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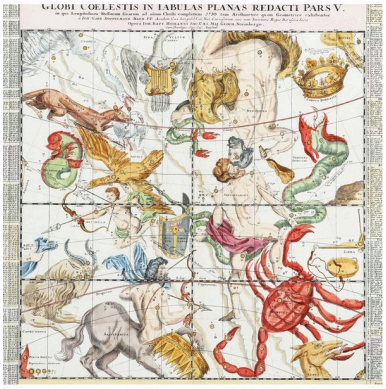


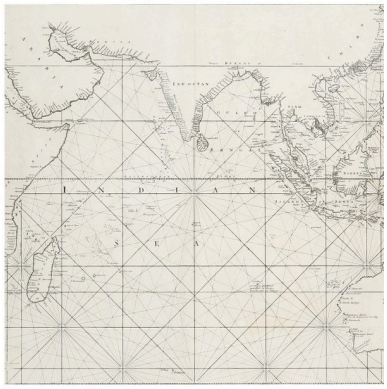





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Acquisitions 251

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Sizes are given in millimetres, width before height.

Contact

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info@antiqueprintmaproom.com
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1 Nicolaes Visscher I (1618–1679)

Africae Accurata Tabula ex officina Nic. Visscher.

Date	1695
Technique	Hand coloured copper engraving.
Size	image 550 × 438 mm; paper 590 × 457 mm

Africae Accurata Tabula ex Officina Nic. by Nicholas Visscher, is one of the finest Dutch maps of Africa produced during the latter half of the c.17th.

Hand coloured engraved map published in Amsterdam by the distinguished cartographer and publisher Nicolaes Visscher I, the map first appeared about 1680 and remained in use through subsequent editions issued by his son and later successors. It exemplifies the high standards of Dutch commercial cartography during the Golden Age, combining the latest geographical knowledge with refined engraving and restrained decorative embellishment.

The map extends from the Mediterranean to the Cape of Good Hope and includes Madagascar and adjoining islands. It reflects the expanding geographical understanding of the African coastline derived from Portuguese and Dutch maritime exploration, while the interior retains many of the traditional features characteristic of seventeenth-century cartography. Mountain ranges, major river systems, regional kingdoms and trading centres are carefully delineated, together with surviving geographical misconceptions, including speculative river courses and the uncertain sources of the Nile. Such features illustrate the balance between empirical observation and inherited classical geography that characterised European mapping of Africa during this period.

Decorative elements are confined principally to an elaborate title cartouche and maritime ornament, allowing the geographical content to remain the principal focus. This restrained style distinguishes Visscher's work from the more elaborate productions of several of his contemporaries while maintaining the high artistic standards for which Amsterdam mapmaking was renowned.

Maps from the Visscher workshop were widely respected for their accuracy, craftsmanship and commercial success. Africae Accurata Tabula remained an influential representation of the continent for many decades and was incorporated into numerous composite atlases assembled by the Visscher family.

From: Visscher, N. *Atlas Contractus Orbis Terrarum Praecipuas ac Novissimas Complectens Tabulas.* Amsterdam

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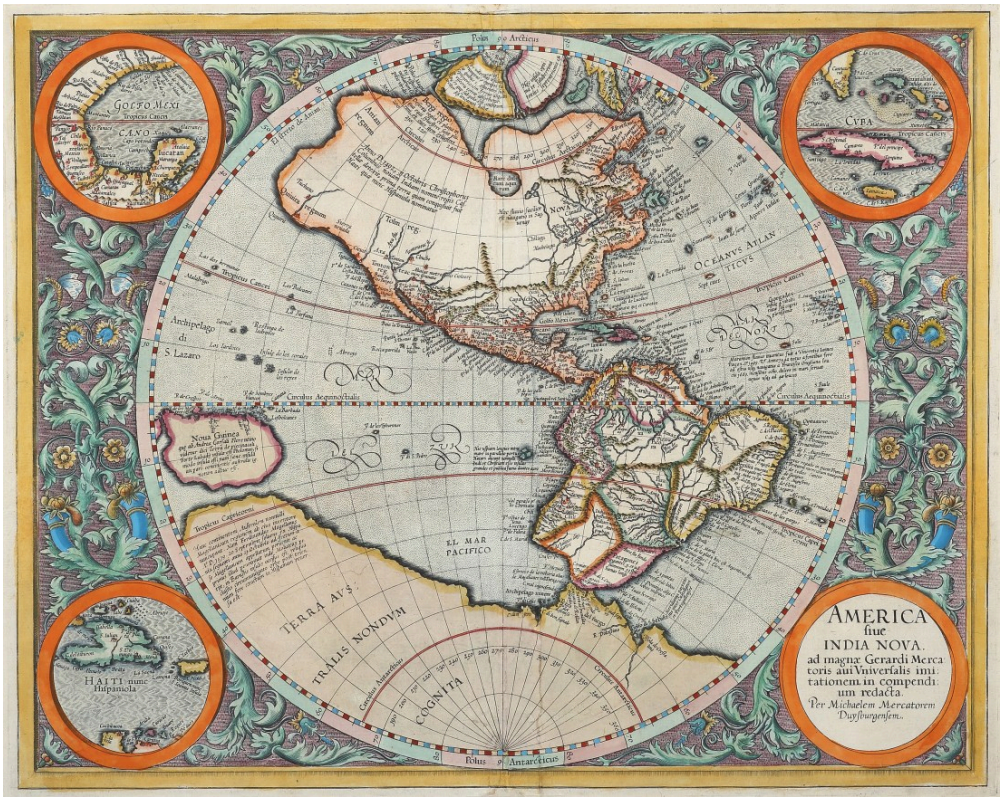

2 Gerard Mercator (1512–1594)

America siue India nova: ad magnae Gerardi Mercatoris aui Vniversalis imitationem in compendium redacta.

Date	1595
Technique	Hand coloured copper engraving.
Size	image 460 × 367 mm; paper 500 × 400 mm

Rare first edition (1595) of this famous map of the Americas.

As Dr Peter van der Krogt states in volume 1, pg. 51 of Koeman's Atlantes Neerlandici; "*The map of America was obviously the last to be finished: several copies of the Atlas have this map missing*".

This first edition is identified by the signature E and the tailpiece vignette corresponding to Krogt (1997), P. [9000:1A 1:011/12 Latin 5 E & Koeman (1967) 5 / Me13A.

After the death of the great mapmaker Gerard Mercator in 1594, it was left to his son Rumold to complete the last part of *Atlantis Pars Altera* that Mercator had begun and which later became known as the *Mercator Atlas*. This map was made by Mercator's grandson Michael and is the only one known to be by him. Beautifully engraved in a hemispherical format, surrounded by an intricate floral pattern with four roundels, one in each corner. The one at lower right contains the title *America or New India* and includes his name. The other three are of: the Gulf of Mexico, Cuba and Hispaniola (Haiti). The geography is based on Rumold Mercator's world map of 1587 and contains prevailing geographical theories and errors, including: the large inland lake in Canada, two of the four islands of the North Pole, the bulge of the western coast of South America and the large southern land-mass named *Terra Australis Nondum Cognita.*

References Koeman, C. Atlantes Neerlandici. Amsterdam 1967. Volumes I-V, Koeman I, Me13A Signature E Tailpiece vignette 5; Portinaro, P. & Knirsch, F. The Cartography of North America, 1500-1800; 1987 New York, p.126 Pl LX T,; Goss, J. The Mapping of North America: Three Centuries of Map-Making, 1500-1860. Wellfleet 1991, 19; Burden, P. The Mapping of North America. 1996 & 2007. Rickmansworth, I, 87 Pl 87 p.112; Allen, P. The Atlas of Atlases. London 1992, p.73, ill. p.73; Wagner, H.R. Cartography of the Northwest Coast of America to the Year 1800. Amsterdam 1968, 179; Mickwitz & Miekkavaara, The A.E. Nordenskiold Collection of Maps up to 1800 Helsinki 1979-1995, 33; Shirley, R. Maps in the Atlases of The British Library. London 2004, T.MER-2c; Krogt, P. Koeman's Atlantes Neerlandici. Amsterdam 1997. Nine volumes, Vol I, pg. 715, [9000:1A] 1:011/12 1595-1602 Latin): 5 E; Karrow, R. Mapmakers of the Sixteenth Century and their Maps. Bio-Bibliographies of the Cartographers of Abraham Ortelius, 1570. Chicago 1993, 56/17.13.; Burden, P. The Mapping of North America. 1996 & 2007. Rickmansworth, no. 87.

Collections New York Public Library: RLIN/OCLC: 50729326 (1633 edition); National Library Australia: Bib ID2637149; Yale University Library & Art Gallery: Folio C 2010 2b (1633 signature M); University of Chicago Library: Maps. – (OCoLC)fst01423704 (1595? mounted on wood).

View this item online ›



3 Rigobert Bonne (1727–1794)

Carte pour Servir a l'Histoire Philosophique et Politique des Etablissemens et du Commerce des Europeens dans les deux Indes

Date	1774
Technique	Hand coloured copper engraving.
Size	image 462 × 323 mm; paper 495 × 400 mm

c.18th map of the Americas by Rigobert Bonne (1727-1794) with an impressive title cartouche at lower right.

From: Raynal, Guillaume-Thomas, *Atlas Portatif Pour Servir a l'Intelligence de l'Histoire Philosophique Et Politique: Des Etablissemens Et Du Commerce Des Européens Dans Les Deux Indes.*

Collections Bibliotheque Nationale de France: Bnf.fr/ark:/12148/cb361271629; Harvard Library: 990129049080203941; Yale University Library & Art Gallery: 21 1780A; State Library New South Wales: 991024617808602626.

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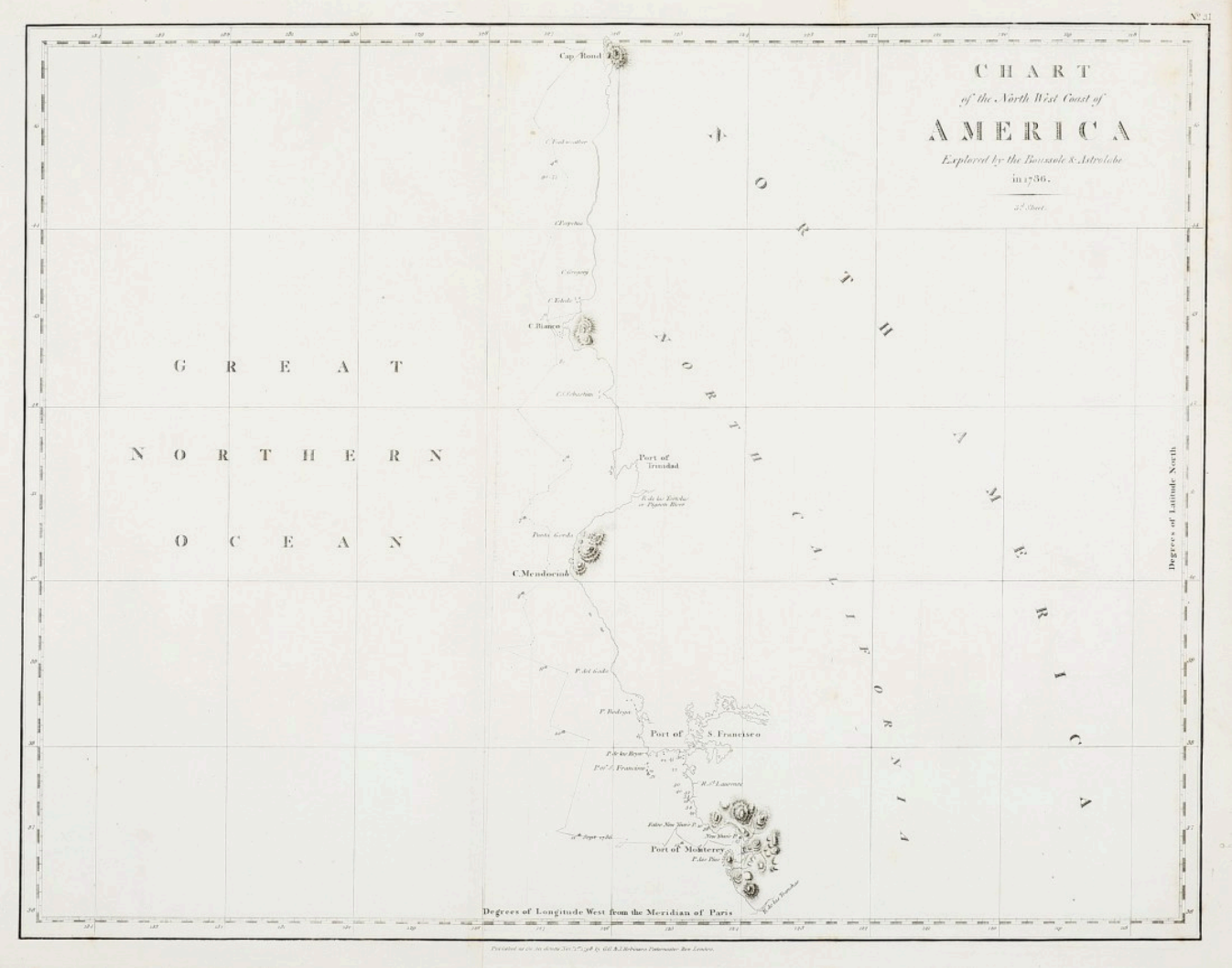

4 Jean-Francois de Galaup La Perouse (1741–1788)

Chart of the North West Coast of America Explored by the Boussole & Astrolabe in 1786. 3rd Sheet.

Date	1798
Technique	Copper engraving.
Size	image 493 × 380 mm; paper 555 × 427 mm

Scarce c.18th copper engraved chart of the coast of northern California and Oregon, from Monterey northward, after the survey of La Pérouse's expedition, engraved by Neele and published in London by G.G. & J. Robinson for the first English edition of the voyage.

The French frigates *Boussole* and *Astrolabe* under Jean-François de Galaup de La Pérouse reached the north-west coast of America in the summer of 1786. Their task was to complete Cook's work and settle the question of a passage through the continent. After surveying the coast south from Mount St Elias, the expedition reached Monterey in September 1786. This third sheet covers the southern part of that survey: the coast of California and Oregon, with Monterey, the entrance to San Francisco Bay, Cape Mendocino and Trinidad. Longitude is reckoned from the meridian of Paris and relief is shown by hachures.

La Pérouse sent his journals and charts home from Kamchatka and Botany Bay before the expedition was lost in 1788. They were published in Paris in 1797 as *Voyage de La Pérouse autour du monde*, with an atlas of charts and plates. The Robinsons' English edition re-engraved the atlas in London, and this chart is plate 31 of its Charts and Plates to La Perouse's Voyage.

From Jean-François de Galaup de La Pérouse. Charts and Plates to La Perouse's Voyage. London, G.G. & J. Robinson, 1798.

