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1. [BISMARCK] LANG, Ludwig.

Illuminated presentation address from the German citizens of Sandhurst (present-day Bendigo) to Prince Otto von Bismarck.

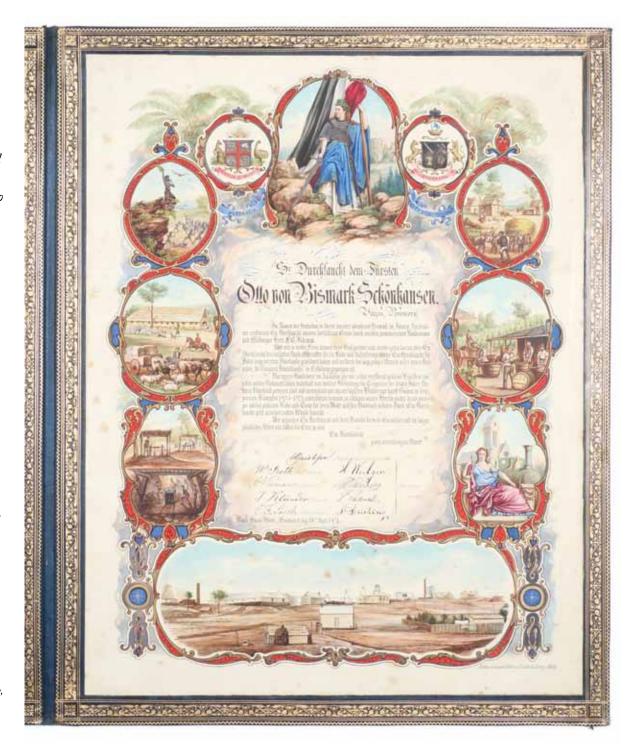
Large folio-sized presentation volume framing a hand-painted manuscript address, 514 x 397 mm, in watercolour, ink and gouache, with highly coloured design incorporating ten vignettes (six of them illustrative scenes of Sandhurst life, a larger scenic depiction of a Bendigo mine, an emblematic figure, and two coats-of-arms); in a superb binding by W. Detmold of Melbourne: dark blue-black grained morocco, complex multiple gilt borders to both sides with an inscription in gilt on the front cover, internal gilt borders framing on one side a doublure of beige moirésilk and on the other side the illuminated address itself. Melbourne, Entw. u. ausgeführt v. Ludwig Lang [Designed and executed by Ludwig Lang], 18 April 1873.

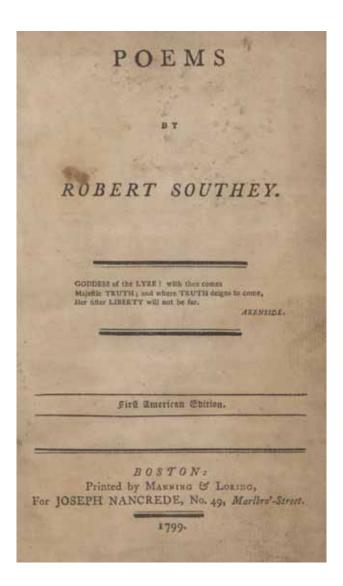
The German citizenry of Sandhurst salute the Iron Chancellor

This highly decorative and splendid illuminated address was commissioned by the Bendigo Deutscher Verein und Lesehalle on behalf of the German population of Sandhurst, the centre of the Bendigo goldfields and consequently later renamed Bendigo, to pay homage to the "Iron Chancellor", Prince Otto von Bismarck. It was to be taken by hand to Germany and personally delivered to Bismarck: the successful presentation was reported in the Melbourne press at the time. The work of two significant Victorian talents, the dramatic illumination is by the artist and lithographer Ludwig Lang and the binding is by William Detmold, both men German immigrants. [A full description is available on request].

\$32,000

Frank Cusack, ed., Bendigo - the German Chapter (Bendigo, German Heritage Society, 1998; online at http://www.germanaustralia.com); F.C. Klemm, Victorian Gold, German Consul, Government & Press (Unsigned article at www.auspostalhistory.com/articles/1832.php); Wallace Kirsop, Bendigo's Nineteenth-Century German Library (BNSANZ Bulletin 1994, Vol 18, Nos 2-3, pp. 169-72, also online); "Ludwig Lang" (biographical article, Biography in Design and Art Australia (www.daao.org.au/bio/ludwig-lang/biography/); Melbourne Argus, 2 December 1873 ("MR. F. G. KLEMM AND THE GERMAN PRESS"); Wendy Pryor, Illuminating Oakleigh (La Trobe Journal No 42, Spring 1988); Anthony Trollope, Australia and New Zealand (London, 1873), pp. 421-2.





2. [BOTANY BAY] SOUTHEY, Robert.

Poems.

Duodecimo, in modern paper boards. Boston, Manning & Loring, 1799.

THE RAREST OF ALL EDITIONS

Very rare: the first American edition of this collection of Southey's verse, which includes his "Botany Bay Eclogues" (pp. 57-73).

Borrowing from Southey's early radicalism, and infused with the ideas that would lead him to join Coleridge in advocating the utopian ideals of "Pantisocracy", one of the often ignored aspects of the Botany Bay Eclogues is that they correctly privilege the new Australian society over life in England: they are 'made up of the reminiscences of ordinary people who have been transported to Australia as felons. Some of them remember England with nostalgia, but all have gone through experiences that make Botany Bay seem like a welcome haven.' (*Routledge History of English Poetry*, p. 10)

As an eighteenth-century American printing of Australian interest, this edition is in the company of an extremely small number of other titles: principally the 1794 editions of the Scottish Martyrs Muir and Margarot, and the 1796 Philadelphia edition of Barrington.

All editions of this important collection, first published in London in 1797, are rare, none more so than this Boston edition. Ferguson knew only the British Library copy, while the *Addenda* volume could add no Australian locations. It is now known to be in the American Imprint collection of the National Library of Australia.

\$2800

Ferguson, 299.

3. [BOTANY BAY] TARLETON, Sir Banastre.

Autograph note to the London publisher Thomas Cadell.

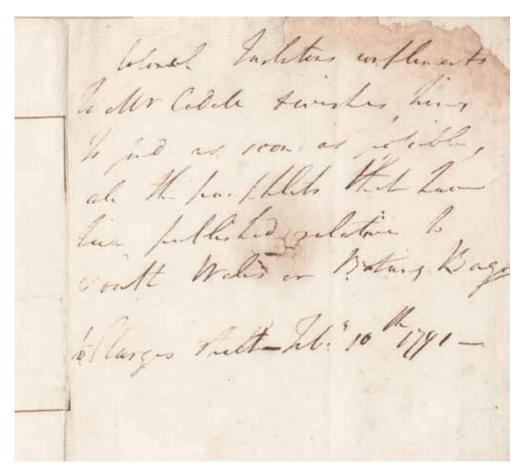
Manuscript in ink on a single piece of paper, originally folded, $140 \times 233 \text{ mm}$ London, 10 February 1791.

Tench's cousin needs books on Botany Bay to argue for abandoning the colony

A fascinating early expression of interest in Botany Bay, by an eighteenth-century figure of renown, and a close relation to Watkin Tench: Tench's second cousin writes to London to acquire books on New South Wales, at a time when Tench himself was still in Port Jackson. Tarleton's pursuit of the earliest books on the new colony at Botany Bay may well reflect a wide family interest: by the time of Tench's second book published in 1793 no fewer than nine copies were subscribed by different branches of the Tarleton family, a prominent merchant family in the Liverpool region of England. There would have been a personal relationship between Tarleton and Tench, who were both of an age, and who both left England as young men to join the American War of Independence.

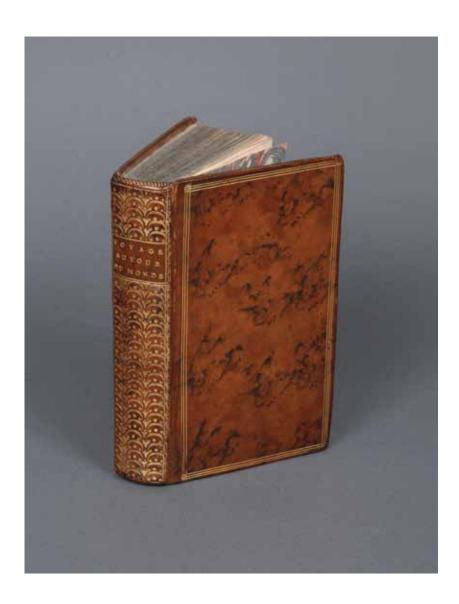
Despite (or because of) the family connection, the request for books on the fledgling colony of Botany Bay must have had much to do with providing information for Tarleton's parliamentary duties since less than a fortnight later the *Morning Post and Daily Advertiser* for 22 February 1791 noted that "It was moved that the letters and official papers transmitted from Governor Phillips [sic] to Europe, such as related to the fertility of the soil in South Wales [sic], and the probability of raising sufficient corn to maintain the convicts, together with their behaviour etc., since their landing in that settlement, should be laid before the House...

"Col. Tarleton enforced the propriety of this motion, by expiating on the expences attending this wild and romantic scheme. He admitted the expediency of the measure, at the time it was first adopted... But after a trial of 4 years, and when, from the last accounts, it was found to be expensive in the extreme, and inadequate to the ends proposed, he thought it should be abandoned." Tarleton went on to read "a long letter from a Gentleman employed on that service. It mentioned, in very animated colouring, the unfortunate situation of the convicts, and all of the inhabitants of that



sterile country. It stated that they were in a state of absolute famine...". Perhaps, even probably, that letter would have come from Watkin Tench himself.

Dated only three years after settlement, Tarleton's note reads: 'Colonel Tarleton's compliments to Mr Cadell & wishes him to find as soon as possible, all the pamphlets that have been published relative to South Wales [sic] or Botany Bay...'. At this early date only a handful of publications dedicated to Botany Bay had appeared, including the first of Tench's works, *A Narrative of the Expedition to Botany Bay*... published in London in 1789. Whilst Cadell had only been involved in a couple of related publications, Tarleton would naturally have turned to his own publisher in the Strand to gather the information he required.



4. BOUGAINVILLE, Louis Antoine de.

Voyage autour du Monde, par la frégate du roi La Boudeuse...

Two volumes in one, small octavo; a fine copy in a very attractive contemporary binding of marbled calf, sides bordered in gilt, the flat spine ornately gilt with a repeating drawer-handle design. Neuchâtel, Société Thypographique [sic], 1773.

BOUGAINVILLE'S TAHITI: THE SOUTH SEA PARADISE

An attractive copy of the Neuchâtel version of the official account of the Bougainville voyage, based on the first French edition of 1771. This was the first official French circumnavigation and in many ways the most consequential of all the many French voyages into the Pacific, commemorated on today's maps by a multitude of geographical names. Bougainville's description of his travels in the Pacific created enormous interest in France, and was largely responsible for building up the romantic vision of a South Sea paradise where Rousseau's noble savage lived in a state of blissful innocence.

\$2850

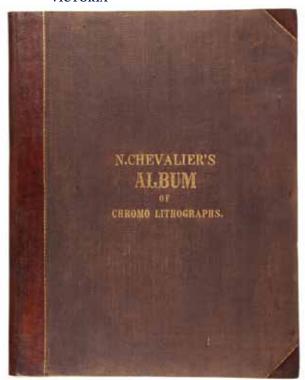
Kroepelien, 117; O'Reilly-Reitman, 290.

