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Five Governors, 1788-1821

Phillip and the First Fleet to Macquarie
The early European settlement of Australia

A collection of important books and manuscripts exploring the establishment and growth of the colony of New South Wales under its first five governors: a society taking shape in isolation from a wider world itself undergoing extraordinary transformation

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Please note that all prices are in Australian dollars

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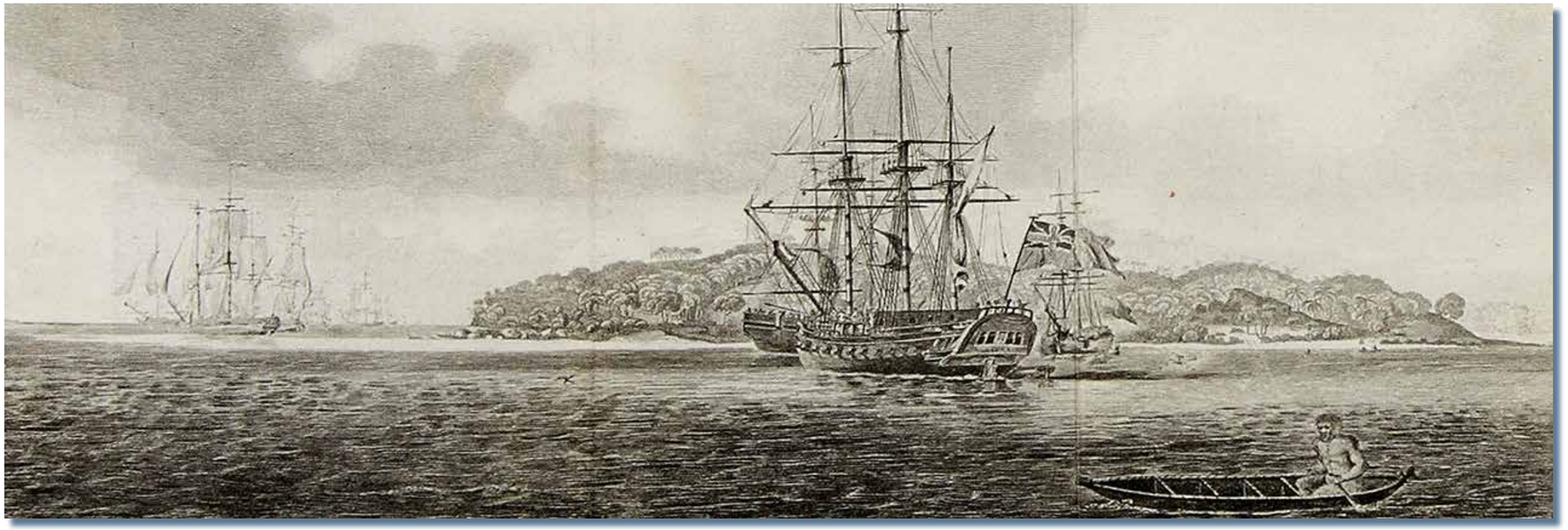


The Australian First Fleet, that massive deliberate movement of population, the expedition to Botany Bay that sailed from Portsmouth in 1787, comprised eleven ships and carried nearly 1500 people, about half of them convicts under sentence of transportation. By contrast the earlier equivalent, for the other new world, the square-rigged merchant ship *Mayflower* and her 30 crew, had delivered just 102 “pilgrims” to Massachusetts. From such beginnings…

In May 1787, Britain was still recalibrating after the loss of the American colonies, formalised by the Treaty of Paris in 1783. Botany Bay, identified by James Cook on the *Endeavour* in 1770, offered a solution to the collapse of convict transportation to America, and a foothold in a region where French and Dutch interests were stirring. The appearance of La Pérouse’s expedition, which put in at Botany Bay just days after the arrival of the First Fleet in January 1788, was confirmation if that were needed: London was genuinely anxious that France might claim the eastern coast of New Holland first.

France itself, on the eve of Louis XVI’s convening of the Estates-General, was sliding toward the fiscal and political crisis that would erupt as revolution in 1789. Britain, however, freed from the American war, could turn her attention to other empire, in India, and in the Pacific, with naval rebuilding surging under William Pitt the Younger’s government.

The First Fleet sailed into a new milieu, leaving behind its European origins. Within eighteen months of their departure, the Bastille would fall, signalling that the framework of dynastic, absolutist Europe that had shaped the political world of 1787 was starting to come apart, with consequences that would take a generation of warfare to resolve. The new world in the south was headed in an altogether different direction.

The colony of New South Wales, in its first thirty odd years, was transformed from a rough penal outpost to a planned colonial town, from mud huts and starvation to the settled state that marked the achievements of the colony’s fifth governor, Lachlan Macquarie. By the early 1820s the glories of the built environment, including the fine work of the convict architect Francis Greenway, were matched by the growth of law and order, and the gradual emancipation of early convicts: transportation to New South Wales would completely cease by 1840, but already by 1820 the number of pardoned convicts had created as many as 4000 “living retirees” who had served out their sentences and automatically become free settlers during Governor Macquarie’s administration. More than 1700 convicts received pardons: 366 of them absolute, the others conditional. By the end of Macquarie’s governorship in 1821 as many as 1500 former convicts had received grants of land.

Macquarie crystallised and completed the remarkable series of changes that took place under the first five governors: from a time that had to prioritise survival, to the point of trade, discovery, manufacture, government, and the creation of a legal system, flourishing under the charismatic fifth governor.

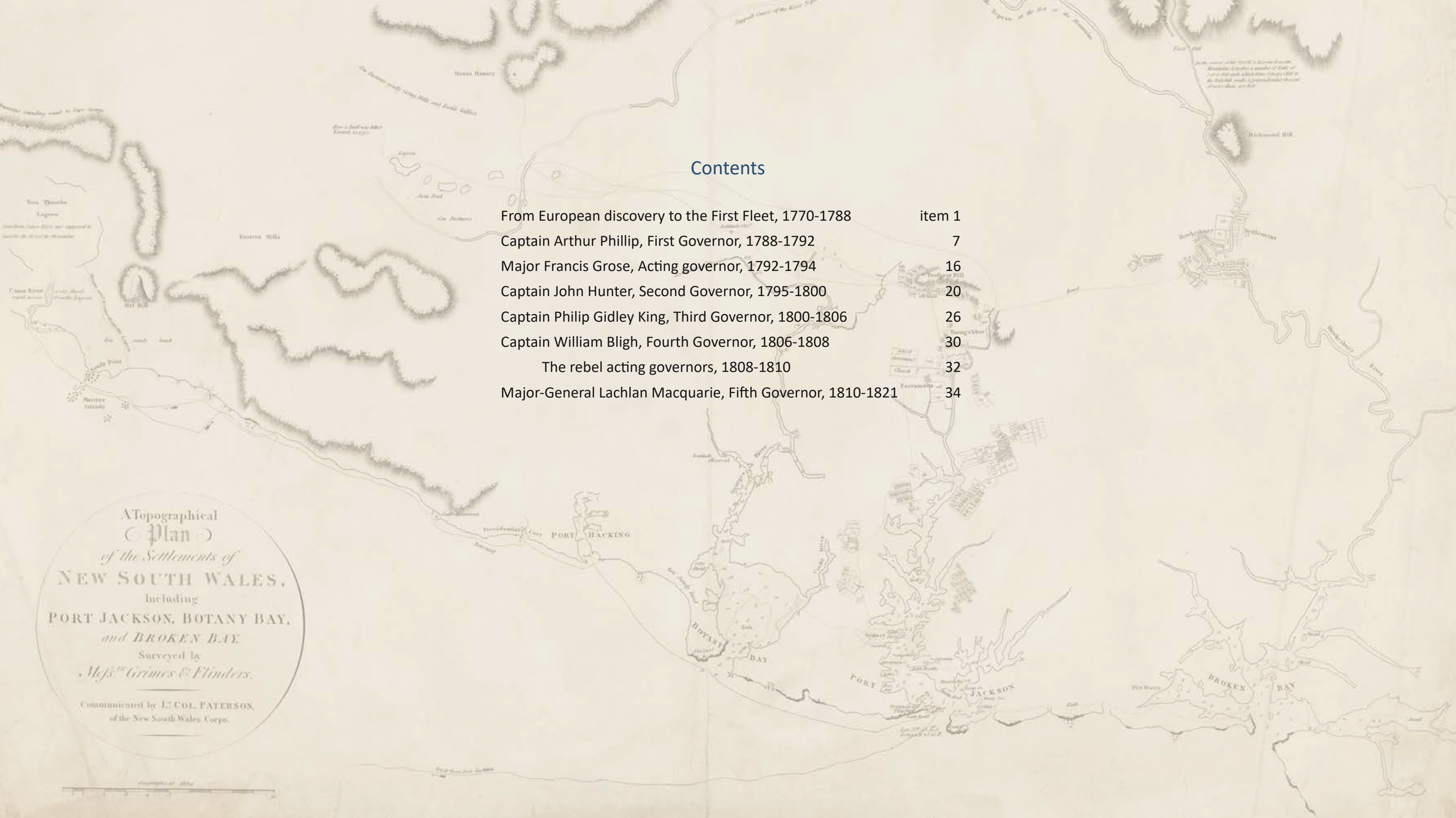
In 1821, his work complete, Macquarie left New South Wales just as elsewhere the post-Napoleonic world was settling into its new political, economic and intellectual order. The difference in scale is striking. Between 1788 and 1821, New South Wales had undergone its remarkable transformation, from settlement to society: from a precarious penal outpost dependent on imported supplies to a functioning colony with agriculture, roads, hospitals, schools, churches, banks, newspapers, printing, professional art, natural-history collections and substantial public architecture.

The story of New South Wales between 1788 and 1821 is not simply one of a small colony developing in isolation, but of a new society being constructed at remarkable speed on an island at the far edge of the known world.

TIMELINE

Date	*New South Wales*	*Europe & United States*
1788	First Fleet; Sydney settlement, government, hospital and cultivation established.	US Constitution comes into force; George Washington elected President.
1789	First Government House completed; permanent administration develops. First recorded play (George Farquhar's "Recruiting Officer").	French Revolution begins; Bastille falls; Declaration of the Rights of Man.
1791–92	Establishment of first Land grants; Parramatta becomes agricultural centre.	US Bill of Rights; French monarchy abolished and Republic proclaimed.
1796	First Sydney permanent theatre (Sidaway's Theatre) stages Nicholas Rowe's "Jane Shore".	Jenner's smallpox vaccination; rise of Napoleon to power; marriage to Josephine.
1800	Governor Hunter establishes the first military unit raised in Australia.	Alessandro Volta's invention of the voltaic pile producing steady electric current.
1802–03	First Australian-printed book ("New South Wales General Standing Orders"); First newspaper ("The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser").	Peace of Amiens; Napoleon elected First Consul. Great Britain declares war on France, the official beginning of the Napoleonic wars; France sells American territory to United States (the Louisiana Purchase).
1804–07	Merino breeding; first Australian wool reaches Britain.	Napoleon becomes Emperor; Battle of Trafalgar; Britain abolishes slave trade; Robert Fulton develops first commercially successful steamboat.
1810	Governor Macquarie arrives; great programme of roads, buildings and institutions begins.	Mexican independence movement; British industrialisation accelerates.
1812	"Holey dollar" and dump introduced as currency.	Beginning of the War of 1812 between Britain and United States; Napoleon's invasion of Russia and retreat from Moscow.

Date	*New South Wales*	*Europe & United States*
1813	Blaxland, Wentworth and Lawson lead the first European crossing of the Blue Mountains; western country opened to settlement.	Napoleon defeated at Leipzig; Jane Austen's "Pride and Prejudice" published.
1814–15	William Cox builds the first road across mountains; founding of Bathurst.	Napoleon defeated at battle of Waterloo; Congress of Vienna reconstructs Europe.
1816	Construction of the Rum Hospital, and beginnings of architectural transformation; establishment of Royal Botanic Garden.	Foundation of Second Bank of the United States; Year Without a Summer: severe global climate disruption.
1817	Founding of Australia's first bank, the Bank of New South Wales; Hyde Park Barracks constructed; Fort Macquarie built on Benelong Point.	New York stock exchange founded; publication of David Ricardo's *"On the Principles of Political Economy and Taxation".*
1818	Macquarie Lighthouse built at South Head; Female Orphan School; expansion of education and welfare. Introduction of the first official anniversary day, 26 January.	Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle to define post-Napoleonic Europe; Treaty of 1818 (Anglo-American Convention) sets boundary between the United States and British North America; publication of Mary Shelley's "Frankenstein".
1819	Arrival of commissioner Bigge for the Inquiry into Macquarie's administration.	Peterloo massacre in Manchester, defining moment for British democracy; United States acquires Florida.
1820	By now Sydney has substantial civic, medical, religious and commercial infrastructure; Civic construction as Francis Greenway continues designing key colonial buildings.	George IV succeeds; the Missouri Compromise enacted to balance US slave states; first sightings of Antarctica by European explorers.
1821	Macquarie leaves a transformed colony after his 11-year term as governor.	Greek independence begins; Mexico becomes independent; Spanish American empire collapsing.



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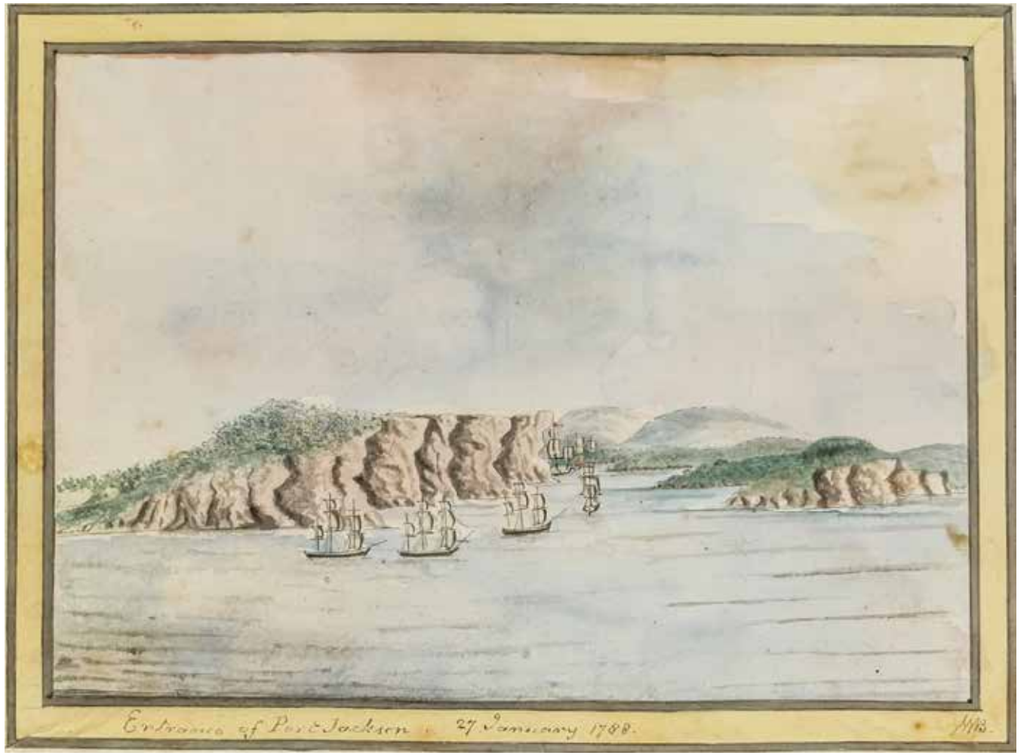


William Bradley (1757?–1833), Entrance of Port Jackson, 27 January 1788, watercolour, from his journal “A Voyage to New South Wales”, compiled c. 1802 (Mitchell Library, State Library of New South Wales).

From European discovery to the First Fleet

1770-1788

The First Fleet, under the command of Captain Arthur Phillip, sailed from Portsmouth on 13 May 1787, bound for the establishment of a British colony in New South Wales. It comprised eleven ships: the naval escorts *Sirius* and *Supply*; six convict transports, *Alexander*, *Charlotte*, *Friendship*, *Lady Penrhyn*, *Prince of Wales*, and *Scarborough*; and three storeships, *Borrowdale*, *Fishburn* and *Golden Grove*. After a voyage of more than eight months via Tenerife, Rio de Janeiro and the Cape of Good Hope, *Supply* was the first to reach Botany Bay on 18 January 1788; the remaining vessels followed over the next two days.

A week later the fleet moved north to Port Jackson, where the ships anchored in Sydney Cove on 26 January 1788.

Several pieces here anticipate the creation of New South Wales: a poignant memento of Isaac Smith, the first European to step onto the Australian east coast; a striking depiction of the convict hulks in the Thames, with a manuscript example of a manifest of candidates for transportation; the one book that an enterprising publisher produced that would show prospective travellers the voyage that the First Fleet would make. Sitting aboard *Sirius*, the fleet’s flagship, Newton Fowell wrote to his father, expecting to leave soon, and worrying about his back pay: his original letter in which he frets about pay and awaits the arrival of Phillip and the sailing of the fleet is an exceptional rarity. Finally, another memento commemorates one of the First Fleet skippers.

1. SMITH, Isaac. Mourning ring.

Diamond, pearl and enamel set into a gold ring inscribed on the band: “Rear-Adml Isaac Smith Ob 2 July 1831 Ob 78”. London, maker unknown, c. 1831.

One small step: the first European onto the Australian east coast

Poignant mourning ring for the memory of Rear-Admiral Isaac Smith, the first Englishman to set foot on what would become New South Wales. On 28 April 1770, Cook, who had told him “Isaac, you shall land first”, ordered the young man to “Jump out, Isaac!” Although Smith’s stepping onto Gweagal land carries with it immense symbolic significance, he was one of three men, the others being Zachary Hicks and William Monkhouse, who made lists of Gweagal words during the Endeavour’s eight-day stay at Kamay.

Smith’s cousin was James Cook’s wife, Elizabeth. After his retirement in 1794 he spent much of his remaining years in Clapham with Elizabeth, dying there in 1831.

$45,000

More extensive description and images at https://www.hordern.com/book.php?id=5001127

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

Handcoloured engraving, 360 x 505 mm, framed. London, 24 June 1779.

Overcrowding of the convict hulks: a significant motive for the First Fleet

Earliest issue of this famous depiction, with vibrant contemporary handcolouring, of convicts from the hulks labouring on the dockyards at Woolwich on the river Thames. The use of derelict ships as floating prisons really began with the loss of the American colonies. The widely-hated hulks were a source of useful prison labour: a description of Woolwich in 1785 by Duncan Campbell, a contractor and overseer of the hulks, corresponds to this scene, noting convicts raising gravel for ballast and construction, sawing timber and constructing earthworks and embankments.

$3850

Detailed description at https://www.hordern.com/book.php?id=4504689

3. The History of New Holland, from its first discovery in 1616, to the present time. With a Particular Account of its Produce and Inhabitants; and a Description of Botany Bay…

Octavo, with two folding maps; contemporary calf. London, 1787.

