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1. [BLACK SWAN]

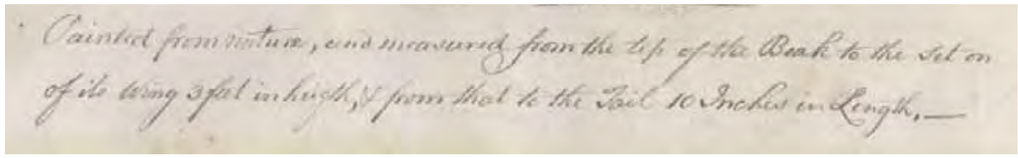
Fine eighteenth century watercolour of a Black Swan...

Original watercolour, mounted on an old laid paper backing sheet watermarked GR 1794, measuring 325 x 310 mm., mounted. "Painted from nature", mid 1790s.

Unique original depiction: one of Australia's most iconic animals.

Of cultural and artistic significance, this image is unrecorded; a most important fact as no published image has been derived from it and conversely, it is not based on any published engraving or watercolour. The fine manuscript inscription states that the Black Swan is "painted from nature" and comparisons to other recorded bird paintings date it to the mid 1790s.

The watercolour is painted in a fresh and original manner: this black swan is not part of the standard group of images widely disseminated throughout Europe. The painter exhibits high artistic skill and the use of "gum arabic" for the glaze-like sheen to enrich and deepen the feathers indicates a knowledge of and familiarity with the practices of natural history art. The precise inscription in black ink further supports this.



Surviving eighteenth-century watercolours of Australia's exotic flora and fauna are extremely rare. With the platypus, the black swan was one of the most exotic animals to be discovered in the new world and was greatly admired by Europeans. The first recorded sightings were by Dutch voyages of the seventeenth century off the west coast of the continent (today the black swan is the emblem of Western Australia). So exciting was the discovery that specimens of the swan were specifically sought out on the early scientific voyages to Australia and taken back alive to Europe for private and public collectors. Perhaps the most famous and early admirer of Australian animals was Empress Josephine, wife of Napoleon Bonaparte. In the early 1800s Josephine received live swans that had been collected in Bass Strait during the voyage of Nicolas Baudin: these swans were kept in the famous gardens of Malmaison, Napoleon and Josephine's house just out of Paris. On the title page of the Atlas volume of Baudin's published account of his voyage to Australia, *Voyage de Découvertes aux Terres Australes*…, there is a fine engraved vignette of Josephine's garden at Malmaison showing three kangaroos, two emus and five black swans.

The imposing size of this work suggests that this Black Swan may have been a commissioned painting; we know that it was quite common in the late eighteenth century for artists to receive such requests. As so few eighteenth-century natural history paintings are signed, most works from the first days of settlement at Port Jackson, commissioned works for scientific luminaries and paintings done en route to England, can only be attributions at best. In a similar manner to that seen in some early watercolours by the colonial artist James Wallis (c.1745-1858) this painting has been trimmed and then mounted on an early sheet of paper. It should also be stressed that most paintings of iconic Australian animals are known either from more than one surviving example, or from published engravings, or from other derivative versions. The Black Swan offered here is therefore a significant find as the only known painting in this guise – a departure from the iconographic genre and as such, a significant and major addition to early Australian natural history art.

$125,000

2. ANTONELLI, Guiseppe.

Galleria Universali di tutti Popoli del Mondo…

Single volume bound as two, with a total of 88 lithographic plates, all but four of which are handcoloured; in recent half library binding, bound without sectional title-page, index leaves loosely inserted. Venice, Giuseppe Antonelli, 1838-1842.

Oceania for Italian readers

A tremendous series of coloured images appears in this vibrant and diverse Italian ethnology of the Pacific and Americas, a full volume from a larger series covering the peoples of the world. With a total of 88 plates, of which the vast majority are handcoloured, this volume of the *Galleria Universali* covers the entirety of the Americas, Australia and the Pacific islands. The medium of lithography allowed the reproduction of engraved images from earlier publications for popular works of this nature. Ten of the plates depict Australian Aboriginal subjects, and are derived from a wide variety of sources including the First Fleet accounts of Governor Arthur Phillip and Captain John Hunter. Other sources include the Baudin voyage artists Nicolas-Martin Petit and Charles-Alexandre Lesueur, while the iconic images of Tasmanian Aborigines originate from the official account of Captain Cook's third voyage.

Other Australian subjects of interest include a view of Sydney Harbour, the Blue Mountains and the church at Parramatta. The Pacific islands are richly represented, including indigenous rituals, burials, costumes and the like. Images originate from the voyages of Cook, Kotzebue, Duperrey and others. Of particular interest is a plan of an outrigger canoe of the Caroline islands.

$2250

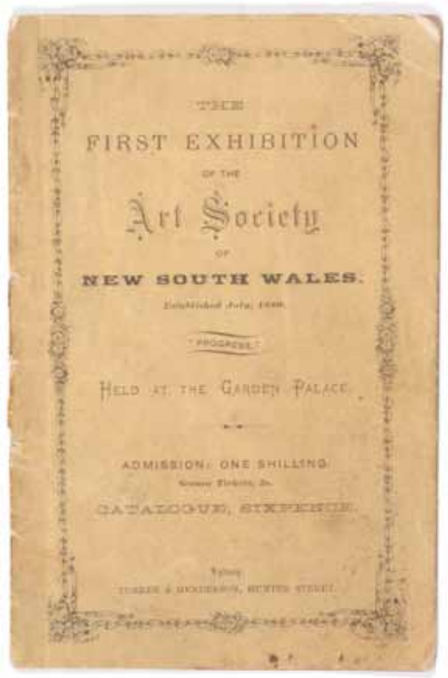


3. [ART SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES]

The First Exhibition of the Art Society of New South Wales…

Duodecimo, pp. 22, [ii]; original wrappers, preserved in a folding cloth box. Sydney, Turner & Henderson, 1880.

The inaugural exhibition catalogue



The rare catalogue of the Society's inaugural exhibition held at the Garden Palace which had been purpose-built for the Sydney International Exhibition in 1879. An impressive two hundred and twenty oils, watercolours and drawings were hung: Mrs. Alfred Williams' painting *Ophelia,* the most expensive at £75, was highly praised by the *Bulletin* art critic at the time. Her identification as Mrs. Florence E. Williams gives more understanding of the high price as she had exhibited under that version of her name at the Royal Academy since her teens before coming to Australia.

Her inclusion was significant for, as Joan Kerr has noted, "Florence's paintings seem unique for Australia at the time when domestic genre paintings are almost unknown." Florence was a founding member of the Art Society and had been a friend and pupil of (and much influenced by) Millais. As one of the very few figure paintings in the exhibition *Ophelia* gained most attention, but she also had four other oils in the exhibition. An earlier painting (not in this exhibition) of a crimson Rosella set against lush vegetation and Mount Wellington was sold for a record $90,000 in 2015.

As well, the catalogue notes W. C. Piguenit's *Sydney Harbour from North Shore* priced at £52.10.0 (in modern times it reached $198,000 at Melbourne auction). The catalogue also records works by Collingridge, Halstead and Short, as well as seven New Zealand watercolours by J C Hoyte (the President of the Society). The list of "Working Members" names 80 artists and the Honorary and subscribing Members 47, notably Sir Henry Parkes.

From 1871 the New South Wales Academy of Art had held annual exhibitions and had urged the establishment of a Public Art Gallery. This had as much to do with inter colonial rivalry – Melbourne had opened its Gallery in 1861 – as it did about fine art. Once a permanent home for the collection had been found the New South Wales Academy of Art dissolved in 1880 and it was acknowledged that an 'artists' society' was needed: a society of professional artists rather than the more inclusive Academy. Artists, led by Arthur and George Collingridge, sought to establish an Australian school of painting and the first exhibition of The Art Society of New South Wales was held in December 1880 following its formation in July of that year.

This catalogue is a rare surviving record of the Art Society's first exhibition and succinctly captures the impressive depth of Australian Art in the late nineteenth century.

$4750



4. [BAUDIN]
PERON, François & Louis de FREYCINET.

Voyage de Découvertes aux Terres Australes…

Four volumes, octavo, with a frontispiece portrait of Péron; and a folio atlas, containing a double-page map of Australia, seven full-page charts, two fine double-page views (one of Sydney), 27 superb handcoloured engraved plates and 31 uncoloured plates; the Atlas with especially good margins, most leaves uncut at the lower margin; an excellent set with the four text volumes in contemporary French binding of full polished calf, sides bordered and spines panelled in blind and gilt; Atlas in matching half calf and marbled boards. Paris, Arthus Bertrand, 1824.

Expanded issue containing four additional engraved Aboriginal portraits

The significant and rare second edition, extensively altered, of the official account of the important Baudin voyage to Australia and the Pacific. This revised version of the narrative is notably scarce on the market, rarer than the first by a factor of perhaps ten or more. It is of particular interest and significance for the Australian collector. Among the twenty-three engravings added to this edition (a full list is available on request) are four new portraits of aborigines to extend the beautiful series familiar to us from the first edition. There is also a most important engraved sheet of music, the first notation of any indigenous Australian music and including – wonderfully – a rendering of the Aboriginal cooee call (*Cou-hé*, described as the "*Cri de Ralliement*").

In its more complete, second edition form the pictorial impact of the Atlas Historique is even more apparent than in the original edition: the wonderful coloured plates include some of the most beautiful early views of Australia; while the superb series of portraits of Aborigines represents the most compassionate yet honest portrayal of the displaced natives to be seen in any of the early voyage accounts. Most of the exceptional illustrations are by the remarkable artist Charles-Alexandre Lesueur: "Lesueur's scientific work runs parallel to artistic work of great importance. He was at one and the same time draughtsman and painter, naturalist and landscape artist. His talent was recognised in France in his own lifetime, by the award… of the silver medal of the Société des Beaux-Arts…" (*Baudin in Australian Waters*, p. 26).

The text for this edition was extensively revised by Louis de Freycinet himself after his return from the *Uranie* voyage. His changes from the first edition include an implicit abandonment of French territorial ambitions in Australia: the first edition of the book had included a series of maps of the Australian coastline with French place names, which were quietly dropped from this second edition. The revised smaller map of the continent now has most of its names in English.

Freycinet, the great explorer, spent very much more of his life writing and assembling data than he did exploring. Some of his work in revising the Baudin narrative for publication in this form was actually done during his own voyage on the *Uranie* (1817-20). He spent the final twenty years of his life preparing the massive official narrative of that voyage, during the early period of which he was also heavily occupied in preparing this work. In the context of that huge workload and Freycinet's intense involvement in creating the official history of the important French explorations of the early 19th century it is especially pleasing to see such a fulsome presentation inscription from the navigator to the man who would later write his memoir.

Davidson, 'A Book Collector's Notes', p. 109; Ferguson, 978 & 979; this edition not in the Hill catalogue; Wantrup, 82.

$48,500

5. BAXTER, Annie Maria, *later* DAWBIN.

[A manuscript music album inscribed Annie Maria Baxter, Plymouth July '52]

Small folio manuscript music album inscribed "Annie Maria Baxter, Plymouth, July /52", 200pp + 20pp and (bound in) The Campbell Town Waltzes (12pp) inscribed "Annie Maria Baxter"; original half marbled boards. Tasmania, circa 1845 to 1852.

A pioneer settler and her music

A very charming manuscript album of music showing the tastes and pastimes of a significant independent colonial woman traveller in the 1850s. Annie Maria Baxter (née Hadden, later Dawbin) was a remarkable woman: she arrived in New South Wales in 1834 on the convict ship *Augusta Jessie* with her first husband, an ensign and later Lieutenant in the 50th regiment. They made their way from Sydney to Port Macquarie where they lived until 1844, after which her husband resigned his commission and Annie reluctantly (according to *ADB*) proceeded with him to Port Phillip where they lived until about 1846.

She was unhappy in the marriage, and left her useless husband in 1846 moving to Tasmania to live with her brother, travelling to England in 1851. On the ship back to Melbourne to wind up her husband's affairs after his death she took up with another dud, Robert Dawbin, whom she married in 1857. They moved to New Zealand, living in Waiwera until 1870. Her later life was spent in Victoria, and she died in 1905 on her small farm at South Yan Yean. Her scarce account *Memories of the Past,* published in Melbourne in 1873, draws on her early experiences in Tasmania.

Containing nearly 70 manuscript pieces, written in a neat, close hand, this remarkable album is redolent of its period and gives a clear picture of its spirited owner and her taste for something more than the hundrum life of the colonial provinces in the 1850s. The various works written out by Annie Baxter clearly reflect her love and longing for home (one piece is illustrated with a coloured Union Jack): many pieces are transcriptions of works composed or arranged by George Linley (1798-1865), the prolific English composer and verse-writer, and the album includes among various works by him two of his most popular: *Constance* and *Minnie*. We can clearly see that the album was used and added to by Annie over quite a long period. One printed piece is included: a copy of *The Campbell Town Waltzes* by Francis Hartwell Henslowe, published in Tasmania in 1849, is bound into the album. It was dedicated to the "Ladies of the district" (one of whom would have been Annie Baxter), and has a fine frontispiece lithograph by Thomas Browne (after a watercolour sketch by Nixon now in the Queen Victoria Museum, Launceston).

This is a fine survival from its period, and a touching example of the sometimes fugitive social arts prompted by the need to provide ones own entertainment in places very distant from cultural centres. We can sense Annie Baxter's need for stimulus, and can see that despite the vicissitudes of a difficult and meandering life she was a considerable person – as is reflected by her extensive journals held in the collection of the Dixson Library (State Library of New South Wales).

As R. Else-Mitchell notes in the ADB, 'Mrs Dawbin was a woman of outstanding personality, with intellectual gifts and education well above the average. The thirty-two volumes of her diary, which are in the Dixson Library, provide an intimate account of her experiences and emotions as an army officer's wife, a pioneer settler, a social figure and a traveller, and show deep insight into the social life of town and country in three Australian colonies between 1834 and 1865'.

$16,500









6. [BEAGLE] [STOKES, John Lort]

Australian Views North-East Coast.

Oblong quarto, title, letterpress contents page, & 13 original lithographic plates of coastal views, in the original stiff blue wrappers, neatly respined, quarter morocco box. No imprint but London, circa 1846.

A true rarity of Australian coastal exploration

Extremely rare: only the second copy known to be in any private collection of this important work on the Great Barrier Reef based on the surveys undertaken on the final voyage of HMS *Beagle*. This third and final circumnavigation of HMS *Beagle* from 1837 to 1843, under Wickham and Stokes, had been dispatched by the Admiralty to complete the mapping of the remote coasts of New Holland, in particular Torres Strait and the north-west coast.

John Lort Stokes, who joined the *Beagle* in 1824, served on her for eighteen years, on all three circumnavigations, working up from a midshipman to be the final commander, a position he was given in Sydney in 1841. He had been the companion, that is, of everyone from Darwin to Phillip Parker King, and was easily the longest-serving officer on the famous ship. From 1837 to 1843 the *Beagle* was in Australian waters, her personnel completing the survey of the north-west coast, the Barrier Reef and charting rivers and exploring inland where appropriate. It was Stokes who charted and named Victoria River and Port Darwin, the latter in commemoration of his former shipmate. Stokes' time in command of the *Beagle* confirmed his reputation as a fine marine surveyor, and many of his charts of the northern Australia coast remained in use for over a century. Stokes' important narrative of these years was published as *Discoveries in Australia* (London, 1846), to which *Australian Views North-East Coast* is the very much rarer complement. Its contents page defines the scope of the work as "Coast-Views between Sandy Cape and Endeavour Strait for the Navigation of the Inner Passage to Torres Strait." The thirteen engraved plates comprise some eighty-eight finely executed and numbered coastal views (the Strait, the ultimate ambition of every mariner, is marked with an asterisk on the final plate).

This is one of the rarest of all Australian coastal exploration books; Ferguson recorded copies in the Mitchell and National Libraries only, with none added in the 1986 *Addenda* nor since. The only other recorded copy was sold in the second Rodney Davidson sale of 2006.

Ferguson, 4407; Ingleton, pp. 58-61; Wantrup, 90.

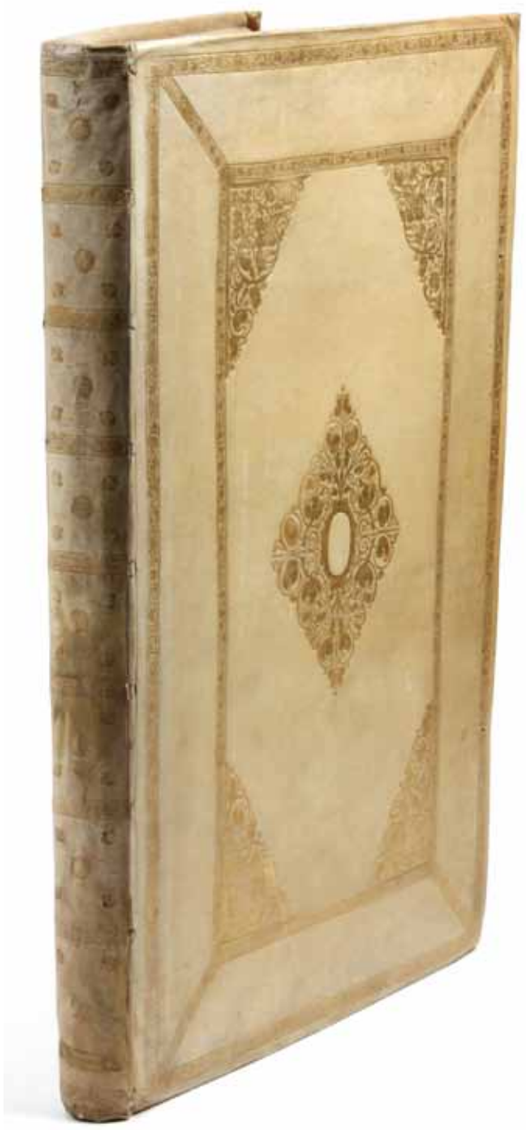
$68,000

7. BLAEU. MARTINI, Martino.

Novus Atlas Sinensis [New Atlas of China].

Large folio, with a hand-coloured title-page highlighted in gold, 17 engraved double-page maps in contemporary hand-colouring; 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 great Blaeu atlas of China: the fifteen Ming provinces



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 with 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 Siben about 1311-12 and later revised by Luo Hongxian (1504-64). Although Martini had travelled widely in China and had apparently surveyed



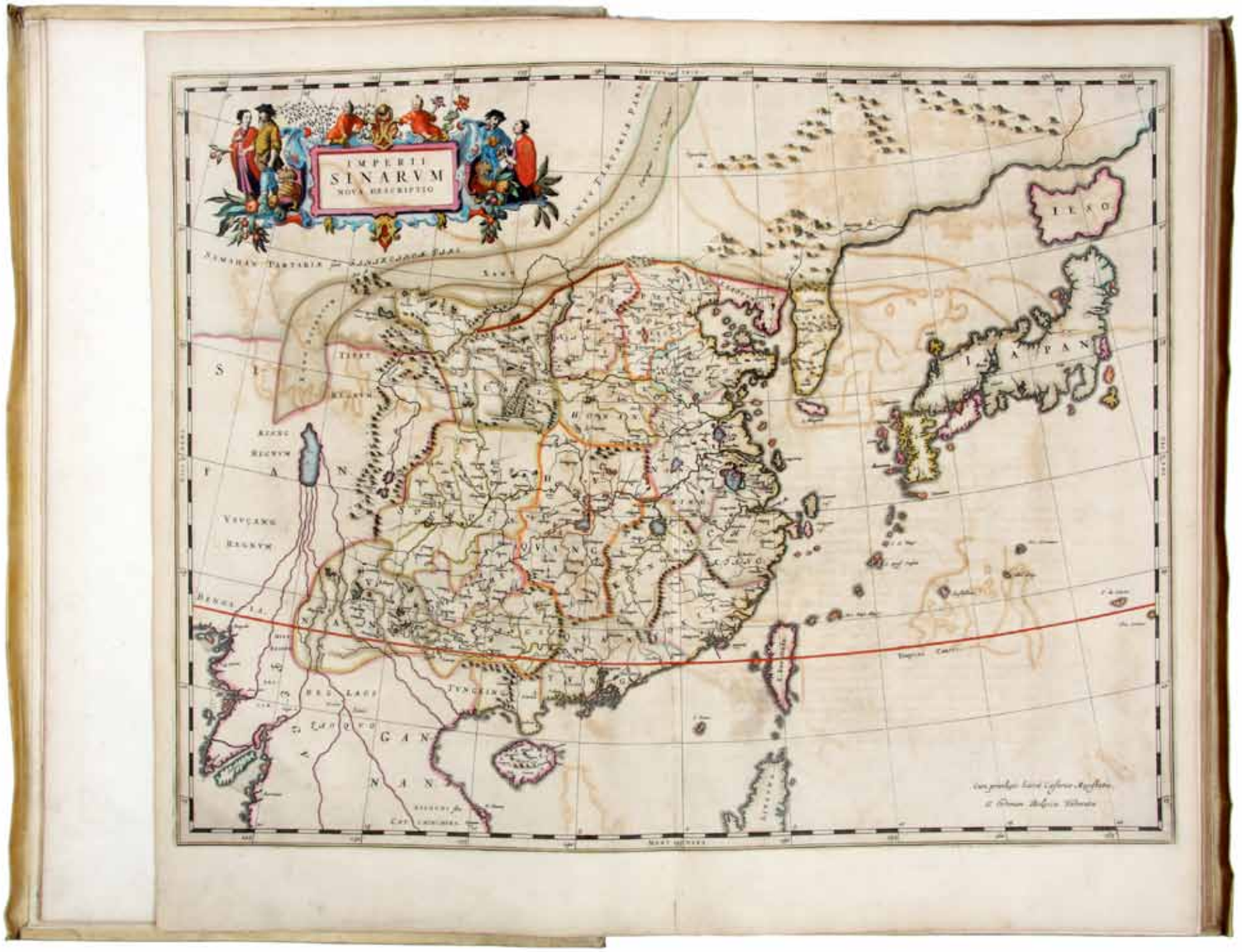
parts of it, the maps in his *Novus Atlas Sinensis* were almost entirely derived from the revised "Mongol Atlas". Even so, these were the most accurate maps available during the century, and together with Martini's provincial descriptions, the atlas provided more geographical information about China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

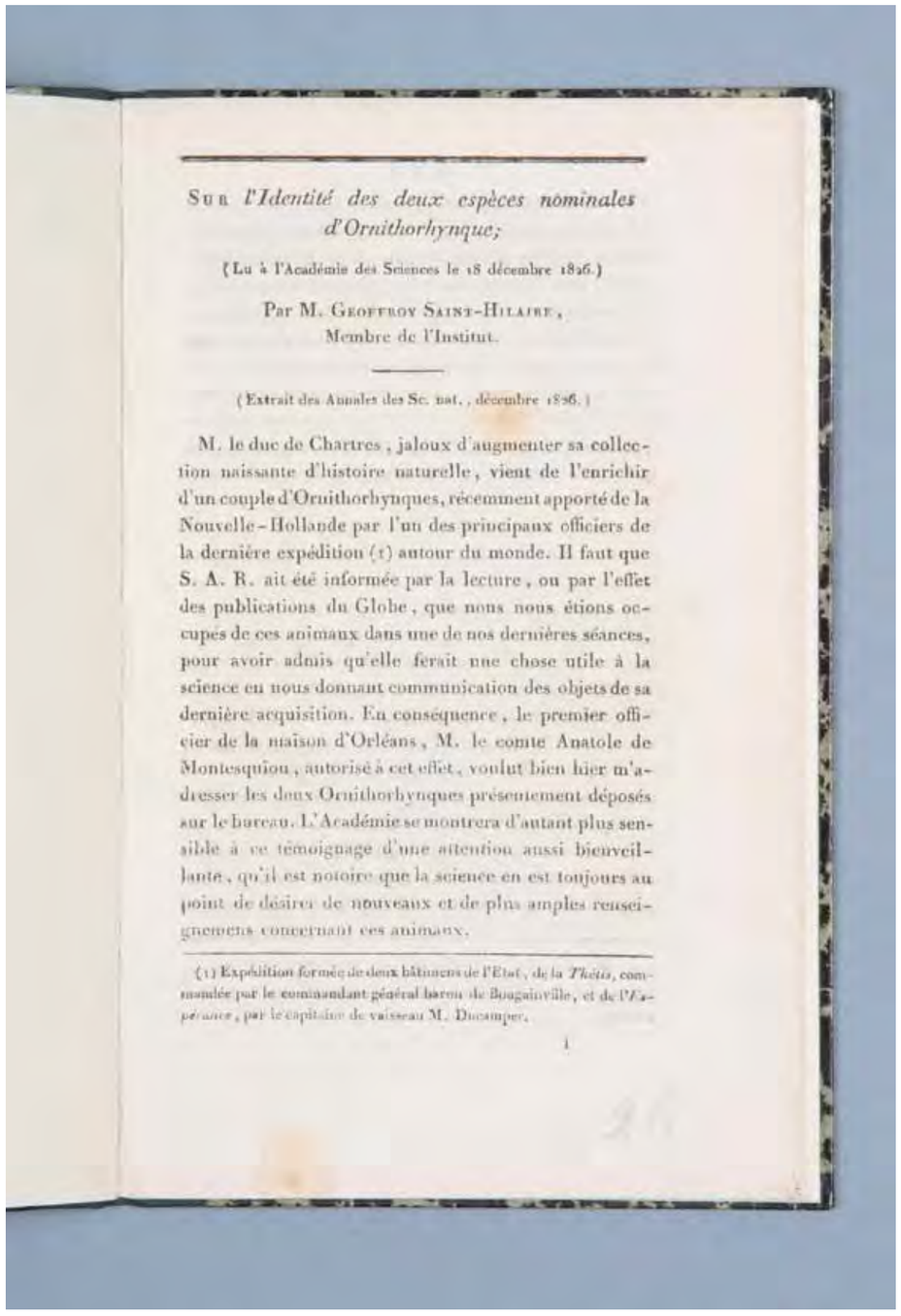
Reed and Demattè have noted (*China on Paper*, Getty Research Institute, 2007, catalogue number 25) that 'Martino Martini's *Novus Atlas Sinensis* was the first atlas and geography of China to be published in Europe. The seventeen maps are noteworthy for their accuracy, remarkable for the time, but also for their highly decorative cartouches featuring vignettes depicting regional dress, activities and animals. Along with the maps, the volume contains 171 pages of Latin text by Martini comprising a preface on the Far East and descriptions of each province in China as well as the Liaodong and Korean peninsulas and Japan… [It] marked the beginning of a flood of illustrated works and translations on China in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, many of which cite Martini's atlas as a source. In addition, it is one of the first true Sino-European publications, based on Chinese land surveys, but presenting geographic data in a highly visual European cartographic format…'.