5. CHEVALIER, Nicholas.

N. Chevalier's Album of Chromo Lithographs.

Imperial folio; 12 unnumbered chromolithographs mounted on stiff white sheets, with Troedel's blind-stamped mark in the margins and printed captions on the verso of each plate; original cloth portfolio lettered as above on front cover. Melbourne, C. Troedel, [1865]. Melbourne, C. Troedel, 1865.

Pioneering chromlithograpy depicting the wilderness regions of Victoria



Nicholas Chevalier was the first significant artist to use chromolithography in Australia. This is the first series of published views devoted almost exclusively to the wilderness regions of Victoria where the artist made extensive expeditions.

His Album is "an important contribution to the Australian plate book genre... the first printed expression of High Victorian taste in landscape art by a key figure in the late romantic era of Australian colonial art... [It] is a keystone in any collection of Australian plate books and no collection can be considered complete without it" (Australian Rare Books).

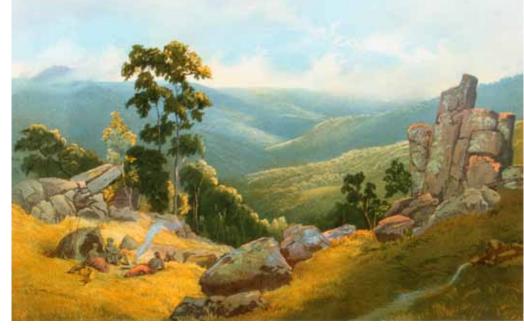
This is a fine and richly-coloured

copy of an important nineteenth century Australian colour plate book.

\$24,500

Wantrup, 256.







6. CHURCH, John.

A Cabinet of Quadrupeds [Large Paper Copy] ...

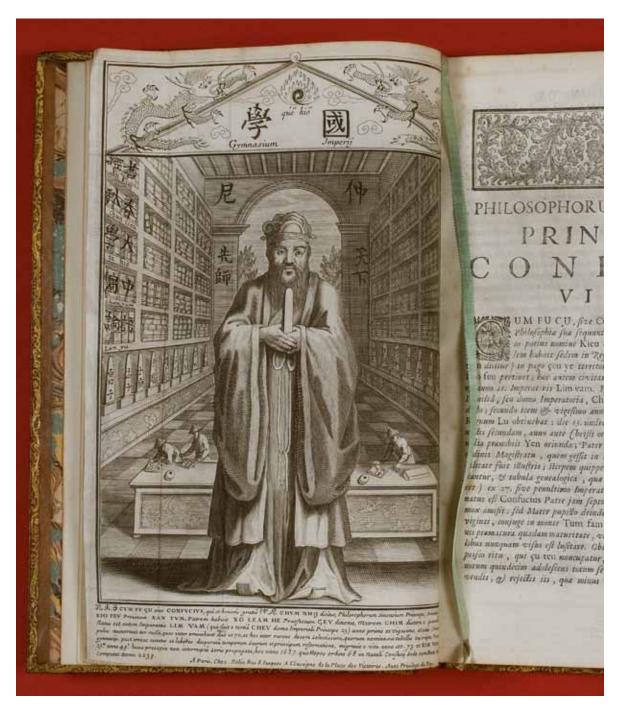
Two volumes, folio, 402 x 266 mm, with 84 engraved images, engraved and printed title-pages; contemporary green straight-grained morocco, ornately decorated in gilt and blind with complex borders and panels to sides and spines, stylish dark grey endpapers, all edges gilt. London, Darton and Harvey, 1794–1805.

Superb Large Paper example in fine contemporary binding

A Large Paper copy, and much grander than the ordinary issue (about 400 mm as against 300-325 mm in height) with generous margins, this is a most imposing work in its two grand volumes. Originally issued in parts from 1794/5 this well-illustrated zoology has 84 copper-engraved images by James Tookey after designs by Julius Ibbetson. They vividly depict animals in their natural habitat, ranging from mice, guinea-pigs and squirrels to bears tigers and elephants, with delightful monkeys and various exotic species. At the time publication started in 1794 the Australian discoveries were still relatively recent. The description and image of the Flying Opossum are credited to White's Journal and to Shaw's Naturalist's Miscellany and Church notes that 'this animal has not long been added to the catalogue of quadrupeds'. The fine image of the "Kanguru" depicts the mob then successfully 'living in the Royal Garden at Kew, where they breed, and appear quite naturalised...'. There is a quite extensive 4-page description of the animal, with the remark that 'it is to the indefatigable ardour and enterprising spirit of Sir Joseph Banks that we are indebted for our first acquaintance with this most singular quadruped'.

\$5500

Freeman 702; Nissen, 886; Wood, p.290.



7. CONFUCIUS.

Confucius Sinarum Philosophus...

Small folio, folding engraved portrait of Confucius and folding engraved map of China, several engraved headpieces and initials, some small stamps and early manuscript annotation on front free endpaper; 18th-century tree calf, fine gilt border on boards, spine richly gilt with crimson label. Paris, Andrea Cramoisy for Daniel Horthemels, 1686-87.

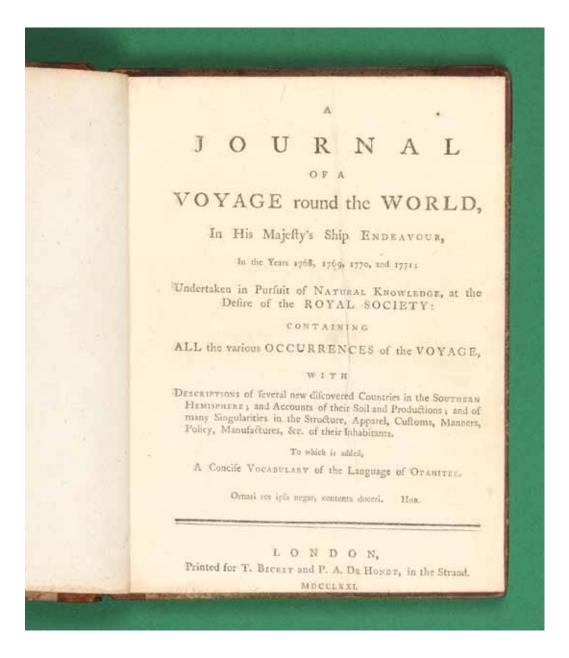
FIRST EUROPEAN PRINTING OF THE WORKS OF CONFUCIUS

The first European printing of the works of Confucius and an early Enlightenment milestone, precursor to the great eighteenth-century enthusiasm for China, a development that had a dramatic influence on European culture, most obviously in the decorative arts and architecture, but also in the currents of scholarly and intellectual writing. Leibniz and Voltaire were among the more important writers to adapt Chinese ideas, quite apart from ambitious projects such as Du Halde's great "Description"

This first systematic presentation of Confucianism includes the earliest translation into Latin of *The Analects*, the fundamental Confucian text and the very basis of Chinese scholarship. Translations of Confucius into Latin were central to the growth of western interest in Chinese thought. The project had begun with two individual titles, both of which were published in the East: Father da Costa's *Sapientia Sinica* (in English known as *The Great Learning*) of 1662 and Father Prospero Intorcetta's *Sinarum Scientia Politico–Moralis* (*The Doctrine of the Mean*) of 1667. This larger work, produced under the editorship of Philippe Couplet, reprised these two earlier translations, and was improved through the addition of the first translation of *The Analects* as well as a fourth part, Couplet's own chronological table of the Chinese dynasties, with separate title.

\$21,000

Brunet, II, 221; Cordier, 2, 1392-3; de Backer/Sommervogel, II, 1564,12; Graesse, II, 249; Lowendahl, 'China Illustrata Nova', 182; Lust, 724; Streit, V, p.802.



8. [COOK: FIRST VOYAGE] MAGRA, James, attributed.

A Journal of a Voyage round the World...

Quarto, complete with the rare dedication leaf; trimmed to a square octavo size, with pages cut close to the text; an unusual copy but in fact most attractive, bound in contemporary polished half calf over sprinkled paper boards, with the gilt cipher of George III to both boards; quarter calf box. London, Becket and De Hondt, 1771.

Earliest account of the Endeavour voyage: from the library of George III

First edition of the earliest published account of Cook's first voyage to the Pacific: the rare first issue, with the leaf of dedication to 'The Right Honourable Lords of the Admiralty, and to Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander' inserted by the publisher to add authenticity. The binding is unusual in that the binder has taken advantage of the small text block to trim the book to a small square-octavo scale, while the covers have the royal cipher of King George III in gilt.

This was the first of a series of so-called "surreptitious accounts" of Cook's various voyages to appear in print: the Admiralty found it practically impossible to enforce their ruling that no unofficial publications should preempt the official and lengthier accounts of the voyages, naturally much slower in the press. In this case, however, legal action was taken against the publisher for using an unauthorised dedication, forcing removal of the leaf during publication. It is accordingly of the greatest rarity, and copies of the book containing the dedication are far more valuable than those without it...' (Davidson).

\$48,500

Bagnall, 3324; Beaglehole, I, pp. cclvi-cclxiv; Beddie, 693; Davidson, 'A Book Collector's Notes', pp. 53-4; Hill (2nd edn), 1066 (the second issue); Hocken, p. 9; Holmes, 3; Ingleton sale catalogue, no. 6351; O'Reilly-Reitman, 362.

9. [COOK: FIRST VOYAGE] [MAGRA, James, attributed].

Nachricht von den Neuesten Endeckungen der Engländer In der Sud-See... [News of recent English discoveries in the South Seas... Journal of HMS The Endeavour's Voyage round the World...]...

Small octavo, xvi, 232 pp.; single woodcut illustration (p.215); early nineteenth century speckled paper boards with original label, bookplates to front pastedown endpaper. Berlin, Haude & Spener, 1772.

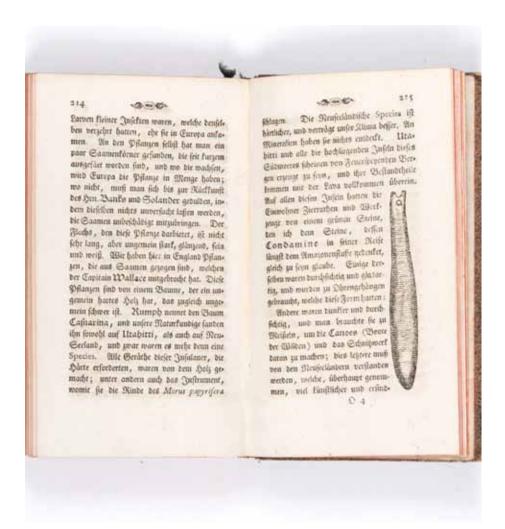
FIRST PRINTED DEPICTION OF A POLYNESIAN ARTEFACT

The extremely scarce first German account of Cook's first voyage, translated from Magra's surreptitious English original with an additional postscript that is almost certainly the work of George or Johann Forster. This book is remarkable for a number of reasons: the evidently unique postscript includes a woodblock illustration of a Maori ornament, the first known depiction of a Polynesian artefact in a printed book (also the first such image from Cook's voyage to Australia and New Zealand). Furthermore, the lengthy postscript – unique to this publication – describes preparations for Cook's second voyage, with details of Banks' ambitious plans for the voyage, discussions of New Holland and the question of longitude, and other matters of then pressing importance. Curiously, it also contains the first scientific description of the kangaroo, based on the specimen that returned on the *Endeavour*, and notes prepared by Daniel Solander.

