular geography, so fulfilling the enlightenment ideal of joining diverse streams of knowledge into a lucid whole.

The atlas was first published in 1763. This is an example of the significantly expanded later edition of 1766, containing a good number of maps not present in the first edition. New material includes the final section of road maps, tabulated for real-time use by travelers.

\$7500

4401850





25) D'APRES DE MANNEVILLETTE, Jean-Baptiste. **Neptune Oriental...** Large folio atlas with 69 maps (many double-page), title-page and single contents leaf; in excellent condition, in nineteenth-century quarter calf (a bit worn at extremities) and green papered boards. Paris Compagnie des Indes & Dépôt Générale de la Marine, 1775 - circa 1810.

Magnificent French marine atlas of the eastern oceans, updated to 1810 using French admiralty charts to provide a full working atlas for officers navigating towards the east, with routes to India, China and South-East Asia.

D'Après de Mannevillette (1707-1780), the son of a captain in the service of the Compagnie des Indes, made his first voyage to the Caribbean at the age of 19 after a comprehensive naval education. From the outset he collected information for a future marine atlas of the eastern seas, and after many voyages published the first edition of the *Neptune Oriental* in 1745. 'The new sea atlas quickly found its way into the pilot cabins of ships of several nations, and its 22 charts were immediately recognised as being superior to all previous maps of Southeast Asian coasts' (Suárez p. 238). Its success brought him a wide following, and he was later employed in the library of the Compagnie des Indes at Lorient. Some thirty years later, in 1775, he published a second edition, completely revised and greatly increased thanks to the information collected from the company logbooks at his disposal.

The present example is a yet further publication, with maps assembled from three different sources. Some 46 of the total of 69 maps derive from the 1775 edition of the *Neptune Oriental*; a further six maps are added from a separately-published supplement of 1781; finally a further 17 French admiralty charts are added, based chiefly on the work of d'Après de Mannevillette, but many of them post-dating his death and most of them updated with recent surveys and discoveries. For example the magnificent double page chart of the Indian Ocean bears an engraved caption beneath the New Holland landmass that reads '*Cette partie de la Nouvelle Hollande est tirée de la Carte générale du Voyage des Découvertes aux Terres Australes, rédigée par*

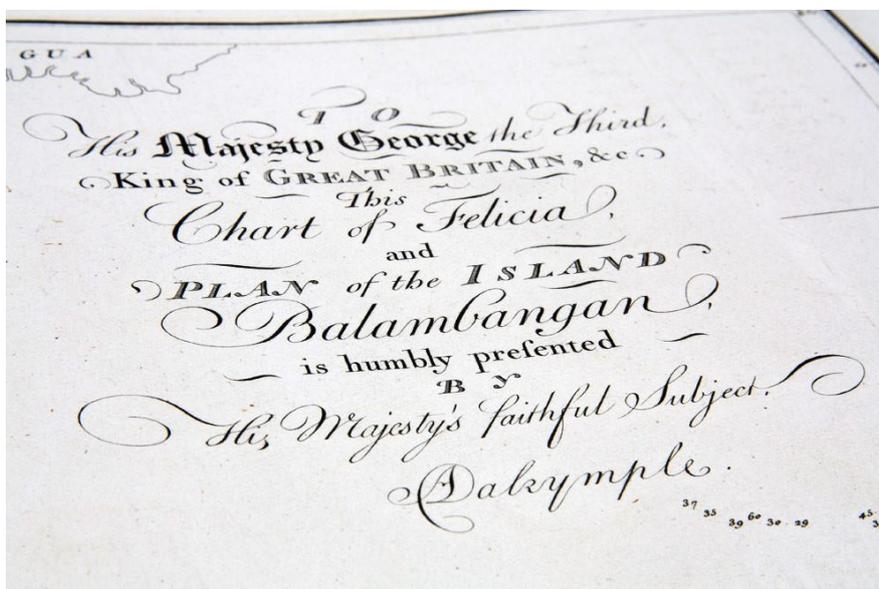
M.L. Freycinet en 1809. This is the latest dated reference in the charts, suggesting a date of publication of around 1810.

D'Après de Mannevillette enjoyed a long friendship with Dalrymple; indeed the accuracy of both hydrographers in many ways reflected their free and open correspondence. The inclusion of Dalrymple's maps in such an official French publication is testament to the amicable collaboration that existed between official French and British cartographers working at the highest level. The free exchange of information – especially maritime charting of vital naval importance – only became strained with the onset of war with Napoleonic France.

Phillips, 3165-3168; Shirley, pp.1067-1068; Suárez 'Early Mapping of Southeast Asia', pp.237-240.

\$24,500

4202844



26) DUPERREY, Louis-Isidore. **Voyage autour du monde. Hydrographie Atlas.** Folio, with 49 maps (18 folding) and four plates of boats, crisp tall impressions, very slightly browned along top edges not affecting images, title-page a little creased; an excellent copy in old quarter calf over papered boards, spine banded with red morocco label, a little rubbed. Paris Arthus Bertrand, 1827.

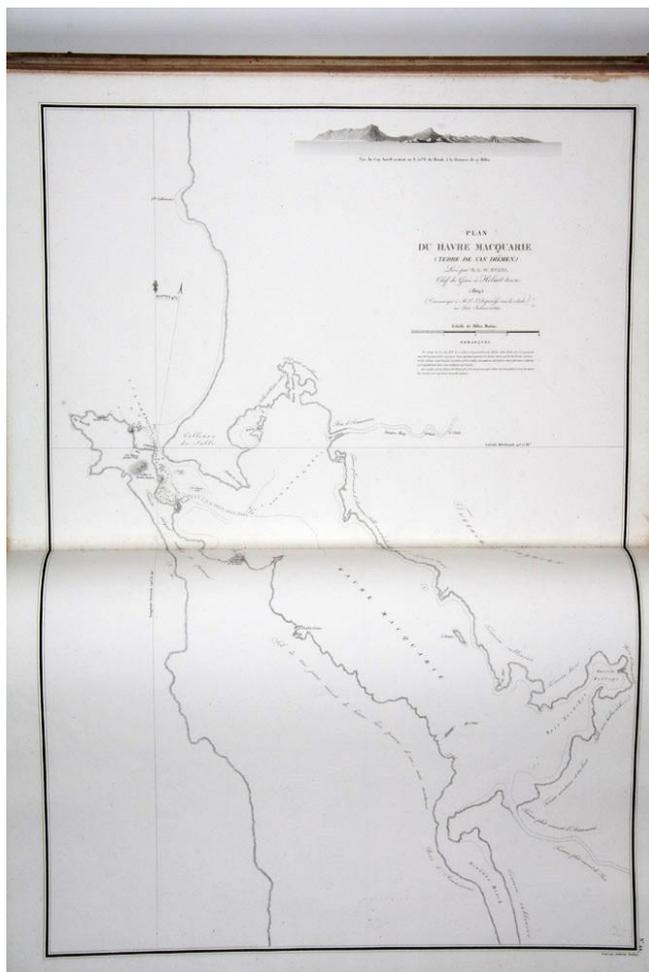
The complete hydrographical atlas from the Duperrey voyage, published as part of one of the immense French *grands voyages* series. As with most of these publications, the various components could also be bought separately, sometimes even being produced by different publishers. In fact full publication of the Duperrey voyage was never completed.

Duperrey's voyage gathered 'vast quantities of ethnographic and scientific data' (Hill), and included two visits to the Australian mainland. His hydrographic work tended, as Dunmore comments, 'towards perfecting existing maps rather than preparing charts of unknown areas'. As a result, the beautiful maps clearly display their debt to the earlier explorers, and include the discoveries and vessel tracks of luminaries such as Cook, Bougainville, La Pérouse, Bligh and Flinders. The details of the harbours at the Brisbane River and Macquarie Harbour in Nouvelle Hollande are attributed in the cartouche to Oxley and Evans respectively.

Hill, p. 90; O'Reilly-Reitman, 822.

\$16,500

3804550





27) FREYCINET, Louis de. **Voyage de Decouvertes aux Terres Australes ... Partie Navigation et Geographie... Avec un Atlas.**

Quarto text, and folio atlas, the atlas containing 32 finely engraved charts, most of them double-page; a splendid set, both volumes very large with generous margins, completely uncut and unpresse and in original marbled paper boards, a little scuffed; atlas volume respined in cloth at some time, inner hinges strengthened, and quite appropriately patinated with a few spots throughout, original printed paper label on front cover; text volume with later leather label, spine a bit brittle and loose; stored in matching cloth cases with leather labels. Paris Imprimerie Royale, 1812-1815.