Early anticipation of Australian settlement, precursor to the First Fleet

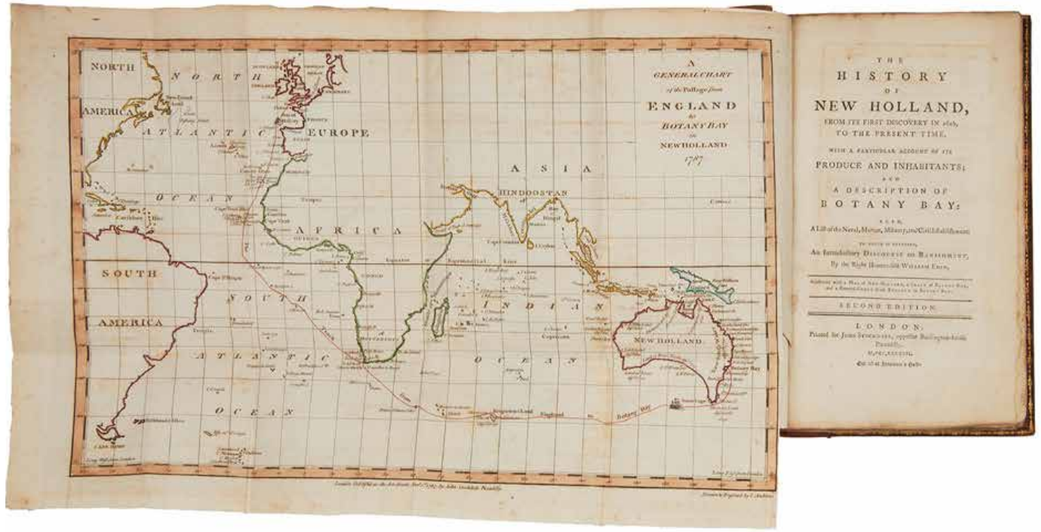
Based for the most part on reports of the *Endeavour* voyage, this book is the form in which many of the participants in the First Fleet (and those they left behind) must have absorbed what little information existed about New South Wales. The maps show the continent, Botany Bay and most interestingly the "passage from England to Botany Bay in New Holland 1787", highlighting the route that the fleet must take. The anonymous author lists numbers and equipment as well as the principal officers.

This is the important second edition, published following parliamentary approval of the Botany Bay plans, and with an additional ten pages discussing in detail the hopes for the new settlement.

Bibliography: *Ferguson, 25; Beddie, 28; Holmes, 66; not in the catalogue of the Hill collection.*

$6800

Online at https://www.hordern.com/book.php?id=5001050



4. NEWGATE GAOL. Original manuscript document of 1788 detailing sentences for prisoners on the Second and Third Fleets to Australia…

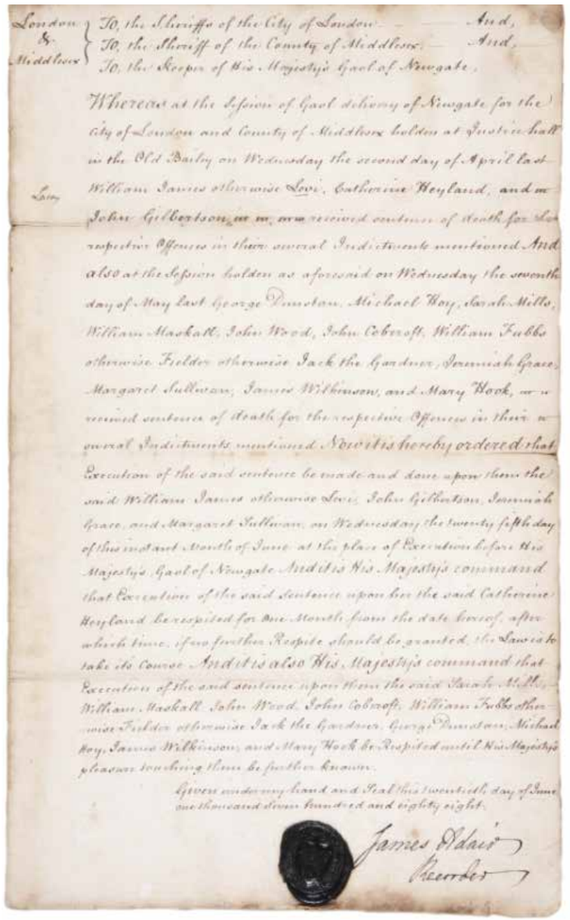
Double sided folio manuscript, 325 x 205 mm. Newgate Gaol, City of London, 20 June 1788.

From the Old Bailey to Botany Bay

A vivid snapshot of early colonial Australian history. Written at Newgate Gaol in the City of London, signed by John Adair, Recorder, the senior judge in the City during the 1780s, with his ominously black wax seal, the document sets out fourteen death sentences. Most would later be pardoned and would accept the option of being transported to New South Wales instead. The document reflects the pressing problems in 18th-century England of the severity of capital sentencing, the search for alternatives and the overcrowding of gaols – major issues that helped to ensure the successful adoption of transportation to Australia.

$34,000

Further details of the persons named in the document and their outcomes can be seen with a detailed description and more images at https://www.hordern.com/book.php?id=5001116


London & Middlesex } To the Sheriffs of the City of London — And,
To the Sheriff of the County of Middlesex — And,
To the Keeper of His Majesty's Gaol of Newgate.

Whereas at the Session of Gaol delivery of Newgate for the City of London and County of Middlesex holden at Justice-hall in the Old Bailey on Wednesday the second day of April last William James otherwise Love, Catherine Hayland, and [illegible] John Gilbertson [illegible] received sentence of death for their respective Offences in their several Indictments mentioned And also at the Session holden as aforesaid on Wednesday the seventh day of May last George Dunstan, Michael Hay, Sarah Mills, William Mackall, John Wood, John Cobcroft, William Fubbs otherwise Fielder otherwise Jack the Gardner, Jeremiah Grace, Margaret Sullivan, James Wilkinson, and Mary Hook, [illegible] received sentence of death for the respective Offences in their several Indictments mentioned Now it is hereby ordered that Execution of the said sentence be made and done upon them the said William James otherwise Love, John Gilbertson, Jeremiah Grace, and Margaret Sullivan, on Wednesday the twenty fifth day of this instant Month of June at the place of Execution before His Majesty's Gaol of Newgate And it is His Majesty's command that Execution of the said Sentence upon her the said Catherine Hayland be respited for one Month from the date hereof, after which time, if no further Respite should be granted, the Law is to take its Course And it is also His Majesty's command that Execution of the said sentence upon them the said Sarah Mills, William Mackall, John Wood, John Cobcroft, William Fubbs otherwise Fielder otherwise Jack the Gardner, George Dunstan, Michael Hay, James Wilkinson, and Mary Hook be respited until His Majesty's pleasure touching them be further known.

Given under my hand and Seal this twentieth day of June one thousand seven hundred and eighty eight.

James Adair
Recorder

5. FOWELL, Newton. Autograph letter signed, to his father.

Quarto, three-page manuscript, with original wax seal. HMS Sirius, Portsmouth, 10 May 1787.

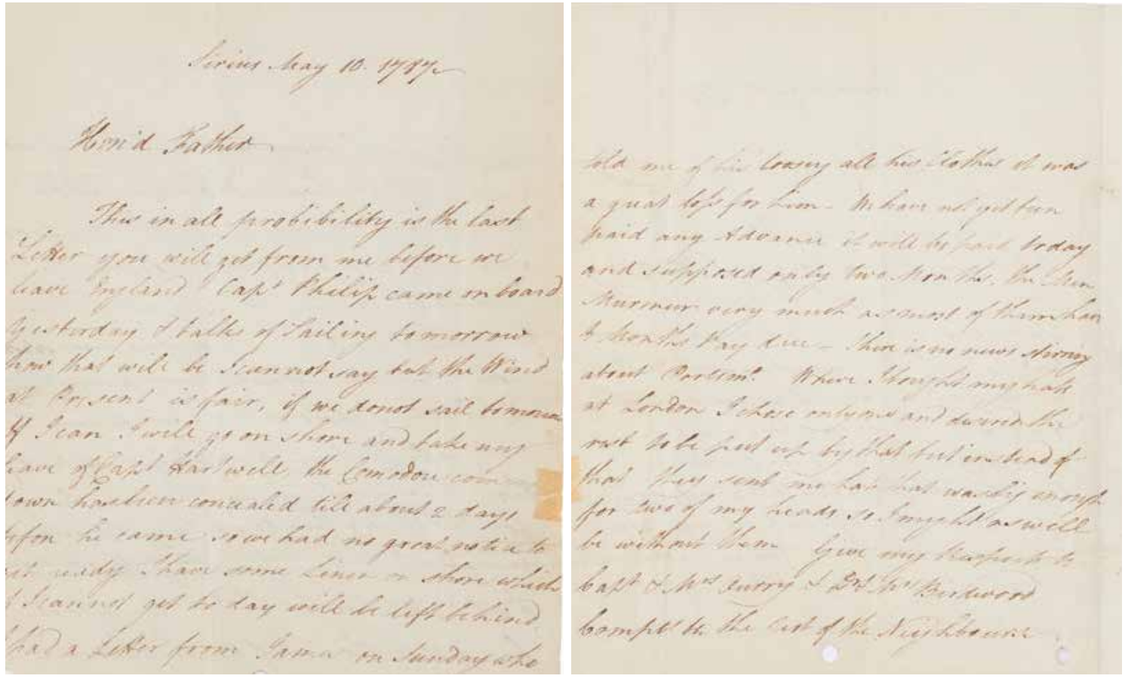
Written from the flagship of the First Fleet

A wonderful original letter by Newton Fowell, eighteen-year-old midshipman on HMS *Sirius* whose moving and evocative letters from the First Fleet have been one of the treasures of the State Library of New South Wales since they were acquired in 1987. This candid letter to his father was written aboard the flagship of the First Fleet just three days before she set sail for Botany Bay.

“Capt Philip (sic) came on board yesterday and talks of sailing tomorrow, how that will be I cannot say but the Wind at Present is fair”. Fowell describes the haste with which the men were called aboard: “we had no great notice to get ready. I have some Linen on shore which if I cannot get to day will be left behind” and bemoans the delays in receiving their pay: “We have not yet been paid any Advance it will be paid today and supposed only two Months, the Men Murmur very much as most of them have 6 Months Pay due…”.

$165,000

Further details and more images at https://www.hordern.com/book.php?id=5001062



6. [BORROWDALE] REED, Hobson. “Success to the Borrowdale” fob-seal.

Silver fob-seal, 44 x 30 mm., with engraved depiction of a three-masted vessel and the caption “Success to the Borrowdale”, and the monogram “H.R.”; very fine. Sunderland?, c. 1786.

With the First Fleet to Botany Bay

A moving, handsomely-wrought relic of the commander of the First Fleet transport *Borrowdale*: this is the fob seal Reed would have carried on board with, on one side, a neatly engraved depiction of the ship and, on the reverse, his monogrammed initials “H.R.” (for Hobson Reed). One of only a handful of extant personal items known to have belonged to a First Fleeter, the depiction of the *Borrowdale* itself, one of the most elusive of the First Fleet vessels, is particularly significant. Under Reed’s command the *Borrowdale* made the voyage to Botany Bay without any undue alarm.

Tragically, the ship was his last command: the *Borrowdale* returned to England in March 1789, and seven months later was lost in a storm on the Norfolk coast during which Reed himself drowned.

$65,000

Further information at https://www.hordern.com/book.php?id=5001026

Francis Wheatley, Governor Phillip, 1786 (National Portrait Gallery, London)

Captain Arthur Phillip, RN

First Governor, 1788-1792

Arthur Phillip was appointed the first governor of New South Wales by King George III in 1786, with responsibility for establishing the new British colony and its government. He travelled with the First Fleet aboard HMS *Sirius*, the fleet's flagship, arriving at Botany Bay in January 1788 and subsequently establishing the settlement at Sydney Cove. Phillip served as governor for just over five years, from 26 January 1788 until 11 December 1792, when he sailed for England.

Phillip arrived with instructions to grant every emancipated convict thirty acres, or fifty should they be married. He proved quite selective with the whole process (unlike some of his successors), and by the end of his governorship had made only ninety-five grants. Very few of those original grants have survived intact, underlining their considerable rarity.

The following nine catalogue entries describe the Governor's own 1789 publication in both its regular and deluxe format, followed by two editions of Watkin Tench's description of the new colony, which in fact appeared some weeks before the governor's book. Phillip made important land grants: two of these scarce original manuscript grants appear here (one of them only the second ever issued). A further significant description of the colony by the first surgeon, John White, which appeared in Lonon in 1790, matches the Phillip account by existing in two formats, both represented here, in the book's regular and deluxe versions. Finally, the famous portrait of Lord Sydney, for whom the first settlement was named.

7. PHILLIP, Governor Arthur. The Voyage of Governor Phillip to Botany Bay; with an Account of the Establishment of the Colonies of Port Jackson & Norfolk Island…

Quarto, portrait, engraved title, folding engraved charts and 46 plates; half morocco. London, 1789.

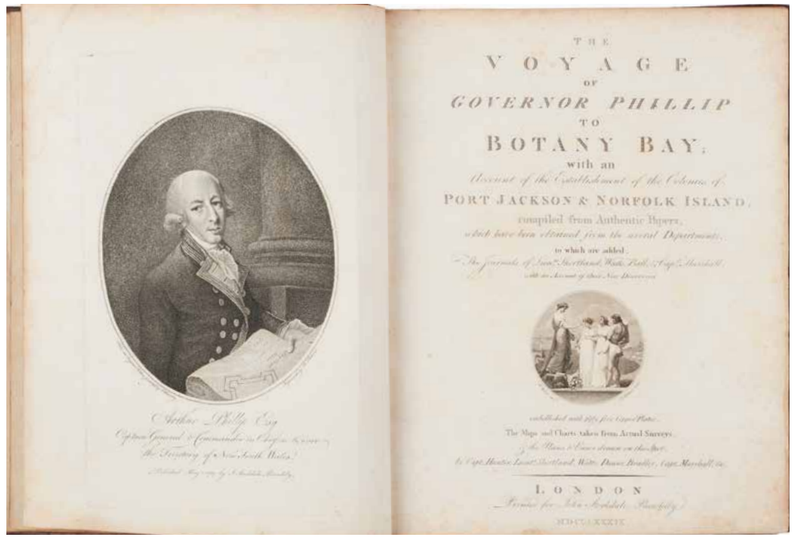
First edition of the foundation work, by the first Fleeter and first governor

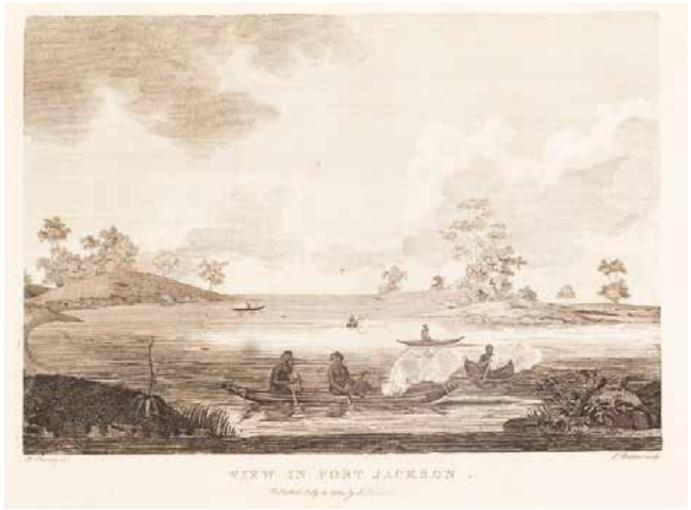
A handsome copy of the first edition: the official account and foundation book of European settlement in Australia. Based on the governor's journals and despatches, this is the single most important book to describe the journey to Botany Bay and the foundations of modern Australia. It describes the events from March 1787, just before the First Fleet sailed, up to September 1788. There is a chapter dealing with the fauna of New South Wales, appendices detailing the routes of various ships to Botany Bay, from Botany Bay to Norfolk Island and from Port Jackson to various other ports, and finally a list of convicts sent to New South Wales. The book also contains excellent maps by John Hunter and William Dawes, including the first of the Sydney Cove settlement, which shows in detail the buildings and "progress" which had been made by July 1788.

$9850

Bibliography: *Crittenden, 180; Ferguson, 47; Hill, 1346; Wantrup, 5.*

More images at https://www.hordern.com/book.php?id=5000911





8. PHILLIP, Governor Arthur. The Voyage of Governor Phillip to Botany Bay…

Quarto, portrait, engraved title, folding engraved charts and 46 plates, the natural history plates in original handcolouring; contemporary speckled calf. London, 1789.

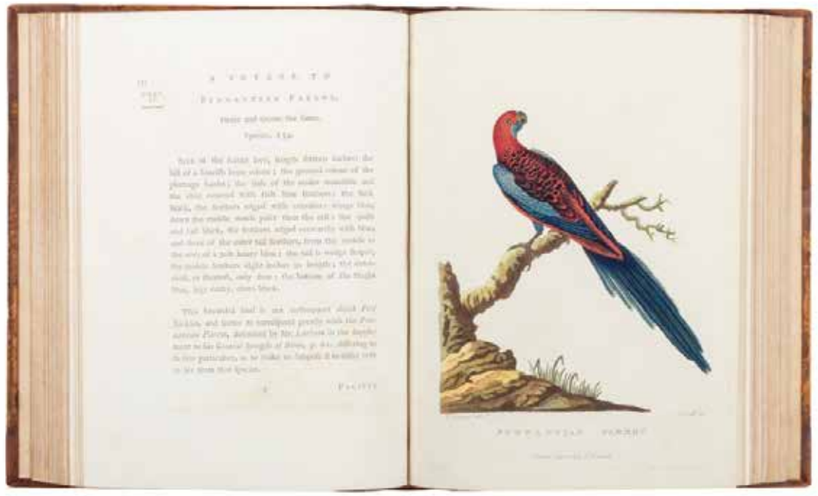
The very rare deluxe handcoloured issue of the Australian foundation book.

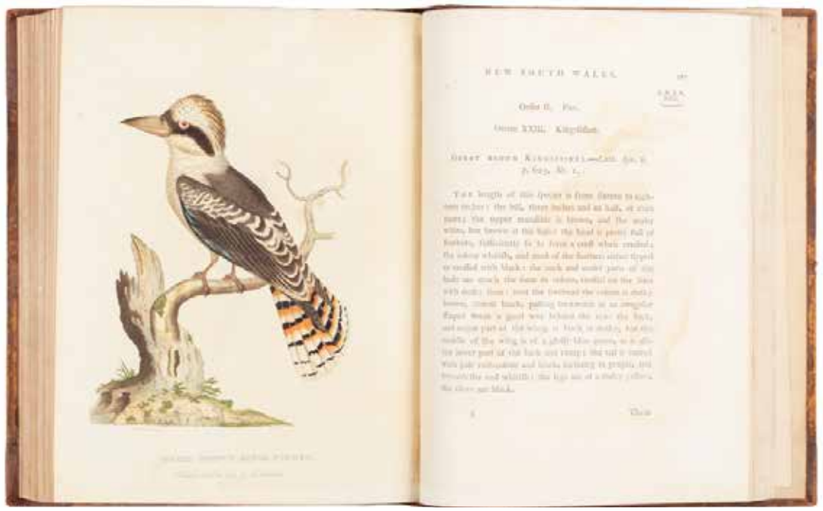
One of the most beautiful eighteenth-century Australian books, this and White's *Journal* of the following year (catalogue nos. 13-14) must be counted as two of the most significant books of the early settlement. Both appeared in a very limited coloured issue and in this form, they are the most desirable of all eighteenth-century Australiana. In this coloured issue the plates were specially printed on laid paper rather than the wove paper used for regular copies of the book.