The original London printing of Magra's anonymously published account of Cook's first voyage, on which this German edition is based, was first published in London in 1771. It was the earliest printed book on the voyage, predating the official narrative by more than two years, and thus the first publication of Cook's discovery and charting of the east coast of Australia and the end of the search for a "Southern Continent".

\$38,500

Beaglehole, I, pp. cclvi-cclxiv; Beddie, 698; Kroepelien, 217.





10. [COOK: FIRST VOYAGE] PARKINSON, Sydney.

A Journal of a Voyage to the South Seas, in his Majesty's ship, the Endeavour.

Quarto, second enlarged edition, with a frontispiece portrait, two maps (one double-page), and 26 engraved plates with fine hand-colouring and with the uncoloured plates bound in duplicate; notably wide margins, contemporary binding of diced russia gilt, rebacked; Fothergill's Explanatory remarks bound separately in modern calf, the two housed in a cloth slipcase; bookplate of an early owner. London, C. Dilly and J. Phillips, 1784.

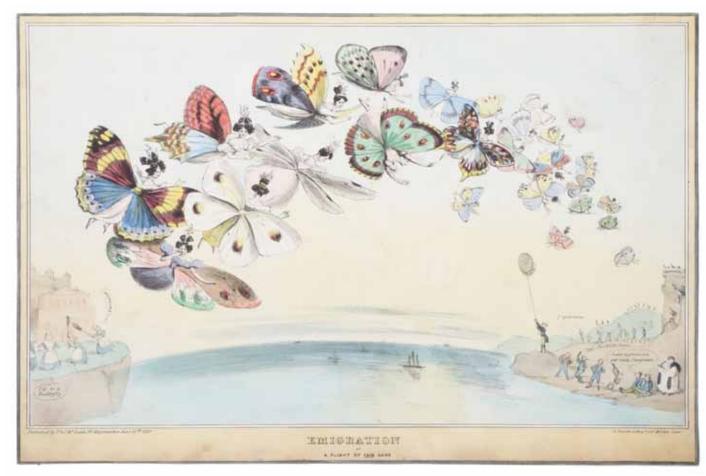
A HIGHLY UNUSUAL COLOURED PARKINSON: THE PLATES IN DUPLICATE

Best edition, and this a unique example, of one of the most significant of the Cook narratives: the artist's account of Cook's first voyage and the discovery of the east coast of Australia. The very rare special issue with its engraved plates coloured by hand is a famous and desirable rarity. This most unusual copy has all the plates present in both states, the rare coloured form alongside the more regular black-and-white printings. Only the second edition appeared in a coloured issue, and the second is also the best and most complete version of the book.

Material new in this edition also includes a two-page preface by John Lettsom, a lengthy (about 140 pages) extension of the text, a new double-hemisphere world map, an additional résumé of the voyages of Byron, Wallis, Carteret and Bougainville, as well as the summary of Cook's second and third voyages. This second edition of Parkinson is thus one of the earliest volumes to collect information on all three of Cook's voyages. The extra "Explanatory Remarks" and "Postscript" by Fothergill, comprising 22 pages, are in this copy bound separately in an accompanying volume.

\$55,000

Beddie, 714; Du Rietz, 945; Forbes, Hawaiian National Bibliography, 82; Sabin, 58788.



11. DUCOTE, Alfred, lithographer.

Emigration or a flight of fair game...

Hand-coloured lithograph 23.6 cm x 38.2 cm (image) London, A. Ducote's Lithog.y 70 St. Martins Lane Published by Thos. McLean, 26 Haymarket, June 17th, 1832.

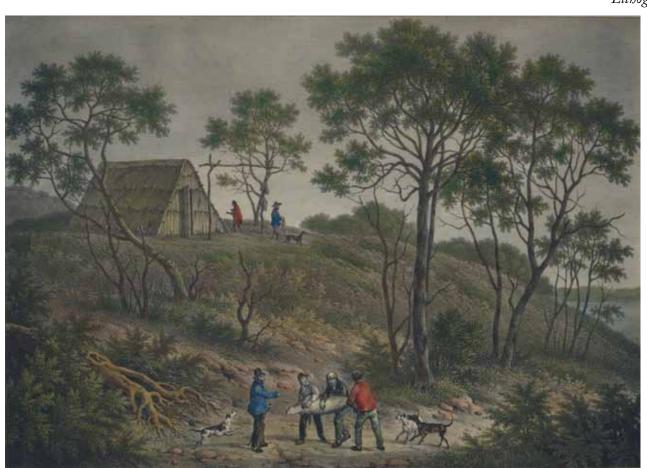
A FACT UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED

A very rare and desirable caricature. Since the First Fleet, the paucity of males to females meant that if the Colony was to become more than a penal settlement, incentives had to be set in place to attract the migration of women. This striking and beautiful caricature is printed hot on the heels of the British Government subsidising the migration of free settlers (using the revenue it had raised from the sale of land in Australia): biased heavily in favour of single women. Despite the lure of free passage, the recruitment of female emigrants proved difficult-not least because single women suffered the stereotype of being prostitutes. This strikingly attractive print shows the men of Van Diemen's Land eagerly awaiting the arrival of the young women ("I sees a prime 'un" gallantly opines one man), while the women left behind outside the Workhouses (and penitentiaries) of England are wishing that they too were eligible: "Varmint" jealously cries one female to the butterfly retinue.

Alfred Ducote worked as a lithographer in London between 1834 and 1841. His lithograph is based on an original work by John Doyle (1797-1868). This wonderful image addresses itself both to English and Australian audiences and appeared towards the end of a vibrant tradition of printed social and political satire.

Hordern House has never handled another copy of this work and this example is differentiated from the four other known examples (at the NLA, National Gallery of Australia, the Allport Library and SLNSW) "Emigration" lacks the hyphen and "Fair" is underscored.

\$13,500



12. [DUMONT D'URVILLE] SAINSON, M. de after Lauvergne.

Habitation de Pecheurs de Phoques. Au port Western.

Lithographed view, 220 x 310mm., Paris, Tatsu, 1833.

THE EARLIEST ARTISTIC DEPICTION OF PRESENT DAY VICTORIA

The earliest artistic depiction of any part of present day Victoria.

The artist, M. de Sainson, served as official illustrator aboard on Dumont d'Urville's first voyage to Australia and the Pacific in the *Astrolabe* (1826-1829). This well-known depiction of Bass Strait sealers, their Aboriginal women, and their shanty at Port Western was published as part of the series of atlases to the official account of that expedition.

The priority of this print, and it's considerable historical importance is noted in the catalogue published by the National Gallery of Victoria in 1985 titled *Victorian Vision*: 'views of Victoria were published in the atlas volume of the account of the explorer Dumont D'Urville's *Voyage de la corvette L'Astrolabe...1826–1829*, published in Paris in 1833... On 12th November 1826, the ship entered Westernport Bay where five sealers with Tasmanian Aboriginal wives had erected huts and were cultivating gardens, wheat and maize. "Habitation de pêcheurs de Phoques au Port Western (Nouvelle Hollande)" shows a hut on high ground, while on a path below the sealers bring in part of the catch accompanied by dogs.'

13. [DUNBAR, Ship.]

A Narrative of the Melancholy Wreck of the Dunbar...

Octavo, 16pp., full-page sketch of locality on the final page and three full-page engravings; original sewn titled-wrappers, preserved in a scarlet cloth folding box. Sydney, Published for the Proprietors by James Fryer, 1857.

"The wide dark bosom of the angry deep..."

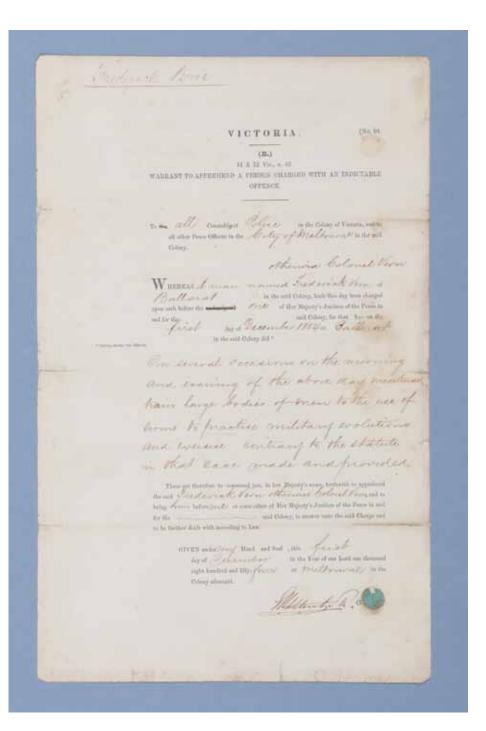
A rare pamphlet recording one of Australia's most notable nineteenth century shipwrecks and still listed as the worst peacetime shipping tragedy in New South Wales. The Dunbar, a magnificent first-class passenger ship catering for wealthy travellers between England and Sydney (named for its owner Duncan Dunbar) under a very experienced commander, was wrecked off South Head just a few miles from Sydney on the night of 20 August 1857. The impact brought down the topmasts while mounting seas stove in the lifeboats. Lying on its side against the cliffs, the ship began to break up almost immediately. One crewman, James Johnson, the sole survivor, found himself hurled onto the rocks where he managed to gain a finger hold. [see Tom Mead, The Fatal Lights. Dolphin Press]. His dramatic rescue is depicted in one of the included engravings.

The Dunbar was built in response to increased demand for ships and passage in the wake of the Australian gold-rushes. The publication includes fascinating eye-witness accounts of the tragedy and the loss of 121 lives staggered Sydney. Some 20,000 people lined George Street for the funeral procession on Monday 24 August. The fine full page engravings by W G Mason are from illustrations by George French Angas and Edmund Thomas "it will be at once seen that no expense has been spared" [Foreword].

\$2450

Ferguson 9295





14. [EUREKA STOCKADE: Frederic Vern]

Warrant to Apprehend a Person Charged with an Indictable Offence.

Folio, 2 pp. on a single leaf printed form completed in manuscript. Melbourne, 1 December 1854.

"...A Hanoverian, speaks English fluently but with a foreign accent."

The arrest warrant for Frederick "Colonel" Vern of Ballarat, dated two days before the Eureka Stockade riot. The warrant cites the charge that Vern had, on the first of December, "train[ed] large bodies of men to the use of arms to practise military evolutions and exercise". On the day this warrant was written, the stockade established by the miners was a flurry of activity in preparation for the infamous siege two days later. Significantly, the men Vern were alleged to have trained never materialised and Vern escaped, while 120 miners were taken prisoner. According to one witness account the "men under Verne were all out of the Stockade, when the battle started and they were the larger portion of the rebels. Knowing of the ambush it greatly assisted Captain Thomas plans in attacking them, Verne was in charge of the ambuscade, therefore he could not have been in the Stockade when it was attacked..." [Andrew Hermiston in the Euroa Advertiser]. A £500 reward was later issued on 11th December 1854 for his capture, famously the highest for a Eureka rebel.

