



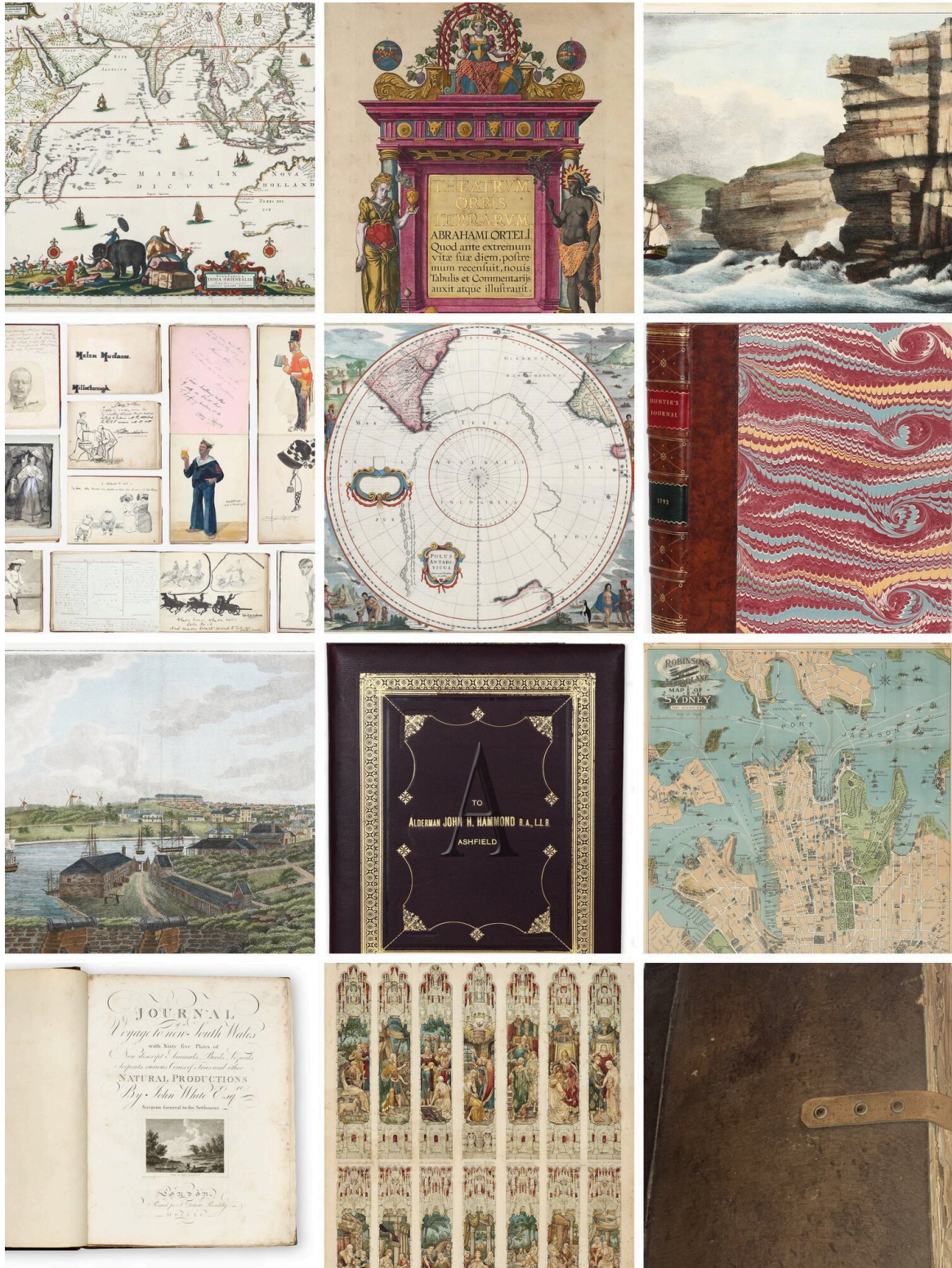
ANTIQUE PRINT & MAP ROOM

ESTABLISHED 1979

ANZAAB Sydney Rare Book Fair 2026

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CONTENTS

[Books 1–10](#) · [Ephemera 11–13](#) · [Maps 14–26](#) · [Paintings 27](#) · [Prints 28–32](#)

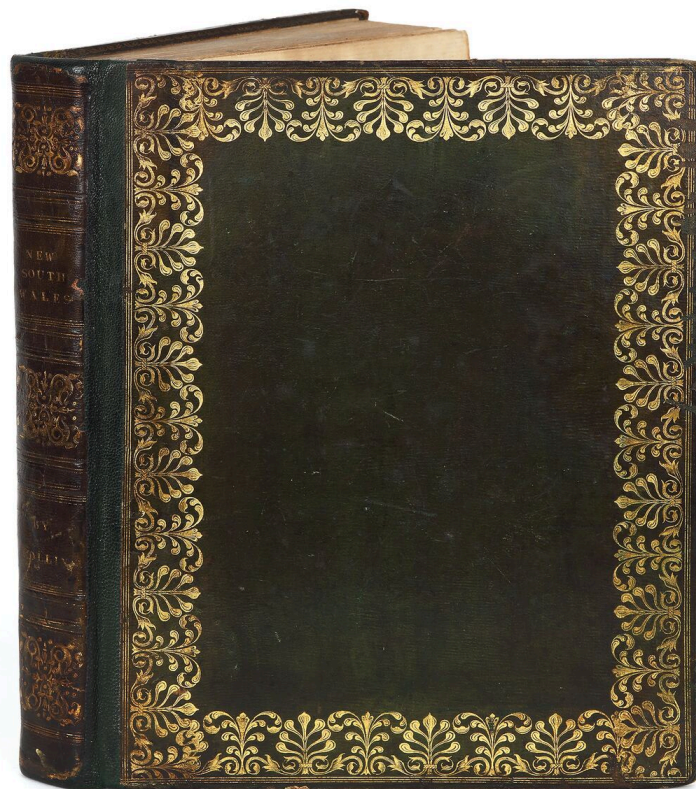
ORDERING

All items are offered subject to prior sale. Prices are in Australian dollars. Each entry links to the item on our website, where it can be ordered online, or contact us by email or telephone.

Sizes are given in millimetres, width before height.

CONTACT

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1 DAVID COLLINS (1756–1809)

An Account of the English Colony in New South Wales, from Its First Settlement in January 1788 to August 1801: With Remarks on the Dispositions, Customs, Manners, &c. Of the Native Inhabitants of That Country. To which are Added Some Particulars of New.

DATE	1798 (1804)
TECHNIQUE	Quarto green Morocco with ornate gilt tooling.
SIZE	image 220 × 274 mm; paper 274 × 274 mm
CONDITION	In good condition.

Rare, second edition of David Collins's account of the founding of New South Wales, published in London by A. Strahan for T. Cadell and W. Davies in 1804.

Collins had sailed with the First Fleet and served as Judge-Advocate and Secretary of the colony, and his record runs from the first settlement at Port Jackson in January 1788 to August 1801. For this edition his wife, Maria Collins, abridged and revised the two-volume first edition of 1798–1802 into a single quarto volume. It retains the account of the voyage of Bass and Flinders that proved Van Diemen's Land an island, and the particulars of New Zealand compiled from Philip Gidley King's manuscripts.

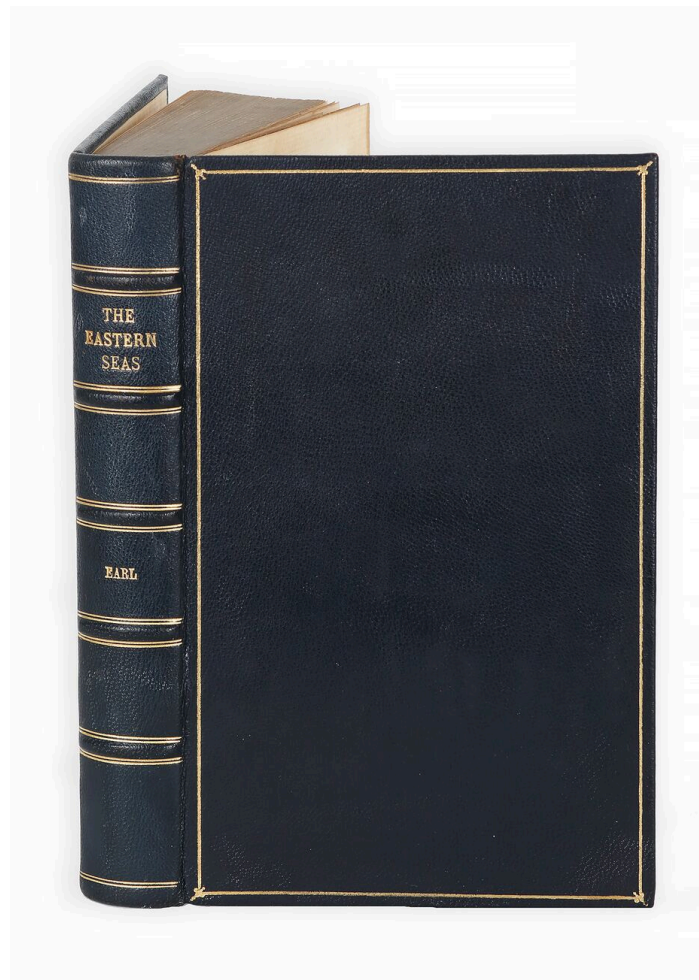
The second edition was substantially revised and abridged into a single volume and includes an engraved portrait, maps, views and

natural-history illustrations, including a series of important images of Aboriginal people and their customs derived from drawings associated with the convict artist Thomas Watling. The natural-history plates include depictions of the kangaroo, wombat, emu and platypus, while the engraved views provide an important visual record of the early settlements. The volume also contains vocabularies of the languages of New South Wales and New Zealand. The edition incorporated the latest information available on the colony and the discoveries of Bass and Flinders, making it an important contemporary record of the first years of European settlement in Australia.

Second edition. Quarto green Morocco with ornate gilt tooling, rebacked; pp. xvii, p.p. 562, frontispiece portrait, 23 engraved plate, map, folding chart, and 8 text illustrations; spotting to title page and preliminary pages.

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A\$2,750



2 GEORGE WINDSOR EARL (1813–1865)

The Eastern Seas, or Voyages and Adventures in the Indian Archipelago, in 1832-33-34, Comprising A Tour of the Island of Java - Visits to Borneo, The Malay Peninsula, Siam, &c. Also An Account of the Present State of Singapore

DATE	1837
TECHNIQUE	Full dark blue morocco; spine with five raised bands, gilt-lettered ("THE EASTERN SEAS / EARL"), gilt ruled bands and single gilt border to boards; cream moiré endpapers.
SIZE	145 × 226 mm
CONDITION	Text block clean and tight throughout; maps with light offset and browning, otherwise in good condition.

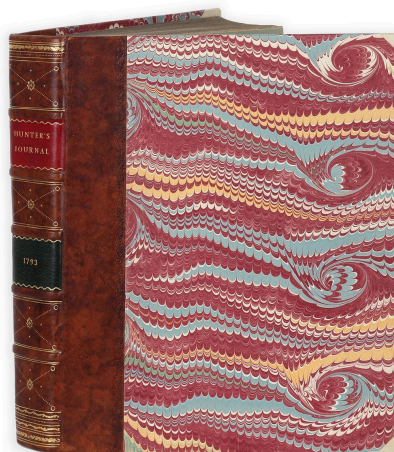
First edition of this important account of travel through the Indian Archipelago, by George Windsor Earl, who made his voyages in 1832–34 departing from Western Australia aboard a Dutch schooner. Earl describes Batavia, Surabaya, and a tour of Java; visits to Singapore, Bangkok, and the east coast of the Malay Peninsula; and extended observations on Borneo, including the Dutch colonies, Chinese gold mines, and the indigenous peoples. The appendices contain significant material on the commercial resources of the Indian Archipelago and on the unexplored parts of northern and north-western Australia — observations later drawn upon by Charles Darwin and Alfred Russel Wallace in their work on biogeographical distribution in the region. Earl, to-

gether with the Scottish scholar James Richardson Logan, is credited with coining the term "Indonesia." Illustrated with 4 engraved maps by Arrowsmith, including the large folding map of the Indian Archipelago. With 2 leaves of publisher's advertisements. In a fine later full blue morocco binding, text block clean and tight. Engraved pictorial ex libris bookplate of G. & N. Ingleton to front pastedown

pp. [i–xii], 1–461, Appendix; [2] publisher's advertisements. 4 engraved maps by Arrowsmith: "The Indian Archipelago" 1837 (large folding); "Borneo or Tanna K'lemantan"; "Sketch of Part of the West Coast of Borneo 1837"; "Harbour of Cali Pujang on the South Coast of Java." Complete.

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A\$1,850



3 JOHN HUNTER (1737–1821)

An Historical Journal of the Transactions at Port Jackson and Norfolk Island, with the Discoveries which have been made in New South Wales and in the Southern Ocean, since the publication of Phillip's Voyage, compiled from the Official Papers; Including the Journals of Governors Phillip and King, and of Lieut. Ball; and the Voyages From the first Sailing of the Sirius in 1787, to the Return of that Ship's Company to England in 1792.

DATE	1793
TECHNIQUE	Modern quarter calf over marbled papered boards, spine in compartments with gilt ornamentation and contrasting leather title labels lettered in gilt.
SIZE	247 × 307 mm
CONDITION	Frontispiece, title and both folding maps with scattered foxing, the remaining plates and pages with occasional light foxing, a good copy with wide margins.

First edition of John Hunter's, *An historical journal of the transactions at Port Jackson and Norfolk Island, with the discoveries which have been made in New South Wales and in the Southern Ocean, since the publication of Phillip's Voyage, compiled from the official papers; Including the journals of Governors Phillip and King, and of Lieut. Ball; and the voyages From the first sailing of the Sirius in 1787, to the return of that Ship's Company to England in 1792.*

Important c.18th account of Sydney Cove and Norfolk Island based on the Journals of Governors Phillip and King, Lieutenant Ball and the Voyages from the first sailing of the *Sirius* in 1787, to the Return of that Ship's Company to England in 1792, published January 1, 1793.

Quarto, portrait of Captain John Hunter and engraved vignette on title page, 5 pp. list of subscribers, 583pp, 17 pl. and maps. Quarto, modern quarter calf over marbled papered boards, spine in compartments with gilt ornament and contrasting leather title labels lettered in gilt. The seventeen engraved plates and maps, include, portraits, large folding maps; 1. *Territory of New South Wales showing the extent of settlement* 2. *Chart of the coast between Botany Bay, Port Jackson, and Broken-Bay* 3. *Australia* (upside down), Prints; *View of the Settlement in 1788* (the first engraving of Sydney). Without the usual cropping of the first line of title the title and removal of the date on the title page.

The maps, charts, views and other embellishments, drawn on the spot by Captains Hunter, and Bradley, Lieutenant Dawes, and Governor King. London: John Stockdale, 1793. Engraved frontispiece, pp (ii) (engraved title page and blank verso), Admiralty Library Office stamp to title page, [vi] (list of subscribers); [ii] (list of plates and blank verso), [viii] contents; 583, with 5 maps and charts (2 large folding) and 10 en-

graved plates; frontispiece and title and both folding maps with scattered foxing, the remaining plates and pages with occasional light foxing, a good copy with wide margins.

Captain John Hunter (1737-1821) arrived in Port Jackson in 1788 as second-in-command of the First Fleet flagship *HMS Sirius*, and was later to serve as Governor of New South Wales from 1795 to 1800. Hunter was responsible for carrying out the first surveys of the Sydney region, and he visually documented the landscape and natural history of the new colony in numerous sketches, several of which included as engravings in this work. This quarto and an abridged octavo edition of *An Historical Journal* were published in 1793, the quarto editio is the more desirable of the two. The octavo edition only having one folding map and one folding plate.

" *A valuable work on the early history of the English settlement in Australia* " (Hill).