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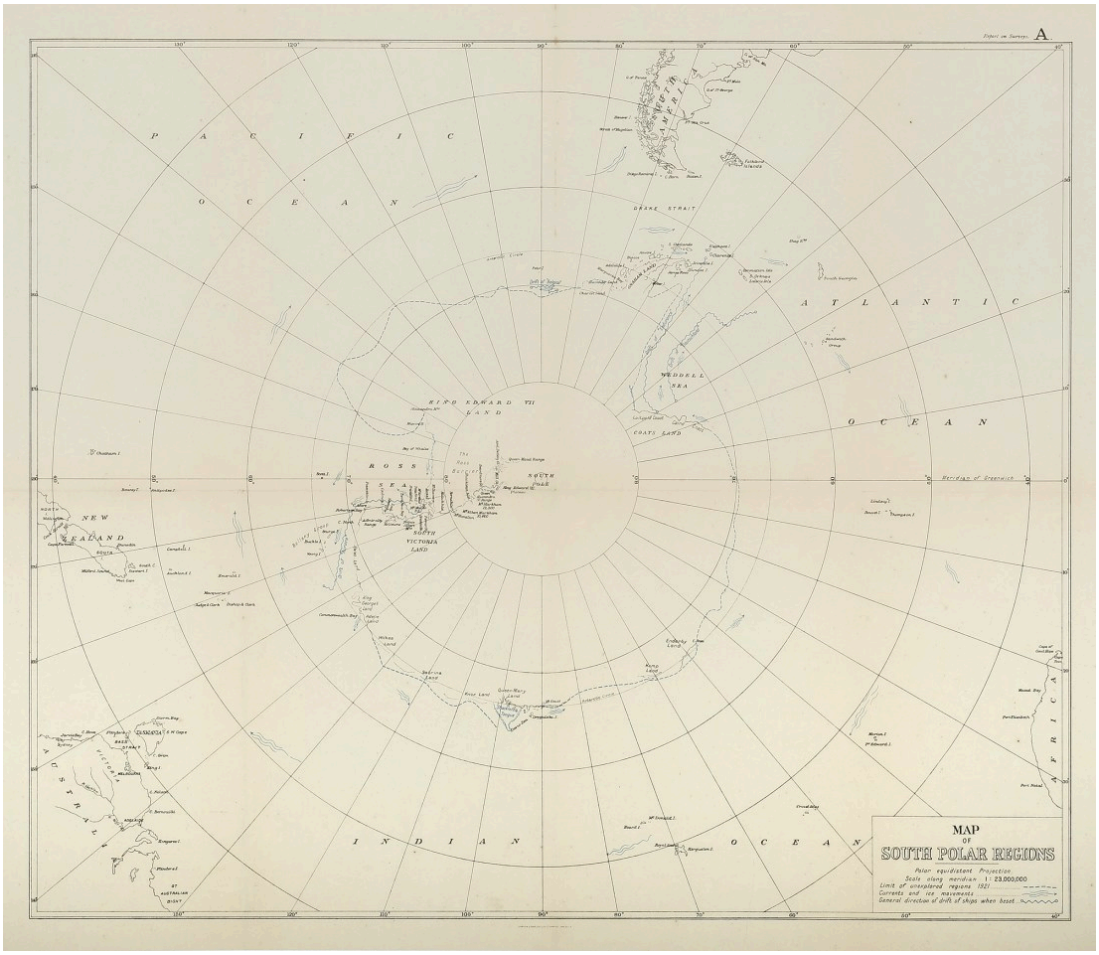

5 Frank Debenham (1883–1965)

Map of South Polar Regions

Date	1923
Technique	Lithograph printed in colour.
Size	image 527 × 448 mm; paper 570 × 487 mm

Scarce c.20th map of South Polar regions, 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

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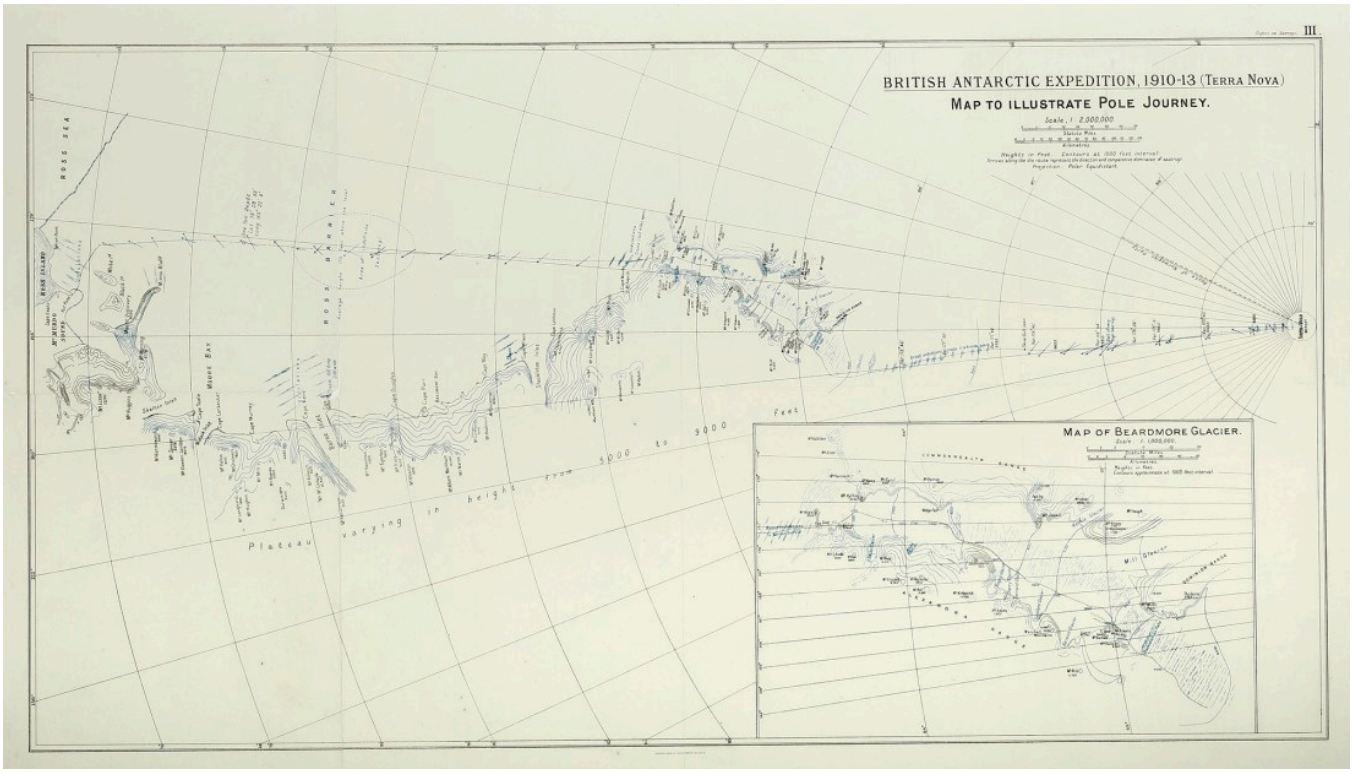

6 Frank Debenham (1883–1965)

British Antarctic Expedition, 1910–13 (Terra Nova) Map to illustrate Pole Journey. / Map of Beardmore Glacier.

Date	1923
Technique	Lithograph printed in colour.
Size	image 712 × 388 mm; paper 750 × 425 mm

Scarce c.20th map showing the route undertaken by Captain Robert Falcon Scott who led the Terra Nova Expedition and whose ambition was to be the first to reach the geographic South Pole.

Inset at lower right: Beardmore Glacier. 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.

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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

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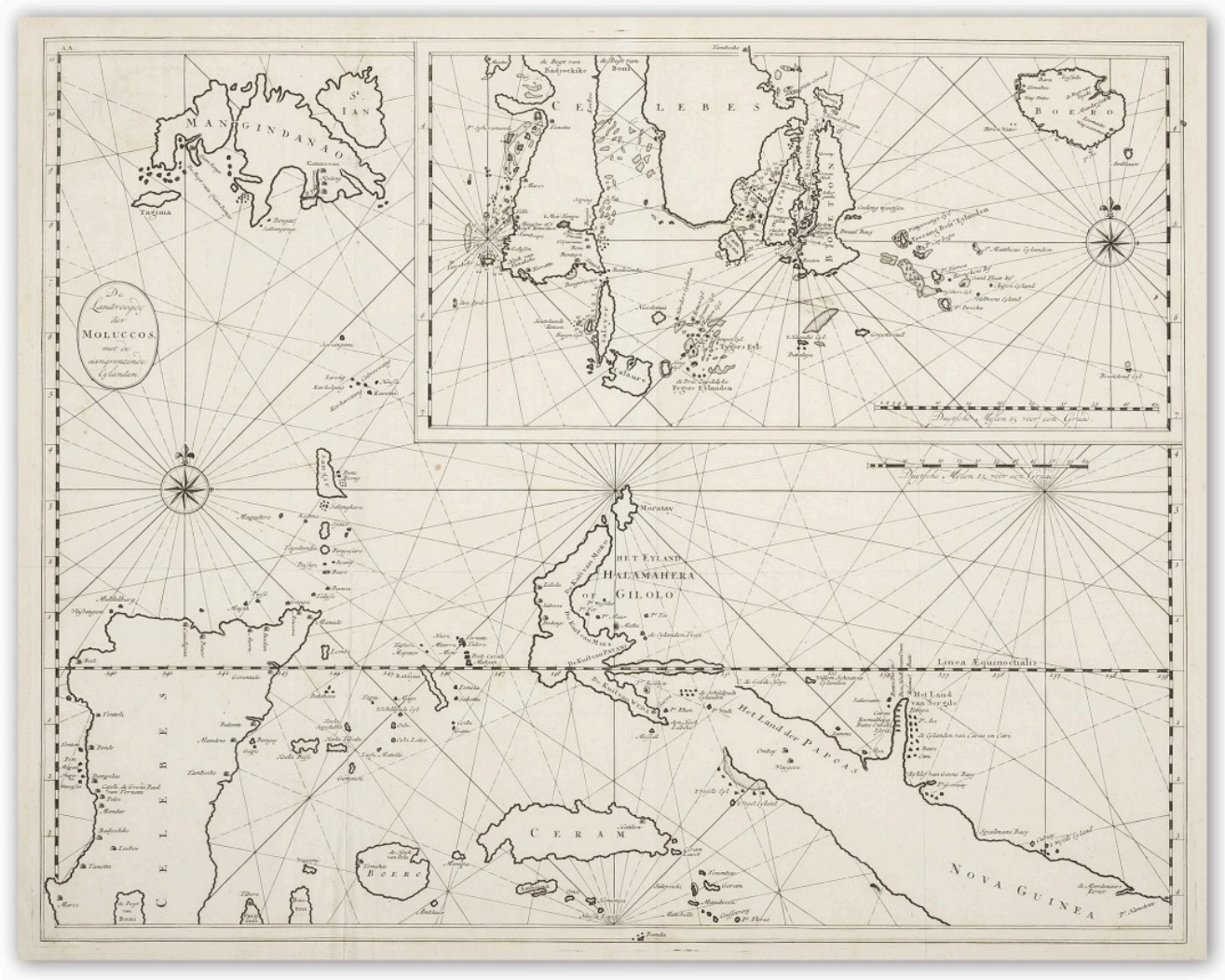

7 Francois Valentyn (1656–1727)

De Landvoogdy der Moluccos, met de aangrenzende Eylanden

Date	1726
Technique	Copper engraving.
Size	image 565 × 445 mm; paper 598 × 478 mm

Rare c.18th chart of the Moluccas or Spice Islands (Maluku) from the most important record of the East Indies under the control of the V.O.C. (Dutch East India Company).

The chart extends to the Philippines and New Guinea.

Valentyn studied theology and travelled twice to the East Indies in the employ of the V.O.C, firstly as a Calvinist minister on the spice island of Amboina (1686-1694) and then to Java (1706) and again Amboina (1707-1713). In the preparation of his historical account of the V.O.C. in the East, Valentyn was given privileged access to the secret archives of the company, enabling him to provide detailed information on previous Dutch voyages to the Indies, including those of Abel Tasman.

From Francois Valentyn's (1656-1727), *Oud en Nieuw Oost-Indien, vervattende Een Naaukeurige.....*

Collections:
National Library Australia: Bib ID 1536775
Bibliotheque Nationale de France: Identifiant de la notice: ark:/12148/cb31519757n
Getty Museum Los Angeles: OCLC Record Number 7562310
State Library New South Wales: RECORD IDENTIFIER 74VKqm7mebZl

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8 Alexander Keith Johnston (1804–1871)

Asia

Date	1843
Technique	Copper engraving with original hand colouring.
Size	image 617 × 500 mm; paper 650 × 533 mm

First edition of this large scale c.19th map of Asia by Alexander Keith Johnston (1804–1871) the Geographer Royal for Scotland.

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: MapColl -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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9 Admiral Sir William James Lloyd Wharton (1843–1905) · Hydrographic charting of Australia History

[AUSTRALIA-NSW] Australia – East Coast Port Jackson Compiled by Lieutenants T.F. Pullen and G.W. Gubbins, H.M.S. Lark, from information supplied by the New South Wales Government.

Date	1890 (1919)
Technique	Hand coloured copper engraving.
Size	image 1306 × 663 mm; paper 1342 × 690 mm

Rare, early c.20th hand coloured British Admiralty hydrographic chart of Port Jackson, numbered 1069 at lower right, compiled by Lieutenants T.F. Pullen and G.W. Gubbins of H.M.S. *Lark* and first published at the Admiralty in London on 15th February 1890, under the superintendence of Captain W.J.L. Wharton, Hydrographer.

This new edition of November 1896 with additions on: May 1901, March 1912, June 1913, January 1915 and May 1917, and small corrections to 1919.

Compiled from information supplied by the New South Wales Government, with soundings mainly from Admiralty surveys of 1857 to 1888, the chart extends from Hunters Hill, Iron Cove and Leichhardt to the harbour entrance. It shows soundings in fathoms and the streets and buildings of Sydney, Balmain, Paddington, St Leonards and the other harbourside suburbs. An inset of North and Middle Harbours on a reduced scale is set at the top, with a table of tidal information for North Head and Sydney Harbour beneath it, and a coastal view of the entrance to Port Jackson runs along the right-hand side.

Engraved by Davies & Company, and sold by J.D. Potter, agent for the sale of the Admiralty charts, Minories, London.

The Hydrographic Office regularly updated its charts so that commanders of ships, pilots and other mariners had the most up-to-date information on depths, sand bars, wrecks and other hazards to navigation. As updated charts were offered for sale, the outdated ones in the hands of mariners, pilots, shipowners and sailors were usually discarded, which makes British Admiralty charts of the period scarce.

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10 F. Cunninghame

Earl of Carnarvon Estate Roseville 2nd. Subdivision

Date	1923
Technique	Lithograph printed in colour.
Size	image 450 × 540 mm; paper 587 × 400 mm

Early c.20th lithographed subdivision plan of the second subdivision of the Earl of Carnarvon Estate at Roseville on Sydney's North Shore, issued for private sale by Arthur Rickard & Co. Ltd in 1923.