15. [EUREKA STOCKADE] [PARLIAMENT OF VICTORIA]

Collection of 13 Victorian Parliamentary Reports.

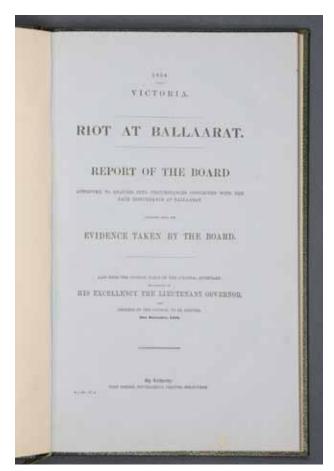
Folio, 13 publications bound in one volume; in fine condition, in a modern green leather binding, spine lettered in gilt. Melbourne, John Ferres, Government Printer, November 1854 to June 1858.

REMARKABLE COLLECTION OF EUREKA REPORTS

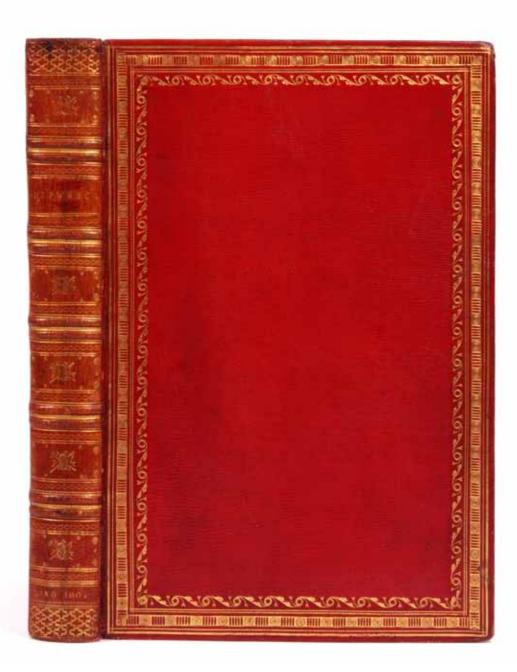
A fascinating collection of Victorian parliamentary papers relating to Ballarat and the Eureka Stockade. This bound volume collects 13 documents of various length (from 2 to 24 pages), all of which are in fine original condition. These reports form an important record of Australian goldfields history, recording and documenting the political and legal processes following the disturbances at Ballarat and subsequent uprising at the Eureka Stockade. Included is the 1854 report "Riot at Ballaraat" which prints testimony by key figures including Peter Lalor and Frederick Vern, and was published after the first disturbances but two weeks before Eureka.

The volume contains:

- 1. Riot at Ballaarat. (xv, 22 pp.) 21 November 1854.
- 2. Disturbances at Ballaarat. (5 pp.) 5 December 1854.
- 3. Copies of Correspondence respecting American Citizens who were supposed to have participated in the late riots at Ballaarat. (2 pp.) 7 March 1855.
- 4. Ballaarat Outbreak. Petition. (1 p.), 18 December 1855.
- 5. Claims for Compensation. Ballaarat. (23 pp.). 25 January 1856.
- 6. Claims for Compensation for Injuries and Losses Sustained during the Ballaarat Riots. (6 pp.). 10 January 1856.
- 7. Claims for Compensation. Ballaarat. Supplementary return to address. (1 p.). 25 January 1856.
- 8. Mr. B. S. Hassall. Claim for Compensation. (3 pp.). 22 February 1856.



- 9. Ballaarat Riots. Expenses of Troops and Police. (6 pp.). 17 March 1856.
- 10. First Report from the Select Committee of the Legislative Council on the Ballaarat Outbreak. (10 pp.). 12 March 1856.
- 11. Second Report from the Select Committee of the Legislative Council on the Ballaarat Outbreak. (iv, 3 pp.). 14 March, 1856.
- 12. Report from the Select Committee of the Legislative Council on Ballaarat Compensation, (Bentley's Hotel). (iv pp.). 14 March, 1856.
- 13. Report from the Select Committee upon Ballaarat Riots Bentley's Hotel. (x, 16 pp.). 1 June 1858.



16. FALCONER, William.

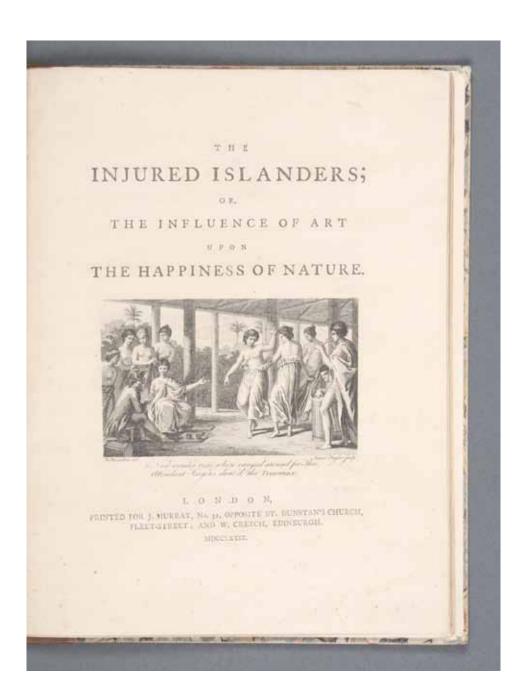
The Shipwreck, A Poem.

Large octavo, with three steel-engraved plates and five finely engraved vignettes; a very large copy with wide margins in a splendid straight-grained red morocco binding (attributed to Edwards of Halifax) with elegant neoclassical gilt tooling. London, Printed for William MillerÖ by T. Bensley, 1804.

"Largest Paper", binding attributed to Edwards of Halifax

A splendid copy: an early hand has noted in ink "Largest Paper" at the start, probably indicating a special issue of this edition of William Falconer's celebrated masterpiece. This superb copy is in a splendid contemporary binding that the book's previous owner, the collector John Hely-Hutchinson, attributed to the famous Edwards of Halifax. Significantly, this copy was at an earlier time in the library of the bibliophile Frances Richardson Currer, and has her bookplate. Crowned the 'head of all female book collectors in Europe' by Thomas Dibdin, Currer's estate at Eshton Hall near Skipton was close to the workshop of Edwards of Halifax and certainly this splendid binding has his characteristic skill and finesse.

Originally published in 1762, *The Shipwreck* is a poem in three cantos chronicling the voyage of the *Britannia* from Alexandria to Venice and its shipwreck near Cape Colonna on the Greek coast. Falconer was a professional mariner who successfully combined a working knowledge of the sea within the tradition of romantic poetry. There is a generous appendix explaining the operation of a sailing vessel during a violent storm. One poignant reason for the popularity of Falconer's book was that he was himself lost at sea when the *Aurora* was shipwrecked after leaving the Cape of Good Hope in 1769.



17. [FITZGERALD, Gerald].

The Injured Islanders; or, The Influence of Art upon the Happiness of Nature.

Quarto, 25, [iii] pp., engraved vignette of Tahitian dancers on the title-page (by Isaac Taylor after W. Hamilton); library stamps (Harvard College) with release stamp; complete with the half-title; in later quarter calf over early marbled boards, printed label on cover. London and Edinburgh, J. Murray and W. Creech, 1779.

'IT IS MUCH TO BE LAMENTED, THAT THE INNOCENT NATIVES HAVE BEEN SUFFERERS BY THE EVENT...'

Very rare and important work, notable for its uncompromising attitude towards the effects of the eighteenth-century voyages of discovery on the native peoples of the Pacific. The text departs from the norm by condemning the catalogue of European-introduced disasters that includes war, revenge, ambition, and venereal disease.

Bernard Smith has taken significant note of the book (*European Vision and the South Pacific*, second edition, pp. 85-6): 'George Forster's reflections provided the basis of the *Injured Islanders*... On this occasion it is Captain Wallis, the discoverer of Tahiti, and not Banks, whose absence is mourned by the forsaken Tahitian queen, Oberea... Fitzgerald turns Oberea's unhappiness into a paradigm of the misfortune that has befallen all her people. The poem is thus of interest in that, while preserving the pattern adopted by Scott's earlier satires, it witnesses to quite a different kind of emotional response to the native peoples of the Pacific. Sentiment replaces satire. Oberea's love for Wallis has destroyed her love for her country – no longer can she enjoy its natural pleasures.'.

\$12,250

Beddie, 3812 (Mitchell Library copy only); Hill, 606; Hocken, p.19; Holmes, 32; Kroepelien, 434; O'Reilly-Reitman, 9803.

18. [FLINDERS] BAUER, Ferdinand.

Illustrationes floræ Novæ Hollandiæ...

Super royal folio, 15 engravings, early owner's notes on title-page and front endpaper; a fine copy in early marbled boards with red spine label. London, Ferdinand Bauer, 1806–1813.

One of the rarest Australian books, with natural history from the Flinders voyage

The Treviranus-Caspary copy of this rare and "very beautiful work of which probably less than 50 copies... were issued" (*Great Flower Books*, 1990).

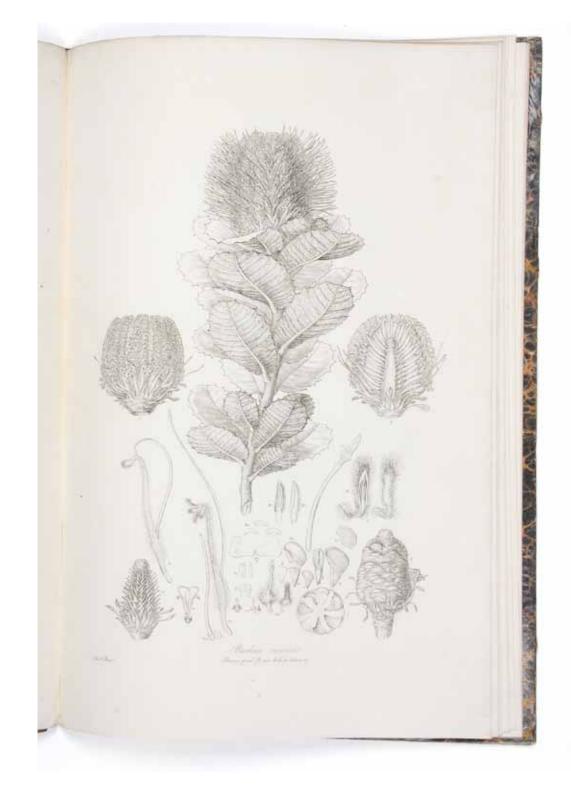
This fine, unsophisticated copy of one of the greatest botanical works by one of the greatest botanical artists of all time was once in the libraries of two great German nineteenth century botanists: Ludolph Christian Treviranus and Johann Caspary. Ferdinand Bauer engraved the plates himself; according to Bauer's elder brother Franz, the amount of work involved was too much for Ferdinand and he was forced to suspend the project after only three parts were published as he could not find competent engravers to complete the work.

Sir Joseph Banks persuaded the Admiralty to pay Ferdinand to work on a selection of the plates for publication, and the *Illustrationes floræ Novæ Hollandiæ* was prepared in three parts of five plates each. Although work began as early as 1806, both coloured and uncoloured copies of the book were only finally issued in 1813. This association copy is uncoloured. Ferdinand returned to his native Austria in 1814, and died in Vienna in 1826.