The rarest part of the official account of the Baudin voyage, the hydrographical section of the voyage with its glorious Atlas, the first full atlas of the Australian coastline. Not only is it the distinguished rival of Flinders' more famous Atlas but it is also the English work's predecessor by several years. It is also worth noting that the text volume here is not merely a compendium of technical data but above all a pilot to the Australian coast, together with a considerable narrative component. Louis' brother Henri specifically referred to this aspect in the address he made to the Société de Rochefort when he spoke of it as 'le routier ou guide de la navigation aux terres australes'.

This hydrographical section is rarer than the historical narrative by a factor of perhaps twenty and is seldom seen on the market. When a copy like this does appear for sale it offers an opportunity for the owner of a copy of the historical section to complete the full account of the voyage.

The exceptionally important atlas contains the first complete mapping of the Australian coastline; of the 32 maps it contains, only two do not depict Australian locations. These individual maps are of great consequence, including the justly famous charting of Tasmania and Bass Strait from observations made in 1802-3. Of particular interest, given the debate about English/French place names and priority of discovery, is the remarkable debt that Freycinet acknowledges to previous authority, whatever its nationality - nowhere is this more clearly seen than on the charting of the

Tasmanian coast which includes insets of the prior work by Tasman, Marion du Fresne, Furneaux, D'Entrecasteaux, Bass and Flinders.

The text was issued in 1815, but the atlas had been completed three years earlier, in 1812 - fully two years before the publication of Flinders' Voyage to Terra Australis, which had been delayed of course by Flinders' capture and imprisonment by the French on Mauritius. The argument rages even today as to how much of Flinders' material may have been purloined by the French, but the most consequential point is that from almost contemporaneous circumnavigations the French were first into print by a very long chalk and the Freycinet maps are accordingly of the greatest importance.

Ferguson, 536 and 603; Wantrup, 80a and 81.

\$48,000

3804552



28) LABILLARDIERE, Jacques Julien Houton de. **Rélation du Voyage à la Recherche de La Pérouse, fait par ordre de l'Assemblée Constituante, pendant les années 1791, 1792, et pendant la 1ere et la 2de année de la République Française.**

Two volumes, quarto, and folio atlas; text volumes uncut; the atlas with engraved title, folding chart of the voyage and 43 engraved maps, and plates; in period-style cat's-paw calf, gilt, atlas bound to match in half-calf over marbled boards. Paris 1800.

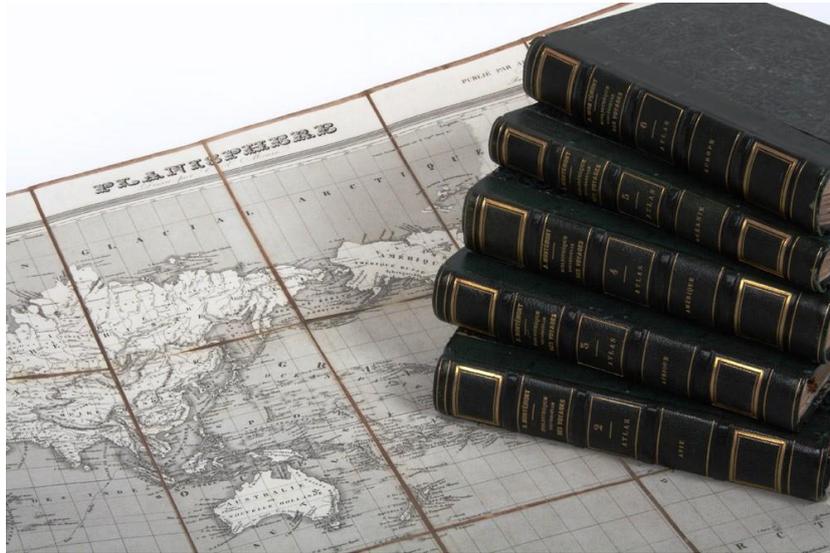
A handsome set of the Labillardière account of the d'Entrecasteaux voyage. This is the first edition of the narrative by the naturalist on the d'Entrecasteaux expedition, in which Australia was circumnavigated twice, and the islands surrounding investigated for traces of La Pérouse. The work is particularly interesting for its descriptions (and illustrations) of Tasmania, Tonga, New Caledonia, and New Guinea, and the Atlas contains outstanding views of these areas by the official artist Piron.

It was a notable voyage in itself, although also beset by tragedy: the commander, D'Entrecasteaux, died of a "dreadful choleric" shortly before the expedition collapsed in Batavia. There they learned of the French Revolution, and d'Auribeau, then commander, and the principal officers being monarchists, put themselves under Dutch protection, arrested the remainder of the officers, including Labillardière the naturalist, and Piron the artist, and disposed of the ships. D'Auribeau in turn died, and was succeeded by Rossel, who managed to return to Europe and later edited the manuscripts for the official account. The papers and natural history specimens were seized en route and carried to England, but in 1796, with the urging of Sir Joseph Banks, were returned to France under a flag of truce.

\$18,000

4201759





29) MONTEMONT, Albert. *L'univers. Atlas classique et universel de Géographie ancienne et moderne.*

Six volumes, small quarto, with a total of 38 engraved maps of various sizes, dissected and laid down onto 22 folding linen sheets (each about 480 x 680 mm); eight pages of descriptive text in folio format in vol. V; the backing sheets uniformly browned; contemporary French quarter morocco, spines gilt in compartments between raised bands, a handsome set. Paris Armand-Aubree, 1837.

A remarkably attractive presentation of this Atlas. Its 38 engraved maps were designed to complement Montémont's huge, 46-volume, *Histoire Universelle des Voyages*. The maps have been laid down on linen for greater ease of use, and the whole work elegantly bound as six volumes.

The first volume contains ancient and modern world maps, while the other five volumes are each devoted to a continent. The map of Australia and the Pacific is large and has a long list of island names based on Dumont d'Urville's tables.

\$7850

3103091

30) NORDENSKIOLD, Adolf Erik, Baron. **Facsimile-Atlas to the Early History of Cartography with reproductions of the most important maps printed in the XV and XVI centuries.**

Large folio, 510 x 340 mm, with 170 maps on 51 plates, many of them double-page, and a further 84 illustrations in the text; neat library stamps of Forbes Library (Massachusetts); a very good copy in half red cloth over the original brown cloth boards. Stockholm Norstedt 1889.

Original edition of an extraordinary resource: this tremendous book was the first really systematic approach to the study of cartographic history. Altogether 169 of the most important maps printed before 1600 are reproduced here, including the complete contents of the 1490 edition of Ptolemy and finishing with the Flemish and Dutch cartographers of the Age of Discovery.

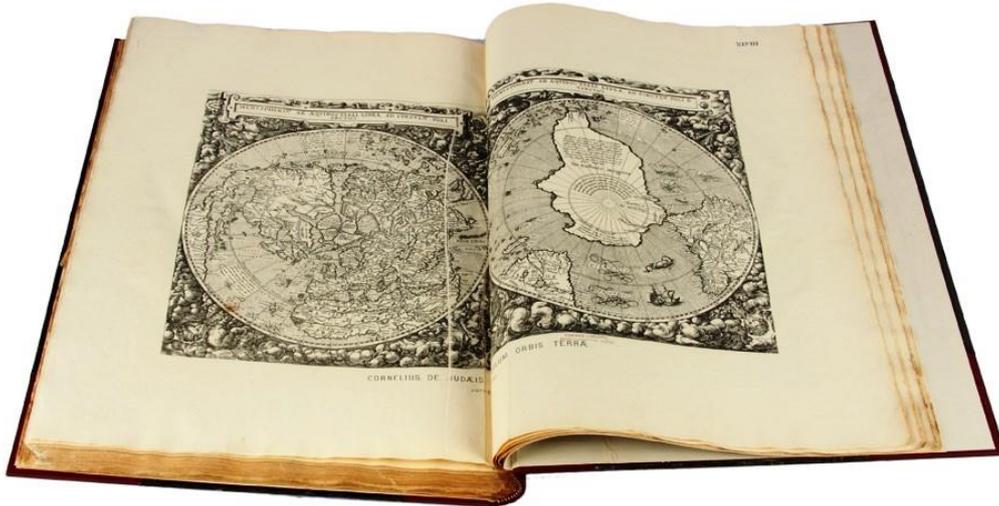
It is an absolutely essential reference work. As Bernard Quaritch pointed out in 1899, offering this and the *Periplus* (see following item) for ten guineas, it brings together 'all the rare and remarkable maps which have recorded man's growing acquaintance with the form and disposition of the globe. It is a treasury of important maps, many of them so rare as to be practically inaccessible to most students of the subject; as no

collector, and no museum however rich and old, could boast possession of all the originals...’.

Nordenskiöld was himself a great explorer; among other achievements, it was under his command that the *Vega* made the first complete crossing of the Northeast Passage. Penrose, p.353 ("indispensable"); Phillips, 257; Wright and Platt, 178 ("a monumental contribution to the history of cartography").