$58,500

Bibliography: *Crittenden, 180; Ferguson, 47; Hill, 1346; Wantrup, 5.*

More information and images at https://www.hordern.com/book.php?id=6000114





9. PHILLIP, Governor Arthur. Land Grant to Robert Webb of sixty acres beside the Parramatta River.

Manuscript in ink, 380 x 280 mm., on thick paper with undated watermark of “J. Honig & Zoonen”; original ribbon present but seal gone; tipped into half morocco binding. Sydney, 22 February 1792.

Signed by Phillip, John White, George Johnston, John Palmer, and David Collins

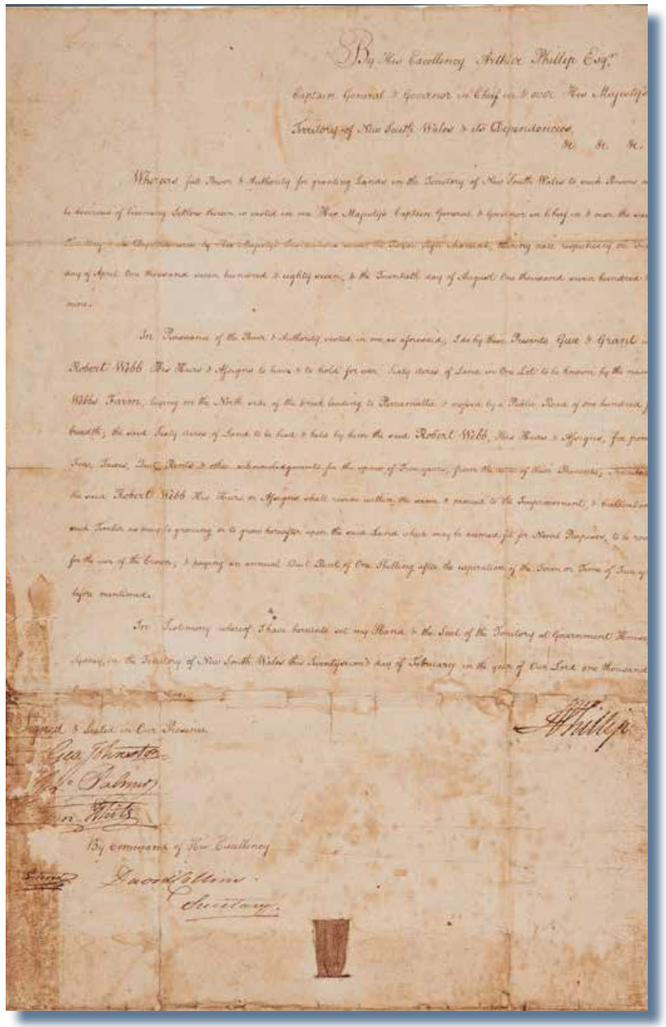
Only the second land grant issued in the new colony and with a fine assemblage of First Fleet signatures: it is witnessed not only by the surgeon John White, but also by the senior officer George Johnston and the purser on board the *Sirius*, John Palmer, while it is also prominently signed by David Collins, judge-advocate for the colony, as secretary to the governor. Only the earliest land grants feature such senior figures. Although somewhat damaged, it is a remarkable survival, being on thick laid paper rather than the more substantial vellum of later examples.

Robert Webb, a seaman who arrived on the *Sirius*, received 60 acres “on the north side of the creek leading to Parramatta”: this included the location of the current Macarthur House. Webb sold up in 1798, and the property subsequently became the dowry which Jennett Melville brought to her marriage with George Evans, later the colony’s surveyor-general.

$55,000

Ryan, Land Grants 1788-1809, no. 2.

Further information about Webb and his grant at https://www.hordern.com/book.php?id=5001120


By His Excellency Arthur Phillip Esq.r
Captain General & Governor in Chief in & over His Majesty's
Territory of New South Wales & its Dependencies.
&c. &c. &c.
Signed & Sealed in Our Presence.
Geo. Johnston
Wm. Palmer
John White
By Command of His Excellency
David Collins
Secretary.
Phillip

10. PHILLIP, Governor Arthur. Land Grant of thirty acres to John Bazely at Eastern Farms.

Folio manuscript in ink on paper, 380 x 280 mm.; with original hemp cord and strengthening patch of canvas affixed to lower edge, lacking seal; quarter morocco case. Sydney, 22 February 1792.

Rare early land grant from the first batch of land releases

Land grant no. 60 in the government's records, witnessed by the same circle of First Fleeters as in the previous entry and signed on the same day. The First-Fleeter and former mariner John Bazely, transported on the *Charlotte* for stealing a coat and a pair of breeches, served as an assistant to the provost marshal at Port Jackson in 1788. Two years later he prepared to leave the colony and transferred his land holding to James Squires "in consideration of twenty pounds sterling and a free passage to any port from Port Jackson to England".

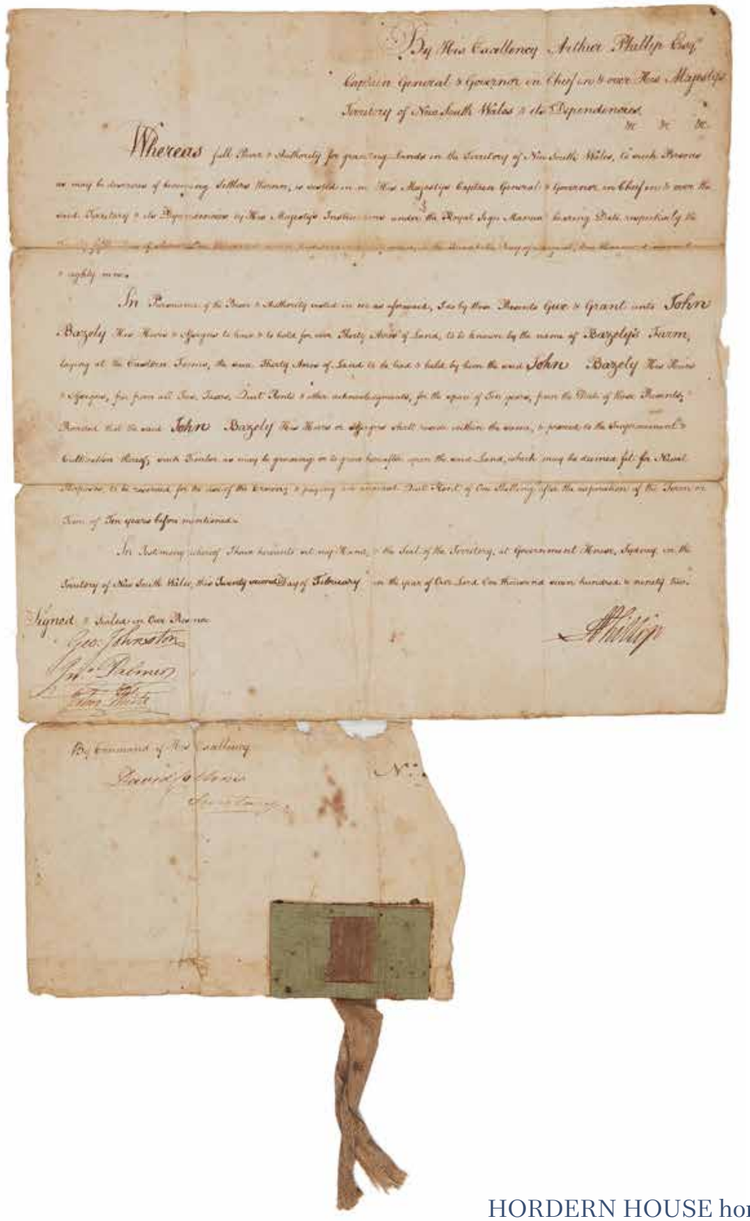
Squires was the colony's first brewer of any scale. Bazely's land, which he added to his own grant, was next to the site of his famous pub and brewery the Malting Shovel, on the waterfront at Kissing Point on the Parramatta River. Lycett depicted Squire's property as one of his splendid *Views in Australia* (1825). In 1999 Lion Nathan renamed the previously purchased Hahn Brewery as the Malt Shovel Brewery, releasing their line of James Squire beers in honour of Australia's first commercial brewer.

$45,000

Ryan, Land Grants 1788-1809, no. 60.

More about Bazely and the brewer Squires at https://www.hordern.com/book.php?id=5001124

Even allowing for the artistic licence present throughout Joseph Lycett's *Views in Australia*, published a few years after our period in 1825, this image is worth bearing in mind as we look at land grants: this shows on the far shore the site of Governor Phillip's 30-acre grant to John Bazely at Eastern Farms which Bazely sold to James Squires to add to his own land-holding at Kissing Point on the Parramatta River. On the expanded site he built his famous brewery and Australia's first pub the Malting Shovel.



By His Excellency Arthur Phillip Esq^r
Captain General & Governor in Chief in & over His Majesty's
Territory of New South Wales & its Dependencies.
&c &c &c

Wherein full Power & Authority for granting Lands in the Territory of New South Wales, to such Persons
as may be desirous of becoming Settlers Therein, is vested in me His Majesty's Captain General & Governor in Chief in & over the
said Territory & its Dependencies by His Majesty's Instructions under the Royal Sign Manual bearing Date respectively the
eighth
day

In Pursuance of the Power & Authority vested in me as aforesaid, I do by these Presents give & grant unto John
Bazely His Heirs & Assigns to have & to hold for ever Thirty Acres of Land, to be known by the name of Bazelys Farm,
lying at the Eastern Farms, the same Thirty Acres of Land to be had & held by him the said John Bazely His Heirs
& Assigns, free from all Fees, Taxes, Quit Rents & other acknowledgments, for the space of Ten years, from the Date of these Presents,
Provided that the said John Bazely His Heirs or Assigns shall reside within the same, & proceed to the Improvement &
Cultivation thereof, such Parties as may be growing on the given Ground upon the said Land, which may be thereon felled for Naval
Purposes, to be reserved for the use of His Majesty's Navy as aforesaid. Dated Rent of One Shilling from the expiration of the Term or
Term of Ten years before mentioned.

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, & the Seal of the Territory, at Government House, Sydney, in the
Territory of New South Wales, this twenty second Day of February in the year of Our Lord One Thousand seven hundred & ninety two.

Signed & Sealed in Our Presence
Geo. Johnston
Jn^o Price
Geo. Thos. Palmer

By Command of His Excellency
David Collins
Secretary

No. 60

11. TENCH, Captain Watkin. A Narrative of the Expedition to Botany Bay. With an Account of New South Wales, its Productions, Inhabitants, &c…

Octavo; a superb copy, uncut in the original plain blue wrappers. London, 1789.

An ideal copy of the earliest authentic account of the new colony

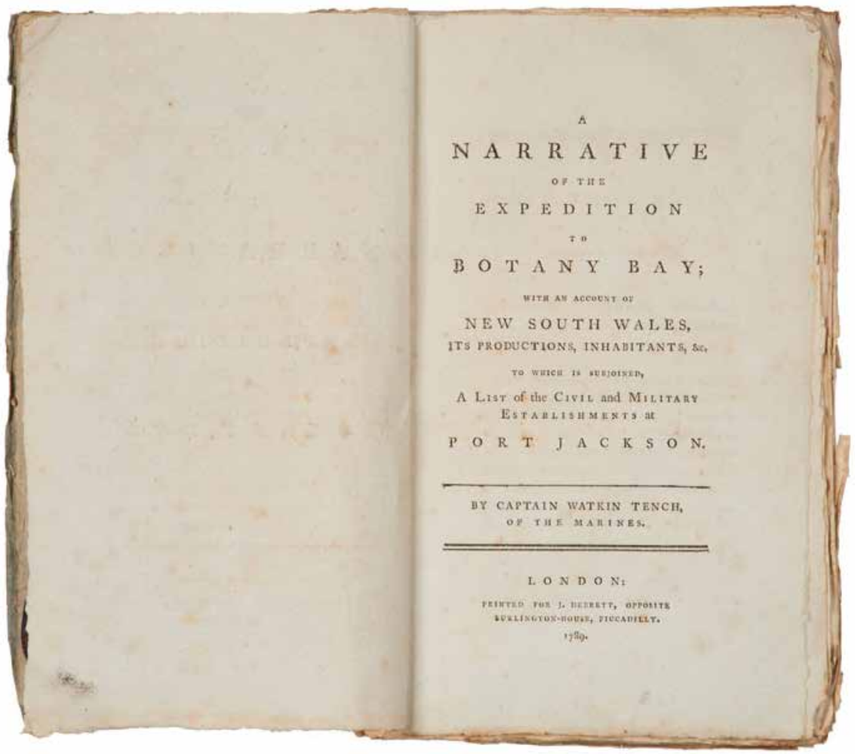
First edition of the first genuine account of the New South Wales settlement to be published, beating Governor Phillip's account into print by some weeks. In our experience, Tench's *Narrative* has proved to be the most difficult of the First Fleet books to find (particularly with both the half-title and advertisement leaf present, since both were often discarded by binders). This copy remains in the publisher's simple wrappered binding, representing a very rare opportunity to acquire this important work in the way Tench's contemporaries would have read it. The most widely read and the most quoted of the First Fleet books, this copy is just as it would have come from the presses in the first days of April 1789.

Not only a standard work but now a recognised classic of Australian literature of any stripe, Tench's book has been called "at once the most perceptive and the most literary of the contemporary accounts" (ADB). Few writers have matched the directness of his description of life in the first days of the colony and none his talent for eyewitness reportage.

$24,000

Bibliography: *Crittenden, 222; Ferguson, 48; Hill, 1685; Wantrup, 2.*

Further details about Tench and his publication at https://www.hordern.com/book.php?id=5001134



A
NARRATIVE
OF THE
EXPEDITION
TO
BOTANY BAY;
WITH AN ACCOUNT OF
NEW SOUTH WALES,
ITS PRODUCTIONS, INHABITANTS, &c.
TO WHICH IS SUBJOINED,
A List of the Civil and Military Establishments at
PORT JACKSON.

BY CAPTAIN WATKIN TENCH,
OF THE MARINES.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR J. DEBRETT, OPPOSITE
BURLINGTON-HOUSE, PICCADILLY.
1789.

12. TENCH, Watkin. A Narrative of the Expedition to Botany Bay… Third edition, to which is now first added, A Postscript dated Sydney Cove, October 1, 1788.

Octavo; with the half-title, no advertisement leaf; early half calf. London, 1789.

The expanded edition with the “Letter from Sydney Cove”

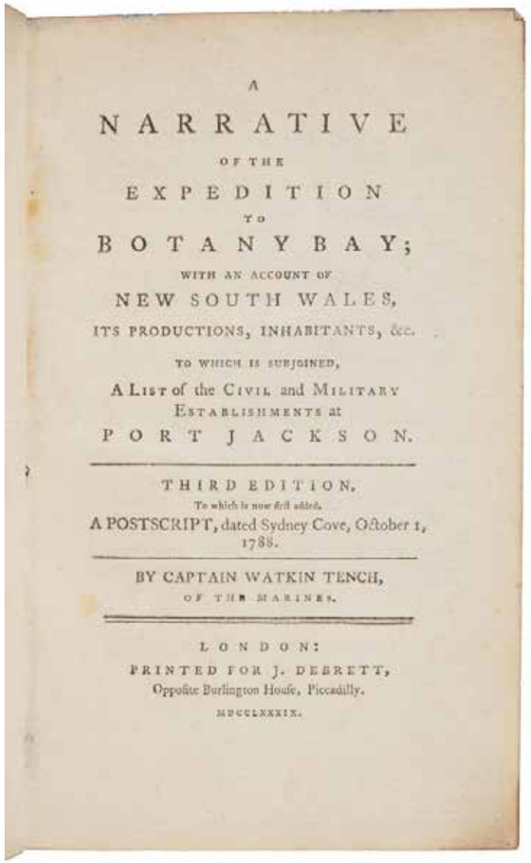
Tench’s first work on the colony at Port Jackson, in the important third edition, the first to include his new *Postscript*. This closely-printed letter reports further activity since July and, despite the growing difficulties faced by the settlers, strikes the bright and optimistic note characteristic of the author. “In Port Jackson,” he says, “all is quiet and stupid as could be wished.” Everyone is well, and the detachment for Parramatta is about to be sent upriver. The *Sirius* is about to be dispatched for the Cape of Good Hope in an attempt to purchase much needed supplies, and it is on this ship that the present letter will be sent.

$7850

Bibliography: *Crittenden, 224; Ferguson, 50; Wantrup, pp. 54-57.*

Detailed description and more images at https://www.hordern.com/book.php?id=5000882

Portrait miniature of Captain Watkin Tench, Royal Marines, 1787
(State Library of New South Wales)



A
NARRATIVE
OF THE
EXPEDITION
TO
BOTANY BAY;
WITH AN ACCOUNT OF
NEW SOUTH WALES,
ITS PRODUCTIONS, INHABITANTS, &c.
TO WHICH IS SUBJOINED,
A List of the Civil and Military
Establishments at
PORT JACKSON.

THIRD EDITION,
To which is now first added,
A POSTSCRIPT, dated Sydney Cove, October 1, 1788.

BY CAPTAIN WATKIN TENCH,
OF THE MARINES.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR J. DEBRETT,
Opposite Burlington House, Piccadilly.
MDCCLXXXIX.

13. WHITE, John. Journal of a Voyage to New South Wales with sixty-five plates of nondescript animals, birds, lizards, serpents…

Quarto, with 65 engraved plates; old half calf. London, J. Debrett, 1790.

