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ESTABLISHED 1979

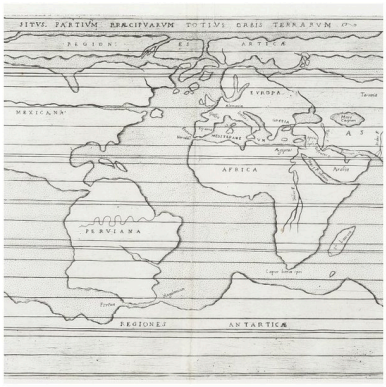
Acquisitions 250

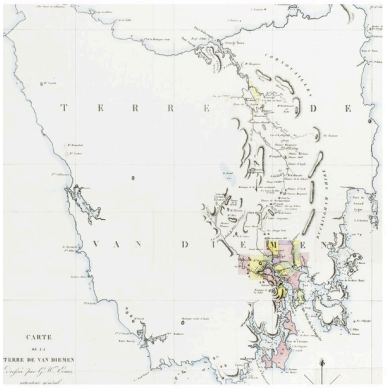
Antique maps & prints

8 November 2026

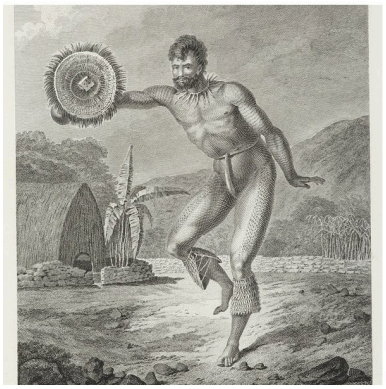








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ANTIQUE PRINT & MAP ROOM

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Acquisitions 250

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All items are offered subject to prior sale. Each entry links to the item on our website, where its price is shown and it can be ordered online, or contact us by email or telephone.

Sizes are given in millimetres, width before height.

Contact

Antique Print & Map Room
392 Jones Street, Ultimo NSW 2007, Australia
+61 2 9267 4355
info@antiqueprintmaproom.com
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1 Alexander Keith Johnston (1804–1871)

United States and Texas.

Date	1843
Technique	Copper engraving with original hand colouring.
Size	image 615 × 500 mm; paper 650 × 533 mm

First edition of this large scale c.19th map of United States with Texas by Alexander Keith Johnston (1804–1871) the Geographer Royal for Great Britain.

There is a large inset of "river Niagara" at top left and a number of notes on the map:

At lower left: The Independence of Texas was formally declared in March 1836. It was recognised by Great Britain in Nov. 1840 and has been acknowledged by the United States, France, Holland and Belgium.

At centre right: The Union consists of 26 States, 3 Territories (Florida, Wisconsin and Iowa, and 1 Federal District of Columbia,

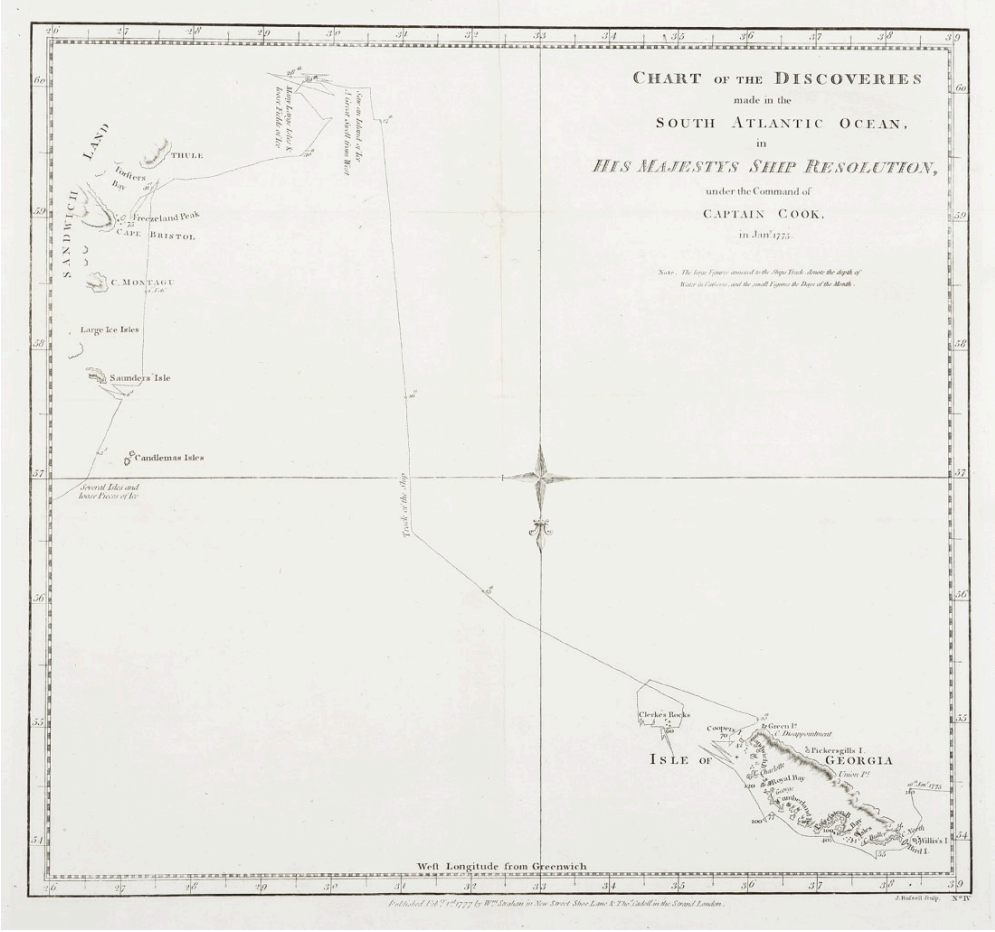
At lower right: "The Slave-Holding States are situated, generally, to the South of the rivers Potomac and Ohio, comprising Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, the district of Columbia." later issues of this map have added; New Jersey, Delaware and Texas.

From: Johnston, A.K. *The National Atlas of Historical, Commercial and Political Geography, constructed from the Most Recent and Authentic Sources*

References:
Phillips, P. A List of Geographical Atlases in the Library of Congress. Washington 1973 799.|

Collections:
National Library Australia: Bib ID 1990247 [1854?]
State Library Victoria: Record ID 9936588333607636
National Library New Zealand: Map Coll -f100a 1855 51133 (1855)
Stanford Library: G1019.J63 1855 FF [1854]
David Rumsey Collection: 0373A (1860)
Library of Congress Washington D.C.: CALL NUMBER G1019.J58 1857

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2 James Cook (1728–1779)

Chart of the Discoveries made in the South Atlantic Ocean, in His Majestys Ship Resolution under the Command of Captain Cook in Jany. 1775.

Date 1777
Technique Copper engraving.
Size image 340 × 318 mm; paper 437 × 360 mm

The first English edition of Cook's rare engraved chart of the South Atlantic Ocean, from his second voyage account.

The chart shows the tracks of Cook's ship, the *HMS Resolution* in the vicinity of South Georgia and South Sandwich Island in the South Atlantic.

South Georgia was first discovered by Europeans in 1675 by Anthony de la Roché, a London merchant, and named Roche Island on a number of early maps. It was later sighted by a Spanish ship named *León* operating out of Saint-Malo on 28 June or 29 June 1756. According to Argentine historians, it was explored on 29 June 1756, St Peter's Day, hence its Spanish name Isla San Pedro, literally "St Peter's Island". Captain James Cook in *HMS Resolution* made the first landing, survey and mapping of the island, and on 17 January 1775 he claimed it a British possession, naming it "Isle of Georgia" after King George III.

The results of Cook's second voyage extended the known areas of Antarctica.

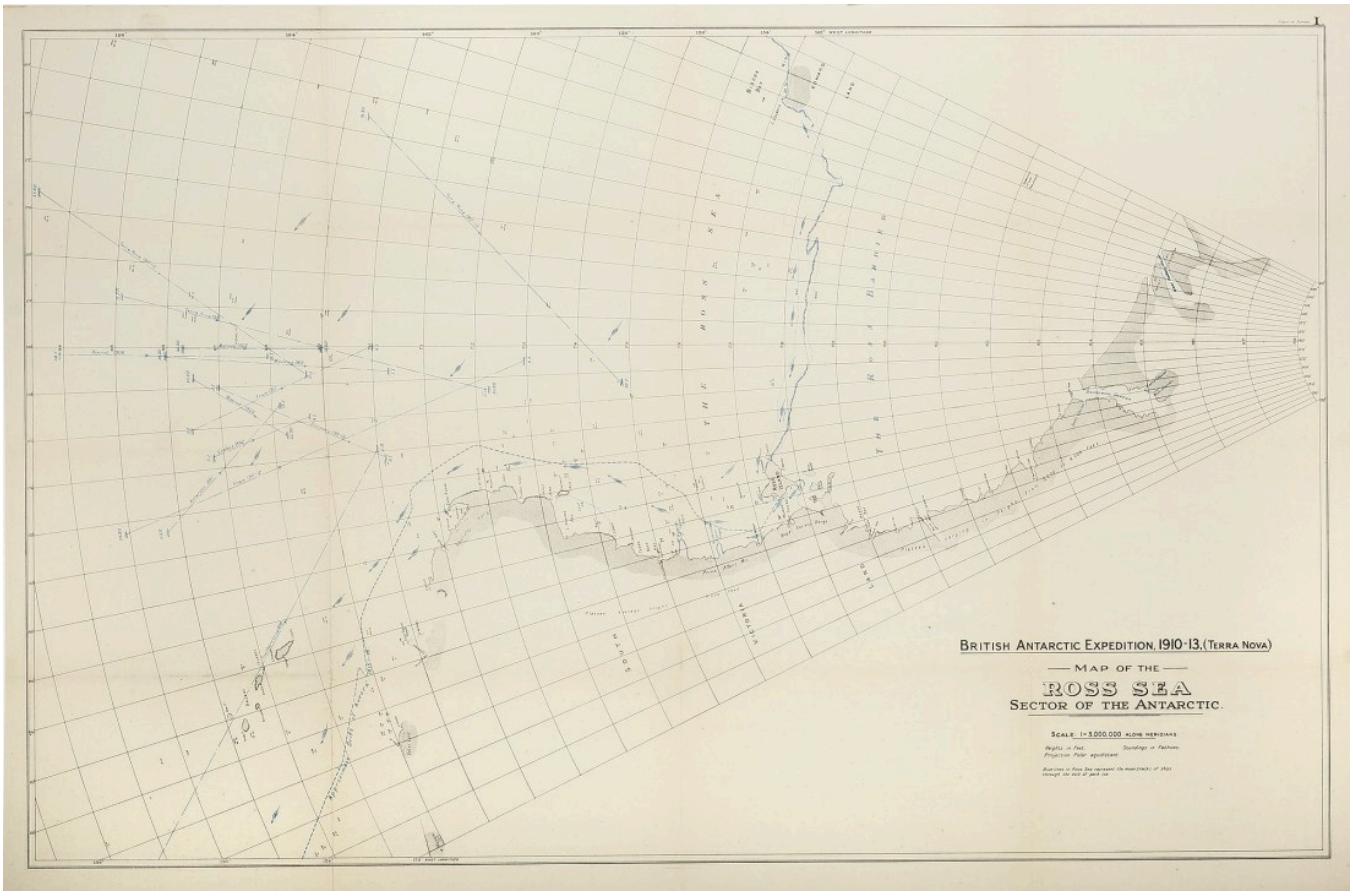
'This voyage produced a vast amount of information concerning the Pacific peoples and islands, proved the value of the chronometer as an aid to finding longitude, and improved techniques for preventing scurvy' (Hill).

From Cook, J., *A Voyage Towards the South Pole, and Round the World, performed in His Majesty's Ships the 'Resolution' and 'Adventure'* In the Years 1772, 1773, 1774, and 1775.

References Beddie, M. Bibliography of Captain James Cook, RN,FRS, Circumnavigator. Sydney 1970, 1216; Hill, J. The Hill Collection of Pacific Voyages. San Diego 1974, 358; Sabin, J. A Dictionary of Books Relating to America, from its Discovery to the Present Time. New York. (1936) 1967, 16245.

Collections National Library Australia: Bib ID 90039; State Library New South Wales: M2 928/1774/1; Art Gallery New South Wales: Accession number 207.1990.3.a-kkk.

View this item online ›



3 Frank Debenham (1883–1965)

British Antarctic Expedition, 1910 (Terra Nova) Map of the Ross Sea Sector of the Antarctic.

Date 1923
Technique Lithograph printed in colour.
Size image 932 × 600 mm; paper 968 × 638 mm

Scarce c.20th map of the Ross Sea from the resulting mapping of Captain Robert Falcon Scott's expedition to Antarctica 1910-1913. Scott led the Terra Nova Expedition and his ambition was to be the first to reach the geographic South Pole.

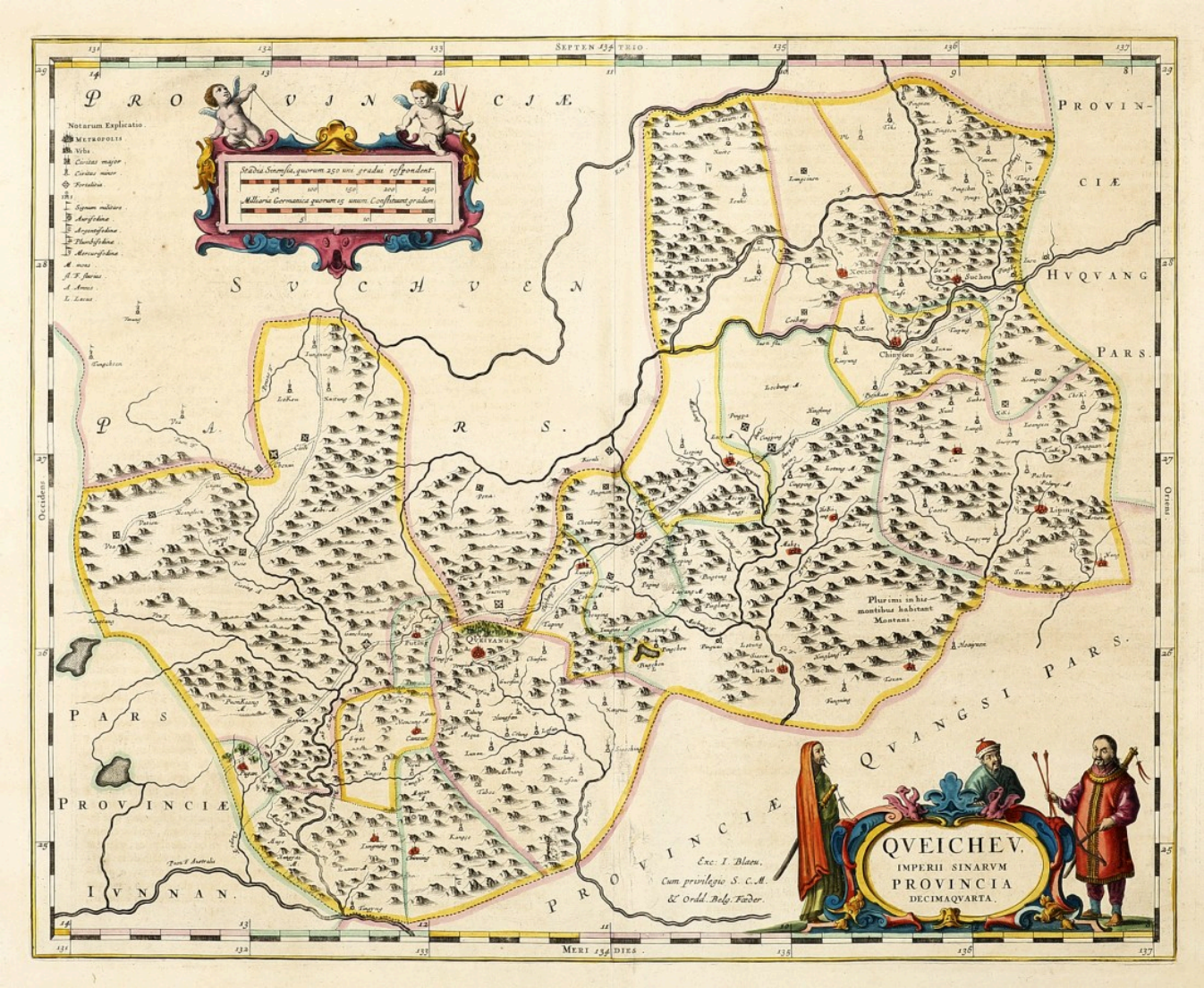
Although dated 1913, the map was published in 1923.

The Terra Nova Expedition, also known as the British Antarctic Expedition (1910-1913), led by Captain Robert Falcon Scott, aimed to conduct scientific research and reach the geographic South Pole. They reached the pole on January 17, 1912, only to discover that a Norwegian team led by Roald Amundsen had beaten them by 34 days. Tragically, Scott and his four companions perished during their return journey from the pole.

The map was made by the Australian geologist, Frank Debenham. Debenham began his geological and cartographical work on the western side of McMurdo Sound, where he visited the Koettlitz and Ferrar glacier, and the foothills of the Royal Society Range. An injury to his knee playing football in the snow prevented him from going on the ill-fated polar attempt, going instead to the Mackay Glacier and Granite Harbour. His party explored and mapped some 100 miles of coastline, extending in places up to 30 miles inland. One of his most significant contributions to the Terra Nova expedition "was his expertise in plane-table mapping. He convinced Scott and other members of the expedition of its value not only at base camps but also on sledge journeys. Scott in his diary recorded that Debenham was 'a well-trained, sturdy worker, with a quiet meaning that carries conviction; he realises the conceptions of thoroughness and conscientiousness'

Collections:
State Library New South Wales: Call Numbers: Q989.8/D
State Library South Australia: 998.9 D286 c
National Library New Zealand: P q919.9 BRI 1923
York University Library: Call number GA 257 D43

View this item online ›



4 Joan Blaeu (1596–1673)

Qveicheu imperii sinarvm Provincia decimaqvarta.

Date	1662
Technique	Copper engraving with original hand colouring.
Size	image 485 × 400 mm; paper 586 × 510 mm

C.17th map of Qveichev, the fourteenth province of China, present day Guizhou, a mountainous province in southwest China.

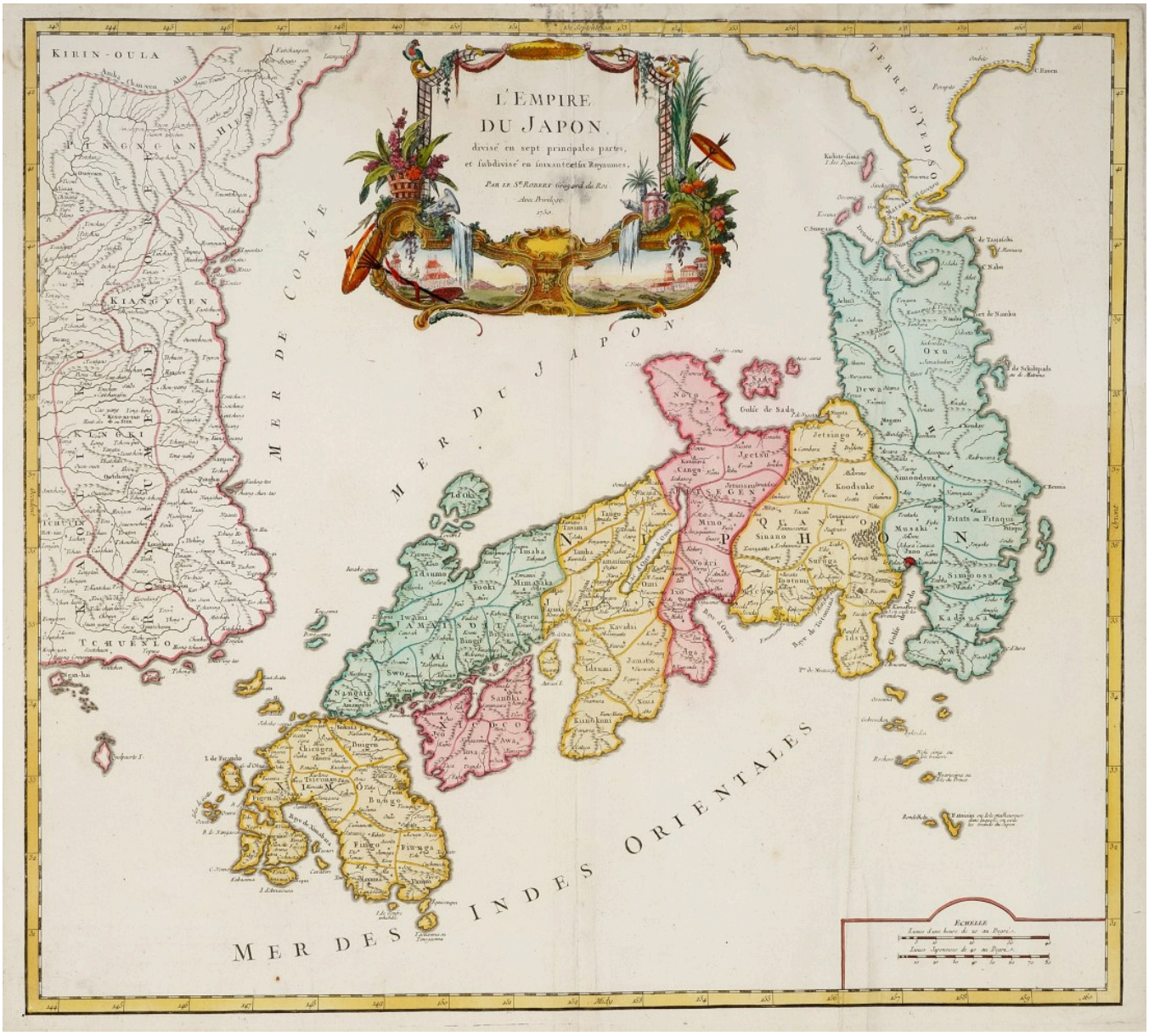
The map is based on information provided by the Jesuit missionary, Martino Martini (1614-1661) to Blaeu. The map extends from Poyang Lake in the north to Longnan county in the south and west to Pingxiang.

