

The background of the image is a vibrant, multi-colored marbled paper. It features large, irregular patches of deep red, forest green, and bright yellow, all separated by thin, flowing veins of black and white. The pattern is dense and organic, typical of traditional marbling techniques. In the center of the image is a white, rectangular label with slightly rounded corners. Within this label is a thin, dark oval border. The text is centered within this oval.

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A remarkable memento of the pioneer Jewish educator
Maurice (Moses) Abraham Cohen (1851-1923).
This 9-carat gold matchbox was presented to him
by the Sydney Jewish Sabbath School in 1905.
\$6775

 For full details see 5000696 at hordern.com

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SIR JOSEPH BANKS'S MOTHER: GARDENER, SUPPORTER OF BOTANY, & ABOLITIONIST

1. [BANKS] RUSSELL, John, R.A. (1745-1806).

Portrait of Sarah Bate, Mrs William Banks (1719-1804).

Pastel, original gilt-wood frame;
signed upper right: J. Russell R.A. / pt 1790;
external 770 x 620 mm, internal 597 x 443 mm.

London, 1790.

Provenance: This painting was one of Russell's exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1789, the year of his election as an Academician, was kept at Soho Square until Banks's death in 1820, then went to his wife Dorothea (1758–1828) who left it to her nephew and Banks's major beneficiary, Sir Edward Knatchbull (1781–1849). At the time of Williamson's catalogue raisonné of Russell's work the painting was still the property of Knatchbull's daughter-in-law, Lady Brabourne, remaining in the family by descent until 2020.

\$87,500



[click here for details](#)

A major portrait, redolent of the age, showing Sarah Banks (née Bate), mother of Sir Joseph Banks, his greatest advocate in his lifelong passion for the study of botany.

Sarah Banks was the most formative and enduring influence on Banks's early life. The ailing health of his father William, who lost the use of his legs after contracting a fever sometime around 1745 and died in 1761, just after his son first went up to Oxford, meant that it was his mother, with the support of her brother-in-law Richard Banks-Hodgkinson, who was Banks's mainstay. He remained exceptionally close to her throughout her life, her grand house on the river at Chelsea being one of his favourite haunts and the place where he first immersed himself in the wonders of botany. Their relationship is best summed up in her charmingly informal will, which positively exudes warmth towards "my dear son... whose very affectionate behaviour and goodness to me and his sister has added greatly to my happiness."

Although overlooked by the great majority of writers on Banks, the life of his mother is overdue a reappraisal, not only for her influence on both him and his only sibling, the extraordinary Sarah Sophia Banks, but also because she was a remarkable figure in her own right, a keen botanist and gardener, a promoter of any number of social causes and, not least, one of the earliest and most practical supporters of the abolitionist Granville Sharp in his crusade against slavery. Much remains to be discovered about this indomitable woman.

This fine pastel by John Russell R.A. was Banks's most personal tribute to his mother, privately commissioned by him in 1789; Banks took the family portraiture very seriously and worked closely with artists and engravers throughout his life. Beautifully executed, it clearly portrays her fine eye and forceful presence (she was a woman "devoid of all imaginary fear," as Banks once memorably described her in a letter to a friend). The work is also an incredibly rare insight into her life, as nearly all the private family papers of Banks are lost.

We have prepared a separate catalogue of this remarkable portrait. Please see Detailed Studies at the Catalogues & Lists tab at hordern.com



NEW PERSPECTIVE ON THE BEAGLE: UNRECORDED LETTERS BY A MARINE SAILING WITH DARWIN

2. [BEAGLE] BURGESS, Thomas.


A series of six letters from Thomas Burgess, Royal Marine, to his father Israel Burgess at Lancashire Hill, near Stockport, Cheshire.

Six autograph letters and a seventh printed document completed in manuscript, various sizes (see full catalogue). Housed in a custom made case.

Various places, during the voyage of the *Beagle* and on earlier passages, 1831-1835.

Provenance: By descent in the Burgess family; most recently in the collection of Gerald Elliott MNZM, postal historian.