This is an example of the second printing of the first edition, slightly revised, with the privilege dated 1655; editions in Spanish, Dutch, French and German based on this original Latin version appeared in the next few years.

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





Sur *l'Identité des deux espèces nominales d'Ornithorhynque;*

(Lu à l'Académie des Sciences le 18 décembre 1826.)

Par M. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire,
Membre de l'Institut.

(Extrait des Annales des Sc. nat., décembre 1826.)

M. le duc de Chartres, jaloux d'augmenter sa collection naissante d'histoire naturelle, vient de l'enrichir d'un couple d'Ornithorhynques, récemment apporté de la Nouvelle-Hollande par l'un des principaux officiers de la dernière expédition (1) autour du monde. Il faut que S. A. R. ait été informée par la lecture, ou par l'effet des publications du Globe, que nous nous étions occupés de ces animaux dans une de nos dernières séances, pour avoir admis qu'elle ferait une chose utile à la science en nous donnant communication des objets de sa dernière acquisition. En conséquence, le premier officier de la maison d'Orléans, M. le comte Anatole de Montesquiou, autorisé à cet effet, voulut bien hier m'adresser les deux Ornithorhynques présentement déposés sur le bureau. L'Académie se montrera d'autant plus sensible à ce témoignage d'une attention aussi bienveillante, qu'il est notoire que la science en est toujours au point de désirer de nouveaux et de plus amples renseignemens concernant ces animaux.

(1) Expédition formée de deux bâtimens de l'Etat, de la *Thétis*, commandée par le commandant général baron de Bougainville, et de l'*Espérance*, par le capitaine de vaisseau M. Ducamper.

1

8. [BOUGAINVILLE] GEOFFROY SAINT-HILAIRE, Étienne.

Sur l'identité des deux espèces nominales d'Ornithorhynque…

12 pp., caption-title; tipped into a modern binding of quarter linen and boards. Paris, Annales des Sciences Naturelles, December 1826.

Separately printed and important work on the platypus

The renowned French zoologist Étienne Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire on the platypus: an important study, read to the Académie des Sciences and set up in print for publication in the appropriate learned journal. This is a very rare separate offprint (paginated 1 to 8 for separate issue rather than simply being clipped from its journal version).

Saint-Hilaire here discusses research into the platypus made possible by the delivery of a brace of the monotremes by Hyacinthe de Bougainville, commander of the *Thétis* expedition just returned to Paris from the southern ocean. He discusses work by Shaw in England, reports by Péron from the Baudin expedition, and work by other eminent naturalists in Europe. The second half of the text is the most controversial, occupied by vigorous debate about ideas promulgated by the German naturalist Meckel in his ground-breaking *Ornithorhynchi Paradoxi* published just weeks previously. Meckel's first full separate study of the animal concentrated on the animal's reproductive system and especially the mammary glands of the female. Saint-Hilaire objected strenuously to this approach, asserting that the relevant glands were in fact odoriferous and designed only to attract a mate. Saint-Hilaire was, of course, plain wrong, but that didn't become clear for decades. Meanwhile in the furious debates about the classification of the platypus of the 1820s and 1830s, Saint-Hilaire occupied centre-stage. (Some years ago we handled the sale of a collection of his manuscript drafts and notes on the subject, which showed just how controversial the whole subject became).

It was Saint-Hilaire himself who had coined the term "Monotremata" as early as 1803. He had been appointed professor of quadrupeds, cetaceans, birds, reptiles and fish at the Musée d'Histoire Naturelle in 1793 at the young age of twenty-one. He travelled with Napoleon's campaign to Egypt, but it was his long study of the museum's mammalian collection that made him famous, and led to comparisons with Cuvier (although the two men fell out in 1829). During his tenure he published a series of articles and monographs on the platypus, stubbornly holding that it must be a vertebrate, and refusing to believe that it could possibly be a mammal.

$3200

9. BRION DE LA TOUR, Louis.

Mappe-monde celeste, terrestre et historique, augmentée des voyages et découvertes du célèbre Capitaine Cook.

Finely hand coloured engraved wall-map on 6 sheets joined, 105 x 93 cms. Framed. Paris, Desnos, 1786.

Stunning 18th century wall chart, re-engraved to show Cook's voyages

"A veritable compendium of a map" (Shirley), this is one of the most richly informative maps ever to have been published.

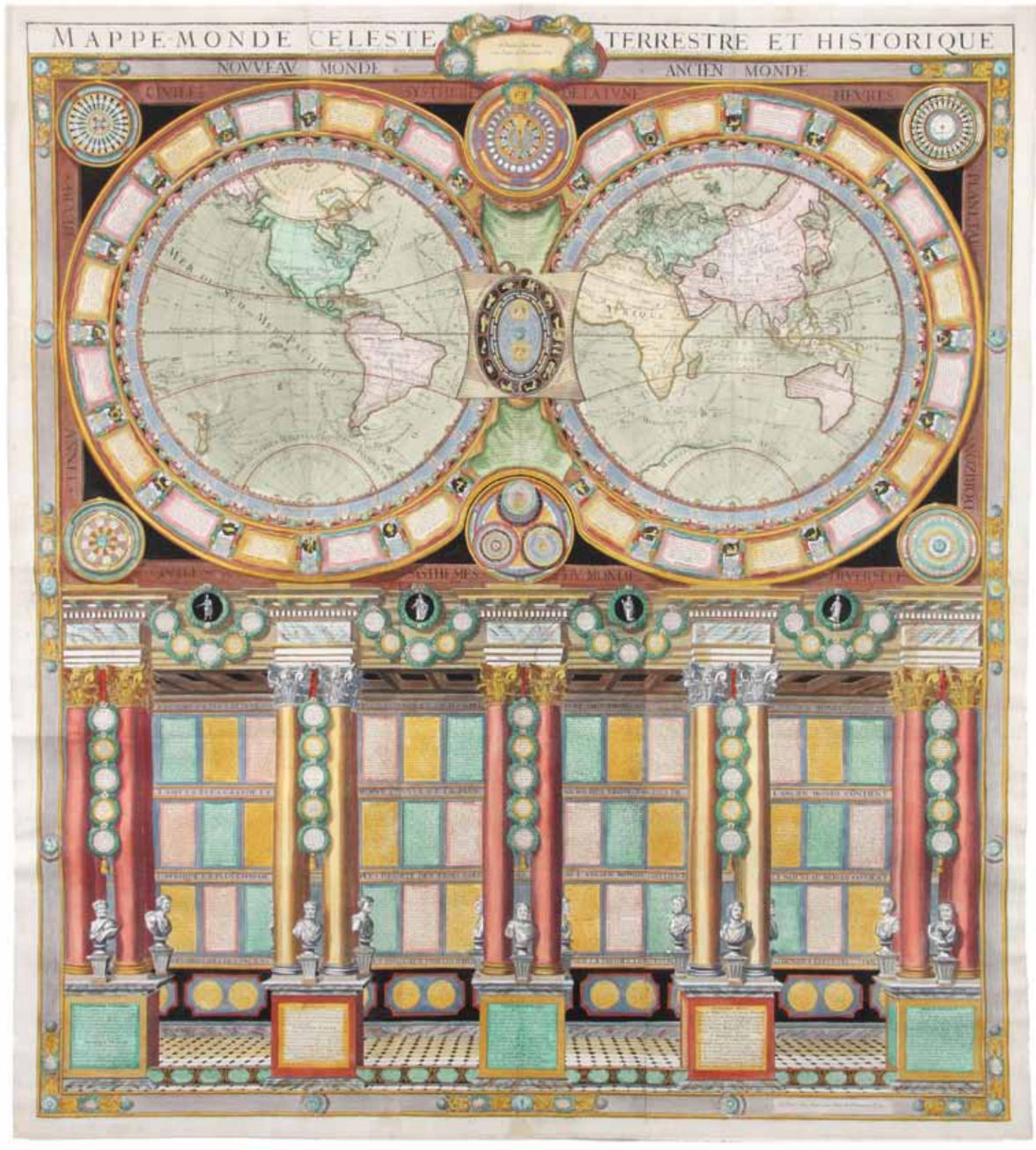
This very fine, rare and impressive map was the work of Louis Brion de la Tour, in collaboration with Louis Charles Desnos. Brion de la Tour was the French royal geographer ("Ingénieur Géographe du Roi");the French geographer Desnos held the equivalent position with the Danish throne. They collaborated on several works published in France.

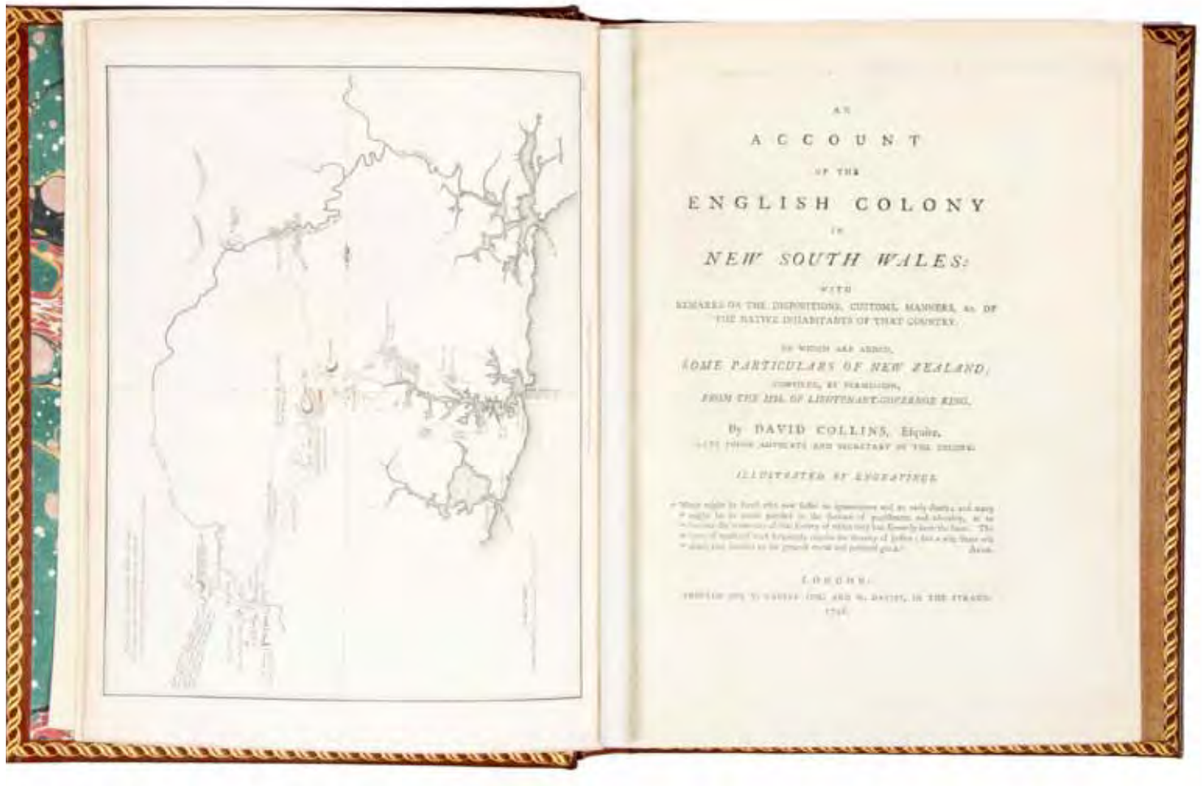
The splendid hand-coloured large twin-hemispherical world map includes the tracks of Cook's three voyages. It was separately issued and is outstandingly decorative. Set within lunar and other astronomical and astrological dials, the lower portion of the map is supported by Corinthian columns decorated with instructive panels, whilst the architectural plinth has tablets inserted which give rich geographical information on the three ancient continents of Europe, Asia and Africa. In the second half of the eighteen century the intellectual classes were developing a deep interest in science including the study of astronomy and this map is a example of the prevailing knowledge of the entire universe – surrounding the double hemisphere maps are the zones of the earth, the phases of the moon, lunar calendars and the solar systems.

Originally issued by the publisher Jaugeon in 1688, the map was re-issued a number of times during the eighteenth century; all issues are remarkably rare and seldom seen on the market. This 1786 issue, the collaboration between Bruin de la Tour and Desnos, was significantly improved to show the tracks of all three of the Cook voyages to the Pacific during the expeditions between 1768 and 1780.

A large and magnificent wall map in fine original condition; an exceptional rarity.

$48,500









10. # COLLINS, David.

An Account of the English Colony in New South Wales…

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

The most detailed First Fleet account

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

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

A second publication appeared in 1802, continuing Collins' chronicle of events; in our experience the two works are equally scarce.

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

$12,500

11. [COOK: FIRST VOYAGE] HAWKESWORTH, John.

An Account of the Voyages undertaken by the Order of His present Majesty for making Discoveries in the Southern Hemisphere…

Three volumes, quarto, with 52 engraved charts and plates (most folding); in contemporary tree calf. London, W. Strahan & T. Cadell, 1773.

Cook's Endeavour voyage and the discovery of eastern Australia

First edition of the official account of Cook's great first voyage into the Pacific during the course of which he discovered and charted the entire east coast of Australia, naming it New South Wales. This narrative was edited from Cook's journals by the professional writer Hawkesworth. Cook's voyage occupies volumes two and three; the first volume contains the official accounts of the voyages of Byron, Wallis and Carteret, and Hawkesworth's compendium thus contains the cream of eighteenth-century English exploration.

As the official narrative of the *Endeavour* voyage this publication has always enjoyed considerable status, though it had its critics, chiefly because of Hawkesworth's cavalier approach to the editing job: Cook himself hated the use of the first person singular in the narrative. Horace Walpole noted waspishly in a letter (to Dr Mason: Yale edition of the *Letters*, vol. 28 p. 96.) that 'I have almost waded through Dr Hawkesworth's three volumes of the voyages in the South Seas. The entertaining matters would not fill half a volume; and at best it is but an account of the fishermen on the coasts of 40 islands…'.

This is a really handsome copy of the first edition, and unlike many examples it is complete with the leaf of " A Description of the Cuts" and the Chart of the Straits of Magellan. These are frequently lacking from copies of the first edition, probably because they were the last components of the book to be printed. (*Map detail see front cover*)

Beddie, 650; Borba de Moraes, p.395; Hill, 783; Holmes, 5(n); Kroepelien, 535(n); New Zealand National Bibliography, 2514.

$17,500



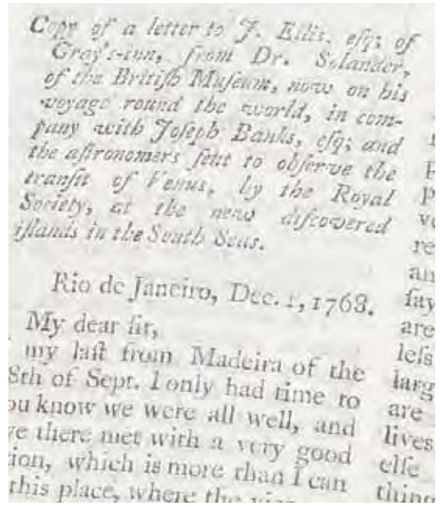
12. [COOK: FIRST VOYAGE] SOLANDER, Daniel.

Copy of a letter to J. Ellis, Esq., of Gray's-inn, from Dr. Solander… [in] The Annual Register, or a View of the History, Politicks, and Literature for the Year 1769.

Two volumes in one, octavo; contemporary ms. ownership and shelf marks on front pastedown; an excellent copy in contemporary calf. London, Printed for J. Dodsley, 1770.

Early news from the Endeavour

A little-known text relating to Cook's first voyage, in fact one of the first accounts of the voyage to be printed: a letter from Solander to John Ellis written from Rio de Janeiro, dated 1 December 1768, and here published in the 1769 volume of the Annual Register.



Copy of a letter to J. Ellis, esq; of Gray's-inn, from Dr. Solander, of the British Museum, now on his voyage round the world, in company with Joseph Banks, esq; and the astronomers sent to observe the transit of Venus, by the Royal Society, at the newly discovered islands in the South Seas.

Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 1, 1768.

My dear sir,

my last from Madeira of the 8th of Sept. I only had time to ou know we were all well, and e there met with a very good ion, which is more than I can this place, where the

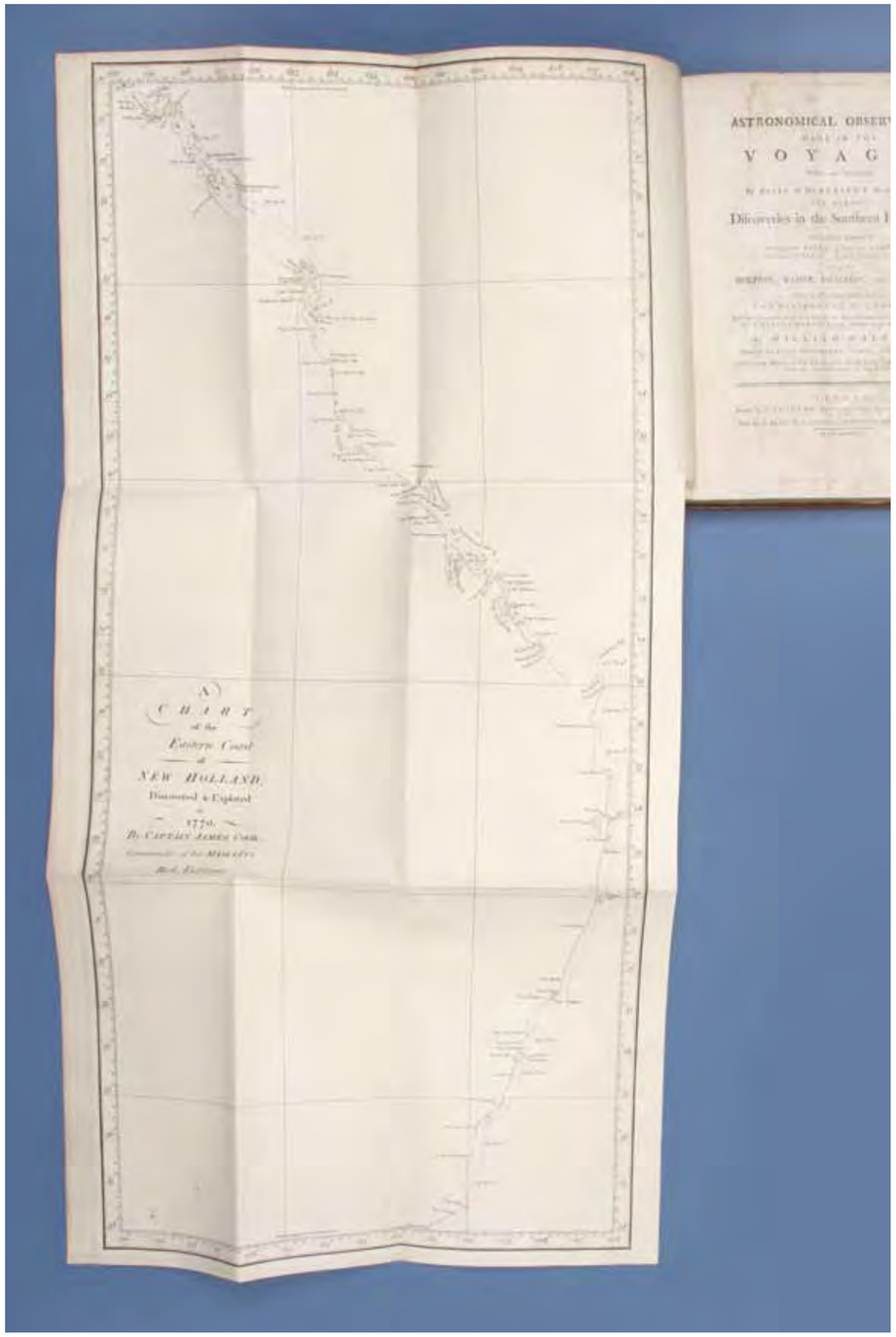
Solander writes of his and Joseph Banks's frustration at being refused permission by the viceroy to go ashore to study the abundant plant life but how, by 'fair means and foul', they had managed to acquire some 300 specimens, and identify a number of new species. Although only a few pages long, the letter bristles with scientific comment on the flora and fauna they had managed to examine, and simultaneously shows Solander's eagerness for the voyage, commenting on how he has enlisted some of the brighter sailors to help identify and catalogue new species.

Solander, who trained with Linnaeus, moved to England in 1759 for what was meant to be a brief visit, but it became his permanent home. He became firm friends with John Ellis, and made substantial contributions to many of his most important works, including the *Natural History of Zoophytes*. However, it is the patronage of Sir Joseph Banks which was the turning point in Solander's career, and which led to his joining Cook's first voyage. On their return, Solander became Banks' secretary and librarian, a portmanteau position that also meant that he was, in effect, the curator of the natural history collection.

Like Banks, Solander was shy of taking credit for his work, and although he worked on some of the most important natural history projects of his generation, very few pieces were actually signed, and have only been attributed to him by later scholarship. Despite his many travels, Solander never returned to Sweden, and died at Soho Square in 1782.

Not recorded by Beddie.