Martini's most important work is *Novus Atlas Sinensis*, which appeared as part of volume 10 of Joan Blaeu's *Atlas Maior* (Amsterdam 1655). This work, a folio with 17 maps and 171 pages of text was, the most complete geographical description of China at the time.

From the Spanish edition of Blaeu's, *Novus atlas sinensis a Martino Martinus, Soc. Iesu*

Reference: Koeman Vol I, BI 56, p.226, 117. [432] Spanish text.

View this item online ›



5 Gilles Robert de Vaugondy (1688–1766)

L'Empire du Japon divise en sept principales parties, savoir, Ochio....

Date	1750
Technique	Hand coloured copper engraving.
Size	image 530 × 465 mm

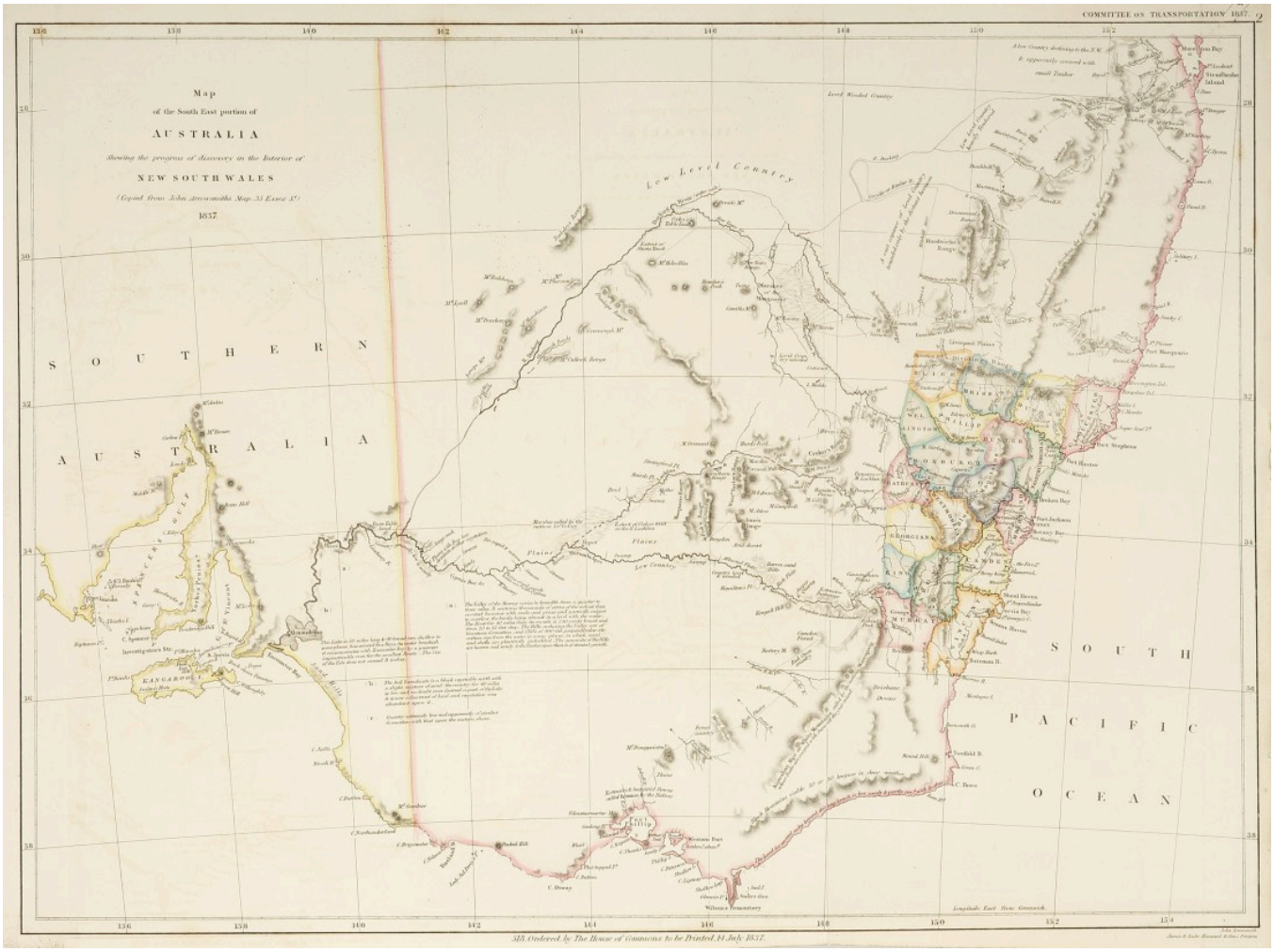
Early issue of this large scale c.18th map of Japan by Giles Didier Robert De Vaugondy. The map is divided into sixty six kingdoms and includes an elaborate decorative title cartouche in the Chinoiserie style.

From Santini's *Atlas Universel Drese Sur Les Meilleures Cartes Moderne*, Venice.

References Lutz, W. Japan, a Cartographic Vision. New York 1994, OAG 115 Pg 224.

Collections David Rumsey Collection: Publication List No: 3353.000.

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6 John Arrowsmith (1790–1873)

Map of the South East Portion of Australia Shewing the Progress of Discovery of the Interior of New South Wales.

Date	1837
Technique	Copper engraving with original hand colouring.
Size	image 415 × 310 mm; paper 443 × 332 mm

Rare c.19th hand coloured engraved map of South Australia, Victoria and New South Wales by John Arrowsmith.

The map provided a summary of the extent of inland exploration of southeastern Australia to 1837. The results of the following explorers are noted; Oxley 1817-1818, Hume 1824-1825, Cunningham 1825-1829, Sturt 1828-1830, Mitchell 1832-1836 are shown as are numerous notes on the quality of the country for farming. The map also shows the convergence of the Murray and Darling Rivers as well as the '*Nineteen Counties*' which defined the limits of legal settlement originally set up by Governor Ralph Darling in 1826. From 1831, there were no more free land grants and the only land that was for sale was within the 'Nineteen Counties'. Squatters were able to graze their livestock outside of the limits for an annual fee of 10 pounds from 1836 onwards.

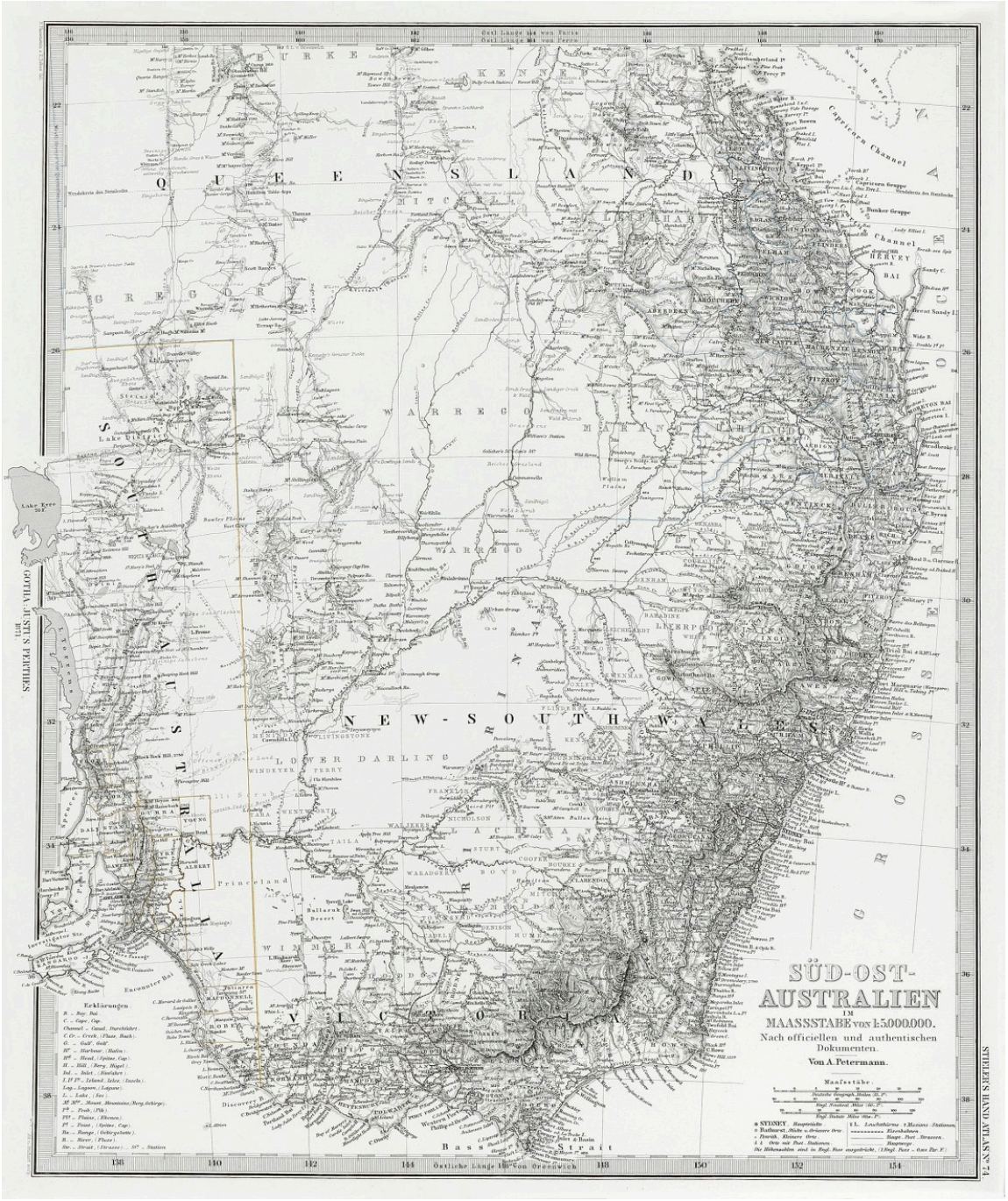
A note at Western Port states, '*Settlemt. aband.*', while another above Port Phillip Bay states; *Extensive & Beautiful Downs called Imaroo by the Natives*'.

Printed on J. Whatman paper.

References:
Ferguson, J. A. Bibliography of Australia Volumes 1-8, Canberra 1976 2276.

Collections:
National Library Australia: Bib ID 608937

View this item online ›



7 Augustus Heinrich Petermann (1822–1898)

Sud-Ost-Australien

Date	1874
Technique	Engraving.
Size	image 347 × 411 mm; paper 370 × 455 mm

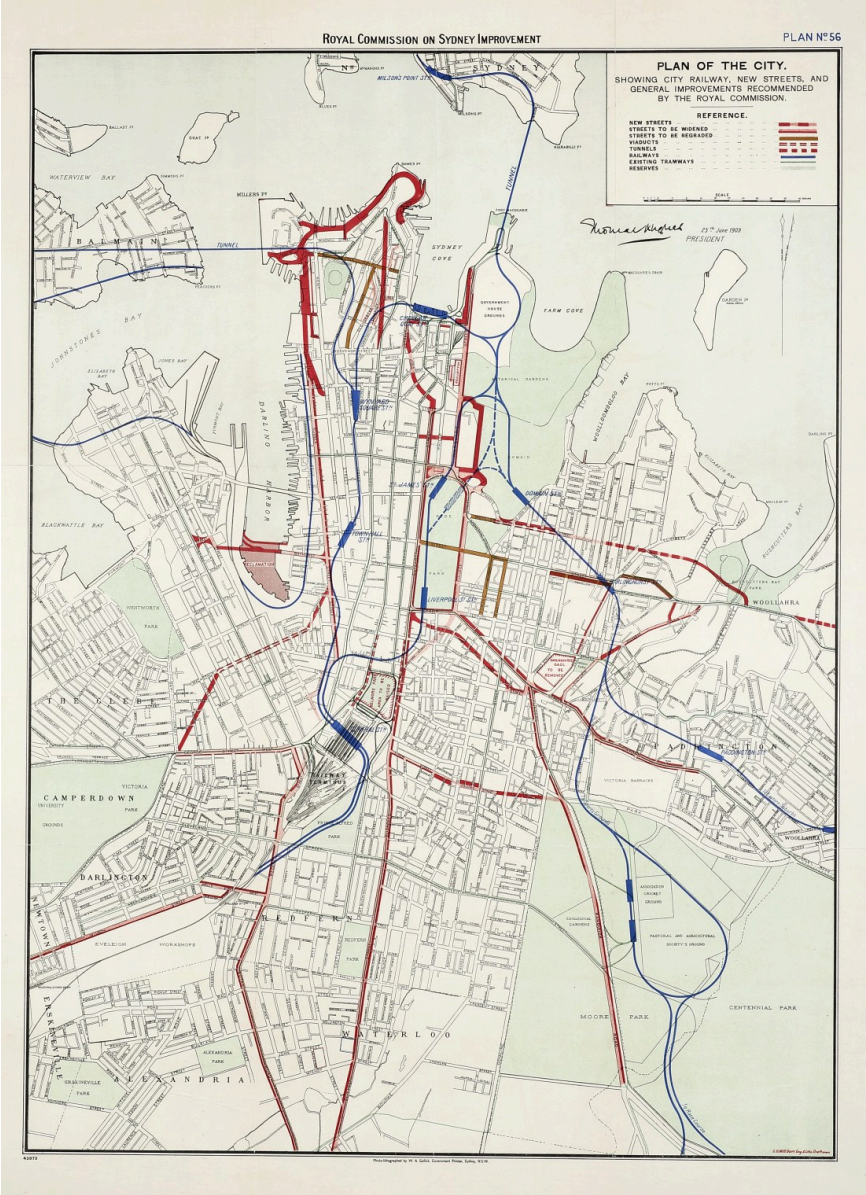
Very detailed c.19th German engraved map of New South Wales, South Australia and Queensland.

This is the 5th edition of this map and has much added information in the north west and northern areas of the state and was published in 1874.

From Stieler, A: *Stieler's Hand Atlas*.

Collections:
David Rumsey Collection: List No: 13563.002 (1875)
State Library New South Wales: Call Numbers TX00140 (1864)
State Library New South Wales: MAPF 912 ST5 (1870)

View this item online ›



8 W.A.Gullick, Govt. Printer

Royal Commission on Sydney Improvement / Plan of the City. Showing City Railway, New Streets, and General Improvements Recommended by the Royal Commission.

Date 1909
Technique Lithograph printed in colour.
Size image 555 × 758 mm; paper 603 × 825 mm

Large rare plan signed by Thomas Hughes (1863-1930) showing City Railway, New Streets, and General Improvements made for the *Royal Commission on Sydney Improvements.*

The 1908-1909 Royal Commission on Sydney Improvements had studied numerous issues affecting the city at the turn of the c.20th and put forward a number of future planning proposals. They looked at the transit system, traffic congestion, pollution, housing needs, beautification, open spaces as it was and for its future growth requirements. This was Sydney's first major planning review. Forty recommendations were put forward some of which were subsequently implemented, such as Hickson Road remodelling, Central Railway Station approaches, completion of Martin Place, creation of Anzac Parade, and a number of road widening and extensions.

Collections:
National Library Australia: Bib ID: 219912
State Library New South Wales: MMS ID 991023560339702626
State Library Victoria: Record ID 995770863607636

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9 Herbert Edward Cooper Robinson (1857–1933)

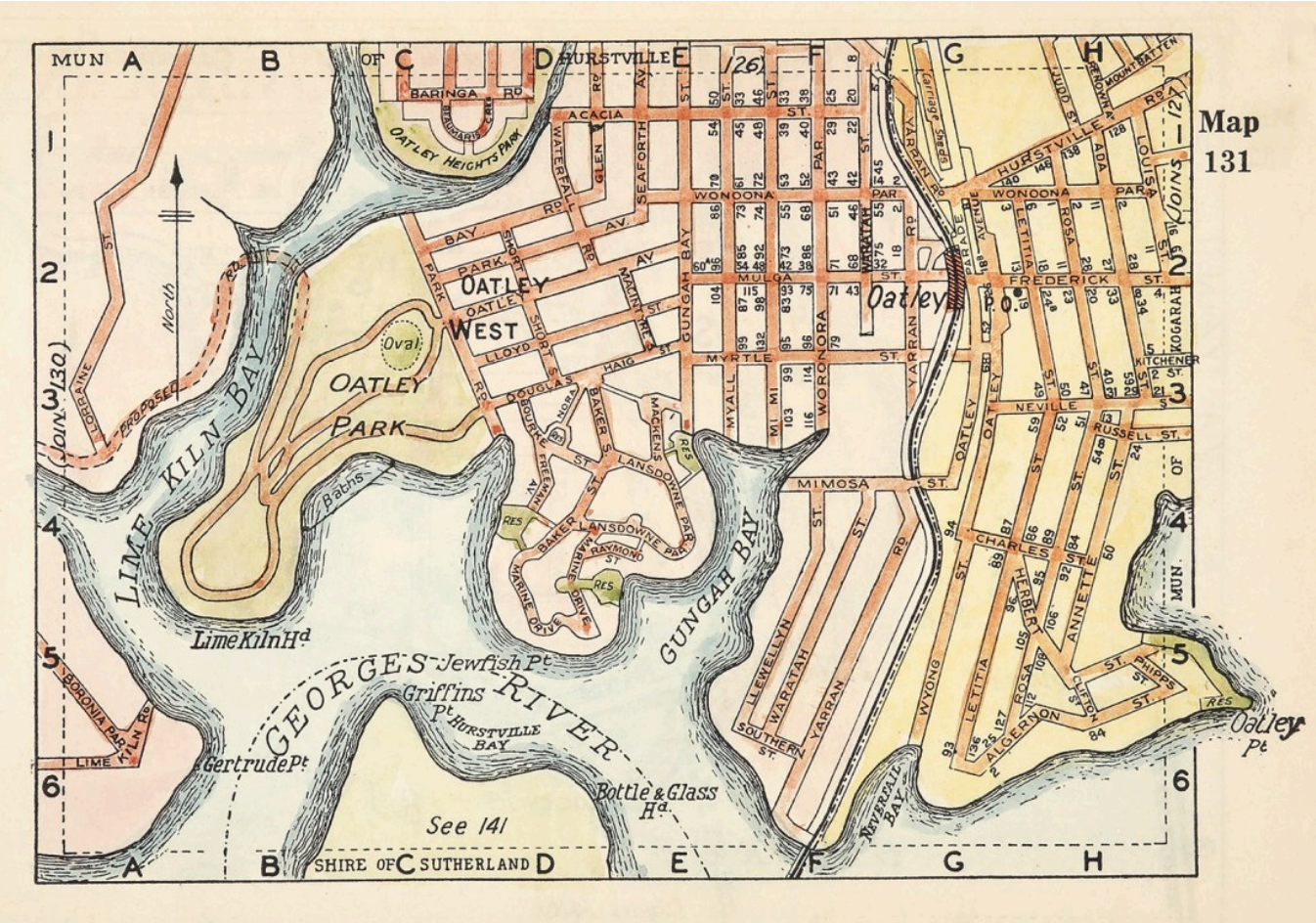
[Newport]

Date	1918
Technique	Hand coloured lithograph.
Size	image 145 × 107 mm; paper 180 × 120 mm

Scarce miniature c.20th map of Newport including Bay View and Mona Vale showing streets, tram lines and major thoroughfares.