\$4400

3910371



31) PTOLEMAEUS, Claudio. *Geografia di Claudio Tolomeo Alessandrino, Tradotta di Greco nell'Idioma Volgare Italiano da Girolamo Ruscelli, et hora nuovamente ampliata da Gioseffo Rosaccio...*

Three parts in one volume, quarto, with 69 double-page engraved maps, and several woodcut diagrams, early owner's name at foot of title-page; a couple of small wormholes in lower margins clear of text, some occasional light toning and spotting; contemporary limp vellum, titled in ink on the spine, a good copy with generous margins. Venice heirs of Melchior Sessa, 1598- 1599.

Classic sixteenth-century edition of the great work of the classical geographer Ptolemy, updated with “modern” maps showing Renaissance discoveries and new geographical concepts. The atlas is notable for its detailed mapping of the Americas, but also for four maps which demonstrate in some detail contemporary perceptions of a southern continent, and which are notable for the enormous, if largely spurious, advances that had been made from the 1574 edition of the same work (see previous item).

The double-hemisphere world map which begins the second, “modern”, part of the Atlas was, when Ruscelli first produced it in 1561, the first such map to appear in an Atlas (Shirley, 110). However it showed no southern continent at all, whereas by the time of its revision for this edition a massive continent has been added, with the legend “Hanc continentem Australem nonnulli Magellanica regionem ab eius inventore noncupant... Terra Australis”. A large New Guinea is shown at the extreme left while at the right there are islands of the East Indies that did not appear in the earlier version. Another double-page map shows the islands of the East Indies in some detail, while the large map of the Americas and the map of Asia both contain detailed

references to a southern continent. These two maps also appear in Anania's *L'Universale fabrica del mondo*, Venice, 1582.

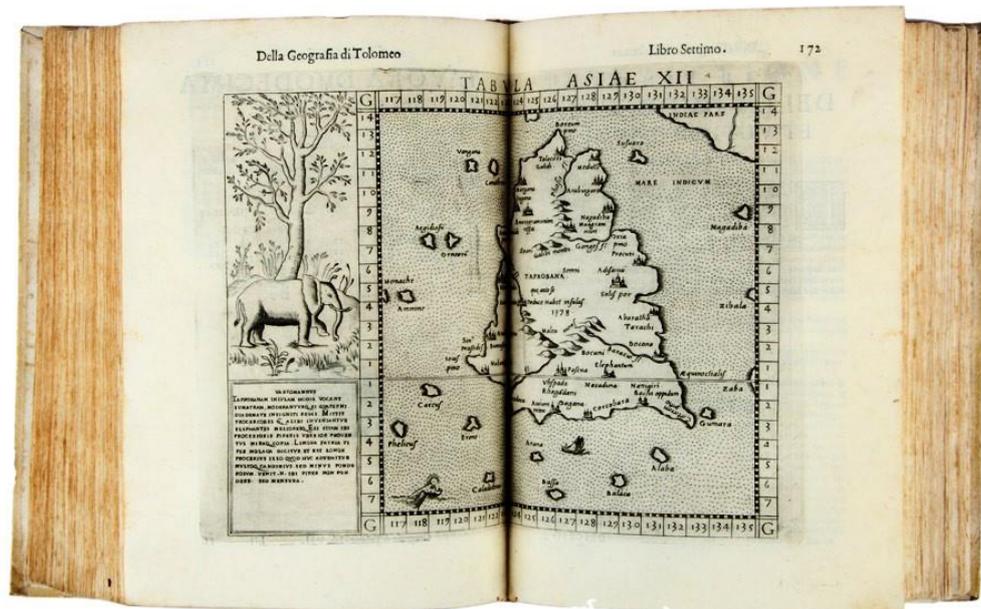
Girolamo Ruscelli produced this revised and expanded edition of Ptolemy's *Geographia* which was published several times in Venice in the second half of the sixteenth century. The second part of the book with a separate title-page dated 1598 is Ruscelli's *Espositioni, et Introduktioni Universali sopra la Geografia di Claudio Tolomeo Alessandrino*.

The maps were largely based on the Venetian cartographer Giacomo Gastaldi's reworking of the Ptolemaic models. Gastaldi and Ruscelli's maps are notable for their graceful and restrained style, reflecting an Italian sensibility and the suitability of copperplate engraving as a medium for cartography, in contrast to the heavier woodcut maps of the earlier period.

Adams, P2237; Alden, 'European Americana', 599/64; JCB, II, 376; Phillips, *Atlases*, 409; Sabin, 66507; Stevens, 'Ptolemy's Geography', 56.

\$18,500

3902042



32) VANCOUVER, Captain George. **A Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean, and round the world...**

Complete set, three volumes, quarto, with 18 engraved plates of views (one supplied), folio atlas with 16 large plates of charts and views on renewed stubs; handsomely bound in modern quarter calf with speckled papered boards and vellum tips, spines gilt in compartments, retaining the original crimson labels, the text volumes with the armorial bookplate of an early owner. G.G. and J. Robinson, 1798.

First edition of this great voyage, “one of the most important ever made” (Hill), and of considerable significance for its discoveries in and charting of the south-west coast of Australia. Vancouver’s chart of the “S.W. Coast of New Holland” is the West’s equivalent of Cook’s chart of Botany Bay.

Cook would have approved of the accuracy of Vancouver’s charting, which survived almost unchanged into modern times, and certainly Vancouver had learned the lessons of long voyages from his old captain, with only five men of a complement of 180 being lost in over four years at sea. But it is also true that by 1794 Vancouver was subject to wild mood swings and erratic behaviour which led to him being feared and sometimes mocked by his men (in modern times it has been argued that he was suffering from some form of hypothyroidism, possibly Grave’s Disease). His health was ruined by the time they returned to England in 1795. Vancouver retired to Petersham to prepare this publication for the press, but in an eerie foreshadowing of the fate of his successor Flinders, died at age 40 while the account was nearing publication.

Ferguson, 281; Forbes, 298; Hill, 1753; Lada-Mocarski, 55; Australian Rare Books, 63a.

\$55,000

4503955



33) VANDERMAELEN, Philippe. **Atlas Universel de Géographie. Physique, Politique, Statistique et Minéralogique... Sixième Partie - Océanique.** Portfolio, comprising letterpress title-page, key map of the region and 60 numbered lithographic maps measuring 530 x 685 mm.; a fine set with expert contemporary handcolouring, preserved in a contemporary folding case of half diced russia with marbled boards and gilt lettering. Brussels Lithographed by H. Ode 1827.

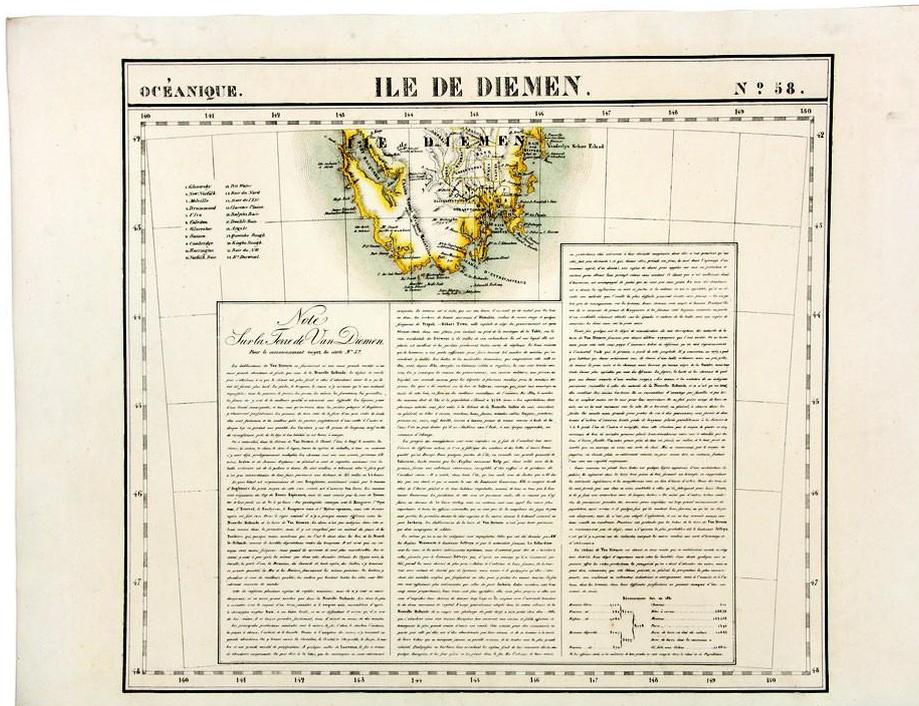
A milestone of modern scientific cartography: this is the final volume, comprising Australia, New Zealand and Oceania, of the pioneering large-scale atlas produced by Philippe Vandermaelen, founder of the *Etablissement Géographique* in Brussels. The atlas is remarkable on several counts, not least its extraordinary scale of 26 miles to the inch. For the first time remote and inaccessible areas of the globe were mapped on a generous uniform scale, reflecting the objective spirit of scientific cartography then superseding the Eurocentric models of the eighteenth century. The atlas was printed lithographically, the happy outcome of a fruitful collaboration between Vandermaelen and master lithographer Henri Ode.