$3850



13. [COOK: FIRST VOYAGE] WALES, William.

Astronomical Observations…

Quarto, with two large folding engraved maps; a very good copy in later calf, the Ingleton copy with his bookplate and shelfmark. London, printed by C. Buckton, sold by P. Elmsley, 1788.

The rare scientific publication relating to Cook's first voyage

A major publication of the *Endeavour* voyage and thus one of the highly select small group of first publications about the east coast of Australia, with exceptionally important charts of the east coast of Australia and New Zealand improved from those originally included in Hawkesworth's publication of the first voyage.

This was the first major scientific publication based on Cook's first voyage and the first publication of observations made on the *Endeavour* and on the east coast of New Holland, and New Zealand, collating the observations made by Cook, Clerke and Green. Although Beddie lists four institutional copies, today there are copies at the State Libraries of New South Wales, Queensland and Western Australia as well as the National Library and the Victorian Parliamentary Library. However, the book is virtually never seen on the market.

The book was prepared by the veteran of Cook's second voyage, William Wales, master of the Royal Mathematical School in Christ's Hospital. Wales comments that the original papers were given to him as early as April 1778, but 'owing to the imperfect state that [first voyage astronomer] Mr. Green's papers were left in at his death… I laid the work aside.' Wales had not only assisted Astronomer Royal Nevil Maskelyne in the publication of the famous almanacs, but had earlier contributed to the two volumes of astronomical observations from Cook's second and third voyages.

Both of the large charts are newly engraved by the experienced artist James Basire with the addition of important technical information. Basire is best known for his engraved portrait of Captain Cook. The first, 'A Chart of the Eastern Coast of New Holland, Discovered and Explored in 1770, By Captain James Cook, Commander of His Majesty's Bark, Endeavour', shows the entire coastline from Point Hicks in the south to the very tip of Cape York, enhanced with the detailed track of the *Endeavour*. The reef on which they grounded is annotated 'On This ledge the Ship lay 23 hours', and many of their observations are also marked. The second, 'A Chart of New Zealand, explored by Captain James Cook in 1769 and 1770 in His Majesty's Bark the Endeavour', shows both islands with the track of the *Endeavour*.

The work includes substantial contributions. Four separate sections print the variations of the compass observed by Cook and his three immediate predecessors, Byron on the *Dolphin*; Wallis on the same vessel; Carteret on the *Swallow*; and by Cook on the *Endeavour*. There is, besides, a section on astronomical observations made by Harrison, the purser for Samuel Wallis; and another on those made by Green, Cook and Clerke on the *Endeavour*. There are also two important sections of "Deductions from the Observations" of Wallis and Cook, as well as the "Meteorological Observations" of the Transit of Venus made by Green on Tahiti in 1769.

Bagnall, 5842; Beaglehole, I, p. cclxiv; Beddie, 719; Holmes, 71; O'Reilly-Reitman, 3998; Sabin, 101029.

$72,500

14. [COOK: SECOND VOYAGE] WALES, William.

Remarks on Mr. Forster's Account…

Octavo; a large and uncut copy in modern quarter calf. London, J. Nourse, 1778.

Extremely rare Cook controversy pamphlet

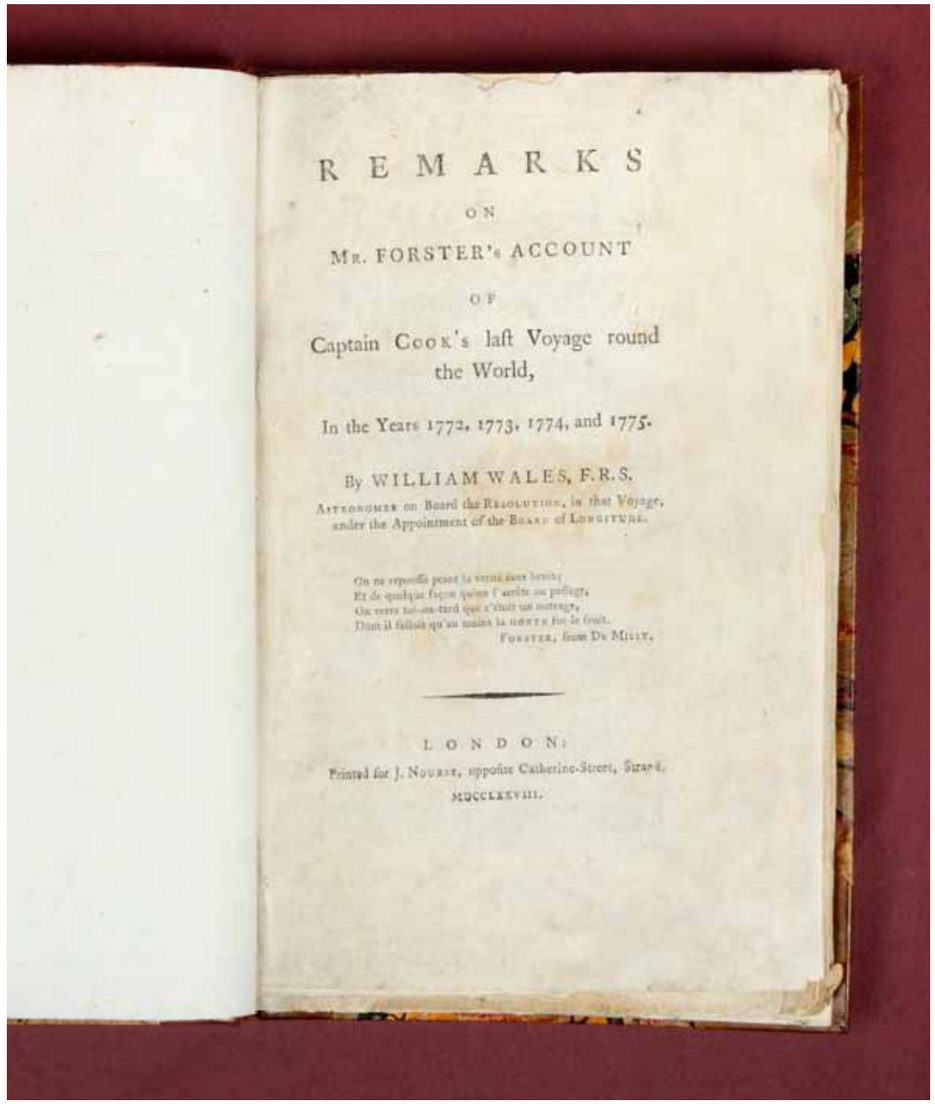
One of the scarcest of all the Cook publications and nowadays only very rarely seen on the market, this is a particularly interesting product of the second voyage. The account of the voyage by George Forster published in 1777 (*A Voyage round the World in His Britannic Majesty's Sloop Resolution…*) had been a controversial affair: as Beaglehole describes the reaction, 'The Forster temper and the Forster recklessness being so prominently displayed in certain passages, it could hardly escape criticism. This was applied by Wales, 'our accurate and indefatigable astronomer', in an octavo pamphlet of 110 indignant pages…

'Wales frankly disbelieved that George had written the book, its prejudices were so much and so transparently those of Reinhold – in which his acumen as a literary critic certainly failed him. But he made some damaging points. Not only did he spring to the defence of the 'poor seamen' but he took a series of specific statements that outraged him and rebutted them with a vigour and heat that are still alive, far removed from the genial fun he had poked in the private pages of his journal… Apart from the controversy, he adds to our knowledge a little that is valuable in the annotation of Cook. George could not let this attack go unnoticed, and produced a quarto "Reply"…' (Beaglehole, *Journals*, II, pp. cli-clii).

This is a particularly large copy with its edges uncut; the ink correction on p.48 has been noted in all copies seen to date – it removes the words "and his son" from an accusation that Dr Forster lied about the existence of calabashes on Easter Island. It may all seem rather anodyne now but it was a terrific quarrel then.

Beddie, 1292; Holmes, 30; Kroepelien, 1335; O'Reilly-Reitman, 388; Sabin, 101031; not in the catalogue of the Hill collection.

$52,000


REMARKS

ON

MR. FORSTER'S ACCOUNT

OF

Captain COOK's last Voyage round the World,

In the Years 1772, 1773, 1774, and 1775.

By WILLIAM WALES, F.R.S.

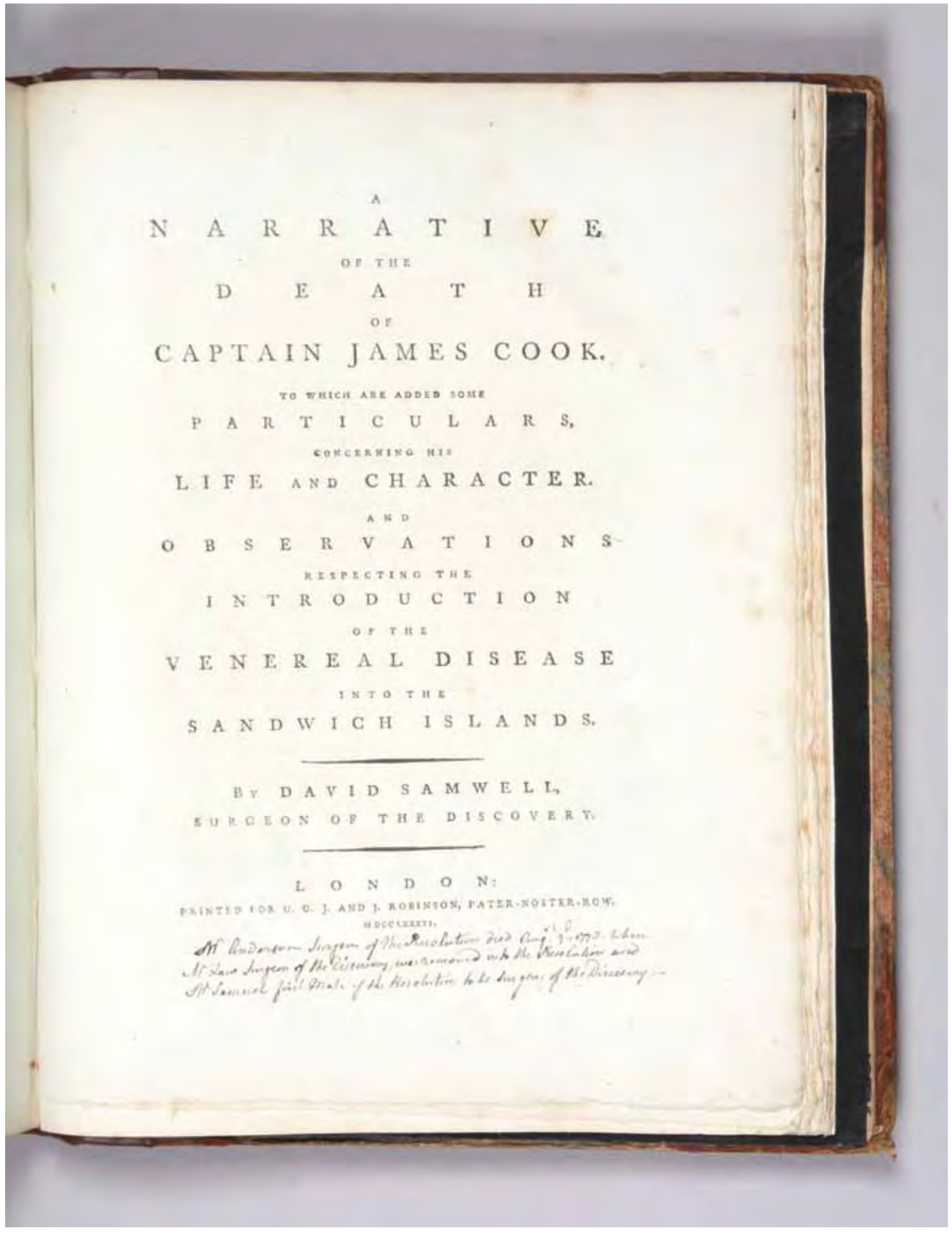
ASTRONOMER on Board the RESOLUTION, in that Voyage, under the Appointment of the BOARD of LONGITUDE.

On ne reposoit point la vertu dans leurs bras;
Et de quelque façon qu'on l'arrête au passage,
On croit toi-même tard que c'étoit un outrage,
Dont il falloit qu'au moins la HONTE fut le fruit.
FORSTER, from DU MILLY.

LONDON:

Printed for J. NOURSE, opposite Catherine-Street, Strand.

MDCCLXXVIII.


A
NARRATIVE
OF THE
DEATH
OF
CAPTAIN JAMES COOK.
TO WHICH ARE ADDED SOME
PARTICULARS,
CONCERNING HIS
LIFE AND CHARACTER.
AND
OBSERVATIONS
RESPECTING THE
INTRODUCTION
OF THE
VENEREAL DISEASE
INTO THE
SANDWICH ISLANDS.
BY DAVID SAMWELL,
SURGEON OF THE DISCOVERY.
LONDON:
PRINTED FOR G. G. J. AND J. ROBINSON, PATER-NOSTER-ROW.
MDCCLXXXVI.

15. [COOK: THIRD VOYAGE: DEATH] SAMWELL, David.

A Narrative of the Death of Captain James Cook…

Quarto, [iv], 34 pp.; a fine and particularly large copy, edges uncut, in a good modern binding of red calf. London, Printed for G.G.J. and J. Robinson, 1786.

An outstanding rarity: Samwell's account of Cook's death, the "highlight of a Cook collection"

Exceptionally rare: one of the most elusive and difficult of all Cook-related pieces to acquire. Samwell's account of Cook's death, of tremendous importance for its detailed narrative of the events at Kealakekua Bay, is also one of the earliest books on Hawaii, preceded only by the official account and the handful of unofficial accounts of Cook's third voyage. Of all the early books on Cook's third voyage, it ranks with the German edition of Zimmermann's narrative *Reise um die Welt* (1781) and Shaw's tapa cloth collection, the *Catalogue of the Different Specimens of Cloth* (1787–see next catalogue item), as among the rarest and most significant eighteenth-century publications. It is aptly described in the canonical catalogue of the Hill collection of Pacific voyages as "the highlight of a Cook collection".

'Apart from its rarity, this pamphlet is of the greatest importance, since it fills in gaps, e.g., as to the responsibility for Cook's death, which are suppressed in the official account. Samwell's estimate of Cook's character, coming as it did from an educated man who knew him well, needs to be read alongside that of King in the official account to get a true picture of Cook as he appeared to those under his command…' (Holmes). Indeed, as Samwell's own preface stated, the work was issued in large part to temper the picture of Cook as created in King's official version, where it was implied that Cook's hasty temper may have been the decisive factor in his death.

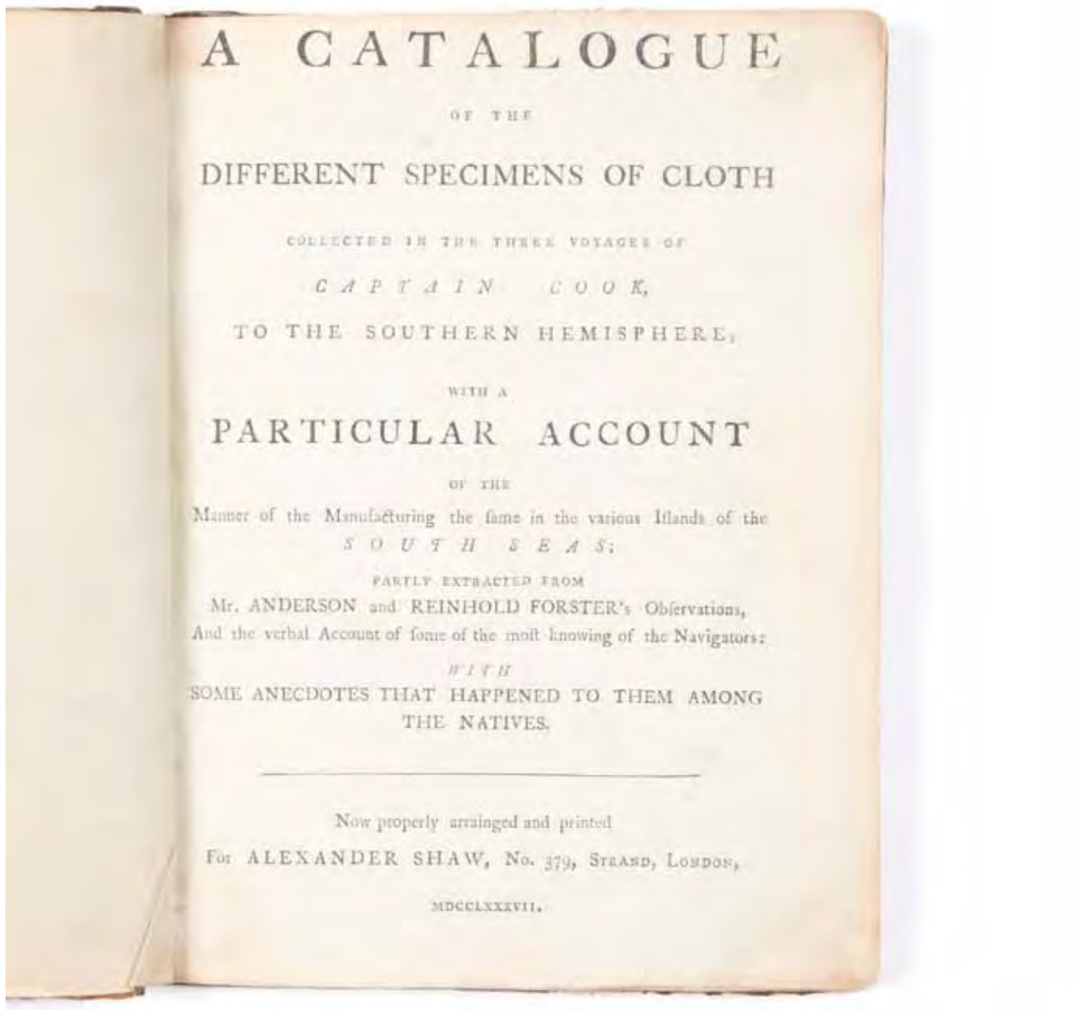
Samwell sailed as surgeon's mate on the *Resolution*, but became surgeon on the *Discovery* in mid-1778. His frank and reliable eye-witness account remains the basis of our knowledge of the events at Kealakekua Bay, particularly since the visual record is so muddled by myth-making aspects. As a surgeon he was also well placed to make the observations that appear here about venereal disease in the islands, although his conclusion that the disease had been indigenous before Cook's visit is recognised to be doubtful.

Only two editions (this and the French one) of Samwell's narrative were published, unlike most of the other third voyage accounts which appeared in numerous European, Russian or Scandinavian editions as well as Irish, and even American, piracies.

Samwell's account was tremendously influential, particularly because it provided the backbone for Kippis in his later *Life of Cook* (1788) and *Biographia Britannica* (1789). Samwell's book was not reprinted until David Magee republished the text in 1957 (*Captain Cook and Hawaii*), with an introduction by the Cook bibliographer Sir Maurice Holmes who noted that 'The fullest, most detailed and most objective [account of Cook's death] is that by David Samwell, which is here reprinted. Such a reprint is certainly called for. In its original form it is of great rarity and correspondingly expensive…'. The catalogue of the Hill Collection notes of their copy (acquired at the Streeter sale in 1969) that 'this exceedingly rare work may perhaps be considered the highlight of a Cook collection'.

Beddie, 1620; Hill, 1521; Forbes, 117; Hocken, p. 25; Holmes, 61; Hunnewell, p. 66; JCB, III, 3096; Kroepelien, 1143; Lada-Mocarski, 39; O'Reilly-Reitman, 452; Spence, p. 24.

$315,000



A CATALOGUE

OF THE

DIFFERENT SPECIMENS OF CLOTH

COLLECTED IN THE THREE VOYAGES OF

CAPTAIN COOK,

TO THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE,

WITH A

PARTICULAR ACCOUNT

OF THE

Manner of the Manufacturing the fame in the various Iflands of the

SOUTH SEAS;

PARTLY EXTRACTED FROM

Mr. ANDERSON and REINHOLD FORSTER's Obfervations,

And the verbal Account of fome of the moft knowing of the Navigators:

WITH

SOME ANECDOTES THAT HAPPENED TO THEM AMONG THE NATIVES.

Now properly arrainged and printed

For ALEXANDER SHAW, No. 379, STRAND, LONDON,

MDCCLXXXVII.

16. [COOK: THIRD VOYAGE] SHAW, Alexander.

A Catalogue of the Different Specimens of Cloth collected in the three voyages of Captain Cook…

Quarto (220 x 164 mm.), with eight letterpress pages including the title; 56 tapa cloth specimens interleaved between or tipped to 30 blank leaves, older manuscript numeration; a fine copy in the original publisher's marbled boards, preserved in a custom made folding bookform case. London, Alexander Shaw, 1787 [-1805/1806].

An exceptional and very rare artefact arising from the three voyages of James Cook in the Pacific

Alexander Shaw's *Catalogue* has long been regarded as one of the rarest and most desirable of all Pacific voyage books. It is a book in which the printed text is slender compared with its 56 large cloth specimens: samples of indigenous tapa cloth collected by Cook's men in the Pacific, with Tahiti and the Hawaiian islands amply represented. Tapa is made from the bark of the paper mulberry and breadfruit trees, specially prepared and pounded with mallets to form continuous sheets. The rich and earthy decorations are created from dyes extracted from various roots, berries, leaves and flowers and the patterns, quality and size of tapa reflect the social status and prestige of their original owners. The material was irresistible to Cook's men who described its manufacture in some detail, a process likewise recorded by the voyage artists Sydney Parkinson and John Webber.

History of the "Catalogue"

The *Catalogue* exists in two issues, both with the same letterpress, but differing in their number of tapa samples. This copy is an excellent example of the more desirable later issue, containing considerably more specimens from the Hawaiian islands.

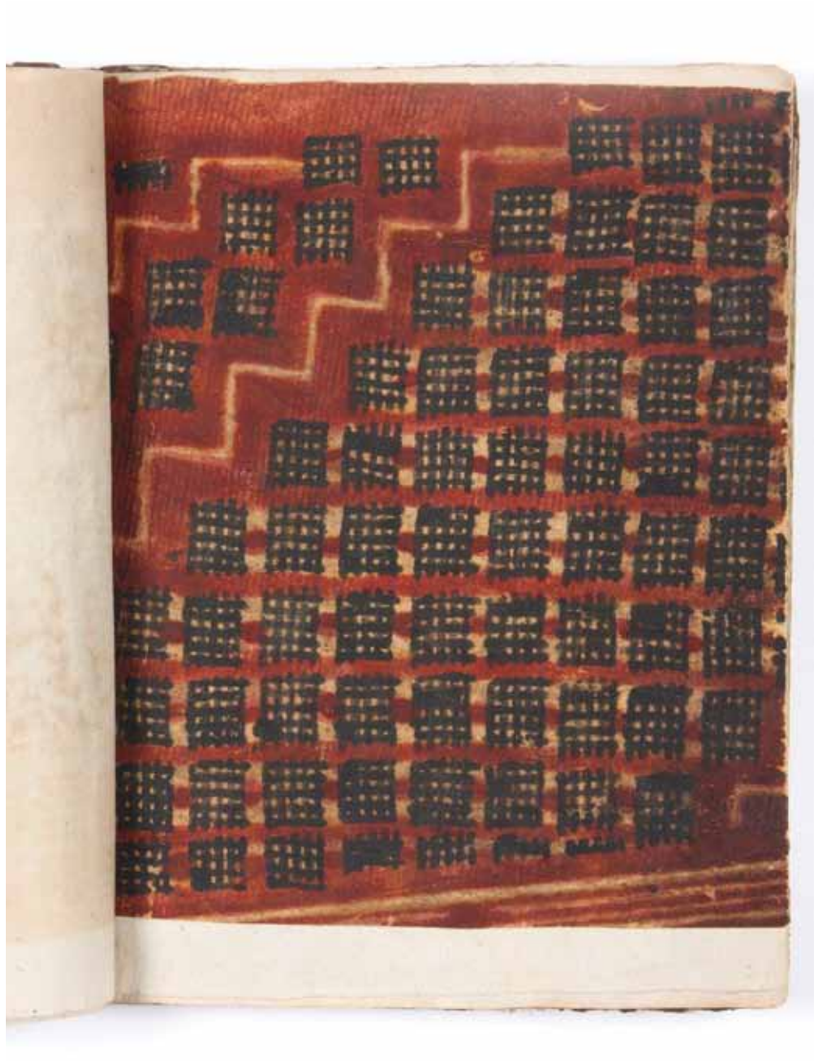
The book was first was published in 1787, some seven years after the return of the *Resolution* and *Discovery* at the conclusion of the third voyage. Examples of the first issue typically contain 39 samples, as listed by Shaw in the preface. The second issue seems to have been prepared in 1805-1806 (on the basis of dated watermarks) in response to the new supplies of tapa then available, very probably arising from the sale of the collections of Sir Ashton Lever and David Samwell, surgeon's mate of the *Discovery* during the third voyage, and author of the *Narrative* (see previous catalogue item).