Collections:
National Library Australia: Bib ID: 2127818 (1923 edition)
State Library New South Wales: CALL NUMBER: 981.1/W
State Library Victoria: SLT 058.944 W69 (1920)

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10 Herbert Edward Cooper Robinson (1857–1933)

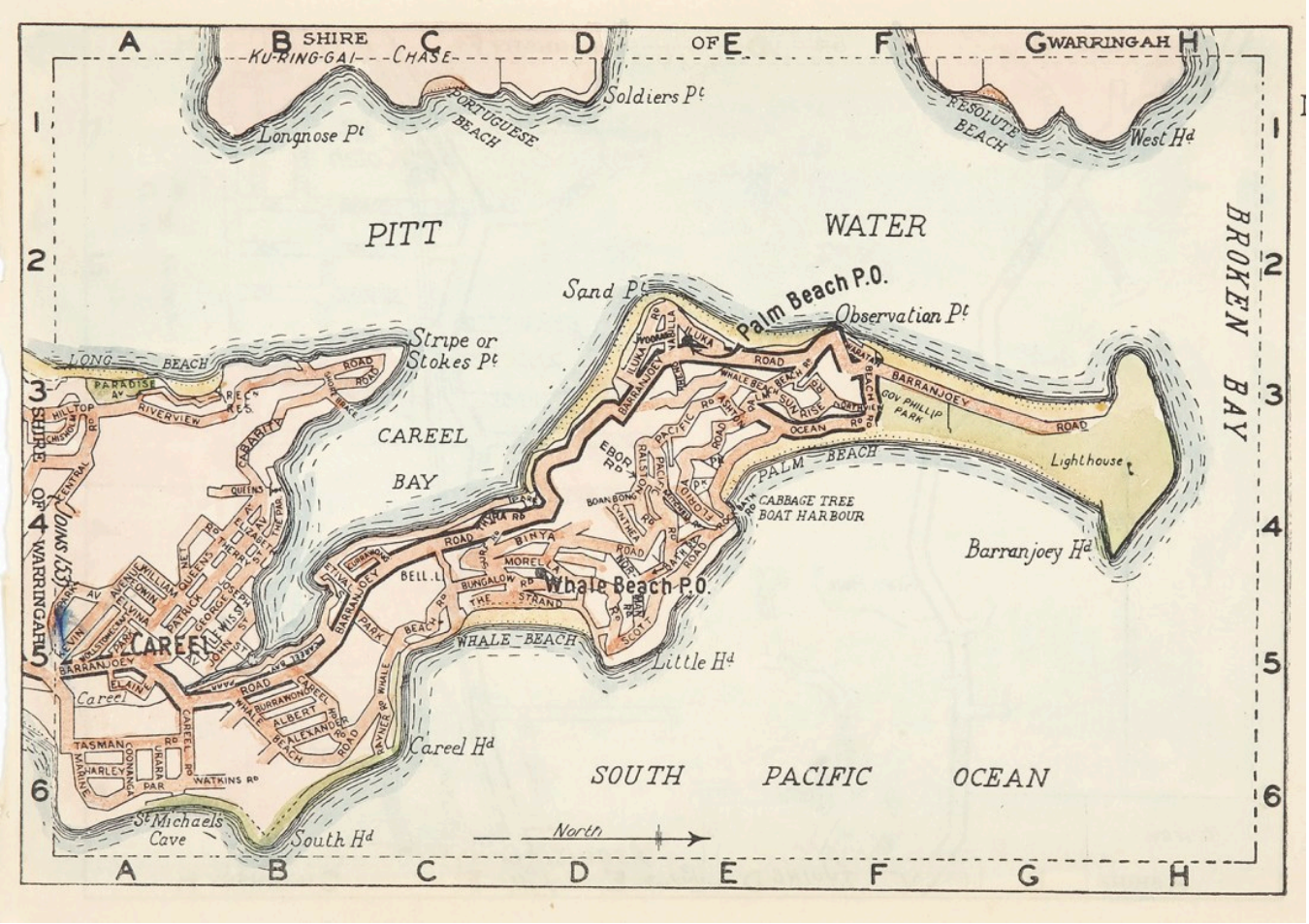
[Oatley]

Date	1918
Technique	Hand coloured lithograph.
Size	image 136 × 98 mm; paper 179 × 121 mm

Scarce miniature hand coloured lithographed c.20th map of Oatley showing streets, tram lines and major thoroughfares.

Collections:
National Library Australia: Bib ID: 2127818 (1923 edition)
State Library New South Wales: CALL NUMBER: 981.1/W
State Library Victoria: SLT 058.944 W69 (1920)

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11 Herbert Edward Cooper Robinson (1857–1933)

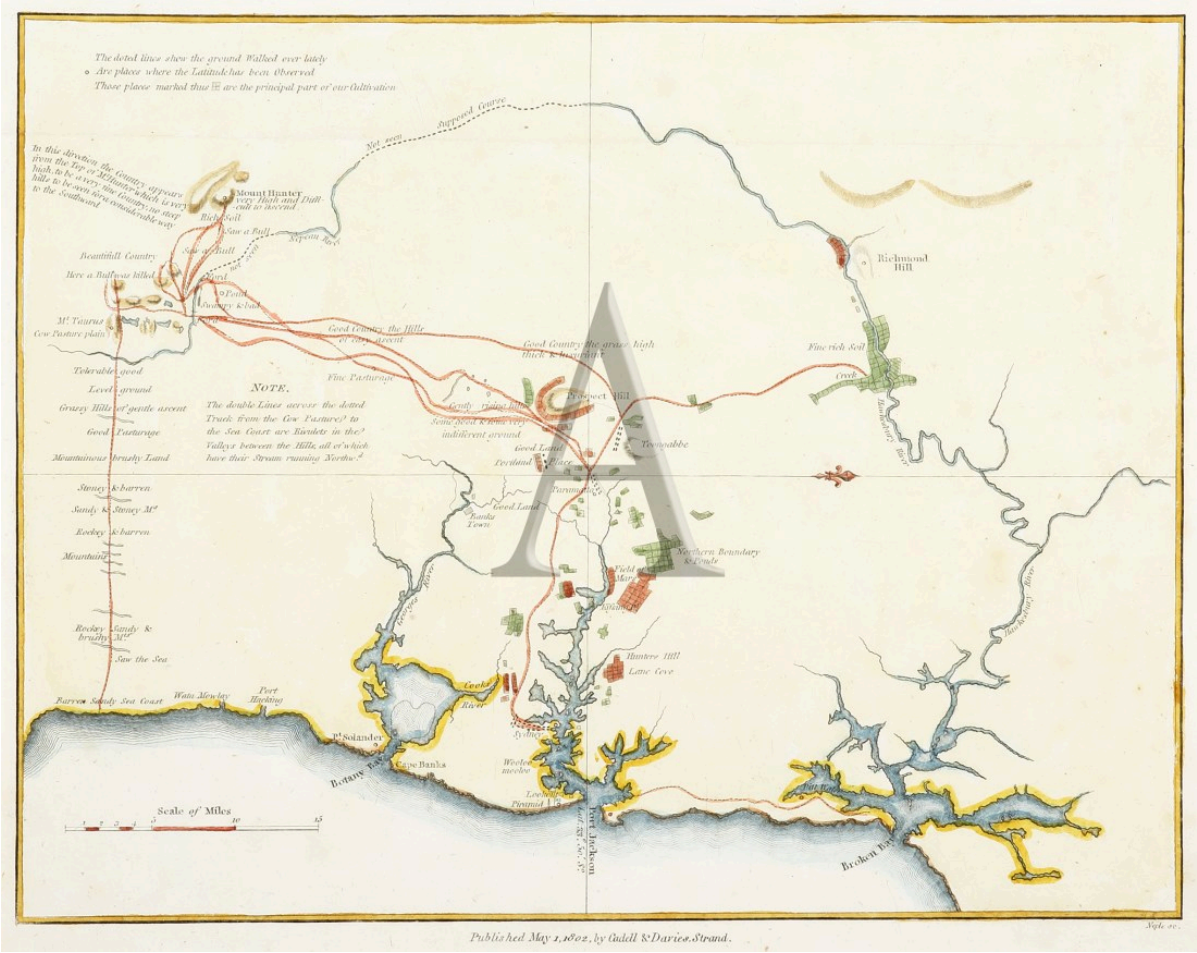
[Palm Beach / Whale Beach]

Date	1918
Technique	Hand coloured lithograph.
Size	image 145 × 107 mm; paper 180 × 120 mm

Scarce miniature, c.20th map of Palm Beach and Whale Beach showing streets and major thoroughfares.

Collections:
National Library Australia: Bib ID: 2127818 (1923 edition)
State Library New South Wales: CALL NUMBER: 981.1/W
State Library Victoria: SLT 058.944 W69 (1920)

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12 Cadell & Davies

[Chart of the Three Harbours of Botany Bay, Port Jackson, and Broken Bay; shewing the Ground cultivated by the Colonists with the Courses of the Rivers Hawkesbury, Nepean.]

Date	1803
Technique	Hand coloured copper engraving.
Size	image 240 × 185 mm

Map based on Aaron Arrowsmith's very large separately issued chart, *A Topographical plan of the Settlements of New South Wales,* issued in 1799 but with some new editions. The chart shows Broken Bay, Port Jackson, Botany Bay and Port Hacking with the courses of the Hawkesbury, Parramatta and Georges rivers with north to the right. The explored parts of the west, including the courses of the Grose and Nepean, are mapped. The road from Sydney to Parramatta, Toongabbee and the road from Sydney to Botany Bay.

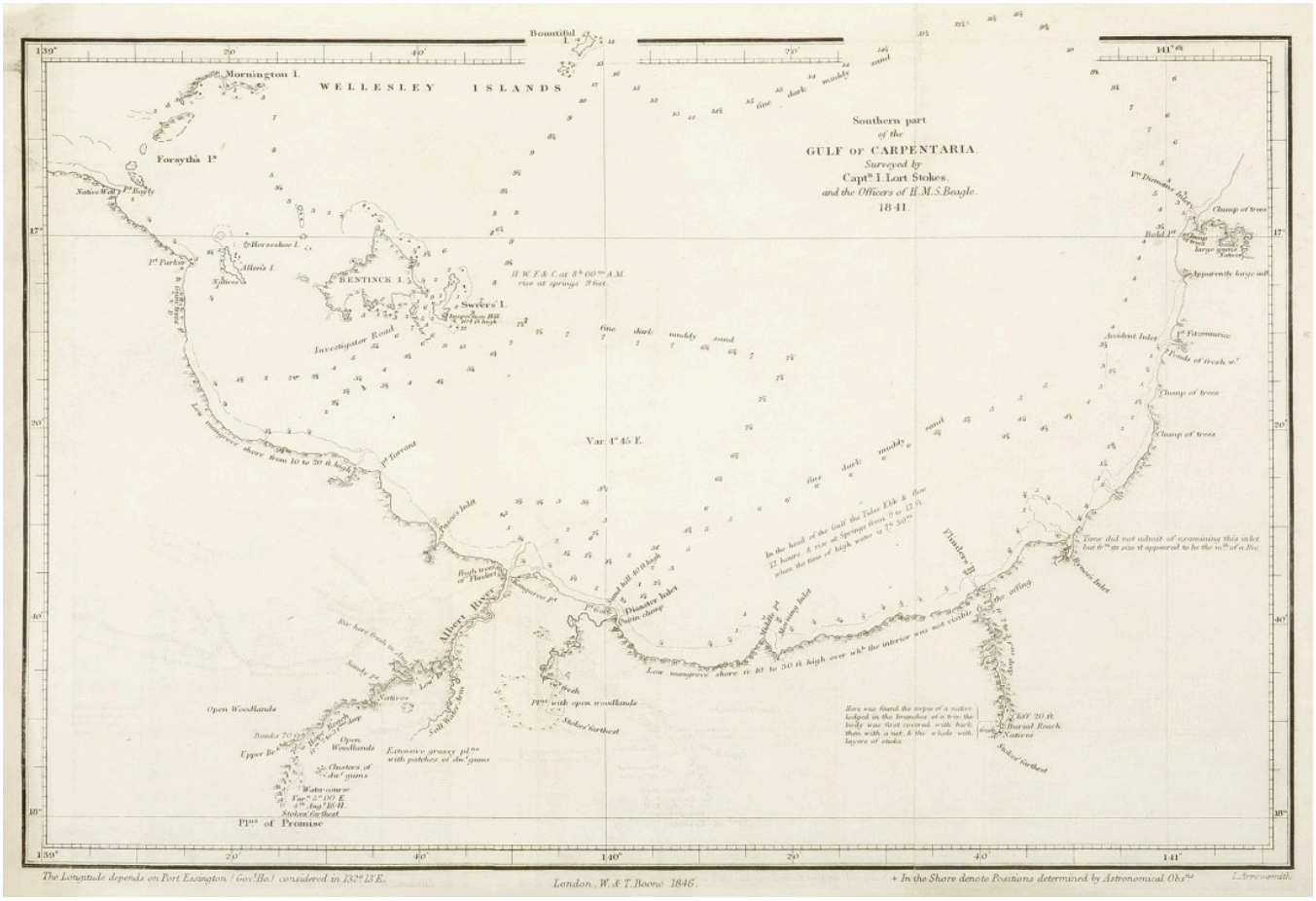
Wattamolla appears on a map for the first time spelled, *Watu Mowlay,* the aboriginal name for the area. This was recorded by Matthew Flinders when he, George Bass and a boy, William Martin were exploring in the *Tom Thumb* March 1796. Flinders included the name *Wattu Mowlee* on sheet I of his east coast chart but this was not published until 1814.

From David Collins, *An Account of the English Colony in New South Wales.* Collins arrived on the First Fleet and was one of the founders of the penal colony at Port Jackson and as judge-advocate, Collins was responsible, under the governor, for the colony's entire legal establishment.

References:
Ferguson, J. A. Bibliography of Australia Volumes 1-8, Canberra 1976 263 -350.
Crittenden, V. A Bibliography Of The First Fleet. ACT 1982 69 & 70.
Hill, J. The Hill Collection of Pacific Voyages. San Diego 1974 335.

Collections:
National Library Australia: Bib ID4199870
State Library New South Wales: Q79/60 v. 1
State Library Victoria: RARELTF 919.44 C69A

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13 John Lort Stokes (1812–1885)

Southern part of the Gulf of Carpentaria Surveyed by Captn. I.Lort Stokes, and the Officers of H.M.S. Beagle 1841

Date	1846
Technique	Copper engraving.
Size	image 290 × 200 mm; paper 343 × 230 mm

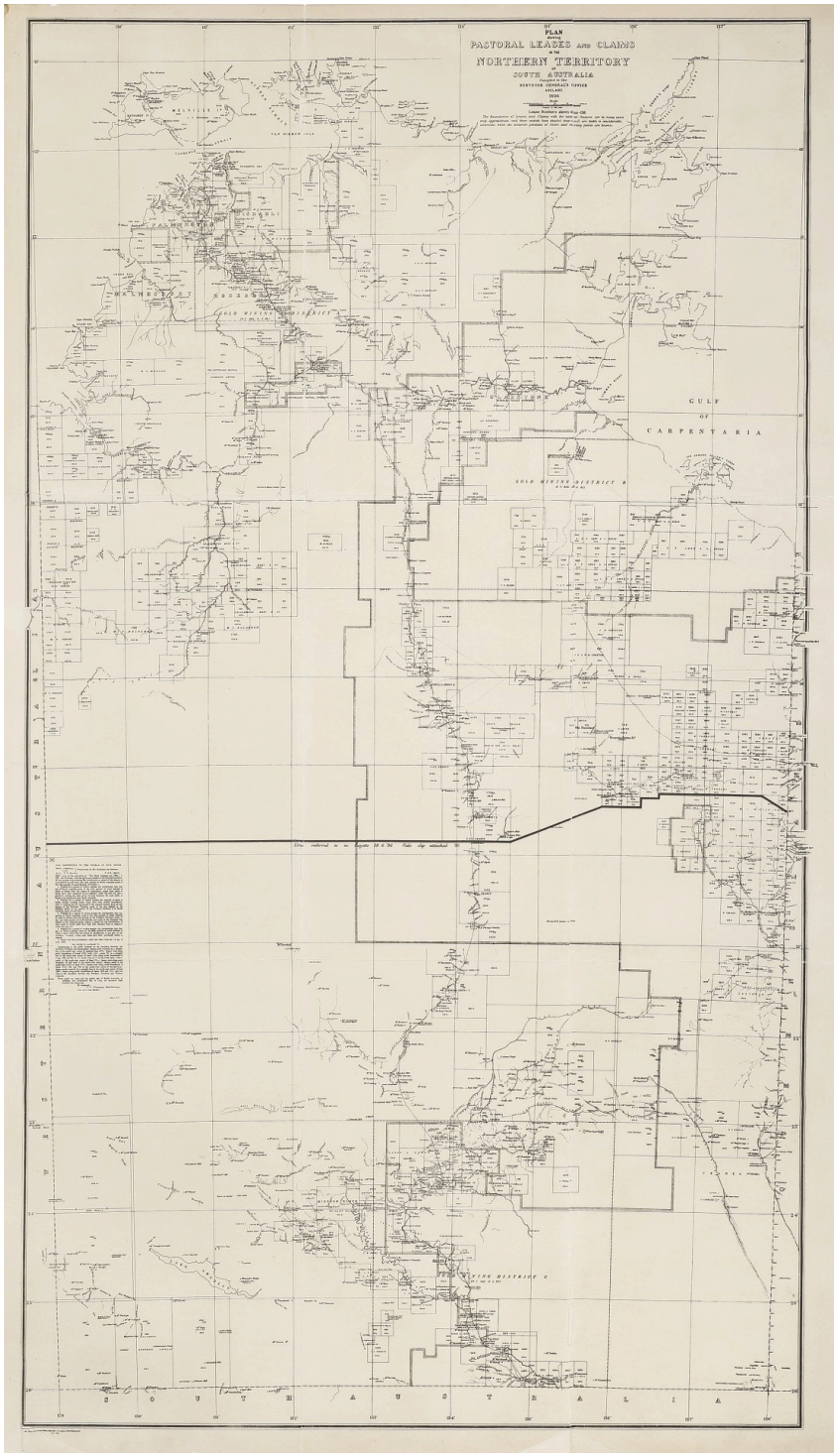
Scarce and important colonial map of the Northern Territory from the surveys made under the command of Captain Lort Stokes on the *H.M.S. Beagle* dated 1841.

From Stokes, J.L. *Discoveries in Australia; with an Account of the Coasts and Rivers Explored and Surveyed during the Voyage of H.M.S. Beagle.*

References:
Tooley, R.V. The Mapping of Australia. London 1979 1442.
Ferguson, J. A. Bibliography of Australia Volumes 1-8, Canberra 1976 - 4406.
Wantrup, J. Australian Rare Books. Sydney 1987 89.

Collections:
National Library Australia: Bib ID 3791396
State Library NSW: RECORD IDENTIFIER 74VvQKr0M2Jy
State Library Victoria: Record ID 994764333607636

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14 Surveyor General's Office, Adelaide

Plan Shewing Pastoral Leases and Claims in the Northern Territory of South Australia....

Date 1896
Technique Lithograph.
Size image 500 × 895 mm; paper 535 × 920 mm

Detailed c.19th map showing boundaries and owners of leases in the Northern Territory compiled and issued by the Surveyor General's Office, Adelaide in 1896.

Collections National Library Australia: Call Number MAP NK 7299 (1885 edition); State Library Victoria: MAPS X 870 BJE 1885.