The Earl of Carnarvon Estate occupied the 49-acre land grant of John Jamieson in East Roseville, whose boundaries survive in Carnarvon Road, Earl Street and Archbold Road. Arthur Rickard subdivided it in stages in 1922–1923 and promoted it as an ideal bungalow estate. The second subdivision was opened for private sale in April 1923. Rickard's advertisement in the Sydney Morning Herald of 18 April described it as adjoining the original subdivision, with views over the Chase and Middle Harbour, and crossed by the main road from Roseville to the new bridge over Middle Harbour.

The estate was marketed on the fame of the 5th Earl of Carnarvon, whose excavation with Howard Carter had found the tomb of Tutankhamun in November 1922. The Earl died in Cairo on 5 April 1923, less than a fortnight before this sale opened, and Rickard's advertisement linked the estate to Luxor. Luxor and Amarna Parades, which flank the central reserve, take their names from the Egyptian sites. The plan sets out the allotments with their frontages, the terms of sale, the building restrictions and Torrens title, with a locality inset showing the estate's position on the North Shore railway line.

Arthur Rickard (1868–1948) registered Arthur Rickard & Co. Ltd in 1904 and became the leading Sydney land developer of his era. His inventive advertising and "easy terms" brought suburban subdivisions from the North Shore to the Blue Mountains within reach of ordinary buyers. A third subdivision of the Earl of Carnarvon Estate followed in July 1923. The area was fully built up by 1943 and is now protected as the Earl of Carnarvon Conservation Area.

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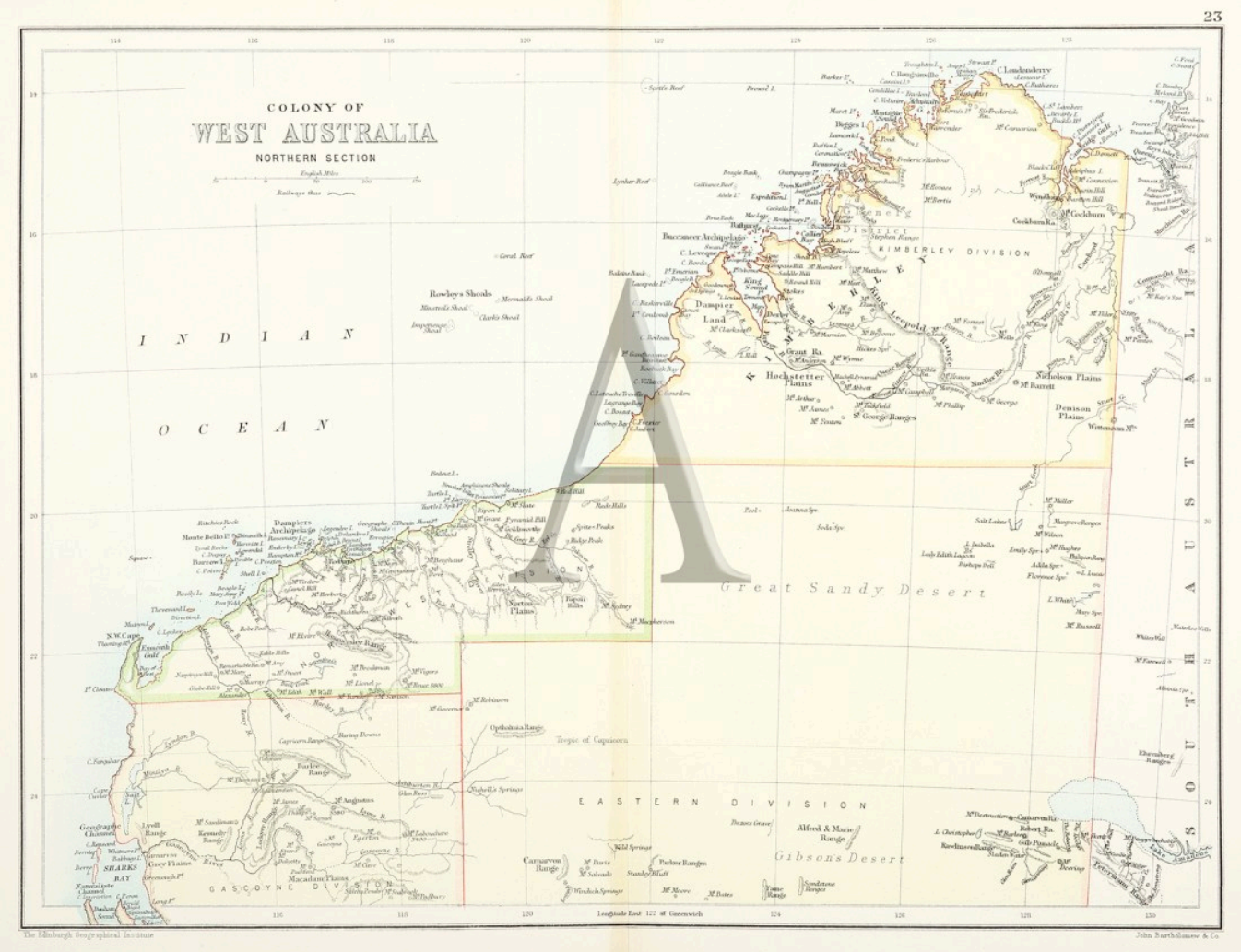

11 John George Bartholomew F.R.G.S. (1860–1920)

Colony of West Australia Northern Section.

Date	1890
Technique	Colour printed engraving.
Size	image 310 × 235 mm; paper 339 × 264 mm

Scarce c.19th colour printed engraved map of north western Australia with three counties listed, extending from Shark Bay to Cambridge Gulf.

References:
Ferguson, J. A. Bibliography of Australia Volumes 1-8, Canberra 1976: 6759.

Collections:
State Library New South Wales: 991020909049702626
National Library Australia: Bib ID: 794411
State Library Victoria: The royal atlas & gazetteer of Australasia
State Library Queensland: 99820404702061
State Library South Australia: 912.94 B287

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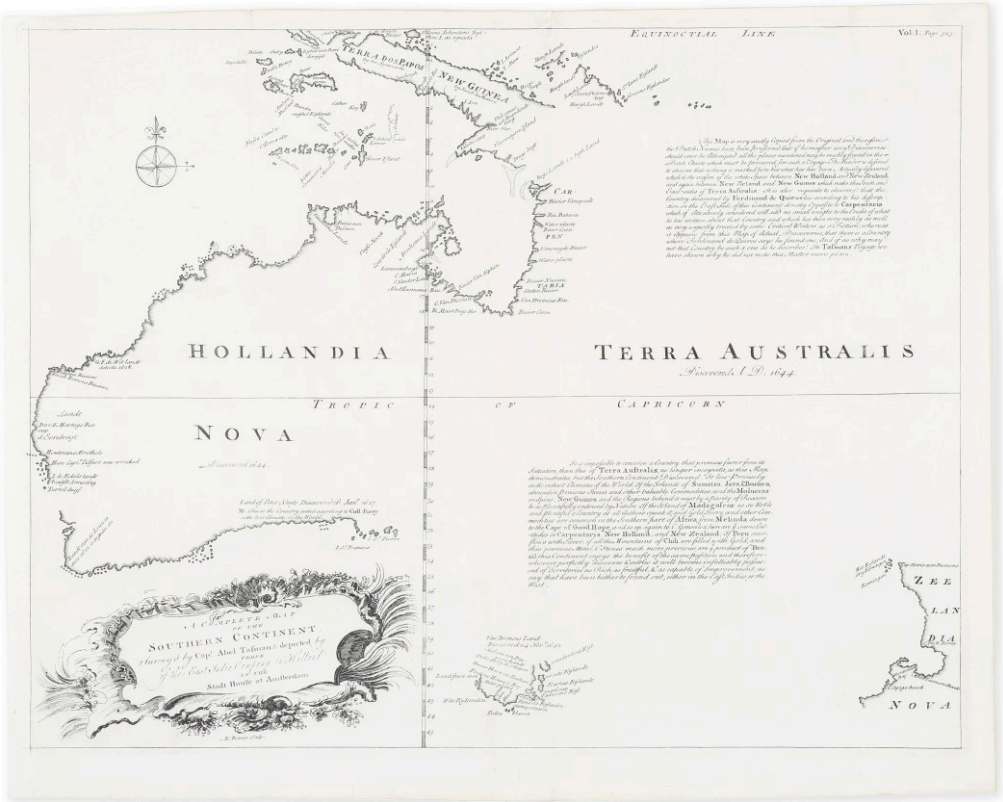

12 Emanuel Bowen (1693–1767)

A Complete Map of the Southern Continent Survey'd by Capt. Abel Tasman & depicted by order of the East India Company in Holland in the Stadt House at Amsterdam

Date	1744
Technique	Copper engraving.
Size	image 480 × 370 mm; paper 510 × 407 mm

Mid c.18th copper engraved map of Australia by Emanuel Bowen, the first English map devoted to the Australian continent, from John Campbell's revised edition of Harris's *Navigantium atque Itinerantium Bibliotheca*, London 1744.

Bowen's map is a reissue of Melchisédech Thévenot's map of 1663, and its cartouche credits the original 'depicted by order of the East India Company in Holland in the Stadt House at Amsterdam'. It shows the continent as Abel Tasman's voyages of 1642–1644 left it: the coast from the Gulf of Carpentaria round the north and west to the Land of Peter Nuyts in one outline, Van Diemen's Land, discovered on 24 November 1642, as a short stretch of coast, part of the west coast of New Zealand, and no east coast at all. The Dutch names are kept, among them Dirk Hartog's roadstead, Houtman's Abrolhos ('Here Captn. Pelsart was wrecked'), De Witt's Land, Arnhem Land and Carpentaria.

The map carries two panels of English text. The upper explains that the Dutch names were kept so that any later voyage could find the places on the Dutch charts, and that only actual discoveries are drawn – hence the blanks between New Holland and New Zealand and between New Zealand and New Guinea; it also places the land reported by 'Ferdinand de Quiros' on the east side of the continent, opposite Carpentaria. The lower urges that whoever 'perfectly discovers & settles' Terra Australis will possess territories as rich as any in the East or West Indies. A note on the south coast cites 'Coll: Purry' for the claim that the Land of Peter Nuyts lies in 'the best Climate in the World'.

From Harris, J. *Navigantium atque Itinerantium Bibliotheca. Or, a Complete Collection of Voyages and Travels*. London, 1744. Vol. I, p.325.

References Clancy, R. & Richardson, A. So They Came South. Sydney 1988, 6.25, ill. p.91; Clancy, R. The Mapping of Terra Australis. Sydney 1995, p.138, ill. pp.136–138; Perry, T. The Discovery of Australia. Sydney 1982, pp.60–61, ill. pl.29; Schilder, G. Australia Unveiled, The share of the Dutch navigators in the discovery of Australia. Amsterdam 1976, 87, ill. 417; Tooley, R.V. The Mapping of Australia. London 1979, 241, ill. pl.12; National Library Australia, Mapping Our World. Canberra 2013, MAP NK 4185.

Collections National Library Australia: Bib ID 2650522; State Library New South Wales: F910.8/H; State Library Victoria: MAPS SB 800 A.

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13 Emanuel Bowen (1693–1767)

A Complete Map of the Southern Continent Survey'd by Capt. Abel Tasman & depicted by order of the East India Company in Holland in the Stadt House at Amsterdam

Date	1744
Technique	Copper engraving.
Size	image 480 × 370 mm; paper 515 × 406 mm

C.18th copper engraved map of Australia by Emanuel Bowen, the first English map devoted to the Australian continent, from John Campbell's revised edition of Harris's *Navigantium atque Itinerantium Bibliotheca*, London 1744.

Uncoloured as issued, with all original margins intact and without repairs or margin replacements, defects frequently encountered in examples of this map.

Bowen's map is a reissue of Melchisédech Thévenot's map of 1663, and its cartouche credits the original 'depicted by order of the East India Company in Holland in the Stadt House at Amsterdam'. It shows the continent as Abel Tasman's voyages of 1642–1644 left it: the coast from the Gulf of Carpentaria round the north and west to the Land of Peter Nuyts in one outline, Van Diemen's Land, discovered on 24 November 1642, as a short stretch of coast, part of the west coast of New Zealand, and no east coast at all. The Dutch names are kept, among them Dirk Hartog's roadstead, Houtman's Abrolhos ('Here Captn. Pelsart was wrecked'), De Witt's Land, Arnhem Land and Carpentaria.

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From Harris, J. *Navigantium atque Itinerantium Bibliotheca. Or, a Complete Collection of Voyages and Travels*. London, 1744. Vol. I, p.325.

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Collections National Library Australia: Bib ID 2650522; State Library New South Wales: F910.8/H; State Library Victoria: MAPS SB 800 A.

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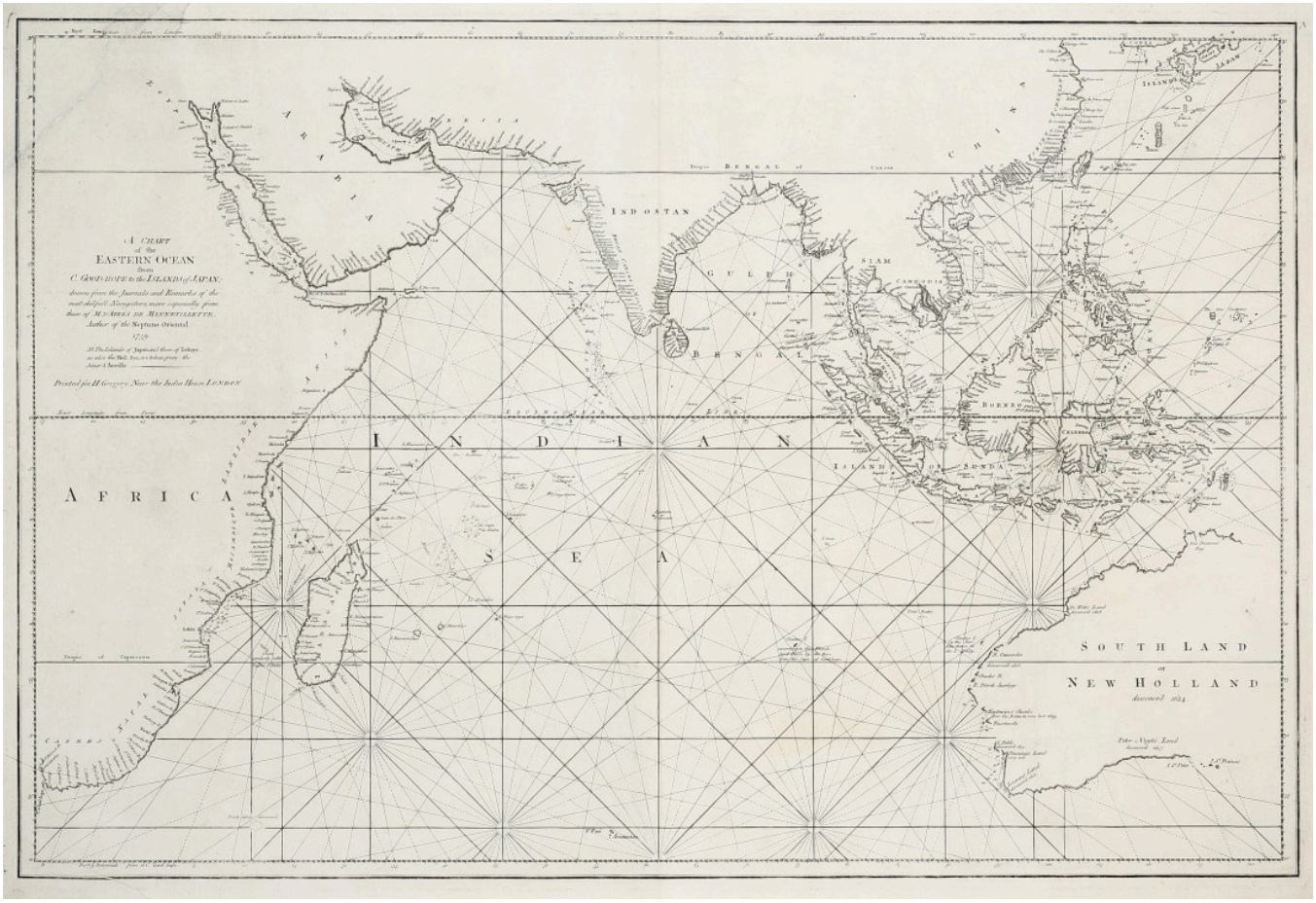