This example of the second issue contains 17 additional cloth samples, bringing the total to 56 specimens and thus considerably expanded from the first issue. Most significantly, the majority of these additional specimens were collected by Cook's men and officers in Hawaii. There are relatively few Hawaiian specimens in the first issue.

Unsurprisingly, Shaw's *Catalogue* has been the subject of intense scholarly focus for many decades, including a comprehensive world-wide survey of all remaining copies by Dr. Donald Kerr of the University of Otago. Dr. Kerr has identified 66 examples in his census, of which 57 are held by libraries and institutions, six are in private possession, and

three whose whereabouts are not known at present. To this total can be added the copy recently included in the Brooke-Hitching sale, and the present example, bringing the total to 68. Research by a London-based colleague has so far revealed that eight copies, including this one, are examples of the second issue (while it is known that this is the rarest state of this book, further investigation is required to finalise the total).

However, as tapa from different sheets was dissected to make up the books, no two copies of the work are identical (as demonstrated by David Forbes in the *Hawaiian National Biography*). Furthermore, the craze for 'artificial curiosities' from the Pacific during the late-eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries seems to have inspired a sort of drawing-room activity where sections were cut from the tapa specimens and the small cuttings rearranged in what are often called 'snippet books', probably to share with friends. As a result of these samplings, many copies are incomplete or include specimens that have been heavily clipped. The present example is unscathed and contains large generous tapa samples – indeed some 15 of them measure a full or three-quarter page. Significantly, the offsetting from the tapa to the interleaved sheets shows that this copy is in entirely original condition, and has not been modified or tampered with in the two centuries since its production. As such, not only is this the most desirable issue with the additional Hawaiian specimens, but it is unusually complete, unmolested and well preserved, and bound in the marbled paper boards as originally sold from the residence of Alexander Shaw in the Strand.



Fascination with Tapa

The production of this book reflects the genuine curiosity aroused by tapa, a fascination that drove competition between collectors of 'artificial curiosities' and generated an active market for the sheets brought home by Cook's men. The preface of the book contains descriptions of bark cloth manufacture by Cook, Anderson, Forster and an anonymous officer titled 'one of the navigators', and is followed by the list of the specimens compiled by Shaw. The list is indeed rich in fascinating details; for example, we learn that the various uses of the tapa: 'wore (sic) by the people in the rainy season' or 'used at the



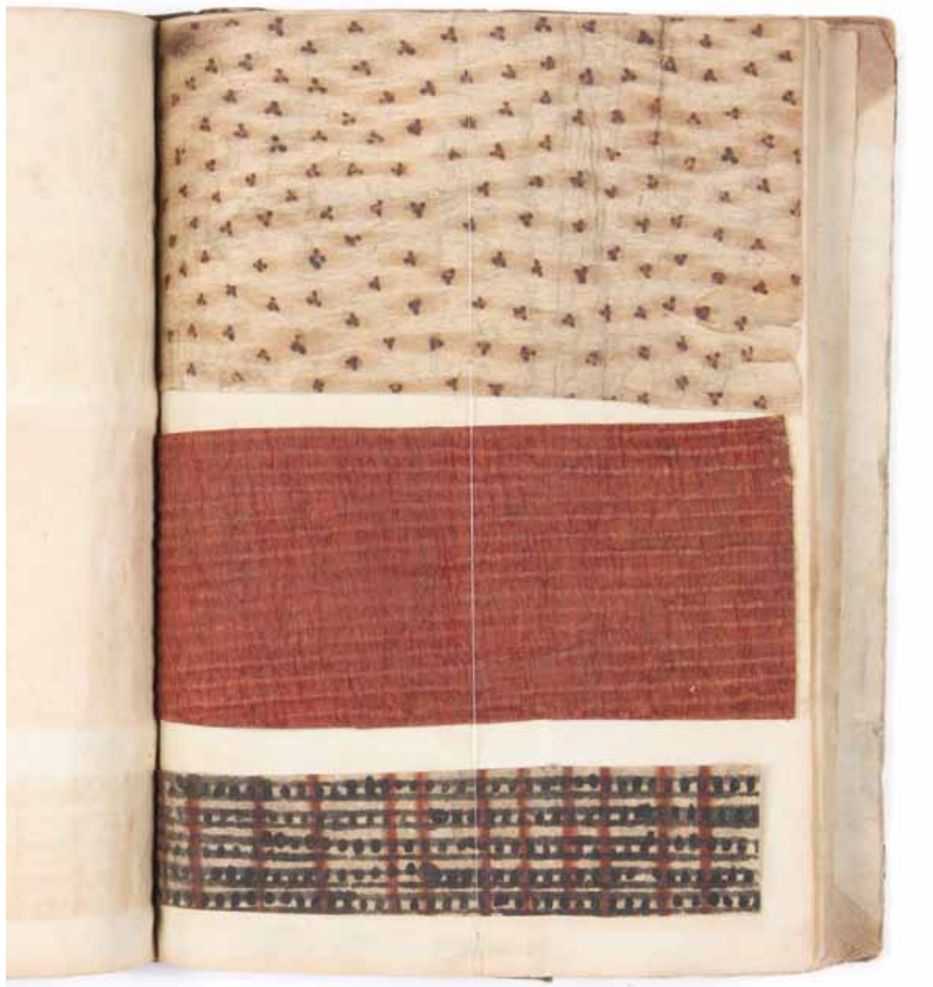
human sacrifice'. Some of the notes in the list are longer, and doubtless arise from tales told by the mariners who collected the tapa in the first place (as boasted on the title page). For example, we learn that specimen number 18 is:

> *'The very finest of the inner coat of the mulberry; and wore by the chiefs of Otaheite – Some of the seamen were sent ashore to bring fresh provisions on board; and not having an opportunity to return immediately, one of them wandered a little way up country, where he saw some children at play, which to his surprize they all left, and surrounded him, making many antic gestures; at last a girl, abour fourteen years of age, made a leap at him, at the same time endeavoured to seize a few red feathers which he had stuck in his cap, which he directly took out and presented to her; upon which she made off with amazing swiftness, and the rest after her; he then returned to his companions, who were preparing to go on board. It was now the cool of the evening, when she came down to the waterside, and singling him out from the rest, presented him with the piece of cloth from which this was cut. A true sign of the gratitude of those people'.*

The Shaw *Catalogue* is of great significance as a repository of unique original tapa, but it also speaks of the time when Cook's sailors were spreading their stories of the alluring South Seas, while drawing-room chatter throughout the land luxuriated in descriptions of the new exotic. The publication forms a tangible link between these narratives, the indigenous cultures of the South Pacific and Hawaiian islands, the myriad personal and trading relationships that developed between the islanders and mariners, and the genteel world of gentleman collectors and their cabinets of curiosities.

Beddie, 3640 (calling for 38 specimens); Hocken, p. 26; Holmes, 67; not in the catalogue of the Hill collection. Donald Kerr, Census of Alexander Shaw's Catalogue of Different Specimens of Cloth Collected in the Three Voyages of Captain Cook to the Southern Hemisphere, 1787 (University of Otago, Dunedin, 2015).

$415,000







17. D'ANVILLE, Jean Baptiste.

Asia and its islands, according to D'Anville... an exact delineation of all the discoveries made in the eastern parts by the English under Captain Cook, Vancouver & Peyrouse.

Large engraved handcoloured map, comprising three conjoined sheets measuring 1440 x 1210 mm. in total; excellent condition, framed. London, Laurie & Whittle, 1799.

Sir John Hayes on the Derwent River

Large and impressive wall map of Asia and New Holland printed by the famous partnership of Laurie and Whittle. The map has good Australian detail, including two inset vignette maps, one of King George III Sound, based on Vancouver's discoveries a few years earlier, and the other of the south-eastern tip of Tasmania also from recent discoveries. As well as Asia, the map shows the East Indies, Australia and the north-west Pacific in excellent detail, based on the observations of the navigators at the end of the 18th century.

The second of the two inset maps is captioned "Discoveries Made by the Ship Duke in the South Extremity of New Holland in 1791". Although the date of 1791 is incorrect, the detail is clearly based on the survey by East India Company officer Sir John Hayes who sailed the *Duke of Clarence* from Calcutta in February 1793 on a speculative venture to New Guinea. Adverse weather rendered a direct journey impossible; accordingly Hayes sailed around the south of New Holland and charted the south-eastern portion of Van Diemen's Land from late April to early June of the same year. Hayes was unaware that the region had been charted by d'Entrecasteaux shortly beforehand, and many of his geographical place names were trumped by the French (for example, on this map present day Bruny Island is named William Pitt's Island).

As the full title indicates, this map draws upon a range of sources, including the Pacific navigations of Cook, Vancouver and La Pérouse, but is chiefly the work of Jean Baptiste d'Anville, justly famous for his magisterial 1737 *Nouvel Atlas de la Chine*, the first scientific cartographical survey of China. At the forefront of a new generation of objective cartographers, d'Anville's maps were relatively spare in the use of ornament. More significantly, unknown areas were intentionally left blank, rather than being filled with conjectured geographical fancies and fabulous creations. His contribution to the science of cartography was well appreciated, and in 1775 d'Anville was appointed sole geographer to the Académie des Sciences and a royal appointment soon followed.

The collaboration of Laurie and Whittle was one of the most innovative and commercially successful publishing enterprises of later-eighteenth century London. Laurie and Whittle had a well established reputation for good maps and navigational aids for East Asia and the Pacific, founded in part on their landmark *Oriental Navigator* of 1794-1797. Notably, Laurie and Whittle were not just map-makers but also printed a range of prints and scenic views, some of which concern the history of New South Wales (such as the ghoulish transportation engraving captioned "Black-Eyed Sue, and Sweet Poll of Plymouth, Taking leave of their Lovers who are going to Botany Bay" of 1794). Robert Laurie retired in 1812 and the business was continued by his son, so carrying the famous partnership of Laurie and Whittle into two generations. The second generation published a collection of views in 1814 that included three Australian views – two of Sydney and one of Parramatta – based on original watercolours by the convict artist John Eyre.

$22,500

18. DAYES, Edward.

View of Sydney Cove, New South Wales.

Hand-coloured aquatint, 435 x 605 mm., a good example, complete with caption, in an early frame. London, F. Jukes, 10 April 1804.



Sydney in its infancy

A very fine early view of Sydney, just the second view of Australia to have been separately published and the earliest depiction of boat-building in the colony. The few large separately-issued early Australian views are all of great rarity and this magnificent coloured aquatint engraving is a particularly good example of this famous image with excellent original colouring.

Edward Dayes, the English artist of this fine aquatint, had earlier links with Australia. He had worked on sketches by the convict artist Thomas Watling which were published in David Collins' *An Account of the English Colony in New South Wales*, London, 1798, and on engravings published in John Hunter's *An Historical Journal of the Transactions at Port Jackson and Norfolk Island*, London, 1793.

The caption to the engraving reads "From an Original Picture in the possession of Isaac Clementson Esq. Drawn by E. Dayes from a Picture painted at the Colony. Engraved by F. Jukes, London, Published April 10, 1804 by F. Jukes, No. 10 Howland St.". The original picture referred to here, now lost, is thought to have been a painting done in the colony by Thomas Watling.

The Government Dock Yard, established by John Hunter, shows the frame of Governor Hunter's brig *Portland* partly finished; her frame had been laid down in 1797, but as Governor King noted in 'Return of Government Shipping' for 9 November 1802, five years later she was still "in Frame, no shipwrights to work on her". To the left of this boat hull can be seen a small loading wharf, "Hospital wharf where only Goods are to be landed"; in the foreground, under an A-frame roof, can be seen "Surgeon's Boat and house".

This view looks back into the town from Dawes Point showing George Street, which is named on surveyor Meehan's map of 1807 as "The High Street". In 1804-1807 this was a dirt road running along flat land at the base of The Rocks and connected the Convict Hospital with the Military Barracks.

A most desirable and fine aquatint poignantly recording Sydney's first streets, homes and government buildings.

First Views of Australia, plates 54 and 55.

$28,500



19. DIONYSIOS, Periegetes.

De situ orbis habitabilis…

Small quarto (192 x 141 mm.), 36 leaves; roman letter with woodcut historiated initials, title printed in red & black; a very good copy in blindstamped calf antique. Venice, Francesco Renner de Heilbronn, 1478.

The earliest mention of China (here "Thina") in world literature

A highly influential early geographical text, dating from the second century and surviving in manuscript through the Middle Ages to enjoy great popularity in the Renaissance. This Venice printing of 1478 is only the second appearance of the work which was first published in 1477; numerous further editions were to follow in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and today any fifteenth-century editions are notably rare.

"De situ orbis habitabilis" gives an account of the known world and its seas, countries, and islands, with some ethnographical notes, and includes sections on both Asia and India. Its popularity during the Renaissance reflected a growing interest in geography as reports began to circulate of newly-discovered lands, as well as the fascination of the humanist scholars with newly-published ancient texts. The text remained influential for several centuries.

Dionysios, widely known as Periegetes (the guide) to distinguish him from numerous other authors named Dionysios or Dionysius, wrote his *De situ orbis habitabilis* ("Descriptive Account of the Habitable World") in Alexandria at the time of Hadrian. His only surviving work, it seems to have been intended as a geographical handbook for a reader of the Greek poets. The text was originally in Greek hexameters, but no edition in the original language would be published until well into the sixteenth century.

'Until the thirteenth century, Asia beyond India was practically unknown in Europe; only vague references to the Serica or Sinica of the Graeco-Romans helped keep alive a sketchy knowledge of China's existence…'. Mentions here in Dionysius' text referring to 'Thina' hark back to the mentions in the *Periplus* of the 1st century AD, which were the earliest surviving accounts in European literature (Löwendahl).

Hain, 6227; IGI, 3488; Klebs, 340.1; Lowendahl, 'China Illustrata Nova', 1 (1477 edition); Sarton, 'Introduction', I, 258.

$24,000

20. FLINDERS, Matthew.

A Voyage to Terra Australis…

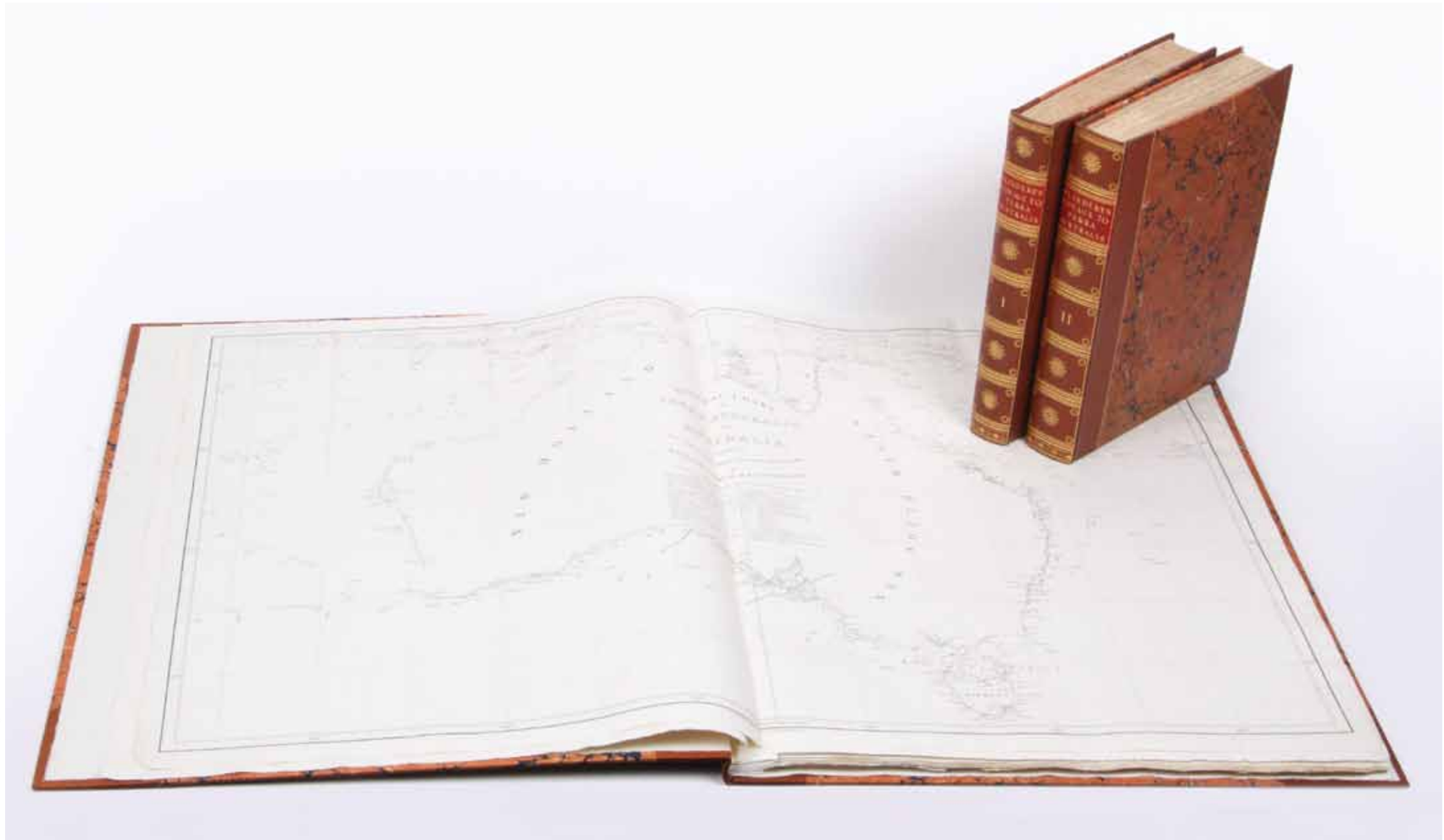
Complete set of the Flinders account, comprising: two volumes large quarto, with nine steel-engraved plates after William Westall, the half-titles present; and elephant folio atlas with 11 double-page and 5 full-page charts, 2 double-page plates of coastal views and 10 botanical plates after Ferdinand Bauer; in uniform later half calf. London, W. Bulmer and Co., 1814.

Superb copy of Flinders' classic account; with plates by Westall and Bauer; the atlas in the rare largest format and entirely uncut

One of the greatest of all classics of Australian exploration and discovery and scarce on the market: a particularly handsome set, all volumes uncut with large margins and the atlas in the preferred and rare largest format allowing the Bauer plates to be bound in unfolded.

Flinders' classic account of his voyage on board the *Investigator* records the full-scale expedition to discover and explore the entire coastline of Australia (which was the name that Flinders himself preferred and championed). The three volumes form a complete narrative 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 as an appendix in the second volume.

The text is illustrated by nine engraved plates and two double-page plates of coastal views in the atlas by the landscape painter William Westall, who travelled as official artist on the voyage. These are in many cases the very earliest views of the places visited and discovered on the voyage. Flinders' charts in the atlas were of such accuracy that they continued to be issued by the Admiralty for decades and form the basis of all modern charts of Australia. All the charts in the atlas here bear the imprint "W. & G. Nicol Pall Mall… 1814", an important point that identifies them all as being in the correct first issue form.



Australian Rare Books, 67a; Hill, 614; Ingleton, 6487; Kroepelien, 438; Nissen BBI, 637; Stafleu & Cowan, I, 1806.

$97,000

21. [FLINDERS] WESTALL, William.

Views of Australian Scenery…

Oblong quarto, series of nine engraved plates, as issued in blue floral wrappers with a black leather gilt titling-label; preserved in a modern folding box. London, G. & W. Nicoll, 1814.

Westall's marvellous views from the Flinders voyage

The superior large paper issue of this series; a smaller version on thinner paper was published at the same time for 15 shillings, while this version sold for a guinea. This is the separate publication of the engravings of Westall's paintings that were used to illustrate the full publication of Flinders' voyage. The imprints to the plates, however, are dated February 1814, suggesting at least the possibility of earlier publication given that the full Flinders publication wasn't issued until July; Wantrup adduces no evidence to support his claim that the series was published "at the same time as, or shortly after, the publication of Flinders' volumes".



William Westall (1781-1850) was studying at the Royal Academy School when, aged 19, he was appointed as the draughtsman on Flinders's great circumnavigation of Australia with the impressive salary of 300 guineas. Throughout the voyage he made hundreds of fine drawings, although some were lost or badly damaged in the disastrous wreck of the *Porpoise* in 1803. Westall survived the wreck but sent his drawings on ahead to England while he sojourned in China, not personally returning until 1805. Over the next few years he cemented his position as an associate of the Royal Academy, but it was only after Flinders himself returned to England in 1810 and the Admiralty began planning the published account of the voyage that he settled down to complete a series of larger water-colours suitable for reproduction as aquatints. The series of published views were also included in the *Voyage to Terra Australis* of the same year, but there was evidently great demand for the images, some of which are the earliest representations of remote parts of the Australian coast. The subjects are: Kangaroo Island, Malay Road, Wreck-Reef Bank, Murray's Islands, King George's Sound, Port Jackson, Port Bowen, Gulf of Carpentaria and Port Lincoln.

Wantrup, 74a.

$12,000







22. FRANZ, Erasmus.

Ost & West Indischer wie auch Sinesischer Lust & Stats Garten.

Thick folio, engraved title, followed by title-page in red & black, envoi to German Emperor Leopold I with separate armorial frontispiece, 65 plates, with one textual illustration and the terminal Errata leaf; contemporary full pigskin with blind-embossed armorial stamps "Insigne Preposit Rayhradensis Ordinis S Benedicti" (with manuscript annotations from the Benedictine library on title-page), leather straps on brass clasps repaired but original, banded spine with early manuscript spine title. Nürnberg, Johann Andreæ Endter, 1668.

The exotic East and West Indies

A monumental work on the East and West Indies and Asia; a splendid copy, in a well-preserved binding from a Benedictine library, of this work of exotic natural history by one of the most prolific authors of the seventeenth century. This ornate and lavishly illustrated book was a good companion to aristocratic collections of curiosities and *Wunderkammern*. The descriptions of natural history are interspersed with ethnographical musings, homeopathic advice on folk medicines and the history of European exploration and expansion, both actual and fabulous.

The three books of this vast work treat of the natural history, the customs, and the curiosities of the East and West Indies, and the Americas, 'with many very curious details' (Sabin), as curious as speculations about which animal might triumph in a fight between a tiger and a dragon, the anatomy of mermaids and mermen, or the habits of the flying tortoises of China. One of its delights is the extraordinary series of detailed plates, including two views of Batavia (founded 1623) showing the harbour packed with junks, packets, and exclusively Dutch ships.