The famous First Fleet book, with much on natural history

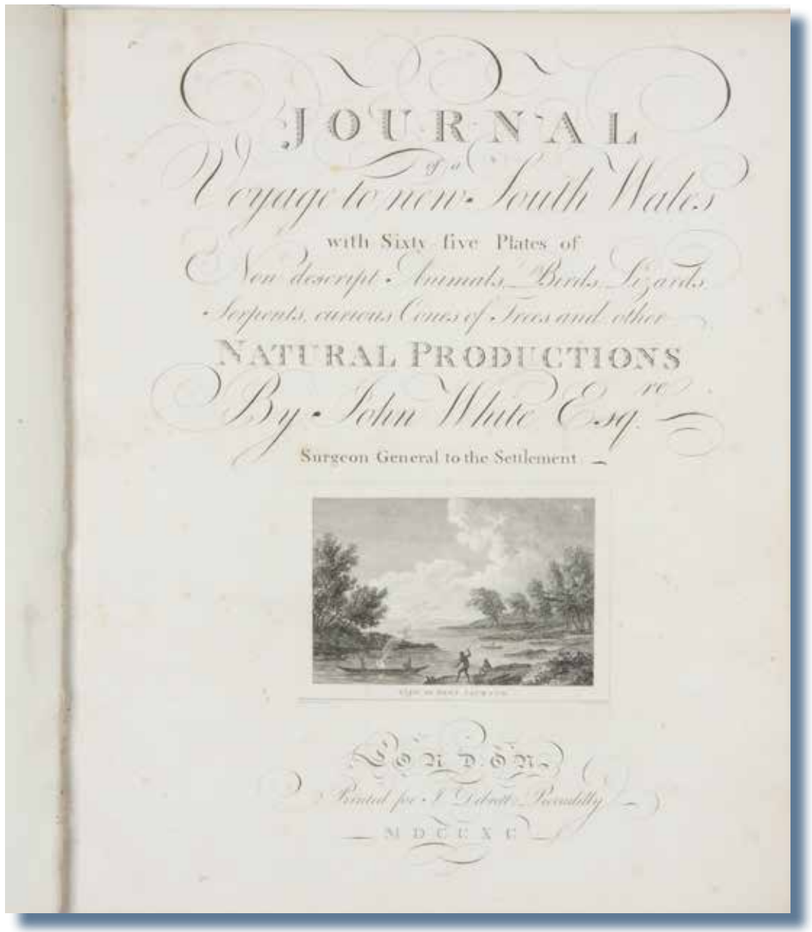
First edition. White, chief surgeon of the First Fleet was a keen naturalist: the Journal that he began to record notes about birds in the new colony formed the nucleus of his book, which contains an account of the voyage out, with long, detailed accounts of the stops at Rio de Janeiro, Cape Town and of the colonial voyages to Norfolk Island. He records his experiences during almost the first full year ashore in Sydney.

Published by Debrett's, the great rival of Stockdale (who had just issued the official account by Governor Phillip), the natural history content makes White's book noteworthy amongst the First Fleet journals. Many of the plates were drawn in England by leading natural history artists of the day, such as Sarah Stone, from original sketches done in the colony.

$8500

Bibliography: *Crittenden, 248; Ferguson, 97; Ford, 495; Hill, 1858; Wantrup, 17.*

Online at https://www.hordern.com/book.php?id=5001146



14. WHITE, John. Journal of a Voyage to New South Wales …

Quarto, with 65 handcoloured plates; old half calf. London, 1790.

The rare special version with the plates finely coloured by hand

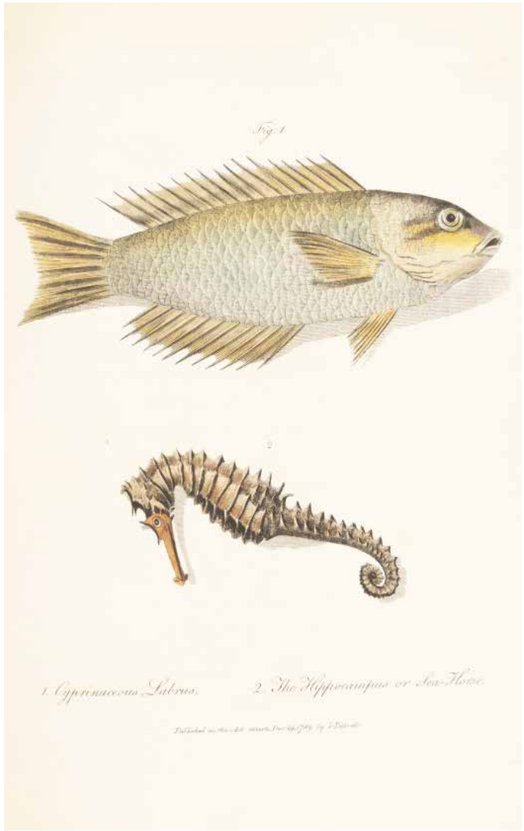
The deluxe issue of the first edition of this famous First Fleet book, in which the plates were coloured by hand. Especially in this form, White's *Journal* is one of the most beautiful of Australian colour-plate books, and one of the earliest and most attractive Australian bird books.

The book was printed with the support of White's friend and patron Thomas Wilson, recently identified as a wealthy apothecary and natural history collector. The book was always geared towards bird-fanciers in particular, hence the suite of wonderful plates, chiefly by Sarah Stone, then the leading ornithological artist working in London, or based on drawings by the convict artist Watling and possibly some by White himself.

$17,500

Bibliography: *Crittenden, 248; Ferguson, 97; Ford, 495; Hill, 1858; Wantrup, 17.*

Online at https://www.hordern.com/book.php?id=5001145



15. [SYDNEY] YOUNG, John after Gilbert STUART. Lord Viscount Sydney…

Mezzotint engraving, 440 x 310 mm. London, circa 1790.

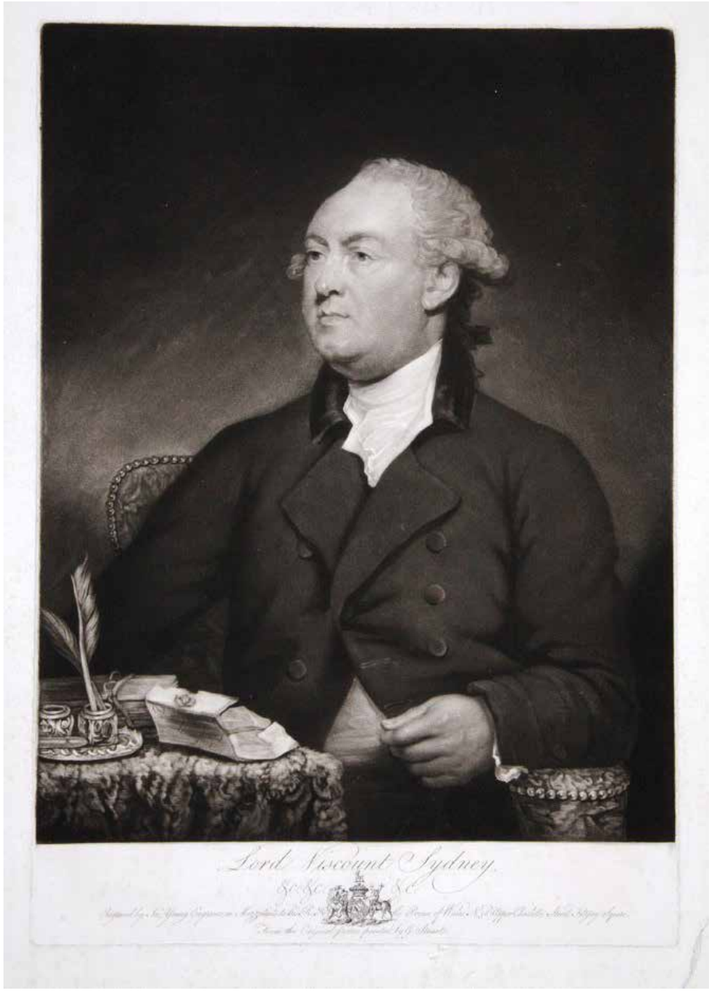
The city of Sydney bears his name

A fine and fresh impression of the engraved portrait of Lord Sydney, after the official portrait by the American portraitist Gilbert Stuart. The “father of American portraiture”, Stuart worked in England from 1775 until the late 1780s. Sydney, as Home Secretary in Pitt’s government, was given the task of devising the plan for settling convicts at Botany Bay, and it was his address to the Commissioners of the Treasury in August 1786 which provided the detailed blueprint for the establishment of the colony, with details of the number of convicts and transports, the marines, disciplinary measures, supplies and livestock, and the foundations of government itself. When Governor Phillip moved the settlement to Port Jackson, rather than Botany Bay, he paid the Home Secretary the compliment of naming Sydney after him.

$2200

Bibliography: *Nan Kivell and Spence, p. 300 (and reproduced, p. 317).*

Online at https://www.hordern.com/book.php?id=2708032



Unknown engraver, Francis Grose (National Library of Australia)

Major Francis Grose

Acting governor, 1792-1794

Francis Grose (1758?-1814) had served in the American War of Independence as a young man, before becoming commandant of the New South Wales Corps. He became acting governor of New South Wales following Phillip's departure in December 1792 and for two years was left in control of the fledgling settlement, serving until December 1794, when Governor Hunter arrived. Grose's administration marked an important change in the character of the colony with the relaxation of several of Phillip's regulations, particularly those governing the distribution of land and the use of convict labour, strengthening the economic and political influence of the officers of the New South Wales Corps.

Offered here are two original manuscript land grants made by Grose in 1794, one of them with the rare signatures of John and Elizabeth Macarthur. We have included the report of a controversial Scottish trial for sedition, actually a significant free-speech trial of the period, which led to a famous transportation, as an example of the class of political prisoners who made their way to New South Wales over these decades. Following this, an important and very early manuscript letter by George Johnston, who appears frequently in this catalogue, and whose active career corresponds closely with the period of the five first governors.

16. GROSE, Lieutenant Governor Major Francis. Land Grant to William Hall.

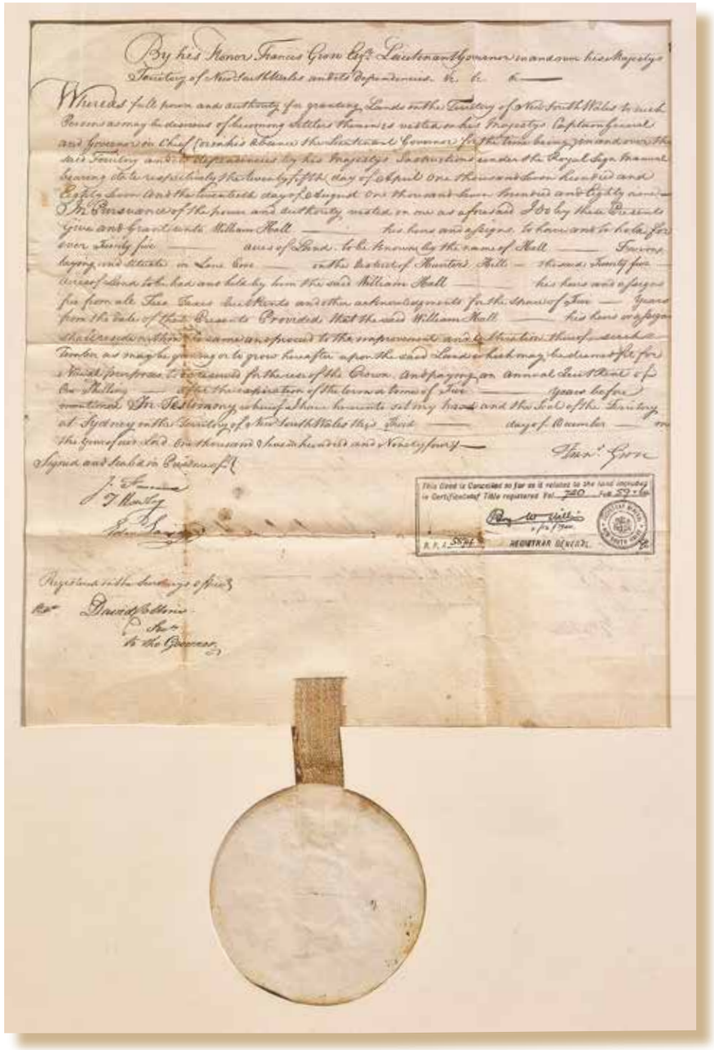
Folio, manuscript in ink on paper, 355 x 320 mm.; some wear to folds, and embrowning to one section on verso, with suspended paper seal; well framed. Sydney, 3 December 1794.

Grose signs away land in Lane Cove, in the Hunter's Hill district

An important land grant from the first years of settlement, signed by Francis Grose and inscribed by David Collins as governor's secretary. The other three witnesses to the grant, Foveaux, Rowley, and Laing, were also figures of note. Joseph Foveaux arrived in Sydney in 1792 and became a captain in the New South Wales Corps. By 1800 he had become the largest landholder and stock-owner in the colony, before he took up the post of acting lieutenant-governor of Norfolk Island. Thomas Rowley had arrived at Port Jackson in 1792 as adjutant of the New South Wales Corps, and Edward Laing was surgeon-mate to the New South Wales Corps, having arrived in the colony with Grose on the *Pitt* in 1792. From 1798 to 1799 he was in charge of Norfolk Island.

$18,000

More details at https://www.hordern.com/book.php?id=6000124



17. GROSE, Lieutenant Governor Major Francis. Land Grant to Zadoc Petit.

Folio, manuscript in ink on paper, 370 x 320 mm.; with paper seal. Sydney, 9 December 1794.

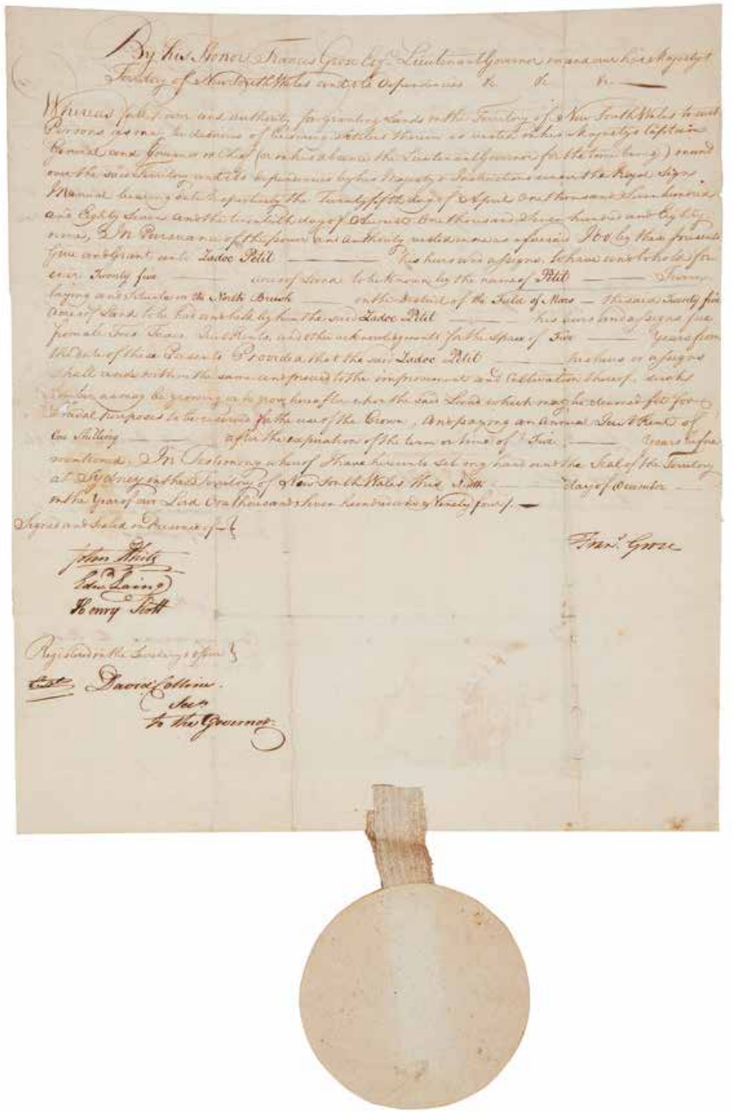
Grant of twenty-five acres in the Field of Mars, present-day Ryde

Fine original document signed by Grose as acting governor, witnessed by the surgeon-general John White, Edward Laing, surgeon-mate to the New South Wales Corps and David Collins, judge-advocate and responsible for the colony's legal establishment. Like the previous item, this grant was made to a private in the New South Wales Corps, who arrived in the colony with the Second Fleet. Land in the Field of Mars was reserved for free settlers. The verso of this document shows how land-dealing dates from the beginnings of the colony. Zadoc Petit, signing with a cross, sells his land for fifty pounds to Thomas Higgins; the transfer, dated at Parramatta, 5 June 1800, is documented entirely in the hand of John Macarthur, and is witnessed by his signature and that of Elizabeth Macarthur, Australia's "first and greatest lady", and is dated at Parramatta, 5 June 1800.

$18,000

Bibliography: *Ryan, Land Grants 1788-1809, no. 345.*

More details and a second image at https://www.hordern.com/book.php?id=5001070



18. MUIR, Thomas, “Scottish Martyr”. The Trial of Thomas Muir… On a charge of sedition…

Octavo; portrait frontispiece; original quarter calf. Edinburgh, 1793.

Free-speech trial: Australia’s first political prisoners

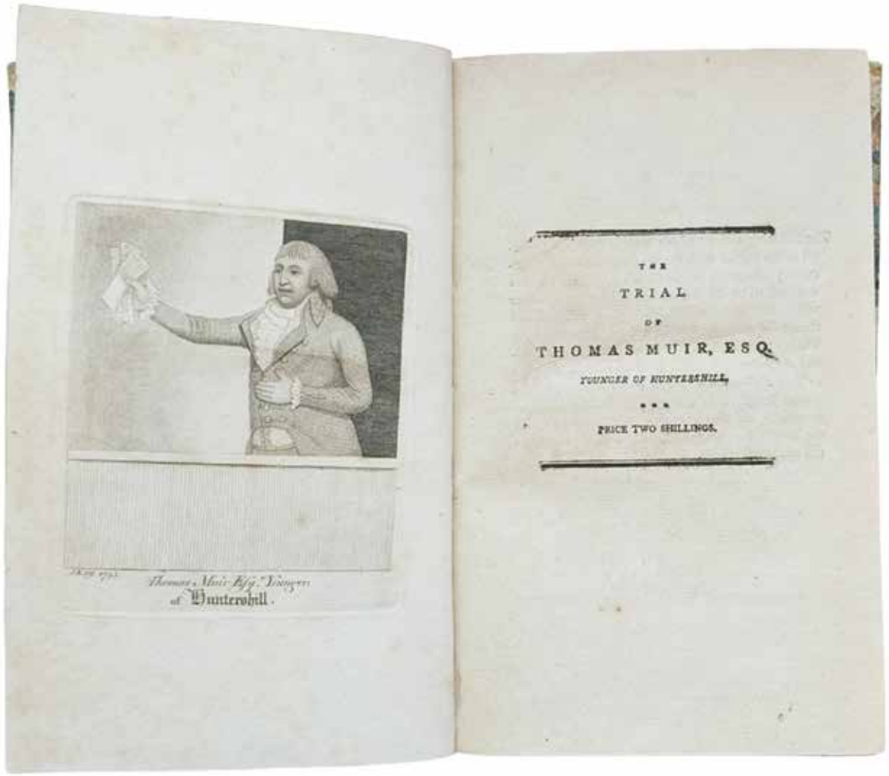
Rare: quickly published reporting of the politically motivated free-speech trial of one of the so-called Scottish Martyrs, the five men who became Australia’s first political prisoners. Campaigning for parliamentary reform, they were tried for sedition in 1793–94 and transported to Sydney in 1794 and 1795. Muir became the most conspicuous of them with his daring escape to America in 1796.

The book was published in sympathy with the dissident cause: “The following account of Mr Muir’s Trial is not offered to the Public from the view of obtaining any pecuniary advantage to the Publisher. The profits were left to be disposed of in any charitable manner which Mr Muir might direct; and he has desired them to be given for the relief of poor prisoners”.

$1850

Bibliography: *Ferguson, 160.*

Detailed description and more images at https://www.hordern.com/book.php?id=5000925



19. JOHNSTON, George. Autograph letter signed to his agents, Messrs Cox, from Sydney.

Sheet of laid paper 310 x 190 mm, folded to letter-size with postal marks and original seal; watermarked S LAY (English papermaker, around 1793). Sydney, 26 August 1794.