References:

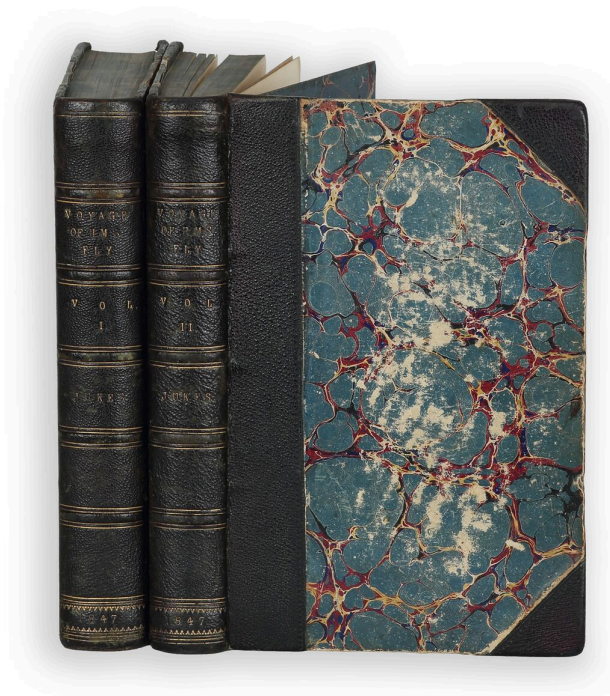
- Crittenden, V. A Bibliography Of The First Fleet. ACT 1982: 110
- Ferguson, J. A. Bibliography of Australia Volumes 1-8, Canberra 1976: 152
- Hill, J. The Hill Collection of Pacific Voyages. San Diego 1974: 857
- Wantrup, J. Australian Rare Books. Sydney, 1987: 13

Collections:

- National Library Australia: Bib ID 2280153
- National Maritime Museum Greenwich: Object IDPAD4659
- Royal Collection Trust UK: RCIN 1142189
- State Library New South Wales: DSM/Q991/H
- State Library Victoria: RARELTF 994.02 H91H

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A\$4,250



4 JOSEPH BEETE JUKES (1811–1869)

Narrative of the Surveying Voyage of H.M.S. Fly, commanded by Captain F.P. Blackwood, R.N. in Torres Strait, New Guinea, and other islands of the Eastern Archipelago, during the years 1842-1846...

DATE	1847
TECHNIQUE	Half black calf over marbled boards with leather corners; spines with five raised bands, gilt-lettered compartments ("VOYAGE OF H.M.S. FLY / VOL. I [II] / JUKES"), date "1847" gilt at foot with decorative border.
SIZE	146 × 217 mm
CONDITION	Boards rubbed with surface loss to marbling; leather corners worn; spines with surface wear and cracking; hinges showing strain; internally generally sound.

First edition of the official narrative of *H.M.S. Fly*'s surveying voyage under Captain Francis Price Blackwood, which sailed from Falmouth on 11 April 1842 in company with the cutter *Bramble*. Commissioned by the Admiralty to chart the Great Barrier Reef, Torres Strait, the coast of New Guinea, and the Eastern Archipelago, this was the first purely hydrographic expedition the Admiralty had sent to Australian waters (Ingleton). Jukes, who served as naturalist, produced with Blackwood's sanction the authoritative account of four years of survey work that resulted in the first detailed chart of the Great Barrier Reef — work of direct practical importance to navigators using the passage between the Australian colonies and the ports of Asia.

Vol. I: Frontispiece (*Interview with Natives at Wickham's River*) + 24 plates and illustrations (including aquatints by Harden S. Melville) + folding "*Chart of the Northern Part of the Great Barrier Reef including Torres Strait & Adjacent Coast of New Guinea*"; dedication to Captain F. P. Blackwood; preface; pp. 1–423, "End of Vol. I."

Vol. II: Frontispiece (*On the River at Sourabaya*) + 12 plates and illustrations + folding *Map of the Eastern End of the Island of Java*; pp. [1]–362, Appendix, *The End*"

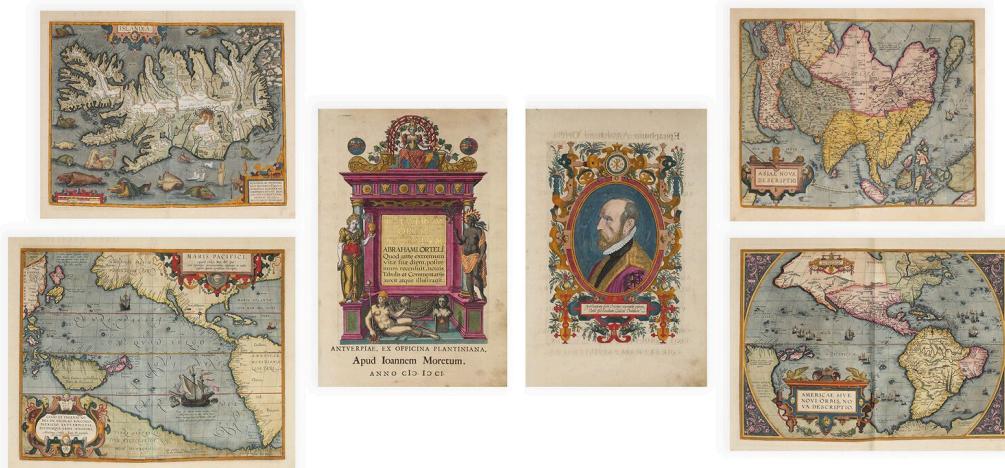
Complete with all plates and both maps. Engraved armorial bookplate of William F. Ross to front pastedown of both volumes; bookseller label of A. H. Spencer, 86 Bourke Street, Melbourne (Hill of Content), to front pastedown of both volumes.

REFERENCES Ferguson, J. A. *Bibliography of Australia Volumes 1-8*, Canberra 1976, 4549; Hill, J. *The Hill Collection of Pacific Voyages*. San Diego 1974, 901; Howgego, J. *Encyclopedia of Exploration 1800-1850*. Sydney 2004, II B39; Ingleton, G. *Charting a Continent*. Sydney 1944, pp. 61-8; Wantrup, J. *Australian Rare Books*. Sydney, 1987, 92a.

COLLECTIONS National Library Australia: Bib ID: 1216466; State Library New South Wales: Record Identifier 74VgoXVdNgl; State Library Victoria: Record ID 992755883607636; State Library South Australia: RGS Special Coll. 995T J93; State Library of Western Australia: Call number: O01413 Vol. 1.

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A\$4,750



5 ABRAHAM ORTELIUS (1527–1598)

Theatrum Orbis Terrarum / Parergon / Nomenclator Ptolemaicus.

DATE	1601
TECHNIQUE	Recently bound in full vellum over boards, the covers panelled in gilt with a double fillet and inner roll-tooled border, small gilt fleurons at the inner corners, spine with raised bands.
SIZE	320 × 480 mm
CONDITION	Contemporary colour fresh and strong, text block deckle-edged, text leaves with occasional light browning and soiling, scattered small stains and neat early marginal repairs. A handsome, wide-margined copy.

Ortelius, *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*, *Parergon* and *Nomenclator* by Abraham Ortelius. 1601 in original deluxe hand colouring

Theatrum Orbis Terrarum by Abraham Ortelius, published 1601, being the final edition printed at the Plantin press, complete with the *Parergon* and the *Nomenclator*, with gold leaf to the title page, rich contemporary hand colouring throughout, including the ornamental woodcut initials on the verso. The records of the Plantin archives establish that Moretus printed just 200 copies, well under half the size of the preceding Latin editions, making this one of the scarcest of the folio Latin printings.

Three parts in one volume, folio. Engraved allegorical title in contemporary hand colour, engraved portrait of Ortelius by Philips Galle with the *Epitaphium Abrahami Ortelii* printed on the verso, *Parergon* title within woodcut architectural border, *Nomenclator* title with the large Plantin printer's device. 153 engraved maps, complete, collating as Van der Krogt 31:052: 118 in the *Theatrum* (numbered 1-115 with the supplementary plates 25*, 25** and 25***) and 35 map sheets in the *Parergon* (numbered j-xxxvij, two sheets each carrying two numbers), including the views of Tempe and Daphne; most double-page, mounted on guards, in fine contemporary hand colour throughout. Map 104 (Russia) supplied from another example of this edition, the margins extended slightly to sheet size, its period colour refreshed to harmonise with the volume. Antwerp: Jan Moretus, Officina Plantiniana, 1601.

Ortelius's *Theatrum*, first published in 1570, is recognised as the first modern atlas; a systematically organised body of uniform maps drawn from the best available sources and continuously revised across more than four decades of publication. The pairing of Europe's greatest atlas with Europe's greatest printing house defined the book's later career: Christoffel Plantin printed the *Theatrum* from 1579, and the association continued under his son-in-law Jan Moretus after Plantin's death.

This 1601 edition was the last published before the heirs had sold the plates and publishing rights to Jan Baptist Vrients.

This atlas unites all three components of the complete *Theatrum*:

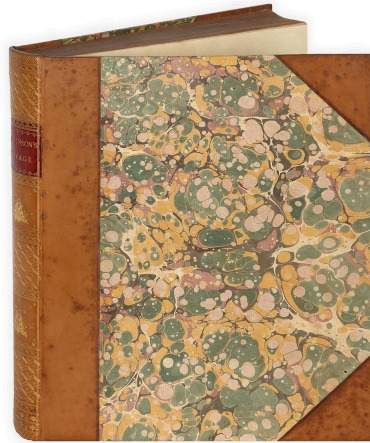
- The atlas proper contains the celebrated sequence of maps of the world, the continents and the regions, including the iconic oval world map *Typus Orbis Terrarum* in its third and definitive plate, *Islandia* surrounded by sea monsters, whose menagerie of creatures after Olaus Magnus has made it perhaps the most beloved of all the atlas's plates, and *Chinae*, through which European atlas readers first met a printed map of China. The Jenkinson map of Russia, compiled from the English Muscovy Company expeditions to Moscow and Bokhara and among the most pictorially rich maps of the atlas; the example here supplied from another copy of this edition, as noted above.
- The *Parergon*, Ortelius's atlas of the ancient world, was enlarged with four new maps and renumbered for this edition, and occupies a special place in his output: unlike the modern maps, which he compiled and scrupulously credited to their original authors, the *Parergon* plates were Ortelius's own compositions, the product of his deep classical scholarship, and they stand among the finest engraved expressions of Renaissance humanism's engagement with the geography of antiquity.
- The *Nomenclator Ptolemaicus*, a concordance of Ptolemaic place names.

Complete Plantin-press editions of the *Theatrum* with the *Parergon* are now genuinely rare on the market, and examples in contemporary colour of this quality rarer still.

REFERENCES Krogt, P. Koeman's *Atlantes Neerlandici*. Amsterdam 1997. Nine volumes, IIIA, 31:052; Shirley, R. *Maps in the Atlases of The British Library*. London 2004, T.ORT-1h.

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A\$395,000



6 SYDNEY PARKINSON (1745–1771)

A Journal of a Voyage to the South Seas, in his Majesty's Ship The Endeavour: Faithfully transcribed From the Papers of the late Sydney Parkinson, Draughtsman to Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. in his Expedition with Dr. Solander round the World; and Embellished With Twenty-nine Views and Designs, engraved by Capital Artists. To which is now added, Remarks on the Preface, By the late John Fothergill, M.D. F.R.S. &c. And an Appendix, Containing an Account of the Voyages of Commodore Byron, Captain Wallis, Captain Carteret, Monsieur Bougainville, Captain Cook, and Captain Clerke.

DATE	1773 (1784)
TECHNIQUE	Bound in half calf over marbled boards with calf corners by Aquarius of Essex, the spine hand-tooled in gilt in compartments with ship and anchor devices, red morocco lettering piece.
CONDITION	Light spotting to the leather of the boards. Internally sound, with light overall toning and scattered foxing as usual, heavier on the terminal errata leaf and the closing gatherings; browning to some plates with offsetting to facing leaves. An erased ink word at the head of the title page, now illegible.

Rare, large paper copy of the 1784 issue of Sydney Parkinson's journal of Cook's first voyage, in Wantrup's words "*undeniably the most handsome of all the unofficial accounts of any of Cook's voyages*".

Parkinson, a young Quaker artist from Edinburgh, sailed in the *Endeavour* in 1768 as natural history draughtsman to Joseph Banks. Over the following three years he made a very large body of drawings of plants, animals, peoples and places. He contracted dysentery at Batavia, where the ship put in for repairs, and died at sea in January 1771.

On the *Endeavour's* return his brother Stanfield laid claim to Sydney's papers and drawings. After a public dispute with Banks, the journal papers were lent to Stanfield, who had them transcribed and prepared for the press. The writer William Kenrick edited the papers and wrote a preface in Stanfield's name, attacking Banks and John Fothergill, the Quaker physician who had tried to settle the dispute. It remains one of the angriest documents in the literature of Cook's voyages and is printed here in full.

Hawkesworth obtained an injunction holding the book back until the official account had appeared, and the *Journal* was published on 12 June 1773, two days after Hawkesworth's.

After Stanfield's mind gave way, Fothergill bought the unsold sheets and answered the preface point by point in his *Explanatory Remarks*. Fothergill died in 1780. His friend and biographer John Coakley Lettsom then reissued the sheets with a new title page dated 1784 and Fothergill's twenty-two pages of *Remarks*. He prefixed a double-page map of the two hemispheres laid down with the tracks of the circumnavigators, and appended some hundred and forty pages summarising the voyages of Byron, Wallis, Carteret and Bougainville. The appendix continues with Cook's second voyage in the *Resolution* and an abridgement of the third voyage to

Cook's death in Hawaii in 1779. The result gathers the whole course of Pacific exploration from Byron to Clerke into a single volume.

The plates are engraved after Parkinson's own drawings. They show the peoples of Tierra del Fuego, Tahiti and New Zealand, with war canoes, weapons, ornaments, dress and household implements, coastal profiles and views ashore. Plate XVI, the head of a Māori man with full facial moko, is among the earliest European studies of the practice made from life. The text preserves Parkinson's vocabularies of Tahitian, Māori and the language of New Holland, with those of Savu, Sumatra, Low Malay and High Malay. It also includes his account of the two men who opposed Cook's landing at Botany Bay.

Wantrup notes that this issue is rare because "*Lettsom's more elaborate 1784 re-issue was made up only as demand dictated*".

London: Printed for Charles Dilly, in the Poultry; and James Phillips, in George-Yard, Lombard-Street, 1784. Imperial quarto, 350 x 285 mm. pp. [4] (1784 title, verso blank; Lettsom's Advertisement), iii-iv (Contents), v-xxiv (Preface, last leaf blank), 22 (Fothergill, Explanatory Remarks on the Preface), [1]-212 (Journal), lxxii (Preface to the Additional Part, last leaf blank), [213]-354 (Appendix, containing Cook's second voyage and, from p. 314, the Abridgement of the third voyage, last leaf blank), [2] (errata and Directions to the Binder, being leaf Ee2 of the first edition). Engraved frontispiece portrait of Parkinson by James Newton, 27 numbered engraved plates I-XXVII including the chart of the coast of New Zealand at Plate XXV, and a double-page engraved map of the hemispheres: 29 plates in all. Complete.

REFERENCES Wantrup, J. *Australian Rare Books 1606-1787*. 2025 Melbourne, 5.04b; Hill, J. *The Hill Collection of Pacific Voyages*. San Diego 1974, 1309; Forbes, D. *Hawaiian National Bibliography 1780- 1830*. Honolulu /Sydney, 1999/2003, 82.

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A\$27,500



7 THOMAS PENNANT (1726–1798)

Pennant's Outlines of the Globe, vol. 4: The view of the Malayan Isles, New Holland, and the Spicy Islands.

DATE 1800

SIZE 225 × 283 mm

CONDITION Minor repair to top of the spine otherwise in good condition.

The rare fourth volume of Pennant's *Outlines of the globe* containing the large map of Australia, titled: *Map For Mr. Pennants Outline of the Globe*.

Beautifully bound in striking contemporary hand painted tree calf, with extensive gilt Greek key border to both the front and rear cover and with raised bands with gilt lettering.

Pennant's had ambitiously planned to publish some twenty-two volumes of '*Outlines of the Globe*' which were never fully published and only exist in manuscript form in the collection of the Royal Museum Greenwich (ID: P/16). Only four of the volumes were published, two by himself, and two by his son, David Pennant. As for the rest, they remained in the custody of the inheritors of the Downing property, the Feilding family, till 1938, when they were sold with many other books and manuscripts which belonged to Thomas Pennant and his son, by Christie's, instructed by the executors of the late viscount Feilding, lord Denbigh, for £300, the purchasers being Maggs Brothers, booksellers, London. The twenty-two volumes of the *Outlines* are now in the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich.

In his *Literary Life* (1793), Pennant wrote that he 'grew fond of imaginary tours' in old age, and compiled these volumes from accounts in 'books ancient and modern', and from 'living travellers of the most respectable characters' – though some of the material is based on places Pennant visited himself, in particular the British tours. The volumes are lavishly illustrated with inserted prints, charts, and maps, and decorated with original artwork by (amongst others) Pennant's long time artist Moses Griffith (1747–1819).