Erasmus Franz (or Franciscus), was born in Lübeck in 1627 and died in Nuremberg in 1694. A polymath, he is best known for his indefatigable collecting of all sorts of folklore, natural history and ethnography; his massive studies, often published under coy pseudonyms, were bestsellers in seventeenth-century Europe. As the work itself shows, Franz was knowledgeable about ancient and modern voyages and travels alike. One of the most interesting aspects of this publication is the 6-page preface listing the 'works consulted', which shows that he was able to access an amazing variety of published and manuscript material. Thus, works such as Caesar's *De Bello Gallico*, the Jewish histories of Flavius Josephus or the work of Pomponius Mela are listed alongside German editions of Thomas Cavendish and Francis Drake, or Latin editions of Columbus, Vespucci, Desiderius Erasmus, and the *Cosmographia* of the cartographer Sebastian Munster.

This monumental work is frequently cited by histories and bibliographies of the period. Borba de Moraes, for example, marvelled that the 'bibliography is quite complete, and for Brazil contains a considerable number of the books published up to that time, with the exception of Portuguese works'.

Borba de Moraes, 323; John Carter Brown, 668/61; Sabin, 25463.

$24,850



23. [FREYCINET] ARAGO, Jacques.

Original drawing "M le curé d'Agana en petit negligé".

Original ink drawing, 310 x 245 mm., fully signed and dated, framed. Guam, 1819.

A priest of Guam takes his ease during the Freycinet visit

Jacques Arago, artist on board the *Uranie* during the French circumnavigation of 1817-20, drew this intimate portrait of the priest in Agana, the capital of Guam, during the visit there of the *Uranie* expedition between March and June 1819. This is a charming and unusual portrait of a figure who likely expected to be taken more seriously: the cleric is shown in his "at home" attire, smoking. His relaxed stance, dressed in a vest and daringly striped leggings is further enriched by the addition of the most delicate slippers.

Arago (1790-1855) was not only the most accomplished of the artists who made the voyage aboard the *Uranie*, but was one of the most intriguing of the early travellers. The wonders of the long expedition stayed with him for the rest of his life, and he continued writing and drawing about the Pacific right up until he lost his sight. In 1822 he published his own well-regarded account of the voyage, *Promenade Autour du Monde,* which was published in an English version in 1823. Over the ensuing decades he wrote many more differing versions of this interesting account. Arago was one of four famous brothers, three of whom were respected authors and artists (the fourth a general).

The Freycinet expedition stayed for a long time in Agana where they were well received by the Spanish Governor Don Jose Medinilla. As several of the *Uranie* crew had recently died from dysentery, Louis de Freycinet took this opportunity to rest his men for several months. Here in the Marianas the Spanish missionaries were both powerful and respected and the sailors were required to attend holy week services. Arago was particularly known for his lively and arresting images of the people he encountered, with a distinct preference for the unusual or the grotesque. Whether the priest knew that Arago was drawing him at this intimate moment is not known, but as the drawing remained, unpublished, though fully signed and dated, in the archives of Captain Louis de Freycinet and his descendants it is more likely that Arago captured this image surreptitiously, and certainly the satirical tone of the caption – with its reference to the curé in his *petit negligé* – suggests that this delightful vision of the priest off his guard was not meant to be shared.

[*Illustrated on back cover*]

$14,500

24. GODILLOT, Alexis.

Album d'articles de voyages d'après les modèles de Messieurs Godillot Père et Fils...

Oblong portfolio of nine lithographed sheets (six vibrantly coloured by hand) preserved in the original delicate lithographed wrappers; each sheet measures 300 x 455 mm. Paris, Godillot Père et Fils, Rue St. Denis, circa 1840-1850.

Travelling in style, mid-nineteenth century

A beautiful catalogue of the articles a traveller might desire for voyaging elegantly and safely. The album features superb full page hand-coloured lithographs showcasing nearly one hundred accessories including bags, picnic baskets, apparel, wonderful old trunks, tents and hammocks, many of which are in surprisingly bold and modern designs. Alexis Godillot (1816-1893) was a contemporary of Louis Vuitton (1821-1892) and first achieved renown in Paris for his beautiful hand-made luggage in premises just a few blocks away from Vuitton's.

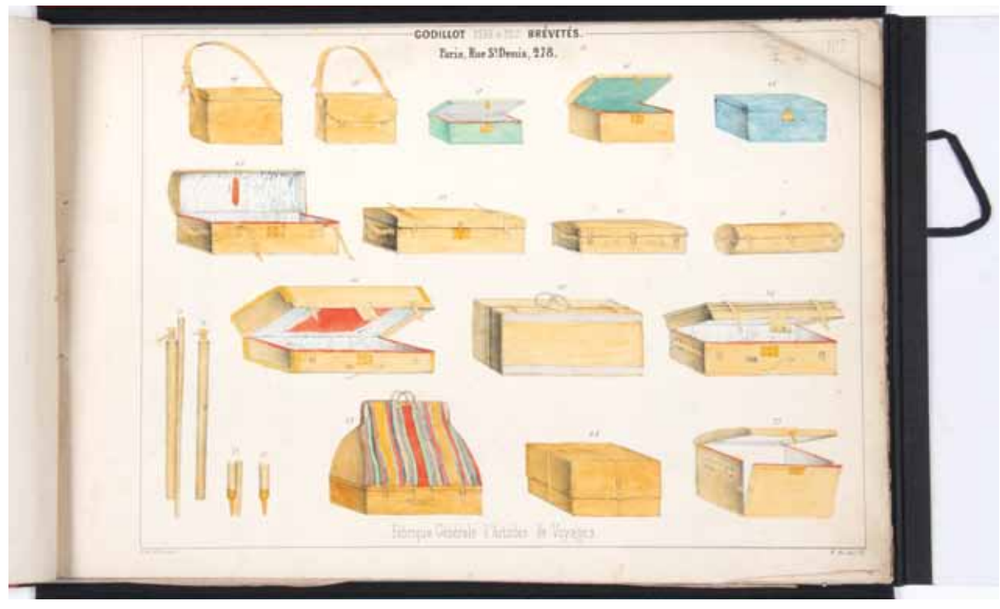
While Vuitton became obsessed with branding his beautiful trunks and suitcases to protect the beauty of his designs, his 'trademark', Godillot was busy revolutionising footwear: designing shoes customised to fit the left and right foot, there having normally been no design difference between right and left shoes previously. As well as being more comfortable, the innovation was also extremely good for business: instead of replacing the one worn shoe, shoes could now be sold in pairs. Within the space of five years, the House of Godillot had equipped over one hundred thousand French soldiers for the Crimean War – a world away from equipping the leisure traveller. The term 'godillot' remains French slang for boot to this day.

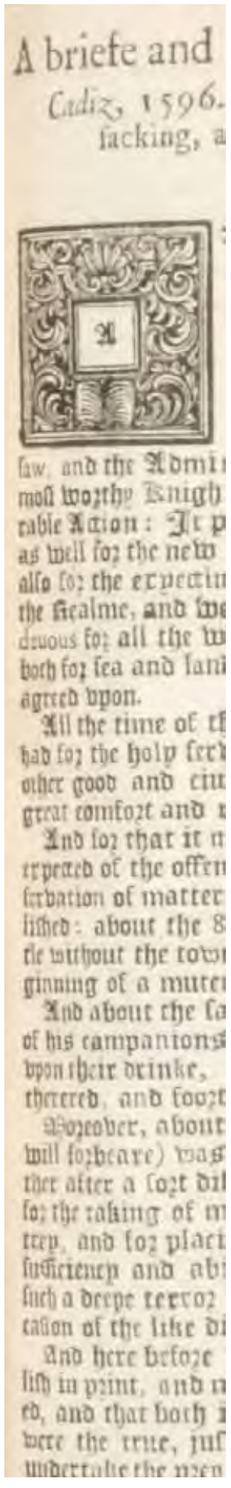


This catalogue dates from the early part of Godillot's career; it is enhanced with an original detailed graphite sketch by him, that was lithographed for the album. It depicts an opulent hammock with an elegant canopy and drapes.

$12,500






A briefe and
Cadiz, 1596.
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25. HAKLUYT, Richard.

The Principal Navigations, Voiages, Traffiques and Discoveries of the English Nation…

Three volumes in two, folio, woodcut historiated and decor ative initials and head-and tail-pieces; a most attractive set in early nineteenth-century English dark blue straight-grain morocco, spines panelled in gilt between raised bands incorporating anchor devices, sides panelled in blind and gilt, all edges gilt, rose-pink silk flyleaves and doublures within blue morocco outer borders. London, George Bishop, 1598-1600.

The classic Elizabethan collection of voyage accounts

A handsome set of the best edition of one of the classics of travel literature and the first English collection of voyages; Hakluyt's collection will always be the primary source for the history of early English exploration, as well as one of the gems of Elizabethan letters: "It is difficult to overrate the importance and value of this extraordinary collection of voyages" (Sabin); "an invaluable treasure of nautical information which has affixed to Hakluyt's name a brilliancy of reputation which time can never efface or obscure" (Church).

Hakluyt himself was the first lecturer on modern geography and one of the leading spirits of Elizabethan maritime expansion (PMM). The work is devoted to New World discoveries and the British colonisation of America, and although published a few years before the Dutch voyage of the *Duyfken* to the west coast of Cape York in 1605, it is significant that by the time of this edition, Hakluyt was able to include the first tentative forays of the English into the South Seas, whether round Cape Horn or through the Straits of Magellan. As a result, Hakluyt's book represents the pinnacle of Elizabethan geography, but is also among the earliest published works on British expansion into the Pacific.

This is the much preferred second edition, greatly expanded from the single-volume original version of 1589 and effectively a new work – 'the first edition contained about 700,000 words, while the second contained about 1,700,000… This was indeed Hakluyt's monumental masterpiece, and the great prose epic of the Elizabethan period. In design it was similar to the first edition: the first volume concerned voyages to the north and northeast; the second volume, to the south and southeast; the third volume, to America. All sections were expanded; the first two were approximately doubled and the American part was almost tripled.

'Much that was new and important was included: the travels of Newbery and Fitch, Lancaster's first voyage, the new achievements in the Spanish Main, and particularly Ralegh's tropical adventures. At first sight the expanded work appears a vast, confused repository, but closer examination reveals a definite unity and a continuous thread of policy. The book must always remain a great work of history, and a great sourcebook of geography, while the accounts themselves constitute a body of narrative literature which is of the highest value in understanding the spirit and the tendencies of the Tudor age…' (Penrose, p. 318).

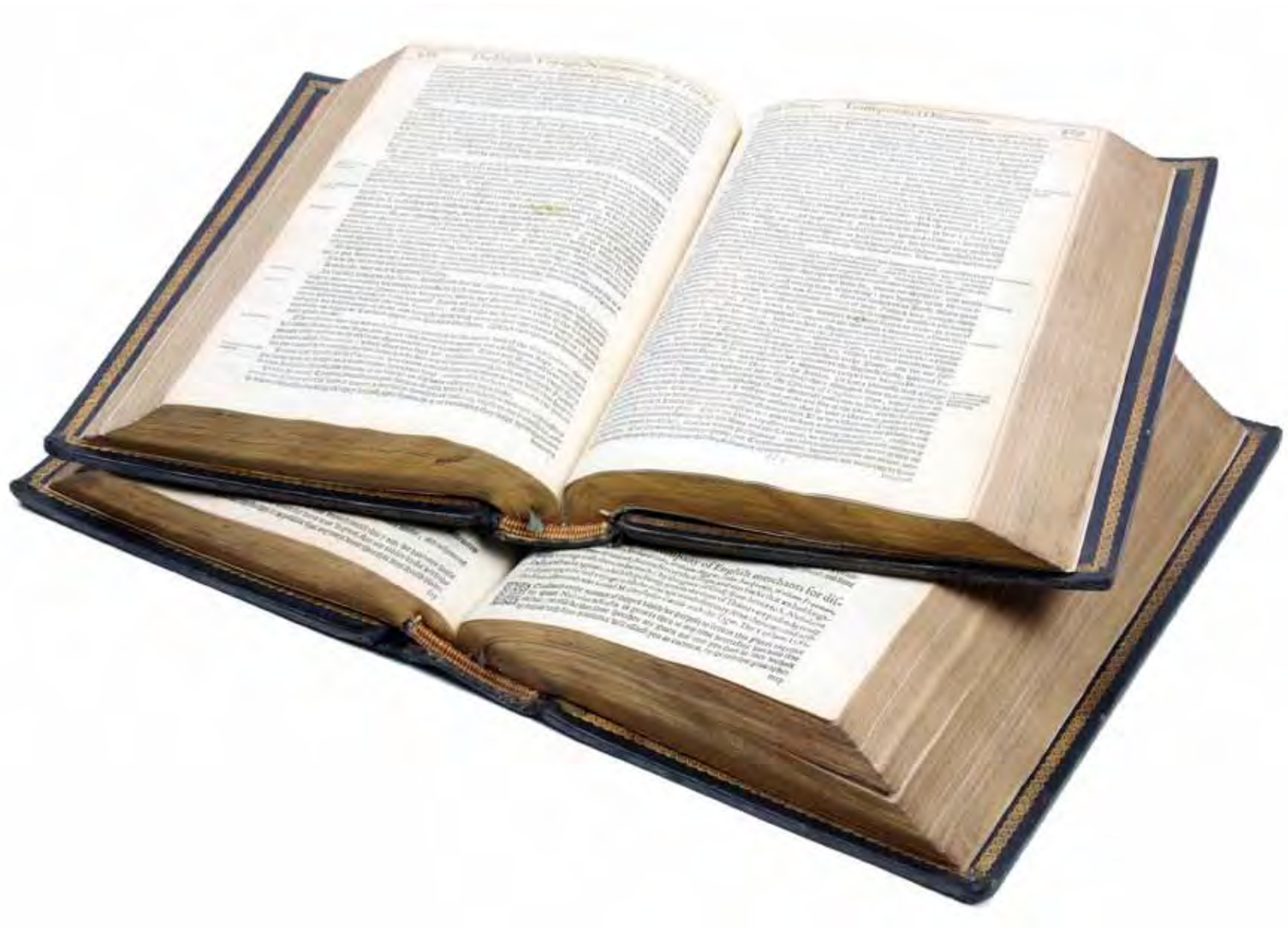
The third volume of 1600 includes most of the New World material, not only cataloguing many of the early American discoveries, but also representing the cusp of early voyages into the Pacific, notably in the section entitled "A Catalogue of divers English voyages, some intended and some performed to the Streights of Magellan, the South Sea… to the headland of California, and to the Northwest…". Printed here are not only reports of the voyages of Drake and several of his compatriots, but also an early account of the important 1586 voyage of Thomas Cavendish, and discussions of major voyages which were destined for the South Seas but failed to round Cape Horn, including those of Edward Fenton (intended for China), Robert Withrington, and the failed 1591 second voyage of Cavendish.

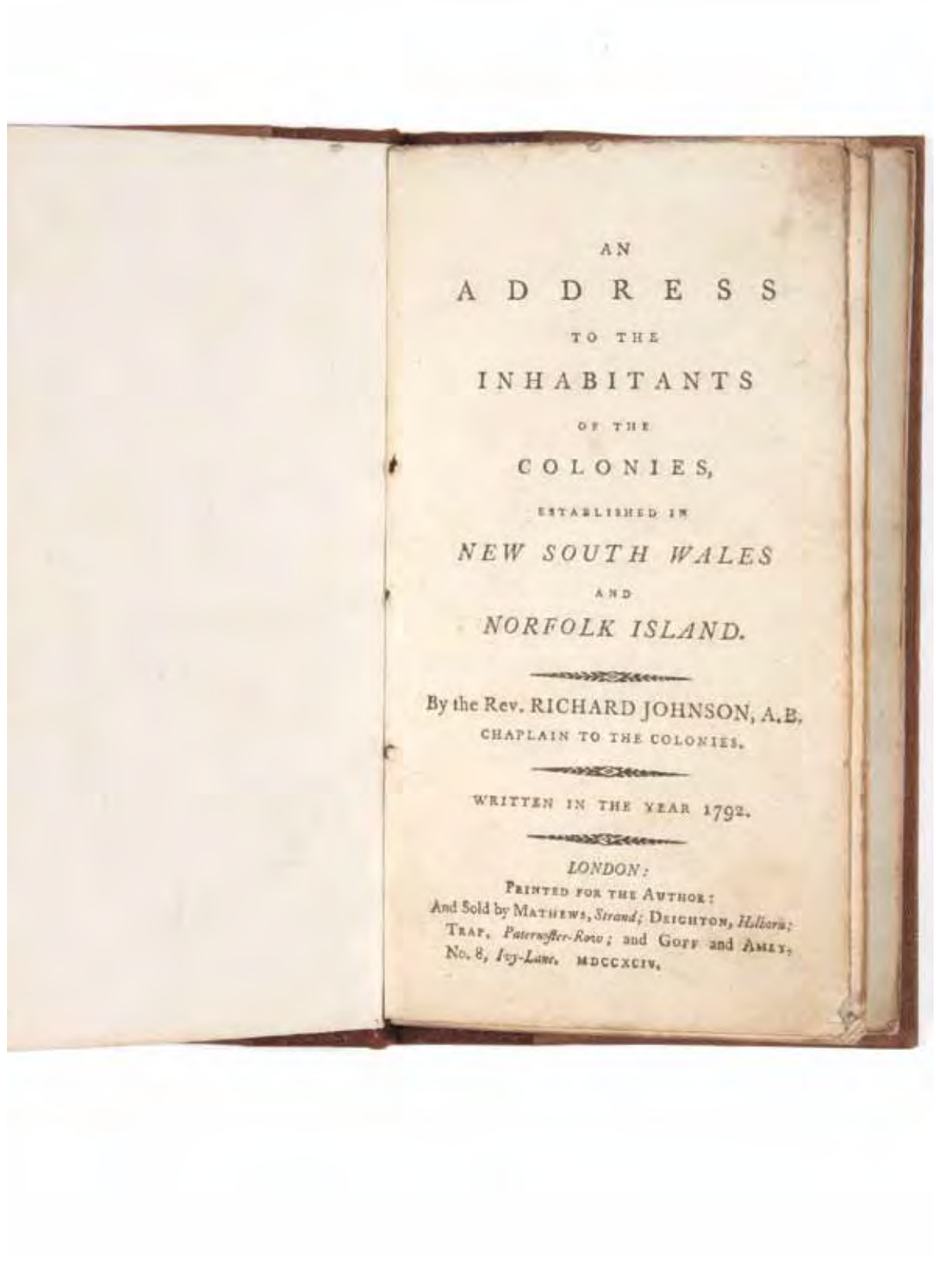
Volume 1 of this copy has the first state of the title-page (dated 1598 rather than 1599 and mentioning Essex's "famous victorie" at Cadiz in 1596). The seven leaves of text describing the affair were excised from most copies of the book at Queen Elizabeth's behest, following the disgrace of the Earl of Essex; here, as sometimes, they are present in the version printed to complete the censored copies, probably in about 1720. As with virtually all copies, the book does not have a world map which had been intended to accompany the third volume but was only actually issued with a handful of copies.

This is an excellent copy of this great book, with engraved armorial bookplates of an earlier collector David Hodgson, and later bookplates of G.W. Hartley.

Borba de Moraes, pp.391-2; Church, 322 (second issue of volume I); Hill, 743,745; James Ford Bell, H10; JCB (3), I:372-4; Palau, 112039; Penrose, Travel and Discovery in the Renaissance, p.318; Printing and the Mind of Man, 105; Quinn, pp. 490-7; Sabin, 29596-7; STC, 12626.

$75,000




AN
ADDRESS
TO THE
INHABITANTS
OF THE
COLONIES,
ESTABLISHED IN
NEW SOUTH WALES
AND
NORFOLK ISLAND.
By the Rev. RICHARD JOHNSON, A.B.
CHAPLAIN TO THE COLONIES.
WRITTEN IN THE YEAR 1792.
LONDON:
PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR:
And Sold by MATHEWS, Strand; DEIGHTON, Holborn;
TRAP, Paternoster-Row; and GOFF and AMEY,
No. 8, Ivy-Lane. MDCCXCIV.

26. JOHNSON, Richard.

An Address to the Inhabitants of the Colonies, Established in New South Wales and Norfolk Island…

Duodecimo in sixes; original stab holes visible in inner margins, a tall copy with excellent margins in later quarter morocco, lilac endpapers; a fine copy, preserved in quarter morocco book-form box. London, the Author, 1794.

The first book for Australia: the rarest First Fleet book

Extremely rare: one of the least known First Fleet books and the only one published for distribution in Australia itself. Johnson had this tract printed in London to be handed out among his convict parishioners throughout New South Wales and Norfolk Island – an audience which explains its great rarity today and the poor condition of most extant copies.

No mere exhortatory tract addressed to sinners in the abstract, Johnson's *Address* is always and everywhere directed specifically to the conditions of society at Port Jackson and the persons who make up that society, whether convict or military. It is the very peculiarity of that orphaned society which forms the underlying theme of the tract. His difficulties with the military hierarchy are well-known and his unbending, indeed methodistical, Christianity was not well suited to the peculiar conditions of Port Jackson. His antagonism towards the officers, who in most cases strived their hardest not to give good example, is apparent when he admonishes his audience against fornication. Here, when Johnson so clearly criticizes military concubinage and Phillip's indulgence of their "wickedness", one is reminded that he was addressing all "the British and other European inhabitants".

"Consider, also, what must be the consequence of that unclean and adulterous course of life, which many of you follow. Common as this wickedness is in our colony (I believe nowhere more so) do not suppose, that the frequency will take away, or in the least abate the criminality of it. Neither suppose that this sin is less odious in the sight of God if committed in Port Jackson, than in England. You may frame excuses or plead necessity, for what you do, or permit to be done; but the word of God… admits of no plea, or excuse… Thou shalt not commit adultery, is equally binding upon persons of all ranks, to whom it is known, at all times, and in all places… [a 17-line jeremiad follows]… But I need not enlarge upon this subject [!], I have told you my thoughts of it again and again with faithfulness. It seems the plainness of my language has hurt the delicate feelings of some; and the faithfulness I have used has excited the censure and ill-will of others…" (pp. 57-9)

The last is an unfair dig at Phillip, who did his best to encourage morality in the peculiar circumstances created by the imbalance between the sexes. Johnson, too, did his best and his generosity and true compassion for his ordinary parishioners – the convicts and the marine privates – was as significant an element in the character of early Australian society and its development as was Phillip's courageous egalitarianism.

An uncommonly clean and unusually tall copy of a very rare book.

Australian Rare Books, 23; Ferguson, 187.

$32,000

27. KAEMPFER, Engelbert.

The History of Japan…

Two volumes, folio, with an engraved additional title (dated 1727) and 45 plates and maps, many folding; titles printed in red and black; contemporary panelled calf, spines gilt. London, Thomas Woodward and Charles Davis, 1728.

Japan revealed: the source for Montesquieu and Voltaire

An exceptionally important book on Japan and an enormous pioneering collection of facts by the "truthful and learned traveller" as Voltaire described Kaempfer, who had reached Japan in 1690 after sailing from Batavia via Siam as a physician with the Dutch East India Company. Although much of his two-year stay was spent on the island of Deshima, to which the Dutch merchants were confined by the strict orders of the Tokugawa regime, he was twice able to accompany the annual Dutch embassy from Nagasaki to the Shogun's court at Edo (Tokyo).

After Kaempfer's death in 1716 Sir Hans Sloane bought his botanical collections and library, including his unpublished manuscripts. Sloane's librarian, J.G. Scheuchzer, translated everything in the manuscripts that concerned Japan and published it in this form in 1727 under the aegis of the Royal Society. This English edition is therefore its first appearance in print in any language.

Subsequent French versions derived from this English original became the source from which the *philosophes*, from Montesquieu and Voltaire to the Encyclopedists, took a good deal of their information. Kaempfer's information became the principal source for the many entries in the *Enyclopédie* concerning Japan: as the *Encyclopedia of the Enlightenment* points out, Koseki Takeshi has written of 219 separate entries relating to Japan in the *Encyclopédie*, the most significant being Diderot's "Japonais, Philosophie des".