Perhaps the most extraordinary aspect of the atlas was its potential to be formed into an enormous globe with a diameter exceeding seven meters. Indeed, one complete globe was assembled for public display at the *Etablissement Géographique* in Brussels. The attention to detail - and considerable challenges posed by the lithographic process - are evident in this volume dedicated to Australia and the Pacific. Although some areas remain uncharted, the sixty maps here included reflect a fastidious collation of information from myriad voyage accounts.

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

\$14,500

4207051



34) [ROTZ] WALLIS, Helen, ed. **The Maps and Text of the Boke of Idrography presented by Jean Rotz to Henry VIII now in the British Library. Edited by Helen Wallis with a Foreword by Viscount Eccles.**

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; a fine copy. Oxford Roxburghe Club 1981.

First edition: one of only 200 copies for sale, and long out of print. This was the first publication of the Roxburghe Club to be offered for general sale outside the club's very exclusive membership.

This is a magnificent production, reproducing in full colour Rotz's superb atlas of 1542, now in the British Library, with its celebrated charts of the coastlines of the world. Rotz's *Boke* is the earliest surviving work of Dieppe hydrography 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*.

Wallis's approach to the Dieppe maps and specifically to the issue of Java-la-Grande has been challenged, notably by W.A.R. Richardson in *Was Australia Charted before 1606? The Jave La Grande Inscriptions* (National Library of Australia, 2006). Wallis provides one of the more sober approaches to a topic that has been a flypaper for crackpots (the well-named Trickett, one of many less than scholarly writers who have enthusiastically embraced the notion, even claimed in *Beyond Capricorn* (Adelaide, 2007) that the Vallard map (see following item) showed Botany Bay so precisely that the Mascot runways could be drawn on it.

From the Norman Wettenhall collection, with bookplate.

\$2850

3110034



Part Three: Books with Maps

35) BELON DU MANS, Pierre. **Les observations de plusieurs singularitez et choses memorables, trouvees en Grece, Asie, Indée, Egypte, Arabie & autres pays estranges...**

Small octavo, with title-page bearing striking printer's device, three maps including double-page plan of Mt. Sinai, finely executed woodblock illustrations; first few gatherings mildly water-stained with minute worming, small localised loss to the bottom edge of six gatherings (s-z), yet a most attractive copy in eighteenth-century sprinkled calf, spine gilt in panels with red label. Antwerp, Christopher Plantin 1555.

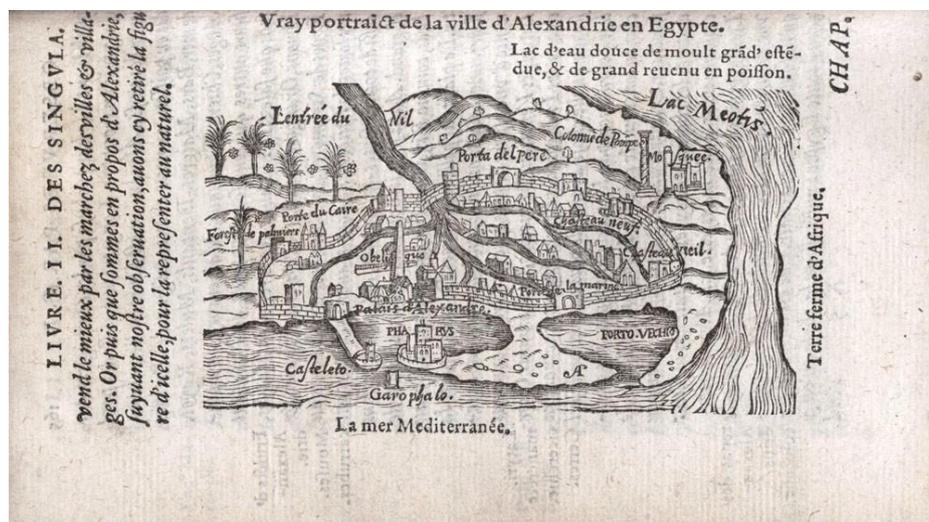
One of the first explorer-naturalists: Pierre Belon's near-eastern travels in a beautifully printed account. Belon, a physician and naturalist best remembered for his work as a comparative anatomist and master of dissection, undertook long voyages through Egypt, Arabia, the Levant, Greece and Asia Minor between 1546 and 1550. He was a careful and meticulous observer who 'can be considered the originator of comparative anatomy... he enriched the biological sciences by new observations and contributed greatly to the progress of the natural sciences in the sixteenth century.' (DSB). *Les observations de plusieurs singularitez et choses memorables...* is a rich travel narrative, combining natural history detail with descriptions of the curious customs, costumes and history of the peoples Belon encountered on his travels. The work includes a fascinating diversity of material reflecting the author's innate curiosity, including chapters on the ancient labyrinths of Crete, opium cultivation and use in Turkey, the daily lives of children and the flooding of the Nile. Donald Lach described it as 'one of the most readable travelogues to appear in the sixteenth century'.

This is the second edition published in Antwerp by Christopher Plantin in 1555, and typifies the printing for which Plantin is renowned. Although small octavo in format, the composition is spacious, combining elegant cursive type and decorated capitals with sharp, neat impressions of the fine woodblock illustrations.

Brunet, I, 762; Funck, 274; Graesse, I, 331; Nissen, 132; Pritzel, 697; Tobler, 572; Wellcome, 759.

\$11,000

3910332



36) BROSSES, Charles de. **Histoire des Navigations aux Terres Australes...**

Two volumes, quarto, with seven folding maps, complete with errata leaves, and with the additional series of asterisked leaves (volume I, pp. 437-450*); contemporary French mottled calf, spines gilt in compartments between raised bands, double red & green labels, red edges, marbled endpapers; bookplates; in very good condition. Paris, chez Durand, 1756.*

A superb copy of this important work, on large paper and in a contemporary handsome French binding. This especially large copy measures 285 x 210 mm, with extremely generous margins, and probably represents a deliberate issue on large paper: we have not handled a copy of this size before. Interestingly, the four leaves consisting of pages 401-408 have been made up to size from an example of the regular issue by extending their margins to match: they illustrate the substantial difference between the size of a regular copy and this special version. They clearly date from the time of the binding in the mid-eighteenth century and the original colouring to the edges matches precisely.

De Brosse's book is one of the most important general works dealing with early voyages to the Pacific, which aimed to stimulate French discovery and colonisation of the South Seas. It contains an account of all voyages to the south, beginning with the second Vespucci expedition of 1502 and going up to 1747, including the voyages of Magellan, Drake, Schouten, Tasman and others. Edward Gibbon applauded the care and 'singular diligence' of de Brosse as an editor, and the text was later silently used as the basis for Callander's highly influential *Terra Australis Cognita* of 1766-8 (in this form it had much to do with British plans for colonial expansion by transportation).

Davidson, 'A Book Collector's Notes', pp. 34-5; Hill, 190; Kroepelien, 132; O'Reilly-Reitman, 93.

\$22,500

4006848





37) COOK, James and James KING. **Troisième voyage de Cook, ou Voyage à l'Océan Pacifique...**

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

The desirable first French edition of the Cook's third voyage, here in outstanding contemporary French bindings bearing the arms of the Ruolz Montchal family.

The French edition of the voyage is illustrated in the manner of the English publication. This set includes a version of the famous "Death of Cook" plate based on the original drawing by John Webber (not all copies of the French quarto edition include this plate). Furthermore, the fourth and final volume of the text is complete with all seven appendices, including the folding vocabulary table.

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

\$14,500

4401834

38) [CORDOBA] VARGAS Y PONCE, José de. **Relacion del último viage al Estrecho de Magallanes de la fragata de S.M. Santa María de la Cabeza en los años de 1785 y 1786... [and] Apéndice a la Relacion...**

Quarto, two volumes bound together, with an engraved portrait of Magellan as frontispiece, five fine large folding maps and five folding tables; contemporary calf-backed marbled boards, some wear but a very good copy. Madrid Ibarra, 1788- 1793.