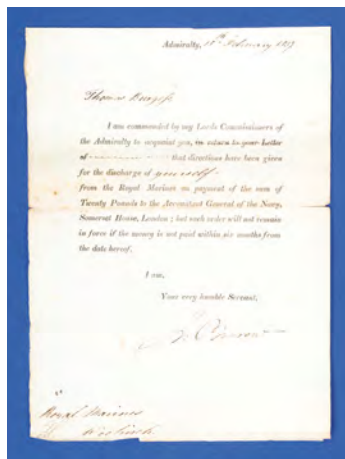
\$96,000

 [click here for details](#)

A superb unpublished group of original letters, three of which represent the only known letters by any crew-member of HMS *Beagle* during Darwin's circumnavigation, written by a literate and observant private in the Royal Marines. Included are particularly fine letters from Rio, Montevideo and Valparaiso. A willing volunteer, Burgess was bursting with pride about his adventures – “I have been in three quarters of the globe already” – and described taking the appointment through a combination of a spirit of adventure, the good money on offer and the hope that “if ever I do live to Come home I will be able to Sit Down and tell a good Story.”

Any original manuscripts dating from the *Beagle* voyage are highly prized and keenly sought after, but Burgess's letters are doubly significant for the insight they give into the feelings and motivations of the otherwise overlooked and rather anonymous crew. Equally importantly, they provide remarkable details of the life of the “only member of the crew who left a record of his regard for Darwin in a series of letters written in 1875” (Darwin Online). Darwin was so fond of his old companion on the *Beagle* that he later sent him gifts of a carte-de-visite photographic portrait and a copy of one of his books (surely his account of the voyage, although it has not yet been discovered). Burgess and Darwin were almost exact contemporaries, which undoubtedly played a part in the understanding they shared, and it is also telling that neither showed even a glimmer of interest in going back to sea after their return.

A separate full catalogue of this important correspondence can be viewed under Detailed Studies at the Catalogues & Lists tab at hordern.com



GREAT CLASSIC OF THE LITERATURE OF THE SEA

3. BLIGH, William.

A Voyage to the South Sea, undertaken by Command of His Majesty, for the purpose of conveying the Bread-fruit Tree to the West Indies, in His Majesty's Ship the *Bounty*... including an account of the mutiny on board the said ship, and the subsequent voyage of part of the Crew, in the Ship's Boat, from Tifoa, one of the Friendly Islands, to Timor, a Dutch settlement in the East Indies.

Quarto, with frontispiece portrait, an engraving of the breadfruit, and six plans and charts; handsome modern binding of polished calf, spine ornately gilt in compartments between raised bands, double labels.

London, George Nicol, 1792.

\$12,500



[click here for details](#)

First edition of one of the most famous of all voyage books: the official narrative of Bligh's voyage in the *Bounty* and the mutiny. At the time of publication Bligh was on his second breadfruit voyage, and the work was edited by James Burney, with the assistance of Sir Joseph Banks, both of whom had, like Bligh himself, sailed with Cook. This is the full account of the voyage, and contains a slightly altered version of Bligh's account of the mutiny, which had been separately published two years earlier. The mutiny and its ramifications would haunt Bligh always, although his reputation was redeemed by the epic open-boat journey across 4,000 miles of the Pacific, and later by the part he played in the battle of Copenhagen alongside Nelson. His inglorious career as governor of New South Wales would later ruin his reputation again.

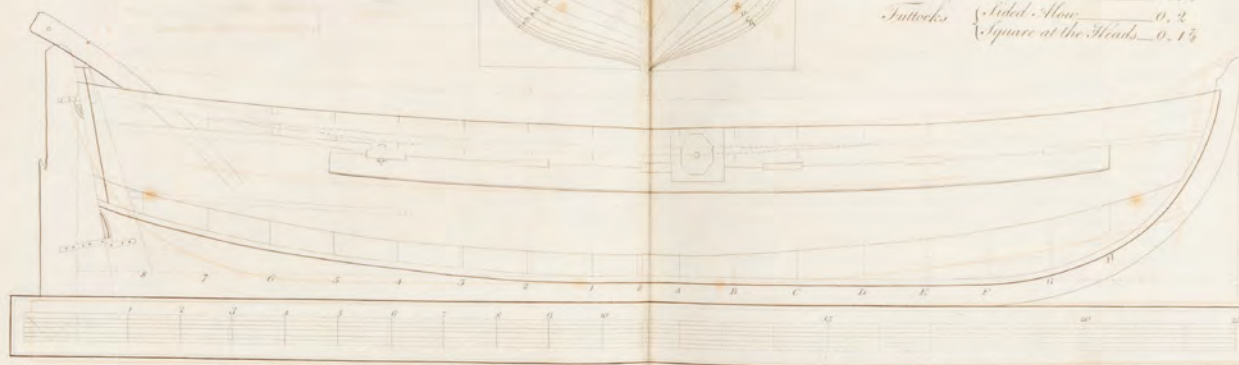
The *Bounty* voyage was commissioned by the Admiralty, on the instructions of George III, to collect breadfruit plants ("the Merchants and Planters interested in His Majesty's West India Possessions have represented that the Introduction of the Bread Fruit Trees into the Islands in those Seas to constitute an Article of Food would be a very essential Benefit to the Inhabitants ..."). The mutiny of 28 April 1789 resulted in Bligh and 18 others being cast adrift in an open-boat - certainly the most infamous mutiny in maritime history.