This particularly fine and fresh copy with its impeccable provenance is of exceptional rarity.

\$140,000

Ferguson, 549; Henrey, II, p. 195; Pritzel, 493; Stafleu & Cowan, TL2 362 (noting coloured and uncoloured copies).



19. FOIGNY, Gabriel de.

A New Discovery of Terra Incognita Australis, or the Southern World...

Duodecimo; a very good copy in contemporary plain calf. London, for John Dunton, 1693.

An antipodean utopia: first use of the words "Australia" and "Australians" in print

The very rare and valuable first English edition of this remarkable imaginary voyage, in which Jacques Sadeur makes his way to the southern land. This English language printing of 1693 contains the very first usage of the words 'Australia' and 'Australian' in print. Ordinarily Matthew Flinders is credited as having been the first published author of the name 'Australia', as it appears in his *Voyage to Terra Australis*. However, Foigny's fantastic story predates this by more than a century.

West Australians may be surprised to discover their community reimagined as an idealised society of large-bodied hermaphrodites who live in harmony with one another.

The narrative of *A New Discovery of Terra Incognita Australis* purports to be the dying gift of the sailor Sadeur to an anonymous narrator. Twice kidnapped and four times shipwrecked, Sadeur only survives when he is plucked from the sea by a gigantic winged monster which fortuitously drops him on the shores of Western Australia. Ashore, his luck continues: as an hermaphrodite himself (the Jesuit priests called him male as a convenience) Sadeur is especially acceptable to the hermaphroditic, asexual society that he discovers. The Australians' utopian rejection of the body is responsible for their society's rationality and harmony. In this world Sadeur's curiosity and levity about the topic is considered de trop, yet worse his 'propensity to unseemly arousal' (Rees). An important work, which combines

several major traditions, it is 'a major utopia, rich in satire and iconoclasm' (Gibson) and presents a narrative response to the strict regimentation of the utopia, particularly in the context of the Pacific (Spate comments: 'in part at least a send-up of Quiros'). Moreover, it is one of the most justly

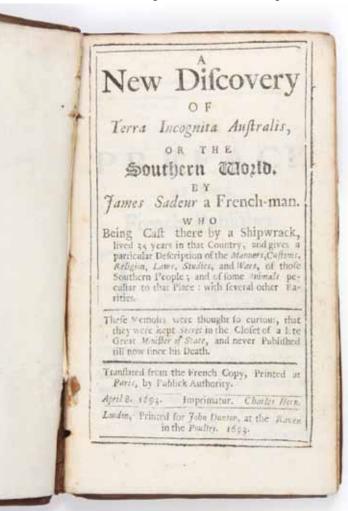
famous examples of the sustained use of realistic framing devices, including the key importance afforded to the role of the imagined Austral continent.

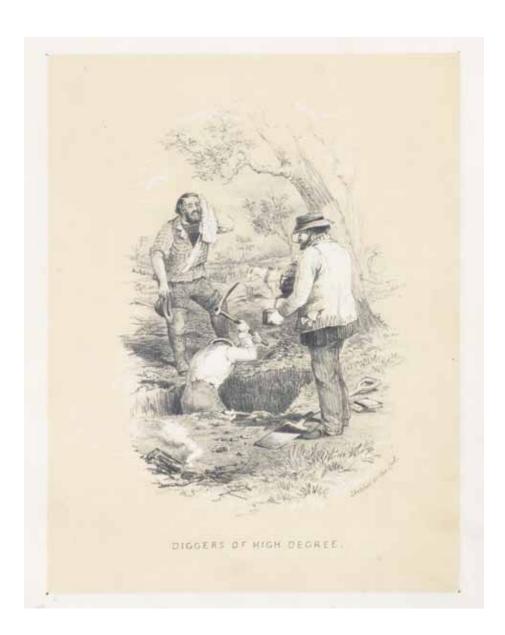
In the preamble to the book, Foigny leans on the reputations of Marco Polo, Magellan and de Quiros to bolster the factuality of the amazing southern continent, and even claims to have received written testimony from Sadeur himself to add credibility to the story. Indeed, a contemporary English newspaper account presents this publication as a true and factual voyage account.

First published in French in Switzerland in 1676 (where it was promptly banned by church authorities), the book was republished in several locations. This important first edition in English of 1693 is notably rare.



Friederich, p. 16ff; Spate, p. 83; Davidson, A Book Collector's Notes, pp. 41-2.





20. GILL, Samuel Thomas.

Sketches of the Victoria Gold Diggings and Diggers...

Quarto, with 24 cream-tinted lithographic plates; this copy preserving the original printed paper wrappers, decorated with vignettes of goldfields life, with book advertisements on yellow verso of front wrapper and on the back wrapper, in a neat old binding of half morocco and marbled boards. London, H.H. Collins & Co., 1853.

The preferred London edition: better versions of the plates

One of S.T. Gill's most desirable books: this is the rare London publication of the first 24 plates from Gill's famous series, *Sketches of the Victoria Gold Diggings*. This is the only London edition of Gill's *Sketches* and in this preferred version the illustrations are printed as lithographs on a tinted ground and in a much larger format than the Melbourne edition.

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

This copy has an interesting provenance having belonged to Edward Pescott, Geelong collector, probably acquired from Maggs Bros. as it has their note confirming that only this part was published; loosely inserted is Pescott's 1953 letter consigning the book to Keith M. Bowden, author of the first monograph on Gill.

\$18,850

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

21. GILL, Samuel Thomas.

Victoria Illustrated.

Oblong quarto, with illustrated title and 45 full-page steel engravings; later half red morocco binding. Melbourne & Sydney, Sands & Kenny, 1857.

Original printing of Gill's Victoria views

The original printing of Gill's famous views of Victoria, including many scenes of the prosperous and energetic city of Melbourne, Geelong and the Victorian goldfields, with four goldfields scenes and numerous vistas of gold townships such as Ballarat, Bendigo and Sandhurst: Gill's charming collection of views 'has a place in any collection' (Wantrup).

The publisher John Sands commissioned Gill to prepare this series of views, which were then sent to England to be engraved on steel, and the work was so successful that a number of pirated versions appeared in England and Germany. The suite of 45 plates, with scenes of stylish Melbourne alongside bush scenes and the goldfields, forms a detailed and accurate record of Victoria during an important era of unprecedented growth and prosperity. Gill travelled frequently to the goldfields at Ballarat, Bendigo and Castlemaine on horseback, becoming known as "the artist of the goldfields" for his evocative sketches and watercolours which captured the rapid changes and the bustle and excitement of the times. In this respect the numerous vistas of the large gold towns are of special significance as a historical record of settlements in the midst of very rapid expansion.

\$4250

Ferguson, 9924; Wantrup, 260a.





22. GONZALEZ de MENDOZA, Juan.

The Historie of the great and mightie Kingdome of China...

Octavo, [8], 410 pp., owner's seal on title-page; period-style speckled calf by Aquarius, spine gilt in compartments between raised bands; calf bookform box. London, Printed by J. Wolfe for Edward White, 1588.

THE FIRST ENGLISH BOOK ON CHINA: FROM THE LIBRARY OF CHARLES BOXER (1904-2000)

Rare and desirable: the first book on China printed in England, the first work in English devoted exclusively to China, and one of the most important and influential Elizabethan books of exploration and discovery. This attractive copy was once in the famous library of Charles Boxer, with his distinctive red seal on the title-page. Prolific writer, scholar, orientalist, intelligence officer, Camões Professor of History at King's College London, Boxer was also one of the great collectors of his time, and assembled an important library of books on China the far East, and the East Indies.

The Historie of the great and mightic kingdome of China, and the fituation thereof:

Togither with the great riches, huge Citties, politike government, and rare insention in the fame.

Translated out of Spanish by R.Parke.

LONDON.

Printed by I. Wolfe for Edward White, and are to be fold at the little North doore of Paules, at the figure of the figure of the figure of the figure.

1618) was a Spanish Augustinian priest who travelled to Mexico in 1562; from here he developed a keen interest in the mission to China. Although he never joined the mission, Mendoza amassed a large volume of material gathered by Augustinian Franciscan missionaries to the Philippines and China, as well as gaining access to the impressive collection of Chinese works acquired by Martin de Rada in Fukien in 1575.

This was 'the most influential and detailed work on China prepared in

the sixteenth century... Its popularity may be accounted for in part by the great and unsatisfied demand which existed everywhere in Europe for a comprehensive and authoritative survey of China in the vernacular languages... In fact, the authority of Mendoza's book was so great that it became the point of departure and the basis of comparison for all subsequent European works on China written before the eighteenth century...' (Lach).

\$134,000

Alden, 'European Americana', 588/39; Church, 134; Cordier, Sinica, 13; Lach 'Asia in the Making of Europe', I, pp. 743-4 and passim; Lowendahl, 'China Illustrata Nova', other editions only: 13 (Rome), 23 (Paris); not in Lust but see

23-28; Palau, 105513; Sabin, 27783 ("so rare that we have never seen it"); STC, 12003; Streit, IV, 2000.

This is the very rare first English translation of Juan González de Mendoza's history of the Chinese empire and beyond. Mendoza (1545-

23. HAM, Thomas (engraver and publisher).

The Gold Diggers Portfolio...

Small quarto, the fourteen lithograph plates in excellent condition with large margins, gathered together with a simple spine and loosely contained in a later leather portfolio binding, with an old typed listing of the plates, and with the original gold-on-white front titling wrapper (somewhat damaged) trimmed to margins and laid down on a blank leaf. Melbourne, Cyrus Mason, "1854" [actually c.1859].

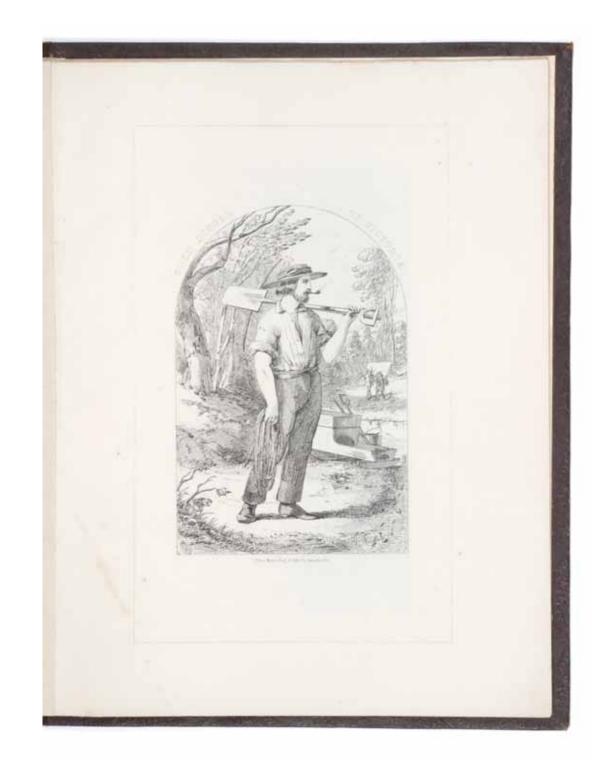
Complete copy of the Ham Portfolio

A classic illustrated work on the goldfields, combining images by several significant artists. As Wantrup notes, 'Most of these plates are unsigned but are the work of David Tulloch, William Strutt, George Strafford and Thomas Ham himself. A few years later Cyrus Mason, another Melbourne publisher of lithographs, issued the portfolio under the same title and date but with his own imprint and with the plates lithographed on thinner paper of slightly larger size. The images in the two editions are substantially the same, although some of the images were redrawn for the Mason edition. Mason apparently continued to issue the portfolio over a number of years since plates are known with the imprint of the succeeding firm of Stringer, Mason & Co.