The complete first edition in two volumes. This is the best description of Patagonia and the Straits of Magellan, then as now an area of strategic and navigational significance. Vargas y Ponce's book gives the official account of the two expeditions made by Antonio de Córdoba to 'ascertain the advisability of Spaniards continuing to use the Strait in voyages - the results indicated the negative. After these expeditions the Spanish trade routes were exclusively to east coast ports and then overland to the Pacific ports...' (Hill). As part of this, the Relacion provides a general history of

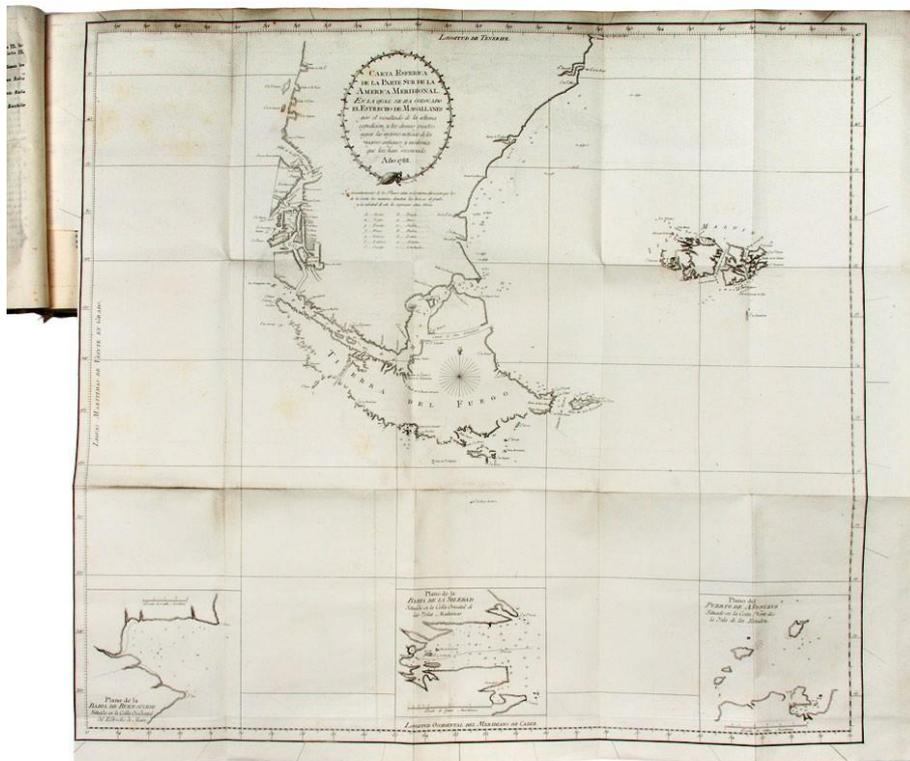
earlier voyages of discovery to the Strait. The large folding maps, fine and detailed, are all based on observations made during the Córdoba voyages.

Córdoba's exploration of the Strait of Magellan is accompanied by Vargas y Ponce's summary of the early explorations of the area, mainly from an examination of original manuscripts in the Spanish archives. He discusses various means of navigating the Strait, with detailed sailing instructions, and describes the climate, indigenous peoples and natural history of the region.

Hill, 1756; JCB, III, 3224; Navarrete, II, pp. 127-9; Palau, 352514-5 ('obra interesante y bien publicada').

\$8850

2708028



40) [DAMPIER] FUNNELL, William. **A Voyage Round the World. Containing an Account of Captain Dampier's Expedition into the South-Seas in the ship St. George, In the Years 1703 and 1704...**

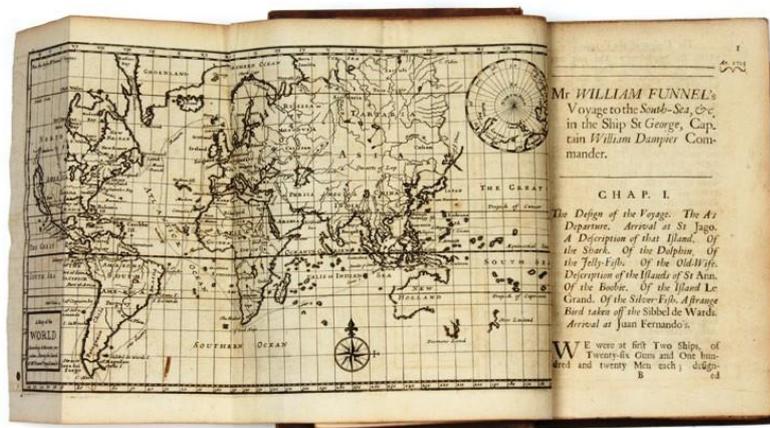
Octavo, five folding maps & 10 plates; mild browning of the title-page and dedication, edges a little spotted; very good in neat later polished calf with gilt bands and red morocco label, joints rubbed, bookplate. London, James Knapton, 1707.

A nice copy of the work which almost ruined Dampier's already shaky reputation, Funnell's highly critical account of the 1703-4 South Seas voyage of the *St. George*. It was during this voyage that Alexander Selkirk, the prototype of Defoe's Robinson Crusoe, was marooned on Juan Fernandez.

Davidson, 'A Book Collector's Notes', p. 33; Hill, 664; Sabin, 26213.

\$6500

3712630



41) [DAMPIER] ROGERS, Captain Woodes. **A Cruising Voyage round the World...**

Octavo, five folding maps including the frontispiece, old dark calf retaining original spine. Old ownership inscription to title page, bookplates; a good copy in old dark calf, rebacked with most of original spine laid down. London, printed for A. Bell and B. Lintot, 1712.

First edition of one of the classics of British buccaneering, both a great adventure story and an important Pacific voyage account. The expedition was a mixed success, boasting the capture of the Manila galleon at Puerto Seguro and the rescue of Alexander Selkirk. Rogers' eye-witness account is rich in stirring adventure and gives a wonderfully atmospheric account of the buccaneering life, not hesitating to show himself as a tough captain controlling an errant crew. Although the cruise amassed tremendous loot, conflict between Rogers' and his men dragged on for years in the courts, and Dampier never lived to see his share, dying in 1715.

The work also contains an important early description of California (pp. 279-312).

The significant 56-page Appendix, with four folding charts, is sub-titled 'A Description of the Coast, Roads, Harbours, Rocks, Shoals, Islands, Capes, Makings of

Land, Courses and Distances, from Acapulco... to the Island of Chiloe... From the best Spanish Manuscripts taken in the South-Sea'. There is mention of this on the title-page too: 'with maps of all the Coast, from the best Spanish Manuscript Draughts...'. For the buccaneers such maps wrenched from the Spanish were as good as treasure and equally to be boasted of.

Borba de Moraes, p. 744; Cowan, p. 194; Hill, 1479; NMM, Piracy & Privateering, 472; Sabin, 72753; Streeter (Jr.) sale; Wagner, 'Spanish Southwest', 78.

\$6400

3712686

42) DAMPIER, William. **A Voyage to New Holland, &c. In the Year, 1699...**

Octavo, with a folding frontispiece map, four maps and ten plates and tables; publishers advertisements at end; some foxing but a good copy in period style calf.

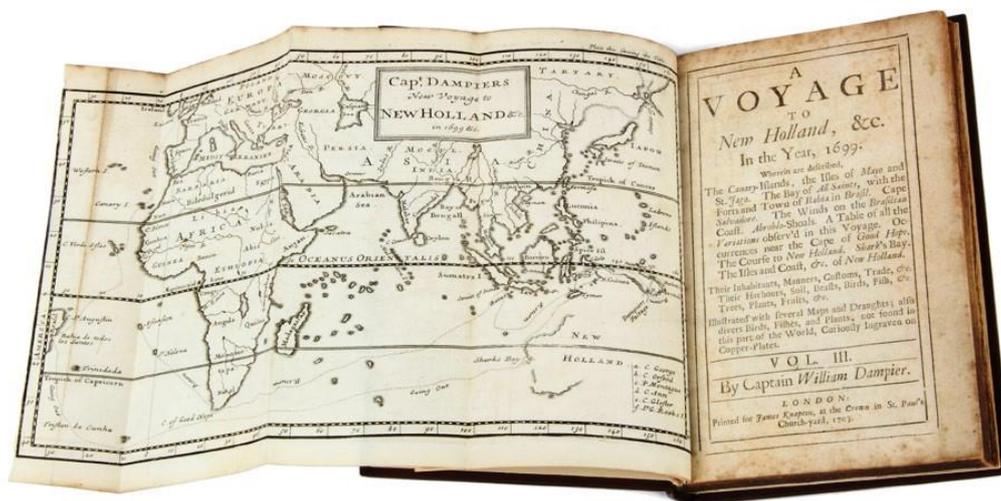
London, James Knapton 1703.

The important and rare first edition of the first deliberate English voyage to Australia, one of very few classic pre-Cook voyages to the continent. Dampier was the first Englishman to visit Australia when he stopped on the west coast in 1688, but he remained only a short time (publishing an account in 1697). In 1699, he set sail again on this voyage to New Holland. His account represented a third volume of adventures, and although the title page refers to the work as volume three, it was in fact published quite separately. The engraved plates - birds, fish and plants - are among the very earliest depictions of Australian natural history.