This fourth volume of *Outlines*, includes a short history of Australia and Norfolk Island, taken from contemporary sources such as Dampier, Cook, Parkinson and Phillips. Hill contends that

'first two volumes in this set though they are highly regarded, are not rare however, the third and fourth volumes are quite scarce'.

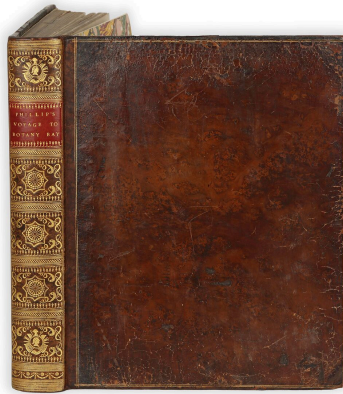
The large map of Australia is one of the earliest to note the possible existence of Bass Strait. The recent discovery of the strait between mainland Australia and Van Diemen' Land by Matthew Flinders and George Bass in the *Norfolk* in October 1798, is indicated by a dotted line and a notation stating 'New discov'. Straits'. Flinders' chart, which showed Bass Strait, was first issued by Aaron Arrowsmith on 16 June 1800 in *Observations on the Coasts of Van Diemen' Land, on Bass' Strait and its Islands*. The probable existence of the strait was first suggested following reports from the survivors of the *Sydney Cove* which had been wrecked in February 1797 on Preservation Island, off Tasmania. When the master of the ship arrived in Sydney, he reported conditions around Van Diemen' Land which suggested the presence of a channel between the mainland and Van Diemen' Land. In response, Governor John Hunter wrote to Joseph Banks in August 1797, expressing his belief in a strait and George Bass was subsequently sent to explore the coast in a whaleboat. After reaching Wilsons Promontory and Western Port in January 1798, bad weather and a lack of provisions forced Bass to return to Sydney, but not before he had observed the long south-westerly swell and rapid tide which confirmed his own belief in the strait. Numerous other discoveries are noted including one on the northwest coast near present-day Port Hedland named 'Passage in the Opinion of Dampier' and another recording the visit by George Vancouver to King George Sound in 1791.

REFERENCES Ferguson, J. A. *Bibliography of Australia Volumes 1-8*, Canberra 1976, 278; Hill, J. *The Hill Collection of Pacific Voyages*. San Diego 1974, 132; Ferguson, J. A. *Bibliography of Australia Volumes 1-8*, Canberra 1976, 278.

COLLECTIONS National Library Australia: Bib ID: 2356899; National Maritime Museum Greenwich: ID: P/16.

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A\$4,850



8 JOHN STOCKDALE (1749–1814)

The Voyage Of Governor Phillip To Botany Bay with an Account of the Establishment of the Colonies of Port Jackson & Norfolk Island; compiled from Authentic Papers which have been added, The Journals of Lieuts. Shortland, Watts, Ball, & Capt. Marshall, with...

DATE	1789
TECHNIQUE	Original boards retained, rebacked at the spine in a later gilt-tooled morocco-labelled style; the earlier spine label has been preserved and is laid down inside the back cover on the marbled endpaper.
SIZE	235 × 293 mm
CONDITION	Crazing to covers, corners bumped. Occasional foxing and offsetting to text leaves. A crease to the dedication leaf. Minor soiling to the title page. The folding plan of Sydney Cove (July 1788) and the Norfolk Island with overall foxing. The Sydney Cove plate has had a small tear at the central fold intersection expertly repaired; the Norfolk Island chart shows the same pattern of wear but to a lesser degree, folds intact. Remaining folding charts (Plan of Port Jackson, Track of the Alexander, Track of Land in the Southern Pacific Ocean, Track of the Scarborough, View and Chart of Lord Howe Island) are in good condition, folds intact, only minor toning consistent with the rest of the volume. Text block otherwise clean and tight.

The Voyage of Governor Phillip to Botany Bay; with an Account of the Establishment of the Colonies of Port Jackson & Norfolk Island, compiled from Authentic Papers...to which are added, The Journals of Lieut. Shortland, Watts, Ball, & Capt. Marshall, with an Account of their New Discoveries. Second Edition. London: Printed for John Stockdale, Piccadilly, 1790.

Quarto. Engraved frontispiece portrait of Phillip and engraved vignette title (T. Medland sculpt.); dedication leaf, dated 24 November 1789; Advertisement (pp. i-iii); Anecdotes of Governor Phillip (separately paginated, pp. 1-6) with accompanying errata note; List of Subscribers; List of Plates; Contents; main text, *A Voyage to New South Wales*, Chapters I-XXII (pp. 1-298); Appendix, Tables I-IX and List of Convicts (pp. i-lxxiv); publisher's advertisement leaf at the rear. Complete with all fifty-five plates called for, including the seven folding charts.

The foundation printed account of the First Fleet and the settlement of New South Wales, compiled by Stockdale from Governor Phillip's official despatches and journals, with the journals of Shortland, Watts, Ball and Marshall appended. Plates cover natural history subjects (kangaroo, opossums, parrots, fish), views (Botany Bay, Port Jackson, Sydney Cove), an early plan of the Sydney Cove settlement, among the earliest published views of the site, and charts of Port Jackson, Norfolk Island, Lord Howe Island, and the tracks of the Alexander and Scarborough.

This copy shows a mixed bibliographic state: the text is in the earliest recorded state, with the kangaroo plate at page 106 captioned "Kangooroo" (later corrected to "Kanguroo") and page 122 misnumbered "221" (uncorrected). The title vignette is in the second state, with the engraver's credit to T. Medland only and the designer's name (Henry Webber) removed at Josiah Wedgwood's request. Text and vignette states were corrected independently during Stockdale's print run, so this combination is not unusual.

The Appendix's List of Convicts records names, place of conviction, and sentence length for those transported - a starting point for First Fleet descent research.

References:

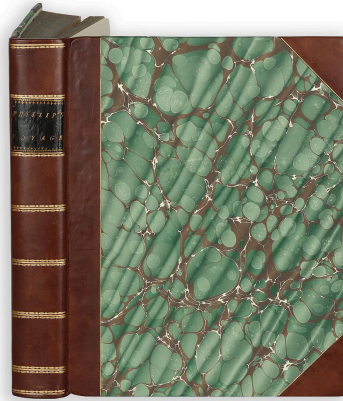
- Crittenden, V. *A Bibliography Of The First Fleet*. ACT 1982: 180.
- Ferguson, J. A. *Bibliography of Australia Volumes 1-8*, Canberra 1976: 90
- Hill, J. *The Hill Collection of Pacific Voyages*. San Diego 1974: 1347
- Wantrup, J. *Australian Rare Books*. Sydney, 1987: pp. 59-64

Collections:

- National Library Australia: Bib ID 2994437
- British Library London: C.47.i.10.
- State Library New South Wales: 1789 MRB/Q991/P
- State Library Victoria: CCF 994.02 P54V

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A\$5,750



9 ARTHUR PHILLIP (1738–1814)

The Voyage of Governor Phillip to Botany Bay; with an Account of the Establishment of the Colonies of Port Jackson & Norfolk Island

DATE	1790
TECHNIQUE	Half calf over green marbled boards, retaining the original morocco title-label on the spine.
SIZE	250 × 310 mm
CONDITION	Frontispiece browned, frayed at left sheet edge and laid on a support sheet. Small chip to the leading edge of the frontispiece, plates generally foxed, offsetting and some browned; a few short tears (mainly to the maps near the stub). Good margins to plates. New marbled paper to boards and endpapers. Plate 19 bound upside down; plates 14 and 15 bound in reverse order. Otherwise a tight copy.

The second edition, and the preferred, of *The Voyage of Governor Phillip to Botany Bay*, being one of the most important and detailed accounts of Australian colonial settlement.

As Wantrup notes (p. 62), this edition (1790) is superior to the first edition (1789) in three material respects:

1. The text has been reorganised into a more logical arrangement
2. It incorporates as an integral appendix on the *History of New Holland* with Lord Auckland's *Discourse on Banishment*, absent from the first edition
3. It includes the large folding hand-coloured *Chart of New Holland* which is absent from all the other editions — The map is one of the most significant early cartographic records of the eastern Australian coastline, delineating the colonial nomenclature of Port Jackson, Sydney Cove, and Botany Bay as established by the First Fleet. It is also one of the earliest maps solely focused on the Australian continent to include the discoveries made by James Cook on the east coast.

The Voyage of Governor Phillip to Botany Bay; with an Account of the Establishment of the Colonies of Port Jackson and Norfolk Island; compiled from Authentic Papers, which have been obtained from the several Departments, to which are added, The Journals of Lieuts. Shortland, Watts, Ball, and Capt. Marshall; with an Account of their New Discoveries

Quarto, [ii] (engraved title page with vignette, verso blank), xxiv (last blank), [iv] (list of plates, last blank), 258, clxxvi (appendix, last blank), [2] (advertising leaf, last blank) pages plus the frontispiece

portrait, 47 engraved plates and 8 folding maps and charts. Manuscript signature (N. Powlett) at the head of title page. Despite the title page stating that the book is 'embellished with fifty-five Copper Plates' (a relic from the first edition), a total of 56 plates are enumerated in the List of Plates. This total includes the vignette on the title page, and a portrait of Lieutenant Watts not present in the first edition. This issue includes the hand-coloured 'New Chart of New Holland' which is standard to this issue though not called for in the list of plates. With the integral appendix *The History of New Holland from its First Discovery in MDXVI to the Present Time*, and *A Discourse on Banishment* by the Right Honourable Lord Auckland.

Collections:

British Library: Shelfmark: C.47.i.10

National Gallery Australia: NGA 2012.1466

National Library Australia: Bib ID 1165394

Royal Collection Trust: RCIN 1142204

Silent World: SF000022

State Library NSW: D Q78/26

State Library Victoria: RARELTF 994.02 P54V

References:

Crittenden, V. A Bibliography Of The First Fleet. ACT 1982: 180

Ferguson, J. A. Bibliography of Australia Volumes 1-8, Canberra 1976: 47

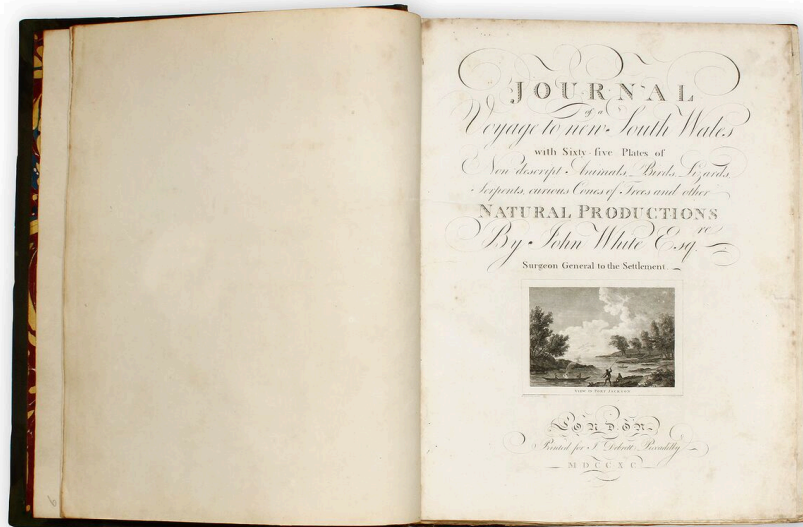
Hill, J. The Hill Collection of Pacific Voyages. San Diego 1974: 1346

McCormick, T. First Views of Australia 1788-1825. Sydney: 1987

Wantrup, J. Australian Rare Books. Sydney 1987: pp.59-64, pp.127-128, p.345-5, ill. p.63

[View this item online >](#)

A\$8,500



10 JOHN WHITE (?1756–1832)

Journal of a Voyage to new South Wales with Sixty Five Plates of Non descript Animals, Birds, Lizards, Serpents, curious Cones of Trees and other Natural Productions By John White Esqr Surgeon General to the Settlement.

DATE	1790
TECHNIQUE	Brown dark brown calf with cloth boards.
SIZE	260 × 310 mm
CONDITION	Minor faint spotting on a few pages, otherwise in good condition.

First edition of this important First Fleet journal, published in London by J. Debrett in 1790.

John White, Surgeon-General to the settlement, sailed with the First Fleet and recorded the voyage from England to New South Wales and the establishment of the colony at Sydney Cove. His account describes the conditions of the voyage, the arrival and settlement at Port Jackson, the health of the convicts and settlers, encounters with Aboriginal people, and the natural history of the new colony, together with observations made during the fleet's stops at Rio de Janeiro and Cape Town and the subsequent voyage to Norfolk Island. White's observations and collections formed the basis for the work's extensive natural-history component.

The journal is illustrated with sixty-five engraved plates depicting the previously little-known fauna and flora of New South Wales, including kangaroos, birds, reptiles, fish, insects and plants, together with Indigenous implements. The illustrations were prepared in England from specimens and drawings supplied by White, with forty-nine of the plates attributed to Sarah Stone and others to Frederick Polydore Nodder, Charles Catton Jr., Edward Kennion and Mortimer. The plates represent some of the earliest published European images of Australian wildlife and

include species that were then unfamiliar to European naturalists.

White's combination of first-hand observations, specimens and illustrations makes the volume an important contemporary record of the natural history of New South Wales at the establishment of the colony, and a major publication of First Fleet literature.

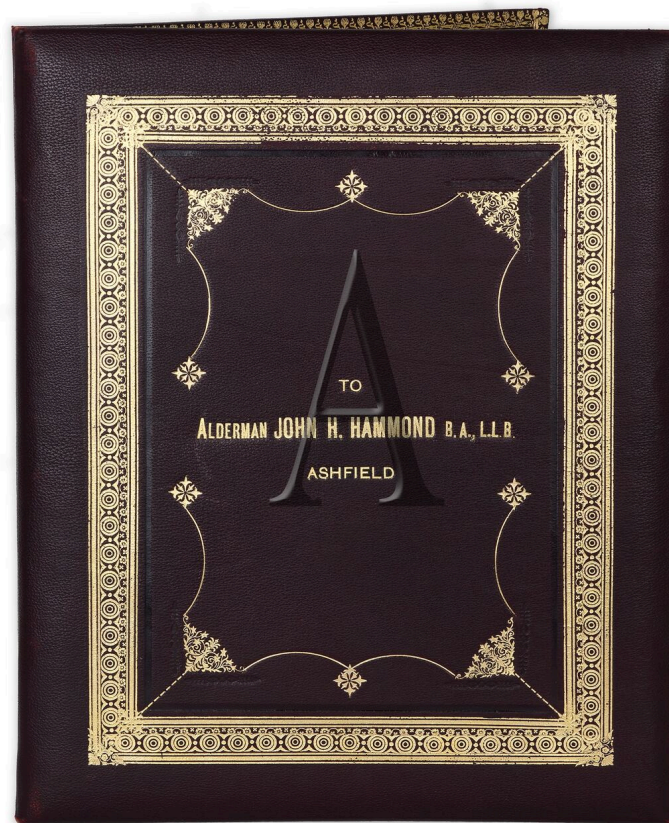
Quarto, with engraved title page dated in Roman numerals MDCCXC (1790) and 65 engraved natural history plates. [18], 299, [36]. The second appendix bound after the title, first issue, with leaves Kk4 and Hh4 uncanceled. Bound in half dark brown Morocco, with raised bands and gilt lettering on the spine, top edge gilt, other edges uncut. Complete with the List of Subscribers and the 4pp. of advertisements for Debrett's New Publications at the end.

REFERENCES Ferguson, J. A. *Bibliography of Australia Volumes 1-8*, Canberra 1976, 97; Nissen, C. *Die illustrierten Vogelbücher*. Stuttgart 1995, ZBI 4390; Wantrup, J. *Australian Rare Books*. Sydney, 1987, 17; Hill, J. *The Hill Collection of Pacific Voyages*. San Diego 1974, 1858; Crittenden, V. *A Bibliography Of The First Fleet*. ACT 1982, 248.

COLLECTIONS State Library South Australia: 994.402 W585 b; State Library New South Wales: Record Identifier 74VvQLLmo5kA; State Library Victoria: Record ID 999667983607636.

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A\$7,500



11

Illuminated Presentation & Photograph albums. Presented to Ex-Ald. J.H. Hammond. K.C. By the Citizens of Ashfield. July 1926.

DATE 1915 (1926)

TECHNIQUE Leather bound illuminated presentation albums.

CONDITION Both in near mint condition.