His achievement in charting large sections of the Australian coast under conditions of terrible hardship partly completed the work of Cook himself on the Australian east coast. Bligh was justifiably proud of his achievements in mapping and charting during his travails, and each of the printed charts features his name prominently: the sketch of Matavai Bay in Tahiti even features his signature in facsimile.

Ferguson, 125; Hill, 135; Kroepelien, 93; O'Reilly-Reitman, 550; Wantrup, 62a.

Dimensions.

<i>Length</i>	23.0
<i>Breadth</i>	6.9
<i>Depth</i>	2.9



<i>Stem sided</i>	0.3 1/2
<i>Kiel Pl. Bulwarks</i>	0.3 1/2
<i>Post sided at the</i>	0.3 1/2
<i>Transom thick</i>	0.2
<i>Floor timbers</i>	0.2
<i>Futwoks</i>	0.2



Copy of the Draught from which the Bountys Launch was built.

THE FIRST TRULY AUSTRALIAN NOVEL

4. BOLDREWOOD, Rolf [Thomas Alexander Browne].

Robbery Under Arms: a Story of Life and Adventure in the Bush and in the Goldfields of Australia. By Rolf Bolderwood.

Three volumes, small octavo; original green cloth, spines lettered in gilt, front covers with decorative design in black, patterned endpapers; an extremely good set, in a purpose-made box.

London, Remington and Co., 1888.

Provenance: Alfred Manners Drummond (1829-1921), a partner of Drummond's Bank who had fought in the Crimean War, with his armorial bookplates.

\$13,750



[click here for details](#)

First edition of Boldrewood's most famous novel and 'his most enduring work... often grouped with *His Natural Life* (1874) and *The Recollections of Geoffrey Hamlyn* (1859) as the three classics of colonial Australian fiction' (OCAL). The publication of *Robbery under Arms*, the story of a bushranger gang, led by Captain Starlight, told by an ex-bushranger awaiting execution for his crimes, was a seminal event. While Alexander Harris may have been the first writer to demonstrate real respect for the colonial dialect, no writer before Boldrewood had made authentic use of the Australian vernacular as the means of narration. This was the most important single assertion of linguistic nationalism in the colonial era from which the school of Lawson and Furphy flowed.

First serialised in the *Sydney Mail* in 1882-3, this courageous achievement preceded that of Mark Twain, who one year later employed a vernacular narrator in *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, often described as the first truly American novel. In the same way *Robbery Under Arms* is sometimes considered the first truly Australian novel - certainly H. M. Green considered narrator Dick Marston "perhaps the first thoroughly Australian character in fiction".

This is a very scarce title, and a rarity in this near fine condition.

Burke, 4; Loder, p. 18; Miller, p. 621; Sadleir, 261; Wolff, 586.





Every Library.
PRIMA DONNA:
Surroundings from the 17th to the 19th Century.
H. SUTHERLAND EDWARDS.
Of the life, professional and social, of every prima donna down to the present day.
Two Vols., Demy 8vo., 24s.
It is full, not only of useful facts, but of pleasant anecdotes and they are sure to be read, not only with profit, but with pleasure.
—*Globe.*
STON & CO., Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.

ROBBERY UNDER ARMS

A Story

Of Life and Adventure in the Bush and in the Goldfields of Australia

BY
ROLF BOLDERWOOD

THREE VOLUMES

VOL I

LONDON
REMINGTON AND CO PUBLISHERS
HENRIETTA STREET COVENT GARDEN

1888
[All Rights Reserved]

JOSEPH BANKS'S BLUE-HEADED PARROT TAKEN BACK TO ENGLAND ON THE ENDEAVOUR


5. BROWN, Peter.

New Illustrations of Zoology, containing fifty coloured plates of New, Curious, and Non-descript Birds, with a few Quadrupeds, Reptiles and Insects. Together with a short and scientific description of the same.