14 Henry Gregory (fl. 1744–1782) · Jean-Baptiste de Mannevillette (1707–1780) · William Herbert (1718–1795)

A Chart of the eastern ocean from C. Good-Hope to the Islands of Japan drawn from the journals and remarks of the most skilful navigators more especially from those of M. d'Apres de Mannevillette

Date 1759 (1777)
Technique Copper engraving.
Size image 830 × 555 mm; paper 903 × 626 mm

Rare c.18th copper engraved sea chart of the Indian Ocean and the East Indies from the Cape of Good Hope to Japan, after d'Après de Mannevillette, first published in London by William Herbert in 1759 in *A New Directory for the East-Indies.*

This general chart opened the second edition of 1759 *A New Directory for the East-Indies*. It has graduated margins, soundings and shoal lines, and longitudes from the meridians of Paris, London and the Cape of Good Hope, with an explanatory note beneath the title. At lower right it shows New Holland as known from the Dutch voyages: the western coast and parts of the northern and southern coasts, left open where they had not been charted. As the first chart in the Directory, and one used at sea, it is usually found with significant damage.

Herbert's Directory was the principal English rival to the Sayer and later Laurie & Whittle East-India pilots, and went through further editions in 1767 and 1776. On Herbert's retirement his business passed to Henry Gregory, near the India House in Leadenhall Street. Gregory reissued the charts in the late 1770s with his own imprint beneath the title, as here. From 1780 his imprints gave the address No. 148 Leadenhall Street, and by 1790 the plates were being issued by William Gilbert.

From William Herbert. *A New Directory for the East-Indies.* London, Henry Gregory, c.1777–1780.

References Shirley, R. Maps in the Atlases of The British Library. London 2004, M.HERB-1a.

Collections Biblioteca Nacional de España: MR/6/I SERIE 50/111; National Library Australia: MAP NK 11031; State Library New South Wales: Call Numbers Z/M3 990/1759/1 (1759).

View this item online ›



15 James Cook (1728–1779)

Carta dell' Ultimo Viaggio del Capitano Kook 1785.

Date	1785
Technique	Hand coloured copper engraving.
Size	image 338 × 347 mm; paper 380 × 385 mm

Scarce, c.18th hand coloured engraved map of Australia, the Pacific and Asia, showing the discoveries and tracks made by James Cook during his third and final voyage.

Australia is shown charted with the east coast and New Zealand which Cook charted in 1769-1770 during his first voyage of exploration. The map also includes the Hawaiian Islands and the charting Cook made during his third voyage on the north west coast of America.

From: Harpe, J-F. *Compendio della Storia Generale de' Viaggi*

References Wagner, H.R. Cartography of the Northwest Coast of America to the Year 1800. Amsterdam 1968, 671; Beddie, M. Bibliography of Captain James Cook, RN,FRS, Circumnavigator. Sydney 1970, 501.

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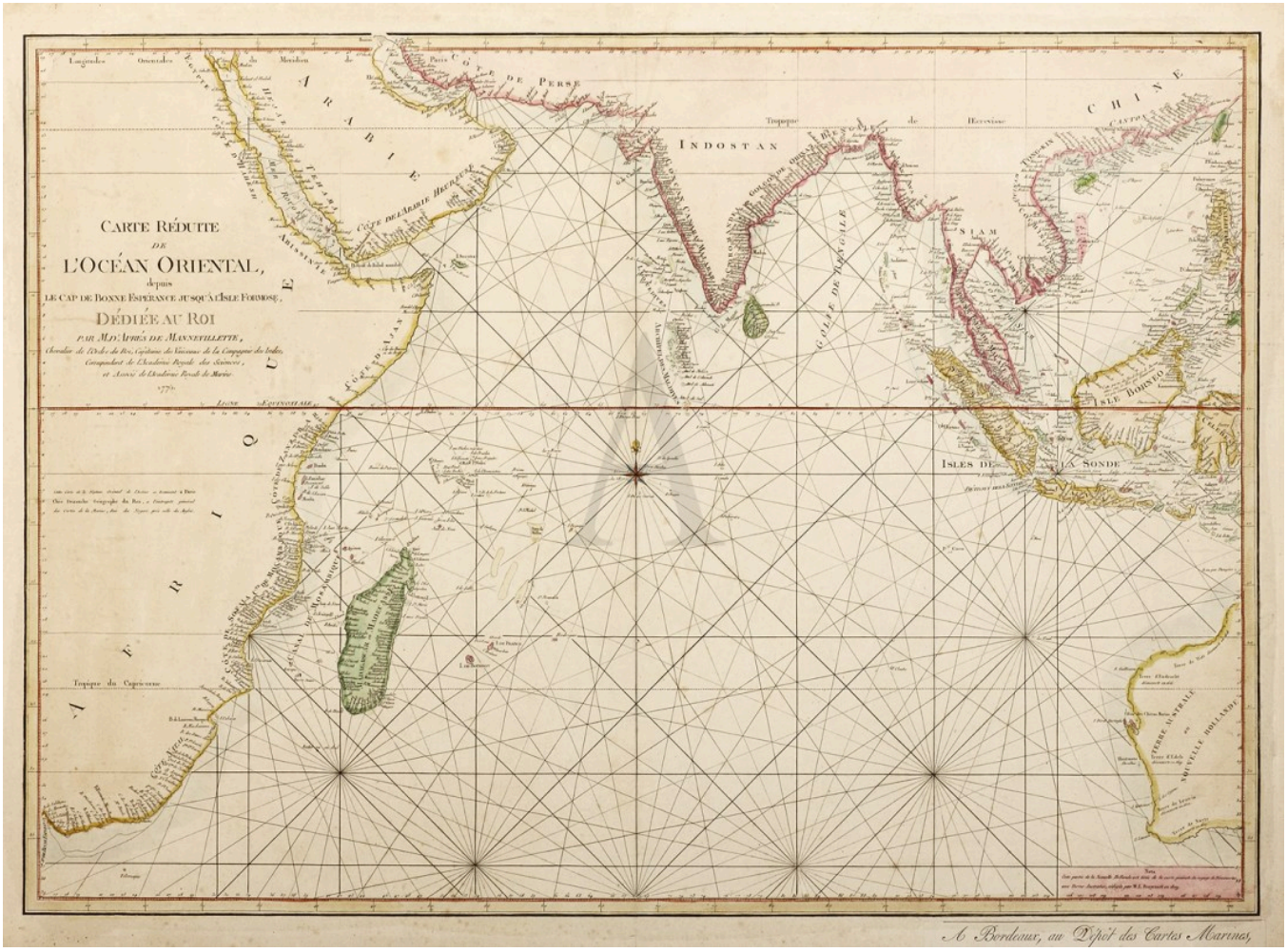

16 Jean-Baptiste de Mannevillette (1707–1780)

Carte Reduite de L'Ocean Oriental, depuis Le Cap de Bonne Esperance Jusqu'a L'Isle Formose, Dediee au Roi

Date	1809
Technique	Hand coloured copper engraving.
Size	image 690 × 490 mm; paper 756 × 553 mm

Large scale, detailed map of the Indian Ocean showing extensive information along the coasts.

Australia has all the Dutch discoveries on the west coast and also those made on the Baudin voyage. The map has extensive rhumb lines. Originally issued in 1775, this map was corrected to 1809, incorporating the charting by Freycinet. A pasted label in the lower margin reads "A Bordeaux, au Dépôt des Cartes Marines".

References Moreland, C. & Bannister, D. Antique Maps. London 1995, p.134.

View this item online ›



17 Johann Baptist Homann (1663–1724) · Johann Doppelmayr (1677–1750)

Globi Coelestis in Tabulas Planas Redacti Pars VI.

Date	1742
Technique	Hand coloured copper engraving.
Size	image 580 × 486 mm; paper 600 × 529 mm

Important c.18th hand coloured engraved celestial chart by Johann Doppelmayr (1677-1750), from his famous star atlas, *Atlas Coelestis in quo Mundus Spectabilis.*

This chart is one of six star charts that used a gnomonic projection with geocentric orientation from Doppelmayr's, *Atlas Coelestis.* The charts illustrate the planetary systems of Copernicus, Tycho, and Riccioli; the elliptic theories of Kepler, Boulliau, Seth Ward, and Mercator; the lunar theories of Tycho, Horrocks, and Newton; and of Halley's cometary theory.

From Doppelmayr, Johann Gabriel. *Atlas Coelestis in quo Mundus Spectabilis,* published in Nuremberg by the Homann Heirs, 1742.

References:
Kanas, N. Star Maps History, Artistry, and Cartography. San Francisco 2009 p.209-211.
Shirley, R. Maps in the Atlases of The British Library. London 2004 C.Dop.-1c.

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18 Johann Baptist Homann (1663–1724) · Johann Doppelmayr (1677–1750)

Globi Coelestis in Tabulas Planas Redacti Pars V.

Date	1742
Technique	Hand coloured copper engraving.
Size	image 580 × 486 mm; paper 600 × 529 mm

Important c.18th hand coloured engraved celestial chart by Johann Doppelmayr (1677-1750), from his famous star atlas, *Atlas Coelestis in quo Mundus Spectabilis.*

This chart is one of six star charts that used a gnomonic projection with geocentric orientation from Doppelmayr's, *Atlas Coelestis.* The charts illustrate the planetary systems of Copernicus, Tycho, and Riccioli; the elliptic theories of Kepler, Boulliau, Seth Ward, and Mercator; the lunar theories of Tycho, Horrocks, and Newton; and of Halley's cometary theory.

From Doppelmayr, Johann Gabriel. *Atlas Coelestis in quo Mundus Spectabilis,* published in Nuremberg by the Homann Heirs, 1742.

References:
Kanas, N. Star Maps History, Artistry, and Cartography. San Francisco 2009 p.209-211.
Shirley, R. Maps in the Atlases of The British Library. London 2004 C.Dop.-1c.

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19 Johann Baptist Homann (1663–1724) · Johann Doppelmayr (1677–1750)

Globi Coelestis in Tabulas Planas Redacti Pars IV.

Date	1742
Technique	Hand coloured copper engraving.
Size	image 585 × 491 mm; paper 609 × 539 mm

Important c.18th hand coloured engraved celestial chart by Johann Doppelmayr (1677-1750), from his famous star atlas, *Atlas Coelestis in quo Mundus Spectabilis.*

This chart is one of six star charts that used a gnomonic projection with geocentric orientation from Doppelmayr's, *Atlas Coelestis.* The charts illustrate the planetary systems of Copernicus, Tycho, and Riccioli; the elliptic theories of Kepler, Boulliau, Seth Ward, and Mercator; the lunar theories of Tycho, Horrocks, and Newton; and of Halley's cometary theory.

From Doppelmayr, Johann Gabriel. *Atlas Coelestis in quo Mundus Spectabilis,* published in Nuremberg by the Homann Heirs, 1742.

References:
Kanas, N. Star Maps History, Artistry, and Cartography. San Francisco 2009 p.209-211.
Shirley, R. Maps in the Atlases of The British Library. London 2004 C.Dop.-1c.

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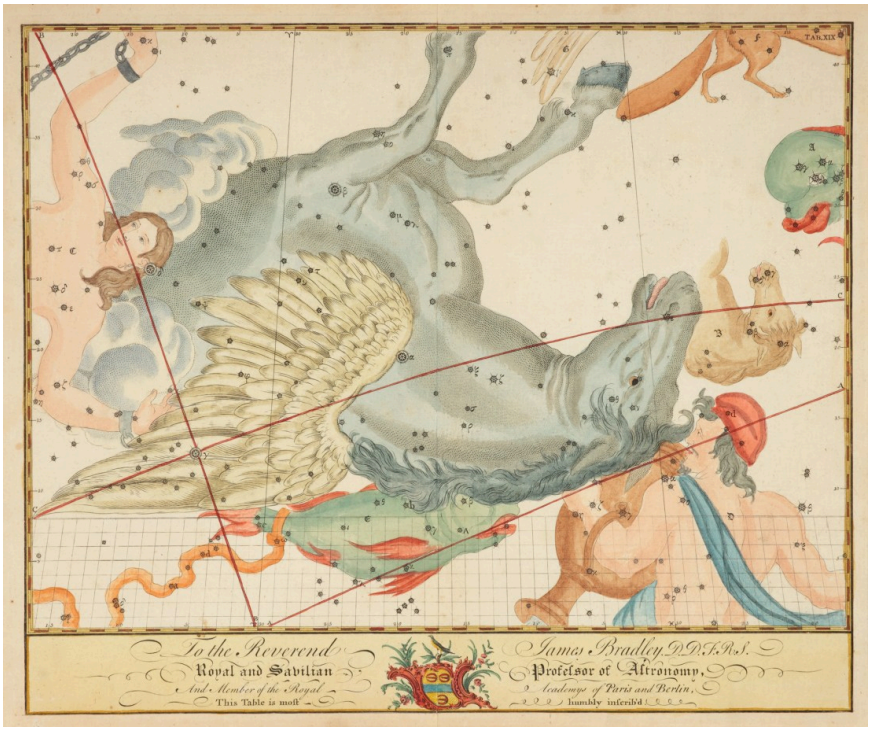

20 John Bevis (1695–1771)

Tab. XIX

Date	1750
Technique	Hand coloured copper engraving.
Size	image 370 × 310 mm; paper 490 × 430 mm

Rare c.18th celestial chart by John Bevis from his rare 'unpublished' star atlas, *Atlas Celeste.*

The chart is dedicated: "To the Reverend James Bradley D.D. F.R.S. Royal and Savilian Professor of Astronomy, And Member of the Royal Academys of Paris and Berlin, This Table is most humbly inscrib'd."