Collection of items relating to Ashfield, comprising two superb albums presented to Alderman John Harold Hammond, Ashfield Mayor 1915 to 1917, as well as ephemeral items.

John Harold Hammond (1875-1932) was the son of Mark John Hammond who also served as Mayor of Ashfield between 1882 and 1884. Hammond was called to the New South Wales Bar in 1898 and appointed a QC in 1926. He was appointed Chairman of the Royal Commission on Wireless in 1927, was an alderman of Ashfield Municipal Council for seventeen years and Mayor twice (1915-1917 and 1923).

1. Leather bound photographic album, with gold tooling to cover, of the Ashfield Council main streets and parks. Presented to Ex-Alderman Mr J.H. Hammond.

2. A superb folding illuminated presentation, comprising of three panels dedicated to the outgoing Mayor of Ashfield, Mr John H. Hammond dated, 17 November 1917. Folio, bound in dark brown full Morocco, with gilt lettering and embossing to

inside panels, with watercolour illumination on the inside front cover by John Sands Ltd.

First panel: A full page illuminated dedication in goauche and watercolour with insets of the townhall at lower left and Australian flowers at lower right, set within a silk border.

Centre panel: A full page dedication from the "Committee".

Right panel: A full page list of signatures made up of five columns, at top larger signatures include John Yeo, H. Stephens, Hunter McPherson, Will Donnelly, G. Watson, F.S. Heighway, F.H.G. Hargreaves, E.V. Robson.

Offered with the following ephemeral items;

1. Original invitation
2. Program 4pp., last page and inside back cover, with a further 16 signatures in pencil including: Clarke, Brookes, Rogers, Rose, McDonald, Spence, Donnelly, Brain.
3. Ald. Hammond's dance card?
4. Letter from F.H.G. Hargreaves inviting Ald. Hammond to "a little function in the Town Hall."

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A\$6,500



12 HELEN HUDSON (c.1880–1962)

[Autograph Album of Novelist Helen Hudson]

DATE	1905–1917
TECHNIQUE	Original drawings in pen and ink, pencil, charcoal, sanguine, wash and watercolour, with manuscript verse and prose, in an Ernest Nister "For Auld Lang Syne" autograph album, maroon cloth with blue cloth spine, gilt title.
SIZE	257 × 190 mm
CONDITION	Boards stained and rubbed with fraying to spine at top and bottom, some light offsetting from the charcoal and sanguine drawings on to the facing leaves; every date in the album deliberately erased at a later time.

Album of original artworks, autographs and messages owned by novelist and animal protectionist Helen Hudson, filled between 1905 and 1917. The album contains over 40 original artworks and 100 signatures by prominent Sydney artists, journalists, family members and men of H.M.S. Challenger of the Australian Squadron.

Helen Hudson of Hillsborough, on the Hunter River near Maitland, was a country novelist. Her short stories and serials appeared in the Sydney press from 1901, her animal-welfare story *The Red Road* was published for the Animals' Protection Society in 1914, and her novel *Flames in the Wind*, an imagined solution to the disappearance of Leichhardt, was bought by Hodder and Stoughton of London after their Empire novel competition and published there in 1917.

The album holds original work by leading black-and-white artists of the *Bulletin* and their circle:

- Ink caricature of a lady in an immense spotted hat by D. H. Souter
- Monochrome wash, "The Hawkesbury at Richmond", by A. J. Daplyn, the first instructor of the Art Society of New South Wales.
- Early wash and gouache of two women in hats signed in full by James R. Jackson.
- Charcoal portrait by A. J. Fischer.
- Sanguine head of a boy by Alfred T. Clint.
- Caricature by David Barker.
- Watercolour, "Portrait of the Heavy Jaw", by the poster artist Harry J. Weston.
- A pencil kiwi dated 1905 by James A. Crisp.
- Pencil profile by the miniature painter Gladys Laycock;
- Watercolour of a barefoot sailor with a glass of beer by C. S. Strange of H.M.S. Challenger.

- Pen cartoon on the Royal Agricultural Society, "Clover and Stones", by Maurice Woodhouse.
- Bulletin-style pen cartoon of a pavement artist's admirers, "A Tribute to Art", signed with a monogram dated 1901.
- Some thirty further drawings, watercolours, silhouettes and cartoons are by Sydney artists, friends and family.

Among the autographs are:

- Rose Scott, founder of the Womanhood Suffrage League, who writes,
"My wish for you is 'Self-development and Freedom', one is the outcome of the other - this is better than mere 'Happiness'";
- Charles Kenningham, the D'Oyly Carte tenor, quoting Nanki-Poo.
- A clipped specimen of Emily Soldene's handwriting.
- A Melbourne Cup acrostic on the owner's name written in Cup Week 1909.
- Verses from Browning, Swinburne, Bracken and Omar Khayyam and a prophecy copied from Conan Doyle.
- Entries by six members of the Hudson family.

Hillsborough itself was the 1823 grant of Beresford Hudson on the north bank of the Hunter opposite Lochinvar. The McBeans, Simpsons and Mackays of Anambah are among the contributors to this album.

At some later time every date in the album was deliberately erased. Two dates, "1909" and "May 1914" have been recovered under ultraviolet light, and the contents themselves fix the span at about 1905 to 1917. About ninety pages on leaves of cream, pink and blue-grey, with the printed Nister title page.

[View this item online >](#)

A\$7,500



13 NORMAN DEVINE JAMES (1888–1968)

[Royal Visits Album of Detective N. D. James]

DATE	1920 (1949)
TECHNIQUE	Half dark brown leather with brown cloth sides, leather corners and strap closure; John Sands Limited account book with printed A–Z thumb index, used as a scrapbook.
SIZE	image 308 × 470 mm; paper 310 × 470 mm
CONDITION	Half leather rubbed, corners worn through and cloth stained; leaves browned and brittle, with chips, tears and losses at the edges, several upper corners lost and short splits from the lower edges; newsprint toned.

A comprehensive album covering the royal tours of the Prince of Wales in 1920, the Duke and Duchess of York in 1927 and the Duke of Gloucester in 1934, collected by Norman Devine James of the New South Wales Police, one of the plain-clothes personal escorts on those tours. It contains around 340 items dated 1920–1949, including 95 original photographs, ephemera and press cuttings.

Browse every page of the album

A press cutting in the album announces that Detective-Sergeant Norman James and Detective Findley of the C.I.B. would join the Duke of Gloucester's staff as personal escorts for the whole of his New South Wales tour, working with Detective-Inspector O'Reilly of Scotland Yard, the Duke's chief personal escort, and notes that James had been one of the Prince of Wales's personal escorts in New South Wales and personal escort to the Duke of York in Queensland. On leaving the state the Duke conferred the Royal Victorian Medal on him; the Buckingham Palace notification of 14 January 1935, made out to Norman Devine James, is in the album.

Most royal-visit material survives as souvenirs; this album also keeps the papers of an officer on duty. There are printed working programmes for each tour – Victoria and New South Wales in 1920, Queensland and New South Wales in 1927, and two local working programmes for the 1934 country tour, one annotated – and a composite photograph of the detective staff for the 1927 Brisbane visit, with a typed key naming James and Detective-Sergeant Hay of Scotland Yard. From 1934 come his royal train berth labels, motor transport passes for the cars of the royal party, the Transport Officer's memorandum setting out his itinerary, a royal train working timetable, a Temporary Police Pass, a run of mostly unissued entrée cards and passes for the landing at Farm Cove, and the envelope that held the official timetable for the northern tour, presented to him by Mr K. Virtue, named on it as pilot of the royal plane from Mascot to Lismore.

The 1920 tour is represented by a facsimile of the Prince of Wales's farewell letter to the girls and boys of Australia (H.M.S. Renown, Sydney, 16 August 1920), Victorian and New South Wales programmes, ball cards

and race books from Melbourne and Sydney, an admission card for the Prince's visit to the United Grand Lodge of Victoria made out to "Bro Norman D. James", and an invitation from the Warrant Officers' Mess of H.M.S. Renown to Mr and Mrs Norman James, with the supper menu.

From 1927 there are a number of Queensland items, among them a race book, a ball menu and the City of Brisbane garden party card designed by D. S. Annand, photographs of the Duke and Duchess as well as the opening of Parliament House, Canberra, on 9 May 1927: the souvenir booklet, the synopsis of the programme, the order of service, the luncheon menu, the booklet of Canberra commemorative stamps issued that day and photographs of the ceremony.

The opening of the Sydney Harbour Bridge on 19 March 1932 is covered by the programme of the ceremony, the *Sydney Mail* Bridge Celebrations number and original photographs.

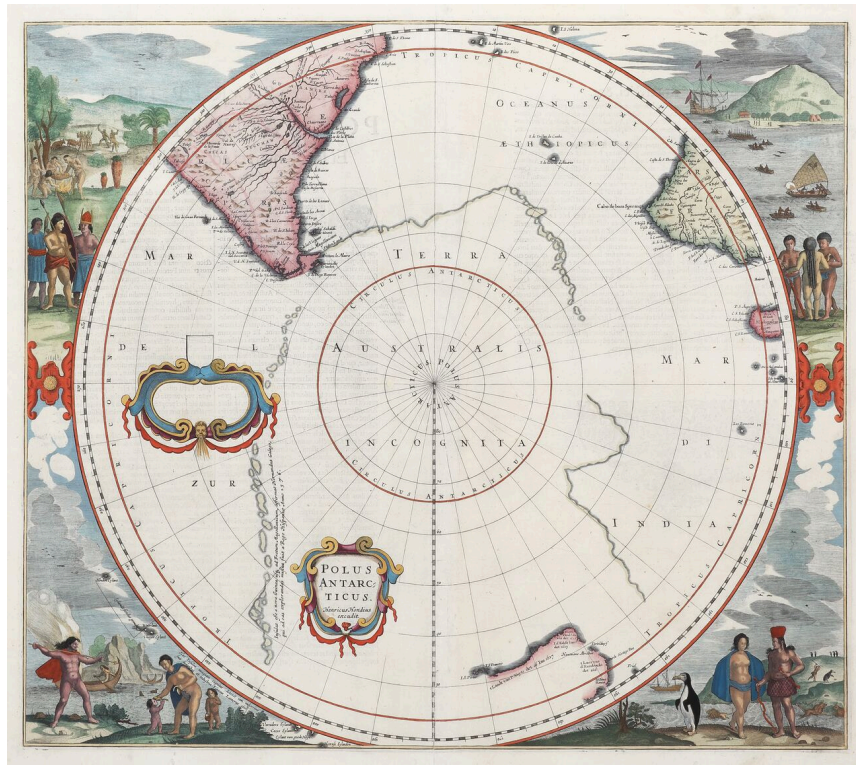
For 1934 there are invitations to the Lord Mayor's Ball and the State Government dinner made out to him, menus and ball cards, the Order of Ceremonial for the opening and dedication of the Anzac Memorial, Hyde Park, on 24 November 1934, with the invitation and parade instructions, photographs of the Sydney ceremonies, and wide press coverage, including *Smith's Weekly* cartoons, the *Sydney Morning Herald* Royal Visit Souvenir Supplement and two numbers of the *Sydney Mail*. There are also personalised manuscript menus made out to Mr. N. D. James, Mrs. James and Mr. R. James.

Later items include the Buckingham Palace slip that accompanied his 1935 Silver Jubilee Medal, a letter of congratulation from the Governor, Sir Alexander Hore-Ruthven, Jubilee and Coronation programmes, the booklet for the inauguration of the Sydney graving dock by the Duke of Gloucester as Governor-General in 1945, and a Government House invitation of 1947 to "Det-Supt & Mrs N. D. James".

Folio. John Sands Limited account book, with the stationer's ticket on the front pastedown: half dark brown leather, brown cloth sides, leather corners, strap closure, printed A–Z thumb index. Items pasted down, some sideways, with several whole newspaper issues attached.

[View this item online >](#)

A\$25,000



14 HENRICUS HONDIUS II (1597–1651)

Polus Antarcticus.

DATE	1638
TECHNIQUE	Hand coloured copper engraving.
SIZE	image 494 × 435 mm; paper 545 × 475 mm
CONDITION	In good condition, with centre fold as issued.

Rare, first state, c.17th hand coloured engraved map of the Antarctic region showing Australia prior to the discoveries of Tasman in 1642 and 1643-44.

This first state published in 1637, is identified by Hondius's name in the title cartouche, the blank cartouche at centre left and Latin text on the verso.

The map was published in three different states;

State 1. 1637 with Hondius's name in the title cartouche and a blank cartouche at centre left.

State 2. 1645 Hondius's imprint changed to Jansson in the title cartouche and a blank cartouche at centre left.

State 3. 1650 the blank cartouche was removed and Tasman's discoveries added.

One of only four maps published prior to 1640 to show the Pieter Nuyts discoveries along the south coast of Australia. Pieter Nuyts was Councillor of the Indies, and Captain François Thijssen aboard the *Gulden Zeepaert*, who charted approximately 1,800 km of the southern Australian coast between Cape Leeuwin and the Nuyts Archipelago in 1627. It is also one of the earliest maps to depict any part of the South Australian coast, recording and naming St Francis and St Pieter Islands off Ceduna.

The earlier discoveries of Dirk Hartog of 1616 are also shown, together with the *Trial Islands*.

The principal geographical source was Hessel Gerritsz's chart of the Malay Archipelago and the Dutch discoveries in Australia, dated 1618. Although bearing that date, Gerritsz's chart must have been issued after Nuyts returned to Batavia on 10 April 1627 and before the completion of Gerritsz's term as VOC cartographer in 1632. Only three copies of Gerritsz's original chart are recorded.

The map is finely engraved and richly decorated, with scenes of indigenous life, animals and vessels in each corner, and two ornamental scrolled panels, one containing the title and the other deliberately left blank.

From: *Novi Atlantis* Amsterdam.

REFERENCES Tooley, R.V. *The Mapping of Australia*. London 1979, 729, ill. plate 246; Schilder, G. *Australia Unveiled, The share of the Dutch navigators in the discovery of Australia*. Amsterdam 1976, Map 44; Clancy, R. *The Mapping of Terra Australia*. Sydney 1995, Map 6.8, ill. p.80; Richards, M. & O'Connor, M. *Changing Coastlines Putting Australia on the World Map 1493-1993*. Canberra 1993, Map 16; Kroght, P. *Koeman's Atlantes Neerlandici*. Amsterdam 1997. Nine volumes, 1:301 (3).

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A\$3,950



15 CAREL ALLARD (c.1648–1709)

Nova Tabula India Orientalis Hugo Allard Excudit jnde Kalverstraet inde Werrelt Caert.

DATE 1697

TECHNIQUE Hand coloured copper engraving.

SIZE image 558 × 445 mm; paper 565 × 457 mm

CONDITION Narrow margins and a repaired tear at lower right corner, otherwise in good condition, with centre fold as issued.

Superb and very rare c.17th hand coloured engraved Dutch map by Hugo Allard extending from Africa to Australia.

An elaborate decorative cartouche occupies the entire lower section of the map and features an elephant, a camel, natives hunting ostriches and packed trade goods. To the lower right is a rococo style title panel with a cupid atop. Further embellishments include a number of galleons, two compass roses and at top left a scale of miles with two cupids.

The map was first issued by Hugo Allard in 1697 and reissued by his son, Carel, with the only change being the imprint of Hugo's name to Carel (here spelt Carol). All of Allard's maps are rare due to the small output of the firm and are highly prized by collectors for their striking embellishments.

The map records the following Dutch discoveries on the Australian coast: Hartog in the Eendracht 1616, the van Leeuwin

1622, Carstensz in the Leijden 1643, Nuyts in the Gulden Zeepaert 1627, de Wit in the Vianen 1628 and the two voyages of Abel Tasman on the Heemskerck and Zeehaen 1642-44. Also noted are the Trial Islands near present-day Dampier, named after the English ship the Trial which was wrecked there in 1622. The first recorded European discovery of Australia by Willem Jansz in the Duyfken on Cape York Peninsula in 1606 are not included.