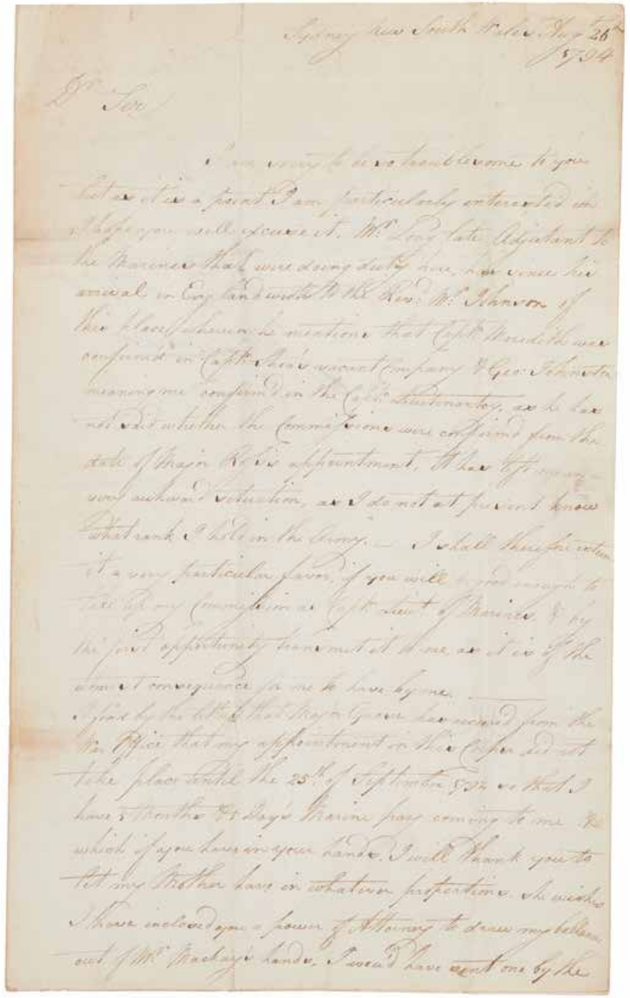
A First Fleeter's letter: an exceptional survival

One of the earliest Australian manuscripts to have been offered for sale in modern times. The earliest known Australian letter from a free settler, it is an evocative and iconic treasure from the first years of our nation's history. It is the free settler equivalent to the earliest known convict letter, Mary Reiby's letter that is now "one of the treasures" in the collection of the State Library of New South Wales.

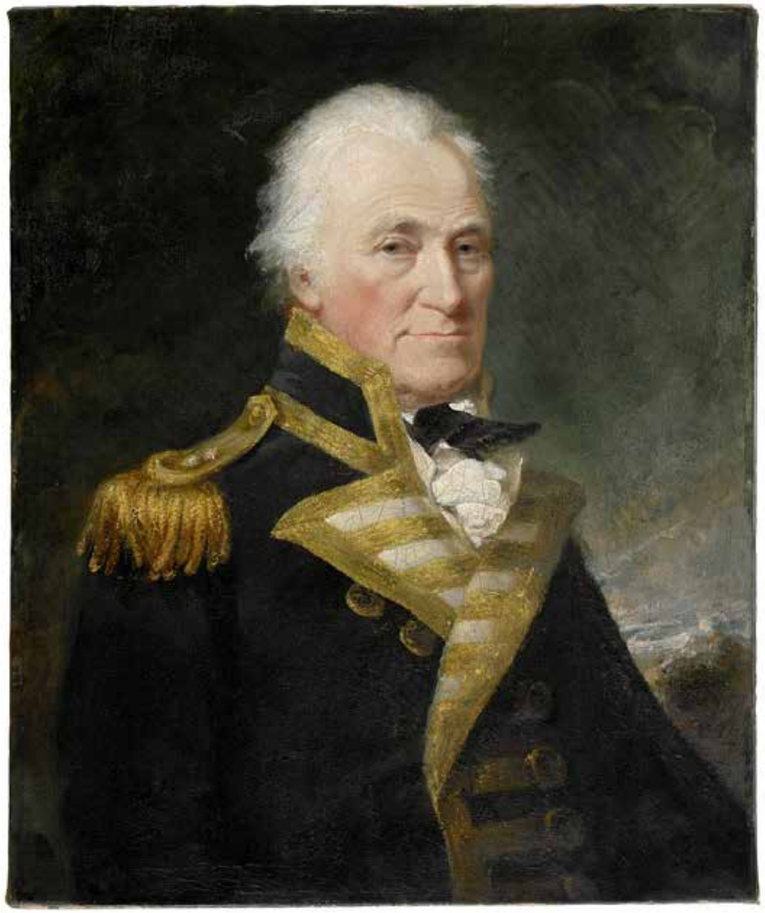
The letter relates specifically to Johnston's new position in the New South Wales Corps and is a sharp lesson in the complexities and anxieties the new appointees were under. In fine original condition, headed "Sydney New South Wales Aug. 26th. 1794," it is addressed to the bankers and military agents Cox, providing insight into the tremendous complexity involved in banking in a different hemisphere. The letter would have been carried on the *Bonningtons* or *Sugar Cane*, both ships leaving Sydney Cove on 13 October 1794. The postal marks show that it arrived in London on 27 February and was delivered 28 February 1795.

$155,000

Detailed description and more images at https://www.hordern.com/book.php?id=5001078



Lt. Col. George Johnston, 1810
watercolour portrait by R. Dighton
(State Library of New South Wales)



Vice-Admiral John Hunter, circa 1813 (Dixson Galleries, State Library of New South Wales)

Captain John Hunter, RN

Second Governor, 1795-1800

John Hunter, a naval officer who had served as second captain of the First Fleet's Sirius, was appointed governor in 1794, arriving at Port Jackson in September 1795. His administration, which lasted until 28 September 1800, was characterised by attempts to restore civilian authority after the period of military administration, to restrain the commercial power of the New South Wales Corps and its involvement in the rum trade, and to encourage agriculture and exploration. Hunter also supported the exploratory work of Matthew Flinders and George Bass. He was recalled in 1799 and handed over the government to Philip Gidley King in September 1800.

Hunter wrote his own account of the voyage and settlement, deliberately setting out to complete Phillip's account. We offer here a 1797 original manuscript land grant by him, and a remarkable trio of three versions, in original manuscript, of his last will and testament. These are followed by the important work by judge-advocate David Collins on the history and progress of the colony, in two volumes published four years apart; we also describe an original manuscript letter by Collins to his banker in London. Finally, a rather surprising fact emerges from Southey's *Poems* (1797/1799), which includes his famous "Botany Bay Eclogues", that he was considered for, and he indeed considered, an appointment to the governorship of New South Wales. How might that have gone?

20. HUNTER, John. An Historical Journal of the Transactions at Port Jackson and Norfolk Island, with the Discoveries which have been made in New South Wales and in the Southern Ocean…

Quarto, with 17 engraved plates, folding maps and charts; fine old binding of dark green straight-grain morocco with gilt greek key borders. London, 1793.

First Fleet journal, heavily subscribed in 1793

First edition of this foundation book of Australian coastal exploration which includes the first charting of Sydney Harbour. Hunter's account is a primary source for the early settlement of Norfolk Island. A First Fleeter, he was actively engaged in surveying and exploration and only left for England in late 1791 after an enforced stay of eleven months on Norfolk Island following the shipwreck of the *Sirius* there. He published this account in England and subsequently was recalled to New South Wales in February of 1795.

The first published engraved view of Sydney contained in the book is well known, but Hunter's *Journal* also includes a fascinating plate of a "Family of New South Wales" engraved by the artist and poet William Blake, and a marvellous large-format map of the entire Sydney basin after the original by William Bradley. Hunter's book also includes an important continuation of Governor Phillip's journals, as it prints his dispatches to the end of 1791.

$9850

Bibliography: *Crittenden, 110; Ferguson, 152; Wantrup, 13.*

Detailed description and more images at https://www.hordern.com/book.php?id=5001075

First published view of the first English settlement at Sydney Cove

21. HUNTER, John. Land Grant to James Robbs of twenty-five acres in the Field of Mars.

Folio, manuscript on paper, 380 x 465 mm.; defective lower margin without loss of text, section missing where seal and ties have been removed. Government House Sydney, 1 May 1797.

Early grant by the second governor: Robbs Farm in present-day Ryde

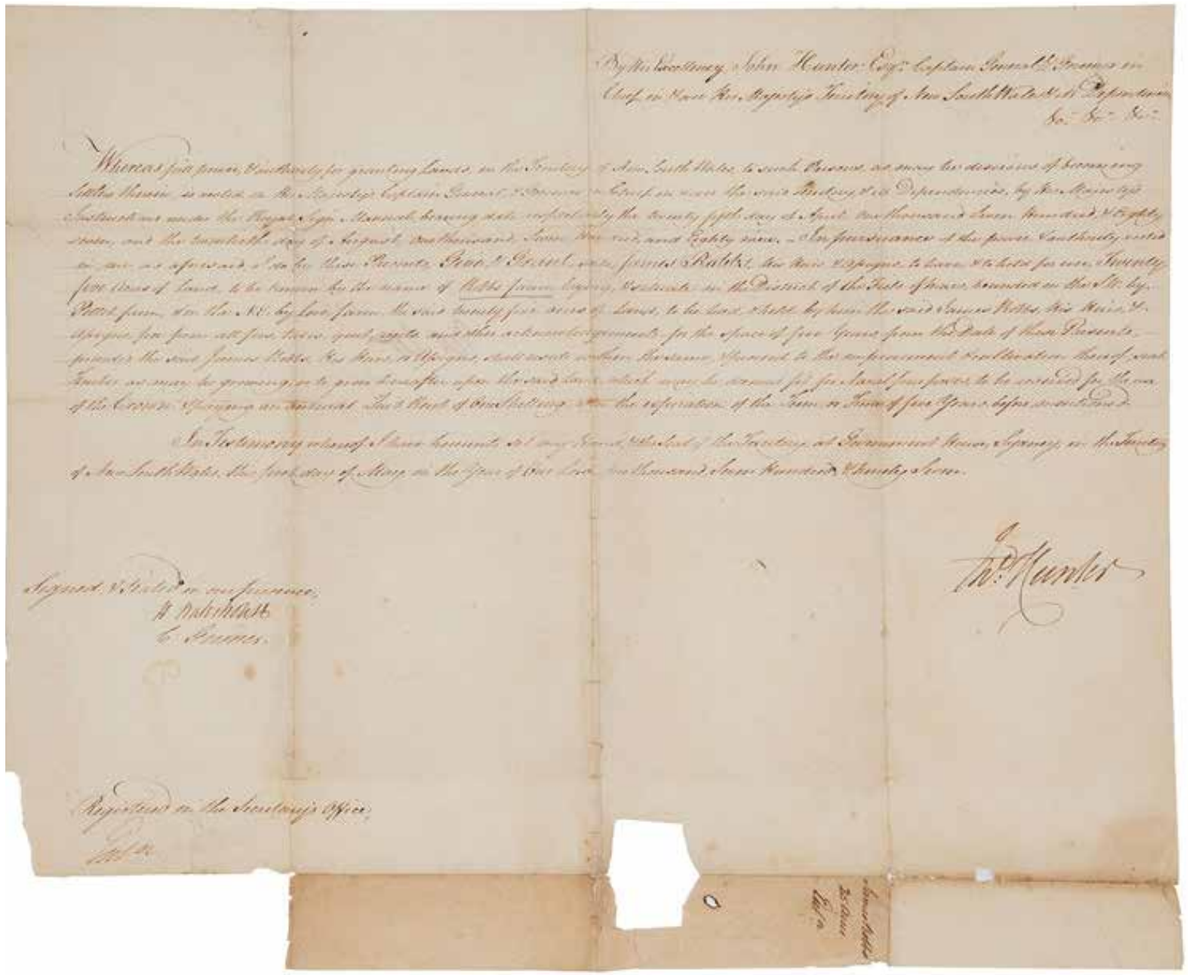
Rare and fragile land grant by the second governor. Hunter is credited with having regularised the grants system in New South Wales; he issued titles for approximately 200,000 acres. This grant of twenty-five acres in the Field of Mars to James Robbs became known as Robbs Farm.

The witnesses to the grant included Henry Waterhouse and Charles Grimes. Waterhouse, who would take up land in the same area a few months later, was a First Fleeter who accompanied Phillip on many excursions into the country, including the landing at Manly where Phillip was speared. He imported the first merino sheep into the colony from the Cape of Good Hope and supplied sheep to both John Macarthur and Samuel Marsden. The other signatory, Charles Grimes, the colony's first surveyor, had in the previous year surveyed all the settlements of the newly-opened Cumberland Plains, including the Field of Mars.

$18,000

Bibliography: *Ryan, Land Grants 1788-1809, no. 726.*

More about Robbs's grant and another image at https://www.hordern.com/book.php?id=5001073



22. HUNTER, John. A group of original manuscript Wills…

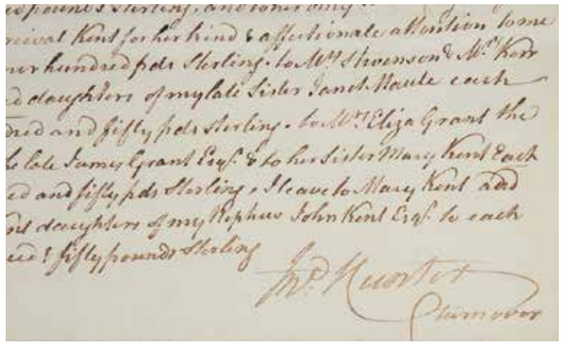
Three folio-sized manuscript will documents. London, 1810-1821.

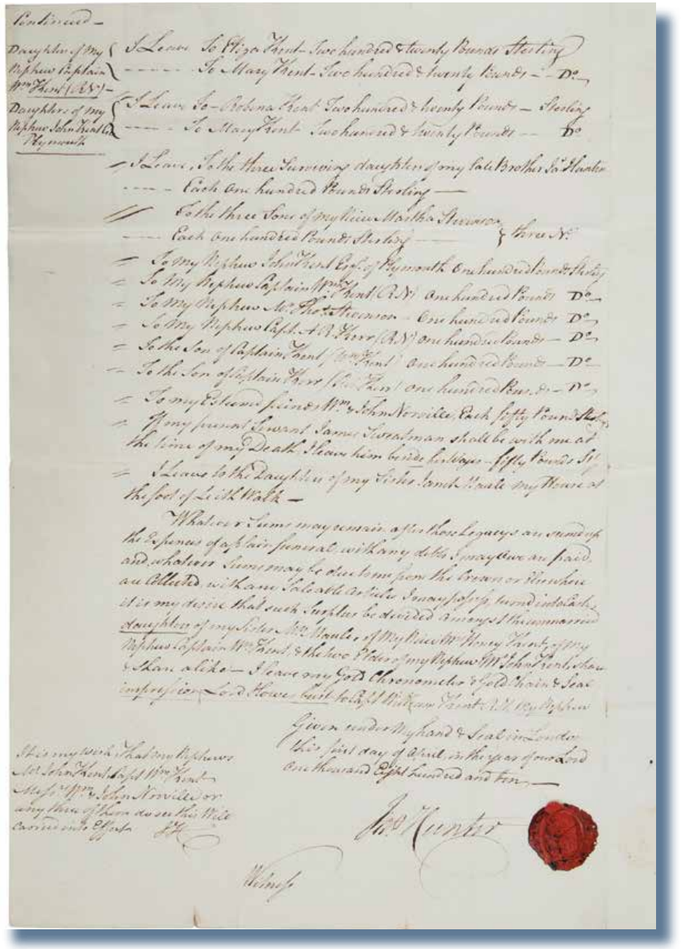
“Being…, I thank God, in perfectly sound and disposing mind…”

A remarkable group of personal manuscripts: three progressive versions of the second governor’s will and last testament. All three versions of his will, dating from 1810 to 1821, are full and detailed. Quite apart from giving an account of his financial standing (most of his money was held in the famous “three per cents,” totalling more than £11,000 by the time of his death) the detailed accounting of a score or more different bequests gives a revealing view of his extended family. It is interesting to see how many relatives served in the Royal Navy, not least his nephew Capt. William Kent who came out to New South Wales with Hunter in 1795 and stayed on until 1805, but sadly predeceased his uncle: one of the sadder revisions in the wills shows that Hunter’s gold chronometer, initially left to Kent, ended up listed among his general chattels to be sold upon his death.

$24,500

Further details and images at https://www.hordern.com/book.php?id=5001074





23. COLLINS, David. Autograph letter signed, to Charles Cox…

Autograph letter signed; tipped into a half morocco binding. Sydney, 22 December 1795.

David Collins dreams of sailing for England

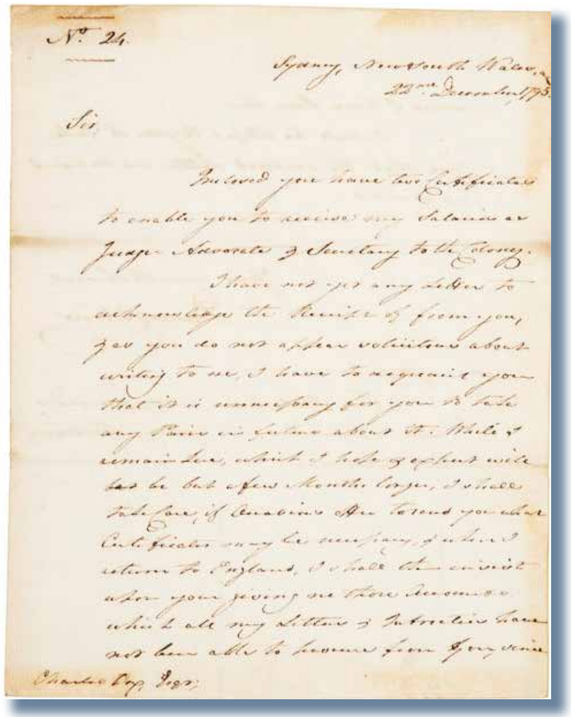
A significant First Fleeter's letter and an excellent early example of Judge-Advocate Collins's handwriting and signature, written from Sydney at a time when he was one of the few senior First Fleeters still in New South Wales.

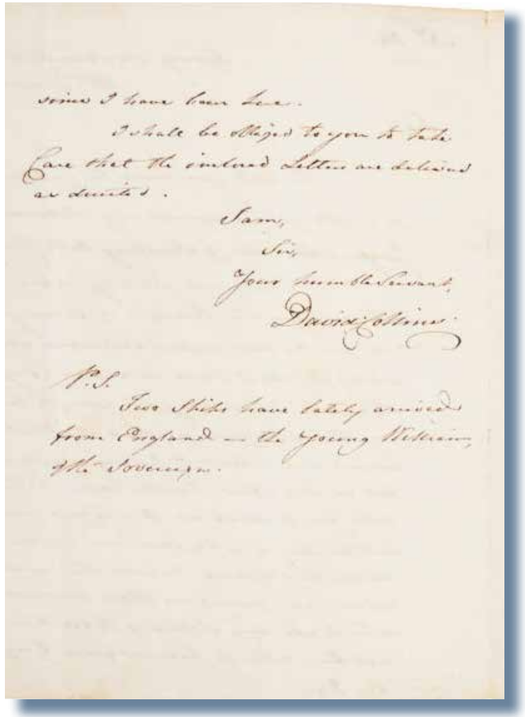
Collins stayed in the colony for such an extended period, spending the better part of a decade in Sydney, that he was always troubled by the unending complexity of managing his financial affairs from the other side of the world. He relied throughout on Cox, famously known as the banker to the Royal Marines. A small number of letters from Collins to Cox have surfaced over the last few decades, of which this is one of the earliest and fullest. It was Cox that Johnston wrote to two years earlier, in the 1794 letter described at no. 19 in this catalogue.