'Collectors should seek out a copy of this rare plate book in either edition...'. This example is indeed a correct and complete copy of the Cyrus Mason issue of c. 1859, although the wrapper is dated 1854 as usual.

\$5850

Ferguson, 10178 (1854 edition); Wantrup, 254b.



24. HOOD, Alexander.

Original Impressment Warrant 1794-1795.

Original printed sheet with manuscript additions, entire sheet measuring 490 x 385 mm., strong impression of the Admiralty blind stamp to top left-hand corner, signed by Captain Hood and countersigned by John Ibbetson, Second Secretary for the Admiralty, with three other unidentified contemporary signatures; originally folded to docket size. Issued London, 1794-1795.

A Cook sailor recruits by press gang

A rare naval document, and a most interesting relic of one of Cook's men: Captain Alexander Hood had served on Cook's *Resolution* during the arduous second voyage, and manuscript material relating to his career is scarce. This Admiralty impressment warrant was issued to Hood in 1794 to man the warship *Audacious*, and is complete with Hood's signature in receipt of the order. Such warrants permitting recruitment by press-ganging were issued to commanders of vessels to recruit fit and experienced men to serve on naval vessels.

Hood, who left a manuscript journal of his experiences on Cook's second voyage, was discharged from the *Resolution* during August 1775, and went on to serve with distinction on a number of vessels in the North American conflict. The present document was issued shortly after his 1794 commission to captain the *Audacious* in the fighting against the French, empowering him to use any means to find a complement of sailors and hands for the crew: the payment of one shilling per man is stipulated. The document specifically informs Hood that if he exempts pressed sailors for financial gain, he 'will answer it at [his] peril.'

Mortally wounded while commanding the *Mars* in an artillery exchange with the French warship *Hercule* of 74 guns, Hood died shortly after receiving the French surrender, and was buried in the churchyard at Butleigh, Somerset. The poet laureate Robert Southey [see Item 3], whose brother Thomas was terribly wounded while serving on the *Mars*, composed an epitaph for the monument to Captain Hood later erected within the Butleigh church.

By the Commissioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain and Ireland, &c. and of all His Majesty's Plantations, &c.

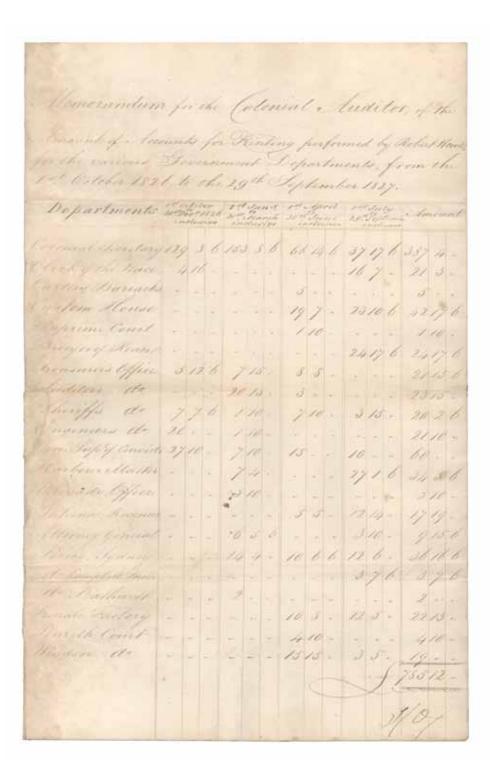
IN Purfuance of His Majesty's Order in Council, dated / L Direct you to Impress, or cause to be Impressed, so many Seamen, Scafaring Men, and Perfons whose Occupations and Callings are to work in Veffels and Boats upon Rivers, as thall be necessary either to man His Majefty's Ship under your Command, or any other of His Majefly's Ships, giving unto each Man fo Imprefied One Shilling for Preft Money. And, in the Execution hereof, you are to take Care, that neither yourfelf, nor any Officer authorized by you, do demand or receive any Money, Gratuity, Reward, or other Confideration whatfoever, for the Sparing, Exchanging or Difcharging, any Perfon or Perfons Imprefied or to be Imprefied, as you will answer it at your Peril .- You are not to intruft any Perion with the Execution of this Warrant but a Commission Officer, and to infert his Name and Office in the Deputation on the other Side hereof, and fet your Hand and Seal thereto.-This Warrant to continue in Force 3/ Day of Tree miles 1795. And, in the due Execution thereof, all Mayors, Sheriffs, Juffices of the Peace, Bailiffs, Conflables, Headboroughs, and all other His Majefly's Officers and Subjects whom it may concern, are hereby required to be aiding and affifting unto you, and those employed by you, as they tender His Majefty's Service, and will answer the contrary at their Perils. Given under our Hands, and the Scal of the Office of Admiralty, the December 1791

20

Captain Mesender Stood Commander of His Majeffig May

By Command of their Lordships,

D. Mileck



25. HOWE, Robert.

Memorandum for the Colonial Auditor, of the Amount of Accounts for Printing performed by Robert Howe...

Wove paper sheet measuring 365 x 470 mm., folded to form two pages. Sydney, 1827.

THE SECOND GOVERNMENT PRINTER

Original manuscript account of printing services performed for the government of New South Wales signed by Robert Howe, son of legendary convict printer George Howe [see previousItem]. The Memorandum lists the printing charges incurred by over twenty different branches of government, including the Colonial Secretary, Carter's Barracks and Customs House, and comes to the considerable total of £1428. Original documents associated with early colonial printers are rarely encountered, and this is a particularly exhaustive and detailed example bearing the autograph of the government printer.

Robert Howe was born as 1795 some five years before his father was transported to New South Wales. As a young man Robert led a dissolute life until he experienced a spiritual revival in 1820 and dramatically changed his ways. Robert became a staunch advocate of the Methodist Church in the colony, promoting their interests through the publication of the *Sydney Gazette*. However, his unflinching faith and sanctimonious interpersonal style often brought Robert into conflict with other colonists, including libel and even assault. In 1827 he was horse-whipped in public by surgeon William Redfern. Nonetheless, Robert was a prosperous citizen, in part due to sound business and investments established by his father, but developed further still by a strong work ethic (as amply evidenced by this manuscript). Robert died prematurely through a drowning accident in January 1829 leaving an estate valued at over £10,000.

26. [HOWE, Robert.] BRADY, Nicholas and Nahum TATE.

Select portions of the Psalms of David.

Duodecimo; a delightful copy, completely unsophisticated in its original Sydney binding of blind-tooled sheep, preserved in a quarter morocco book-form box. Sydney, R. Howe, Government Printer, 1828.

Sydney printing, presented by Governor Darling

An exceptional survivor from the early days of Sydney publishing: the first Australian Church of England hymn-book. It was printed by Robert Howe, son of the first Australian printer George Howe, and this copy bears a gift inscription from Governor Darling to Elizabeth, wife of Henry Dumaresq.

Sir Ralph Darling was appointed as Governor of NSW in 1825, succeeding Sir Thomas Brisbane in the post. Darling's governorship coincided with the raising of the ecclesiastical status in the colony, which came about by the inclusion of the Archdeacon on the newly-formed Executive Council, and the establishment of the Church and School Corporation in 1826, of which Darling was president. Thus it is most appropriate that this hymn-book, which aimed to "remove some difficulties which have been experienced in the Church Psalmody in this part of the world" (preface) was presented by Governor Darling to Henry Dumaresq's wife, Elizabeth, and is inscribed "from Lt. Genl. Darling. - Govt. House - to Mrs. H. Dumaresq".

Henry and William Dumaresq came to Sydney to become Darling's private secretary and civil engineer respectively. It is small wonder that Darling's term in office was marked by constant cries of nepotism.

Such an association makes this a most desirable copy of a very rare Sydney printing.

\$18,500



27. INTERCOLONIAL EXHIBITION.

Vocabulary of Dialects Spoken by Aboriginal Natives of Australia.

Octavo, xiv pp. and six very large folding tables; stitch-sewn in the original printed yellow wrappers, Melbourne, Masterman, Printer, 1867.

Aboriginal dialects of Victoria across six large tables

Very rare: notes on the Aboriginal dialects of Australia, compiled in the form of comparative tables. Most of the tribes noticed here are Victorian, but there are also notes on the languages of South Australia, Tasmania and New Caledonia.

With a preface by Sir Remond Barry, commenting on his hopes that the impending Intercolonial Exhibition will encourage the collection of Aboriginal implements: he is particularly taken with the idea of collecting what he quaintly refers to as 'authentic accounts upon which reliance may be placed touching their ideas with regard to the Supreme Being.' The text also includes Sir John Herschel's suggestions regarding a standard orthography when 'compiling vocabularies from the mouths of natives', derived from the Admiralty Manual.

Barry was the President of Commissioners for the Intercolonial Exhibition, and while he worked tirelessly to organise and promote the event, he mysteriously withdrew from office before the formal opening. Perhaps this withdrawal helps explain why the present work does not appear to have been widely distributed at the time: indeed, a printer's gap in Barry's text strongly suggests that this was in some sense a preliminary issue, and the work does not appear to have been formally published. Copies with pink wrappers are also known.

\$1750

Not in Ferguson.

28. KARITSU-GAISHI.

Bankoku-Tokai Nendai-Ki... [A Chronicle of Foreign Relations].

Stitch sewn booklet measuring 149 x 79 mm., with two fine coloured woodblock prints, one double-page; original stitched wrappers, original cloth folding case; now preserved in a quarter morocco box. N.p. (Japan), 1854.

A Dutch ship in Nagasaki

Rare and charming Japanese publication, with two fine coloured woodcuts, one a double-page view of a Dutch ship entering Nagasaki Bay, and the other depicting a Russian naval officer in full dress uniform. This slight volume was published as a description of the various voyages of foreign nations that arrived in Japan, from the earliest times up to the arrival of Perry at Uraga and Shimoda in 1854. One of the prints was used in the publication two years earlier of Manjiro Nakahama's famous *Record of Drifting* (see our catalogue of the Carlsmith collection, number 278).

Dutch traders operated in Nagasaki in the eighteenth and early-nine-teenth centuries: they were confined to the island of Deshima (Dejima), in the harbour. Only about two hundred by eighty metres, it had originally been set aside for the Portuguese as a compromise allowing them to be in Japan but preventing their propagation of Christianity. The Dutch merchants of the VOC were exotic figures, as their confinement to Deshima meant that they would barely have been seen by most residents of Nagasaki, let alone other Japanese of the period. The depiction of exotic foreigners in the Japanese decorative arts was a feature that began in the early eighteenth century: in recent years we have offered an important Imari bowl depicting VOC ships and personnel, and a rare printed view of the island.