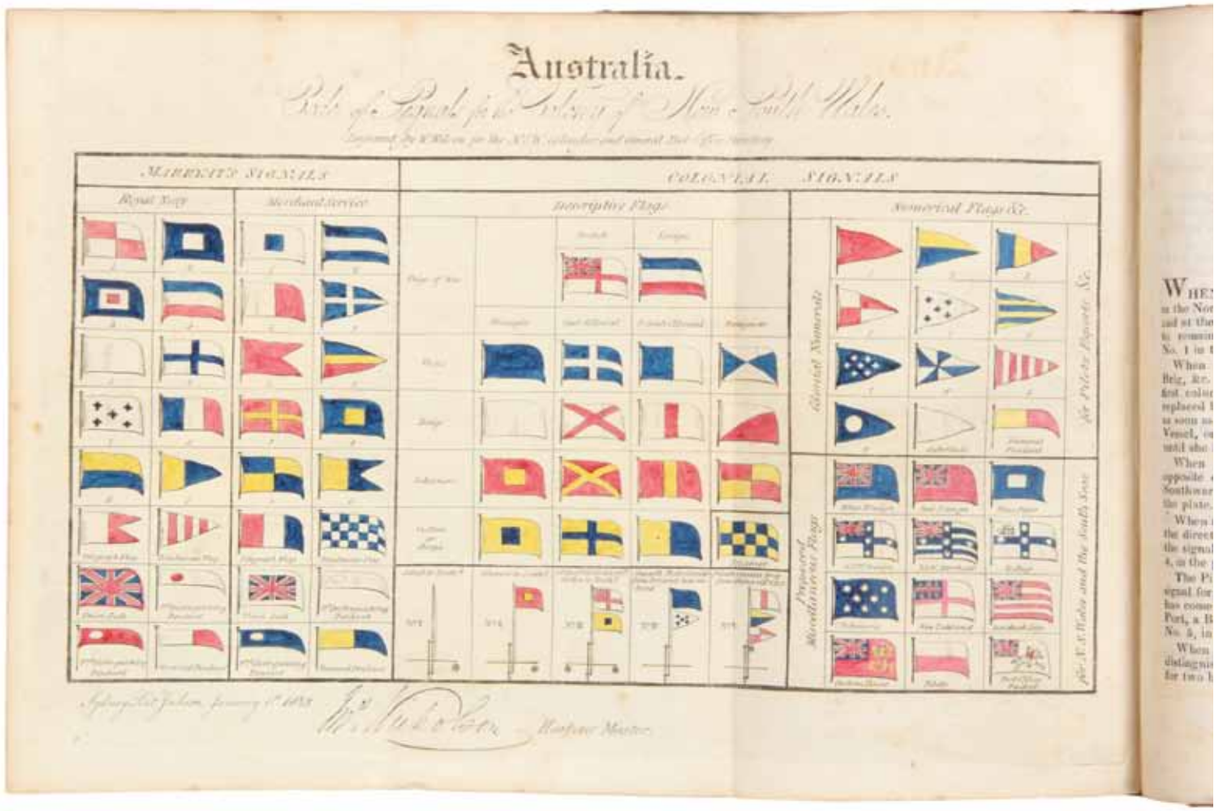
The *History of Japan* was 'for more than a century the chief source of Western knowledge of the country. It contains the first biography of Kaempfer, an account of his journey, a history and description of Japan and its fauna, a description of Nagasaki and Deshima; a report on two embassies to Edo with a description of the cities which were visited on the way; and appendixes on tea, Japanese paper, acupuncture, moxa, ambergris, and Japan's seclusion policy' (DSB). The Second Appendix, present in this issue, recounts the unsuccessful attempt of the English East India Company in 1673 to re-open direct trade with Japan after a lapse of 50 years.

This is an example of the first edition, in its second and best issue with the extra Second Appendix containing 'part of an authentick journal of a voyage to Japan, made by the English in the year 1673'. This was not included in the first issue of the book that appeared in 1727, here unchanged except for the new title-pages (dated 1728) which specify the addition of the journal. Both volumes of the present copy have a 1728 title-page; some copies of this issue have mixed title-pages retaining a 1727 title-page in the second volume. Here the engraved title to the first volume retains its 1727 date.

Landwehr, VOC, 530n; Nissen, BBI 1019n; Wellcome III, 376.

$28,500





28. [KING] STEPHENS & STOKES.

New South Wales Calendar & General Post Office Directory, 1833.

Octavo, folding map, engraved title-page with view of the GPO, two folding tables, two folding plates (one hand-coloured), map of Mount Victoria, two views of the Mount Victoria pass by John Carmichael, and 11 engraved advertisements for Sydney merchants. Sydney, Stephens & Stokes, December 1832.

With an extensive series of local engravings

Rare Sydney almanac and directory in very good original state, with its complete suite of engraved plates and maps by three of the most important early Sydney printers and engravers, John Carmichael, William Wilson and William Moffitt.

This was only the second year of publication for the *New South Wales Calendar*, and it features an impressive roll-call of contributors. Of particular note is the folding 'Map of the Town of Sydney 1833', engraved by Wilson from an original plan drawn by Major Thomas Mitchell, then serving as Surveyor-General of the colony. Importantly, Mitchell also contributes a 'Description of Mount Victoria', which details the building of the new pass over the Blue Mountains opened in 1832; Mitchell's report is accompanied by a map and two fine engravings by John Carmichael. Another major contribution is the interesting 'Sketch of the Colony of New South Wales; or, Australia' by the Reverend C. Pleydell N. Wilton, Chaplain of Newcastle.

A fascinating inclusion is Phillip Parker King's 'Sailing Directions for the Navigation of the Inner Route, through Torres Strait; with a Description of the north eastern coast of New South Wales, from Breaksea Spit to Cape York' (pp. 19-52). Reprinted from its original appearance as an appendix to his voyage account of 1827, King's detailed reports are included here specifically 'in the hope of their being of use, and of rendering the passage of the inner route to Torres Strait more available to the commercial world', at a time when the treacherous waters of the Great Barrier Reef were playing host to increased shipping traffic.

Such almanacs offer a rare opportunity to study the skill of the local engravers and printers, while also providing a detailed picture of life in the colony, whether it is the comprehensive 'Itinerary of Roads throughout New South Wales' (pp. 53-149), lists of the civil and military establishment, information regarding shipping, business and public institutions, or the 'General Post Office Directory' itself. Of great charm are the eleven engraved advertisements for local merchants including the watchmaker Broad, and Edward Fagan of the Wellington Brewery in George Street. 'In New South Wales almanacs and directories were chiefly devoted to government and commercial activities. Views of Sydney, maps and advertisements make up most of the pictorial content… Carmichael and Wilson came to the colony as free men; Moffitt was transported for stealing tea.' (Roger Butler, *Printed Images in Colonial Australia 1801-1901*, p. 63; for examples of some of the illustrated trade cards see also pp. 64-65).

Ferguson, 1689.

$8500



29. LYCETT, Joseph.

View of the the Country round Hobart Town in Van Dieman's Land…

Lithograph on paper, 225 x 827 mm.; mounted, and in a handsome nineteenth century frame. London, Charles Hullmandel, 1840.

Lycett's magnifcent panorama of Hobart

A rare and most attractive panorama of Hobart, prepared from a drawing by the famous convict artist Joseph Lycett and possibly based on earlier drawings by G. W. Evans, the deputy surveyor. Joseph Lycett (c.1775-1828) was convicted of larceny and transported to New South Wales for 14 years, arriving on the *General Hewitt* in 1814. He had been trained as a portrait and miniature painter in Staffordshire, so his services as a professional artist were much in demand in the early years of the colony.

Soon after arrival Lycett started working for the Sydney publisher and print maker Absalom West, and was then appointed artist to Major-General Macquarie, Governor of New South Wales. Impressed with Lycett's talents, Macquarie sent three of his drawings to Earl Bathurst, Secretary for the Colonies, who soon after granted a pardon to the artist. Lycett left Sydney in 1822 and whilst living in London produced most of the Australian subjects for which he is now celebrated.

This fine lithograph is based on an original drawing and was a commission by Professor Buckland, an Oxford academic and a geologist and palaeontologist. "A letter dated 17 January 1840 from Professor Buckland to the botanist Robert Brown confirms both the date and his ownership of the drawing: 'Scharf is drawing for me on zinc a reduction of my large drawing by Lycett of Hobart Town & I am anxious to get the trees correct. I will thank you to call at 14 Francis Street, Tottenham Court Road – where the drawing now is and give a word or 2 of advice'." (McPhee, *Joseph Lycett*, p. 271)

The lithographer of the print, George Scharf, had studied lithography in Germany before enlisting in the British Army. Later he worked in London with several lithographic publishers including Rudolph Ackermann and Charles Hullmandel. Hullmandel, who printed this panorama, had his own lithographic press: "Hullmandel's refinement of the lithographic process achieved greater subtlety and graduations of tone, as well as the ability to create a soft wash of colour" (McPhee).

This fine panoramic view of Hobart is a superbly executed and beautiful lithograph; rare in any form, this is an example of the state with the artist's name reading "Lycet" and "Profefsor" misspelled. In remarkably good condition it is in a handsome nineteenth-century timber frame.

$15,500





30. MACLEHOSE, James.

The Picture of Sydney; and Stranger's Guide in New South Wales, for 1838…

Small octavo, with the full complement of plates including folding engraved map of Sydney together with 43 engravings on 29 separate plates (1 folding, many on original tinted paper), a very good copy in attractive nineteenth century half morocco, spine gilt, top edges gilt. Sydney, published by J. Maclehose, Hunter Street, printed by J. Spilsbury, Jamison Street, 1838.

Sydney fifty years after the First Fleet

The rare first issue of one of the most charming early Sydney printings, with its wonderful suite of forty three original views by the engraver John Carmichael, many printed on tinted paper. Maclehose's charming and important pictorial record contains numerous views of public buildings as well as landscapes of the neighbouring coast and countryside, and gives an informative description of Sydney in the 1830s. It was, contemporary advertisements attested, not only for locals, but also 'well calculated for a Present from the Colonies to their Relatives and Connexions in Great Britain.' The specially engraved fold-out frontispiece map of the town of Sydney is here found complete.

One of the most important inclusions in Maclehose's book is a lengthy appendix, with illustration, of the Irrawang Vineyard and Pottery. The appendix begins with the comment that 'Had New South Wales been the colony of a vine-growing country, wine and fruit would have been, years ago, among the staple articles of our export; while at present not above 1000 gallons of tolerable wine are annually produced in the colony.' Despite this, the author continues, there are great hopes for the climate, and he particularly mentions the importing of vines from France by Busby. Maclehose then proceeds to provide an interesting account of Irrawang on the River William, including a discussion of the white vintage of 1836 which 'resembles high-flavoured *Sauterne*' (although opinion was mixed among the few 'gentlemen connoisseurs' who had sampled it). The accompanying image of Irrawang is one of the earliest depictions of an Australian vineyard (on the creation of the vineyard by the vigneron James King, see a good note in the *ADB*).

With an interesting 19th century provenance; with the bookplate of Lord Rosebery, British Prime Minister in the 1890s and a renowned collector. Numerous Australian placenames commemorate him, including a suburb of Sydney and Rosebery in Tasmania.

Ferguson, 2539.

$11,500

31. [MASLEN, T.J.]

The Friend of Australia; or, a Plan for exploring the Interior…

Octavo, with a large folding map and five double-page hand coloured aquatint plates; a good copy in early brown half calf from the library of Henry White with his bookplate. London, Hurst, Chance and Co., 1830.

Splendid vision for inland Australian exploration

Scarce first edition of this significant if eccentric proposal for the exploration of the Australian interior, the supreme monument to the speculative geography of the 1820s and 1830s.

Maslen, a retired English lieutenant who had served in India, presents an ideal of exploration including the discovery of a fertile and accessible land in the centre of Australia, and proposes utopian settlements there, all impossible but all lovingly described and illustrated on the map and plates. The superb and quite amazing hand-coloured lithograph illustrationswere printed by Charles Joseph Hullmandel, one of the most important figures in the development of British lithographic printing.

Maslen's discussion of his proposed expedition into the interior includes surmises about the probable nature of the local tribes, the types of flora and fauna, and the advantages of the camel in exploration. He goes into great detail regarding the design of new communities for the inland, built on principles of order and diversity. It is an extensive work, its glory the large imaginary map of the Australian continent, with a vast inland sea and 'The Great River, or, The Desired Blessing', whose delta enters the sea on the north coast. One of the beautiful series of plates shows the plan of his new townships while another proposes a flag for New South Wales.

As it happens, it is also an important text in the question of European interaction with the Aboriginal tribes, not least because of Maslen's extensive but unusual notions for their education and radical assimilation: he hopes that he can achieve this through his quite serious plan to educate Aboriginal children in Madras. Maslen also includes an interesting list of books on Australian voyages that he recommends, from Dampier to Flinders (noting of the latter that there have been so many requests that 'I think it would answer the purpose of any publisher to re-print a facsimile edition of it…'). In fact the book is so replete with practical advice on every subject from cannibalism to a colonial aristocracy that it makes a curiously apt introduction to the whole subject of Australian inland exploration.

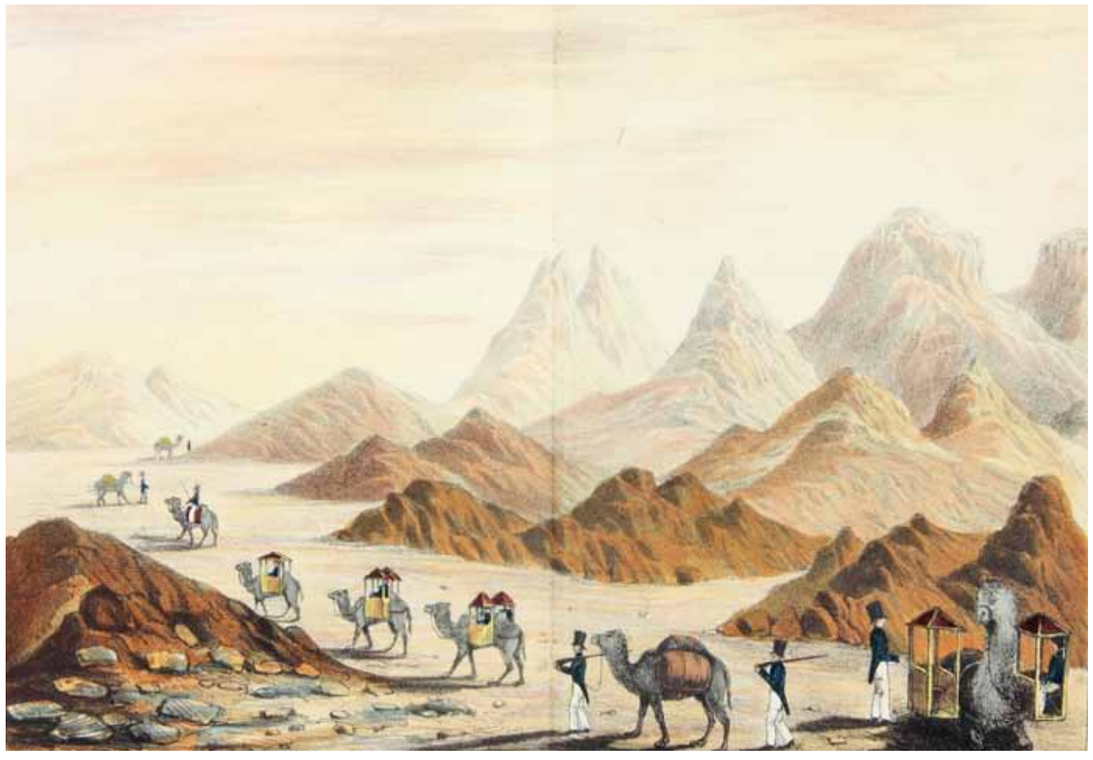
Only 250 copies were printed (so states a Smith, Elder advertisement of 1833).

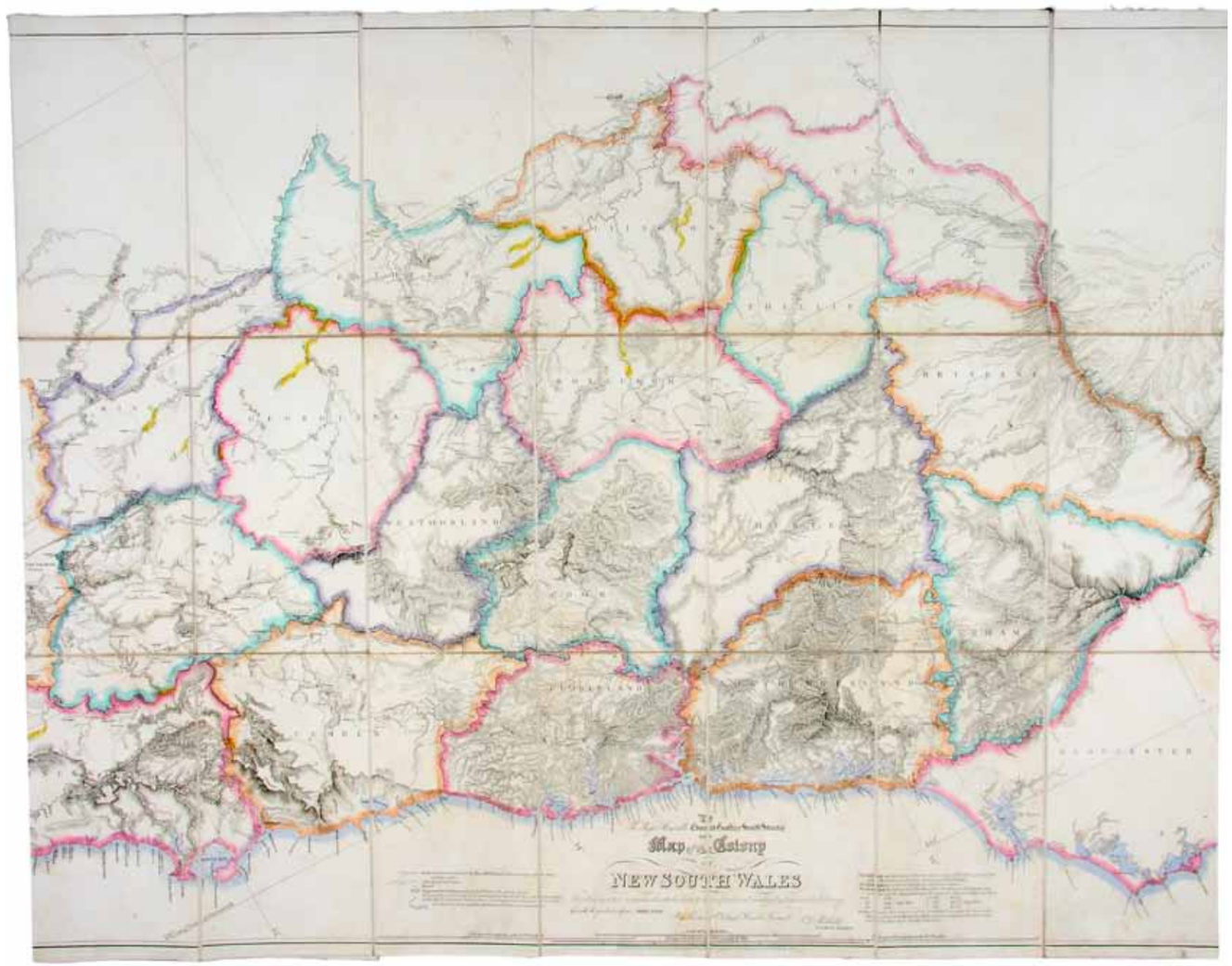
[*Detail illustrated as frontispiece to this catalogue*].

Ferguson, 1379; Wantrup, 117a

$9250







32. 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.; a remarkably handsome large-format map; preserved in the original green cloth slip-case, early manuscript label to front. London, Mitchell & Carmichael, 1834.

Mitchell's first major map of New South Wales

Very rare: the so-called "Map of the Nineteen Colonies" drawn by Major Thomas Mitchell and engraved by John Carmichael in Sydney. This large-format separately-issued map is highly prized as it was both drawn and engraved in Sydney, ignoring 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.

$28,000

33. [MITCHELL]
FERNYHOUGH, William Henry.

Piper. The Native who accompanied Major Mitchell in his Expedition to the Interior.

Original black & white lithograph, 180 x 250 mm. (paper size), mounted; lower left lithographed signature of W.H. Fernyhough. Sydney, n.d., circa 1836.

Famous portrait of Piper, Thomas Mitchell's interpreter

Fernyhough's famous profile portrait of Piper, Thomas Mitchell's interpreter during his expedition to the Darling and Murray rivers in 1836. From the great number of references to Piper in Mitchell's account of the expedition, it is obvious that the surveyor general respected the acuity and knowledge of Piper. Certainly, Mitchell readily acknowledged the invaluable services provided by him, ranging from interpreting the local dialects of the great number of Aboriginal tribes they encountered, to finding water, hunting for food, tracking and reading the land, as well as illuminating Mitchell on various Aboriginal customs. Mitchell, a very competent artist in his own right, drew his own portrait of his interpreter at Benanee, showing his companion proudly holding his rifle, naked save for his ammunition belt strapped across his scarified chest.



William Fernyhough's portrait of Piper, from the very rare series *Profile Portraits of the Aborigines*, shows Piper wearing what Mitchell described as his 'share of triumph', explaining that on their return to Sydney, he 'clothed him in my own red coat, and I gave him also a cocked hat and feather, which had once belonged to Governor Darling. His portrait, thus arrayed, soon appeared in the print-shops; an ingenious artist (Mr. Fernyhough) having drawn his likeness very accurately. Piper was just the sort of man to enjoy superlatively, all his newly acquired consequence'.

Fernyhough arrived in the colony in 1836 and in that same year drew and published his series of twelve profile portraits of local Aborigines. He also produced a portrait of Mitchell, which was published as part of his series *Sydney Characters*.

Nan Kivell and Spence, p. 251 (illustrated p.88).

$7850



34. OXLEY, John.

Journals of Two Expeditions into the Interior of New South Wales…

Quarto, 3 folding engraved maps, folding etched plate, 5 aquatint plates (2 hand-coloured) and 2 folding tables; an excellent copy in contemporary calf neatly rebacked mounting the original fully gilt spine with green label, blind-stamped armorial crest on the sides. London, John Murray, 1820.

Oxley's great narrative; the first detailed description of inland Australia

First edition of John Oxley's narrative of his two major expeditions, the first detailed description of the Australian interior and the earliest book devoted to Australian inland exploration.

This is a very attractive copy of the most handsome of all Australian exploration journals, a finely produced quarto like the earlier quartos of the First Fleet chroniclers and was clearly designed to rank on the shelf with the books by his illustrious predecessors like Phillip, Hunter, Tench, Collins, White, Grant and Flinders. It "is undoubtedly the chief book-making achievement of the Macquarie period…" (*People, Print and Paper*).

Following the discovery of the Lachlan River by Evans in 1815, Macquarie had appointed Oxley to lead an expedition to determine the course of the river and investigate its potential. Evans was his second-in-command and Allan Cunningham was appointed as botanist. They set out from Bathurst in April 1817; Oxley named the Macquarie River, explored the Lachlan and travelled about 1200 miles. A second expedition, to determine the course of the Macquarie, was mounted in 1818 with Evans again second-in-command. Although most of their findings were disappointing to Oxley (who recorded in his journal that 'I was forced to come to the conclusion, that the interior of this vast country is a marsh and uninhabitable…'), nonetheless they did make important discoveries including the lush grazing pastures of the Liverpool Plains and the fine natural harbour that they found after following the Hastings River to the sea and named Port Macquarie.

The rich grazing lands were quickly taken up by pastoralists, but Oxley had failed in his primary object of tracing the Macquarie and Lachlan Rivers, and had also developed his theory of an inland sea which would bedevil future explorers. The finely-drawn maps and aquatints include views drawn by Major James Taylor from sketches by Evans, and the striking portrait "A Native Chief of Bathurst", prepared after a drawing by John Lewin, and one of very few known Aboriginal subjects by Australia's first professional artist.

Wantrup, 107.