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15 George Henry Richards (1820–1896) · Hydrographic charting of Australia History

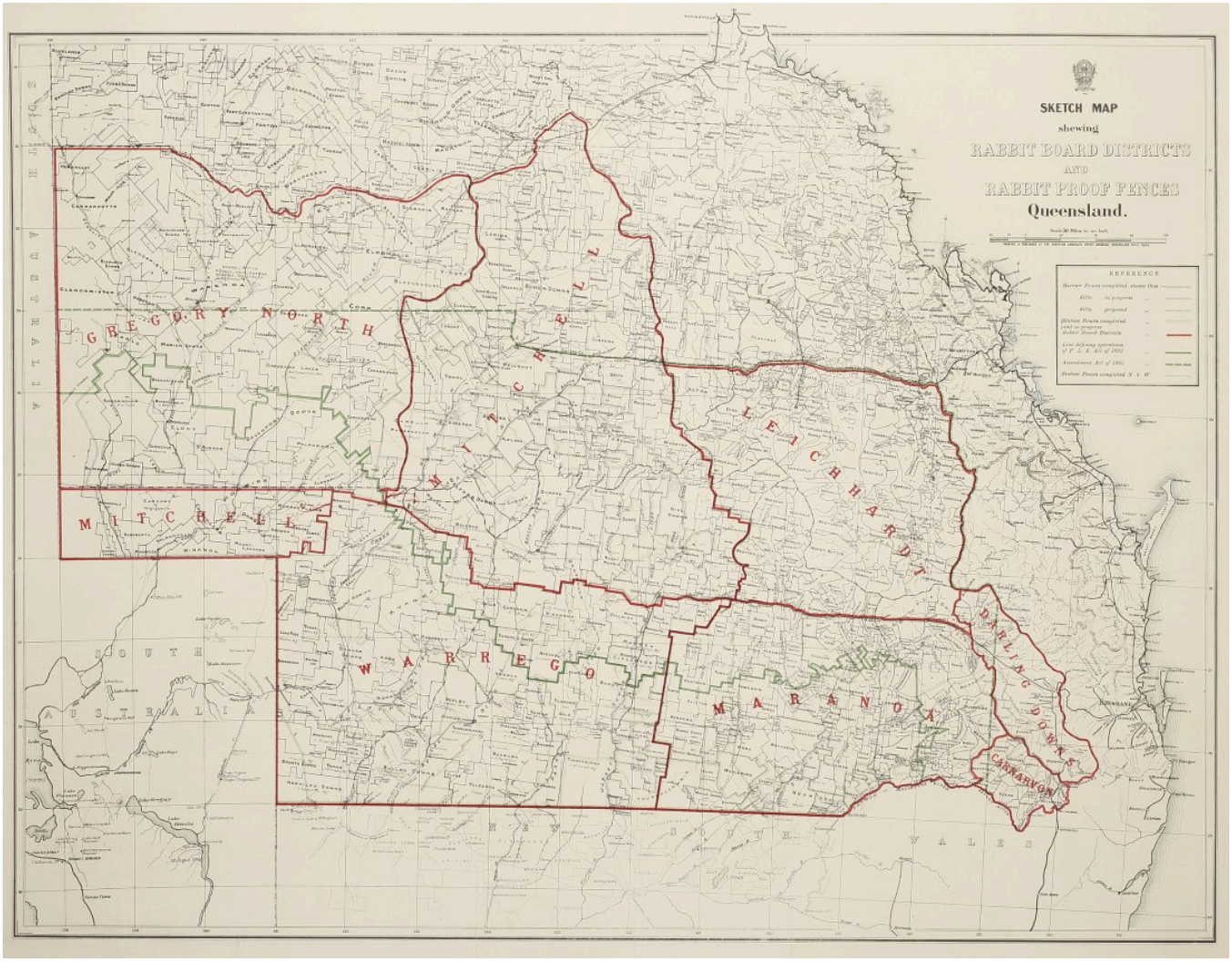
[AUSTRALIA-QLD] Whitsunday Isles to Magnetic Id.

Date 1888 (1928)
Technique Engraving.
Size image 711 × 660 mm; paper 1193 × 1165 mm

Rare hydrographic chart of the Queensland coast, extending from Townsville to the Whitsundays, from a new survey published 20th June 1888, with large corrections to 12th October 1928 and small corrections to 1941.

C.19th charts issued by the British Hydrographic Office were continually updated and as a consequence seafarers discarded earlier versions, making these charts, rare survivors. The Hydrographic Office first offered its charts for sale to the general public through a series of chart agents in 1821.

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16 W.H. Greenfield

Sketch Map Shewing Rabbit Board Districts and Rabbit Proof Fences Queensland.

Date	1899
Technique	Colour printed engraving.
Size	image 870 × 673 mm; paper 895 × 695 mm

Rare map showing the extent of the existing and proposed rabbit proof fencing in Queensland to 1899.

At right is a key with explanation for lines marked.

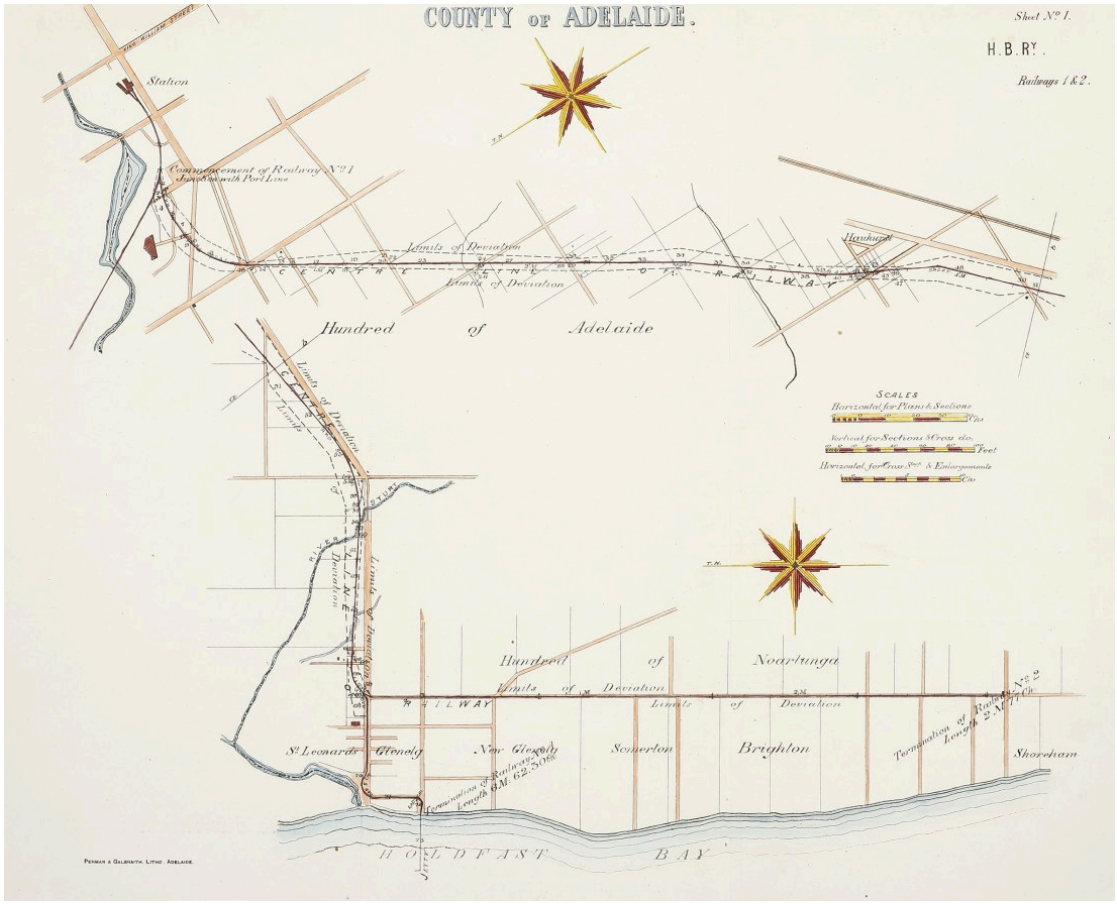
The rabbit was introduced to Australia with the arrival of the first fleet but it was the release of twenty four rabbits by Thomas Austin in 1859 that caused the massive explosion in their population.

Rabbits were first reported in south-western Queensland in the 1880s. Their spread was assisted by humans as much as by natural migration. Queensland reacted to the advancing wave of rabbits by introducing the Rabbit Nuisance Bill of 1878 and Act in 1880. Unfortunately tenders for the construction of a rabbit-proof border fence were not passed until 1886, by which time rabbits were scattered from Wompah in the west to Mungindi in the east.

To prevent the further spread and devastation of rabbits, a rabbit proof fence started construction in 1886 at a point 25.6 km west of the Warrego River. By 1891, the fence had reached within a few kilometres of Haddon Corner in the far north-east of South Australia and was later extended east to Mungindi, completed in 1903. Between 1892 and 1905, Queensland was subdivided into nine separate Rabbit Board Districts. Each district erected netted barrier fences to keep the rabbit out.

Collections:
National Library Australia: Bib ID3582972
State Library of NSW: Call Numbers Z/M3 840/1907/1 (note 1907 edition)

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17 John Penman (1817–1900) · William Galbraith (1822–1911)

1. County of Adelaide. 2. County of Adelaide. Hundred of Noarlunga. 3. Enlargements of Plan City Terminus.

Date	1880
Technique	Hand coloured lithograph.
Size	image 480 × 412 mm; paper 534 × 431 mm

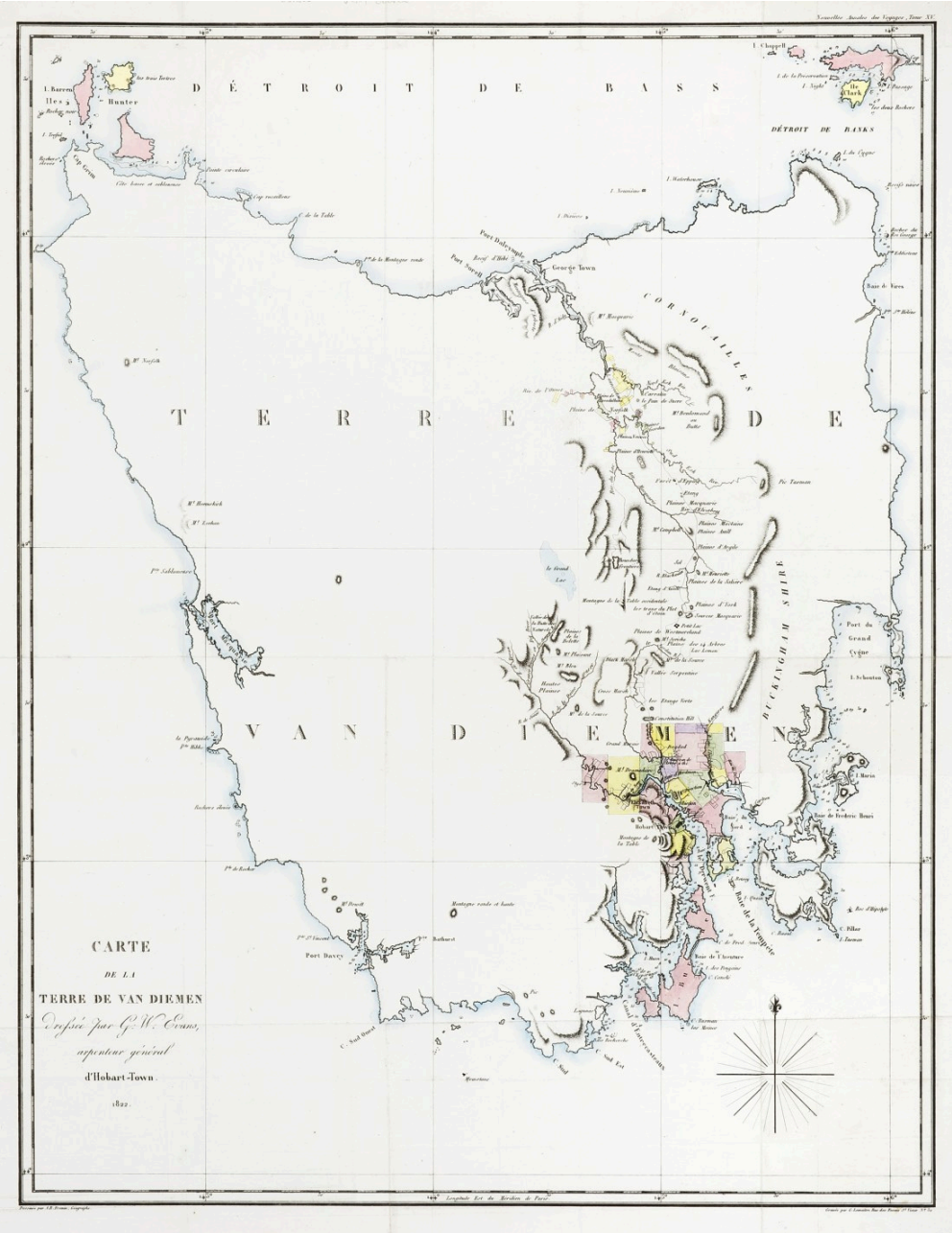
Set of three c.19th hand coloured lithographed plans of proposed railways from Adelaide to Glenelg and Brighton: two lithographed by Penman & Galbraith for the Holdfast Bay Railway, and one lithographed by J. Williams for the Adelaide surveyors Beresford, Bowen & Black.

The two sheets marked "H.B.Ry." are plans for the Holdfast Bay Railway, the private line authorised by the Holdfast Bay Railway Act, 1878. Sheet No. 1, County of Adelaide, shows Railway No. 1 from its junction with the Port line beside the Adelaide station, south-west across the Hundred of Adelaide to the jetty at Glenelg, and Railway No. 2 continuing along the coast through New Glenelg, Somerton and Brighton towards Shoreham, each with its limits of deviation. Sheet No. 3, Enlargements of Plan, City Terminus, enlarges the city terminus, with panels for Morphett Crossing, Garden and Glenelg, and prints in red the amended centre line "as arranged to meet the requirements of Sir John Morphett and assented to by the Promoters of the Holdfast Bay Railway", over the printed signature of the company's engineer, Rowland Rees, C.E. (1840–1904), the Adelaide architect and member of the House of Assembly who was also a director of the company.

The third sheet, County of Adelaide, Hundred of Noarlunga, is a separate plan for a line from a junction with the Holdfast Bay Railway at Glenelg, south through Somerton and Brighton to New Brighton. It carries the imprint of Beresford, Bowen & Black, surveyors and architects of the Exchange, Pirie Street, and is signed in manuscript by Alfred B. Black as "Engineer G & Bn Ry". Thomas Hopkins Bowen (1850–1896), formerly a draughtsman in the Survey Office, joined the partnership in 1880; it was dissolved in 1884.

The Holdfast Bay Railway opened on 24 May 1880, running from the Adelaide station to Glenelg in competition with the Adelaide, Glenelg & Suburban Railway's older line from Victoria Square. The two companies merged in November 1881 as the Glenelg Railway Company.

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18 George William Evans

Carte de la Terre de Van Diemen Dressee par G.W. Evans, arpenteur general d'Hobart-Town 1822.

Date	1823
Technique	Copper engraving with original hand colouring.
Size	image 580 × 450 mm; paper 670 × 995 mm

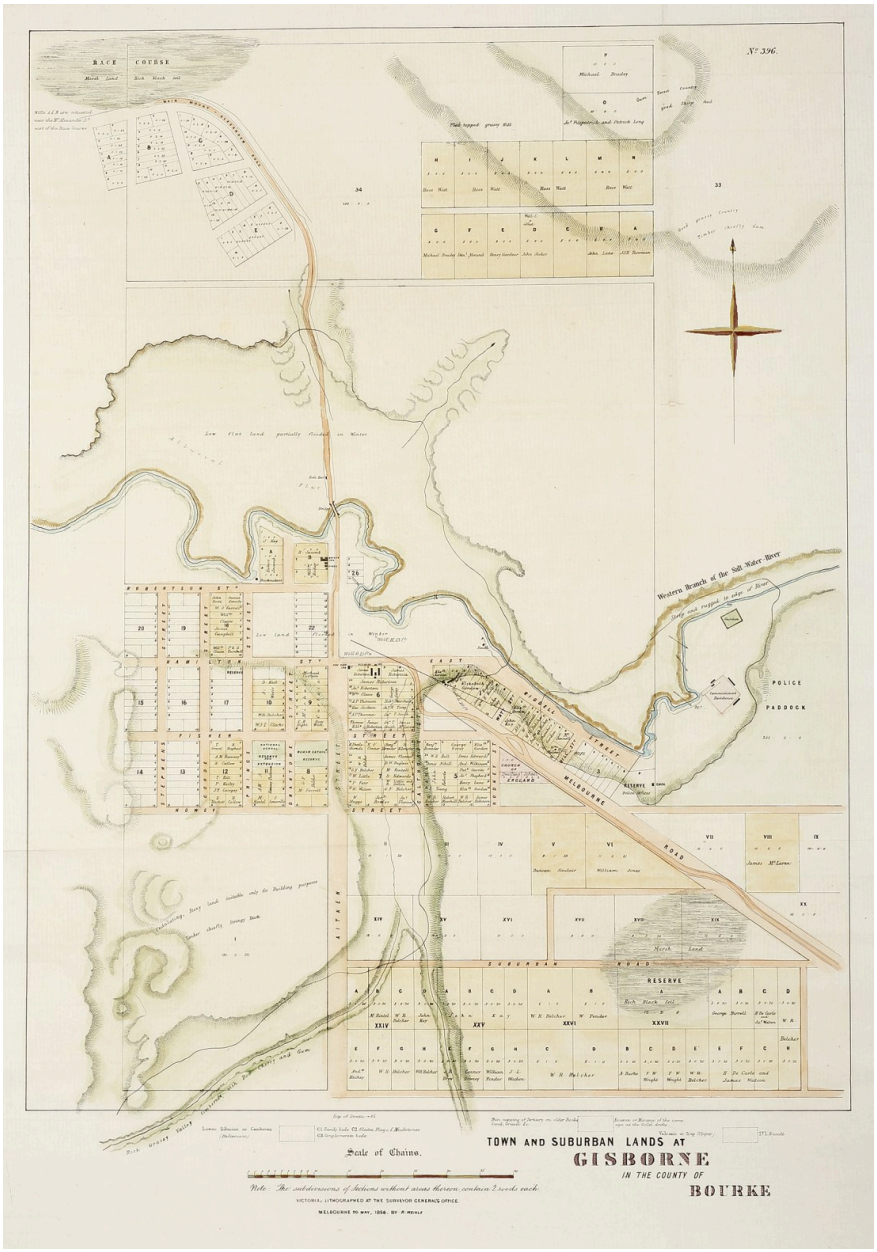
French version of George William Evans separately issued large chart, *Chart of Van Diemen's Land From the best Authorities and from Surveys*, published in 1822.

The map with all place names in French, shows the area between Port Dalrymple and Storm Bay, the headwaters of both the Tamar and Derwent rivers and the road between Launceston and Hobart. It shows the districts within which lands were granted in County Buckingham in the south. It also shows the lands granted surrounding the Tamar River and North Esk in the north of the island. No inland information is shown on the western half of the island.

References Perry, T. & Prescott, D. A guide to maps of Australia in books published 1780-1830. Canberra 1996, Prescott 1823.02; Wantrup, J. Australian Rare Books. Sydney, 1987, p. 121.

Collections National Library Australia: Bib ID 3543027 Uncloured.