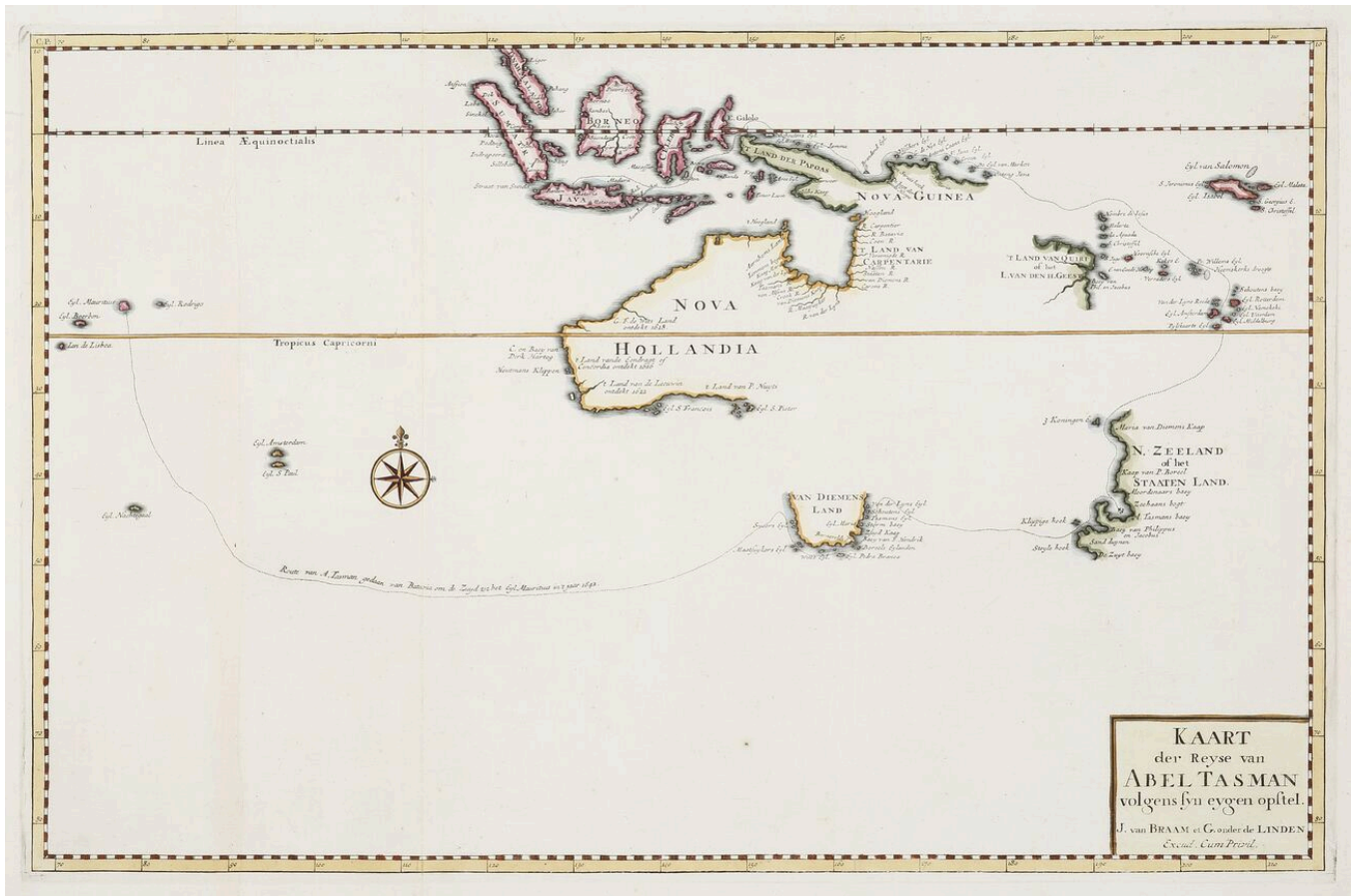
From Allard, *Atlas Major*.

REFERENCES Kroght, P. Koeman's Atlantes Neerlandici. Amsterdam 1997. Nine volumes, Al.49 (p.35); Parry, D. The Cartography of the East Indian Islands Insulae Indiae Orientalis. London 2005, p.128; Perry, T. The Discovery of Australia. Sydney 1982, p.59, ill.26; Tooley, R.V. The Mapping of Australia. London 1979, 40; Shirley, R. Maps in the Atlases of The British Library. London 2004, T.ALL-1a.

COLLECTIONS National Library Australia: Bib ID587828 Bib ID: 88883 (1697).

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A\$6,500



16 FRANCOIS VALENTYN (1656–1727)

Kaart der Reyse van Abel Tasman volgens syn eygen opftel.

DATE	1726
TECHNIQUE	Hand coloured copper engraving.
SIZE	image 470 × 305 mm; paper 528 × 355 mm
CONDITION	In good condition, with folds as issued.

The most complete and accurate printed map to record the discoveries made by Abel Tasman on his two voyages to Australia in 1642–44.

The map includes the tracks of Tasman's first voyage 1642–43.

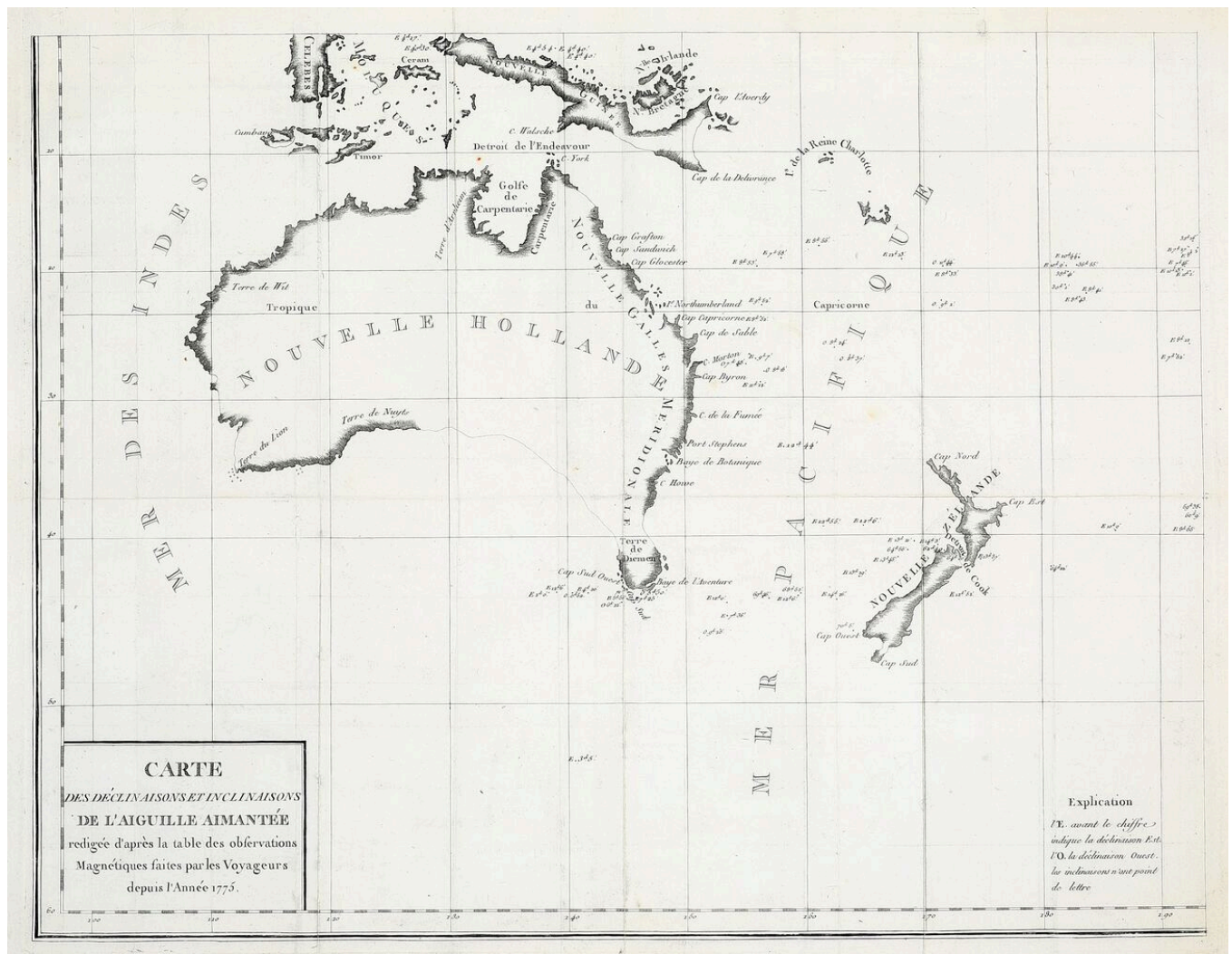
Valentyn studied theology and travelled twice to the East Indies in the employ of the VOC, firstly as a Calvinist minister on the spice island of Amboina (1686–1694) and then to Java (1706) and again Amboina (1707–1713). In the preparation of his historical account of the VOC in the East, Valentyn was 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. The map records the discoveries made by Tasman on his first voyage 1642–3, from Batavia to Mauritius and then south to the latitudes where the prevailing winds were known to blow. Tasman's instructions were

contained in the missive of the Governor-General and Council of the Indies to the Heren XVII of 12 December 1642, in which a brief summary of the plan for the voyage was given. The primary objectives of the VOC's exploratory voyages had always been the opening up of new markets for trade while at the same time the updating of existing charts or creation of new charts. Tasman's first voyage resulted in the discovery of Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania) and New Zealand which gave the southern and eastern geographical limits of the South Land and proved that it was not connected to Terra Australis. The results of the second voyage gave shape to Australia's northern and northwest coasts. The shape of Australia on maps was then to remain virtually unchanged, without any significant discoveries until those of James Cook in 1770.

From Francois Valentyn, *Oud en Nieuw Oost Indien. Collection des Voyages et Index Orientales*. Dordrecht

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A\$9,500



17 JEAN-CHARLES DE BORDA (1733–1799)

Carte des déclinaisons et inclinaisons de L'aiguille aimantée redigée de;après la table des observations magnetiques faites par les voyageurs depuis le; année 1775.

DATE 1788
TECHNIQUE Copper engraving.
SIZE image 445 × 415 mm; paper 621 × 530 mm
CONDITION In good condition, with centre fold as issued.

Rare, c.18th French chart of Australasia, showing Australia, New Guinea, New Zealand and the surrounding seas.

It is one of a series of charts recording the declination and inclination of the compass needle observed by navigators from 1775 onwards, published with Buffon's treatise on the magnet in the *Histoire naturelle des minéraux*, and is an early attempt to map the earth's magnetic field over the oceans. The outline of Australia combines the east coast charted by Cook on his first voyage, 1768–1771, with the earlier Dutch discoveries along the northern, western and southern coasts, including Terre de Nuyts. The south coast between Terre de Nuyts and Van Diemen's

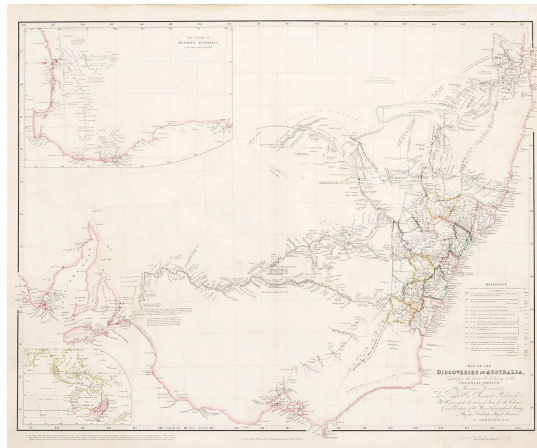
Land, then still unknown, is indicated by a dotted line, and Van Diemen's Land is shown joined to the mainland. The chart is sometimes associated with La Pérouse, but its observations predate his expedition, which was lost in 1788, the year when the chart was published..

From: Buffon, *Histoire naturelle des minéraux*, Volume 5 of 29 volumes of the complete. Paris 1788.

COLLECTIONS State Library New South Wales: Call Numbers MRB/Q17; National Library Australia: Bib ID: 263375; Bibliotheque Nationale de France: FRBNF30174184.

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A\$3,750



18 JOHN ARROWSMITH (1790–1873)

Map of the discoveries in Australia copied from the latest M.S. Surveys in the Colonial Office. By Permission dedicated to the Right Honble Viscount Goderich. H. M Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies and President of the Royal Geographical Society, by his Lordships obliged servant J. Arrowsmith.

DATE	1834
TECHNIQUE	Copper engraving with original hand colouring.
SIZE	image 605 × 505 mm; paper 642 × 532 mm
CONDITION	In good condition, with centre fold as issued.

First edition of this important and highly detailed c.19th hand coloured engraved map of southern Australia by John Arrowsmith (1790–1873), showing the extent of geographical knowledge and inland exploration, published in London on 15 February 1834.

The map delineates the nineteen counties of New South Wales, all outlined and named, and extends geographically from Moreton Bay in present-day Queensland, south and west to Coffin Bay and Spencer Gulf in South Australia. Its principal focus is the Murray–Lachlan–Murrumbidgee river system, depicted in accordance with Charles Sturt's expeditions, including his descent of the Murray River to its mouth at Encounter Bay in 1830, an achievement that fundamentally reshaped contemporary understanding of Australia's interior drainage.

The map records exploration routes with exceptional clarity, including a tabulated reference identifying the tracks and mileage of twelve major journeys undertaken between 1817 and 1830. These include the expeditions of John Oxley (1817, 1818), Mark John Currie (1823), Hamilton Hume (1824), Allan Cunningham (1823, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829), and Charles Sturt (1828, 1830). Additional exploration routes not listed in the table are also engraved on the map, notably those of Thomas Mitchell during his 1831–32 journeys northwards to the Darling River via the Gwydir and Karaula rivers. Although previously misattributed in some references, these tracks correctly represent Mitchell's work rather than Cunningham's, who was in England at the time. Aboriginal river names, including Dumaresque (or Karaula) and Gwydir (or Kindur), are recorded alongside European nomenclature, reflecting the synthesis of Indigenous knowledge and colonial exploration.

Topographical and geological observations appear throughout, including notes on river widths, soil conditions, sulphate of lime deposits along the Murrumbidgee, sandy soils west of the Murray, and descriptions such as "low unbroken country" south of the Murrumbidgee. The Great Dividing Range is shown discontinuously, labelled variously as the Australian Alps or White Mountains and the Blue Mountains, with northern sections left unnamed, underscoring the incomplete state of contemporary knowledge. Eastern-flowing rivers are mapped in greater detail from Port Macquarie south to Broulee, while westward-flowing inland rivers are tentatively traced based on exploratory reports.

The map also incorporates an inset of south-western Western Australia, extending from Cape Leschenault on the west coast to Mount Barren on the south coast, showing the routes of Captain Bannister from Perth to Point Nuyts and Ensign Dale's 1830 expedition eastwards to Mount Stirling. This inset remained unchanged throughout subsequent states of the map, indicating its perceived reliability and completeness at the time of publication.

In the Port Phillip region, then still part of New South Wales, the only inland detail shown is Hamilton Hume's route from the Murrumbidgee to Port Phillip, crossing the Hume (later Murray), Ovens and Goulburn rivers. Notably, this map presents the first depiction of the upper Murray River, including a southern tributary named the Oxley River. The southern coastline from Indented Head westwards to Cape Northumberland is rendered as uncertain, reflecting ongoing coastal survey work.

Significant new information appears in South Australia, derived from Captain Collet Barker's surveys of 1831, particularly along the eastern shore of the Gulf of St Vincent. Mount Barker replaces Mount Lofty, the Hays Range is introduced, and several streams entering the gulf are named, including the Sturt River, Ponkepurringa Creek and Waccondilly Creek. Descriptive notes such as "rich plains," "undulating grassy forest," and "low woody country" convey contemporary assessments of agricultural potential. Granite Island anchorage is named at the Murray mouth, and a new stream is shown entering Encounter Bay just west of the river.

Across New South Wales, numerous additions of place names appear within and beyond the settled counties, including Burruwa Plains, Cunningham Plains, Boree on the Lachlan, Bungandon on the Molonglo, and emerging settlements, inns, and river names across counties such as St Vincent, Murray, King, Roxburgh, Camden, Cook, Wellington, Gloucester, Hunter and Cumberland. These cumulative changes reflect rapid colonial expansion and consolidation during the late 1820s and early 1830s.

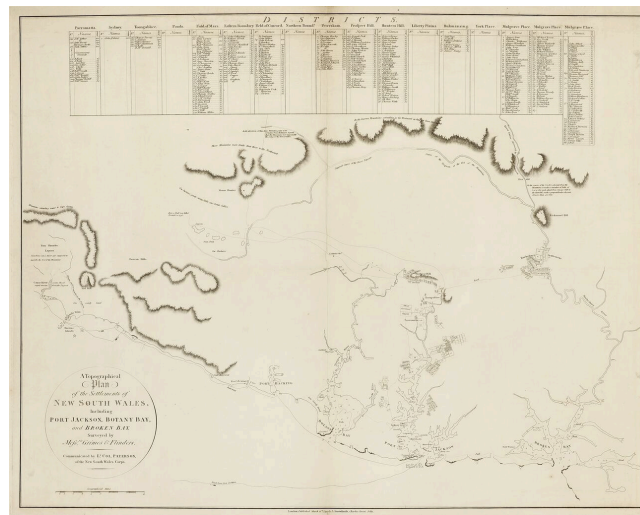
Arrowsmith, J. *The London Atlas of Universal Geography*. London

REFERENCES Phillips, P. A List of Geographical Atlases in the Library of Congress. Washington 1973, 764.