During the 1730s Bevis had begun to think about compiling a star atlas that would surpass those of Bayer and Flamsteed. With financial backing from the instrument maker John Neale, Bevis was to spend most of the period between 1746-1750 on this ambitious project. The atlas which was initially to be called *Uranographia Britannica,* was patterned on Bayer's, *Uranometria Omnium Asterismorum*.. which was first published in 1603 and used Bayer's elliptical coordinate system, Greek letters to label the brightest stars. The first mention of *Uranographia Britannica,* is in a newspaper advertisement placed in the *Northampton Mercury* on 11th April 1748, by a Thomas Yeoman. Some of Bevis's star charts began to be printed in 1749, and no expense was spared in making them accurate and artistically beautiful. However, this probably led John Neale into bankruptcy in 1750, and the copperplates were sequestered by the London Courts of Chancery. While Bevis escaped the implications of the bankruptcy, his atlas was fated never to be published.

However, Bevis did retain a number of pulls of the charts, which upon his death in 1771, were given to his executor, John Horsfall. At Horsfall's death in 1785, the catalogue for the sale of Bevis's estate which comprised books and manuscripts, and unbound pages. Listed in the sale were also six copies of the 51-chart set and quantities of loose charts. There are 23 complete sets known to have survived and although Bevis atlas was not published under the original intended title of, *Uranographia Britannica,* and no formal editions exist, in 1786 a few near complete sets of Bevis's plates appeared on the market under the title, *Atlas Celeste*.

References:
Ashforth, L. Hall Library, *Out of This World* 28;
Ashworth, W.B. *John Bevis and His Uranographia* (ca. 1750) in *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*, Vol. 125: no. 1 (February 1981), pp. 52–73;
Booth, J. T*he Star Atlas that never was*, *The Map Collector*, No. 39, (Summer 1987), pp. 22–24;
Kilburn, K., Pasachoff, J. & Gingerich, O. *The Forgotten Star Atlas: John Bevis's Uranographia Britannica*" in the *Journal of the History of Astronomy* 34 (2003), pp. 125–144

References Kanas, N. Star Maps History, Artistry, and Cartography. San Francisco 2009, 6.2.3.5 p. 160-162..

Collections National Library Australia: Bib ID 8046825.

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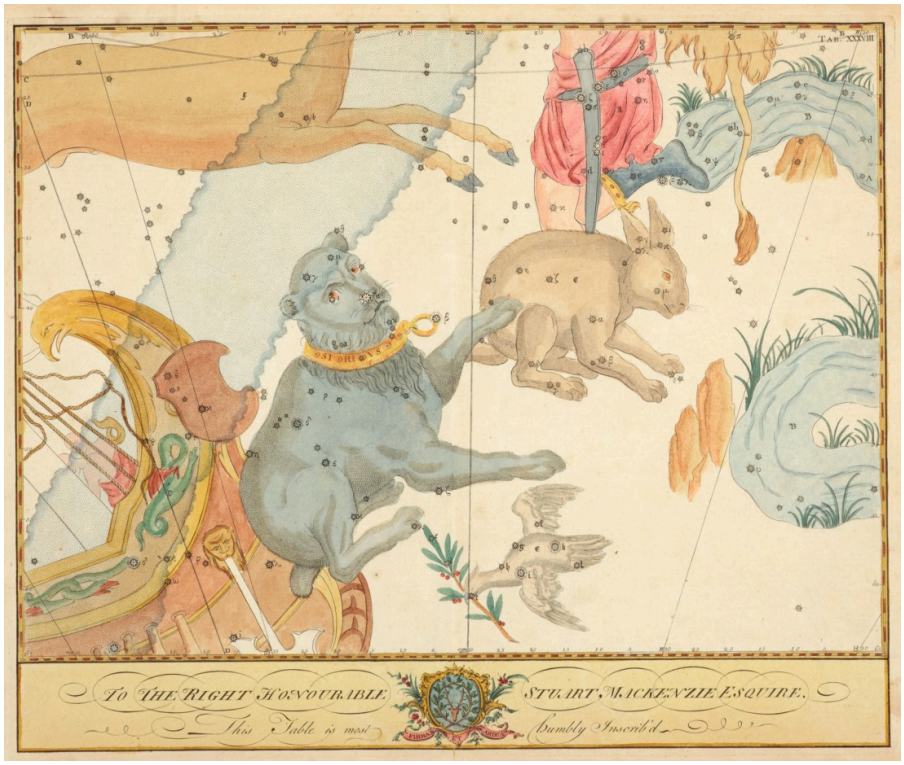

21 John Bevis (1695–1771)

Tab. XXXVIII

Date	1750
Technique	Hand coloured copper engraving.
Size	image 370 × 310 mm; paper 490 × 430 mm

Rare c.18th celestial chart by John Bevis from his rare 'unpublished' star atlas, *Atlas Celeste.* Dedication at bottom of the chart*: "To the Right Honourable Stuart Mackenzie Esquire. This table is most humbly inscrib'd."*, who was probably an initial subscriber to the atlas.

During the 1730s Bevis had begun to think about compiling a star atlas that would surpass those of Bayer and Flamsteed. With financial backing from the instrument maker John Neale, Bevis was to spend most of the period between 1746-1750 on this ambitious project. The atlas which was initially to be called *Uranographia Britannica,* was patterned on Bayer's, *Uranometria Omnium Asterismorum*.. which was first published in 1603 and used Bayer's elliptical coordinate system, Greek letters to label the brightest stars. The first mention of *Uranographia Britannica,* is in a newspaper advertisement placed in the *Northampton Mercury* on 11th April 1748, by a Thomas Yeoman. Some of Bevis's star charts began to be printed in 1749, and no expense was spared in making them accurate and artistically beautiful. However, this probably led John Neale into bankruptcy in 1750, and the copperplates were sequestered by the London Courts of Chancery. While Bevis escaped the implications of the bankruptcy, his atlas was fated never to be published. However, Bevis did retain a number of pulls of the charts, which upon his death in 1771, were given to his executor, John Horsfall. At Horsfall's death in 1785, the catalogue for the sale of Bevis's estate which comprised books and manuscripts, and unbound pages. Listed in the sale were also six copies of the 51-chart set and quantities of loose charts. There are 23 complete sets known to have survived and although Bevis atlas was not published under the original intended title of, *Uranographia Britannica,* and no formal editions exist, in 1786 a few near complete sets of Bevis's plates appeared on the market under the title, *Atlas Celeste*.

References:
Ashforth, L. Hall Library, *Out of This World* 28;
Ashworth, W.B. *John Bevis and His Uranographia* (ca. 1750) in *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*, Vol. 125: no. 1 (February 1981), pp. 52–73;
Booth, J. T*he Star Atlas that never was*, *The Map Collector*, No. 39, (Summer 1987), pp. 22–24;
Kilburn, K., Pasachoff, J. & Gingerich, O. *The Forgotten Star Atlas: John Bevis's Uranographia Britannica*" in the *Journal of the History of Astronomy* 34 (2003), pp. 125–144

References Kanas, N. Star Maps History, Artistry, and Cartography. San Francisco 2009, 6.2.3.5 p. 160-162..

Collections National Library Australia: Bib ID 8046825.

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22 John Arrowsmith (1790–1873)

England, by J. Arrowsmith.

Date	1832 (1834)
Technique	Copper engraving with original hand colouring.
Size	image 486 × 530 mm; paper 602 × 645 mm

Scarce first edition of John Arrowsmith's very detailed hand coloured engraved map of England with a date at bottom of 15 February 1832 but first published 1834.

Francis Herbert, curator of maps at London's Royal Geographical Society listed the date of the title pages of all the editions of Arrowsmith's *Atlas* in, *Imago Mundi,* Vol. 41, pp. 98-123. The date of publication on the title page is subsequently the date of publication of the individual maps in that atlas and not the date that appears in the publication of each map:
Editions: 1st 1834, 2nd 1835, 3rd 1838, 4th 1839, 5th 1840, 6th 1842 7th 1858.

From: Arrowsmith, J. *The London atlas of universal geography, exhibiting the physical & political divisions of the various countries of the world, constructed from original materials, is most...* London
References:
Phillips, P. A List of Geographical Atlases in the Library of Congress. Washington 1973: 789.
Israel, N. Imago Mundi. Amsterdam 1962: Vol. 41 (1989), pp. 98-123. Herbert, Francis

Collections:
Stanford Library: Pub list no: 4613.000. (1844 edition)
David Rumsey Collection: List No: 4613.061 (1844)
National Library Australia: Bib ID: 6423442 (1838 edition)
State Library New South Wales: Record Identifier 74VK-VELO50m3 (1840 edition)
State Library Victoria: RARETS 912 AR698A (1840 edition)
Yale University Library & Art Gallery: Call Number 88 (1842) RARETS 912 AR698A
University Library Melbourne: Call No. 912 A779 (1847 edition)
Royal Collection Trust UK: RCIN 1190939 (1858 edition)
British Library London: Maps 41.f.8 (1836, 1848, 1852, 1858 editions)
National Maritime Museum Greenwich: Call Number Oversize shelving (1842 edition)

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23 James Wyld, the elder (1790–1836)

A New Map of Greece, Constructed chiefly from original materials, in which it has been attempted to improve the Ancient and Modern Geography of that Country.

Date	1827
Technique	Copper engraving with original hand colouring.
Size	image 620 × 933 mm; paper 647 × 985 mm

Early issue of this very large scale detailed chart of Greece which is more commonly found in the 1851/56 edition.

Wyld issued his atlas in the following editions 1824, 1827/8, 1838, and 1851/56.

Collections Royal Collection Trust UK: RCIN 1046864; National Library Australia: Bib ID 3255502.

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24 William Faden (1750–1836)

Scandia or Scandinavia Comprehending Sweden, and Norway, with the Danish Islands; to which is added the remainder of the Possessions of Denmark.

Date	1794
Technique	Hand coloured copper engraving.
Size	image 500 × 715 mm; paper 580 × 805 mm

Superb c.18th map of Scandinavia by Louis Stanislas d'Arcy de la Rochette.

From: Faden, W. *General Atlas.*

References:
Phillips, P. A List of Geographical Atlases in the Library of Congress. Washington 1973: 6010.

Collections:
David Rumsey Collection: 2104.060
Bibliotheque Nationale de France: ark:/12148/btv1b53123413d

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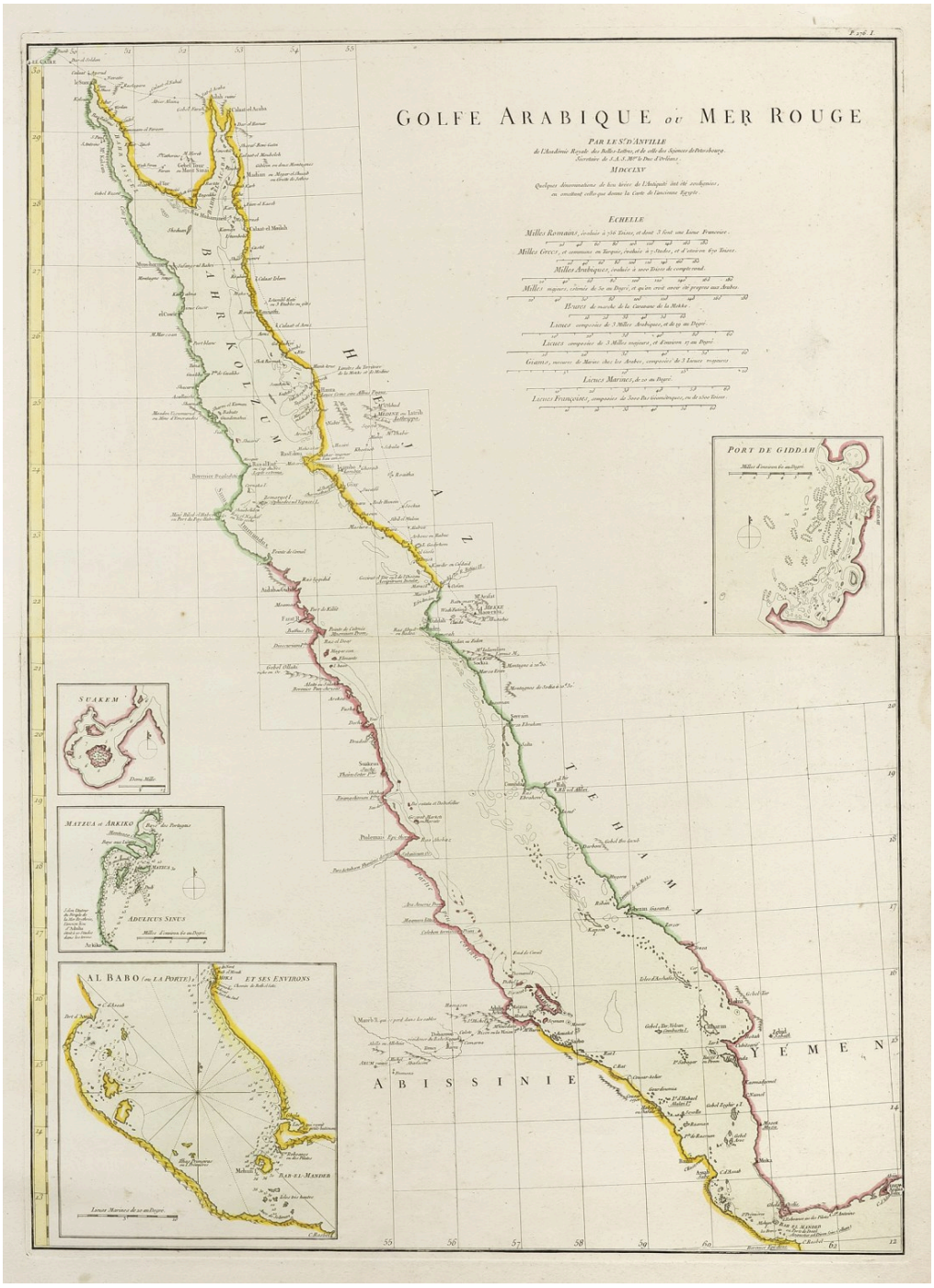

25 Jean Baptiste Bourguignon d'Anville (1697–1782)

Golfe Arabique ou Mer Rouge.

Date	1765
Technique	Hand coloured copper engraving on two sheets.
Size	image 485 × 670 mm; paper 560 × 780 mm

First edition of this fine large French sea chart of the Red Sea, by Jean-Baptiste Bourguignon d'Anville (1697–1782), the leading c.18th French cartographer. Inset maps: Suakem, Matzua et Arkiko, Al Babo (ou la Porte) et ses environs and Port de Giddah. He published over 200 individual maps, as well as several atlases.

From D'Anville, [*Atlas General*]

Collections:
Bibliothèque nationale de France: ark:/12148/btv1b53027557b
National Library Australia: Bib ID 3700641 (later edition)

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26 Henri Abraham Chatelain (1684–1743)

Mappe-Monde pour connoitre les progres & les conquestes les plus Remarquables des Provinces-Vnies....