Collins is of course remembered for his magisterial two-volume *Account of the English Colony in New South Wales* (1798-1802): see following catalogue entry.

$18,500

More details and another image at https://www.hordern.com/book.php?id=5001035





24. COLLINS, David. An Account of the English Colony in New South Wales.

Two volumes, quarto, with altogether 23 engraved plates (three in colour) and eight engravings in the text (two in colour); old half calf binding. London, 1798 & 1802.

Collins's marvellous account, in two separately published volumes

The complete first edition, published in two volumes four years apart, of David Collins's *Account*, the earliest history of Australia as an English colony and the most detailed of all descriptions of the voyage and first settlement, illustrated by fine engravings prepared in London by the well-known artist Edward Dayes from sketches done in the colony by the convict artist Watling. They are the first published views to show the British settlements at Sydney and Parramatta.

Collins had arrived with the First Fleet as judge-advocate and was secretary to Governor Phillip. In its complete two-volume form, his *Account* was the last of the Australian foundation books to be published.

$17,500

Bibliography: *Crittenden, 69 & 70*; *Ferguson, 263 & 350; Wantrup, 19 & 20.*

Detailed description and more images at https://www.hordern.com/book.php?id=5001034

25. SOUTHEY, Robert. Poems.

Two volumes, octavo, polished speckled calf, by Bedford. Bristol & London, 1797, and Bristol, 1799.

Considered for the governorship: Southey's long poem on Botany Bay

A most attractive set in Bedford binding of the full first edition of Southey's first book of poems published over his name alone, which includes his long poem "Botany Bay Eclogues" (pp. 75-104) in which New South Wales is praised by transported felons as a welcome haven by comparison with their earlier life in England.

In fact, Southey refused an opportunity to compare the reality with his lyric vision: in 1812, the year before his appointment as Poet Laureate, he seems to have considered a future as governor of New South Wales but turned it down because "Edith was not too keen on such a radical change of scenery" (Mark Storey, *Robert Southey: A Life*). It is fascinating to speculate as to what Governor Bob Southey might have done with the colony.

$4400

Bibliography: *Ferguson, 257 (National Library only, none in Addenda); Simmons, Southey, 6 & 8.*

More about Southey's book (and Botany Bay) at https://www.hordern.com/book.php?id=5000771

Robert Dighton, Philip Gidley King with family, 1799 (Mitchell Library, State Library of New South Wales)

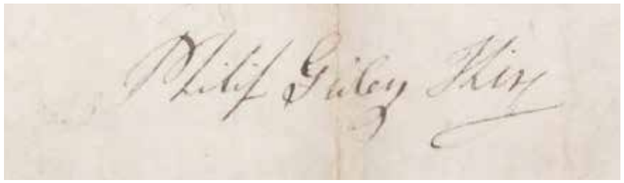
Captain Philip Gidley King, RN

Third Governor, 1800-1806

Philip Gidley King was a pivotal figure in the early history of Australian settlement. His skill as a naval officer attracted the respect of Captain Arthur Phillip, who selected him as second lieutenant of the First Fleet convict transport *Sirius*. He served in Sydney and Norfolk Island and was widely respected for his skilled leadership through the difficult early years of settlement.

King succeeded John Hunter as governor arriving back in Sydney in September 1800 aboard HMS *Speedy*. His administration, which lasted until December 1806, was marked by efforts to strengthen the colony's economy and reduce its dependence on imported supplies, encouraging agriculture, manufacturing, and trade. He also sought to restrain the influence of the New South Wales Corps and the illicit trade in spirits, although with limited success. King supported exploration and scientific activity, and during his governorship Matthew Flinders completed his circumnavigation of Australia, overlapping with the exploration of the French scientific expedition under Baudin. Increasingly frustrated by opposition from the military and emancipist interests, King resigned in 1805 and returned to England in 1807.

The following catalogue entries describe a significant financial document signed by Governor King; an original manuscript land grant by him, with the signature of Simeon Lord; a set of the official account of the Baudin voyage, the French exploration of Australia, with its important atlas including the first complete map of Australia; and a fine set of Matthew Flinders's circumnavigation with the legendary atlas of charts in its preferred full-size format.



26. KING, Philip Gidley. Bill of Exchange transmitting funds to the chaplain at Norfolk Island.

Quarto, four-page document, bound in half brown morocco. Sydney, January 1805.

Paying the clergyman on Norfolk Island through William Chinnery and Samuel Marsden

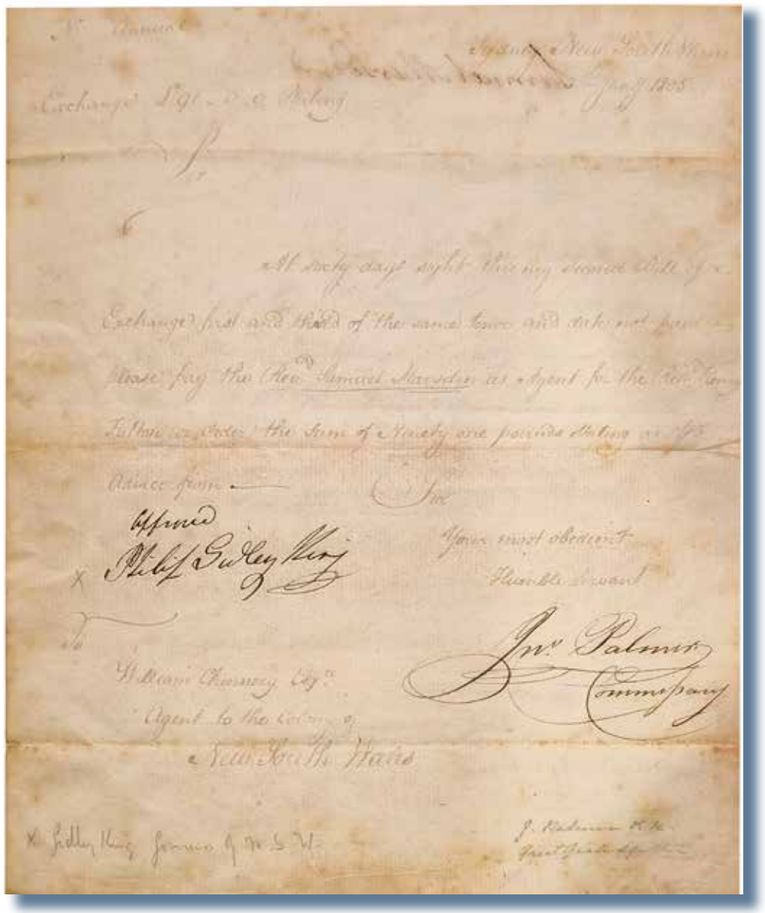
Rare survival of a commercial (and ecclesiastical) financial document. The bill of exchange is drafted and signed by the commissary John Palmer, and approved by Philip Gidley King, with good signatures of both, for payment to Samuel Marsden, funding half a year's salary for Reverend Henry Fulton as chaplain at Norfolk Island. It is addressed to William Chinnery as agent to the colony. These are all fascinating figures in the earliest days of the colony, including of course Philip Gidley King as governor.

First-Fleeter 'Little Jack' Palmer came out as purser on the *Sirius* and became the colony's commissary and a long-serving magistrate. Henry Fulton was both clergyman and transported political prisoner; he was pardoned by King, and did duty at Sydney and Parramatta for Samuel Marsden, the "flogging parson" who had arrived in 1794 and became a controversial but very influential and significant figure in the colony. William Bassett Chinnery, who was appointed Agent for New South Wales on 1 May 1787, was disgraced and dismissed from office by 1812, having managed to embezzle more than £80,000 of Treasury funds.

$14,000

More about the document at https://www.hordern.com/book.php?id=5001087

5001087_02.jpg



27. KING, Philip Gidley. Grant of commercial land to Thomas Randall, later sold to Simeon Lord…

Vellum sheet, 330 x 230 mm., manuscript notations including a site-sketch. Sydney, 1804.

Manuscript grant with sketch by George Evans of the central Sydney site

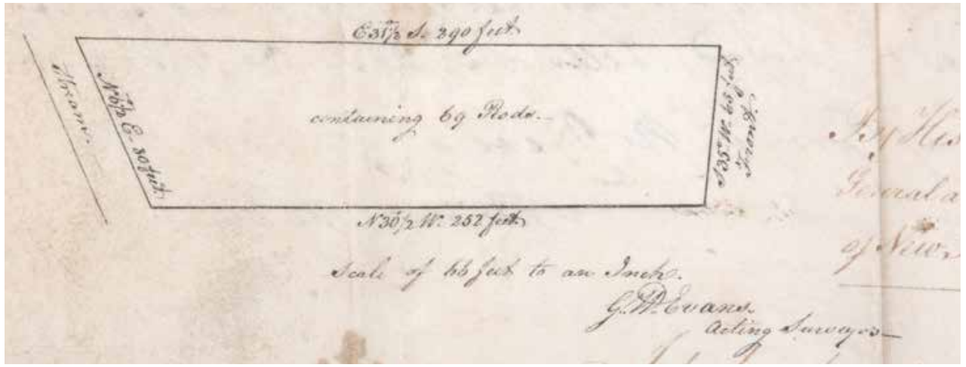
Early Sydney lease signed by Governor Philip Gidley King for an allotment in a prime location in the centre of Sydney, with a sketch of the site executed and signed by surveyor George William Evans.

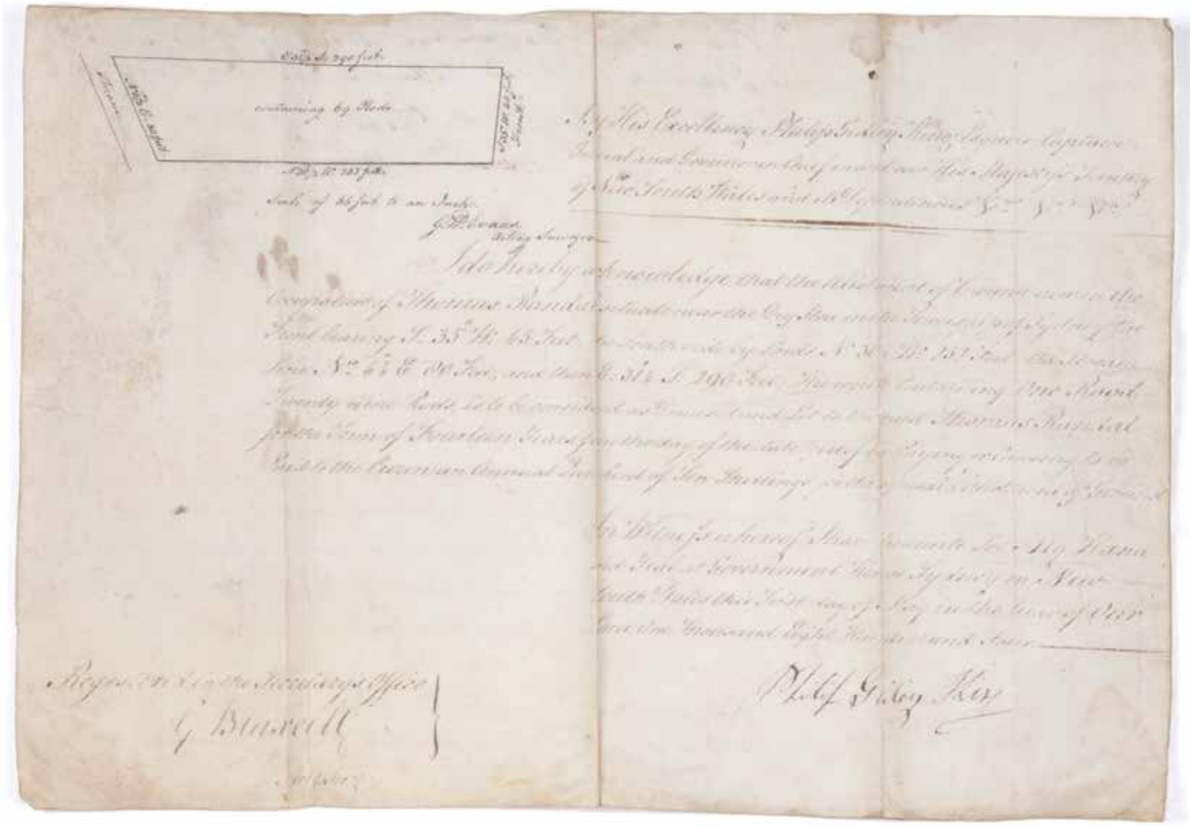
King awarded the seven-year lease to Randall in May 1804 for a ground rent of 10 shillings per year. The subsequent early history of the site is recorded in two manuscript notes detailing further sale contracts, firstly to Edward Wells, who then on-sold the lease to Simeon Lord, the prominent colonial entrepreneur who rose from humble beginnings (he was transported to New South Wales in 1791). He began his trading career selling rum outside the monopoly controlled by the officers of the New South Wales Corps, and later invested in land, shipping and manufacturing throughout the colony.

This grant is not listed in the standard reference *Land Grants 1788-1809*.

$8400

More about the city lease and Simeon Lord at https://www.hordern.com/book.php?id=4307506





28. [BAUDIN VOYAGE] PERON, François & Louis FREYCINET. Voyage de Découvertes aux Terres Australes…

Altogether three volumes quarto, text, and two atlases, large quarto and folio; the two-part large quarto atlas bound in one volume, containing altogether 40 plates (23 coloured and two folding) and 14 maps (two double-page and folding); the "Navigation" folio atlas dated 1812, containing 32 finely engraved charts; uniform quarter calf over earlier boards. Paris, 1807-1816.

The complete Baudin voyage, extensively illustrated, including the first full Australian atlas

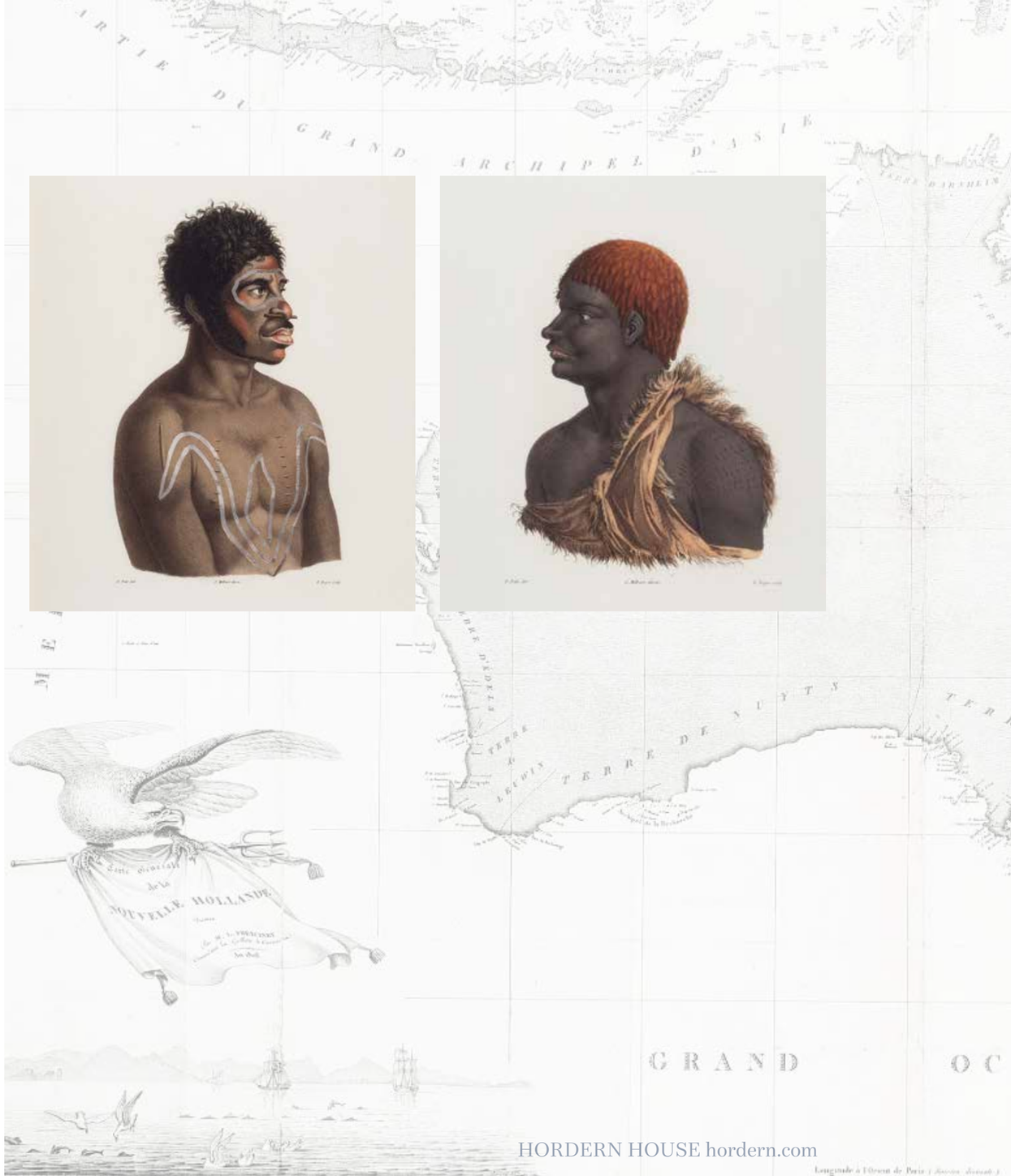
A good complete set of the great French voyage of the Napoleonic period, the ambitious voyage to the "*terres Australes*" under Baudin, chronicled by its participants Louis de Freycinet (later to command his own voyage) and the scientist François Péron. Sets of the voyage are more commonly seen with only the narrative account, but this is the much rarer full work, complete with an extra volume of text and the magnificent folio atlas of Australian maps.

The atlas includes the famous charting of Tasmania and Bass Strait from observations made in 1802-3, great stretches of the western Australian coast, as well as the long stretch of the south-east that they christened the "Terre Napoléon," encompassing much of modern Victoria right through to Encounter Bay, the anchorage where they met up with Matthew Flinders on his own voyage. With Flinders's subsequent imprisonment in Mauritius, the superb atlas (1812) appeared two years before the publication of Flinders's charts. It is thus the first full Australian atlas.