Hill, 420.

\$11,500

3908270



43) [ELDER EXPEDITION] SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT. **Journal of the Elder Exploring Expedition, 1891.**

Folio, 78 pp., with two large folding maps each measuring 720 x 1530 mm., very good in recent black cloth. Adelaide, Government Printer 1893.

First published report of the Elder Scientific Expedition of 1891, complete with the two magnificent lithographic maps of the central desert on the border of Western and South Australia.

The expedition was privately funded by Sir Thomas Elder, who had earlier bankrolled the first great desert journey of Ernest Giles. It was led by surveyor general David Lindsay, a celebrated explorer of the Northern Territory. Lindsay took charge of the Elder Scientific Expedition with the stated intention of exploring the unknown interior of Western Australia between the routes laid out by Forrest in 1874 and Giles in 1875 'for the purpose of completing the exploration of Australia'. The expedition travelled 2,745 miles through unexplored country, mapping 80,000 square miles. Sadly, the men were besieged by internal conflict and all but one member of the scientific team resigned. This marked an abrupt end to Lindsay's career as an explorer.

This report, published by order of the South Australian parliament, predates the first public edition printed by C. E. Bristow. The two maps are splendid indeed, both illustrate the same geography however the second map is overlaid with geological types printed in six colours.

McLaren, 12616.

\$2850

4106152



44) FREZIER, Monsieur. **A Voyage to the South-Sea, and along the Coasts of Chili and Peru...**

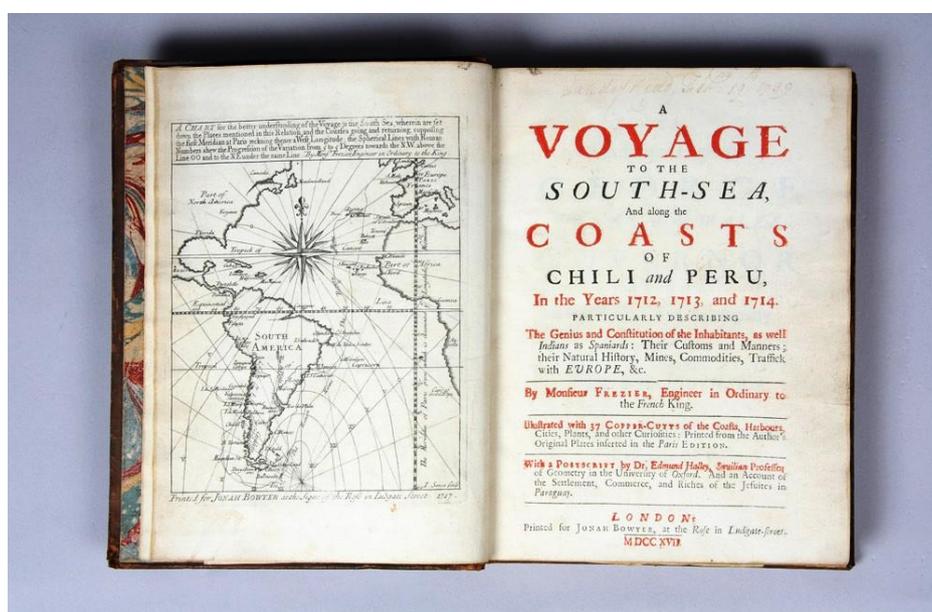
Quarto, with 22 maps and plans and 15 engraved plates and views; an attractive copy in contemporary calf, gilt, spine gilt in compartments with double labels. London Jonah Bowyer, 1717.

Rare: the first English edition, with a new postscript by Edmund Halley dealing with South American navigation. Frézier sailed under the Horn to reach the west coast of South America, and his description and maps (especially those of the west coast anchorages) were much used by later navigators. He gives good descriptions of Chile and Peru. One of his odder claims to fame is that he introduced the strawberry to Europe from Chile. It is illustrated here.

Borba de Moraes, p. 329; Hill, 654; James Ford Bell, F1240.

\$12,000

4303398



45) LEICHHARDT, Ludwig. **Journal of an Overland Expedition in Australia, from Moreton Bay to Port Essington, a distance of upwards of 3000 miles, during the years 1844-1845.**

Octavo text with frontispiece and six aquatint plates (one folding) and woodcut vignettes; the three rare folding maps in a separate atlas volume; nineteenth-century polished calf, spines ornately gilt, the text volume with red and green morocco labels, map volume with longitudinal green label; in fine condition. London T. & W. Boone, 1847.

A handsomely bound copy in lovely condition of Ludwig Leichhardt's account of his legendary expedition through Queensland to the far-northern coastline of Australia, complete with the famous suite of Arrowsmith maps.

Leichhardt's meandering journey from Brisbane to Port Essington, the military base on the far north coast, ranks among Australia's most successful exploring expeditions. His scientific and geographic work were greatly admired during his lifetime, and

despite more recent criticism of his reputation as an expeditionary leader, his life and unknown death have become part of Australian mythology.

This outstanding set includes the three rare and desirable separately issued maps. Prepared and published by the great cartographer John Arrowsmith in 1847, they were issued separately but were intended as a complement to the octavo volume published by Boone in the same year. The maps are known to have been issued on both thick and fine paper: in this copy they are present in the fine paper issue, with all three expertly backed on fine linen and in excellent condition.

These large and finely engraved maps represent an important achievement in Australian cartography as each map marks the route of Leichhardt and his men through previously uncharted wilderness. The maps were prepared by Arrowsmith from original field notes and charts by Leichhardt and reconciled with the coastal surveys of Matthew Flinders, Phillip Parker King, John Lort Stokes and Francis Price Blackwood. Arrowsmith was awarded the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society in 1863 for his tireless contributions to cartography, and in particular his maps of Australia and North America.

Abbey 'Travel in Aquatint and Lithography 1770-1860', 579; Australian Rare Books, 138a and 139; Ferguson, 4571.

\$24,750

3911446



46) MACROBIUS, Ambrosius Theodosius. **In somnium Scipionis Libri duo: et septem eiusdem libri Saturnaliorum.**

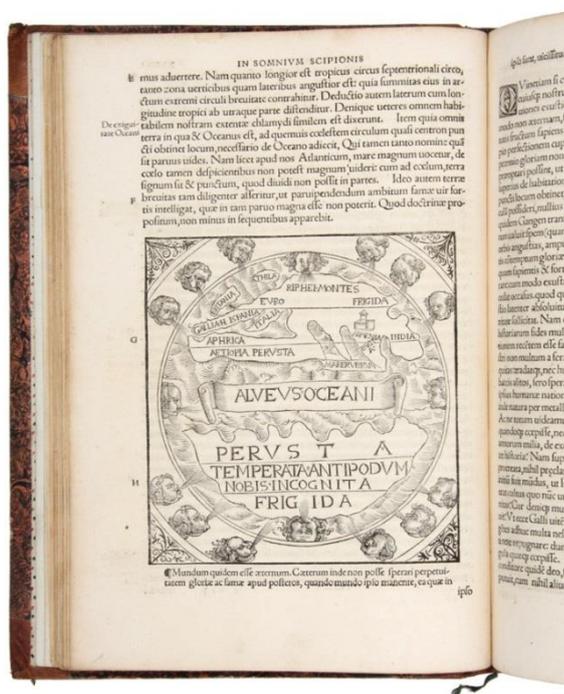
Folio, title within an ornate woodcut border; fine woodcut map of the world and several woodcut diagrams, woodcut initials; first 30 and last two leaves with a single small wormhole; an attractive copy in a nineteenth-century continental binding of half calf, flat spine gilt in compartments. Cologne, Eucharius Cervicornus 1521.

An important early edition of Macrobius, the first to be edited by Arnoldus Vesaliensis (the classicist Arnold Haldrein of Wesel). This is a handsome edition, folio in size with an illustrated title-page and with many fine woodcuts and initials throughout, including another, yet further developed, version of the famous Macrobian world map.

Adams, M60; Shirley, 13n.

\$10,500

4104513



47) [TASMAN] ROBINSON, Sir Tancred (editor). **An Account of Several Late Voyages and Discoveries: I. Sir John Narborough's Voyage to the South Sea... II. Captain J. Tasman's Discoveries on the Coast of the South Terra Incognita. III. Captain J. Wood's Attempt to Discover a North-East Passage to China. IV. F. Marten's Observations made in Greenland...**

Octavo, with three folding maps and 18 plates; paginated in two separate sections; a pleasing copy in contemporary blind-ruled full polished calf, with a sympathetically matched later backstrip and label. A little gentle browning of the edges and preliminaries, yet a very good and attractive copy. London, printed for D. Brown 1711.