COLLECTIONS National Library Australia: Bib ID: 4537692; Bodleian Library, University of Oxford: 2027 a.151; British Library London: Maps 41.f.7; State Library New South Wales: Z/M2 804/1834/1; State Library Queensland: Record number 99184320579102061.

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A\$3,250



19 AARON ARROWSMITH (1750–1823)

A Topographical plan of the Settlements of New South Wales, including Port Jackson, Botany Bay and Broken Bay, Surveyed by Messrs. Grimes & Flinders. Communicated by Lt. Col. Paterson of the New South Wales Corps.

DATE 1799
 TECHNIQUE Copper engraving.
 SIZE image 710 × 547 mm; paper 735 × 575 mm
 CONDITION Small repair outer edge of top right margin, otherwise in very good original condition, with centre fold as issued.

A RARITY - FIRST EDITION OF ARROWSMITH'S CHART OF NEW SOUTH WALES 1799

Rare first edition of Aaron Arrowsmith's chart of the settlements of New South Wales, published in London on 12 March 1799.

The last recorded sale of this first edition of the chart was at the 2004 Sotheby's sale of the Willcox Collection of Pacific and Australian Exploration as lot 20, described; folded once with minor offsetting, it sold for A\$38,100.

It was the first separately issued map to show the spread of settlement in the colony, and it records the progress of exploration since 1788. The chart combines the topographical surveys of Port Jackson, Prospect Hill and the Hawkesbury settlement by Charles Grimes, the colonial surveyor, with Matthew Flinders's sketches of the coast. Lieutenant-Colonel William Paterson took them to England in 1796. It was the first published chart to include a survey by Flinders, and its good reception brought his name to the attention of Sir Joseph Banks and the officials concerned with the colony.

The chart shows Broken Bay, Port Jackson, Botany Bay and Port Hacking with soundings, and the courses of the Hawkesbury, Parramatta and Georges rivers. The explored country to the west, including the courses of the Grose and Nepean, is mapped. The landholdings along the Parramatta River westward to Prospect Hill, on the Hawkesbury River and on South Creek near Windsor are laid down. A table across the top lists the names of the landholders in eleven of the fifteen districts. The roads from Sydney to Parramatta, Toongabbie and the Hawkesbury Settlement are drawn, as is the road from Sydney to Botany Bay. The routes of the exploring parties south-west to the Cow Pastures and Mount Hunter are shown, together with the westward track of Bass's party from Mount Hunter into the Blue Mountains. Also shown are the outward and homeward tracks of Bass and Flinders in the Tom Thumb to "Canoe River", the outlet of Lake Illawarra, in 1796.

Governor Hunter arrived in New South Wales in the *Reliance* on 7 September 1795. On board were Matthew Flinders, master's mate, and George Bass, the ship's surgeon, whose friendship was to produce the most important series of exploratory voyages in Australian history. Five weeks after landing they set out from Port Jackson in the *Tom Thumb*, a boat of about eight feet keel, with Bass's young servant William Martin. On 26 October they sailed into Botany Bay and explored the Georges River twenty miles beyond earlier exploration, and Hunter founded Bankstown on the strength of their report. At the end of March 1796 the three set out again in a new and larger *Tom Thumb* to explore the Illawarra coast and Port Hacking. On that voyage they named Tom Thumb's Lagoon, Hat Hill (Mount Kembla), Martin's Islands (the Five Islands) and Providential Cove (Wattamolla).

Bass also made a number of journeys by land. On one, to the Cow Pastures, he found the cattle that had escaped from the First Fleet settlement. He found good land near Prospect Hill, and he tried to cross the Blue Mountains, attacking the precipices with scaling irons and ropes until thirst, hunger and fatigue drove his party back after fourteen days. When survivors of the wrecked Sydney Cove reported coal on the coast south of Sydney, Bass left Port Jackson in Governor Hunter's whaleboat on 5 August 1797 to investigate. He returned eight days later with specimens and a report of abundant coal around Coalcliff.

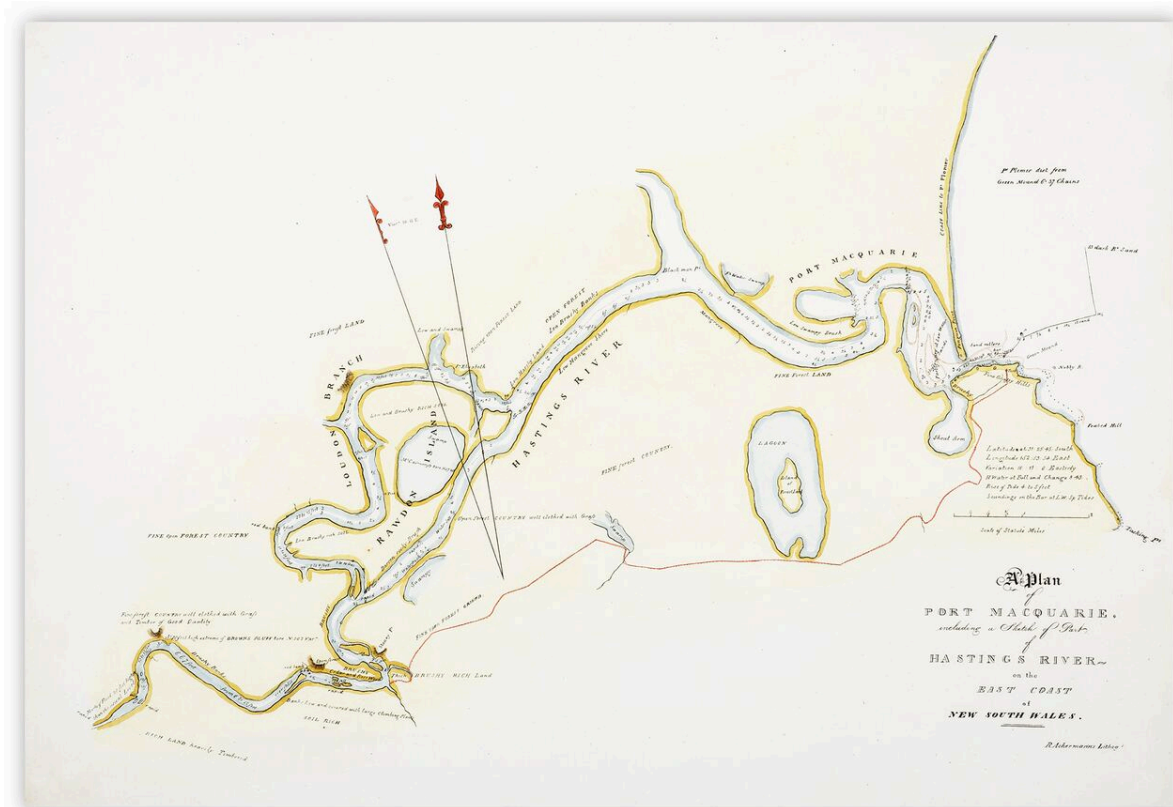
Issues of the map are recorded on paper watermarked 1800 and 1804. A much later edition, published in 1815, lacks the table of landholders and the individual farms and adds Evans's tracks across the Blue Mountains.

REFERENCES Ferguson, J. A. Bibliography of Australia Volumes 1-8, Canberra 1976, 329; Perry, T. & Prescott, D. A guide to maps of Australia in books published 1780-1830. Canberra 1996, 1799.A01; Tooley, R.V. The Mapping of Australia. London 1979, 67 5; Wantrup, J. Australian Rare Books. Sydney, 1987, pp.132-138, 66.

COLLECTIONS State Library New South Wales: DL Cb 79/3.

[View this item online >](#)

A\$47,500



20 JOHN JOSEPH WILLIAM MOLESWORTH OXLEY (1784–1828)

A Plan of Port Macquarie, including a Sketch of Part of Hastings River - on the East Coast of New South Wales.

DATE	1821
TECHNIQUE	Hand coloured copper engraving.
SIZE	image 445 × 295 mm; paper 488 × 325 mm
CONDITION	In good condition.

Rare, c.19th hand coloured engraved map of Port Macquarie and the lower Hastings River, surveyed and drawn by John Oxley, showing the entrance to the harbour, the course of the river, islands, shoals, soundings and surrounding coastline.

Oxley discovered the Hastings River during his second expedition into the interior of New South Wales in 1818. After crossing the Great Dividing Range, his party reached the river on 23 September and followed it downstream; on 26 September he named it Hastings River in honour of the Governor-General of India. On 8 October 1818 Oxley reached its mouth and discovered the harbour, which he named Port Macquarie in honour of Governor Lachlan Macquarie. He recognised the harbour's potential as a safe maritime outlet for the fertile country along the Hastings River, although, having no vessel with him, he was initially unable to determine the depth and navigability of the entrance. Oxley subsequently prepared this plan, with assistance

from Lieutenant King, and a more detailed examination was undertaken in 1820.

From, Captain James Wallis, *An Historical Account of the Colony of New South Wales*.

Collections:

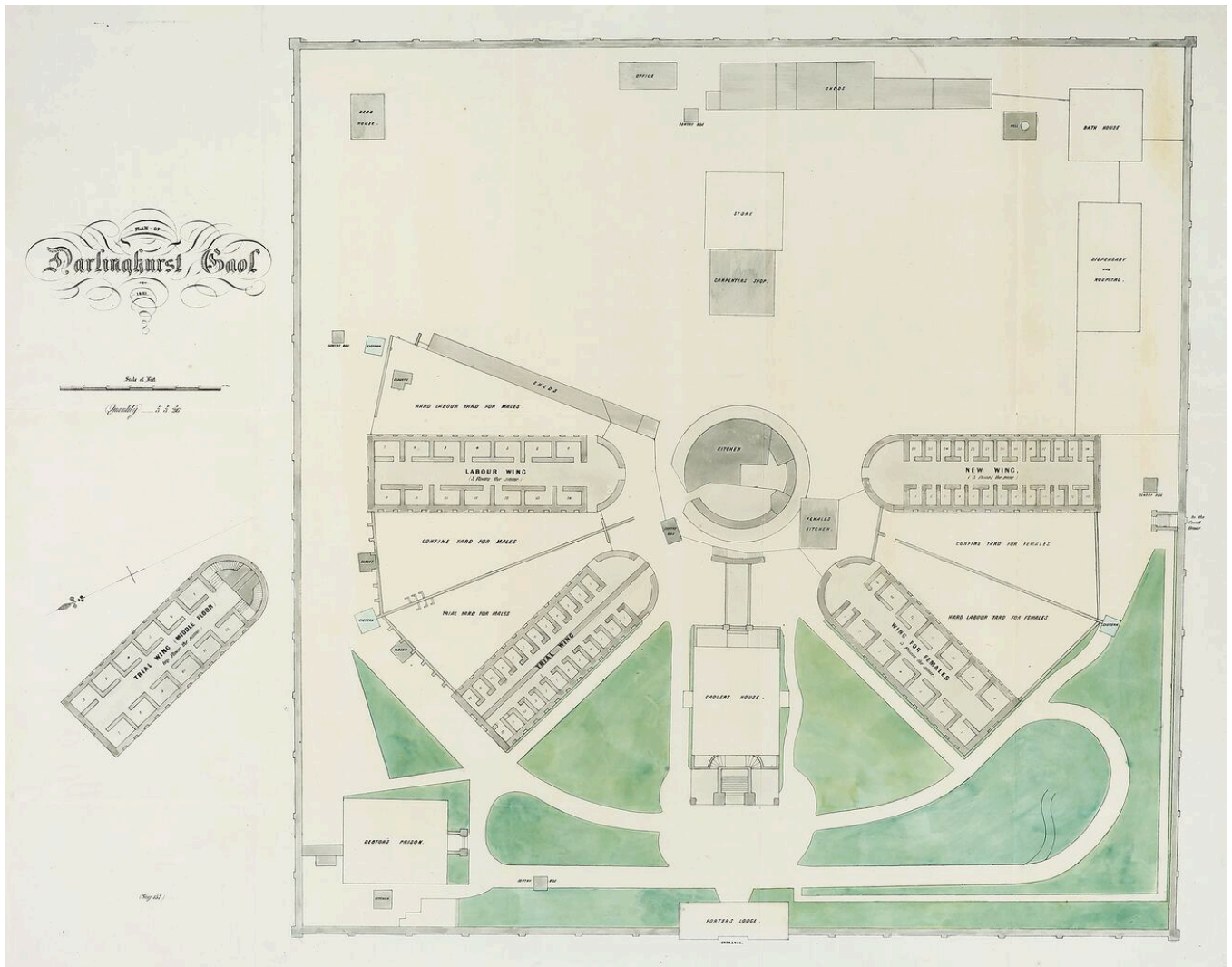
British Museum London: 1873,0809.1419-1431
 National Library Australia: Bib ID: 1474811
 National Gallery Australia: Accession no NGA 2005.515.13
 National Gallery Victoria: Accession Number 2010.322
 Port Macquarie-Hastings Library:
 State Library New South Wales: Reference code 442442- item 60

References:

Butler, Printed Images in Colonial Australia 1801-1901: pp. 50-59
 Ferguson, J. A. Bibliography of Australia Volumes 1-8, Canberra 1976: 842
 Wantrup, J. Australian Rare Books. Sydney, 1987: 217b

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A\$2,350



21

Plan of Darlinghurst Gaol 1861.

DATE	1861
TECHNIQUE	Lithograph with original hand colouring.
SIZE	image 770 × 610 mm; paper 840 × 690 mm
CONDITION	In good condition, with folds as issued.

Very rare large plan of Darlinghurst Gaol dated 1861, based on Jeremy Bentham's panopticon concept of radial prison buildings. Also at right is a *Plan of Trial wing (middle floor)*.

In the early 1820s Francis Greenway was commissioned to design a jail. Work commenced on the walls between 1822 and 1824, using convict labour. Building stalled through lack of funds, until the pressure of extreme overcrowding in the existing jail in The Rocks, forced the colonial administration to act. In 1835 a further £35,000 was voted by the legislature to complete the building. Work recommenced in 1835 but took 50 years to complete.

The jail represented some of the most progressive ideas of incarceration of the time. It incorporated the view of British Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline that optimal prison conditions were necessary to ensure reform rather than punishment, and used Jeremy Bentham's panopticon concept of radial buildings, which allowed for the central surveillance of the prison population.

Collections:

National Library Australia: Bib ID 7294645

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A\$2,850



22 HERBERT EDWARD COOPER ROBINSON (1857–1933)

Robinson's Aeroplane Map of Sydney, Port Jackson, N.S.W.

DATE	1914
TECHNIQUE	Lithograph printed in colour.
SIZE	image 530 × 763 mm; paper 546 × 780 mm
CONDITION	In good condition, with folds as issued. Laid on archival linen.

Rare Robinson's map of Sydney c.1909, with a view of a bi-plane over Sydney within the title at top left and the corners with decorative scroll work. Numerous prominent buildings are pictorially included and named. Shows Sydney from Careening Cove to Redfern Park and from Glebe Island to Elizabeth Bay. The wharves between Miller's Point and Gasworks under shown under construction which occurred between 1909-10 and the

wharves between Millers Point were reconstructed from 1910 onwards.