Quarto, with 50 handcoloured engraved plates with text in English and French; full calf gilt, marbled endpapers and edges.

London, B. White, 1776.

\$11,500

 [click here for details](#)

A handsome copy of this superb colour-plate bird book, whose beautifully visualised and coloured engravings include the earliest published illustration of an Australian bird, the famous depiction of the “Blue-headed and bellied Parrot” which travelled back to England on Cook’s first voyage.

Brown’s book - aimed for a wide audience, with texts in both English and French - illustrates and describes almost exclusively exotic species, from far afield. The New Zealand Creeper depicted by him must also derive from the Cook voyage (like the Lorikeet, it was drawn from a specimen in Tunstall’s Museum). A number of the plates are of birds or mammals of Ceylon, India and the East Indies, while others come from South Africa, the Americas, even the Falkland Islands.

Brown was one of the leading zoological artists of his day, and closely associated with Thomas Pennant, Joseph Banks, and other leaders of



the scientific/natural history community in late-eighteenth-century London. This closely-knit coterie included Marmaduke Tunstall, owner of a famous private museum that contained the bird which appears, engraved and handcoloured, as Plate VII in this work. The caption reads “November 3 1774 New South Wales, in New Holland; very numerous in Botany Bay. This bird was first brought over by Joseph Banks esq.”. This Rainbow Lorikeet was collected on Cook’s first voyage, and was the first live Australian bird to reach England.

Whittell quotes George Allan, the purchaser of the Tunstall collection: ‘The Blue-headed and bellied Parrot... a native of New Holland [is] very numerous at Botany Bay. The bird was brought to England by Sir Joseph Banks who gave it to Mr Tunstall and informed him that it belonged to the unfortunate Tupia, a native of Otaheite, who died at Batavia, on his way to England. P. Brown in his Illustrations of Zoology has given a beautiful plate of the bird’. This well-travelled and quite splendid bird, which had belonged in turn to a Tahitian priest, Joseph Banks and then Marmaduke Tunstall, was the continuing source of much curiosity and study.

Anker, p. 72; Mengel, 388; Nissen, IVB 151; Nissen, SVB 73; Whittell, p. 81; Wood, p. 264; Zimmer, p. 101.

94871L	silvery tomentum.
94871S	of a reddish colour.
94870L	of a rich dark blue, beautifully marked with frail streaks, of a light blue.
94871L	black.
94870L	towards the throat of a yellowish green; the hind part, green.
94881L	red mixed with yellow.
94881S	of a fine blue.
94881L	green and blue.
94875L	and white; green; the primaries dusky, barred with yellow.
7481L	cinnamon. Middle feathers, green; the rest, green; on their exterior sides, of a light dusky.
1480S	New South Wales, in New Holland; very numerous in Botany Bay.
94841L	This bird was first brought over by JOSEPH BANKS, Esq.



THE NEW ZEALAND CREEPER.



THE EUREKA STOCKADE: THE ONLY CONTEMPORARY ACCOUNT BY A PARTICIPANT


6. CARBONI, Raffaello.

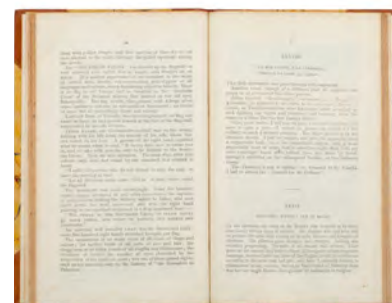
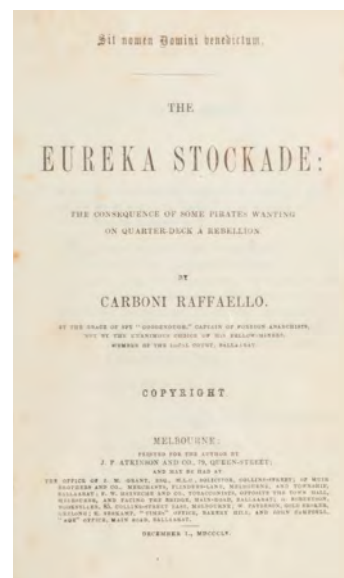
Sit nomen Domini benedictum. The Eureka Stockade: the consequences of some pirates wanting on quarter-deck a rebellion...