Second and best edition, with the additional chart of the western and southern oceans which did not appear in the earlier edition. This compendium of early voyages includes an early account in English of Tasman's famous voyage of 1642. The book also prints the narrative of Narborough's voyage in the *Batchelour* through the Strait of Magellan and into the Pacific, which was widely read by later navigators including the survivors of the *Wager* (part of Anson's fleet), who used this account for their own navigation through the passage.

The three folding maps comprise the 'Chart of the western and southern oceans', Terra del Fuego and the polar map.

Carter Brown, 711/183; Cox, pp. 8-9; Hill, 1476; Sabin, 72186.

\$8850

4504165



Part Four: History of Cartography

48) APIANUS, Petrus. **Cosmographia introductio: cum quibusdam geometriae ac astronomiae principis ad eam rem necessariis.**

16mo., several woodcut illustrations; a fine copy in contemporary vellum. Venice, Sabiensis 1551.

A particularly attractive copy of one of the early editions of Apian's classic description of the earth and its context, in the popular shortened format. Apianus' hugely influential work on cosmography offered an early geographical text with numerous woodcuts of the earth, the Zodiac, and examples of determining longitude and latitude. The text neatly summarises the Renaissance world view, and includes several references to Amerigo Vespucci's discovery of America.

The book is notable for 'the division of the earth into climatic zones, the uses of parallels and meridians, the determination of latitude, several methods for determining longitude including that of lunar distance, the use of trigonometry to determine distances, several types of map projections, and many other topics...' (Karrow).

Apianus owes much of his early work to the eminent Martin Waldseemuller, often making only minor changes to his maps and then publishing them as his own.

Apianus' work in its full-length form was first published in 1524; it first appeared in this popular format in Antwerp in 1532 or 1533. This is one of about seven editions produced in Italy in the sixteenth century, all of them rare today.

Alden, 'European Americana', 551/5 (two copies only); Karrow, p.53; NUC, 0354519; Van Ortroj, 92.

\$7850

3202238

49) CALVERT, Albert F. **The Discovery of Australia.**

Quarto, plates and maps; original quarter vellum gilt-lettered, a fine copy of the deluxe first edition. London, George Philip & Son 1893.

Calvert worked tirelessly on the various theories relating to which nation of old-world explorers first landed in Terra Australis. Medieval maps are reproduced, and the early discoveries in Australian waters are well chronicled.

\$1200

4503932

50) COLLINGRIDGE, George. **The Discovery of Australia. A Critical, Documentary and Historic Investigation Concerning the Priority of Discovery in Australasia by Europeans before the arrival of Lieut. James Cook, in the 'Endeavour,' in the year 1770.**

Large quarto, numerous maps (some folding), plates and text illustrations; a good copy in original brown decorated cloth. Sydney, Hayes Brothers 1895.

One of the best known and eccentric accounts of early European discovery, using the Dieppe maps as proof of early Portuguese mapping of all but the south coast of Australia in the early sixteenth century.

Ferguson 8465.

\$450

3804565

51) COOPER, H. M. **French Exploration in South Australia...**

Quarto, plates, fine in full black cloth with gilt lettering. Adelaide, published by the author 1952.

With especial reference to Encounter Bay, Kangaroo Island, the Two Gulfs and Murat Bay 1802-1803. Limited edition of 200 copies.

\$220

4108060

52) CORTESAO, Armando. **History of Portuguese Cartography.**

Two volumes quarto, colour frontispieces and many plates, inscribed by the author; a good copy in the original maroon cloth. Coimbra Junta de Investigaçãõ do Ultramar-Lisboa 1969- 1971.

First edition in English, limited to 1,000 copies. This is a presentation copy of Cortesao's authoritative work, inscribed by him to his fellow-historian and great collector Boies Penrose; a charming letter from Cortesao to Penrose is also included. This study of cartographic history, by one of the pre-eminent historians of Portuguese exploration and map making, deals with developments until the fifteenth century. The first volume has a wider scope than the title suggests, including discussion on early Western cartography and navigational science until the Renaissance as a frame of reference for Portuguese efforts. The second and larger volume focuses in detail on the history of Portuguese navigation, discussing the early Atlantic voyages and the works of Portuguese map makers in the fifteenth century. A third volume, though planned, was never completed.

\$1185

3911400

53) COSTA, Abel Fontoura da. **A Marinharia dos Descobrimentos.**

Thick large octavo, with many illustrations, facsimiles and maps, a number of them folding; original white buckram gilt, an excellent copy. Lisbon Imprensa da Armada 1933.

Monumental work by the great Portuguese maritime historian: the authoritative account of Portuguese seamanship, cartography and navigation in the age of discovery, based on printed and original manuscript sources. A substantial appendix contains a bibliography of Portuguese nautical books to 1700. This is a fine copy of the first edition, limited to just 250 copies.

\$885

2202451

54) DUNMORE, John. **French Explorers in the Pacific. Volume I - The Eighteenth Century. Volume II - The Nineteenth Century.**

Two volumes, octavo, navy cloth with dust-jackets. A little foxing of page edges and endpapers, else fine with jackets. Oxford University Press 1965-1969.

The authoritative academic reference book on the subject of French discovery in the Pacific.

\$335

4504092

55) [FLY VOYAGE] SHADWELL, Captain Charles F. A. **Notes on the Management of Chronometers and the Measurement of Meridian Distances.** *Octavo, xvi, 228 pp., including appendices and tables. Joints and extremities a bit rubbed, otherwise fine. London J.D. Potter 1861.*

New edition, revised and considerably expanded. The work includes important statistical tables from the north Australian survey conducted by HMS *Fly* under the command of Francis Blackwood between 1842-1846: the author, Shadwell, served on the Australian Station on *Fly*, which is why many of the concrete examples he uses here derive from that voyage, but he also consulted all manner of other sources, among which the appendix to the *Beagle* voyage was clearly uppermost.

The accuracy of the bearings obtained during the *Fly* survey were clearly considered first rate for inclusion in this book. Indeed, modern charts of the Barrier Reef and Coral Sea still bear some of Blackwood's sailing directions. The voyage of the *Fly* heralded a new era of exactitude for the publication of Admiralty charts, and Ingleton comments that 'the expedition was noteworthy for being the first to be despatched to Australia on a purely surveying mission'. Furthermore, scientific information gleaned during the voyage was most informative in an era when the formation of coral reefs attracted the curiosity of brilliant naturalists such as Charles Darwin and Alfred Wallace.

The preface states this edition has been expanded by some 70 pages, and includes vital information derived from the *Recherches Chronométriques* published by the Ministry of the Marine in Paris.

Ingleton, 'Charting a Continent', pp. 61-66.

\$925

4402900

56) FROME, Captain Edward Charles. **Outline of the method of conducting a trigonometrical survey...Second edition, revised and enlarged, with an additional chapter upon colonial surveying...**

Octavo, nine engraved plates and numerous text illustrations; full tan calf, gilt-edges, spine fully gilt, prize-binding with the coat of arms of King's College, London. London John Weale 1850.

Frome wrote this on the eve of his appointment as Surveyor-General to South Australia. This second edition includes a chapter on Colonial Surveying-about which he learned a great deal. Upon his appointment to South Australia less than a third of the land allocated by the Commissioners had been surveyed and hundreds of settlers were clamouring to receive their grazing allocations.

King's College prize-binding presented to Charles Cochrane in 1851.

\$450

4108110

57) GOSSELLIN, Pascal François Joseph. **Géographie des Grecs analysée; ou les systèmes d'Eratosthenes, de Strabon et de Ptolémée comparés entre eux et avec nos connoissances modernes.**

Quarto, with ten folding engraved maps; a very good copy in later half red grained morocco. Paris Didot l'aîné 1790.

An analysis of the geographical knowledge of the ancient Greeks undertaken by Gossellin for a contest set by the French Academie Royale des Inscriptions. The ten folding maps are particularly interesting for comparing and contrasting the geographical ideas of the major ancient geographers including especially

Erasthenes, Strabo and Ptolemy. They figure the Mediterranean and the classical world but extend as far east as the Indian sub-continent and the Indian Ocean, with the final map showing the East Indies as far south as the Nicobar Islands.

\$1125

4103485

58) GOSSELLIN, Pascal François Joseph. **Recherches sur la géographie systématique et positive des anciens; pour servir de base à l'histoire de la géographie ancienne.**

Four volumes, quarto, with 53 maps on 28 folding plates and an engraved compass rose; contemporary half calf and marbled boards, joints repaired with old spines laid back down, double leather labels; sides a bit worn and a few stains but a good set. Paris, Imprimerie de la République An VI [1798] - Imprimerie Impériale 1813.

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

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

Brunet, II, 1673.

\$2700

4102412

59) HEERES, J. E. **The Part Borne by the Dutch in the Discovery of Australia 1606-1765.**

Large quarto, with numerous photogravure plates and two folding maps printed in colour, a fine copy in early quarter black morocco, gilt decorated spine with crimson label. London Luzac & Co. 1899.