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19

Town and Suburban Lands at Gisborne in the County of Bourke

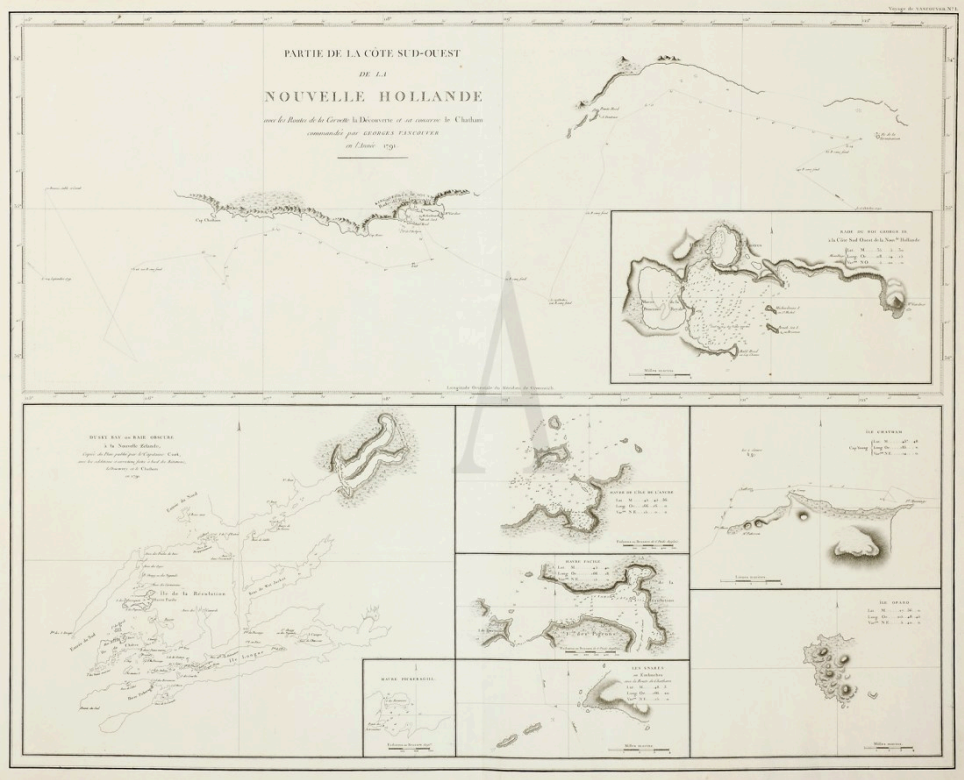
Date	1856
Technique	Hand coloured lithograph.
Size	image 395 × 575 mm; paper 457 × 635 mm

Rare early detailed map of Gisborne showing landholders, town reserves, police offices, gaol, Commissioner's residence. Noted are the Bridge Inn and New Bush Inn. The town was generally known as the 'Bush Inn' until 1851.

Gisborne was first settled on 24 March 1837 by George Hamilton although the area further south of Gisborne had been settled earlier by John Aitken, who squatted on the land having shipped his merino sheep from Tasmania. In 1840, Henry Fyshe Gisborne, Commissioner of Crown Lands for the Port Phillip District, set up an outpost for his Border Police troopers to assist colonialists with the suppression of Aboriginal resistance. The Bush Inn was built near the barracks in the same year and first licenced on 13th April, 1840 it was renamed the Gisborne Hotel in 1850, in honour of Henry Fyshe Gisborne. The Gisborne Post Office opened on 22 March 1850. Shown is the site of the school which was officially opened 26th December, 1853.

Collections National Library Australia: Bib ID 2215457; State Library Victoria: MAPEF 912.945.

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20 Captain George Vancouver (1757–1798)

Partie de la cote sud-ouest de la Nouvelle Hollande avec les routes de la corvette la Decouverte et sa conserve le Chatham commandes par Georges Vancouver, en l'annee 1791.

Date 1799
Technique Copper engraving.
Size image 745 × 590 mm

The rare superior French edition of this important chart, which is made up of a number of insets, *'printed in both a more attractive manner and on better paper than the English edition'* (Forbes).

Insets are of: Cape Chatham, Cape Howe, King George's Sound, Point Hood, the Snares and Oparo Island.

Vancouver had been given permission to examine 'that extent of coast of the south-west side of New Holland, which in the present age appears a real blot in geography'. He planned 'to fall in with the S.W. Cape of New Holland, and should I find the shores capable of being navigated without much hazard to range its coast and determine whether it and Van Diemen's Land are joined, which from all information at present extant appears somewhat doubtful'. On 26 September he sighted land near Cape Leeuwin and, sailing south-east, named Capes Chatham and Howe. Two days later the ships entered a spacious harbour which he named King George the Third's Sound. Vancouver also named Oyster Bay and other features, claiming them for Great Britain. He reported on the terrain, animal life and the native inhabitants, and planted watercress, vines, almonds, oranges, lemons and pumpkins 'for the benefit of future visitors'. On 11 October the ships journeyed east, surveying some 300 miles (483 km) of coast, 'in which space we saw no other haven or place of security for shipping than the Sound before mentioned' and, in the westernmost part of the Recherche Archipelago, reached a rocky island which Vancouver called Termination Island.

Adverse winds prevented him from examining the Great Australian Bight, and relinquishing 'with great reluctance' this 'favourite project', he sailed south of Van Diemen's Land. The two ships were separated; off the southern tip of New Zealand Vancouver encountered '7 craggy islands' which he named *The Snares,* and the *Chatham* discovered and named Chatham Island.

From Vancouver, G., *Voyage de decouvertes, a l'ocean Pacifique du Nord, et autour du monde; dans lequel la cote Nord-Ouest de l'Amerique....*

References:
Howgego, J. Encyclopedia of Exploration to 1800. Sydney 2011 - V13.
Sabin, J. A Dictionary of Books Relating to America, from its Discovery to the Present Time. New York. (1936) 1967 - 98441.
Tooley, R.V. Mapping of Australia. London 1979 -1278

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21 John Speed (1563–1612)

Wight Island

Date	1707
Technique	Hand coloured copper engraving.
Size	image 503 × 382 mm

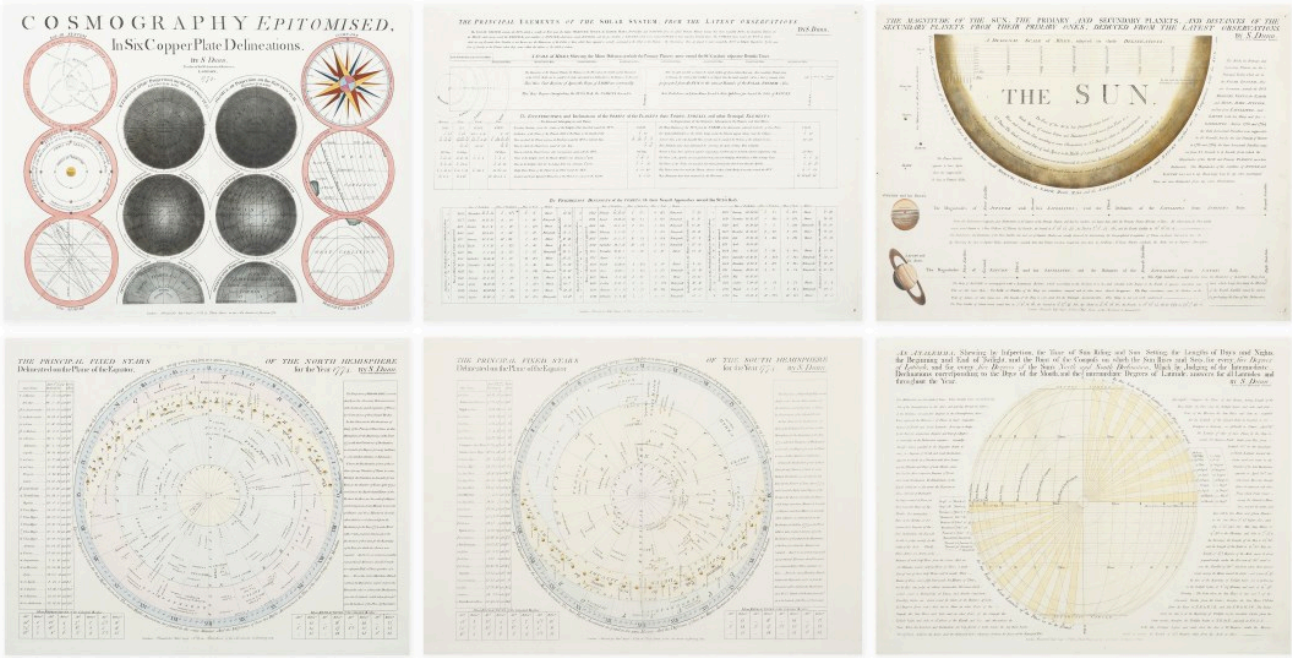
Very decorative early c.18th map of the Isle of Wight by John Speed with insets of Newport and the other of Southampton.

Decorated with an elaborate title panel, with *The Scale of English Miles* at bottom and four family crests at right.

From John Speed's *The Theatre of the Empire of Great Britaine*.

References Chubb, T. The Printed Maps in the Atlases of Great Britain and Ireland..1579-1870. Folkestone 1977, pp.39-40.

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22 Robert Sayer (c.1725–1794) · Samuel Dunn (1732–1794)

Cosmography Epitomised, In Six Copper Plate Delineations.

Date	1774
Technique	Hand coloured copper engravings.
Size	image 546 × 370 mm; paper 564 × 465 mm

Rare set of six c.18th hand coloured engraved celestial maps by Samuel Dunn (1732-1794), published by Robert Sayer (1725-1794), London.

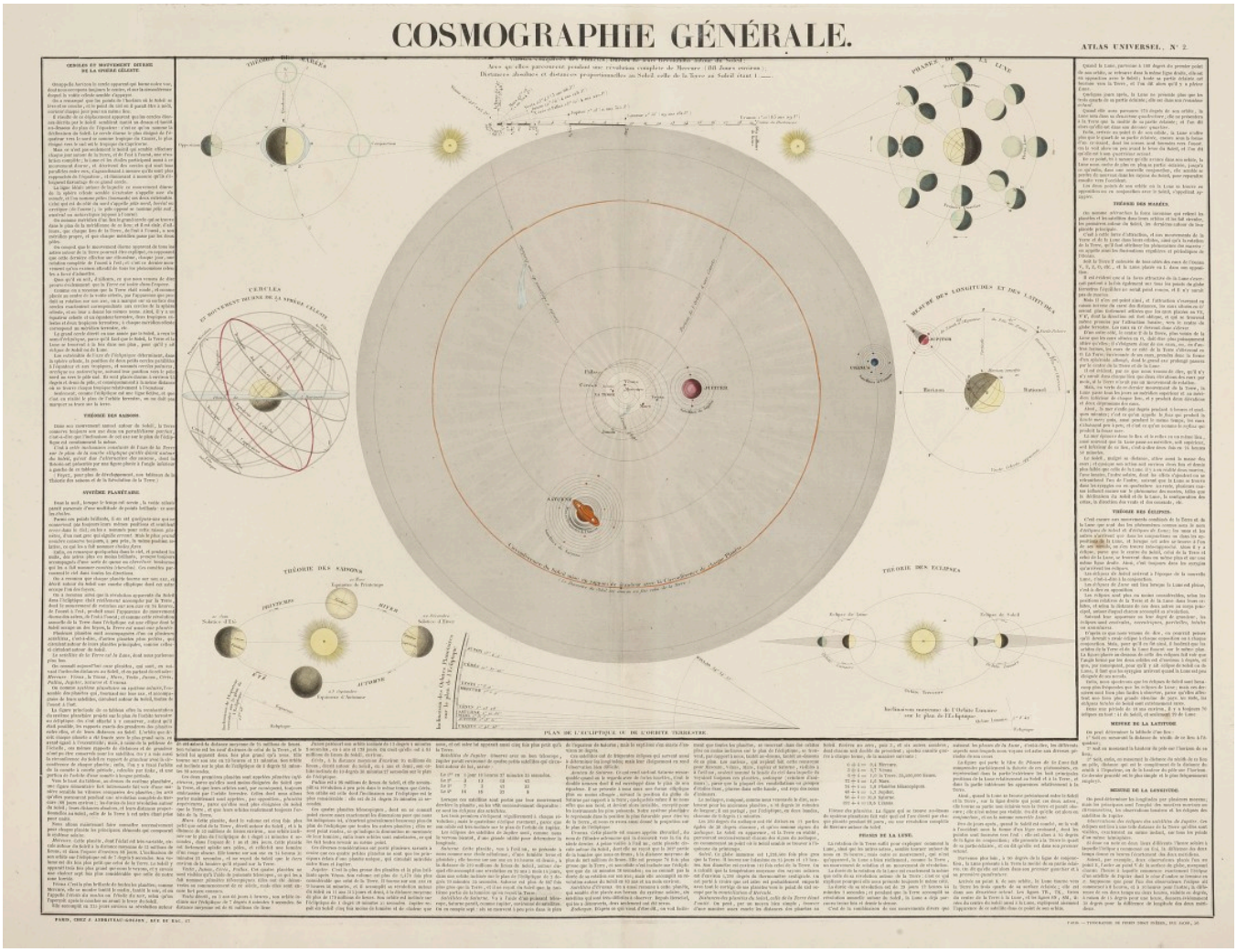
A. Cosmography Epitomised, in Six Copper Plate Delineations.
B. The Principal Elements of the Solar System; from the Latest Observations.
C. The Magnitude of the Sun, the Primary and Secundry Planets, and Distances of the Secundary Planets from their Primary ones; Deduced from the Latest Observations.
D. The Principal Fixed Stars of the North Hemisphere Delineated on the Plane of the Equator. for the Year 1774.
E.The Principal Fixed Stars of the South Hemisphere Delineated on the Plane of the Equator for the Year 1774.
F. An Analemma, Shewing by Inspection, the Time of Sun Rising and Sun Setting, the Lengths of Days and Nights, the Beginning and End of Twilight, and the Point of the Compass on which the Sun Rises and Sets,.....

From: Dunn, S. *A new atlas of the mundane system; or, of geography and cosmography: describing the heavens and the earth... the various empires, kingdoms, states, republics, and islands, throughout the known world...*

Collections:
New York Public Library: b13919861
State Library New South Wales: Record Identifier 74VK2vD4B-PR3
National Library Australia: Bib ID: 1671478

References Phillips, P. A List of Geographical Atlases in the Library of Congress. Washington 1973, 3516. The British Museum.; The British Museum. Catalogue of Printed Maps Charts and Plans to 1968 (16 Volumes), Vol. 5 col. 204; Kanas, N. Star Maps History, Artistry, and Cartography. San Francisco 2009, 7.10.2, ill. Figure 7.12.

View this item online ›



23 J. Andriveau-Goujon

Cosmographie Generale.

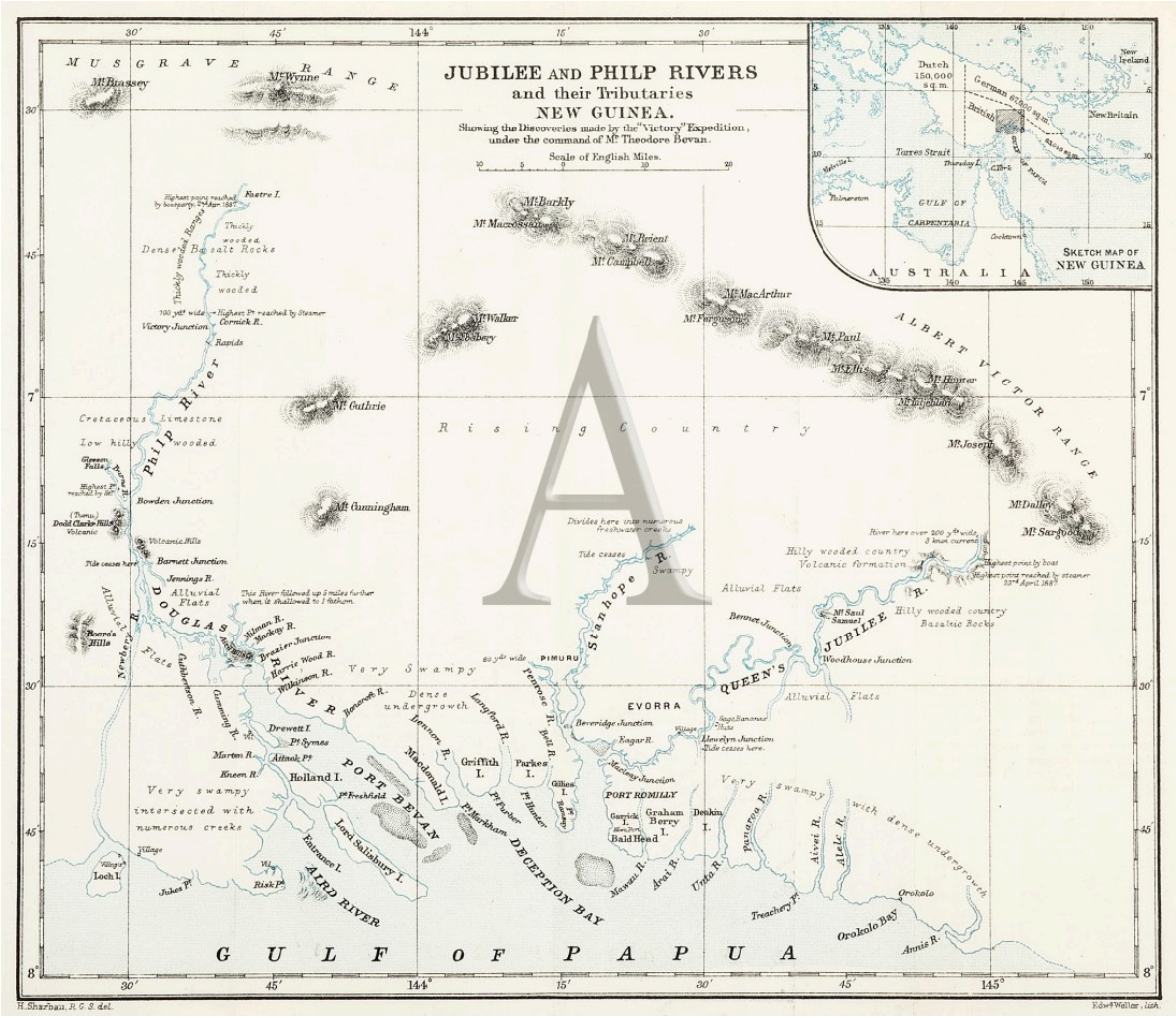
Date	1850
Technique	Copper engraving with original hand colouring.
Size	image 645 × 490 mm; paper 730 × 623 mm

Large scale c.19th French celestial map with extensive text on the three sides.

From Andriveau-Goujon, J. *Atlas classique et universel de geographie ancienne et moderne, contenant les decouvertes et les divisions les plus nouvelles dans les cinq parties du monde pour servir a la lecture des voyages, des ouvrages historiques et des meilleurs traites de geographie*. Paris.

Collections David Rumsey Collection: List No: 2486.002.

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24 Edward Weller (1819–1884)

Jubilee and Philp Rivers and their Tributaries New Guinea. Showing the Discoveries made by the "Victory" Expedition, under the Command of Mr. Theodore Bevan.

Date 1887
Technique Colour printed engraving.
Size image 260 × 220 mm; paper 319 × 235 mm

Jubilee and Philp Rivers and their Tributaries, New Guinea. H. Sharbau, 1887.