$9500



35. PALMER, William & John NEWTON.

A New Terrestrial Globe on which the Tracts and Discoveries are laid down from the accurate observations made by Caps. Cook, Furneux, Phipps…

12-inch (300 mm) table globe, assembled from two sets of twelve hand-coloured engraved half-gores, applied retailer's cartouche, the continents coloured in red, orange, yellow and green; brass graduated meridian ring (without hour ring or pointer), four-legged oak stand, horizon ring with engraved paper calendrical dial. London, W. Palmer & J. Newton, retailer's cartouche: "Sold by G. Ribright Optician at No. 40 the Poultry, London", 9 May 1782.

An important, unrecorded globe with early depiction of all three Cook voyages

Previously unrecorded and a significant discovery: issued in 1782, this is one of the very earliest globes to show the discoveries of all three Cook voyages, predating the offically published narrative of the last voyage by two years.

This important twelve-inch table globe also marks the beginnings of a globe and map-making dynasty: it is the earliest globe now known to have been made by John Newton

(in partnership with William Palmer). Previously Newton's first production was thought to have been his 1783 pocket globe, also made in partnership with Palmer. A subsequent issue of that miniature globe in the same year dropped Palmer's name, presumably marking the end of their partnership. Newton was later working on his own at Chancery Lane, and early in the 19th century he was joined by his son William. Newton and Sons became one of the major globe-making firms of the 19th century.

Published well before the official account of Cook's final voyage, the globe shows the tracks of the first two Cook voyages and various discoveries made on the third voyage (but no track for that last voyage). Thus we see for one of the very first times on a globe, Hawai'i: "Owhyhee, one of the Sandwich Is. where the celebrated Captain Cook lost his life" appears just to the right of the titling cartouche, beside "Mow-whee" and below "St. Francisco". A little above is a fragmentary coastline and the annotation "Land seen by Mendana".

In other areas, Cook's placenames are shown along the east coast of Australia, while Dutch placenames and discovery dates on the other Australian coasts (including "Land of Lions" for Cape Leeuwin, and an odd mis-spelling of "Nuty's Land" for Nuyts Land). New Zealand is shown in good detail. The northwest portion of North America is labelled "New Albion"; the midwest of the continent, then claimed by the French, is called "New France Louisiana".

The globe also shows the track of Phipps towards the North Pole: Phipps' voyage had significance for Cook for many reasons, including that had he succeeded in finding the open water that would enable expeditions to cross the polar sea and reach the Pacific by way of Bering Strait, he would have removed the chief motive for Cook's final voyage. The globe's title also specifies Furneux (sic) as a source: Tobias Furneaux was of course commander of the *Adventure*, Cook's companion ship on the second voyage which travelled separately for about a year of the three-year voyage.

Maps to include third voyage data

News of the third voyage discoveries reached England in January of 1780, with the urgent despatches sent overland from eastern Russia describing Cook's death in Hawai'i. The ships themselves did not return to England with full journal narratives until Octorber of that year.

Starting with Kitchin's *A Chart of the Discoveries made by the Late Captain Cook…* in the London Magazine for July 1780, a few other maps followed in the next two or three years. These mainly showed the wider Pacific but included some details of Cook discoveries, and particularly of Hawai'i, the focus of European interest following the tragic loss of the great hero. These included a world map dated January 1781 in Bowles's *Atlas minor*; a small map of the north Pacific in Forster's *Strodde underrattesler om Capitaine Cooks sista resa…* (Stockholm 1781); what seems to have been the first separately issued map to show Hawai'i was Lotter's *Carte de l'Océan Pacifique* (Augsburg, 1781). Rickman's surreptitiously-published *Journal of Captain Cook's Last Voyage* (London, 1781 and subsequent editions) contained a map of the wider Pacific, as did the similarly surreptitious work by William Ellis, *An Authentic Narrative of a Voyage performed by Captain Cook* (London 1782 and subsequent editions). Martyn's *Geographical Magazine* (see following) included a 1782 map showing third voyage discoveries.

$68,000

Globes

No globe showing similar information would appear until 1782. The only terrestrial globes known to have been published between the return of the third voyage and 1782 are:
(1) This Newton/Palmer 1782 12-inch globe;
(2) The Adams 1782 18-inch globe. An example of this described in our catalogue Eighteenth-century Australiana (1993), discovered in South Australia in the 1960s, is now in a private Australian collection.
(3) The Wright/Bardin 12-inch globe of 1782/1783 was based on a design by James Ferguson (d. 1776) and edited by Gabriel Wright to include Cook's tracks. It was published to accompany the Geographical Magazine published by Martin (aka Martyn, aka Mavor) which was issued in parts beginning in 1782 and subsequently in book form between 1783 and 1793. (The text included "a new and familiar guide to the use of the celestial and terrestrial globes").
(4) Robert Bonne's 12-inch globe published in Paris in 1782, which shows some information from the Cook voyages. Van der Krogt (Old Globes, Bon 1), says ambiguously that "all regions discovered by Cook are recorded, later discoveries are not included". If there is in fact third-voyage material it can perhaps be assumed to post-date the three English globes since its publisher was that much further removed from the source of information.
(5) The 1782 (posthumous) issue of the James Ferguson globe shows no Cook discoveries at all (Stevenson, II, 171).

Globes of the Cook period in Australia

Other than the privately-owned Adams globe described at (2), above and a 1772 Adams globe showing first voyage discoveries also privately owned, we have not located any other Cook-period terrestrial globes held in Australian collections, private or public, with the single exception of a miniature Adams pocket globe of 1773 showing first voyage discoveries in the State Library of New South Wales; in their collections a selection of printed gores for a 1790 globe by Cassini are the next in date, followed by a Cary pocket globe of 1791. The earliest globe at the National Library of Australia to show Cook's tracks is a beautiful Cary globe of 1800.

The globemakers

John Newton's career, as we have seen above, seems to have begun with this very globe, made in partnership with William Palmer. Palmer was a specialist map-maker, who was responsible for four of the charts in the official account of Cook's third voyage (London, 1784). These included the famous general chart at the start of the publication based on the data compiled by Henry Roberts on the voyage. Palmer thus had access to details of the voyage: it should be remembered that the Admiralty kept a fairly tight hold on voyage data, forbidding (not entirely successfully) the publication of alternative accounts that might pre-empt the official narrative. Palmer used the Cook information in various subsequent forms including, for example, the dissected puzzle of a double-hemisphere globe in the National Library of Australia (http://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-232427013/view).

Literature

Dekker, Elly and Peter van der Krogt, Peter. Globes from the Western World. London, 1993.
Stevenson, Edward Luther, Terrestrial and Celestial Globes: their history and construction, Hispanic Society of America, 1921.
Van der Krogt, Peter, Old Globes in the Netherlands, Utrecht, 1984.
See Dekker, Elly, et al., Globes at Greenwich: A Catalogue of the Globes and Armillary Spheres in the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich. Oxford University Press and the National Maritime Museum, 1999, pp. 262-263 for their 1783 Bardin/Wright globe.

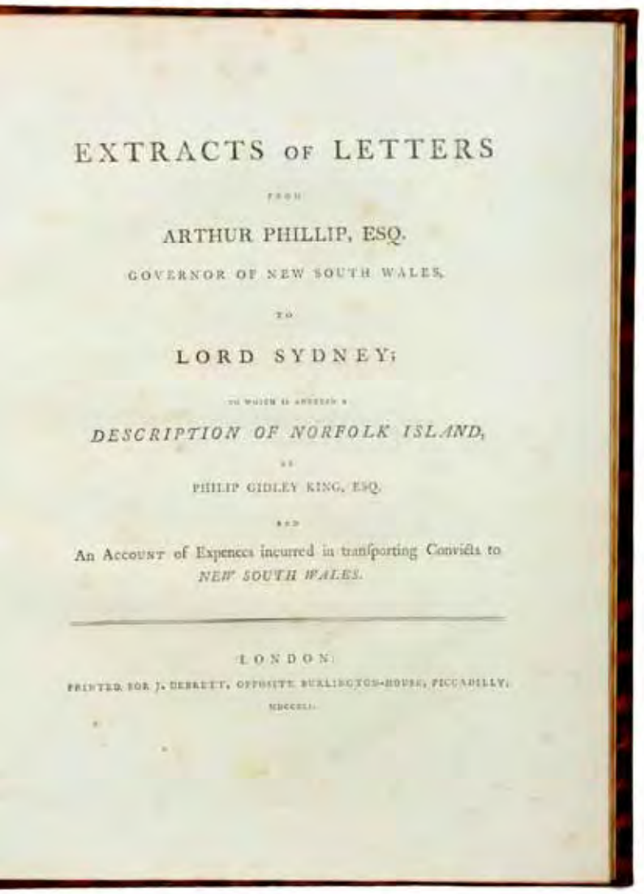
36. PHILLIP, Arthur.

Extracts of Letters…

Quarto, 26 pp., some very minor foxing; a fine tall copy in period-style full calf gilt, morocco label to front. London, printed for J. Debrett, 1791.

Phillip's letters to Lord Sydney

One of the rarest of First Fleet books: 'there is keen competition among collectors when a copy turns up' (Wantrup). This was the first public printing of Governor Phillip's letters to the government: reporting on the state and prospects of the new colony in New South Wales, these letters and despatches continued the story of settlement after the events described in Phillip's *Voyage… to Botany Bay* of 1789.


EXTRACTS OF LETTERS

FROM

ARTHUR PHILLIP, ESQ.

GOVERNOR OF NEW SOUTH WALES,

TO

LORD SYDNEY;

TO WHICH IS ANNEXED A

DESCRIPTION OF NORFOLK ISLAND,

BY

PHILIP GIDLEY KING, ESQ.

AND

An Account of Expences incurred in transporting Convicts to NEW SOUTH WALES.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR J. DEBRETT, OPPOSITE BURLINGTON-HOUSE, PICCADILLY.

MDCCXCI.

As with many eighteenth-century books, Phillip's *Voyage* had actually been prepared by an anonymous editor who had access to Phillip's despatches, along with the journals of other commanding officers, Lieutenant Shortland, Lieutenant Watts and Captain Marshall. The published account was so successful that London publishers realised that there was healthy demand for material on the new colony, and when some additional letters were published in a House of Commons paper, the London publisher John Debrett reprinted them in this form. Debrett had published White's *Journal* in 1790, and was the competitor of John Stockdale, who had published Phillip's *Voyage*; perhaps Debrett was able to take advantage of his position as the official publisher of the *Parliamentary Register* to get the jump on his competitor.

Although the parliamentary paper appeared a little earlier, most collectors in fact prefer the Debrett edition because the text is printed in much the same grand style as the books of Phillip and White. The following year Debrett continued the series of publications based on the parliamentary papers by issuing *Copies and Extracts of Letters*.

The book uses three despatches from Phillip to Lord Sydney as well as an important description of Norfolk Island by Philip Gidley King to continue the story of settlement after the events described in Phillip's official account. It provides an insight into the early stages of the colony, with some attention being paid to the founding of Rose Hill where a 'very industrious man' (i.e. James Ruse) and one hundred convicts were cultivating the land. Phillip's assessment of New South Wales is robust and positive, and he asserts that 'a finer or more healthy climate is not to be found in any part of the world'. Indeed, he seems particularly pleased to report that while there have been seventy-seven deaths (including seven executions) since their arrival, that this has been balanced by eighty-seven newly-born children.

Appended to the letters of Phillip is King's despatch from Norfolk Island, which gives a positive assessment of the successful cultivation of crops such as wheat, barley, corn and sugar cane; although he does note in some exasperation that repeated attempts to work the flax plant have failed, and that 'until a native of New Zealand can be carried' thence, they may never succeed.

Australian Rare Books, 9; Ferguson, 116.

$38,500

37. POLITICIAN'S DICTIONARY.

The Politician's Dictionary…

Two volumes, octavo; a fine copy, complete with half titles, in a simple contemporary binding of sheep. London, Geo. Allen and William Lane, 1775.

With an important 34-page section on "The Southern Continent"

Extremely scarce: the anonymous 'Politician's Dictionary' contains considerable material on colonisation in general, but is of particular significance for its 34-page article on "The Southern Continent" in which the author discusses the geography of the Pacific, the familiar arguments for the existence of a southern continent and the voyages that have demonstrated its existence – Tasman, Quiros, Schouten, Dampier, etc. He continues with a physical description of the continent, the possibilities for its settlement, its uses for trade, agriculture, manufacture, a comparison with other colonial ventures, and the attractions of settling New Zealand and some of the Pacific islands at the same time. In short this is a highly important article which, drawing its information from Harris, De Brosses, Callander and others, discusses from an independent standpoint the advantages to be gained from colonising Australia.

The date of publication is particularly interesting. English attention had begun to focus on Australia at the beginning of the 1770s with the first reports of Cook's discoveries, while in 1776 a stop had been put to transportation to America, 40,000 convicts having been sent there before the War of Independence. Parliamentary Acts of 1776 and 1779 enabled the courts to transport convicts to any destination and to hold them in convict hulks in the meantime. Not until 1779 did the Commons hear evidence on the suitability of New South Wales as a penal settlement, and it was another seven years before transportation to Botany Bay was decided upon.

This is a fine copy of a fascinating publication, apparently so far neglected by the historians of the movement to colonise Australia. Volume 1 here is in its first edition while volume 2 is marked second edition; the sole difference between the two editions of the second volume appears to have been the title-page, which may indicate a renewed attempt to market a poor seller. A comparison with the copy of the first edition in the Kress Library shows that the sheets that comprise the text of both editions are identical.

Kress, 7154; not in Goldsmith's Library, the British Library, or the John Carter Brown Library catalogues; not recorded by Spence, Hocken or Sabin.

$3000



38. PURCHAS, Samuel.

Purchas his Pilgrimes…

Five volumes, folio (in sixes), with seven double-page engraved maps, and 88 smaller maps or illustrations in the text; additional ornamental title page to the first volume; a few marginal repairs, some of the in-text maps just trimmed by binder at margins, the Virginia and New England maps in in the fourth volume expertly backed on linen; generally in fine condition; in a handsome early 20th-century binding of dark brown crushed morocco, central gilt arabesque on covers, all edges gilt, marbled endpapers with inner gilt dentelle borders, by Pratt with his stamp in each volume. London, W. Stansby for H. Fetherstone, 1625-1626.

The classic anthology of exploration

The classic anthology of exploration: 'This is one of the fullest and most important collections of voyages and travels in the English language' (Church). This is a splendid set (in a handsome binding by the 19th-century London binder Pratt) of the monumental sequel to Hakluyt's collection of voyages. As the Hill catalogue notes, 'At the death of Hakluyt there was left a large collection of voyages in manuscript which came into the hands of Purchas, who added to them many more voyages and travels, of Dutch, Spanish, and Portuguese explorers as well as of English travellers. Purchas followed the general plan of Hakluyt, but he frequently put the accounts into his own words… The main divisions of the work fall into two parts: the first covering the world known to Ptolemy, the second coming down to Purchas' own day. This fine collection includes the accounts of Cortes and Pizarro, Drake, Cavendish, John and Richard Hawkins, Quiros, Magellan, van Noort, Spilbergen, and Barents as well as the categories of Portuguese voyages to the East Indies, Jesuit voyages to China and Japan, East India Company voyages, end the expeditions of the Muscovy Company…'.

The seven large double-page maps include two of China (vols. 3 and 5), one of India and one of Greenland, along with three particularly important maps of North America: the Henry Briggs map (Burden 214, Goss 24) which was responsible for the problematic tradition of showing California as an island; the map of Canada/New Scotland (Burden 208, second state; "This map is of great importance"); and John Smith's map of Virginia (Burden 164, state 9; "one of the most important printed maps of America ever produced and certainly one of the greatest influence").

As always, there are several issue-points: in vol. 1 the engraved title is in the usual second state (dated 1625); p. 65 (bk. 1) is in the uncorrected state (with "Hondius His Map of the Christian World"); signature Tt is paginated like the Astor copy and on p. 217 the side-note is corrected but the signature mark is present; pp. 703-6 are the first issue (with the headline "Hollanders lying devices, to disgrace the English" and other hostile references to the Dutch); the blank R4 is present. The map of Virginia in volume 4 is in Verner's ninth state. The last volume is the fourth and best edition of 'Purchas his Pilgrimage', first published separately in 1613, enlarged and republished in 1626 to accompany the four volumes of the 'Pilgrimes'; the present copy is the second issue with the title beginning "Purchas" (rather than "Purchase") and with the added dedication to King Charles.

The first printed notice of Australia?

The first adequately documented European visit to Australia is that of the *Duyfken* in 1605, sent out from Bantam towards New Guinea. They raised the west coast of Cape York Peninsula near Pennefather River, sailed south along the coast then further to the north. They landed at Batavia River in Albatross Bay where they were attacked by Aborigines who killed several of the Dutch crewmen. Janszoon and Lodewyckszoon called the coast New Guinea. Although they sailed past it, they did not recognise the Torres Strait as a passage. Their discoveries soon appeared on charts as a southern extension of the New Guinea coast, but no published account of their voyage appeared during the 17th century. John Saris, however, reported from Bantam both the departure of the *Duyfken* and its return to Banda in 1606. When published by Purchas in 1625 it was probably Europe's first printed notice of Australia.

Alden, 'European Americana', 625/173, 626/101; Arents, 158; Borba de Moraes, II, p.692-3; Church, 401A; Cordier, Bibliotheca Sinica, 1940f; Hill, 1403; Sabin, 6682-86; STC, 20509/20508.5; Streit, 'Bibliotheca Missionum', I, 423

$165,000

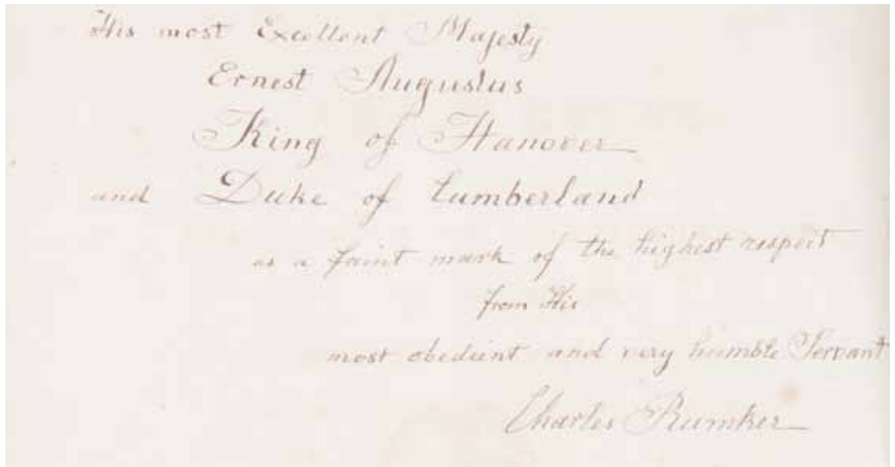


39. RUMKER, Charles

Preliminary Catalogue of Fixed Stars…

Quarto, presentation inscription, an excellent copy in the original cloth binding with yellow end papers, gilt. Hamburg, Perthes and Besser, 1832.

Royal presentation copy of the first Australian star catalogue, based on Parramatta observations


His most Excellent Majesty
Ernest Augustus
King of Hanover
and Duke of Cumberland
as a faint mark of the highest respect
from His
most obedient and very humble Servant
Charles Rumker

Very rare, and a foundation work of Australian science: the first Australian star catalogue, this copy inscribed by the author to the King of Hanover and Duke of Cumberland, Ernest Augustus.

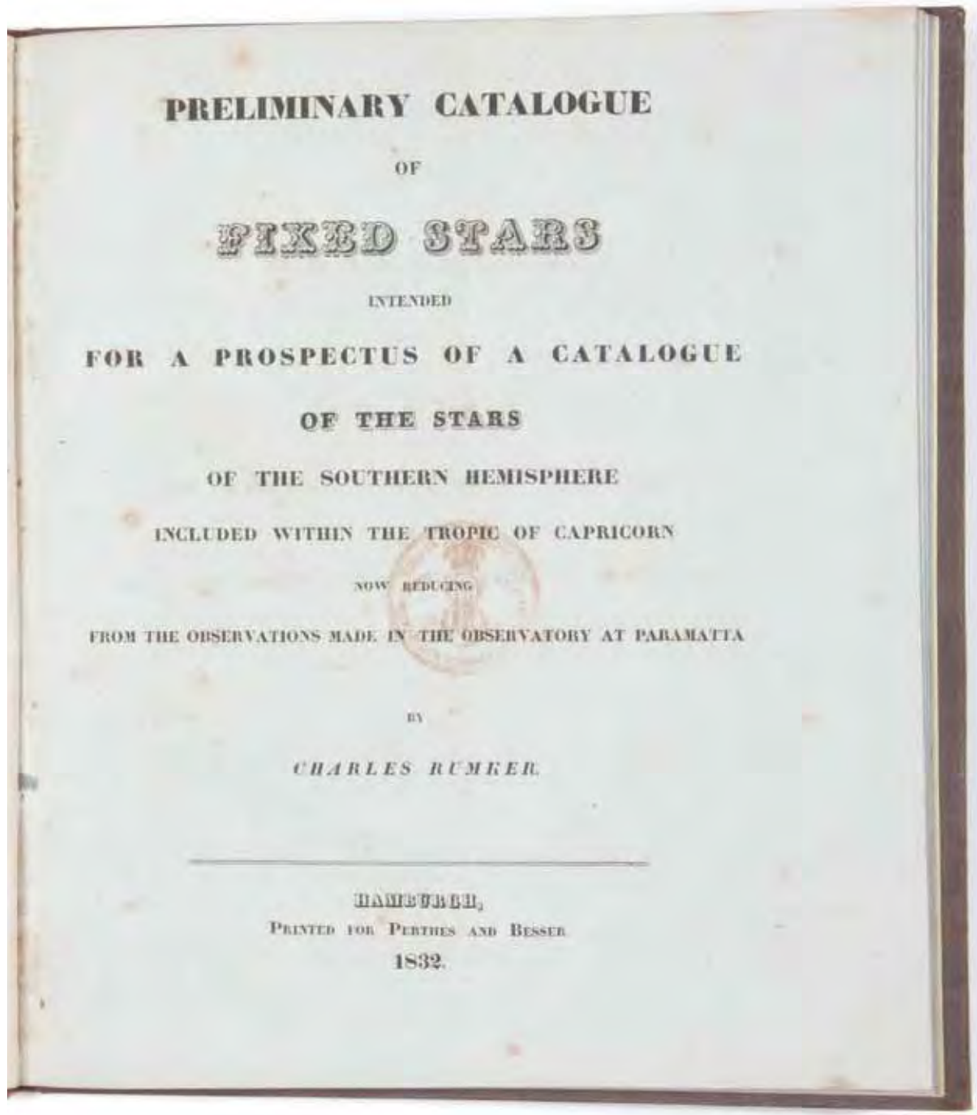
Christian Carl Ludwig Rümker (1788-1862), was a German astronomer who arrived in England in 1809. He worked for the East India Company and the merchant navy, before being press-ganged into the Royal Navy in 1813. Over the next few years he began making observations, including publishing the results of work he did at Malta. Recommended to the incoming Governor Brisbane personally, he arrived as part of the official party in 1821, beginning work at Brisbane's Parramatta observatory where he made several discoveries including "Encke's Comet". A bitter disagreement with Brisbane led him to resign his post, and to retreat to his new property at Picton, "Stargard".