Date	1719
Technique	Hand coloured copper engraving.
Size	image 460 × 337 mm; paper 532 × 458 mm

Scarce c.18th hand coloured engraved double-hemisphere world map describing the voyages and discoveries made by the Dutch East India Company and other trading companies from 1598.

This was the year after Frederick de Houtman returned from the first Dutch voyage, to the East Indies with a load of spices, leading to the creation of the VOC. While this map was originally issued in 1670, neither the cartographer nor the source of that map is known. The plate was later obtained by Chatelain who retained the original geographic features and text but added numerous decorative elements, making it visually more attractive than the original. The known continents and principal countries are labelled while other places are numbered according to a reference list contained within the four panels adorning each corner of the map. The central cartouche depicts the Dutch Maiden holding a horn of plenty and a staff with a Cap of Liberty while seated in the symbolical Garden of Holland, or Hollandse Tuin, which is enclosed by a wattle fence. The garden symbolised the liberated Netherlands after the revolt against Spain and the formation of the Dutch Republic in 1581. The Dutch Republic Lion stands protecting the gate to the garden and holds in one paw a sword and in the other, a cluster of arrows representing the Seven United Provinces of the Netherlands. Another depiction of the lion appears in a circular emblem situated at the top of the map between the two hemispheres. Tracks of a number of explorers are shown as well as an outdated route to the Indies traversing north-east across the Indian Ocean in a direct path to Java. By 1617, all VOC ships travelling to the East Indies were required to take the route pioneered by Hendrik Brouwer in 1611 which took advantage of the prevailing strong westerly winds known as the Roaring Forties by sailing in a south-easterly direction and then turning due north to Java on nearing the Australian coast. Australia is shown with the discoveries made by Abel Tasman on his first and second voyages 1642-44.

From: Chatelain, *Atlas Historique, ou, Nouvelle introduction à l'Histoire, à la Chronologie & à la Géographie Ancienne & Moderne.*

References Moreland, C. & Bannister, D. Antique Maps. London 1995, p.132; Shirley, R. The Mapping of the World Early Printed World Maps 1472-1700. London 1987, 447, ill.pl. 329; Sabin, J. A Dictionary of Books Relating to America, from its Discovery to the Present Time. New York. (1936) 1967, 29141; Koeman, C. Atlantes Neerlandici. Amsterdam 1967. Volumes I-V, II, pp. 33-38; Phillips, P. A List of Geographical Atlases in the Library of Congress. Washington 1973, 548.

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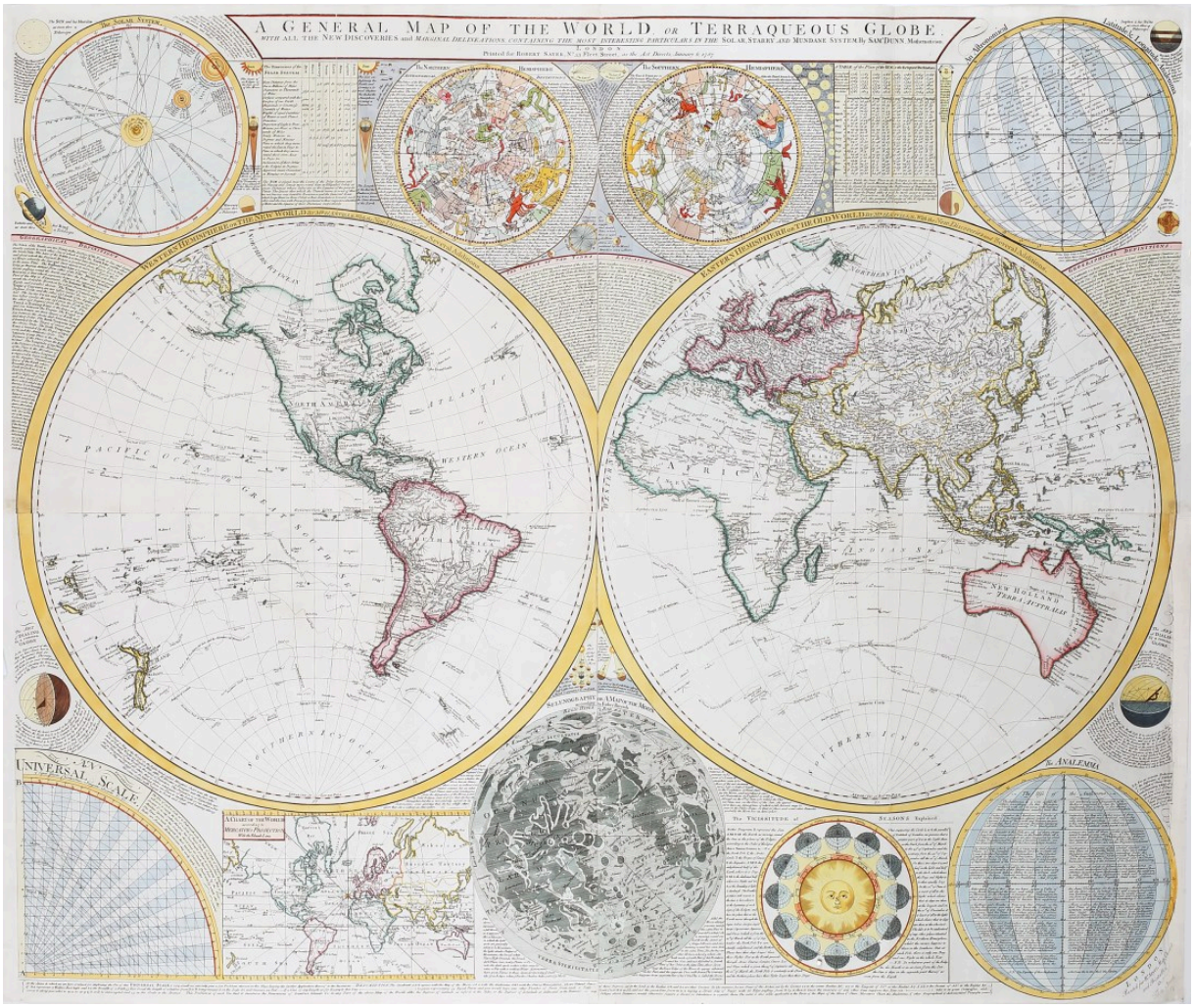

27 Samuel Dunn (1732–1794)

A General Map of the World, or Terraqueous Globe; with all the New Discoveries and Marginal Delineations, Containing the Most Interesting Particulars in the Solar, Starry and Mundane System, By Saml. Dunn, Mathematician.

Date	1787
Technique	Hand coloured copper engraving.
Size	paper 1260 × 1055 mm

Large c.18th engraved double hemisphere map of the world by Samuel Dunn, printed on four sheets and published in London by Robert Sayer, 53 Fleet Street, dated 6 January 1787.

The two hemispheres are after Jean Baptiste Bourguignon d'Anville, "with the New Discoveries and Several Additions", and the marginal delineations of the title fill the rest of the sheet: the solar system with a table of its dimensions, the northern and southern celestial hemispheres with their constellation figures, a map of the Moon, a world chart on Mercator's projection, two analemmas, a diagram of dialling by the globe, the vicissitude of the seasons and a universal scale, set among explanatory text on geography, astronomy and the tides.

The map incorporates Cook's discoveries. New South Wales is marked "Discovered in 1770", with Botany Bay, Port Jackson and Port Stephens named on the east coast, a year before the First Fleet reached Botany Bay. The western and southern coasts carry the Dutch landfalls with their dates – Land of Endracht 1616, De Wits Land 1628, Nuyts Land 1627 – and the tracks of Cook's Resolution in 1773 and of St Allouarn in 1772 cross the southern Indian Ocean.

This is Sayer's issue of 6 January 1787; Laurie & Whittle reissued the map from the same address in 1794.

Collections National Library Australia: Bib ID 2846735 (1794 edition), Bib ID 3258045 (1799 edition); David Rumsey Collection: 0411.001, 0411.002.

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28 Gerard Mercator (1512–1594) · Giovanni Antonio Magini (1555–1617)

Universi Orbis Descriptio Ad Usum Navigantium

Date	1596
Technique	Copper engraving.
Size	image 173 × 130 mm; paper 225 × 160 mm

Rare first edition of Giovanni Antonio Magini's world map in Venice in 1596.

Engraved world map on Mercator's projection, engraved by Girolamo Porro for Giovanni Antonio Magini's edition of Ptolemy, published in Venice in 1596.

The map is a much reduced version of Gerard Mercator's great world wall map of 1569, whose full title, *Nova et aucta orbis terrae descriptio ad usum navigantium emendate accommodata,* Magini echoes in his own. Mercator's projection, on which a line of constant compass bearing is drawn as a straight line, was designed for navigators, and Magini kept its essentials: the network of rhumb lines radiating from compass roses survives intact, although the place names are greatly reduced. The seas are stippled in the Venetian manner, and the vast southern continent, joined to Tierra del Fuego, is crossed by ranges of mountains that are Magini's own invention rather than Mercator's.

It is one of the earliest printed world maps to follow Mercator's projection. Magini (1555–1617), born in Padua and professor of mathematics at Bologna from 1588, issued his *Geographiae universae* as a compact edition of *Ptolemy,* adding a series of modern maps engraved by Porro to the classical tables. The text accompanying this map cites the navigational manuals of Pedro de Medina, Aurigarius and Pedro Nunes, and gives practical instruction for sailing between two places.

From Magini, G. *Geographiae universae tum veteris, tum novae absolutissimum opus, duobus voluminibus distinctum...* Venice, 1596.

References Shirley, R. The Mapping of the World Early Printed World Maps 1472-1700. London 1987, 196, ill. plate 159; Stevens, H. Ptolemy's Geography. London 1973, pg. 53-54.

Collections New York Public Library: Rare Book Division (Venice 1596 edition).

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29 Elizabeth Gould (1804–1841) · John Gould (1804–1881)

Chlamydera nuchalis.

Date 1841
Technique Lithograph with original hand colouring and gum Arabic highlights.
Size 375 × 565 mm

Original c.19th hand coloured lithograph of the Great Bowerbird, lithographed by Elizabeth Gould for John Gould's *The Birds of Australia*, published in London by the author, 1840–1848.

Issued in Part IV on 1 September 1841, and bound as plate 9 in Volume IV.

Gould's name: Great Bower-bird (*Chlamydera nuchalis*)
Common name: Great Bowerbird
Scientific name: *Chlamydera nuchalis*
First described: Jardine & Selby, 1830.
Distribution: NT, QLD, WA.

The Birds of Australia was issued to subscribers in 36 parts between December 1840 and December 1848 and bound in seven folio volumes of 600 hand coloured lithographs; a Supplement of 81 plates followed in five parts, 1851–1869, which were then bound into one volume. Elizabeth Gould lithographed most of the plates in the first five parts before her death in 1841.

From John Gould. *The Birds of Australia*. London, 1840–1848.

References Ferguson, J. A. Bibliography of Australia Volumes 1-8, Canberra 1976, 4773.

Collections National Library Australia: RB Nef F4773.

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30 Elizabeth Gould (1804–1841) · John Gould (1804–1881)

Calodera maculata; (Gould.)

Date 1837
Technique Lithograph with original hand colouring and gum Arabic highlights.
Size 380 × 557 mm

Rare original c.19th hand coloured lithograph of the Spotted Bowerbird from the cancelled first issue of John Gould's *The Birds of Australia, and the Adjacent Islands*, drawn and lithographed by John and Elizabeth Gould and published in London by the author, 1837–1838.

Issued in Part I of the cancelled work in August 1837. Gould redrew the bird, now with its bower, for *The Birds of Australia*, where it was issued as *Chlamydera maculata* in Part IV on 1 September 1841 and bound as plate 8 in Volume IV.

Gould's name: *Calodera maculata*
Common name: Spotted Bowerbird
Scientific name: *Chlamydera maculata*
First described: Gould, 1837.
Distribution: NSW, QLD, SA, VIC.

Gould began *The Birds of Australia, and the Adjacent Islands* before he had been to Australia, and issued two parts of ten plates in 1837 and 1838. He then sailed for Australia and stopped the publication; on his return he began the work again as *The Birds of Australia*, issued in 36 parts between December 1840 and December 1848. The two earlier parts were cancelled, and subscribers, as Gould suggested, did not bind them with the new work, so they are rare.

From John Gould. *The Birds of Australia, and the Adjacent Islands*. London, 1837–1838.

References Ferguson, J. A. Bibliography of Australia Volumes 1-8, Canberra 1976, 2272.

Collections National Library Australia: SR GMM ef 598.2994 GOU.

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31 Elizabeth Gould (1804–1841) · John Gould (1804–1881)

Nanodes undulatus; (Vig. & Horsf.)

Date 1837
Technique Lithograph with original hand colouring and gum Arabic highlights.
Size 380 × 560 mm

Rare original c.19th hand coloured lithograph of the Budgerigar from the cancelled first issue of John Gould's *The Birds of Australia, and the Adjacent Islands*, drawn and lithographed by John and Elizabeth Gould and published in London by the author, 1837–1838.

Issued in Part I of the cancelled work in August 1837. Gould redrew the bird for *The Birds of Australia*, where it was issued as *Melopsittacus undulatus* in Part I on 1 December 1840 and bound as plate 44 in Volume V.

Gould's name: *Nanodes undulatus*
Common name: Budgerigar
Scientific name: *Melopsittacus undulatus*
First described: Shaw, 1805.
Distribution: NSW, NT, QLD, SA, VIC, WA.

Gould began *The Birds of Australia, and the Adjacent Islands* before he had been to Australia, and issued two parts of ten plates in 1837 and 1838. He then sailed for Australia and stopped the publication; on his return he began the work again as *The Birds of Australia*, issued in 36 parts between December 1840 and December 1848. The two earlier parts were cancelled, and subscribers, as Gould suggested, did not bind them with the new work, so they are rare.

From John Gould. *The Birds of Australia, and the Adjacent Islands*. London, 1837–1838.

References Ferguson, J. A. Bibliography of Australia Volumes 1-8, Canberra 1976, 2272.

Collections National Library Australia: SR GMM ef 598.2994 GOU.

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32 Elizabeth Gould (1804–1841) · John Gould (1804–1881)

Malurus elegans; (Gould).

Date	1837
Technique	Lithograph with original hand colouring and gum Arabic highlights.
Size	380 × 530 mm

Rare original c.19th hand coloured lithograph of the Red-winged Fairy-wren from the cancelled first issue of John Gould's *The Birds of Australia, and the Adjacent Islands*, drawn and lithographed by John and Elizabeth Gould and published in London by the author, 1837–1838.

Issued in Part I of the cancelled work in August 1837. Gould redrew the bird for *The Birds of Australia*, where it was issued as *Malurus elegans* in Part III on 1 June 1841 and bound as plate 22 in Volume III.

Gould's name: *Malurus elegans*
Common name: Red-winged Fairy-wren
Scientific name: *Malurus elegans*
First described: Gould, 1837.
Distribution: WA.