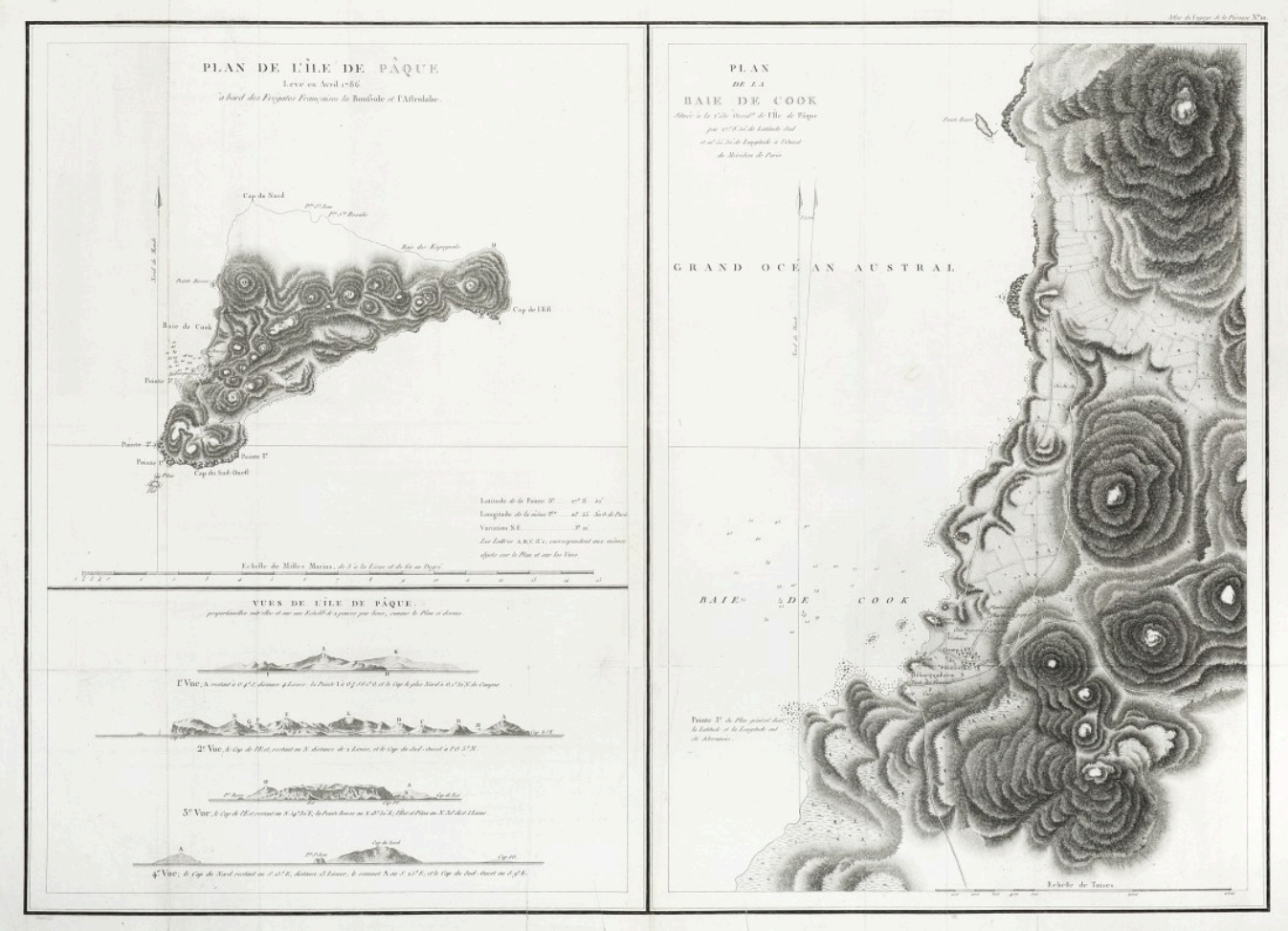
Scarce engraved c.19th map published in the *Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society* in 1887, this detailed map illustrates the exploration of the Jubilee and Philp River systems in the Gulf of Papua during Theodore Bevan's expedition of the same year. Based upon surveys undertaken from the expedition steamer *Victory*, it records one of the earliest systematic attempts to chart the extensive river networks penetrating the largely unknown interior of south-eastern New Guinea.

The map delineates the expedition's route together with the principal rivers, tributaries and surrounding topography, reflecting the growing geographical knowledge of a region that remained only partially explored by Europeans during the late nineteenth century. The waterways were regarded as potential routes into the interior, attracting considerable scientific, commercial and colonial interest at a time when Britain was consolidating its presence in Papua. Drawn by H. Sharbau, one of the Royal Geographical Society's principal cartographers, the map exemplifies the Society's commitment to publishing the latest geographical discoveries based on original field observations.

Although subsequent surveys refined the course and extent of several rivers, this map remains an important contemporary record of one of the earliest British exploratory expeditions into the river systems of Papua and provides valuable insight into the evolving cartographic understanding of New Guinea during the colonial era.

Collections State Library New South Wales: DSM/988.4/43A1.

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25

Plan de L'Ile de Paque Leve en Avril 1786 a bord des Fregates Francaises la Boussole et l'Astrolabe. Plan de la Baie de Cook.

Date	1796
Technique	Copper engraving.
Size	image 695 × 500 mm; paper 759 × 550 mm

La Perouse's large c.18th map of Easter Island divided into three sections. The French expedition visited Easter Island on 8 April 1786 in the ships the *Boussole* and *Astrolabe.*

In 1785, Jean-Francois de Galaup, Comte de la Perouse, began preparations for an extensive sea voyage. His aim was to explore the Pacific regions of North and South America, Asia and Australasia. The sponsor of the expedition was the French king, Louis XVI, who was inspired by Captain James Cook's Pacific voyages. Louis ordered the French expedition to show the world that France could also dominate in ocean exploration.

From, La Perouse, Voyage de La Pérouse autour du monde, publié conformément au décret du 22 Avril 1791.

References Ferguson, J. A. Bibliography of Australia Volumes 1-8, Canberra 1976, 268; Hill, J. The Hill Collection of Pacific Voyages. San Diego 1974, 972; Sabin, J. A Dictionary of Books Relating to America, from its Discovery to the Present Time. New York. (1936) 1967, 38960.

Collections National Library Australia: Bib ID 2303870; State Library Victoria: Record ID 9929754313607636; State Library New South Wales: CALL NUMBERS RB/DS990A/10.

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26 JohnThomson (fl 1804–1837)

Southern Hemisphere.

Date	1823
Technique	Hand coloured copper engraving.
Size	image 500 × 500 mm; paper 535 × 660 mm

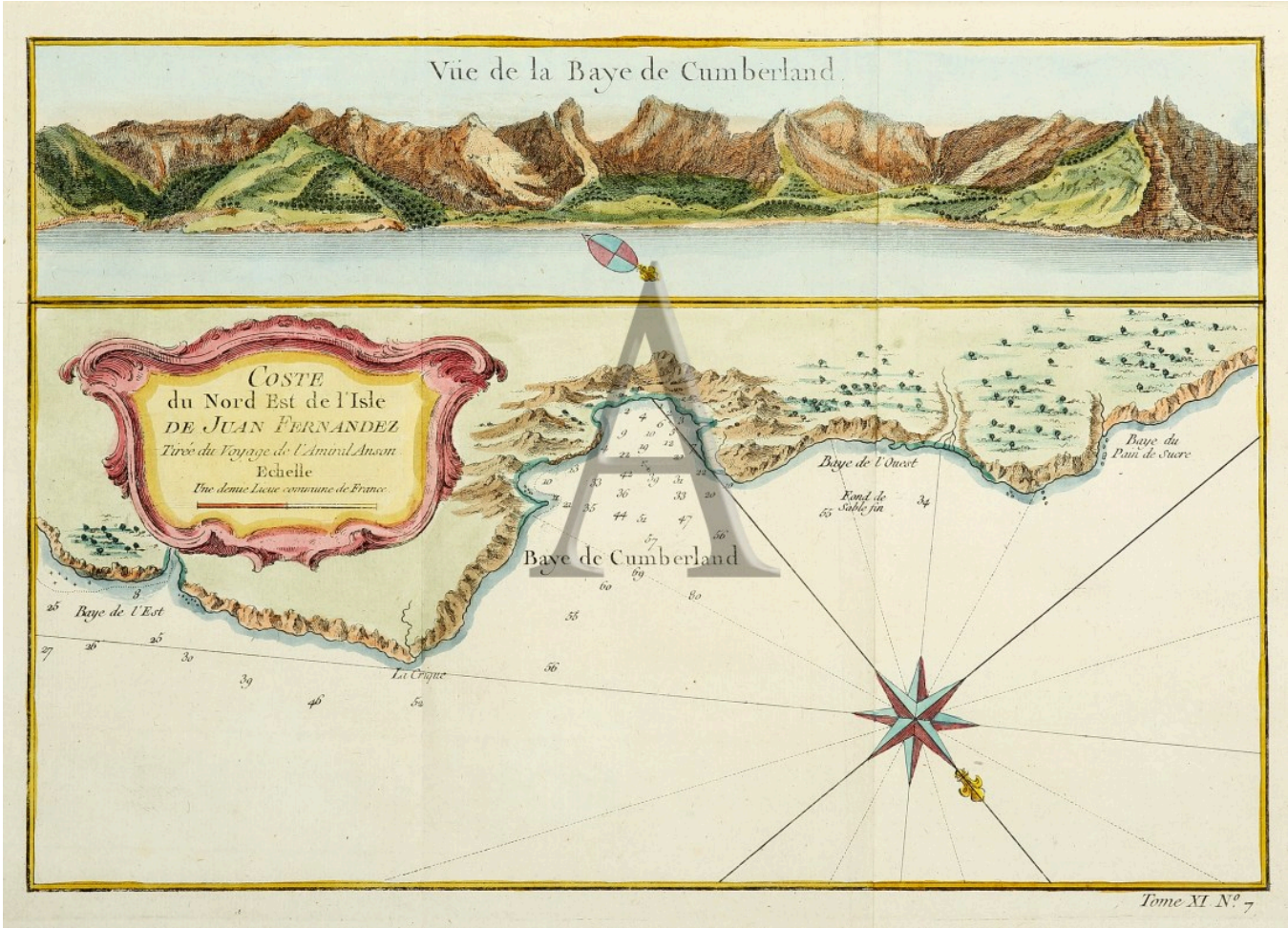
Thomson's large scale early c.19th map of the southern hemisphere with Australia charted according to the voyages of Baudin and Flinders. Numerous historical discoveries are noted along the Australian coastline. On watermarked paper dated 1823.

Collections:

National Library of Australia: Bib ID1542383

References: Tooley 1253

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27 Jacques Nicolas Bellin (1703–1772)

Coste du Nord de L'Isle de Juan Fernandez.

Date	1753
Technique	Copper engraving hand coloured.
Size	image 280 × 190 mm; paper 403 × 258 mm

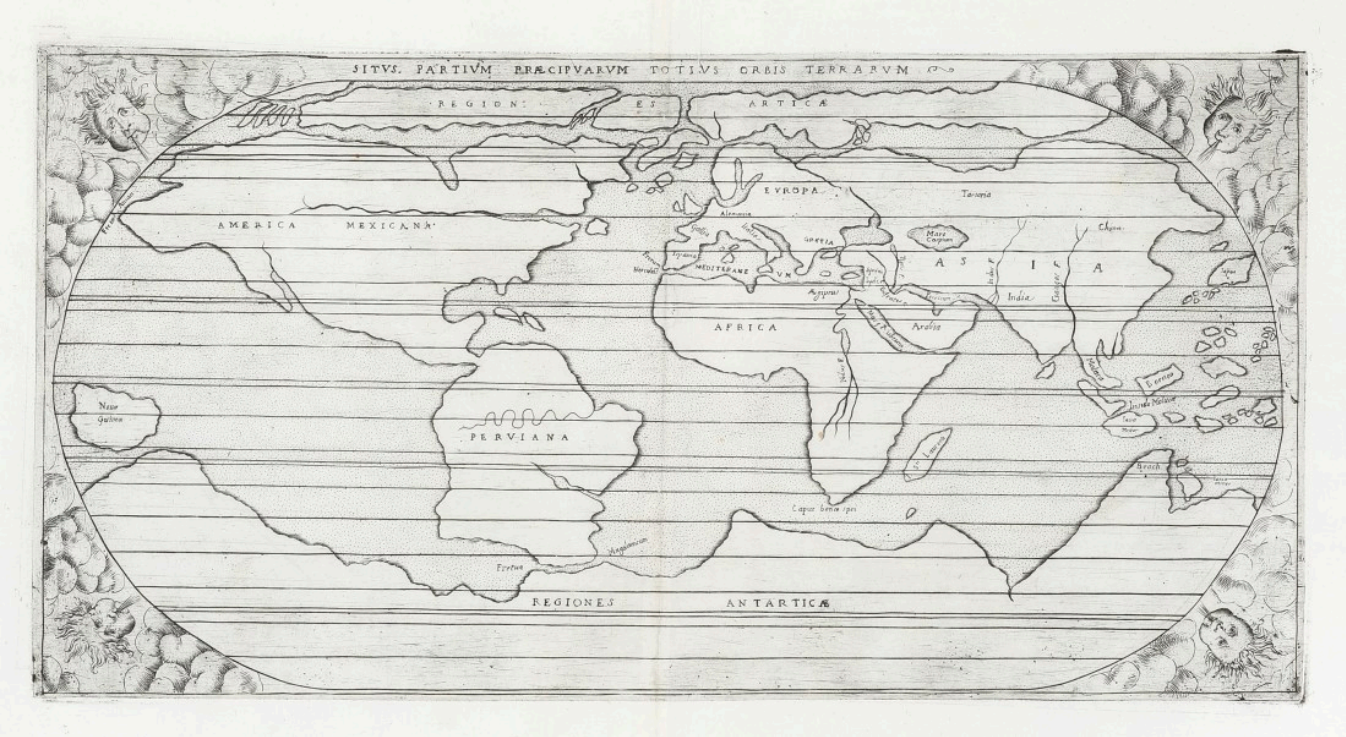
Map of Cumberland Bay with coastal profile at top, on Juan Fernandez Island (Robinson Crusoe Island).

The island was first named Juan Fernandez Island after Juan Fernández, a Spanish sea captain and explorer who was the first to land there in 1574. It was also known as Más a Tierra.

Robinson Crusoe Island is the second largest of the Juan Fernandez Islands, 670 km west of San Antonio, Chile, in the South Pacific. The island was home to the marooned sailor Alexander Selkirk from 1704 to 1709, and is thought to have inspired novelist Daniel Defoe's fictional *Robinson Crusoe* in his 1719 novel. The Chilean government renamed the location Robinson Crusoe Island in 1966.

From Prevost, *Histoire générale des voyages*

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28

Situs Partium Praecipuarum Totius Terrarum.

Date	1610
Technique	Copper engraving.
Size	image 382 × 195 mm; paper 445 × 340 mm

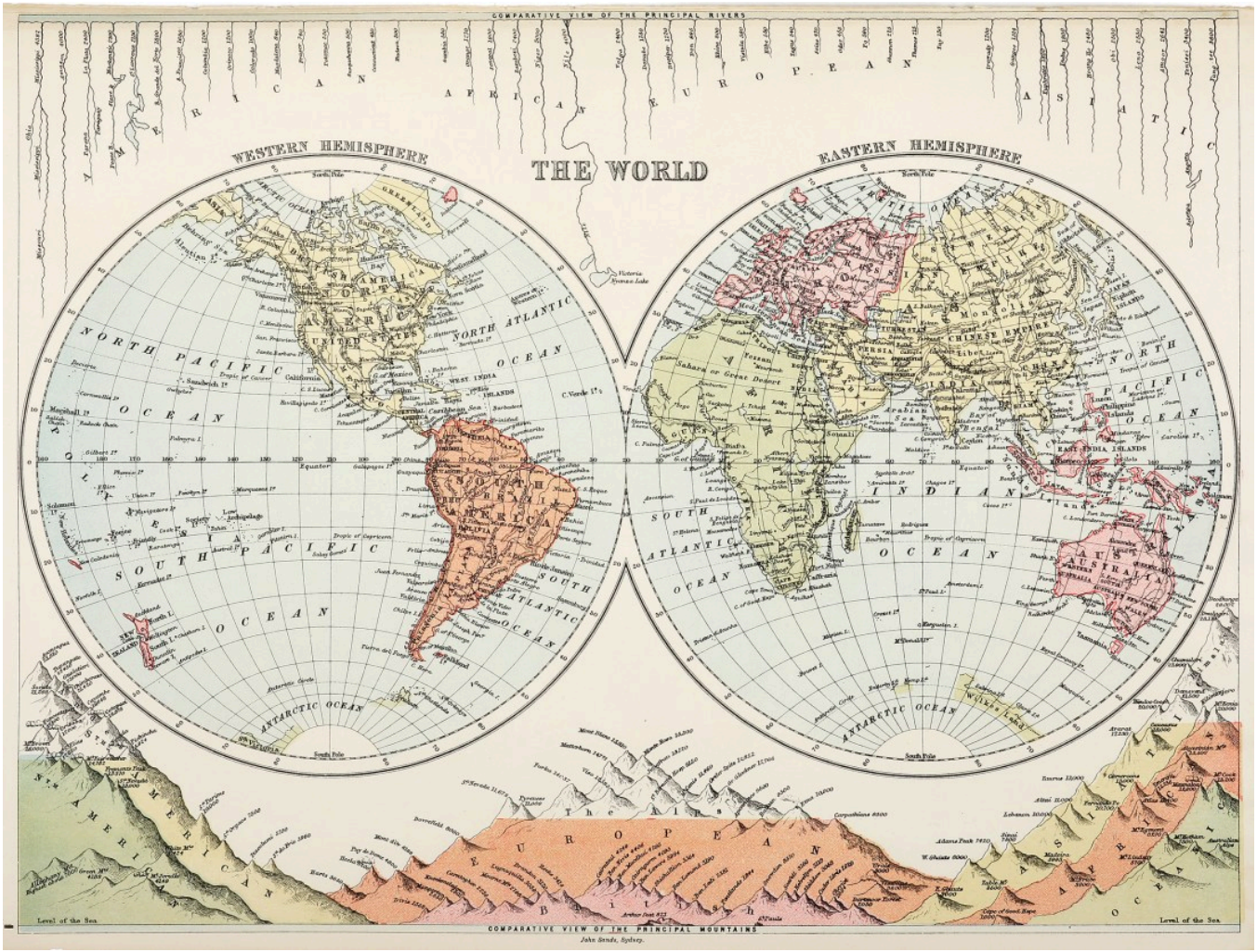
First state of Augustino Torniello's unusual and delicately engraved world map on an oval projection based on Ortelius' world map of 1570, but much simplified with very few place names.

In the Arctic there are both Northeast and Northwest Passages. North America bears the name of America Mexicana with an unnamed St. Lawrence River stretching far across the continent and no Great Lakes. South America is named Perviana and is shown in the bulbous, potato shape that Ortelius used for his earliest versions of the continent. An unnamed Amazon reaches far across South America, nearly reaching the opposite coast. A massive Regionis Antarctica extends across the southern portion of the world, with only the place name of Beach noted on a portion of what would become Australia, in reference to Marco Polo's writings of his explorations.

In Africa, the Nile originates in the southern tip of the continent, but without the Ptolemaic twin lake source. The map is decorated with wind head spandrels in each corner.

From an uncommon edition of *Kerckelycke Historie van Neder-Landt* which was a Dutch text edition of Agostino Torniello's *Annales Sacri et Profani* by Heribertus Rosweydus. Milan

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29 John Sands (1818–1873)

The World

Date	1886
Technique	Lithograph printed in colour.
Size	image 402 × 302 mm; paper 457 × 321 mm

Detailed double hemisphere world map with comparative table of the principal rivers at top and another table of the principal mountains.

References:
Ferguson, J. A. Bibliography of Australia Volumes 1-8, Canberra 1976: 12075
Tooley, R.V. The Mapping of Australia. London 1979: 1011

Collections:
National Library Australia: 3292197
State Library Victoria: SLTEF 912.94 M22
State Library New South Wales: F980.11/S

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30 John Hunter (1737–1821)

Implements of New South Wales

Date	1790
Technique	Hand coloured copper engraving.
Size	image 175 × 230 mm; paper 225 × 264 mm

Rare c.18th engraving of native implements from Sydney made from a drawing by John Hunter.

A. is a War Spear, formed of a light reed-like substance produced by the yellow gum tree, vide p. 235, which if the ends marked with the letters were joined together would shew its full length: the long pointed head is of hard wood, of a reddish colour, and is fastened into the shaft in the firmest manner by a cement of the yellow gum only.

B. is a Stick, at one end of which is a small peg fastened with the same cement, and forming a hook: the other end is ornamented with the shell of the limpet or patella, stuck on with the gum and, thus constructed, it is used to throw the spear — in this manner: The shell end of the stick being held in the right hand, and the spear poised in the left, the end of the hook at B. is inserted into a hollow at the foot of the spear at D. and thus thrown with a force similar to that of a stone from a sling: this is shewn more particularly in a reduced figure at the upper part of the Plate, a. b.CC. is a Spear or Gig, of a substance similar to the former, for striking fish in the water: the true length of which will be known by supposing the parts joined together at the lettered ends: the shaft consists of two pieces, a large and a small one, joined by the gum: and the head is composed of four sticks inserted into the shaft with gum, and tied together above with slips of bark, which are afterwards tightened by little wedges, driven within the bandage: each of these sticks is terminated by the tooth of a fish, very sharp, and stuck on by a lump of the gum cement: the shaft of this instrument is punctured in many places with very small holes, to the pith in the centre, but for what purpose is not known.