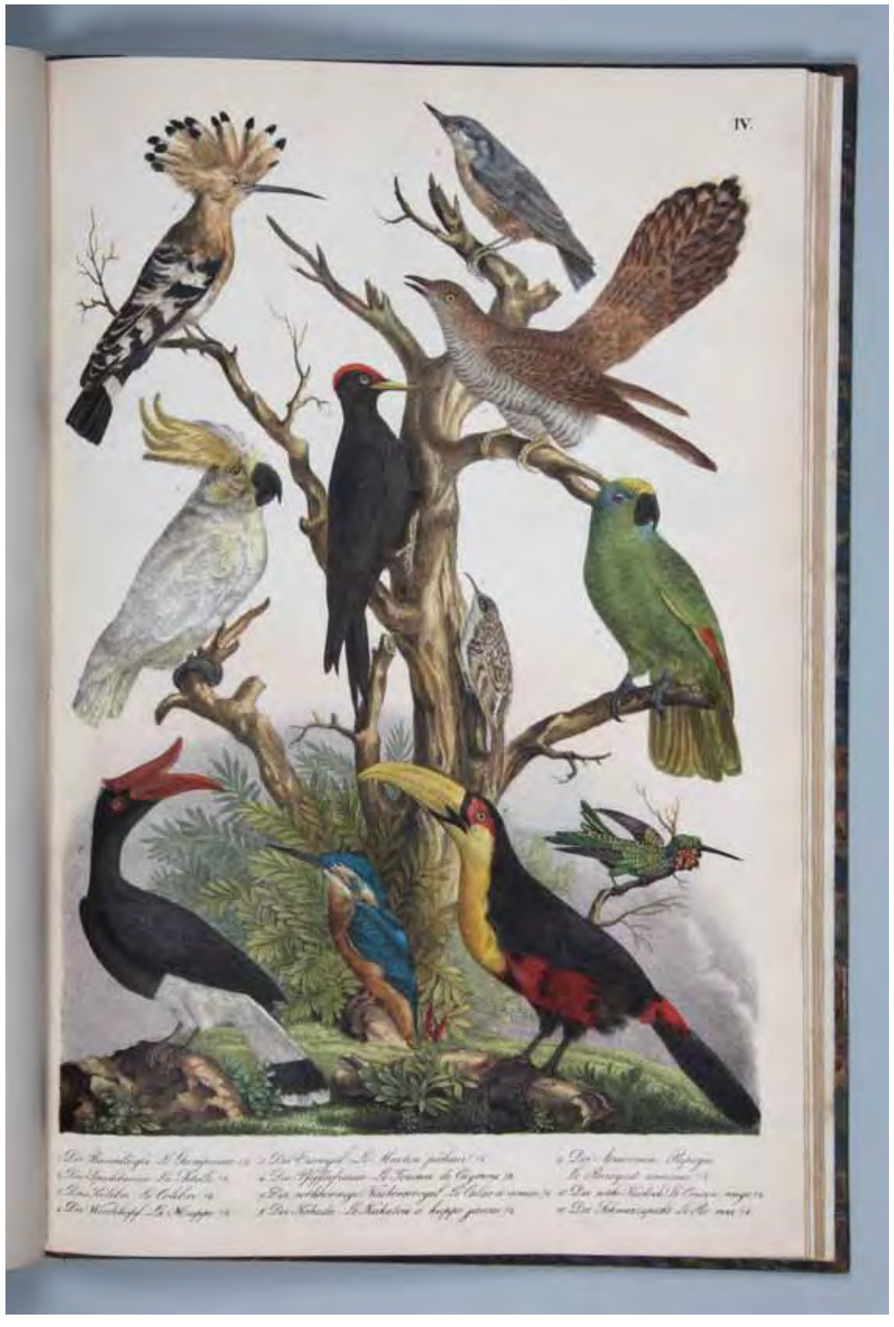
In 1826 he returned to Parramatta at the behest of Alexander Macleay, and was appointed government astronomer in December 1827, the first person to hold that title. He returned to London at the end of the decade, but another quarrel, this time with the president of the Royal Astronomical Society, Sir James South, led to Rümker finally being dismissed from British service and returning to Hamburg. Still working as an astronomer, at some point he became reconciled to Brisbane, as is beautifully shown by the present work's dedication to him as "Governor in Chief of Australia and Founder of the Observatory at Paramatta".

Rümker's later career was prolific, publishing scores of papers and being honoured with many fellowships, and continuing to work on his trail-blazing Parramatta observations. He died at Lisbon in 1862. "When awarding the gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society to Rümker, the astronomer royal, Sir George Biddell Airy, said that Rümker's dismissal was 'the greatest misfortune that happened to Southern Astronomy'" (ADB).

Ferguson, 1588.

$34,500


PRELIMINARY CATALOGUE
OF
FIXED STARS
INTENDED
FOR A PROSPECTUS OF A CATALOGUE
OF THE STARS
OF THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE
INCLUDED WITHIN THE TROPIC OF CAPRICORN
NOW REDUCING
FROM THE OBSERVATIONS MADE IN THE OBSERVATORY AT PARAMATTA
BY
CHARLES RUMKER.
HAMBURGH,
PRINTED FOR PERTHES AND BESSER
1832.



40. SCHINZ, Heinrich Rudolf.

Abbildungen aus der Naturgeschichte.

Folio, lithographed title, 41 engraved plates, all but 2 coloured by hand, contemporary calf-backed boards, skilfully rebacked. Zurich, Friedrich Schulthess, circa 1835.

Compendium including fine depictions of Australian Fauna



First edition of this wonderful compendium of natural history, by the indefatigable Heinrich Rudolf Schinz (1771-1861). Divided into sections on mammals, birds, amphibians and fishes, and invertebrates, the work includes several plates of Australian interest, including fine depictions of the Kangaroo, Platypus, and the Sulphur-Crested Cockatoo.

The detailed text, with detailed descriptions of habitats and habits, is by Schinz himself, professor of zoology at Zurich, where he founded the zoological collection and wrote a number of works about vertebrates including birds and fish, as well as several ethnographic studies. This wonderful compendium gives a sense of the breadth of Schinz's interests, and features fine and detailed natural history plates by the renowned Swiss lithographer Karl Josef Brodtmann, whose illustrations are famous for their exceptional accuracy.

As is often the case with books produced by Schinz, the work has a rather confusing collation which is only compounded by its rarity. This copy with 41 plates and an error in pagination (which jumps pages 21-26), collates perfectly with the copy in the Stanford University Libraries, noting the 1835 date of publication from Leemann van Elck (*Druck, Verlag, Buchhandel im Kanton Zürich*, p. 107).

Heinrich Schinz is not listed in Ferguson, nor in Whittle *Literature of Australian Birds*.

Not in Ferguson or Whittle, Nissen, ZBI 3669.

$14,500

41. SOLVYNS, Frans Balthazar.

Les Hindous, ou description de moeurs, coutumes et ceremonies…

Four volumes, large folio; text in French and English, colour vignette on each title-page; half-titles in volumes I and IV; with 288 colour-printed plates finished with further colour by hand; contemporary English half light tan morocco over marbled boards, gilt, a splendid binding by J. Mackenzie (with his stamp on flyleaves). Paris, chez l'auteur & H. Nicolle, 1808-1812.

Superb copy of the great colour plate study of Indian manners & costumes

A splendid set of this great book, from the library of the great English collector Beriah Botfield, and in typically fine condition, elegantly bound for him by James Mackenzie, one of the finest London bookbinders of the early nineteenth century and "Bookbinder to the King". Botfield's superb library eventually made its way by bequest to the great English estate of Longleat. Various books and paintings from the bequest have been sold by the Thynne family in modern times.

Solvyns' *Hindous* offers an extraordinary portrayal of life in India at the end of the eighteenth century, in a stunning series of etchings printed under the supervision of the work's eccentric creator which depict manners and costumes, trades and personalities, customs, festivals and scenes from daily life, and the environment of the Bengal people. Every plate is accompanied by French text with English translation by Solvyns' wife.

Solvyns, born in Antwerp in 1760, left a career as a marine painter to seek his fortune in India, where he worked as a journeyman artist. In 1794 he announced his plan for *A Collection of Two Hundred and Fifty Coloured Etchings Descriptive of the Manners, Customs and Dresses of the Hindoos*: published in Calcutta in a few copies in 1796, and then in greater numbers in 1799, its etchings appeared crude by contemporary European standards, and the book was a financial failure. Solvyns left India for France and soon began the huge project of reworking the etchings for this folio edition published in Paris between 1808 and 1812, which used some quite pioneering techniques. Godrej and Rohatgi point out that 'his influence was considerable and, like Thomas Daniell, he was a pioneer in the field of print-making in India'. This Paris version proved an artistic success but the cost of its production was so enormous that it once again represented a financial disaster for Solvyns, who ultimately returned to his native town Antwerp where he died in 1824.

In modern times there has been new appreciation of Solvyns' work, exemplified by Robert L. Hardgrave's publication *A Portrait of the Hindus: Balthazar Solvyns & the European Image of India 1760-1824* (Oxford University Press, 2004). 'Solvyns's portrayal of India constitutes an unrivalled visual account of the people of Bengal in the late eighteenth century. The prints in themselves are of importance in a tradition reaching back to the early seventeenth century, and even earlier, with encyclopedic efforts to represent systematically both the unfamiliar, as in costumes of foreign lands, and the familiar, as in the typologies of peasants, craftsmen, and street vendors. In portraying the Hindus, however, Solvyns is not simply recording ethnographic types. He gives his figures individual character and places them in time and space, with narrative interest, and in doing so, he provides the viewer intimate access. This separates him from purely encyclopedic interest, for with artistic purpose he combines the ethnographic and the aesthetic. He conveys "art as information".

Colas, 2767 («ce livre est rare et il n'existe que très peu d'exemplaires complets»); Godrej, Pheroza & Pauline Rohatgi, 'Scenic Splendours: India through the Printed Image', pp.31-2.

$58,500





42. SWAINSON, William.

Zoological Illustrations…

Six volumes, octavo, 318 handcoloured plates, an excellent set in uniform contemporary green half morocco over marbled boards, all edges gilt. London, Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy, 1820-1823 & 1830-1833.

Including many newly discovered specimens from Australia & the S. Seas

A particularly attractive set of both the first and second series of this beautiful work of natural history; all published, and rare in such fine original condition. The importance of this work to Australian and Pacific natural history cannot be overestimated: several plates feature Australian specimens – particularly birds – figured for the first time, while many of the illustrations are derived from the collections of important figures such as Sir Joseph Banks, Elizabeth Bligh, Allan Cunningham and John Byron. Peculiarly attractive is a plate in the second series, depicting the Jamaican "Two-Toothed Disk Snail", from an original sketch by John Lewin, a friend of the Swainson family.

Swainson's friend William Elford Leach, head of zoology at the British Museum, first encouraged him to experiment with lithography so as to make drawings of animals suitable for colouring. Thus began the publication of this, his first major work, in which all of the plates are by the author; Swainson was the first illustrator and naturalist to use lithography in this way, achieving a fresh and admirable style.

The work deals with specimens from all around the globe, with many from Java, the East Indies, and the Americas (particularly Brazil, visited by Swainson in 1816). Of great interest are the many plates illustrating specimens from the South Seas. Swainson was particularly good on shells, although he relied on the sometimes poor recording of earlier collectors, and was sometimes not able to be more specific than simply giving their habitat as "South Seas". There are, nonetheless, three illustrations of Australian shells, the "New Holland Mitre", the "Mitra melaniana", and the "Scaphella maculata", the last from the collection of Elizabeth Bligh. Several other South Seas shells are from the collection of Sir Joseph Banks, including the "Mitra vitatta", about which Swainson comments that "this superb shell is figured from a matchless specimen brought home by that illustrious and lamented patron of science, the late Sir J. Banks, from the Pacific Ocean".

The work is rich with images of Australian birds, with lovely depictions of the "Azure Kingsfisher", "Red-shouldered Parakeet", "Turcosine Parrakeet", "Blue-fronted Parrakeet", and the "Tabuan, or King Parrakeet" (drawn by Swainson from a live specimen). He includes an image of the "White-collared Honeysucker", with the interesting note that "Lewin's figure is so excellent, that I should not again have represented this bird, had not the plate been prepared previous to the publication of his work". Perhaps the most personal note accompanies his depiction of "Swainson's, or Blue-bellied Lory" (*Trichoglossus Swainsoni*), where he comments on his "pleasure at seeing our name affixed to this charming bird, and in clearing up its history. As a child we well remember our unwearied delight at seeing its figure in *White's Voyage*".

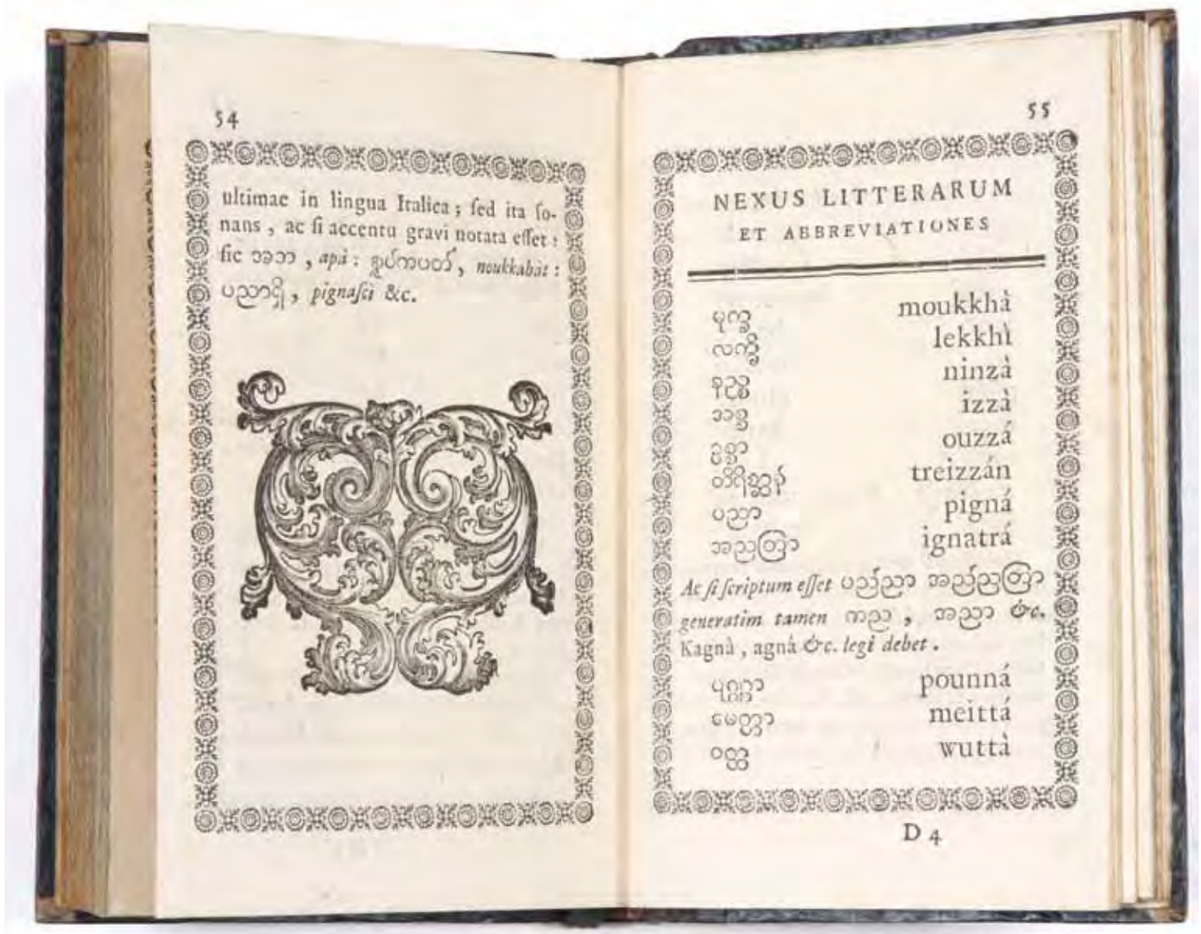
Several Australian birds are depicted for the first time. This interesting group, which we list here with Swainson's original scientific designations, includes the "Yellow-tufted Honeysucker" (*Melliphaga auricomis*); "Red-Collared Parakeet" (*Psittacus Barabandii*), from a skin in the possession of Mr Leadbeater; the "Keel-billed Flycatcher" (*Muscipeta carinata*), "from a specimen belonging to Mr. Brookes; since which, I have received two others from New Holland"; and the so-called "New Holland variety" of the "White-eyed Warbler" (*Sylvia annulosa*), described by George Caley. Further, of great significance are the two birds noticed from specimens collected by Allan Cunningham, the famous natural historian and His Majesty's Botanist in New South Wales, who sent the specimens to Swainson: the "Black & White Robin" (*Petroica bicolor*) and the "Golden-eared Parrakeet" (*Leptolophus auricomis*). The latter had only recently been pictured in Edward Lear's *Parrots*, but Swainson criticises the "peculiarly inappropriate" name Lear gave it.

Charmingly, three Australian butterflies are also figured here, two for the first time. The first is the "Cressida Butterfly" (*Cressida Heliconides*), from two in his own collection and 'received from Van Diemans Land'. The other two, the Australian Jasia-Butterfly (*Jasia Australis*) and the Australian Burnet (*Heleona fenestrata*), are both recorded as being collected on the north-west coast of Australia by Allan Cunningham on the King voyage.

Not only is Swainson's important work rarely offered, very few examples in contemporary bindings seem to have survived as complete sets, as here: it is more commonly seen in parts, even as single volumes. This work is not in Ferguson, who did note Swainson's work in cataloguing Elizabeth Bligh's shell collection for auction in 1822 (Ferguson, 879). Sitwell lists the first series as having one hundred and ninety eight plates, but all copies of which we are aware, including the copy in the State Library of South Australia, have one hundred and eighty two plates, as here.

Dance, 'A History of Shell Collecting', pp. 91-2; Nissen IVB, 911; not in Ferguson; Sitwell, 'Fine Bird Books', p. 110.

$28,750


54

ultimae in lingua Italica ; ſed ita ſo-
nans , ac ſi accentu gravi notata eſſet :
ſic ဘဘာ , *apà* : နွယ်ကပတ်, *noukkabàt* :
ပညာဂို , *pignaſcì* &c.

55

NEXUS LITTERARUM
ET ABBREVIATIONES

ဂုက္ခ	moukkhà
လက္ခဏ်	lekkhì
နိဇ္ဈ	ninzà
ဣဇ္ဈ	izzà
ဩဇ္ဈ	ouzzá
တရိဇ္ဈန်	treizzán
ပညာ	pigná
အညတြာ	ignatrá

Ac ſi ſcriptum eſſet ပည်ညာ အည်ညတြာ
generatim tamen ကညာ , အညာ *&c.*
Kagnà , agná *&c. legi debet .*

ပုဏ္ဏာ	pounná
မေတ္တာ	meittá
ဝဏ္ဏ	wuttà

D 4

43. [TIBET] PROPAGANDA FIDE.

Alphabetum Tangutanum sive Tibetanum… [and four other alphabets].

Five works in two volumes, octavo, with three folding tables; in fine condition in contemporary quarter blue calf. Rome, Congregatio de Propaganda Fide, 1773-1791.

Rome looks East

An attractive collection of five of the language studies and alphabets printed for the Congregatio de Propaganda Fide in Rome, which as well as fulfilling their evangelical function for the church also played an important role in the study and dissemination of non-Western languages. Each of the five works is a description of the components of a language and a specimen of typefaces to illustrate the expertise of the type foundry and their rich collections of characters. Some translations into the languages, usually religious in nature for missionary and teaching purposes, typically appear in the volumes.

The contents are as follows:

1. *Alphabetum Tangutanum sive Tibetanum*, 1773. The rare original edition of this book on the Tibetan language and alphabet, composed by the missionary Cassianus (da Macerata) Beligatti (1708-1791) who had spent 18 years in Tibet. It is partly based on the work by Georgi on the Tangut alphabet which first appeared in 1759. It was edited by the Italian philologist Giovanni Cristofano Amaduzzi (1740-1792), who as director of the congregation supervised the publication of such grammars of Oriental languages at the printing press of the Propaganda Fide in Rome. The series comprised, among others, grammars of Burmese, Hindustani, Armenian, Syriac, Arabic and Hebrew among other languages.

2. *Alphabetum Barmanorum seu Regni Avensis. Editio altera emendatior*, 1787. Second edition of the first book printed in the Burmese language.

3. *Alphabeta Indica id est Granthamicum seu Samscrdamico-Malabaricum Indostanum sive Vanarense Nagaricum vulgare et Talinganicum*, 1791. Original edition of this comparative study of Indian alphabets: Malabar, two variants of Sanskrit and Telugu.

4. *Alphabetum Brammhanicum seu Indostanum Universitatis Kasi*, 1771. First edition of this alphabet important for the history of the study of Hindustani, with guidance on grammar, pronunciation and its literature.

5. *Alphabetum Grandonico-Malabaricum sive Samscrudonicum*, 1772. Original edition of the first printed book in Europe with Malaysian characters. This work without 8 folding tables that would normally accompany it.

Birrell and Garnett, 23, 12, 16; Cordier, Sinica, 2929; Lust, 'Western Books on China', 1069; Updike, Printing Types, pp 181-3.

$6250



44. WALLIS, *Major* James.

An Historical Account of the Colony of New South Wales.

Folio, with a map and 12 engraved plates, six of them large and folding, the other six full-page; complete with half-title; a very good copy with large margins in later deep brown morocco with gilt spine lettering. London, Rudolph Ackermann, 1821.

Australia's first view book, a celebration of Macquarie's New South Wales

A very good copy of this extraordinary collaboration between Major James Wallis, then commander of the convict settlement at Newcastle, and the convicts under his command, notably Walter Preston and Joseph Lycett. The illustrations for Wallis' celebrated and beautiful view book show in great detail scenes in Sydney, Newcastle, and the Hawkesbury River, as well as an Aboriginal corroboree, kangaroos and black swans. In many ways the series represents a celebration of the progress of the fledgling colony .

Preston had earlier worked with Absalom West on his famous views of Sydney, while Lycett had only recently been sent to Newcastle after his involvement in the forging of bank drafts in Sydney. Newcastle enjoyed a fearsome reputation for brutal secondary punishment and was described by Lieutenant Purcell as "the Hell of New South Wales."

Wallis had arrived in the colony in 1814 and proved a successful commandant at Newcastle, transforming the shabby convict outpost into an ordered town, mirroring on a smaller scale what Macquarie had achieved in Sydney. Wallis focused his considerable artistic skills of the forgers to produce this series of skilled and remarkable views of the colony: Preston was tasked with working upon the only copper sheets available, intended for sheathing the hulls of ships, a difficult material softer than standard engraving copper.

When Wallis left Australia in 1819 he took the plates with him to London where this book was published by Ackermann, with an introductory history of the colony and a map of Port Macquarie by the surveyor John Oxley. This is an example of the more complete issue with the addition by the publisher of a preliminary leaf containing extracts from the Sydney Gazette in praise of Wallis' success as commandant of the Newcastle settlement.

Butler, Printed images in colonial Australia 1801–1901, pp. 50-59; Ferguson, 842; Wantrup, 217b.

$45,000

45. WALLIS, *Major* James.

Watercolour of Culborne Church…

Original sepia watercolour with manuscript title in Wallis's hand, "View of Culborne Church and Bristol Channel, Somersetshire" 167 x 368 mm, mounted. Somerset, circa 1840.

A rare original watercolour by one of Australia's celebrated artists

Wallis advertised in the Sydney Gazette, 9 January, 1819 a "series of original views in New South Wales". The Mitchell Library has the only extant examples of this Sydney printing. The imprints on this set of 13 printed views, engraved on copper by W. Preston, indicate that Wallis was responsible for the original drawings from which the engravings were taken. On his return to London in 1820, Wallis arranged the London edition of the views (see previous item).

Until the appearance of this drawing and four others: *Hawkesbury and the Blue Mountains*, *View of Porto Santo*, *Dunster Castle,* and *View of Rostellan* in 1987, no original drawings by Wallis were known to exist. Wallis' reputation as a significant early artist in the Colony was then further enhanced by the emergence of the Wallis album in Canada in 2012 containing rare original artworks, many documenting Wallis's encounter with the Awakabal people in the Newcastle region. This album is now a treasure in the collection of the State Library of New South Wales.

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

$12,000





First published in 2016
Hordern House Rare Books
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Potts Point Sydney, NSW 2011 Australia

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