$110,000

Bibliography: *Ferguson, 449, 536, 603; Hill, 1329 (Historique only); Wantrup, 78a, 79a, 80a, 81.*

Long discussion and plentiful images at https://www.hordern.com/book.php?id=5001011



29. FLINDERS, Matthew. A Voyage to Terra Australis; undertaken for the purpose of completing the Discovery of that vast Country…

Two volumes, quarto, with nine engraved plates in the text volumes, in fine contemporary Irish bindings; the elephant folio atlas with sixteen charts, two double-page coastal views and ten botanical plates, in half calf binding; a fine set. London, 1814.

Flinders's classic account of the first circumnavigation of Australia

The great classic of Australian exploration and discovery: a handsome set, in fine condition, with the atlas in its preferred largest "elephant folio" format and all of the maps in their first issue state. The text volumes are in superb distinctive Irish bindings signed by George Mullen.

This splendid book gives the official narrative of the full-scale expedition to discover and explore the entire coastline of Australia (which was the name that Flinders himself preferred and championed). Flinders was the first to circumnavigate the continent, finally establishing that Australia was one large island and not, as had previously been speculated, divided by a navigable central strait.

The three volumes form a complete record of the expedition, including an authoritative introductory history of maritime exploration in Australian waters from the earliest times. The text contains a day-by-day account of the Investigator voyage and Flinders' later voyages on the *Porpoise* and the *Cumberland*. Robert Brown's "General Remarks, geographical and systematical, on the Botany of Terra Australis", which is illustrated by Ferdinand Bauer's botanical plates in the atlas, is printed in an appendix in the second volume.

$75,000

Bibliography: *Hill, 614; Kroepelien, 438; Wantrup, 67a.*

More details and images at https://www.hordern.com/book.php?id=5001055

John Webber, (attrib). William Bligh (National Portrait Gallery, Canberra)

Captain William Bligh, RN

Fourth Governor, 1806-1808

& the rebel acting governors: Major George Johnston, Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Foveaux, and Colonel William Paterson, 1808-1810

William Bligh succeeded King as Governor, arriving in August 1806 aboard HMS *Porpoise*. His administration was dominated by his determination to suppress the power of the New South Wales Corps, and particularly the illicit trade in spirits—especially the use of rum as a medium of exchange. His confrontational approach brought him into increasingly bitter conflict with leading officers and settlers, culminating in the Rum Rebellion of 26 January 1808, when Major George Johnston and the New South Wales Corps deposed and arrested him.

Bligh remained under detention during the period of rebel administration, until he sailed for England in May 1810; he was formally replaced as governor by Lachlan Macquarie. In the meantime, George Johnston had taken over the administration of the colony as a de facto acting governor, and his place was subsequently taken by Foveaux and then Paterson.

In the descriptions that follow there is an exceptionally rare and important original manuscript letter by Bligh to Captain John Piper; a splendid copy of the standard reference for officers, army, and marine follows which includes the details of the New South Wales Corps. There are then two documents of great rarity, the first the unique original manuscript warrant for the court martial of George Johnston for his overthrow of Bligh, and the second the extraordinary printed broadside arranged by Bligh following the Johnston court-martial, emphasising Johnston's guilt and his own innocence.

30. BLIGH, William. Autograph letter signed, to Captain John Piper, Commandant at Norfolk Island.

Folio, ink on paper, with integral address leaf. Sydney, 12 October 1807.

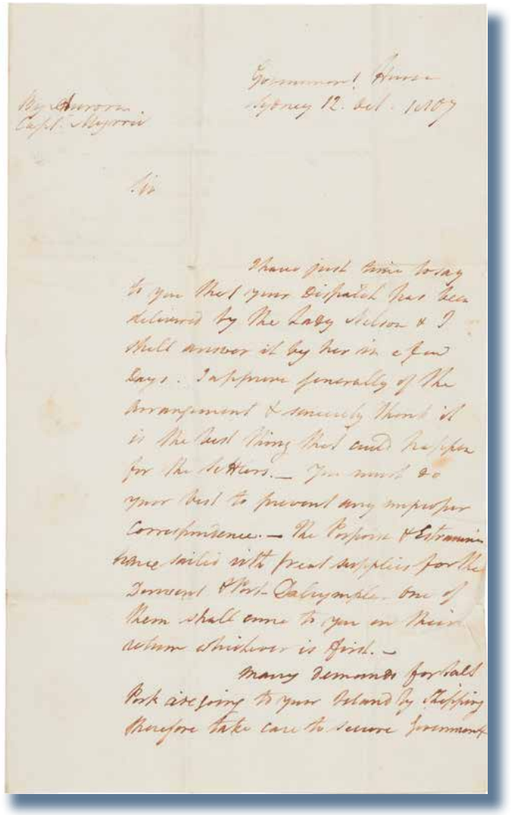
A most significant document: Governor Bligh confirms the evacuation of Norfolk Island

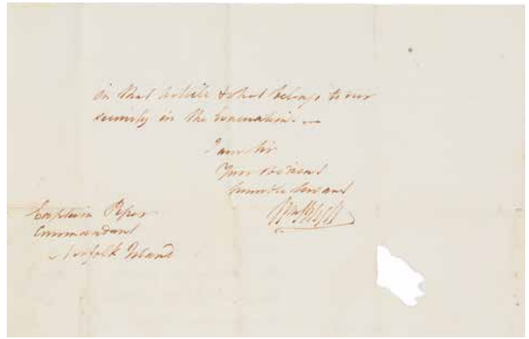
An historically important and very rare document, one of the fullest and most significant of Bligh's manuscripts remaining in private hands. This substantial letter, written when Bligh was already teetering on the precipice (the Rum Rebellion would crash over him just three months later), gives a rare insight into this significant moment of colonial history. The finest Bligh letter we have handled in more than forty years, it is addressed to the Bligh loyalist John Piper, the acting commandant of Norfolk Island, at this time organizing the slow process of closing the penal settlement. The situation was delicately balanced, with many refusing to leave, meaning that Piper had written to Sydney for official approval of his most recent actions.

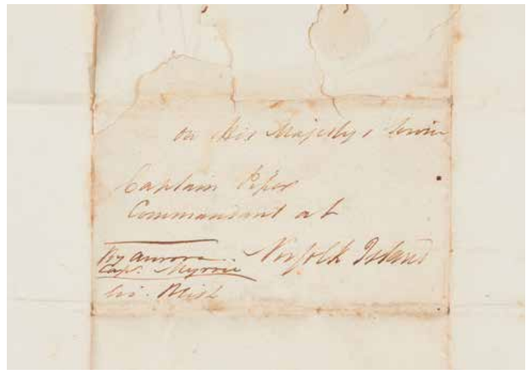
Bligh notes that he has just had Piper's most recent letter delivered by the *Lady Nelson* and that the matter is of such urgency that he is writing this initial speedy and positive confirmation to be rushed to Piper on board the whaler *Aurora*. "I approve generally of the arrangement & sincerely think it is the best thing that could happen for the settlers. You must do your best to prevent any improper correspondence." In November most of the inhabitants were transferred to Sydney.

$95,000

Detailed description and more images at https://www.hordern.com/book.php?id=5001019







31. [NEW SOUTH WALES CORPS] BRITISH ARMY. A List of all the Officers of the Army and Royal Marines on Full and Half-Pay: with an Index and a Succession of Colonels. The Fifty-fifth edition.

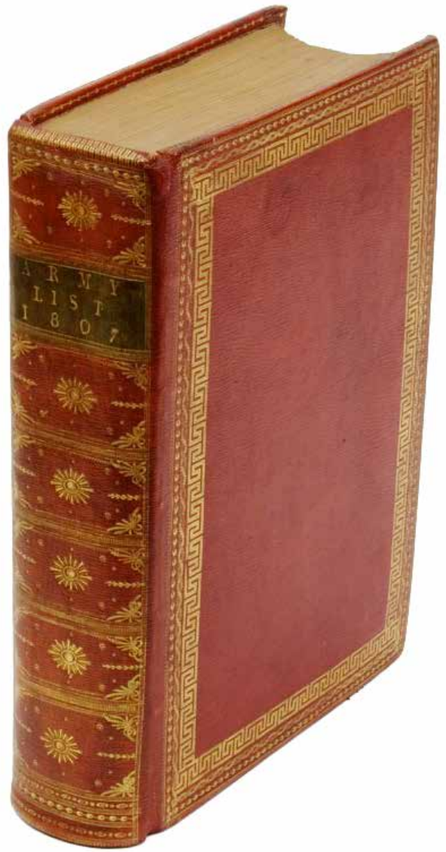
Thick folio, a splendid copy, in fine period crimson straight-grained morocco. London, 1807.

A magnificent copy of an officer's vade-mecum, the who's who of the British army at a moment in time, and as the entire list of British Army officers in 1807, the crucial bible for issues of promotion and preferment, as well as location and secondment. This issue is of note for including a breakdown of the officers of the New South Wales Corps (p. 311) serving under Colonel Francis Grose, the roll call of familiar names beginning with Grose, Paterson, Foveaux and Johnstone (spelled thus).

Such publications were sometimes bound in magnificent style, as here, but do not often survive in this sort of perfect condition.

$1150

Online at https://www.hordern.com/book.php?id=1711007



32. [JOHNSTON] Manuscript warrant for the Court-Martial of Lieut.-Colonel George Johnston.

Manuscript (367 x 240 mm), 3 pp., paper seal removed. London, 3 April 1811.

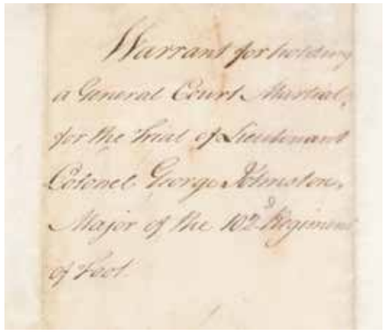
Charged for “imprisoning … the person of William Bligh, Esquire…”

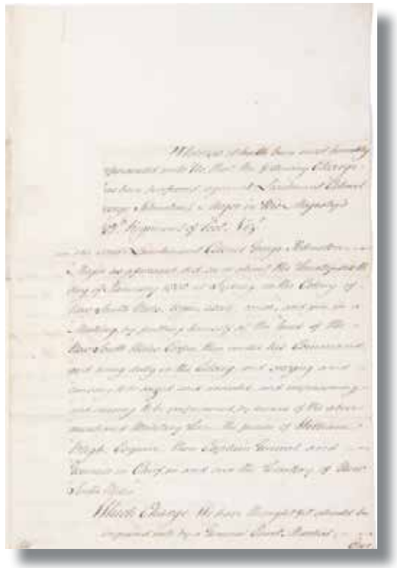
An exceptional and historic manuscript, initiating the arrest of George Johnston of the New South Wales Corps and the most famous trial in Australian colonial history, investigating the Rum Rebellion against Governor William Bligh. This was the actual indictment against Johnston, which began the process that would lay bare the incredible unrest that had riven New South Wales.

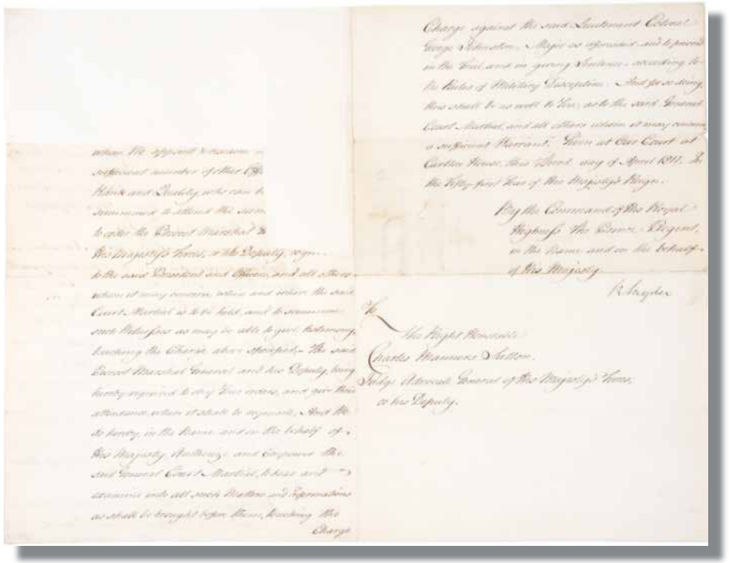
Johnston is accused, in the words of the indictment, of “at Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, begin, excite, cause, and join in a Mutiny, by putting himself at the head of the New South Wales Corps, then under his Command… imprisoning… the person of William Bligh, Esquire, then Captain General and Governor in Chief, in and over the Territory of New South Wales.”

$155,000

Further description and images at https://www.hordern.com/book.php?id=5001023


Warrant for holding
a General Court Martial,
for the Trial of Lieutenant
Colonel George Johnston,
Major of the 102d Regiment
of Foot





33. [BLIGH: JOHNSTON] General Court-Martial, held at Chelsea, for the trial of Lieutenant Col. Johnston, Of the 102d Regiment, On May 7, 1811 [docket title].

Foolscap broadside. London, July 1811.

George Johnston's verdict: Bligh seeks to vindicate himself

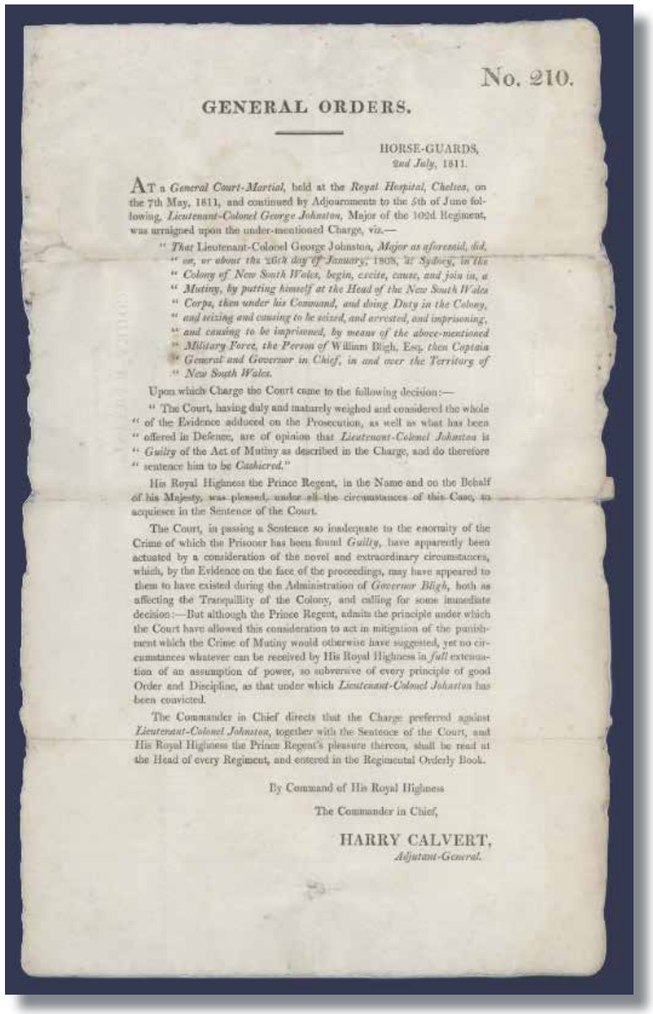
Extremely rare: the ephemeral record of the verdict and sentence of the court martial of George Johnston for deposing Bligh as governor of New South Wales. This printed document was "privately printed and distributed in a few copies by Captain William Bligh" (Ferguson): he had been alarmed by press reports that although the Duke of York had accepted the guilty verdict of the court, he had added words to the effect that Johnston's conduct had been mitigated by Bligh's oppressive conduct.

"Lieutenant-Colonel Johnston is Guilty of the Act of Mutiny as described in the Charge, and [we] do therefore sentence him to be Cashiered." This sheet is one of the rarest and most significant of all pieces associated with William Bligh.

$74,500

Bibliography: *Ferguson, 511a; Wantrup, 33b and, pp. 99-101.*

Detailed description at https://www.hordern.com/book.php?id=5000997



No. 210.

GENERAL ORDERS.

HORSE-GUARDS,
2nd July, 1811.

AT a *General Court-Martial*, held at the *Royal Hospital, Chelsea*, on the 7th May, 1811, and continued by Adjournments to the 5th of June following, *Lieutenant-Colonel George Johnston*, Major of the 102d Regiment, was arraigned upon the under-mentioned Charge, viz.—

"*That* Lieutenant-Colonel George Johnston, *Major as aforesaid, did, "on, or about the 26th day of January*, 1808, *at Sydney, in the "Colony of New South Wales, begin, excite, cause, and join in, a "Mutiny, by putting himself at the Head of the New South Wales "Corps, then under his Command, and doing Duty in the Colony, "and seizing and causing to be seized, and arrested, and imprisoning, "and causing to be imprisoned, by means of the above-mentioned "Military Force, the Person of* William Bligh, Esq. *then Captain "General and Governor in Chief, in and over the Territory of "New South Wales.*

Upon which Charge the Court came to the following decision:—

"The Court, having duly and maturely weighed and considered the whole "of the Evidence adduced on the Prosecution, as well as what has been "offered in Defence, are of opinion that *Lieutenant-Colonel Johnston* is "*Guilty* of the Act of Mutiny as described in the Charge, and do therefore "sentence him to be *Cashiered.*"

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the Name and on the Behalf of his Majesty, was pleased, under all the circumstances of this Case, to acquiesce in the Sentence of the Court.

The Court, in passing a Sentence so inadequate to the enormity of the Crime of which the Prisoner has been found *Guilty*, have apparently been actuated by a consideration of the novel and extraordinary circumstances, which, by the Evidence on the face of the proceedings, may have appeared to them to have existed during the Administration of *Governor Bligh*, both as affecting the Tranquillity of the Colony, and calling for some immediate decision:—But although the Prince Regent, admits the principle under which the Court have allowed this consideration to act in mitigation of the punishment which the Crime of Mutiny would otherwise have suggested, yet no circumstances whatever can be received by His Royal Highness in *full* extenuation of an assumption of power, so subversive of every principle of good Order and Discipline, as that under which *Lieutenant-Colonel Johnston* has been convicted.

The Commander in Chief directs that the Charge preferred against *Lieutenant-Colonel Johnston*, together with the Sentence of the Court, and His Royal Highness the Prince Regent's pleasure thereon, shall be read at the Head of every Regiment, and entered in the Regimental Orderly Book.

By Command of His Royal Highness
The Commander in Chief,

HARRY CALVERT,
Adjutant-General.

John Opie (attrib). Lachlan Macquarie (Mitchell Library, State Library of New South Wales)

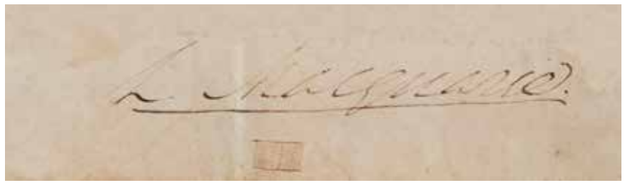
Major-General Lachlan Macquarie

Fifth Governor, 1810-1821

Governor Lachlan Macquarie arrived in Sydney on 28 December 1809, aboard HMS *Dromedary*, accompanied by his regiment, the 73rd Regiment of Foot, and formally assumed office on 1 January 1810. During his twelve-year governorship, until December 1821, New South Wales was transformed from a small penal settlement into a more substantial and organised colony, with roads, bridges, public buildings, churches and towns established or greatly expanded, while exploration opened up the interior and settlement spread beyond the original Sydney region. The contrast with the precarious settlement established by the First Fleet in 1788 was consequently profound: by the end of Macquarie's administration the colony possessed a growing free population, an expanding agricultural economy, and a substantial network of infrastructure. His departure in 1821 can therefore be seen as marking the end of the colony's formative development period, and the beginning of a more mature phase of colonial expansion and self-conscious development.