H. is a Hatchet, of which the head is a very hard black pebble stone, rubbed down at one end to an edge the handle is a stick of elastic wood, split, which being bent round the middle of the stone, and the extremities brought together, is strongly bound with slips of bark, and holds the head very firmly, as smiths' chissels are held by hazel sticks in Europe.

S. is a kind of blunt Sword, of hard wood, like the head of the spear A. F. seems to be an instrument of offence it is a stick of the natural growth, with the bark on the root of which is cut round into a large knob the end F. is made rough with notches, that it may be held more firmly in the hand.

R. is a Basket, formed by a single piece of a brown fibrous bark. This separated whole from the tree is gathered up at each end in folds, and bound in that form by withes, which also make the handle. The Basket is patched in several places with yellow gum, from which it appears to have been sometimes used for carrying water. These implements are drawn from exact measurements, and fitted to a scale of three feet, inserted at the foot of the Plate.

From John White's, *Journal of a Voyage to New South Wales*

References:
Ferguson, J. A. Bibliography of Australia Volumes 1-8, Canberra 1976 - 97.
Hill, J. The Hill Collection of Pacific Voyages. San Diego 1974 - 1858.
Nissen, C. Die illustrierten Vogelbucher. Stuttgart 1995 ZBI - 4390.
Abbey, J.R. Travel in Aquatint and Lithography 1770-1860. London 1972 - 605.
Wantrup, J. Australian Rare Books. Sydney 1987 - 17.
Crittenden, V. A Bibliography Of The First Fleet. ACT 1982 - 248.

Collections:
National Library Australia: Bib ID 87340
State Library New South Wales: Call Number: MRB/Q991/2A2 (Original watercolour Call number PXA 909 / 13)
National Gallery Victoria: Accession Number2012.31
State Library Victoria: CCF 919.44 W58
National Museum of Australia: Object number 2007.0035.0001

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31 Nicholas Martin Petit (1777–1804)

Norou-gal-derri, s'avancant pour combattre

Date	1807
Technique	Stipple engraving.
Size	image 240 × 320 mm; paper 264 × 360 mm

Norou-gal-derri, a warrior of the environs of Port Jackson, preparing to fight.

An important full-length portrait of a named Port Jackson warrior, Norou-gal-derri, "advancing to do battle". Not simply a portrait but an ethnographic document of some importance, Petit has shown the adornments and weapons of a warrior in careful detail. The face and body paint is shown painstakingly, with Norou-gal-derri's posture adapted to show both adornment and clothing to advantage. Furthermore his weaponry is shown as carried and handled by the Port Jackson warriors: he carries his "sagaïes de trait" (the long barbed spear or lance); and his "casse-tête"(literally 'head-breaker', a waddy) is tucked into the small of his back and held by his cord waist-band; his long narrow bark shield is shown with its internal decorated cross. Wantrup: Cat 84/ #62 Francois Peron's 'Voyage de Decouvertes aux Terres Australes'.

Collections: British Museum: 2016,2024.4 |

National Gallery Australia: Accession no NGA 2013.4131.20

National Gallery Victoria: Accession Number 2010.96.26

National Museum Australia: 1995.0006.0034

State Library NSW: a2478029 /MRB F81/11

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32 George Anson (1697–1762) · John / Johann Sebastien Miller / Muller (1715–1792)

The Burning of the Town of Payta on the Coast of Santa Fee in the South Sea.

Date	1748
Technique	Hand coloured copper engraving.
Size	image 500 × 224 mm; paper 525 × 247 mm

Scarce engraved view of Lord Anson's ships at Payta, Peru from the English edition of Lord Anson's voyage.

On 13 November 1741 Commodore Anson made a surprise attack on the Spanish town of Payta, on the coast of what is now Peru. Although the attack was successful, the Governor escaped and with him the chance of a ransom was lost. Anson threatened to burn down the town if he did not give himself up, but this was refused, and Payta was consequently set on fire on 15 November. This resulted in plunder of £32,000 and six vessels sunk in the bay. Just to left of centre the 'Centurion' is shown at anchor together with the 'Tryal' one of the other five prizes to her left, and surrounded by wrecks of sunken vessels. To the right two more of the prizes are running down from Payta which is burning fiercely. The fifth prize is at anchor and a sunken vessel is in the extreme right foreground.

Anson was given command of the 60-gun third-rate HMS Centurion in the West Africa Squadron in 1737 and, having been promoted to commodore with his broad pennant in HMS Centurion, he took command of a squadron sent to attack Spanish possessions in South America at the outset of the War of Jenkins' Ear. In 1740. Those orders were '*to take, burn, sink or otherwise destroy the ships and vessels belonging to the Crown of Spain*'. The ships involved were the *Centurion*, *Gloucester*, *Severn*, *Pearl*, *Wager*, *Tryal* and two store ships the *Anna* and *Industry*. Anson had great difficulty in manning the fleet and the crew was supplemented with 500 invalids, out-patients from Chelsea Hospital who all died during the voyage.

After setting off later than planned, Anson's squadron encountered successive disasters. Two of his vessels, the fifth-rate HMS Pearl and the fourth-rate HMS Severn, failed to round Cape Horn and returned home. Meanwhile, the sixth-rate HMS Wager was wrecked off the coast of Chile, where the crew subsequently mutinied. The lateness of the season forced him to round the Horn in very stormy weather, and the navigating instruments of the time did not allow for exact observations. Anson reached the Juan Fernández Islands in June 1741 with only three of his six ships remaining: HMS Centurion, the fourth-rate HMS Gloucester, and the sloop HMS Tryall. The strength of his crews had fallen from 961 to 335 due to scurvy. In November 1741, he was able to sack the small port city of Paita in Peru in the absence of any effective Spanish force on the coast. However, the steady decrease of his crews by scurvy and the worn-out state of his remaining consorts compelled him to collect all the remaining survivors in Centurion. Anson then rested at the island of Tinian before making his way to Macao in November 1742.

After facing considerable difficulties with the Chinese, Anson sailed again with his one remaining vessel to search for one of the Manila galleons that conducted trade between Mexico and the Chinese merchants in the Philippines. He captured the Nuestra Señora de Covadonga, which he encountered off Cape Espiritu Santo on 20 June 1743. The ship had 1,313,843 pieces of eight on board, and the charts captured with the ship added many islands (and phantom islands) to the British knowledge of the Pacific, including the Anson Archipelago.

Anson took his prize back to Macao, sold her cargo to the Chinese, kept the specie, and sailed for England via the Cape of Good Hope. Despite passing by a French fleet patrolling the Channel through a thick fog, he reached England on 15 June 1744. The prize money earned from the capture of the galleon made Anson a rich man for life and bought him considerable political influence. However, he initially refused promotion to Rear-Admiral of the Blue out of anger that the admiralty refused to sanction a captain's commission he had given one of his officers.

Anson, George (1697-1762), *Voyage Round The World in The Years MDCCXL, I, II, III, IV by George Anson Esq; Commander In Chief of a Squadron of His Majesty's Ships, Sent Upon an Expedition to The South-Seas. Compiled From Papers and Other Materials of The Right Honourable George Lord Anson, and Published Under His Direction, by Richard Walter, M.A. Chaplain of His Majesty's Ship* The Centurion*, in that Expedition.*

References:
Hill, J. The Hill Collection of Pacific Voyages. San Diego 1974: 1817.
Sabin, J. A Dictionary of Books Relating to America, from its Discovery to the Present Time. New York. (1936) 1967: 1626.
Shirley, R. Maps in the Atlases of The British Library. London 2004: G.ANS-1a., RCIN 1072004.

Collections:
British Museum: Registration number 1918,0423.47
National Library Australia: Bib ID 644716
Royal Museum Greenwich:
State Library New South Wales: Call Numbers: RB/DQ909.8A/A622/1
State Library Victoria: RARELT 910.41 AN8V
State Library South Australia: 910.41 A622.4 b (RGS Special Collection)
National Maritime Museum Greenwich: Item ID PBD3287

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33 Henry Constantine Richter (1821–1902) · John Gould (1804–1881)

Hydromys leucogaster

Date	1845
Technique	Lithograph with original hand colouring and gum Arabic highlights.
Size	paper 550 × 380 mm

Rare c.19th lithograph of the Water Rat from John Gould's epic work on *Mammals of Australia* published in London 1845-1863, the most important study on Australian Fauna.

There were only 175 subscribers to the series and now most of those complete subscribed sets are in institutional collections making individual lithographs rare.

Modern binomial name: Hydromys chrysogaster
First described: Geoffroy, 1804
Distribution: Australia wide

References:
Ferguson, J. A. Bibliography of Australia Volumes 1-8, Canberra 1976 10032.
Sauer, G. C. John Gould The Bird Man: A Chronology and Bibliography London 1982 14.

Collections:
National Library Australia: Bib ID 760101
Royal Collection Trust UK: RCIN 1122360
State Library New South Wales: RB/LF0008/G SET
State Library Victoria: RARELTEF 599.0994 G73M
State Library South Australia: 599.0994 G697 d

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34 Harriet Scott (1830 - 1907) & Helena Forde (nee Scott) (1832–1910)

The Ring-tailed Opossum (Phalangista Cooki)

Date	1871
Technique	Lithograph with original hand colouring and gum Arabic highlights.
Size	image 320 × 420 mm; paper 320 × 427 mm

Large lithograph of the Ringtail Possum by one of the few colonial Australian female artists, Harriet Scott.

Common name: Common Ringtail Possum
Binomial name: Pseudocheirus peregrinus
First described: Boddaert, 1795
Distribution: WA, SA, TAS, VIC, NSW, QLD

From Kreft, G. *Mammals of Australia.*

References:
Ferguson, J. A. Bibliography of Australia Volumes 1-8, Canberra 1976: 11248

Collections:
National Library Australia: Bib ID 87090
University Library Melbourne: Call No: 599 K92
State Library New South Wales: Record Identifier 74VvrBpxqX-wX
State Library Victoria: RARELTEF; 599 K87

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35 S.C. - Samuel Calvert (1828–1913)

Manly Beach on a Public Holiday.

Date	1865
Technique	Hand coloured engraving.
Size	image 510 × 360 mm; paper 539 × 415 mm

Rare, large c.19th engraved view of Manly Beach at Christmas time in 1865.

From the original edition of *The Illustrated Sydney News.*

References:
Gibbs & Shallard. Illustrated Sydney News. ISSN 2203-5397.

Collections:
State Library New South Wales: F8/39-40
State Library Victoria: PCINF SLVIC=1853-1872
National Library Australia: Bib ID 440095

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36 William Thomas Smedley (1858–1921)

Pleasure Grounds, Sydney.

Date	1886
Technique	Hand coloured engraving.
Size	image 177 × 280 mm; paper 207 × 314 mm

Four views of Sydney.

Circular image:Entrance to Botanical Gardens.

Top image: An Avenue in the Botanical Gardens. Norfolk Island Pine Botanical Gardens.

Lower inset: Fraser Drinking Fountain Hyde Park.

Lower image: Central Avenue Hyde Park.

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37 F.C.T. - Frederick Casemero Terry (1825–1869)

Court House and Scotch Church, Paramatta [sic].

Date	1854
Technique	Hand coloured engraving.
Size	image 160 × 120 mm; paper 242 × 169 mm

Scarce c.19th hand coloured engraving of the second sandstone Greek revival court house and the Scots' Church (St. Andrew's Church) on the corner of Church and George Street, Parramatta.

The Parramatta Court House and the Scots' Church (St Andrew's Presbyterian Church) were situated on the western side of Church Street. The Court House was erected in 1837–39 to the design of Mortimer Lewis and served Parramatta until 1891. The Scots' Church was designed by David Lennox and commenced in 1840, being completed in 1849. The church was subsequently removed stone by stone to Wentworthville in 1925.

References;
Ferguson, J. A. Bibliography of Australia Volumes 1-8, Canberra 1976 15440a.

Collections:
National Library Australia: Bib ID 1185170
Queensland Art Gallery: Accession No. 2:0588A
State Library New South Wales: CALL NUMBERS RB/DQ991A/15
State Library Victoria: RARELT 919.44 S5L
University Library Melbourne: Call No. 994.4100222 TERR
National Library Australia: LEGACY ID 58185

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38 Louis Le Breton (1818–1866)

Pecheurs de Tripang a La Baie Raffles.

Date 1842
Technique Hand coloured lithograph.
Size image 315 × 190 mm; paper 423 × 300 mm

Rare c.19th hand coloured lithograph of Dumont D'Urville at Raffles Bay which is at the eastern end of the Cobourg Peninsula. Raffles Bay was the site of the second abortive attempt at settlement on the northern coastline of Australia. It was named by Phillip Parker King in 1818 after Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, founder of Singapore. Like Flinders before him, d'Urville made contact with the Maccassar trepang (sea cucumber) fishing fleet and visited their encampment. The French arrived at the Victoria Settlement, commonly known as Port Essington, only five months after its establishment. The government intended that Port Essington be established as a major trading port like Singapore. Unfortunately, this attempt also failed and the settlement was finally abandoned in 1849.

From D'Urville, D. *Voyage au Pole Sud et dans l'Océanie sur les corvettes l'Astrolabe et la Zélée, exécute par ordre du roi pendant les années 1837-1838-1839-1840*...Paris

References:
Ferguson, J. A. Bibliography of Australia Volumes 1-8, Canberra 1976: 3184.
Hill, J. The Hill Collection of Pacific Voyages. San Diego 1974: 508.
Phillips, P. A List of Geographical Atlases in the Library of Congress. Washington 1973: 3244.
Sabin, J. A Dictionary of Books Relating to America, from its Discovery to the Present Time. New York. (1936) 1967: 21256.

Collections:
Bibliotheque Nationale de France: ark:/12148/bpt6k976783
National Gallery Australia: NGA 2005.1123
National Library Australia: Bib ID: 1471888
National Maritime Museum: Object No: 00003618
Te Papa Museum of New Zealand: RB001474
State Library New South Wales: MMS ID 991011821529702626
State Library Victoria: RARELT; 508.3 D89
State Library South Australia: 508.3 d++
Yale University Library & Art Gallery: Call Number 1998 Folio 16

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39 Joseph Lycett (1777–1828)

Distant View of Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land, from Bluffhead.

Date	1824
Technique	Aquatint with original hand colouring.
Size	image 270 × 170 mm; paper 350 × 250 mm

Rare early colonial view of Hobart by the convict, art forger Joseph Lycett taken from present day Kangaroo Bluff to illustrate the town's situation, surrounded by '*majestic Mountain*'.

From Lycett, J. *Views in Australia, or, New South Wales & Van Diemen's Land delineated.* London.

References:
Ferguson, J. A. Bibliography of Australia Volumes 1-8, Canberra 1976 974.
Abbey, J.R. Travel in Aquatint and Lithography 1770-1860. London 1972 570.
Tooley, R.V. English books with coloured plates, 1790 to 1860. Folkstone 1973 310.
Wantrup, J. Australian Rare Books. Sydney 1987 218b.

Collections:
National Library Australia: Bib ID 8037393
State Library South Australia: 994T L981
National Gallery Australia: 35745
University Library Melbourne: 919.44042 LYCE
National Gallery Victoria: Accession Number2008.251
State Library Victoria: RARELTEF 919.402 L 98 V
British Museum London: 1917,1208.25.1-50
State Library New South Wales: MRB/F980.1/L

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40 Sherwin

Fern-Tree Gully.

Date	1865
Technique	Hand coloured engraving.
Size	image 220 × 195 mm; paper 250 × 220 mm

Rare, c.19th hand coloured engraving of Fern Tree Gully in 1865.

From the original edition of; *The Illustrated Melbourne Post,* which only ran, from 1862-1868.

Collections:
State Library Victoria: Record ID 9910433933607636
National Library Australia: Bib ID: 6451121
State Library New South Wales: Record Identifier 74VvD5Wg6Xp3

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41 A.C. - Albert Charles Cooke (1836–1902)

Swing-Bridge, Latrobe River, Near Sale.

Date 1883
Technique Hand coloured engraving.
Size image 230 × 163 mm; paper 265 × 187 mm

Rare c.19th hand coloured engraving of the swing bridge over the Latrobe River, near Sale, Victoria, depicting the bridge and surrounding landscape.

The bridge was designed by the engineer John Grainger and built in 1883. Measuring 45 metres in length, it was the first movable bridge constructed in Victoria. The bridge swung on cylindrical steel columns, allowing vessels to pass along the river when the span was opened.

From the original edition of the *Australasian Sketcher*.

Collections:
National Library Australia: Bib ID 914558
State Library New South Wales: REF1/MAV/FM4/9236-9239
State Library Victoria: PCINF AS 06-09-73 P.104

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42 William Crothers Fitler (1857–1915)

Perth.

Date	1886
Technique	Hand coloured engraving.
Size	image 275 × 175 mm; paper 325 × 227 mm

Colonial engraved view of Perth from Mount Eliza.

References:
Ferguson, J. A. Bibliography of Australia Volumes 1-8, Canberra 1976 9829g.
Hughes-d'Aeth, T. Paper Nation: The Story of the Picturesque Atlas of Australia. Melbourne 2001.

Collections:
National Library Australia: Bib ID 1654251
National Gallery Australia: LEGACY ID 34588
Royal Collection Trust UK: RCIN 1046852
Getty Museum Los Angeles: Object name: 1218593
State Library New South Wales: RECORD IDENTIFIER 74VvDRQZXzWd
State Library Victoria: CCF 919.4 G19

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43 S.C. - Samuel Calvert (1828–1913)

Boxing day in New South Wales

Date	1870
Technique	Hand coloured engraving.
Size	image 505 × 375 mm

Wonderful scene of people celebrating Boxing Day, the festive day after Christmas, traditionally a day on which servants and tradespeople enjoyed a day off. The poor were also given gifts.

From the original edition of the *Illustrated Sydney News.*

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44 John Gould (1804–1881)

Poephila leucotis. White-eared Grass Finch. [Masked Finch]

Date	1840 (1848)
Technique	Lithograph with original hand colouring and gum arabic highlights.
Size	paper 380 × 550 mm

Rare lithograph of the best and largest colonial image of the Masked Finch by John Gould from his epic series, *The Birds of Australia and Adjacent Islands,* published for the author, printed by Richard and John E. Taylor, London.

In his introduction to *The Birds of Australia*, Gould stated the reasons for endeavouring the mammoth task of documenting the ornithology of Australia; "*I was naturally desirous of turning my attention to the Ornithology of some other region; and a variety of opportune and concurring circumstances induced me to select that of Australia, the birds of which, although invested with the highest degree of interest, had been almost entirely neglected In the absence, then, of any general work on the Birds of Australia, the field was comparatively a new one, and of no ordinary degree of interest, from the circumstance of its being one of the finest possessions of the British Crown, and from its natural productions being as remarkable for the anomalous nature of their forms, as for their beauty, and the singularity of their habits.*"

Common name: Masked finch
Binomial name: Poephila personata

First described: Gould 1842
Distribution: WA, NT, QLD

References:
Ferguson, J. A. Bibliography of Australia Volumes 1-8, Canberra 1976: 4773.
Sitwell, S. Fine Bird Books 1700-1900. New York 1990: p.101.
Nissen, C. Die illustrierten Vogelbucher. Stuttgart 1995: IVB 370.
Anker, J. Bird Books and Bird Art. Amsterdam 1979: 174, 179.
Sauer, G. C. John Gould The Bird Man: A Chronology and Bibliography London 1982: 9, 18.
Chisholm, A. The Story of Elizabeth Gould. Melbourne:

Collections:
National Library Australia: RB Nef F4773
State Library New South Wales: CALL NUMBER: SAFE/X598.2/1
State Library South Australia: 598.2994 d

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45 John Gould (1804–1881)

Acanthiza apicalis: Gould

Date 1848 (1860)
Technique Lithograph with original hand colouring and gum Arabic highlights.
Size paper 350 × 530 mm

Rare lithograph of the best and largest colonial image of the Inland or Broad-Tailed Thornbill by John Gould, from his epic series, *The Birds of Australia and Adjacent Islands,* published for the author, printed by
Richard and John E. Taylor, London.