Gould began *The Birds of Australia, and the Adjacent Islands* before he had been to Australia, and issued two parts of ten plates in 1837 and 1838. He then sailed for Australia and stopped the publication; on his return he began the work again as *The Birds of Australia*, issued in 36 parts between December 1840 and December 1848. The two earlier parts were cancelled, and subscribers, as Gould suggested, did not bind them with the new work, so they are rare.

From John Gould. *The Birds of Australia, and the Adjacent Islands*. London, 1837–1838.

References Ferguson, J. A. Bibliography of Australia Volumes 1-8, Canberra 1976, 2272.

Collections National Library Australia: SR GMM ef 598.2994 GOU.

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

Calyptorhynchus Banksii

Date 1846
Technique Lithograph with original hand colouring and gum Arabic highlights.
Size 380 × 530 mm

Original c.19th hand coloured lithograph of the Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo for John Gould's *The Birds of Australia*, published in London by the author, 1840–1848.

Issued in Part XXV on 1 December 1846, and bound as plate 7 in Volume V.

Gould's name: Banksian Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksi*)
Common name: Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo
Scientific name: *Calyptorhynchus banksii*
First described: Latham, 1790.
Distribution: NSW, NT, QLD, SA, VIC, WA.

The Birds of Australia was issued to subscribers in 36 parts between December 1840 and December 1848 and bound in seven folio volumes of 600 hand coloured lithographs; a Supplement of 81 plates followed in five parts, 1851–1869, which were then bound into one volume. Elizabeth Gould lithographed most of the plates in the first five parts before her death in 1841.

From John Gould. *The Birds of Australia*. London, 1840–1848.

References Ferguson, J. A. Bibliography of Australia Volumes 1-8, Canberra 1976, 4773.

Collections National Library Australia: RB Nef F4773.

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

Calyptorhynchus Baudinii: Vig.

Date 1846
Technique Lithograph with original hand colouring and gum Arabic highlights.
Size 360 × 550 mm

Original c.19th hand coloured lithograph of the Baudin's Black-Cockatoo for John Gould's *The Birds of Australia*, published in London by the author, 1840–1848.

Issued in Part XXIV on 1 September 1846, and bound as plate 13 in Volume V.

Gould's name: Baudin's Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus baudinii*)
Common name: Baudin's Black-Cockatoo
Scientific name: *Zanda baudinii*
First described: Lear, 1832.
Distribution: WA.
Conservation status: Endangered (EPBC Act).

The Birds of Australia was issued to subscribers in 36 parts between December 1840 and December 1848 and bound in seven folio volumes of 600 hand coloured lithographs; a Supplement of 81 plates followed in five parts, 1851–1869, which were then bound into one volume. Elizabeth Gould lithographed most of the plates in the first five parts before her death in 1841.

From John Gould. *The Birds of Australia*. London, 1840–1848.

References Ferguson, J. A. Bibliography of Australia Volumes 1-8, Canberra 1976, 4773.

Collections National Library Australia: RB Nef F4773.

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35 Edward Lear (1812–1888) · John Gould (1804–1881)

Phalacrocorax punctatus.

Date 1841
Technique Lithograph with original hand colouring and gum arabic highlights.
Size 540 × 367 mm

The only lithograph done by Edward Lear in the *Birds of Australia*. John Gould had employed Edward Lear and based all his publications on the same format as Lear's *Illustrations of the family of Psittacidæ.*

Original c.19th hand coloured lithograph of the Spotted Cormorant for John Gould's *The Birds of Australia*, published in London by the author, 1840–1848.

Issued in Part V on 1 December 1841, and bound as plate 71 in Volume VII.

Gould's name: Spotted Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax punctatus*)
Common name: Spotted Shag

Scientific name: *Phalacrocorax punctatus*
First described: Sparrman, 1786.

The Birds of Australia was issued to subscribers in 36 parts between December 1840 and December 1848 and bound in seven folio volumes of 600 hand coloured lithographs; a Supplement of 81 plates followed in five parts, 1851–1869, which were then bound into one volume. Elizabeth Gould lithographed most of the plates in the first five parts before her death in 1841.

From John Gould. *The Birds of Australia*. London, 1840–1848.

References Ferguson, J. A. Bibliography of Australia Volumes 1-8, Canberra 1976, 4773.

Collections National Library Australia: RB Nef F4773.

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

Geopelia cuneata.

Date 1845
Technique Lithograph with original hand colouring and gum Arabic highlights.
Size 365 × 530 mm

Original c.19th hand coloured lithograph of the Diamond Dove for John Gould's *The Birds of Australia*, published in London by the author, 1840–1848.

Issued in Part XVIII on 1 March 1845, and bound as plate 74 in Volume V.

Gould's name: Graceful Ground-Dove (*Geopelia cuneata*)
Common name: Diamond Dove
Scientific name: *Geopelia cuneata*
First described: Latham, 1801.
Distribution: ACT, NSW, NT, QLD, SA, VIC, WA.

The Birds of Australia was issued to subscribers in 36 parts between December 1840 and December 1848 and bound in seven folio volumes of 600 hand coloured lithographs; a Supplement of 81 plates followed in five parts, 1851–1869, which were then bound into one volume. Elizabeth Gould lithographed most of the plates in the first five parts before her death in 1841.

From John Gould. *The Birds of Australia*. London, 1840–1848.

References Ferguson, J. A. Bibliography of Australia Volumes 1-8, Canberra 1976, 4773.

Collections National Library Australia: RB Nef F4773.

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

Ptilinopus Swainsonii: Gould.

Date 1842
Technique Lithograph with original hand colouring and gum Arabic highlights.
Size 365 × 540 mm

Original c.19th hand coloured lithograph of the Rose-crowned Fruit-Dove for John Gould's *The Birds of Australia*, published in London by the author, 1840–1848.

Issued in Part VII on 1 June 1842, and bound as plate 55 in Volume V.

Gould's name: Swainson's Fruit Pigeon (*Ptilinopus swainsonii*)
Common name: Rose-crowned Fruit-Dove
Scientific name: *Ptilinopus regina*
First described: Swainson, 1825.
Distribution: NSW, NT, QLD, WA.

The Birds of Australia was issued to subscribers in 36 parts between December 1840 and December 1848 and bound in seven folio volumes of 600 hand coloured lithographs; a Supplement of 81 plates followed in five parts, 1851–1869, which were then bound into one volume. Elizabeth Gould lithographed most of the plates in the first five parts before her death in 1841.

From John Gould. *The Birds of Australia*. London, 1840–1848.

References Ferguson, J. A. Bibliography of Australia Volumes 1-8, Canberra 1976, 4773.

Collections National Library Australia: RB Nef F4773.

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

Ptilinopus Ewingii: Gould.

Date	1842
Technique	Lithograph with original hand colouring and gum Arabic highlights.
Size	365 × 530 mm

Original c.19th hand coloured lithograph of the Rose-crowned Fruit-Dove for John Gould's *The Birds of Australia*, published in London by the author, 1840–1848.

Issued in Part VII on 1 June 1842, and bound as plate 56 in Volume V.

Gould's name: Ewing's Fruit Pigeon (*Ptilinopus ewingii*)
Common name: Rose-crowned Fruit-Dove
Scientific name: *Ptilinopus regina*
First described: Swainson, 1825.
Distribution: NSW, NT, QLD, WA.

The Birds of Australia was issued to subscribers in 36 parts between December 1840 and December 1848 and bound in seven folio volumes of 600 hand coloured lithographs; a Supplement of 81 plates followed in five parts, 1851–1869, which were then bound into one volume. Elizabeth Gould lithographed most of the plates in the first five parts before her death in 1841.

From John Gould. *The Birds of Australia*. London, 1840–1848.

References Ferguson, J. A. Bibliography of Australia Volumes 1-8, Canberra 1976, 4773.

Collections National Library Australia: RB Nef F4773.

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

Pachycephala melanura: Gould.

Date	1848
Technique	Lithograph with original hand colouring and gum Arabic highlights.
Size	380 × 560 mm

Original c.19th hand coloured lithograph of the Mangrove Golden Whistler for John Gould's *The Birds of Australia*, published in London by the author, 1840–1848.

Issued in Part XXXII on 1 September 1848, and bound as plate 66 in Volume II.

Gould's name: Black-tailed Pachycephala (*Pachycephala melanura*)
Common name: Mangrove Golden Whistler
Scientific name: *Pachycephala melanura*
First described: Gould, 1843.
Distribution: NT, QLD, WA.

The Birds of Australia was issued to subscribers in 36 parts between December 1840 and December 1848 and bound in seven folio volumes of 600 hand coloured lithographs; a Supplement of 81 plates followed in five parts, 1851–1869, which were then bound into one volume. Elizabeth Gould lithographed most of the plates in the first five parts before her death in 1841.

From John Gould. *The Birds of Australia*. London, 1840–1848.

References Ferguson, J. A. Bibliography of Australia Volumes 1-8, Canberra 1976, 4773.

Collections National Library Australia: RB Nef F4773.

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

Ptilotis cockerelli, Gould.

Date	1869
Technique	Lithograph with original hand colouring and gum Arabic highlights.
Size	385 × 560 mm

Original c.19th hand coloured lithograph of the White-streaked Honeyeater for the Supplement to John Gould's *The Birds of Australia*, published in London by the author, 1851–1869.

Issued in Part V of the Supplement on 1 August 1869, and bound as plate 43 in the Supplement.

Gould's name: Cockerell's Honey-eater (*Ptilotis cockerelli*)
Common name: White-streaked Honeyeater
Scientific name: *Trichodere cockerelli*
First described: Gould, 1869.
Distribution: QLD.

The Birds of Australia was issued to subscribers in 36 parts between December 1840 and December 1848 and bound in seven folio volumes of 600 hand coloured lithographs; a Supplement of 81 plates followed in five parts, 1851–1869, which were then bound into one volume.

From John Gould. *The Birds of Australia. Supplement*. London, 1851–1869.

References:

Ferguson, J. A. Bibliography of Australia Volumes 1-8, Canberra 1976: 4773.

Collections:

National Library Australia: RB Nef F4773

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41 Elizabeth Gould (1804–1841) · John Gould (1804–1881)

Neomorpha Gouldii: G. R. Gray.

Date 1841
Technique Lithograph with original hand colouring and gum Arabic highlights.
Size image 343 × 455 mm; paper 375 × 550 mm

Original c.19th hand coloured lithograph of the Huia for John Gould's *The Birds of Australia*, published in London by the author, 1840–1848.

Issued in Part III on 1 June 1841, and bound as plate 19 in Volume IV.

Gould's name: Gould's Neomorpha (*Neomorpha gouldii*)
Common name: Huia
Scientific name: *Heteralocha acutirostris*
First described: Gould, 1837.

The Birds of Australia was issued to subscribers in 36 parts between December 1840 and December 1848 and bound in seven folio volumes of 600 hand coloured lithographs; a Supplement of 81 plates followed in five parts, 1851–1869, which were then bound into one volume. Elizabeth Gould lithographed most of the plates in the first five parts before her death in 1841.

From John Gould. *The Birds of Australia*. London, 1840–1848.

References Ferguson, J. A. Bibliography of Australia Volumes 1-8, Canberra 1976, 4773.

Collections National Library Australia: RB Nef F4773.

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

Nestor notabilis. Kea Parrot

Date	1859
Technique	Lithograph with original hand colouring and gum arabic highlights.
Size	370 × 550 mm

Original c.19th hand coloured lithograph of the Kea for the Supplement to John Gould's *The Birds of Australia*, published in London by the author, 1851–1869.

Issued in Part III of the Supplement on 1 September 1859, and bound as plate 60 in the Supplement.

Gould's name: Kea Parrot (*Nestor notabilis*)
Common name: Kea
Scientific name: *Nestor notabilis*
First described: Gould, 1856.

The Birds of Australia was issued to subscribers in 36 parts between December 1840 and December 1848 and bound in seven folio volumes of 600 hand coloured lithographs; a Supplement of 81 plates followed in five parts, 1851–1869, which were then bound into one volume.

From John Gould. *The Birds of Australia. Supplement*. London, 1851–1869.

References Ferguson, J. A. Bibliography of Australia Volumes 1-8, Canberra 1976, 10032a.

Collections National Library Australia: RB Nef F4773.

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43 John Gould (1804–1881)

Gymnorhina Tibicen: G.R. Gray.

Date	1844
Technique	Lithograph with original hand colouring and gum Arabic highlights.
Size	370 × 553 mm

Original c.19th hand coloured lithograph of the Australian Magpie for John Gould's *The Birds of Australia*, published in London by the author, 1840–1848.

Issued in Part XVII on 1 December 1844, and bound as plate 46 in Volume II.

Gould's name: Piping Crow-Shrike (*Gymnorhina tibicen*)
Common name: Australian Magpie
Scientific name: *Gymnorhina tibicen*
First described: Latham, 1801.
Distribution: ACT, NSW, NT, QLD, SA, TAS, VIC, WA.

The Birds of Australia was issued to subscribers in 36 parts between December 1840 and December 1848 and bound in seven folio volumes of 600 hand coloured lithographs; a Supplement of 81 plates followed in five parts, 1851–1869, which were then bound into one volume. Elizabeth Gould lithographed most of the plates in the first five parts before her death in 1841.

From John Gould. *The Birds of Australia*. London, 1840–1848.

References Ferguson, J. A. Bibliography of Australia Volumes 1-8, Canberra 1976, 4773.

Collections National Library Australia: RB Nef F4773.

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

Haematopus fuliginosus: Gould.

Date 1845
Technique Lithograph with original hand colouring and gum Arabic highlights.
Size 555 × 373 mm

Original c.19th hand coloured lithograph of the Sooty Oystercatcher for John Gould's *The Birds of Australia*, published in London by the author, 1840–1848.

Issued in Part XVIII on 1 March 1845, and bound as plate 8 in Volume VI.

Gould's name: Sooty Oyster-catcher (*Hæmatopus fuliginosus*)
Common name: Sooty Oystercatcher
Scientific name: *Haematopus fuliginosus*
First described: Gould, 1845.
Distribution: NSW, NT, QLD, SA, TAS, WA.

The Birds of Australia was issued to subscribers in 36 parts between December 1840 and December 1848 and bound in seven folio volumes of 600 hand coloured lithographs; a Supplement of 81 plates followed in five parts, 1851–1869, which were then bound into one volume. Elizabeth Gould lithographed most of the plates in the first five parts before her death in 1841.

From John Gould. *The Birds of Australia*. London, 1840–1848.

References Ferguson, J. A. Bibliography of Australia Volumes 1-8, Canberra 1976, 4773.

Collections National Library Australia: RB Nef F4773.

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

Pardalotus Striatus: Vig. & Horsf.

Date 1844
Technique Lithograph with original hand colouring and gum Arabic highlights.
Size 378 × 555 mm

Original c.19th hand coloured lithograph of the Striated Pardalote for John Gould's *The Birds of Australia*, published in London by the author, 1840–1848.

Issued in Part XV on 1 June 1844, and bound as plate 38 in Volume II.