\$6400

Edo, 1854 (illustrated, p. 58).



29. KING, Phillip Parker.

Narrative of a Survey of the Intertropical and Western Coasts of Australia...

Two volumes, octavo, with a folding chart, 13 plates and a folding engraving; with the colophon leaf and the leaf of errata at the end of vol. 2; in a most attractive contemporary binding of polished calf, gilt, spines ornately panelled in gilt with double black labels. London, John Murray, 1826.

THE RARE 1826 ISSUE, IN A FINE CONTEMPORARY BINDING

First edition, first issue: the rare form of this important book with the publication date of 1826 on both title-pages. First published in April 1826, this first issue of this classic Australian voyage is "a notorious rarity" (Wantrup). Late in 1826 or early in 1827 the publisher, John Murray, had the original title-page dated 1826 excised and replaced with a cancel title-page dated 1827. Known to Ferguson in a single copy and to Davidson in less than a handful, more copies of this issue have been identified in recent years but the 1826 issue remains a desirable rarity.

The book was properly published in 1827, with the title-pages reset to show that date. The book describes the important Australian coastal voyages of the *Mermaid* and the *Bathurst*. From 1815 or so, British interest in the largely uncharted northern and north-western coast of Australia had increased, partly out of concern at the territorial ambitions of other nations, especially the Dutch and the French. King was sent from England in 1817, with Admiralty instructions to complete the survey of Australia and finish the charting begun by Flinders and Freycinet. By 1824-25 he had issued a series of eight large charts showing the northern coasts, to be followed with this complete printed journal of his expedition. The naturalist Allan Cunningham sailed with the expedition, and the narrative includes extensive comments on botanical and geological phenomena, together with nautical and hydrographic observations. The engraved views were taken from King's own sketches.

This very attractive copy is in a most handsome contemporary polished



calf binding, which has the bookseller's label of Henington, Fenchurch St., has the bookplate of Edward Charles Stirling (1848-1919, anthropologist on the Horn expedition into Central Australia).

\$18,850

Davidson, 'A Book Collector's Notes', pp. 127-8; Ferguson, 1084; Wantrup, 84a; not in Abbey.

30. [KING] STEPHENS & STOKES.

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

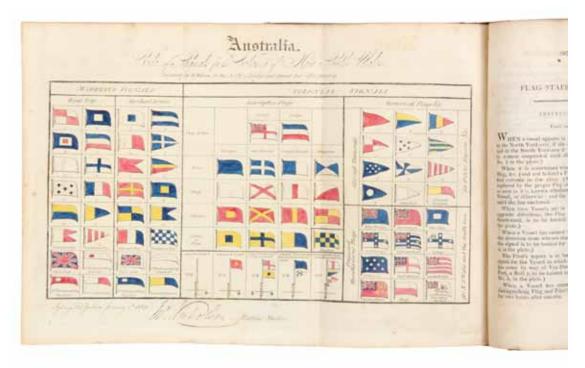
Octavo, folding map, engraved title-page with view of the GPO, two folding tables, two folding plates (one hand-coloured), map of Mount Victoria, two views of the Mount Victoria pass by John Carmichael, and 11 engraved advertisements for Sydney merchants. Sydney, Stephens & Stokes, December 1832.

WITH AN EXTENSIVE SERIES OF SYDNEY 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).

\$8500

Ferguson, 1689.



31. [LA PEROUSE] PLAYBILL: Theatre Royal, Drury Lane.

De La Perouse: or, The Desolate Island...

Folio playbill on wove paper, 330 x 195 mm., in fine condition. Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, Tabby Printer, 19 November 1825.

La Perouse on the English stage

Rare playbill for the performance of the popular South Seas utopian melodrama based on the wreck of La Pérouse, in London on Saturday 19 November 1825. Peter Dillon did not confirm the wreck of La Pérouse's two ships on Vanikoro until 1827, but as this playbill confirms, interest in the French explorer was undiminished: the show 'will be repeated every Evening till further notice.'

European fascination with the whereabouts of the lost French Pacific explorer – and the often fantastic, utopian explanations of his disappearance – continued well into the nineteenth century and even persisted after discovery of the expedition's fate. In the best pantomime traditions, the dramatis personae includes Theodore, son of La Perouse played by Miss Lane, and a surely compelling performance by Master Wieland as 'Chimpanzee, an Animal of the Desolate Island'. Any number of important hints about the production can be gleaned from the playbill, notably that the overtures and music were by Davy and Moorhead, the dresses by Mr. Banks and the Misses Smith, and the "Machinery and Properties" by Nall and Kelly. A note also says that the "new scenery" is by Marinari, Roberts and Stanfield; interestingly, the list of eight major scenes including "Storm and Shipwreck" and "Perouse's Hut and Drawbridge" notes the name of the principal artist in each case. Some idea of the spectacle may be gleaned from a few surviving graphic sources.

Ferguson records a copy of an 1808 prospectus for the pantomime (see Ferguson 464b). McLaren notes a few examples of similar playbills including another Drury Lane announcement for December of the same year (340).



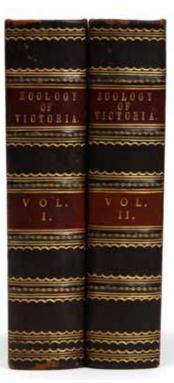


32. McCOY, Frederick.

Natural History of Victoria. Prodromus of the zoology of Victoria...

Two volumes, thick octavo, with all 20 "decades", 199 lithographic plates (including one double folding plate), nearly all coloured and some finished by hand; attractively bound in contemporary navy half calf, spines gilt, double labels in maroon and tan. Melbourne, Robert S. Brain, 1885 -, 1890.

An overlooked classic of Australian natural history



A superb copy of this beautifully illustrated work. McCoy's book is an overlooked classic of Australian natural history, representing the culmination of nineteenth-century scholarship in the field.

Irish-born Frederick McCoy arrived in Melbourne in 1854 and for the next forty years he was at the centre of colonial scientific life. He became the first Director of the newly formed National Museum of Victoria and was responsible for the rapid development of the Museum and its collection.

McCoy 'built up an outstanding natural history and geological collection, including mining models, exploiting his knowledge of overseas sources. In 1870 the Museum [of Natural and Applied Sciences, Melbourne] was placed under the Public Library trustees... Ever pestering for funds and uncovering trustees' plots to move the museum, he found his best defence and consolation in the popularity and scientific standing of the museum. Painfully he acquired government money to publish serially his *Prodromus*

of the Zoology of Victoria (1878-90) and Prodromus of the Palaeontology of Victoria (1874-82)' (ADB).

\$11,500

Not in Ferguson; Wood, p. 456. See also R.T.M. Pescott: 'Collections of a century: the history of the first hundred years of the National Museum of Victoria', National Museum of Victoria, 1954.

33. [OMAI] SHARP, Granville.

An English Alphabet, For the Use of Foreigners...

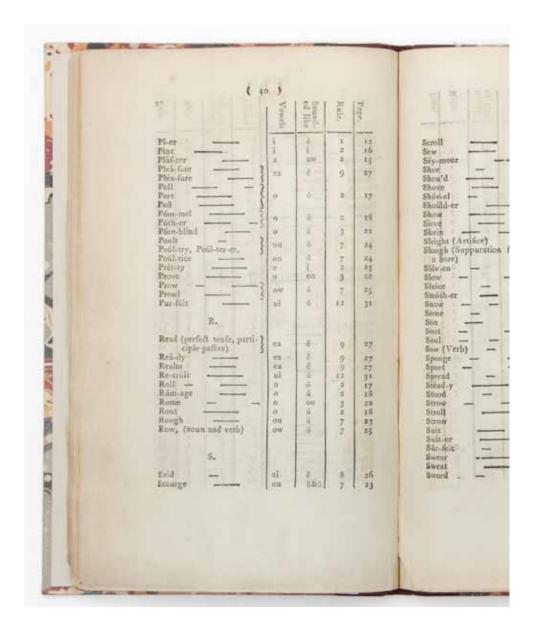
Octavo, 76 pp.; an untrimmed copy in quarter calf binding. London, Printed for J. Galabin, 1786.

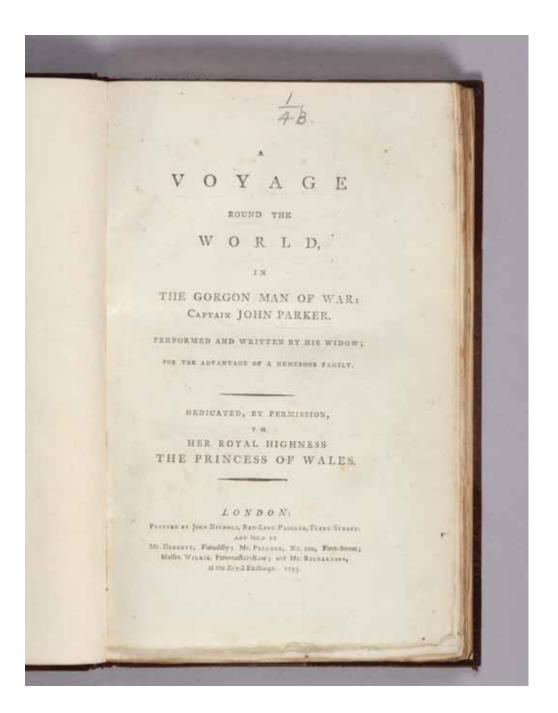
TEACHING OMAI ENGLISH

Very rare English grammar which records the unique method used to teach English to Omai. The first Polynesian to visit Britain, Omai became an overnight sensation when he arrived in Portsmouth aboard Cook's Adventure on 14 July 1774. He was presented to the king, feted by Fanny Burney, approved by Samuel Johnson, entertained by Mrs Thrale and Lord Sandwich, painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and even his rapid mastery of ice skating was reported in the General Evening Post. But while Joseph Banks was happy to have Omai tour the celebrity circuit, other, more devout souls recognised his potential to spread the gospel in the Pacific and made particular efforts to improve his religious instruction at the same time as his elocution. William Ellis, himself a missionary, recounts in his Polynesian Researches of 1830 that 'Granville Sharp became acquainted with Mai [Omai], taught him the first principles of writing and, so far as his knowledge of our language allowed, endeavoured to pour light of divine truth into his ignorant and untutored mind. He made such progress in the use of letters, that on his voyage to the South Seas, while staying at the Cape of Good Hope, he wrote a letter to his friend Dr. Solander'.

In February 1776 Granville Sharp approached Lord Sandwich, First Lord of the Admiralty, to gain permission to instruct Omai. The method he employed, published here as *An English alphabet: for the use of foreigners*, was based on his earlier work, *A Short treatise on the English tongue*, of 1767. The record shows that Sharp tutored Omai regularly for a month, but by 6 April Sharp wrote that 'Omai was so taken up with engagements that I could have no more opportunity of giving him lessons, which were but fifteen in all'. He had taught his pupil the use of English letters and made him sound 'every combination of vowels and consonants that letters are capable of'.

\$11,850





34. PARKER, Mary Ann.

A Voyage round the World, in the Gorgon Man of War...

Octavo, pp., ii, 150; with the final leaf of advertisements, in a handsome binding by Morell of half tan morocco, spine gilt in compartments; with the bookplate of Henry L. White of Belltrees and his shelfmark. London, Debrett, 1795.