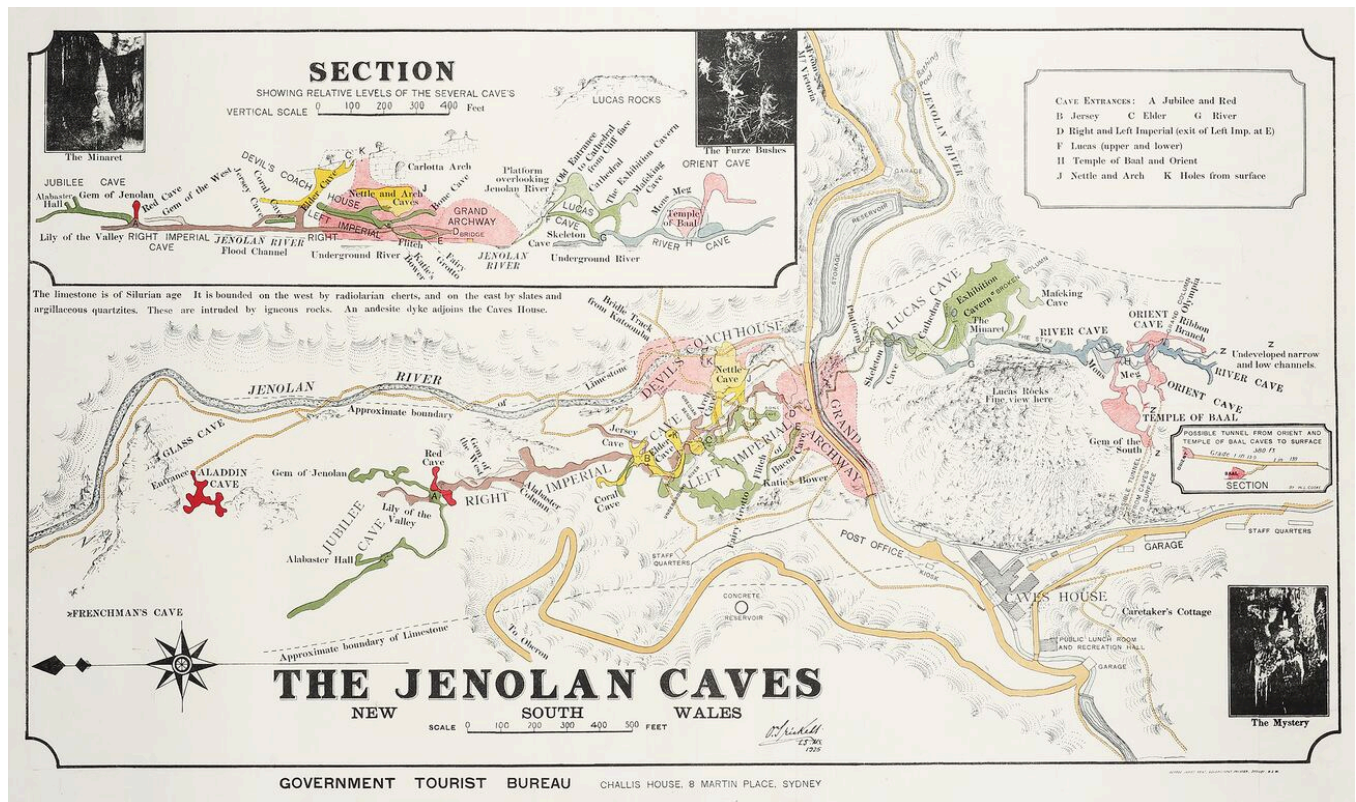
Collections:

State Library NSW: Call Numbers 981.11/R, Z/M2 811.17/1909/1, M2 811.17/1909/1

State Library Victoria: APS 811.17 ATU 1909

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A\$2,350



23 OLIVER TRICKETT (1847–1934)

The Jenolan Caves New South Wales

DATE 1925
TECHNIQUE Lithograph printed in colour.
SIZE image 1005 × 565 mm; paper 1041 × 1021 mm
CONDITION In good condition, with folds as issued. Laid on archival linen.

Rare, early c.20th colour lithographed map of the Jenolan Caves, Blue Mountains, surveyed and drawn by Oliver Trickett, signed and dated 1925 within the plate.

The caves are shown in plan, each system in its own colour: the Lucas, Imperial, Orient, River, Temple of Baal, Jubilee, Aladdin, Jersey, Elder and Nettle caves, together with the Grand Archway and the Devil's Coach House. The surface features include Caves House, the post office, garage and staff quarters, and the roads and tracks to Oberon and Katoomba. A section at upper left shows the relative levels of the caves, and a key at upper right identifies the cave entrances. A smaller inset section shows a possible tunnel from the Orient and Temple of Baal caves to the sur-

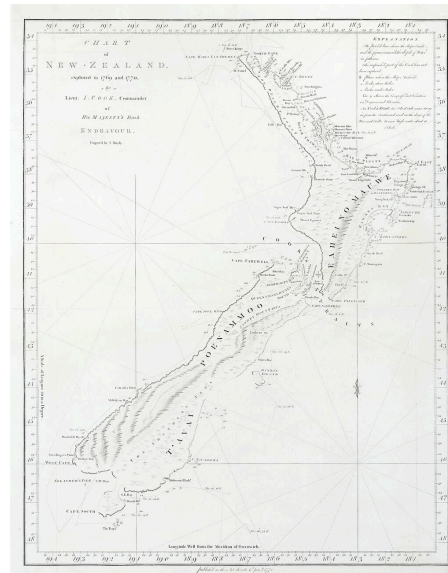
face. Photographic vignettes show the Minaret, the Furze Bushes and the Mystery, and a note sets out the geology of the limestone belt. Trickett served as Inspector of Caves in the New South Wales Department of Mines and is regarded as the doyen of Australian cave surveyors. His 1925 map remained the standard plan of the caves, and modern laser-scan surveys of Jenolan have been tested against it.

Issued by the Government Tourist Bureau, Challis House, Martin Place, Sydney.

Not found in National Library Australia or the State Library of New South Wales (a photographic copy=Call Number Z/M1 812.26/1925/1)

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A\$3,250



24 JAMES COOK (1728–1779)

Chart of New Zealand Explored in 1769 and 1770 by Lieut. J. Cook Commander of His Majesty's Bark Endeavour.

DATE 1773

TECHNIQUE Copper engraving.

SIZE image 382 × 490 mm; paper 408 × 520 mm

CONDITION Minor wear at fold, otherwise in good condition, with folds as issued.

The rare, first English edition, of the first printed chart of New Zealand by James Cook from the discoveries made on his first voyage, printed 1773.

A seminal chart in any collection of New Zealand maps.

Cook had been chosen to lead an expedition to the South Seas, ostensibly to observe the transit of Venus, but just prior to his departure he was given further secret instructions (dated 30 July 1768) which revealed the Admiralty's true intent for the voyage. 'You are to proceed to the Southward in order to make discovery of the Continent above mentioned until you arrive in the Latitude of 40°, unless you sooner fall in with it. But not having discover'd it or any Evident sign of it in that Run you are to proceed in search of it to the Westward between the Latitude before mentioned and the Latitude of 35° until' you discover it, or fall in with the Eastern side of the Land discover'd by Tasman and now called New Zeland.' *Secret Instructions to Captain Cook*, Page 1, 30th July, 1768.

Following those instructions, Cook sailed to the portion of the west coast of New Zealand that Abel Tasman had discovered in December 1742. In the following six months, between 3 October 1769 and 31 March 1770, he sailed over 2,400 miles, surveying the coast from on board the ship or else ashore.

'The Chart which I have drawn will best point out the figure and extent of these Islands, the situation of the Bays and harbours they contain and the lesser Islands lay about them. And now I have

mentioned the Chart I shall point out such places as are drawn with sufficient accuracy to be depended upon and such as are not, beginning at Cape Palliser and proceed round Aehei no mouwe [North Island] by the East Cape &c. The Coast between these two Capes I believe to be laid down pretty accurate both in its figure and the Course and distance from point to point. The opportunities I had and the methods I made use on to obtain these requesites were such as could hardly admit of an error; from the East Cape to Cape Maria Vandiemen altho it cannot be perfectly true yet it is without any very material error, some few places however must be expected and these are very doubtfull and are not only here but in every other part of the chart pointed out by a prick'd or broken line....' Cook, *Journals I*, 275–6

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

REFERENCES Tooley, R.V. *The Mapping of Australia*. London 1979, 322; Clancy, R. *The Mapping of Terra Australia*. Sydney 1995, Map 7.13, ill. p. 117 (French edition); Beddie, M. *Bibliography of Captain James Cook*, RN,FRS, *Circumnavigator*. Sydney 1970, 860, p.159.

COLLECTIONS National Library Australia: Bib ID 729403; National Library New Zealand: apColl-Reserve-830atc/1772(1969)/Acc.33644; National Maritime Museum Greenwich: Object ID G263:1/2; British Library London: Shelfmark:Add MS 7085, f 1; State Library New South Wales: CALL NUMBERS M2 980/1770/1; State Library Victoria: MAPS SB 980 A 1769-70.

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A\$5,250



25 ANTONIO ZATTA (1775–1797)

La Nuova Zelanda Trascorsa nel 1769, e 1770. Dal Cook Commandante Dell' Endeavour Vascello di S.M. Britannica.

DATE 1778
TECHNIQUE Copper engraving with original hand colouring.
SIZE image 340 × 440 mm; paper 395 × 495 mm
CONDITION In good condition, with centre fold as issued.

First edition (1778) of this rare and important c.18th hand coloured engraved map of New Zealand by Antonio Zatta, based on the observations and charting of James Cook on his first voyage of discovery on the *Endeavour*. Shown are Cook's tracks coloured in yellow as issued.

This is only one of a handful of c.18th charts to solely focus on New Zealand.

Zatta based the chart on the French edition of Cook's first voyage published in Paris in 1774 as stated in the text at lower right; *Carta ha relazione con la storia del viaggio del Capitano Cook stampata in Parigi l'anno 1774.*, (Translation; The map is related to the history of Captain Cook's voyage printed in Paris in 1774).

Cook had been chosen to lead an expedition to the South Seas, ostensibly to observe the transit of Venus, but just prior to his departure he was given further secret instructions (dated 30 July 1768) which revealed the Admiralty's true intent for the voyage. *'You are to proceed to the Southward in order to make discovery of the Continent above mentioned until you arrive in the Latitude of 40°, unless you sooner fall in with it. But not having discover'd it or any Evident sign of it in that Run you are to proceed in search of it to the Westward between the Latitude before mentioned and the Latitude of 35° until' you discover it, or fall in with the Eastern side of the Land discover'd by Tasman and now called New Zeland.'* *Secret Instructions to Captain Cook*, Page 1, 30th July, 1768.

Following those instructions, Cook sailed to the portion of the west coast of New Zealand that Abel Tasman had discovered in December 1742. In the following six months, between 3 October

1769 and 31 March 1770, he sailed over 2,400 miles, surveying the coast from on board the ship or else ashore.

'The Chart which I have drawn will best point out the figure and extent of these Islands, the situation of the Bays and harbours they contain and the lesser Islands lay about them. And now I have mentioned the Chart I shall point out such places as are drawn with sufficient accuracy to be depended upon and such as are not, beginning at Cape Palliser and proceed round Aebei no mouwe [North Island] by the East Cape &c. The Coast between these two Capes I believe to be laid down pretty accurate both in its figure and the Course and distance from point to point. The opportunities I had and the methods I made use on to obtain these requisites were such as could hardly admit of an error; from the East Cape to Cape Maria Vandiemen altho it cannot be perfectly true yet it is without any very material error, some few places however must be expected and these are very doubtfull and are not only here but in every other part of the chart pointed out by a prick'd or broken line....' Cook, *Journals I*, 275-6

From: Zatta, A. *Atlante novissimo, illustrato ed accresciuto sulle osservazioni, e scoperte fatte dai piu celebri e piu recenti geografi.* Venice 1784.

REFERENCES Shirley, R. *Maps in the Atlases of The British Library.* London 2004, T.ZAT-la / 51.; Tooley, R.V. *The Mapping of Australia.* London 1979, 1433; Phillips, P. *A List of Geographical Atlases in the Library of Congress.* Washington 1973, 650.

COLLECTIONS National Library Australia: Bib ID: 2639508; Auckland Council Libraries: Special Collections - Maps C; State Library New South Wales: MMS ID 991013934329702626; David Rumsey Collection: List No: 11598.249.

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A\$3,250



26 MÜHENDİSHÂNE-I BERRİYYE-I HÜMÂYÜN (IMPERIAL MILITARY ENGINEERING SCHOOL PRESS)

[Ottoman General Map of the Empire and the Crimean War Theatre]

DATE	1854
TECHNIQUE	Lithographed, transferred from steel-engraved plates as stated in the title imprint; dissected and mounted on linen as issued.
SIZE	paper 1430 × 890 mm
CONDITION	Cased map, professionally relined and housed in custom clamshell box. Marginal tears and small areas reinstated.

A monumental sectional map of the entire Crimean War theatre in Ottoman Turkish, produced at the Imperial Military Engineering School press within months of the Anglo-French entry into the war.

The title cartouche translated as:

This is a large-scale regional map of the area stretching from Istanbul through the Black Sea Strait to Silivri and Terkos. This time, it was translated at the Imperial School of Military Engineering School and printed and reproduced on a steel plate. May 13, 1854

The title cartouche transcribed:

Âsitâne-i 'aliyye ve Bahr-ı siyâh boğazıyla Silivri ve Terkos'a varınca etrâf-ı havâlinin ayrıca mikyâs-ı kebîr ile harîta-i mevzi'îyyesi olup, bu def'a Mühendishâne-i Berîyye-i Hümâyûn'da bi't-terceme çelik dest-gâhında tab' ve temsîl olunmuşdur. Fi 15 Ş[aban] sene 1270

Coverage extends from the Austrian domains, Italy, Sicily and Malta in the west, across the Balkans, Greece and the Aegean, the Black Sea and Crimea, Anatolia and the Levant to Egypt and the Barbary coast in the south, and the Caucasus, Mesopotamia, Kurdistan and western Persia in the east. The imprint states the map was "translated" (bi't-tercûme): the coverage corresponds closely to Heinrich Kiepert's *General-Karte des Türkischen Reiches in Europa und Asien* (Berlin: Reimer, 1853), issued at the war's outbreak, of which this appears to be the Ottoman military

edition. A network of rhumb lines records naval distances between Marseille, Messina, Malta, Corfu, Alexandria, Jaffa, and the Black Sea ports, the routes by which the Allied fleets and armies were then converging on Constantinople and the Crimea; the Istanbul–Sinop distance is marked, Sinop being the site of the naval action of November 1853 that precipitated Allied entry into the war. The calligraphic title cartouche and the larger-scale Bosphorus/Constantinople sheet, with Istanbul, Üsküdar, and the Havâs-ı Refîa (Eyüp) district named, occupy the eastern panels. Scale bars in Ottoman, French, and Russian measures.

The Mühendishâne press, founded 1797, was the Ottoman state's principal cartographic establishment, and its large-format map production of the 1850s is of great rarity. Dated to the week, c. 11 July 1854, shortly before the Allied embarkation for Crimea, this map documents the precise moment the Ottoman command required a unified Turkish-language picture of the whole theatre, from the western Mediterranean convoy routes to the Caucasus front.

No example of this Ottoman edition traced in accessible online catalogues or auction records.

References: Cf. Kiepert, *General-Karte des Türkischen Reiches in Europa und Asien nebst Ungarn, Südrussland, den kaukasischen Ländern und West-Persien* (Berlin, 1853; Library of Congress, 1855 issue); Beydilli, *Türk Bilim ve Matbaacılık Tarihinde Mühendishâne* (1995); Sarıcaoglu, "Harita" in *TDVİA XVI* (1997).

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A\$55,000



27 WARD & HUGHES

History of Joseph.

DATE 1883

TECHNIQUE Original watercolour with pen and ink, heightened with white; captioned in pencil.

SIZE 550 × 785 mm

CONDITION With scattered foxing, a pale damp stain to the lower margin, light surface soiling and minor chips to the edges, otherwise in good condition.

Original c.19th watercolour design by the London stained glass firm Ward & Hughes for a great seven-light window illustrating the History of Joseph, identified as the scheme proposed for the north transept of Selby Abbey, Yorkshire.

Fourteen scenes from Genesis fill two tiers of seven lights, each set beneath a Gothic canopy and captioned in pencil. Above them are the first tracery lights: six of the sons of Jacob (Dan, Gad, Issachar, Asher, Naphtali and Joseph) and six of the Apostles (SS Philip, Bartholomew, Thomas, Jude, Simon and Matthias), on either side of the Annunciation. A dedicatory band in black letter runs along the foot of the lower lights, opening "To the Glory of God" and dated 1883. The sheet is titled "History of Joseph" in the lower margin and carries the firm's stamp at lower right: "Ward & Hughes, Stained Glass Painters & Decorators to the Queen & the late Prince Consort, 67, Frith St., Soho, London."

Upper tier: Joseph guarding flocks; Joseph sent by Jacob to seek his brethren; He is sold by them; Joseph in prison warns chief baker; Joseph interprets Pharaoh's dream; Joseph invested by Pharaoh with chain of office; Pharaoh gives Joseph to wife Asenath.