The governor's leadership from 1810 to 1821 is now celebrated as the Age of Macquarie, and the period when New South Wales properly found its independent entity. But despite his many splendid achievements, the end of his term was less glorious: by 1821 Macquarie had lost his fight against John Thomas Bigge, the royal commissioner sent to examine his administration amid concerns that his leniency towards transported convicts was failing to discourage crime in the home country. Bigge looked at much more than this and his series of three very substantial reports was highly critical of the governor's administration. The lens of history is kinder and sees the whole picture of a transformed colony. The harshness of the approach to crime and punishment by Macquarie's successor, the sixth governor, Brisbane, was the resultant change.

We describe here a rare handwritten note by Macquarie on his way to his governorship, as well as an original manuscript land grant by him; an important original manuscript letter by him to the merchant Robert Campbell; a delightful relic in the form of Viscount Strathallan's gift to the governor's son Lachlan junior; and we finish with the splendid monument to Macquarie's reign, Wallis's great book of views, the perfect celebration of the fifth governor's achievements.



34. MACQUARIE, Governor Lachlan. Handwritten note to Dr Arnold, aboard HMS Hindostan.

Single sheet of folded notepaper; wear at edges. On board HMS Dromedary, 29 August 1809.

Macquarie writes en route to his governorship in the new colony

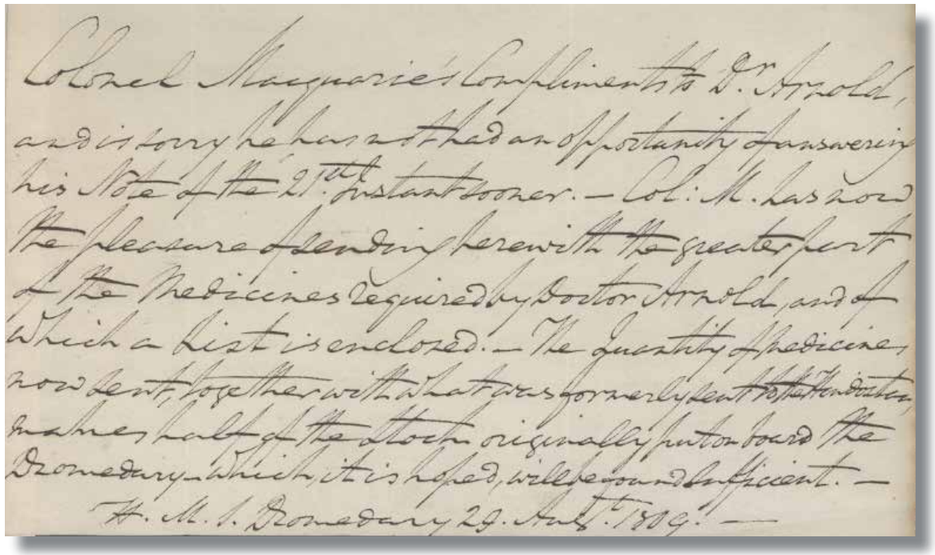
A handwritten note by Lachlan Macquarie, written on his way to New South Wales to take up his governorship. Examples of Macquarie's handwriting are now very scarce, and almost all surviving examples have been held long-term by the major Australian institutions.

Macquarie and his wife Elizabeth sailed on *Dromedary* on 22 May 1809. The note is written after their landfall at Rio, but before they arrived in Cape Town, and is addressed to Joseph Arnold, a naval surgeon detailed to convey the 73rd to Sydney. It relates to the medical stores on board the two vessels and shows Macquarie continuing his careful management of all aspects of his command. After apologising for not being in a position to reply earlier, Macquarie writes that he "has now the pleasure of sending herewith the greater part of the Medicines required by Doctor Arnold".

$8250

Further description at https://www.hordern.com/book.php?id=5001102

Doctor Arnold.


Colonel Macquarie's Compliments to Dr. Arnold, and is sorry he has not had an opportunity of answering his Note of the 21st instant sooner. — Col. M. has now the pleasure of sending herewith the greater part of the Medicines required by Doctor Arnold, and of which a List is enclosed. — The Quantity of Medicines now sent, together with what was formerly sent by the Hindostan, makes half of the Stock originally put on board the Dromedary — which, it is hoped, will be found sufficient. —
H. M. S. Dromedary 29. Augt. 1809. —

35. MACQUARIE, Governor Lachlan. Autograph letter signed, to Robert Campbell.

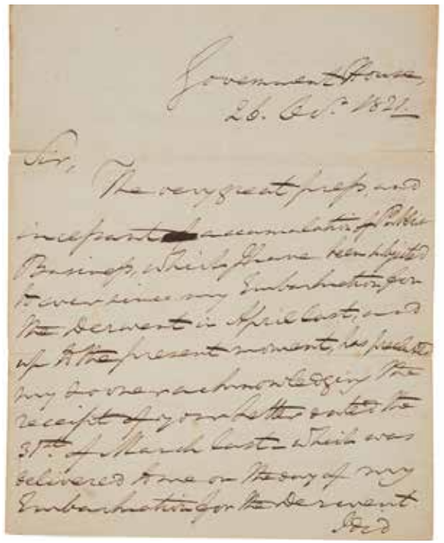
4 pp., the last blank, manuscript in ink on paper; half morocco binding. Sydney, 26 October 1821.

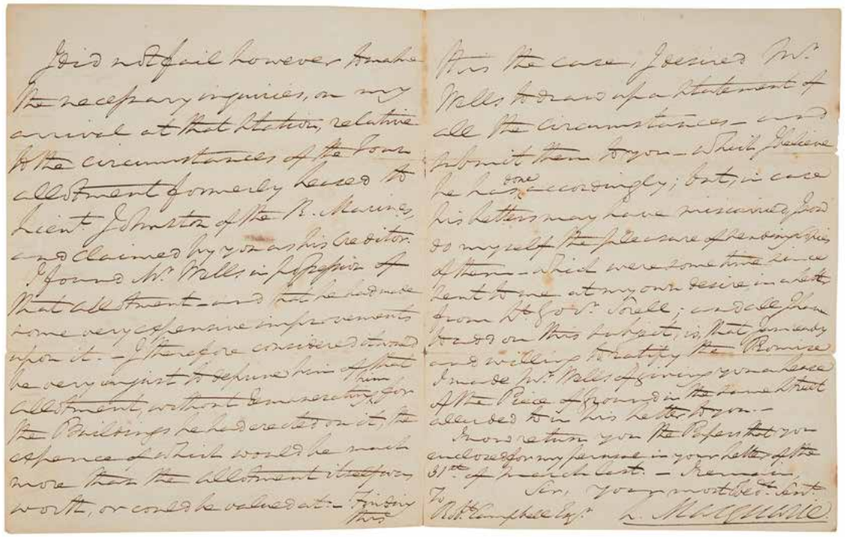
Macquarie sorting property disputes between Johnston and Campbell

An important letter from the governor, linking three of the most significant figures of the early years of the colony. Macquarie discusses his recent visit to Hobart, and the merchant Robert Campbell's claims to a piece of land originally leased to Lieutenant George Johnston of the Marines and now claimed by Campbell as his creditor. Campbell, successful merchant and retailer, at one time with substantial wealth, was one of the most important figures in the early days of the colony. "Convivial and charming, with the flair of a bon viveur, Campbell displayed a sentimental and romantic temperament. Horse-racing was an abiding passion, and he was one of the first in the colony to participate in this sport, contriving even in his lean years to support good horseflesh. His stables in Bligh Street were well known to his contemporaries and for some years housed the famous Persian stallion Hector (now recognized as the foundation of Australian bloodstock)…" (ADB).

$8500

Online at https://www.hordern.com/book.php?id=5001104





36. MACQUARIE, Governor Lachlan. Land Grant to Henry Oliver for forty-five acres at Hunter's Hill.

Folio, manuscript in ink on vellum, with paper seal. Sydney, 5 April 1821.

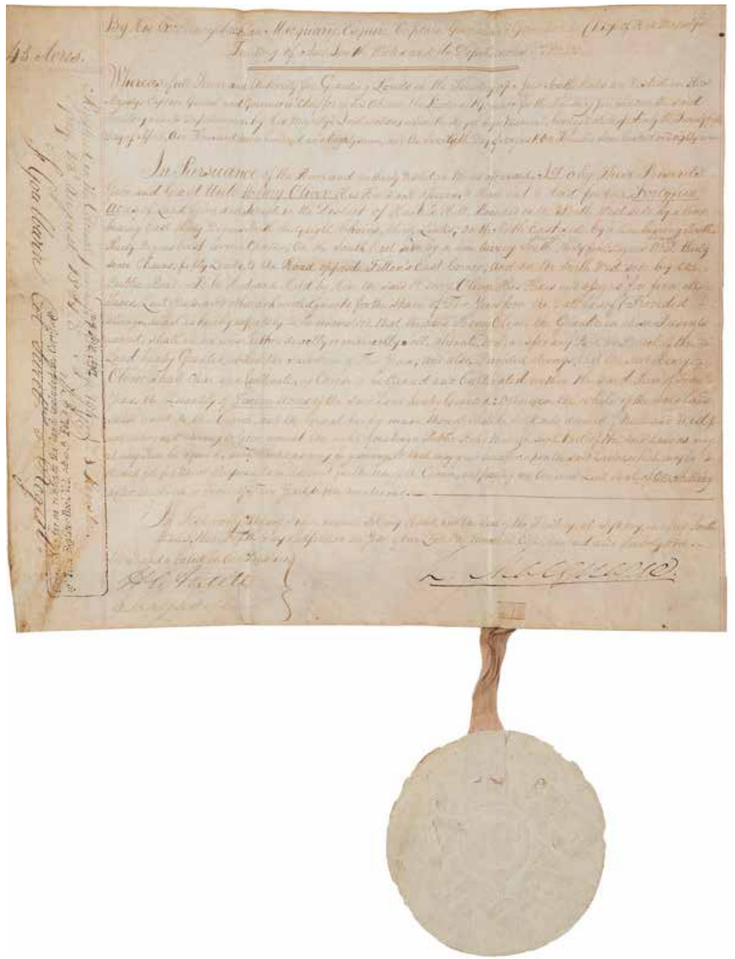
A fine Macquarie land grant, with the signatures of Goulburn and Antill

The vellum land grant has a good signature by the governor and is complete with Macquarie's seal of the colony of New South Wales. The witnesses were Frederick Goulburn, the first official colonial secretary; Henry Antill, a firm friend and aide-de-camp to Macquarie, governor of the newly formed Bank of New South Wales, a vocal supporter of the emancipists' cause and concerned with the welfare of orphans and Aborigines; and Hector Macquarie, the governor's nephew.

Henry Oliver's grant was one of very few made in Hunter's Hill in the early period, which at this time indicated a far greater area than today's peninsula. The area became one of Australia's earliest if not the first official suburb, twenty years later to be subdivided for villas and cottages in wooded allotments.

$7500

Further description and another image at https://www.hordern.com/book.php?id=5001103



37. MACQUARIE, Lachlan, jnr. Gold compass given to Macquarie's son by Viscount Strathallan.

Compass, 25 mm diameter, set under crystal in gold pendant, incised inscription around the outer edge; fitted case. Scotland (?), c. 1825.

Inscribed "The gift of Visct. Strathallan to L. Macquarie Esqr. 1825"

This precious object was given by James Drummond, Viscount Strathallan, to his godson and protégé, Lachlan Macquarie, eleven-year-old Sydney-born son of the governor, in the year following his father's death, perhaps to mark the beginning of Strathallan's guardianship of the boy.

Strathallan was the executor of Macquarie's estate and his son William Drummond, "Master of Strathallan", became a close friend of the young Macquarie. Their relationship was characterised by Lachlan junior's need to fund a wayward lifestyle and on his death a complex court case was required to resolve his substantial debt to Strathallan. Judgment in Strathallan's favour meant that most of Lachlan's estate went to repay his benefactor. Various possessions remained in Strathallan Castle, with gradual dispersals over the last century, including the consequently named Strathallan Chest or Cabinet (also known as the Macquarie Collector's Chest), today one of the treasures of the State Library of New South Wales.

$35,000

More details and images at https://www.hordern.com/book.php?id=5001101

38. WALLIS, James. An Historical Account of the Colony of New South Wales.

Folio, with a map and 12 engraved plates; a very good copy with large margins in a fine russia leather binding by Aquarius. London, Rudolph Ackermann, 1821.

Australia's first view book, celebrating Macquarie's New South Wales

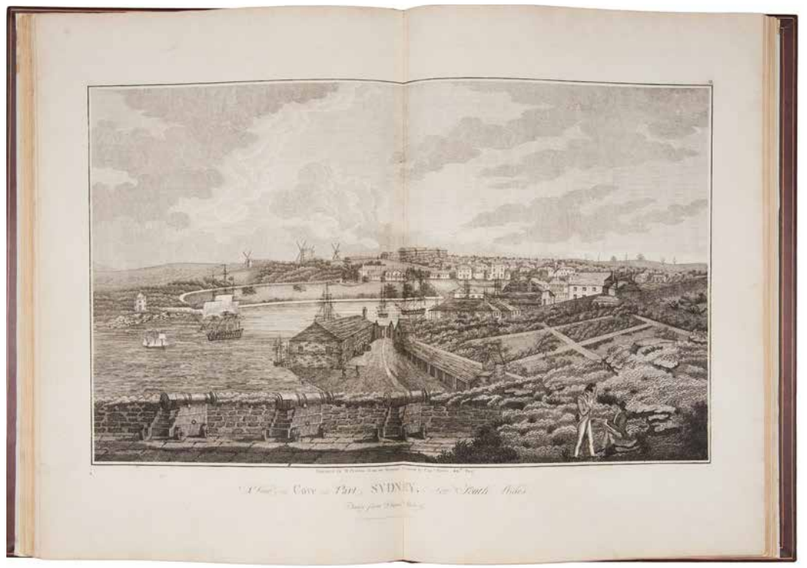
One of the most important of all Australia's early illustrated books, the first such book engraved in Australia. This beautiful celebration of the progress of the colony's progress under Macquarie was an extraordinary collaboration between Major Wallis, commander of the convict settlement at Newcastle, and the convict artists and engravers Joseph Lycett and Walter Preston. The prints follow on the work of Absalom West who had issued his views of Sydney as separate engravings a few years previously. The tradition is that the convict-engraver Walter Preston engraved Wallis's views on the common sheet-copper used for the hulls of ships, no other material for plates being available in the colony at the time: softer than standard engraving copper, it was difficult to work.

Both Preston and Lycett were pardoned by Macquarie on Wallis's recommendation, in no small part because of their work on this book. When Wallis departed Australia in 1819 he took the plates with him to London where this book was published by Ackermann, complete with an introductory history of the colony. Roger Butler discusses the work and its context at length in "The Wallis Publication" in his *Printed images in colonial Australia 1801-1901*.

$38,500

Bibliography: *Ferguson, 842; Wantrup, 217b.*

Long description, list of plates, more images at https://www.hordern.com/book.php?id=5001143



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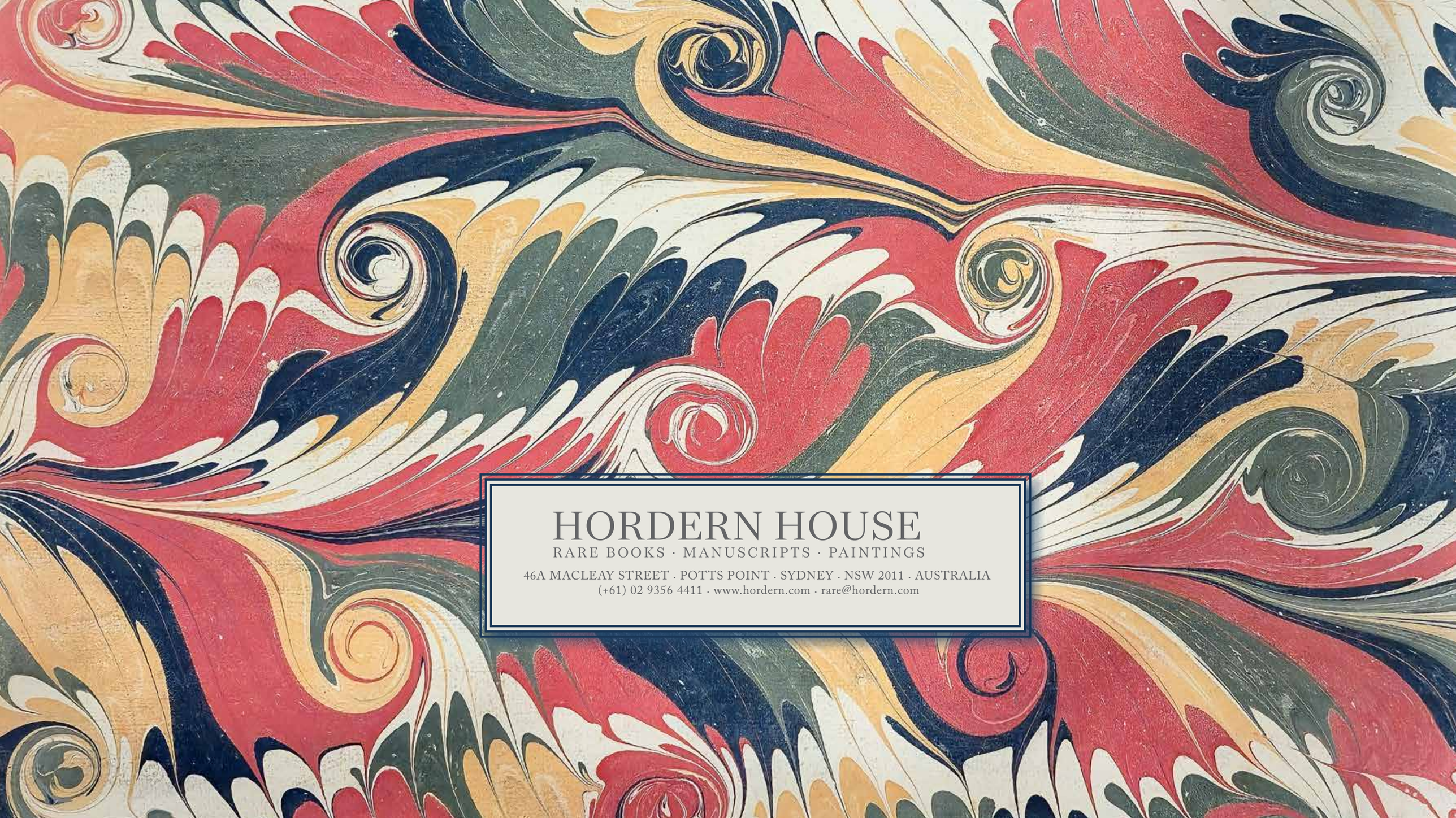

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