THE FIRST ACCOUNT OF AUSTRALIA BY A WOMAN

A fine copy of the first edition and now quite rare; one of the earliest unofficial eye-witness accounts of Australia, and the very first account of the colony by a woman. Leaving two children back in England, Mary Ann Parker arrived in Sydney just three years after the First Fleet, having made the long and dangerous sea voyage by choice. Her narrative makes clear that she relished the adventure, delighting in discovering new sights and meeting new people. Her husband, John Parker was the captain of the *Gorgon*, an eagerly awaited ship in the colony, sent out with stores following the loss of the store-ship *Guardian*, whose wreck the voyagers saw at Table Bay. She also carried Governor King back to Norfolk Island, as well as the Chaplain of the New South Wales Corps, Baines the surveyor and Burton the botanist.

Although little is known of her earlier life Mary Ann had already travelled through France, Italy and Spain and knew sufficient Spanish to be able to act as translator when the *Gorgon* called at Teneriffe. Elizabeth Macarthur, on meeting Mary Ann on a visit to Rose Hill, described her as "a very amiable, intelligent woman". Captain John Parker's untimely death in 1794 spurred the young widow to write and publish her narrative which not only tells her personal and lively account, but draws on her husband's logs, letters and reports to create a factual and remarkably fresh record of this important voyage.

\$18,850

Australian Rare Books, 24; Ferguson 229.

35. 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.

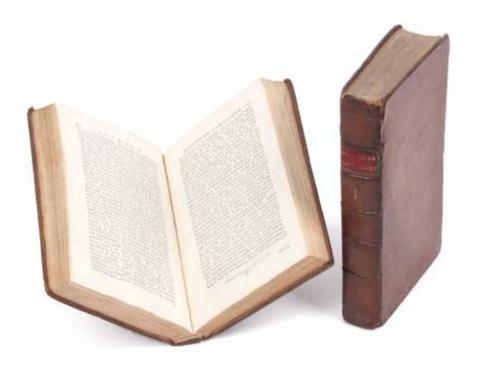
WITH AN IMPORTANT 34-PAGE SECTION ON "THE SOUTHERN CONTINENT"

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.

\$3000

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





36. ROSS, James.

The Hobart Town Almanack for the year 1829...

24mo, six engraved plates in total, including two engraved titles (for the almanac and the calendar) both with vignettes, two engraved signals plates (one coloured) and two other engraved views; contemporary red roan, gilt; bookplate of Bernard Gore Brett. Hobart Town, [1828].

WITH FINE ENGRAVINGS BY THOMAS BOCK

The first and rarest of Ross's Tasmanian almanacs, in a very attractive binding.

Four of the engraved plates, including the two views of the "Fall of the Derwent" and "Macquarie Street, Hobart Town", are engraved by Thomas Bock after originals by G. Frankland; the other two are noted only as being engraved by Bock. Thomas Bock had arrived in Hobart in January 1824, and despite being a convict, almost immediately began working as an engraver. Now most famous for the work he did for Lady Franklin engraving portraits of some Tasmanian Aborigines, the present almanac is some of his earliest work. The artist George Frankland was in the colony as a surveyor, having arrived in mid-1827, and took part in several journeys of exploration.

The almanac also includes a most interesting "Descriptive Itinerary of Van Diemen's Land" (pp. 33-77).

\$7850

Ferguson, 1272.

37. RUSSELL-KILLOUGH, Henry.

Seize mille lieues a travers l'Asie et l'Océanie.

Two volumes, octavo, with a world map and splendid folding engraved view of the Himalayas; contemporary green quarter roan, flat spines with gilt lettering. Paris, Hachette, 1864.

THE MAN WHO MARRIED A MOUNTAIN.

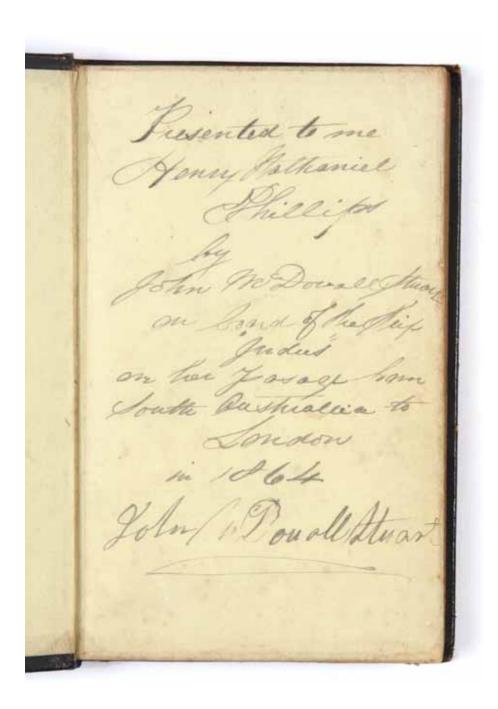
Endearing account of a world voyage, including a sojourn in Victoria, by eccentric traveller and mountaineer Henry Russell (1834–1909).

Henry Patrice Marie – Count Russell-Killough – was born in France of Irish descent. A comfortable inheritance left Russell free to travel and pursue his love of mountaineering. This book recounts his travels across the globe; including Siberia, central Asia, Nepal, East Asia and Hong Kong, before sailing for Australia and New Zealand.

Three chapters are concerned with the author's stay in Victoria, with notes on the Ballarat, Maryborough and Castlemaine mines. Russell recounts his impressions of day-to-day life, including Chinese miners, the culture of personal liberty and intemperance of colonial life. The travel notes are interspersed with observations on the native birds, tall forests and the vast silence of Australian landscapes. The author departed from Sydney to New Zealand in early 1860.

Upon returning to Europe, Russell became entranced with mountaineering in the French Pyrenees, spending weeks at a time in the wilderness. A harmless eccentric, Russell adored the Vignemale peak with such affection he had live-in caves constructed above a glacier flowing off her flank, and eventually conducted a wedding service uniting himself and the mountain forevermore.





38. [STUART] COMMON PRAYER.

The Book of Common Prayer and Administration of the Sacraments...

Small octavo, original dark leather gilt. London, George E. Eyre and William Spottiswoode, 1860.

Presented aboard ship by John McDouall Stuart

A gift from the explorer John McDouall Stuart, given aboard ship on his way to London from Adelaide in 1864, the year that his *Explorations in Australia* was published.

'White-haired, exhausted and nearly blind, Stuart decided to visit his sister in Scotland and sailed in April 1864' (ADB). His book of common prayer, inscribed perhaps in his hand with the quotation from Matthew "Ask, and it shall be given you", records the gift: 'Presented to me Henry Nathaniel Phillips by John McDouall Stuart on board of the ship "Indus" on her passage from South Australia to London in 1864. John McDouall Stuart".

39. TENCH, Captain Watkin.

A Narrative of the Expedition to Botany Bay...

Octavo in fours, complete with the rare half-title and the 2pp. advertisement at end; a fine and internally very fresh copy in a handsome tree-calf binding. London, J. Debrett, 1789.

THE EARLIEST AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT OF BOTANY BAY

A very good copy of the elusive first edition of the most significant first settlement book – the earliest authentic account of settled Australia to appear in print. For years thought to have been published on 24 April 1789, it has now been conclusively shown that the book actually appeared on 4 April, a scant fortnight after the first vessels of the First Fleet returned. Long recognised as one of the scarcest of any of the First Fleet accounts, Tench's first book was actually published days, not weeks, after the various "Officer" and other chapbook accounts, which adds something to our understanding of the first rush of British interest in news from down-under.

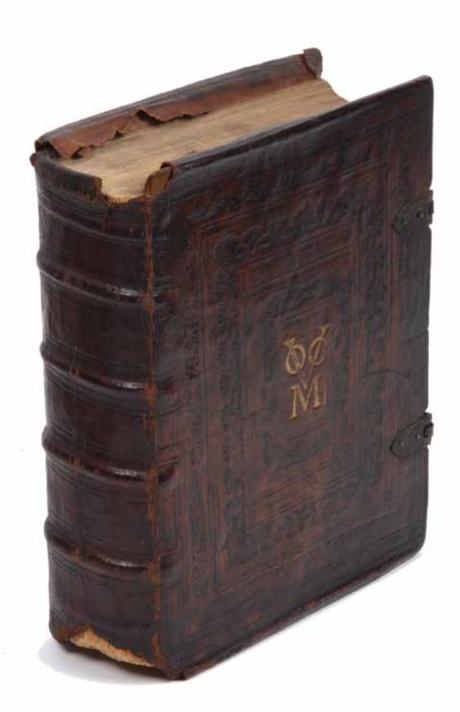
Tench's book not only predates the other First Fleet accounts, but it is also arguably the most readable and the most sympathetic (it is also the rarest to find in a complete state). John White's journal apart, the others are more or less official in tone; none has the directness of Tench's description of life in the first days of the colony.

Tench signs off the preface to his book "Sydney Cove, Port Jackson, New South Wales, July 10, 1788". Tench had come to an arrangement with the London publisher, Debrett, before he left England. His account proved popular, not surprisingly in view of the large public that would have been curious for news of the colony, and three editions in English, a Dublin piracy, as well as French, German, Swedish and Dutch translations all appeared quickly.

\$25,000

Crittenden, A Bibliography of the First Fleet, 222; Ferguson, 48; Hill, 1685; Australian Rare Books, 2.





40 [VOC BINDING] URSINUS, Zacharias.

Schat-Boeck der Verclaringen den Nederlandschen Catechismus...

Thick quarto, engraved title-page; contemporary panelled dark calf with clasps, gilt VOC-M device at centre of front cover. Amsterdam, C. Lootsman, 1694.

FINE AND RARE VOC BINDING

A rare example of a devotional book bound for use aboard a ship of the Dutch East India Company, or VOC, in the late seventeenth century. The 'M' in the device represents the Middelburg chamber of the company, and the book would have been used aboard one of their ships. John Landwehr illustrates a number of VOC bindings, one of which (p. xxix, top right) is of the same design as ours although it is on vellum rather than calf (Landwehr, VOC. A Bibliography... (Utrecht, 1993), pp. xxvii-, and passim).

Landwehr gives a long account of the VOC's involvement with books and printing over a long period of time for a number of purposes – ranging from seafaring practical to religious – and as he notes "the chamber had its own arrangements... also with a bookbinder. The chamber provisioned its outbound ships... [and] also exported books to the East Indies, occasionally upon request of the VOC library in Batavia... and frequently to the overseas churches. All of these books were given bindings bearing the VOC-A monogram... The Zeeland chamber played second fiddle. It exported one book to every three of the Amsterdam chamber... However, books for the ship's chest and for chaplains must have been provisioned chiefly by the Amsterdam chamber because very few VOC-M bindings have turned up. And those which have turned up have almost all been copies of Ursinus' *Schatboek*. It is noteworthy that the letter M for Middelburg is used instead of Z for Zeeland. Normally the M is placed under the monogram...".

Zacharias Ursinus (1534-1583) was a German Reformed theologian and long-time student at Wittenberg and Heidelberg. His *Schatboek*, of which this is a good example, was one of the most popular works of its kind, particularly in the Netherlands.

\$22,000



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