Lower tier: Jacob is prevailed upon to send his son Benjamin with the presents for Joseph (Gen. XLIII); Joseph and his brethren; The cup found in Benjamin's sack; Joseph makes himself known unto his brethren; Joseph meets his father; Joseph presents five of his brethren to Pharaoh; Jacob calleth his sons to bless them (Gen. XLIX).

The church is not named on the sheet, but the scheme matches Selby Abbey. M.J.B. Baddeley's 1890 guide to Yorkshire which records that the large Perpendicular north window of the abbey's north transept "is about to be filled with glass, by Ward and Hughes, representing the history of Joseph". The stonework of that window, seven lights divided by a transom, with fourteen small tracery lights paired above them, matches the layout of this design exactly. The subject echoed the abbey's lost medieval glass: in 1657 the antiquary Elias Ashmole recorded "In the north window, the history of Joseph".

The window appears never to have been made. According to the abbey, the north transept kept plain glass until 1914, when the present St Germain window was installed. That makes this design a rare record of an unrealised Victorian scheme for one of the great monastic churches of Yorkshire. Ward & Hughes remained closely involved with Selby, working on its great east window in 1891 and remaking it after the fire of 1906.

The firm grew out of the Soho studio of Thomas Ward and James Henry Nixon at 67 Frith Street. Henry Hughes became Ward's partner in 1857, and after Hughes's death in February 1883 the firm was run by Thomas Figgis Curtis. Its commissions included the great east window of Lincoln Cathedral (1855).

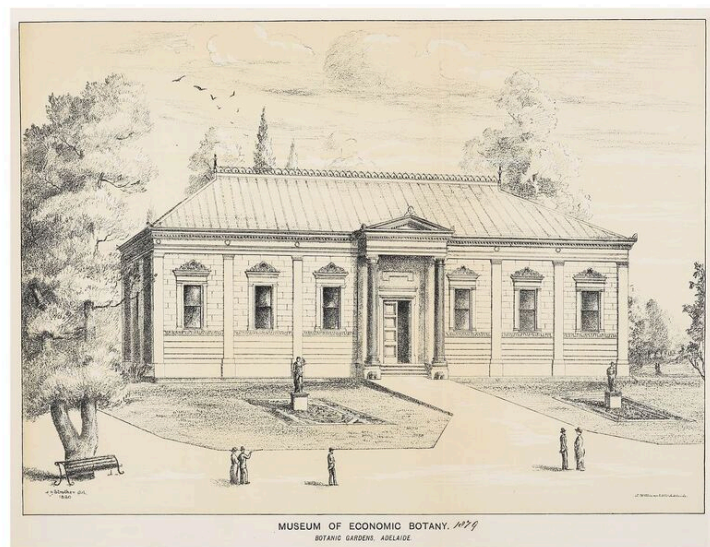
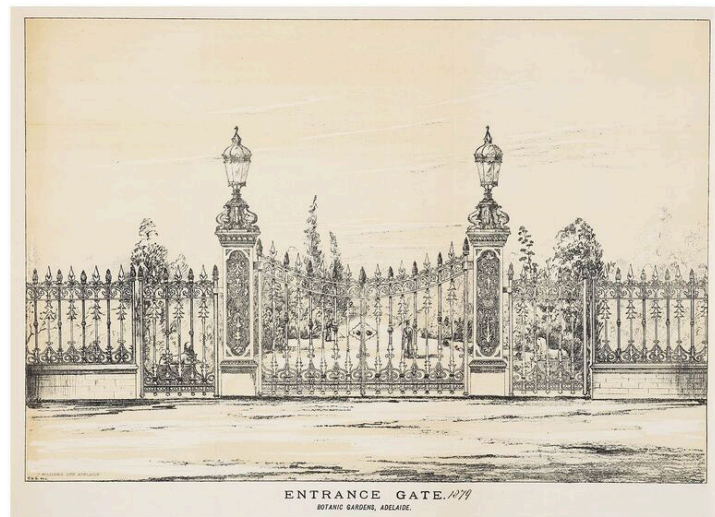
References:

M.J.B. Baddeley, *Yorkshire*, London: Dulau, 1890 (Selby).

Bodleian Library, MS Ashmole 784, quoted in John Burton, *Monasticon Eboracense*, 1758, and in *Yorkshire Monasticism*, British Archaeological Association, 1995.

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A\$3,750



28 CHARLES HENRY STROTHER

Entrance Gate. Botanic Gardens, Adelaide. / Museum of Economic Botany. Botanic Gardens, Adelaide.

DATE 1880

TECHNIQUE Lithographs with one tint.

CONDITION In good condition.

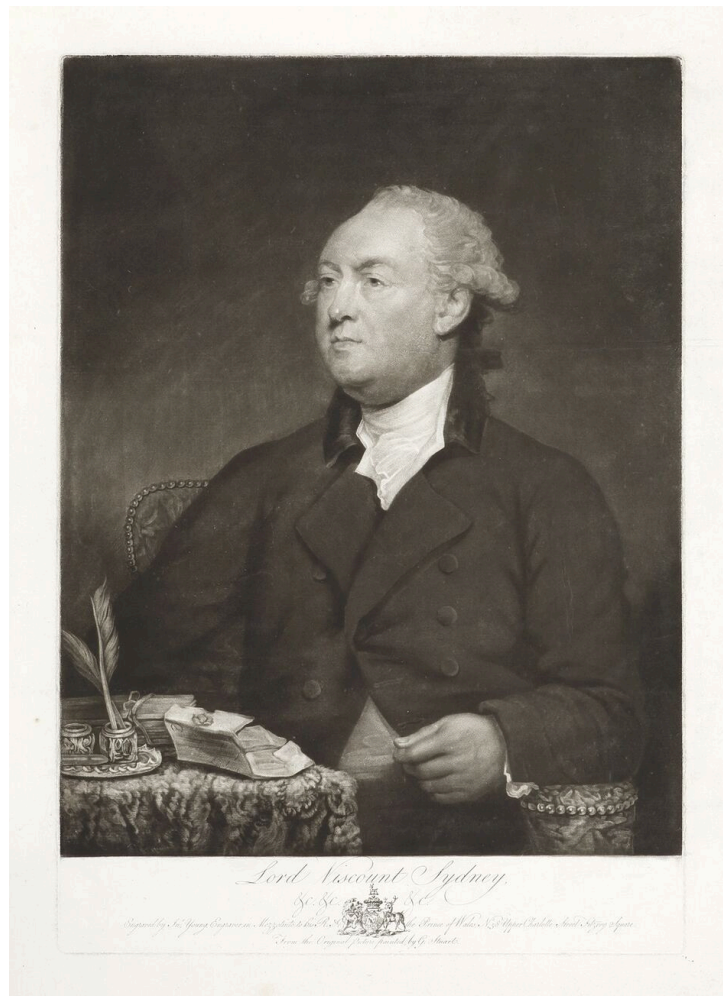
An exceptionally rare pair of c.19th lithographs depicting the Adelaide Botanic Garden during the development of the Museum of Economic Botany and its new entrance.

The first depicts the proposed Museum of Economic Botany in architectural elevation, while the second shows the Entrance Gate to the Botanic Gardens. The museum was designed by Edward John Woods, Architect-in-Chief of South Australia, under the directorship of Dr Richard Schomburgk, with construction commencing in 1879 and the building opening in 1881. The new entrance gates were erected in 1880.

Both lithographs are signed by C. H. Strother, the Museum sheet "C. H. Strother del." and the Entrance Gate "C.H.S. del." Strother was an Adelaide artist and draughtsman active during the 1870s and 1880s, with works dated 1871 and 1874 recorded in the collections of the Art Gallery of South Australia and State Library of South Australia. Both sheets bear the manuscript date "1879" in Indian ink, evidently relating to the proposed developments rather than establishing the date of publication.

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A\$2,250



29 GILBERT CHARLES STUART (1755–1828)

Lord Viscount Sydney *Esq. Esq. Esq.*

DATE 1790
 TECHNIQUE Mezzotint.
 SIZE image 290 × 420 mm; paper 433 × 580 mm
 CONDITION In good condition, with wide margins, a good strong impression.

Rare, large c.18th mezzotint portrait of Thomas Townshend, 1st Viscount Sydney (1733-1800) whom the city of Sydney was named after by the famous American portrait artist, Gilbert Charles Stuart (1755-1828).

As Home Secretary in the Pitt Government Sydney, was given responsibility for devising a plan to settle convicts at Botany Bay. Lord Sydney had favoured finding an alternative place of transportation, rather than the penitentiaries advocated by the prominent social reformer, Jeremy Bentham. In 1784, Sydney sponsored the Transportation Act which transferred responsibility for choosing such an alternative place, from Parliament to the Ministry. Lord Sydney had thought 'it was observed that New South Wales would be a very proper region for the reception of criminals condemned to transportation'. In July 1786, the British cabinet came to accept Sydney's recommendation that convicts

be transported to Botany Bay. It was his choice of Arthur Phillip as the first Governor that ensured that the penal colony survived the early years of hardship. On 26 January 1788, Phillip named Sydney Cove in honour of Sydney and the settlement became known as Sydney Town. In 1789 Townshend was created Viscount Sydney.

REFERENCES Kivel, Rex Nan, *Portraits Of The Famous And Infamous. Australia New Zealand and The Pacific 1492-1970*. Sydney 1974, NK 10654.

COLLECTIONS National Library Australia: NK10654; State Library New South Wales: Reference code 862721; National Portrait Gallery Canberra: 2012.176; British Museum London: 1902,1011.6834; Art Gallery New South Wales: DB9.1968; Silent World Foundation, Sydney.: SKU SF000748; National Gallery Victoria: Accession Number 2765-3; Government Art Collection UK: GAC number18371.

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A\$4,250



30 JAMES WALLIS (1784–1825) · WALTER PRESTON (B. 1777)

A View of the Cove and Part of Sydney, New South Wales.

DATE 1821
 TECHNIQUE Hand coloured copper engraving.
 SIZE image 552 × 365 mm; paper 594 × 410 mm
 CONDITION Minor wear to lower centrefold, otherwise in good condition, centre fold as issued.

Rare, c.19th impressive hand coloured engraving of Sydney Cove viewed from Dawes Battery, depicting the settlement during the Macquarie period.

The detailed view shows the early town extending along the eastern and western shores of the Cove, with the waterfront occupied by wharves, warehouses and small sailing vessels. Among the identifiable buildings are the Commissariat Stores and other government and commercial buildings along George Street, while windmills on the higher ground beyond the settlement provide an important indication of Sydney's early industrial development. The largely undeveloped hills surrounding the town illustrate the limited extent of the settlement at this period.

The view was drawn by Captain James Wallis and engraved by W. Preston, and forms part of the earliest substantial series of engraved views of Sydney and the New South Wales colony, it provides an important visual record of the appearance of Sydney Cove and its buildings during the early colonial period.

From, Captain James Wallis, *An Historical Account of the Colony of New South Wales*.

Collections:

British Museum London: 1873,0809.1419-1431
 National Library Australia: Bib ID: 1474811
 National Gallery Australia: Accession no NGA 2005.515.13
 National Gallery Victoria: Accession Number 2010.322
 Port Macquarie-Hastings Library:
 State Library New South Wales: Reference code 442442- item 60

References:

Knoblauch, B. *Sydney Views 1788-1888*. Sydney 2007: 42, ill. pg. 68
 Butler, *Printed Images in Colonial Australia 1801-1901*: pp. 50-59
 Ferguson, J. A. *Bibliography of Australia Volumes 1-8*, Canberra 1976: 842
 Wantrup, J. *Australian Rare Books*. Sydney, 1987: 217b

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A\$8,500



31 AUGUSTUS EARLE (1793–1838)

The North Head of Port Jackson. New South Wales.

DATE 1830

TECHNIQUE Hand coloured lithograph.

SIZE image 288 × 208 mm; paper 301 × 237 mm

CONDITION Small repaired tear at lower sheet edge, otherwise in good condition.

Very rare, early c.19th lithograph, plate no. 1 from part 1 of Augustus Earle's *Views in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land: Australian Scrap Book*, published in London, 1830.

Earle arrived in Hobart in 1825 on the *Admiral Cockburn* after being rescued from the remote island of Tristan da Cunha, and spent three years in Australia painting portraits, landscapes, and depictions of the Aborigines. He spent four months in Van Diemen's Land before leaving in May 1825 for Sydney. There, he quickly established himself as the colony's leading artist and, on 8 July 1826, advertised the opening of his art gallery at 10 George Street, Sydney, where he offered painting lessons and "a large assortment of every description of articles used in Drawing, Painting &c." as well as his own pictures.

In August 1826, Earle was given a lithographic press by the astronomer James Dunlop, which had been brought out by Governor Brisbane and was probably the first lithographic press in the colony. Earle's first lithographic attempt was a portrait of the Sydney Aborigine Bungaree. By November, he had published the first part of his lithographed views of Sydney, *Views in Australia*, and the second part was issued the following month. However, Earle's views were evidently not a commercial success, as no further parts were issued, despite his original intention. Only three

known sets of the Sydney printing of these lithographs survive, all in institutional collections.

On 20 October 1827, he sailed for New Zealand on board the *Governor Macquarie*, intending to record its landscape and inhabitants. Thought to be the first professional European artist to take up residence in the country, he remained for six months before returning to Sydney on the same vessel on 5 May 1828. On 12 October that year, he left New South Wales permanently, embarking on *The Rainbow*, bound for the Caroline Islands. Back in London in 1829, Earle published his set of lithographic *Views in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land* (1830).

Although more successful than his colonial attempt, all of Earle's lithographs remain extremely rare. (Wantrup)

REFERENCES Wantrup, J. *Australian Rare Books*. Sydney, 2nd ed. 2023, Vol. I, pp. 383–386, Vol. II, item 220; Ferguson, J. A. *Bibliography of Australia Volumes 1–8*, Canberra 1976, 1342; Kerr, J. *The Dictionary of Australian Artists Painters, Sketchers, Photographers and Engravers to 1870* Melbourne 1992, pp. 234–237; Hackforth-Jones, J. *Augustus Earle Travel Artist*. 1980 Canberra, pp. 23–26.

COLLECTIONS National Library Australia: Bib ID: 172466; State Library New South Wales: IE Number IE8802334; State Library New South Wales: Legacy id 4039; National Gallery Victoria: Accession Number 2016.402; National Maritime Museum Greenwich: ID: PAD2124.

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A\$13,500



32 CONRAD MARTENS (1801–1878)

[Sydney from the North Shore 1842]

DATE 1843

TECHNIQUE Hand coloured lithograph.

SIZE image 505 × 274 mm; paper 590 × 385 mm

CONDITION Repaired tears at lower sheet edge, repaired tear on left margin, otherwise in good condition.

Rare first issue, proof before letters, of Conrad Martens's important view of Sydney Harbour, drawn in 1842 and separately issued as a lithograph in London in 1843.

'a great rarity' Wantrup p.318

The panoramic view is taken from the North Shore, looking south across Sydney Harbour towards the settlement. The finely detailed composition records the harbour crowded with sailing vessels and small craft, with Dawes Point and its battery, the town extending along the eastern shore, St James's Church rising above the buildings, and Government House and the Government Stables visible towards the right. Fort Macquarie projects into the harbour at the left, while windmills and the still largely undeveloped hills surrounding the town emphasise the extent to which Sydney remained a small settlement within its natural landscape.

The proof before letters represents the earliest issue of the lithograph and is particularly desirable for its early state. Martens's view was produced during the economic depression of the early

1840s, when the artist turned increasingly to lithography as a means of disseminating his drawings of Sydney and its environs. The foreground includes two Aboriginal figures, subsequently removed from later impressions, making the first issue especially significant for the study of the changing composition of the image. The work is among Martens's most accomplished and historically valuable views of Sydney, combining a detailed record of the harbour, shipping and colonial buildings with a remarkably accurate depiction of the landscape surrounding the young settlement.

REFERENCES Wantrup, J. *Australian Rare Books*. Sydney, 1987, p.318.; Hunt, S. & Davidson, G. *Sydney Views 1788-1888: from the BEAT KNOBLAUCH collection*. Sydney 2007, 80 ill. pg. 114; Ellis, E. *Conrad Marten's Life & Art 1994* Sydney, pp. 50-52, ill. p.51, p.198, 1843 (with printed title); Blaxland Gallery, *Painted Panorama 1800-1870* 1985 Sydney, cat. 22, ill. p. 66.

COLLECTIONS National Library Australia: Bib ID: 576015; National Maritime Museum Greenwich: ID: PAH3154; State Library New South Wales: Record Identifier 1bGdBamY.

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A\$13,500