Gould's name: Striated Pardalote (*Pardalotus striatus*)
Common name: Striated Pardalote
Scientific name: *Pardalotus striatus*
First described: Gmelin, 1789.
Distribution: ACT, NSW, NT, QLD, SA, TAS, VIC, WA.

The Birds of Australia was issued to subscribers in 36 parts between December 1840 and December 1848 and bound in seven folio volumes of 600 hand coloured lithographs; a Supplement of 81 plates followed in five parts, 1851–1869, which were then bound into one volume. Elizabeth Gould lithographed most of the plates in the first five parts before her death in 1841.

From John Gould. *The Birds of Australia*. London, 1840–1848.

References Ferguson, J. A. Bibliography of Australia Volumes 1-8, Canberra 1976, 4773.

Collections National Library Australia: RB Nef F4773.

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46 John Gould (1804–1881)

Pedionomus torquatus: Gould.

Date 1840
Technique Lithograph with original hand colouring and gum Arabic highlights.
Size 542 × 363 mm

Original c.19th hand coloured lithograph of the Plains-wanderer, lithographed by Elizabeth Gould for John Gould's *The Birds of Australia*, published in London by the author, 1840–1848.

Issued in Part I on 1 December 1840, and bound as plate 80 in Volume V.

Gould's name: Collared Plain Wanderer (*Pedionomus torquatus*)
Common name: Plains-wanderer
Scientific name: *Pedionomus torquatus*
First described: Gould, 1840.
Distribution: NSW, NT, QLD, SA, VIC.
Conservation status: Critically Endangered (EPBC Act).

The Birds of Australia was issued to subscribers in 36 parts between December 1840 and December 1848 and bound in seven folio volumes of 600 hand coloured lithographs; a Supplement of 81 plates followed in five parts, 1851–1869, which were then bound into one volume. Elizabeth Gould lithographed most of the plates in the first five parts before her death in 1841.

From John Gould. *The Birds of Australia*. London, 1840–1848.

References Ferguson, J. A. Bibliography of Australia Volumes 1-8, Canberra 1976, 4773.

Collections National Library Australia: RB Nef F4773.

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47 John Gould (1804–1881)

Lopholaimus Antarcticus: G.R. Gray

Date 1841
Technique Lithograph with original hand colouring and gum Arabic highlights.
Size 365 × 545 mm

Original c.19th hand coloured lithograph of the Topknot Pigeon, lithographed by Elizabeth Gould for John Gould's *The Birds of Australia*, published in London by the author, 1840–1848.

Issued in Part V on 1 December 1841, and bound as plate 61 in Volume V.

Gould's name: Top-knot Pigeon (*Lopholaimus antarcticus*)
Common name: Topknot Pigeon
Scientific name: *Lopholaimus antarcticus*
First described: Shaw, 1793.
Distribution: NSW, QLD, VIC.

The Birds of Australia was issued to subscribers in 36 parts between December 1840 and December 1848 and bound in seven folio volumes of 600 hand coloured lithographs; a Supplement of 81 plates followed in five parts, 1851–1869, which were then bound into one volume. Elizabeth Gould lithographed most of the plates in the first five parts before her death in 1841.

From John Gould. *The Birds of Australia*. London, 1840–1848.

References Ferguson, J. A. Bibliography of Australia Volumes 1-8, Canberra 1976, 4773.

Collections National Library Australia: RB Nef F4773.

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48 Elizabeth Gould (1804–1841) · John Gould (1804–1881)

Pachycephala pectoralis; (Vig. & Horsf.)

Date 1841
Technique Lithograph with original hand colouring and gum Arabic highlights.
Size 375 × 550 mm

Original c.19th hand coloured lithograph of the Golden Whistler, lithographed by Elizabeth Gould for John Gould's *The Birds of Australia*, published in London by the author, 1840–1848.

Issued in Part IV on 1 September 1841, and bound as plate 67 in Volume II.

Gould's name: Banded Thick-head (*Pachycephala pectoralis*)
Common name: Golden Whistler
Scientific name: *Pachycephala pectoralis*
First described: Latham, 1801.
Distribution: ACT, NSW, QLD, SA, TAS, VIC, WA.

The Birds of Australia was issued to subscribers in 36 parts between December 1840 and December 1848 and bound in seven folio volumes of 600 hand coloured lithographs; a Supplement of 81 plates followed in five parts, 1851–1869, which were then bound into one volume. Elizabeth Gould lithographed most of the plates in the first five parts before her death in 1841.

From: John Gould. *The Birds of Australia*. London, 1840–1848.

References Ferguson, J. A. Bibliography of Australia Volumes 1-8, Canberra 1976, 4773.

Collections National Library Australia: RB Nef F4773.

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

Rhipidura Motacilloides: Vig. & Horsf:

Date	1848
Technique	Lithograph with original hand colouring and gum Arabic highlights.
Size	370 × 550 mm

Original c.19th hand coloured lithograph of the Willie Wagtail for John Gould's *The Birds of Australia*, published in London by the author, 1840–1848.

Issued in Part XXXI on 1 June 1848, and bound as plate 86 in Volume II.

Gould's name: Black Fantailed Flycatcher (*Rhipidura motacilloïdes*)
Common name: Willie Wagtail
Scientific name: *Rhipidura leucophrys*
First described: Latham, 1801.
Distribution: ACT, NSW, NT, QLD, SA, VIC, WA.

The Birds of Australia was issued to subscribers in 36 parts between December 1840 and December 1848 and bound in seven folio volumes of 600 hand coloured lithographs; a Supplement of 81 plates followed in five parts, 1851–1869, which were then bound into one volume. Elizabeth Gould lithographed most of the plates in the first five parts before her death in 1841.

From John Gould. *The Birds of Australia*. London, 1840–1848.

References Ferguson, J. A. Bibliography of Australia Volumes 1-8, Canberra 1976, 4773.

Collections National Library Australia: RB Nef F4773.

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

Halmaturus Agilis, Gould

Date 1857
Technique Lithograph with original hand colouring and gum Arabic highlights.
Size image 320 × 480 mm; paper 384 × 557 mm

Original c.19th hand coloured lithograph of the Agile Wallaby for John Gould's *The Mammals of Australia*, published in London by the author, 1845–1863.

Issued in Part IX in 1857, and bound as plate 24 in Volume II.

Gould's name: Agile Wallaby (*Halmaturus agilis*)
Common name: Agile Wallaby
Scientific name: *Notamacropus agilis*
First described: Gould, 1842.
Distribution: NT, QLD, WA.

The Mammals of Australia was issued to subscribers in 13 parts between 1845 and 1863 and bound in three folio volumes of 182 hand coloured lithographs, drawn and lithographed by John Gould and H. C. Richter.

From John Gould. *The Mammals of Australia*. London, 1845–1863.

References Ferguson, J. A. Bibliography of Australia Volumes 1-8, Canberra 1976, 10032.

Collections National Library Australia: RB Nef 599 GOU.

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

Macropus major, Shaw

Date 1857
Technique Lithograph with original hand colouring and gum Arabic highlights.
Size image 280 × 490 mm; paper 380 × 558 mm

Original c.19th hand coloured lithograph of the Eastern Grey Kangaroo for John Gould's *The Mammals of Australia*, published in London by the author, 1845–1863.

Issued in Part IX in 1857, and bound as plate 1 in Volume II.

Gould's name: Great Grey Kangaroo (*Macropus major*)
Common name: Eastern Grey Kangaroo
Scientific name: *Macropus giganteus*
First described: Shaw, 1790.
Distribution: ACT, NSW, QLD, SA, TAS, VIC.

The Mammals of Australia was issued to subscribers in 13 parts between 1845 and 1863 and bound in three folio volumes of 182 hand coloured lithographs, drawn and lithographed by John Gould and H. C. Richter.

From John Gould. *The Mammals of Australia*. London, 1845–1863.

References Ferguson, J. A. Bibliography of Australia Volumes 1-8, Canberra 1976, 10032.

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

Echidna Setosa: Cuv

Date 1849
Technique Lithograph with original hand colouring and gum Arabic highlights.
Size image 518 × 325 mm; paper 556 × 378 mm

Original c.19th hand coloured lithograph of the Short-beaked Echidna from John Gould's *The Mammals of Australia*, published in London by the author, 1845–1863.

Issued in Part II in 1849, and bound as plate 3 in Volume I.

Gould's name: Hairy Echidna (*Echidna setosa*)
Common name: Short-beaked Echidna
Scientific name: *Tachyglossus aculeatus*
First described: Shaw, 1792.
Distribution: ACT, NSW, NT, QLD, SA, TAS, VIC, WA.

The Mammals of Australia was issued to subscribers in 13 parts between 1845 and 1863 and bound in three folio volumes of 182 hand coloured lithographs, drawn and lithographed by John Gould and H. C. Richter.

From John Gould. *The Mammals of Australia*. London, 1845–1863.

References Ferguson, J. A. Bibliography of Australia Volumes 1-8, Canberra 1976, 10032.

Collections National Library Australia: RB Nef 599 GOU.

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

Osphranter rufus.

Date 1853
Technique Lithograph with original hand colouring and gum Arabic highlights.
Size image 315 × 492 mm; paper 357 × 546 mm

Original c.19th hand coloured lithograph of the Red Kangaroo for John Gould's *The Mammals of Australia*, published in London by the author, 1845–1863.

Issued in Part V in 1853, and bound as plate 6 in Volume II.

Gould's name: Great Red Kangaroo (*Osphranter rufus*)
Common name: Red Kangaroo
Scientific name: *Osphranter rufus*
First described: Desmarest, 1822.
Distribution: NSW, NT, QLD, SA, VIC, WA.

The Mammals of Australia was issued to subscribers in 13 parts between 1845 and 1863 and bound in three folio volumes of 182 hand coloured lithographs, drawn and lithographed by John Gould and H. C. Richter.

From John Gould. *The Mammals of Australia*. London, 1845–1863.

References Ferguson, J. A. Bibliography of Australia Volumes 1-8, Canberra 1976, 10032.

Collections National Library Australia: RB Nef 599 GOU.

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

Petrogale penicillata, Gray

Date	1853
Technique	Lithograph with original hand colouring and gum Arabic highlights.
Size	image 285 × 490 mm; paper 380 × 562 mm

Original c.19th hand coloured lithograph of the Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby for John Gould's *The Mammals of Australia*, published in London by the author, 1845–1863.

Issued in Part V in 1853, and bound as plate 39 in Volume II.

Gould's name: Brush-tailed Rock Wallaby (*Petrogale penicillata*)
Common name: Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby
Scientific name: *Petrogale penicillata*
First described: Gray, 1825.
Distribution: NSW, QLD, VIC.
Conservation status: Vulnerable (EPBC Act).

The Mammals of Australia was issued to subscribers in 13 parts between 1845 and 1863 and bound in three folio volumes of 182 hand coloured lithographs, drawn and lithographed by John Gould and H. C. Richter.

From John Gould. *The Mammals of Australia*. London, 1845–1863.

References Ferguson, J. A. Bibliography of Australia Volumes 1-8, Canberra 1976, 10032.

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

Halmaturus billardieri.

Date 1860
Technique Lithograph with original hand colouring and gum Arabic highlights.
Size image 265 × 500 mm; paper 385 × 558 mm

Original c.19th hand coloured lithograph of the Tasmanian Pademelon for John Gould's *The Mammals of Australia*, published in London by the author, 1845–1863.

Issued in Part XII in 1860, and bound as plate 35 in Volume II.

Gould's name: Tasmanian Wallaby (*Halmaturus billardieri*)
Common name: Tasmanian Pademelon
Scientific name: *Thylogale billardierii*
First described: Desmarest, 1822.
Distribution: SA, TAS, VIC.

The Mammals of Australia was issued to subscribers in 13 parts between 1845 and 1863 and bound in three folio volumes of 182 hand coloured lithographs, drawn and lithographed by John Gould and H. C. Richter.

From John Gould. *The Mammals of Australia*. London, 1845–1863.

References Ferguson, J. A. Bibliography of Australia Volumes 1-8, Canberra 1976, 10032.

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

Halmaturus Derbianus, Gray

Date 1859
Technique Lithograph with original hand colouring and gum Arabic highlights.
Size image 415 × 345 mm; paper 559 × 383 mm

Original c.19th hand coloured lithograph of the Tammar Wallaby for John Gould's *The Mammals of Australia*, published in London by the author, 1845–1863.

Issued in Part XI in 1859, and bound as plate 29 in Volume II.

Gould's name: Derby's Wallaby (*Halmaturus derbianus*)
Common name: Tammar Wallaby
Scientific name: *Notamacropus eugenii*
First described: Desmarest, 1817.
Distribution: SA, WA.

The Mammals of Australia was issued to subscribers in 13 parts between 1845 and 1863 and bound in three folio volumes of 182 hand coloured lithographs, drawn and lithographed by John Gould and H. C. Richter.

From John Gould. *The Mammals of Australia*. London, 1845–1863.

References Ferguson, J. A. Bibliography of Australia Volumes 1-8, Canberra 1976, 10032.

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

Osphranter Antilopinus, Gould.

Date 1858
Technique Lithograph with original hand colouring and gum Arabic highlights.
Size image 275 × 475 mm; paper 365 × 540 mm

Original c.19th hand coloured lithograph of the Antilopine Wallaroo for John Gould's *The Mammals of Australia*, published in London by the author, 1845–1863.

Issued in Part X in 1858, and bound as plate 8 in Volume II.

Gould's name: Red Wallaroo (*Osphranter antilopinus*)
Common name: Antilopine Wallaroo
Scientific name: *Osphranter antilopinus*
First described: Gould, 1842.
Distribution: NT, QLD, WA.

The Mammals of Australia was issued to subscribers in 13 parts between 1845 and 1863 and bound in three folio volumes of 182 hand coloured lithographs, drawn and lithographed by John Gould and H. C. Richter.

From John Gould. *The Mammals of Australia*. London, 1845–1863.

References Ferguson, J. A. Bibliography of Australia Volumes 1-8, Canberra 1976, 10032.

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

Osphranter robustus, Gould

Date 1858
Technique Lithograph with original hand colouring and gum Arabic highlights.
Size image 305 × 510 mm; paper 376 × 557 mm

Original c.19th hand coloured lithograph of the Common Wallaroo for John Gould's *The Mammals of Australia*, published in London by the author, 1845–1863.

Issued in Part X in 1858, and bound as plate 10 in Volume II.

Gould's name: Black Wallaroo (*Osphranter robustus*)
Common name: Common Wallaroo
Scientific name: *Osphranter robustus*
First described: Gould, 1841.
Distribution: ACT, NSW, NT, QLD, SA, VIC, WA.

The Mammals of Australia was issued to subscribers in 13 parts between 1845 and 1863 and bound in three folio volumes of 182 hand coloured lithographs, drawn and lithographed by John Gould and H. C. Richter.

From John Gould. *The Mammals of Australia*. London, 1845–1863.

References Ferguson, J. A. Bibliography of Australia Volumes 1-8, Canberra 1976, 10032.

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