Modern binomial name: Acanthiza apicalis
First described: Gould 1847
Distribution: Australia wide (Mainland)

References:
Ferguson, J. A. Bibliography of Australia Volumes 1-8, Canberra 1976 4773.
Sitwell, S. Fine Bird Books 1700-1900. New York 1990 p.101.
Nissen, C. Die illustrierten Vogelbucher. Stuttgart 1995 IVB 370.
Anker, J. Bird Books and Bird Art. Amsterdam 1979 174, 179.
Sauer, G. C. John Gould The Bird Man: A Chronology and Bibliography London 1982 9, 18.
Chisholm, A. The Story of Elizabeth Gould. Melbourne.

Collections:
National Library Australia: RB Nef F4773
State Library New South Wales: CALL NUMBER: SAFE/X598.2/1
State Library South Australia: 598.2994 d

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46 Jacques Barraband (1767–1809)

Le Parkinson jeune age

Date 1800 (1802)
Technique Original engraving printed in colour and hand finished.
Size image 290 × 460 mm

Rare early c.19th French engraving of a young Lyrebird from the drawing by Jacques Barraband (1768-1809)

1797 First sighting. An ex-convict who lived with Aboriginals after his term expired in 1792, said that there was in the bush near Sydney, "a bird of the pheasant species'. Near Sydney, John Wilson (Barrington 1802)

1798 First recorded sighting We saw nothing strange except a few rock kangaroos with long black brush tails, and two pheasants which we could not get a shot at. Nepean, John Price (Historical Records NSW, 3 Appendix C.)

1798 First capture Here I shot a bird about the size of a Pheasant, but the tail of it very much resembels a Peacock, with large long feathers which are white, orange, and lead colour, and black at the ends; its body betwixt a brown and green, brown under his neck and black upon his head. Black legs and very lond claws. Near Bargo, John Price (Historical Records NSW, 3 Appendix C.)

1798 Mimicry of the Lyrebird They sing for two hours in the morning, beginning from the time when they quit the valley, until they attain the summit of the hill; where they scrape together a small hillock, on which they stand, with their tail spread over them, imitating successively the note of every bird known in the country. South-west of Sydney David Collins (An account of the English Colony...)

1800 Scientific description The total length of this singular bird from the point of the bill to the end of the broad tail feathers is 43 inches; 25 of which are in the tail alone. The bill rather exceeds an inch in length, is strong, formed much like that of a peacock... Blackheath, Thomas Davies. (Transactions of the Linnean Society of London)

Modern binomial name: Menura novaehollandiae
First described: Thomas Davies 1800

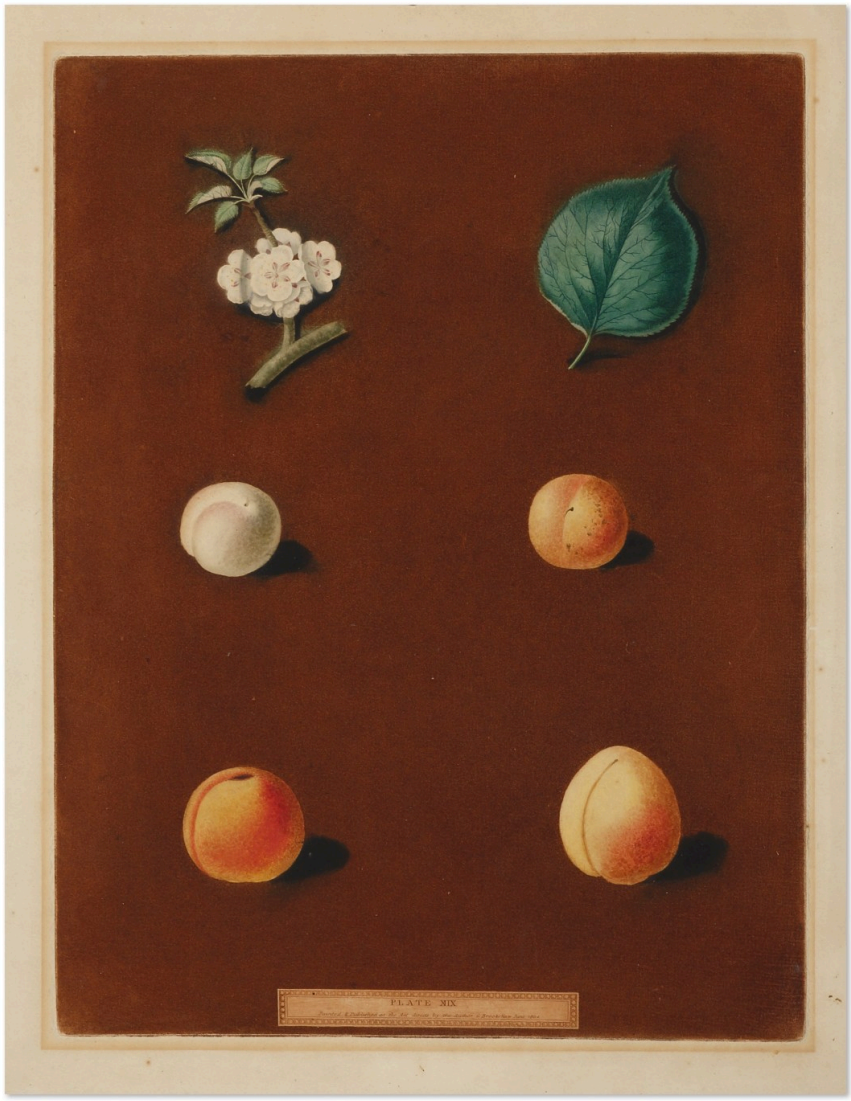
Distribution: VIC, NSW, QLD and introduced to Tasmania.

From Audebert, J.B. & Vieillot, L.J.P. *Histoire naturelle des oiseaux dorés ou à reflets métalliques.* Paris 1802

References Ferguson, J. A. Bibliography of Australia Volumes 1-8, Canberra 1976, 941-69, 1986; Sitwell, S. Fine Bird Books 1700-1900. New York 1990, p.73; Nissen, C. Die illustrierten Vogelbucher. Stuttgart 1995, IVB 47; Fraser, I. & Gray, J. Australian Bird Names A Complete Guide. Melbourne 2013, 165.

Collections National Gallery Australia: LEGACY ID 42308.

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47 George Brookshaw (1751–1823)

Plate XIIX

Date 1812 (1822)

Technique Aquatint and stipple engraving printed in colour and hand finished.

[Apricot]

Fabulous aquatint and stipple engraving from Brookshaw's *Pomona Britannica; or, A Collection of the Most Esteemed Fruits,* the largest, most sumptuous and technically brilliant series of fruit prints ever made.

George Brookshaw's *Pomona Britannica* was the most ambitious and is the finest series on fruit and flowers ever produced. Brookshaw, a master cabinet maker of inlaid furniture, undertook his first publishing endeavour late in his career, and it took ten years to complete.

Brookshaw depicted the best available varieties of fruit found in the Royal gardens at Hampton Court, Kensington Gardens, and the private gardens of the Prince of Wales in Blackheath. He also executed each plate on a dark aquatint and stipple background which resulted in the most startling dramatic effect. These are the most technically complicated and superbly printed images of fruits ever made.

References: Cf. Dunthorne 50; cf. Great Flower Books (1990) p. 81; cf. Nissen BBI 244.

From Brookshaw's, *Pomona Britannica; or, A Collection of the Most Esteemed Fruits at present cultivated in this Country; together with the Blossoms and Leaves of such as are necessary to distinguish the various sorts from each other. Selected principally from the Royal Gardens at Hampton Court, and the remainder from the most Celebrated Gardens round London*

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48 Pierre Joseph Redoute (1759–1840)

Chorizema Ilicifolia.

Date	1800
Technique	Copper engraving hand coloured.
Size	image 303 × 440 mm; paper 336 × 515 mm

Superb engraving of the Holly Flame Pea, a Western Australian native, from a painting by Pierre Joseph Redoute who during the patronage of the Empress Josephine, produced his finest works which included numerous Australian plants provided by the great French voyage of exploration under the command of Bruni D'Entrecasteaux.

D'Entrecasteaux anchored near Esperance on Western Australia's southern coast, in 1792. On 14 December, the zoologist Claude Riche had gone ashore, and failed to return. A search the following day proved unsuccessful. Several senior members of the expedition were convinced that Riche must have perished of thirst or at the hands of the Aborigines, and counselled d'Entrecasteaux to sail without him. However Labillardiere convinced d'Entrecasteaux to search for another day, and was rewarded not only with the recovery of Riche, but also with the collection of several botanical specimens, including the first specimens of Anigozanthos (Kangaroo Paw), Nuytsia floribunda (West Australian Christmas Tree), Banksia nivea (Honeypot Dryandra) and Banksia repens.

'A rare account of a voyage with tremendous significance to the exploration of Australia and the Pacific. ' Wantrup.

D'Entrecasteaux joined the French navy in 1754 and fought in 1756 at Minorca. He assumed command of the French fleet of the East Indies and in 1787, was appointed Governor of Mauritius and the Isle of Bourbon. During his voyage in search of La Perouse in 1791-92, he determined the position of Amsterdam Island, explored the coastlines of New Caledonia, Tasmania, and New Holland, and located several groups of islands.

From: La Billardière, Jacques-Julien Houtou de, *Atlas pour servir à la relation du voyage à la recherche de la Pérouse.* Paris

Modern common name: Holly flame pea
Modern binomial name: Chorizema ilicifolium
First described: Labillardiere 1800
Distribution: WA

References Wantrup, J. Australian Rare Books. Sydney, 1987, 64a-b; Hill, J. The Hill Collection of Pacific Voyages. San Diego 1974, 467; Sabin, J. A Dictionary of Books Relating to America, from its Discovery to the Present Time. New York. (1936) 1967, 22671; Ferguson, J. A. Bibliography of Australia Volumes 1-8, Canberra 1976, 308, 682.

Collections National Library Australia: Bib ID 87072; State Library Victoria: RARELTF; 910.41 L11; State Library New South Wales: Call Numbers:Q980/7A4, RB/DQ990A/46; State Library South Australia: 990 L119 b; State Library of Western Australia: F00209.

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49 Robert Fitzgerald (1830–1902)

Galeola Ledgerii [Double page]

Date	1885
Technique	Lithograph with original hand colouring.
Size	image 395 × 600 mm; paper 490 × 625 mm

Rare, double sized plate from the original edition of the first monograph on Australian orchids, by Robert Fitzgerald, making it one of the largest colonial Australian orchid lithographs made. The series took twenty-four years to complete (1875-1894).

Binomial name: Pseudovanilla foliata
Common name: Giant Climbing Orchid
Distribution: NSW & QLD

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50 Ida Rentoul Outhwaite (1888–1960)

The Pantomime Fairy's Dream

Date 1919
Technique Colour process print.
Size 250 × 202 mm

Rare illustration by Ida Rentoul Outhwaite from her first deluxe series, *Elves and Fairies*, produced in Australia by Thomas Lothian. Her illustrations are her enduring legacy of her love of the Australian bush.

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51 Ida Rentoul Outhwaite (1888–1960)

The Children up in the Sky.

Date	1919
Technique	Process print.
Size	image 250 × 205 mm; paper 264 × 210 mm

Rare illustration by Ida Rentoul Outhwaite from her first deluxe series, *Elves and Fairies*, produced in Australia by Thomas Lothian. Her illustrations are her enduring legacy of her love of the Australian bush.

References:
Muir, M. A Bibliography of Australian Children's Books. New York 1970 5592.

Collections:
National Library Australia: Bib ID: 2070335
State Library Queensland: 991005371079702626
State Library New South Wales: 991005371079702626
State Library South Australia: Au/20 OUT
State Library Victoria: RARELTF A821.2 OU8E

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52 James Cook (1728–1779) · Sydney Parkinson (1745–1771)

[A View of the Island of Ulietea, with a double canoe and a boathouse.]

Date	1773
Technique	Copper engraving.
Size	image 460 × 200 mm; paper 510 × 280 mm

Rare c.18th engraving recording Cook's visit to the Society Islands by the artist Sydney Parkinson in August 1769. From the official British Admiralty sanctioned edition of the accounts of Cook's first voyage and the first and most superior issue of this engraving.

A double canoe (pahi) with carved figures on bow and stern. Another double canoe in the background at right and a boat-house at left. *'There are a great number of boathouses all round the bays built with a Catanarian arch, thatched all over; and the boats kept in them are very long, bellying out on the sides, with a very high peak stern, and are used only at particular seasons'.* Parkinson 74.

From Hawkesworth, *An Account of the Voyages Undertaken By the Order of His Majesty, for Making Discoveries in the Southern Hemisphere.*

References Beddie, M. Bibliography of Captain James Cook, RN,FRS, Circumnavigator. Sydney 1970, 932-3; Joppien, R. & Smith, B. The Art of Captain Cook's Voyages; Vol. I, II & III. Melbourne 1985-1987, 1.78A, ill.p.136.

Collections National Maritime Museum Greenwich: ID: PAI3973; National Library Australia: Bib ID 562174.

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53 John Webber (1752–1793)

A Man of the Sandwich Islands, Dancing.

Date	1784
Technique	Copper engraving.
Size	image 180 × 250 mm; paper 400 × 555 mm

Rare c.18th engraving by John Webber of a Hawaiian dancing from the official British Admiralty sanctioned edition of the accounts of Cook's third and final voyage.

A Hawaiian solo dancer pictured in this image is seen holding an uli'uli, a feather-covered gourd rattle. On his calves are leggings made of loose-hanging dog's teeth. Called kupe'e niho 'ilio, they weighed up to ten pounds and included as many as 1,356 teeth, adding rhythmic accompaniment to the dancer's leg movements. The tattoos on the dancer's arms and legs are an example of the elaborate decoration in Hawaii.

From Cook & King, *A Voyage to the Pacific Ocean, for making Discoveries in the Northern Hemisphere. Performed under the Direction of Captains Cook, Clerke, and Gore, in His Majesty's Ships the Resolution and Discovery; in the Years 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, and 1780.*

References:
Beddie, M. Bibliography of Captain James Cook, RN,FRS, Circumnavigator. Sydney 1970:1743-62, p.342
Joppien, R. & Smith, B. The Art of Captain Cook's Voyages; Vol. I, II & III. Melbourne 1985-1987: 3.301A, ill.p.533
Forbes, D. Hawaiian National Bibliography 1780- 1830. Honolulu /Sydney, 1999/2003 62; cf.
Carter, J. & Muir, P. Printing and the Mind of Man London 1983 223.
Sabin, J. A Dictionary of Books Relating to America, from its Discovery to the Present Time. New York. (1936) 1967. 16250.
Hill, J. The Hill Collection of Pacific Voyages. San Diego 1974 321.

Collections:
Art Gallery of New South Wales: Accession number 209.1990-46
State Library New South Wales: CALL NUMBERS RB/F990A/9
State Library Victoria: RARELT 910.41 C773VS
State Library South Australia: Special Collection: 919 C771

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54 John Barclay Godson (1882–1957)

Church Pt. Pittwater

Date	1924
Technique	Etching printed in sepia, signed lower right in pencil and numbered 6. First state.
Size	image 240 × 181 mm; paper 381 × 280 mm

Fine etching by the master print maker John Barclay Godson of Church Point, Pittwater, number six of the first state, printed in sepia. In near mint condition with wide margins.

Godson first exhibited the etching at the Fourth Annual Exhibition of the Australian Painter-Etchers' Society in 1924 at the Farmers Smoke Room (1 December 1924 – 13 December 1924). Price in pencil lower left. £2 2s.

Provenance:
Artist's estate.

Collections:
National Gallery Australia: LEGACY ID 1000009640

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55 Alfred Edward (Ernest) Warner (1879–1968)

[Macquarie Street]

Date	1930
Technique	Etching signed lower right in pencil, number 44/60.
Size	image 395 × 207 mm; paper 432 × 260 mm

Large and beautifully executed etching of Macquarie Street, Sydney from Parliament House to Hyde Park Barracks by Alfred Ernest Warner (1879-1968).

Exhibition history:
1923 Australian Painter-Etchers Society. Second [Melbourne] Exhibition Decoration Art Gallery (15 October 1923 – 29 October 1923)
1924 Catalogue of the Fourth Annual Exhibition of the Australian Painter-Etchers' Society. Farmers Smoke Room (1 December 1924 – 13 December 1924)
1932 Sydney Harbour Bridge Celebrations Etching Exhibition by the Australian Painter-Etchers Society Education Department Gallery (21 March 1932 – 3 April 1932)

Collections Powerhouse-Museum of Applied Arts & Sciences: Object No.86/805; National Gallery Australia: LEGACY ID 1000013632.

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56 Andre Edouard Marty (1882–1974)

La Soubrette Annamite, Robe du Soir de Doeuillet, Garnie de ruban.

Date	1913
Technique	Original Pochoir.
Size	image 160 × 222 mm

The designer Georges Doeuillet was born in France around 1875. In 1900 he founded a couture house in Paris, designing highly elaborate detailed dresses and was very successful throughout the first two decades of the 20th century.

Pochoir fashion print from "Gazette du Bon Ton", published by Lucien Vogel and his artists all of whom were trained at the Ecole des Beaux Arts.

The pochoir technique was originally employed for colouring woodblock prints in the C15th. It involved applying layers of colour gouache paint (with as many as thirty stages) to create the one design. Styles were influenced by art movements such as Cubism, Fauvism and the Russian Ballet.

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57 François Georges Grellet (1869–1959)

Femme Chasseuse

Date	1926
Technique	Aquatint printed in colour.
Size	image 287 × 385 mm; paper 455 × 557 mm

Large colour printed aquatint signed and numbered in pencil by the French artist Georges Francois Grellet of a pretty female hunter. She is shown wearing fashionable clothes, with an ammunition belt strapped to her waist, high heeled, knee high boots and holding a shot gun. A Spaniel is running behind her. The artist's name is often incorrectly spelt *Greffet.*

Published by L'Estampe Moderne, 14 rue de Richelieu, Paris in 1926.

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58 Abel Aubert Dupetit-Thouars (1793–1864) · Romuald Georges Menard (1778–1846)

Panorama de la baie de Papeiti (ile d'O-Taiti.) pris du mouillage de la Venus (1re. Feuille) & (2eme. Feuille)

Date 1841
Technique Hand coloured lithograph.
Size image 1020 × 195 mm; paper 1030 × 335 mm

Rare c.19th two sheet panorama of Papeete, the capital of French Polynesia from the accounts of the Pacific voyage under the command of Abel Aubert Dupetit-Thouars.

After the Venus's stay at the Marquesas Islands the expedition arrived at Tahiti on 28th August, 1838. Within three days, after threats of violent retaliation against the British resident, Reverend George Pritchard, the American consul, Jacques-Antoine Moerenhout and queen Pomare, Dupetit-Thouars had fulfilled his instructions and obtained from the queen a most favoured nation agreement under which French Nationals were guaranteed rights of residence in Tahiti. On 10th September, 1838 he sailed to Matavai Bay, where he had heard that the *Astrolabe* and *Zelee* had arrived with the expedition of Dumont d'Urville, whose presence added further weight to the French cause. Dupetit Thouars spent the next two weeks on hydrographic work.

From *Voyage Autour du Monde sur La Venus* 1836-1839

References Sabin, J. A Dictionary of Books Relating to America, from its Discovery to the Present Time. New York. (1936) 1967, 21354; Ferguson, J. A. Bibliography of Australia Volumes 1-8, Canberra 1976, 2970; Hill, J. The Hill Collection of Pacific Voyages. San Diego 1974, 518; Howgego, J. Encyclopedia of Exploration 1800-1850. Sydney 2004, D38, pp.185-187.

Collections National Library Australia: Bib ID 1357149; Bibliotheque Nationale de France: Identifier: ark:/12148/bpt6k63340942; New York Public Library: RLIN/OCLC: 8686754.

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59 Beaufoy Merlin after

The French Ironclad, Atalante, in the Fitzroy Dock, Sydney Harbour.

Date	1873
Technique	Hand coloured engraving.
Size	image 177 × 230 mm

Rare engraving taken from a photograph of the French warship *Atalante* in Fitzroy Dock on Cockatoo Island, with Balmain in the background, taken in August 1873 by Beaufoy Merlin.

Built in 1865, the iron clad *Atalante* had a protruding brass bow for ramming lesser vessels. It had taken part in the Franco Prussian War in 1870 and at the time of this photograph was the flagship of the Pacific Squadron, under the command of Rear Admiral Baron Roussin.

From the original edition of the *Town and Country Journal.*

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