First edition of this important work, here offered in a stately leather binding.

With parallel text in Dutch and English on opposite pages. Published by the Royal Dutch Geographical Society to commemorate its twenty-fifth anniversary, this represented a major step forward in the study of the early discovery of Australia. Heeres was also the editor of the first publication of Tasman's journal. The book reproduces 19 maps, many of the utmost scarcity, including the large folding chart of the Southland by Hessel Gerritsz.

\$950

4107119

60) LELEWEL, Joachim. **Géographie du moyen Age...**

Four parts text bound in one volume, with epilogue and atlas volumes, the latter oblong folio; 18 plates (some folding) in the text volumes, 50 plates in the atlas volume, excellent impressions of all the plates; the three volumes differently bound: recent quarter morocco with green boards (text); early crimson pebbled cloth, a little

frayed at spine (epilogue); modern half green morocco over marbled boards (atlas). Bruxelles Pilliet, 1852-1854- 1857.

First edition, with the full suite of lithographic plates, depicting any number of famous and important early maps, by a 'pioneer writer on cartography' (Tooley). This is one of the most important - and eccentric - early studies of the geography of the Middle Ages and early Renaissance, and is only rarely seen complete with its folio atlas and the particularly uncommon epilogue volume of 1857.

Lelewel's comprehensive intensive study of classical Greek, Latin and Arab sources, with each of the intricately engraved plates prepared by the author himself, includes the accounts of navigators, pilots and voyagers, and his scholarship makes it a significant source for cartography and the history of travel. The work is wide in scope, and whether Lelewel is discussing the foundations of modern Ptolemaic geography, the peregrinations of the Jewish scholar Benjamin of Tudela, or the great fourteenth-century Arab expeditions of Ibn Battuta, his synthesis of the field is magisterial. For further information on the collation of this set please check the online listing.

Graesse, IV, p. 156; Howes, L249; Leclerc, 349; Sabin, 39978.

\$4200

3810922

61) MAJOR, Richard H. **Descobrimento da Australia pelos Portuguezes em 1601...** *Quarto, 24 pp., with a map integral to the text, original printed wrappers a little chipped; a pleasing partially uncut copy. Lisbon, Typographia da Academia 1863.*

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.

Ferguson 12200

\$2225

4102427

62) [MAJOR, Richard Henry] CODINE, J. **The Life of Prince Henry of Portugal surnamed the Navigator by Richard-Henri Major. Compte-rendu par J. Codine. Extrait du Bulletin de la Société de Géographie.**

Octavo, 114pp., plus additional single leaf promoting the Société, very good in old quarter roan (a bit scuffed), from the reference library of publisher Hachette with a few stamps. Abbeville, Paillart et Retaux 1873.

Presentation copy, inscribed and signed by the author: a thorough examination of Richard Henry Major's *Life of Henry the Navigator* by a member of the Société de Géographie.

\$750

3810923

63) [MATTHEW FLINDERS]. COOPER, H. M. **The Unknown Coast. Being the explorations of Captain Matthew Flinders, R.N. along the shores of South Australia 1802. Complete set with the supplement volume.**

Two volumes, quarto, plates and maps, fine in original blue cloth. Adelaide, published by the author, 1953- 1955.

Limited edition of 500 copies (complete with the supplementary volume of 200 copies only). Scarce self-published biography of Flinders.

\$450

4108061

64) RENNELL, James. **The Geographical System of Herodotus, Examined; and Explained...**

Thick quarto, portrait frontispiece and eleven maps (ten folding), moderate foxing of maps and preliminary leaves, one map with small marginal tear and slight loss (not affecting image), some offsetting; an excellent copy in contemporary polished calf, rebacked with original spine laid down, spine in panels with large crimson morocco labels. London, W. Bulmer 1800.

Handsome copy of the scarce first edition of Major James Rennell's magisterial work on ancient geography: 'a monument of laborious research and acute and lucid criticism' (ODNB). This work is famous for its series of detailed and attractive maps of the Near East, the Mediterranean and Africa by John Walker, engraver to the Admiralty. Of particular note is Rennell's map of the voyages of the Carthaginian Hanno the Navigator (c. 500 BCE), a major voyage of discovery in west Africa and one of the earliest voyages to traverse the Pillars of Hercules in an attempt to extend maritime discovery beyond the Mediterranean.

The book was popular with contemporary readers, selling for threefold the original price within years of publication. A second edition in two volumes in was issued in 1830.

Tooley 'Dictionary of Mapmakers', pages 534 and 651.

\$2750

3807767

65) STRABO. **Strabonis rerum Geographicarum Libri XVII.**

Folio, with a fine engraved title-page, parallel text in Greek and Latin in double columns; small blind-embossed library stamp on preliminaries; a handsome copy in contemporary vellum, a little wear to hinges which are strong; spine decorated in gilt between raised bands, leather label, covers ornately gilt with complex central emblematic device. Amsterdam, Joannes Wolters 1707.

The best edition of Strabo's enormous Geography, his kolossourgia or colossal work as he described it himself. This edition is based on the critical edition by the great classical scholar Casaubon, here further edited with the addition of extensive notes from the best commentators, and with the addition of text that had been omitted from the sources available to Casaubon. 'The annotations of preceding learned men are arranged with skill in their respective places, by the care and diligence of [this edition's editor] Almeloveen' (Dibdin).

Dibdin, II 433; Moss, II 621.

\$6800

3706028

66) [WILLIAM LIGHT] GILL, Thomas. **Colonel William Light. The Founder of Adelaide...**

Octavo, with plates, folding maps and facsimile documents; gilt decorated crimson full polished calf; uncut and fine, top edge gilt. Adelaide Royal Geographical Society of Australasia 1911.

Splendid example of the enlarged limited edition, lavishly bound and limited to 200 copies.

\$600

4108409

A small selection of recently published titles:

[COOK: COLLECTED VOYAGES] BEAGLEHOLE, J.C., editor. **The Journals of Captain James Cook on his Voyages of Discovery.**

Four volumes, large octavo, and a portfolio of 68 charts & views; gilt-lettered cloth. Sydney, Hordern House and the Boydell Press, 2000.

Classic edition of Cook's original manuscript journals, originally published by the Hakluyt Society in 1968.

\$2500

[COOK] FORSTER, Georg. **Cook, the Discoverer.**

Quarto, hand-bound in quarter tan kangaroo with speckled paper sides. Sydney, Hordern House and the Australian National Maritime Museum 2007.

First English edition of one of the earliest and best biographies of Captain James Cook. This work includes a 106-page exact facsimile of the rare original German printing of 1787, followed by a newly-commissioned 116-page English translation.

\$325

[FLINDERS] PURDIE, Robert. **Narrative of the Wreck of HMS Porpoise.**

Octavo, illustrated, 134pp.; hard-cover with dust-jacket. Sydney, Hordern House 2014.

A lively account of sailing with Matthew Flinders, written by a young surgeon in the Royal Navy who survived the wreck of HMS *Porpoise* off the Queensland coast in 1803.

\$35

[FLINDERS] **Matthew Flinders: personal letters from an extraordinary life. Edited by Paul Brunton.**

Octavo, 272 pp., 19 colour illustrations; bound in burgundy cloth with colour illustrated boards.

Matthew Flinders: personal letters from an extraordinary life offers the reader a representative selection of over one hundred of Flinders' letters, including many relating to his great circumnavigation of Australia, as well as his time on Mauritius.

\$138

HOWGEGO, Raymond John. **The Encyclopedia of Exploration Complete Set.**

Five volumes, quarto, cloth with dust jackets. Sydney, Hordern House, 2003-2012.

The vast scope of the Encyclopedia of Exploration makes it a work unlike any other in its combination of historical, biographical and bibliographical data. It includes a

catalogue of all known expeditions, voyages and travels from the earliest times to the year 1940, as well as biographical information of the travellers themselves, which places them in their historical context.
\$950 (includes postage worldwide).

KAEPPLER, Adrienne L. James Cook and the Exploration of the Pacific.

Quarto, cloth with dust-jacket, profusely illustrated. London, Thames & Hudson 2009.

This book documents Cook's three voyages and reproduces around 500 ethnographic and natural history items gathered en-route.

\$75

LE MAIRE, Jacob. Mirror of the Australian Navigation.

Small folio, colour plates; quarter goat skin and marbled boards. Sydney Hordern House, 1999.

This facsimile of the journal of Jacob Le Maire, first published posthumously in 1622 under the title *Spiegel der Australische Navigatie* (Mirror of the Australian Navigation) was issued as number five in the Australian Maritime Series and limited to 900 copies.

\$248

McLYNN, Frank. Captain Cook: Master of the Seas.

Large octavo, cloth, dust jacket. Yale University Press 2011.

Frank McLynn is a highly regarded historian specializing in biographies and military history. He has written more than twenty books.

\$40