Octavo, a very good copy, finely bound (without the original wrappers) in traditional half calf by Aquarius.

Melbourne, Printed for the Author by J.P. Atkinson and Co... and may be had at the office of J.M. Grant, Esq, M.L.C., solicitor, Collins-Street [and several other locations in Melbourne and Ballarat], December 1, 1855.

\$16,500

 [click here for details](#)



First edition of this justly famous and very rare Australian book, a foundation icon of Australian Republicanism. Long acclaimed as a major work in the Australian literary canon and of vital importance for its documentary aspects, Carboni's sometimes eccentric book is the key work on the events at Eureka in 1854, Australia's only armed uprising.

Carboni, a linguist, traveller, author, and composer, joined the Young Italy movement ("Risorgimento") in the 1840s, and was wounded three times in the Roman campaign of 1849. During his 'self-imposed but necessary exile', he worked in England as an interpreter and translator before coming to Australia in 1852, where he became a digger at Ballarat.

As an articulate European, with revolutionary experience, he was appointed by Lalor to organise the foreigners in the stockade. As a member of the inner committee, though not present when the soldiers

attacked, he was one of the twelve men charged with high treason but acquitted, since no jury would convict them. He was then elected to the local court at Ballarat. Before returning to Italy in 1856, he published his version of events at Eureka, which was sold on their first anniversary. His extraordinary and idiosyncratic narrative of Eureka is the only contemporary book by a participant. 'He had a strong instinct for style, and this, with his quick observant eye, his fire and his intense sincerity, his strong sense of humour, his faculty for character-sketching, and his curious and likeable personality combine to make his narrative memorable' (Green).

Ferguson, 7949; Keesing, p. 394; Mackaness, 'The Art of Book-Collecting', pp. 7-8; People, Print & Paper, pp. 67-8; Serle, p. 162 ff.

WITH ORIGINAL LITHOGRAPHS MADE BY THE ARTIST


7. CHARSLEY, Fanny Anne.

The Wild Flowers around Melbourne.

Folio, uncoloured lithograph title page and thirteen hand coloured lithograph plates; original green cloth, upper cover titled in gilt, all edges gilt;

London, Day & Son, 1867.

\$5850

 [click here for details](#)



A scarce and attractive copy of this sumptuous book, one of a handful of Australian botanical books published by women working in Australia in the second half of the nineteenth century. This was a time when the science of gardening and botany was widely appreciated and seriously studied. Charsley's work not only exhibits newly found species, but reflects in its most sumptuous design the high esteem in which this knowledge of her subject was held.

Charsley (1828-1915) arrived in Melbourne with family in 1857 and during her stay over the next ten years produced a set of fine watercolours of the wildflowers of the area. On her return to England in 1867, she used her original paintings in



the preparatory stages of illustrating this beautiful work. Unusually, she made the lithographs on stone herself, while the leading botanist Ferdinand von Mueller added the botanical classifications. Von Mueller was so impressed with the botanical accuracy of her work that he named an Australian flower in her honour, *Helipterum charsleyae*, whilst Charsley dedicated her publication to him.

Ferguson, 8106a; Nissen, BBI 347.

THE EARLIEST HISTORY OF AUSTRALIA AS A BRITISH COLONY

8. COLLINS, David.

An Account of the English Colony in New South Wales, with Remarks on the Dispositions, Customs, Manners, &c. of the Native Inhabitants of that Country. To Which are Added, Some Particulars of New Zealand... [With] An Account of the English Colony... Vol. II... [adding:] An Account of a Voyage performed by Captain Flinders and Mr. Bass; by which the existence of a strait separating Van Dieman's Land from the continent of New Holland was ascertained...

Two volumes, quarto, with three engraved charts and 32 engraved plates including eight in the text (five handcoloured); a very good set in its handsome contemporary binding of lightly diced russia leather, sides bordered in gilt, marbled endpapers, light yellow edges; skilfully rebaked and the original flat spines panelled and lettered in gilt laid down.

London, T. Cadell, Jun. and W. Davies, 1798 & 1802.

Provenance: Armorial bookticket of Barlow in each volume (probably Sir George Hilario Barlow, 1st Baronet, 1763-1846; Bengal Civil Service from 1778, acting Governor-General of India from the death of Lord Cornwallis in 1805 until the arrival of Lord Minto in 1807).

\$18,500

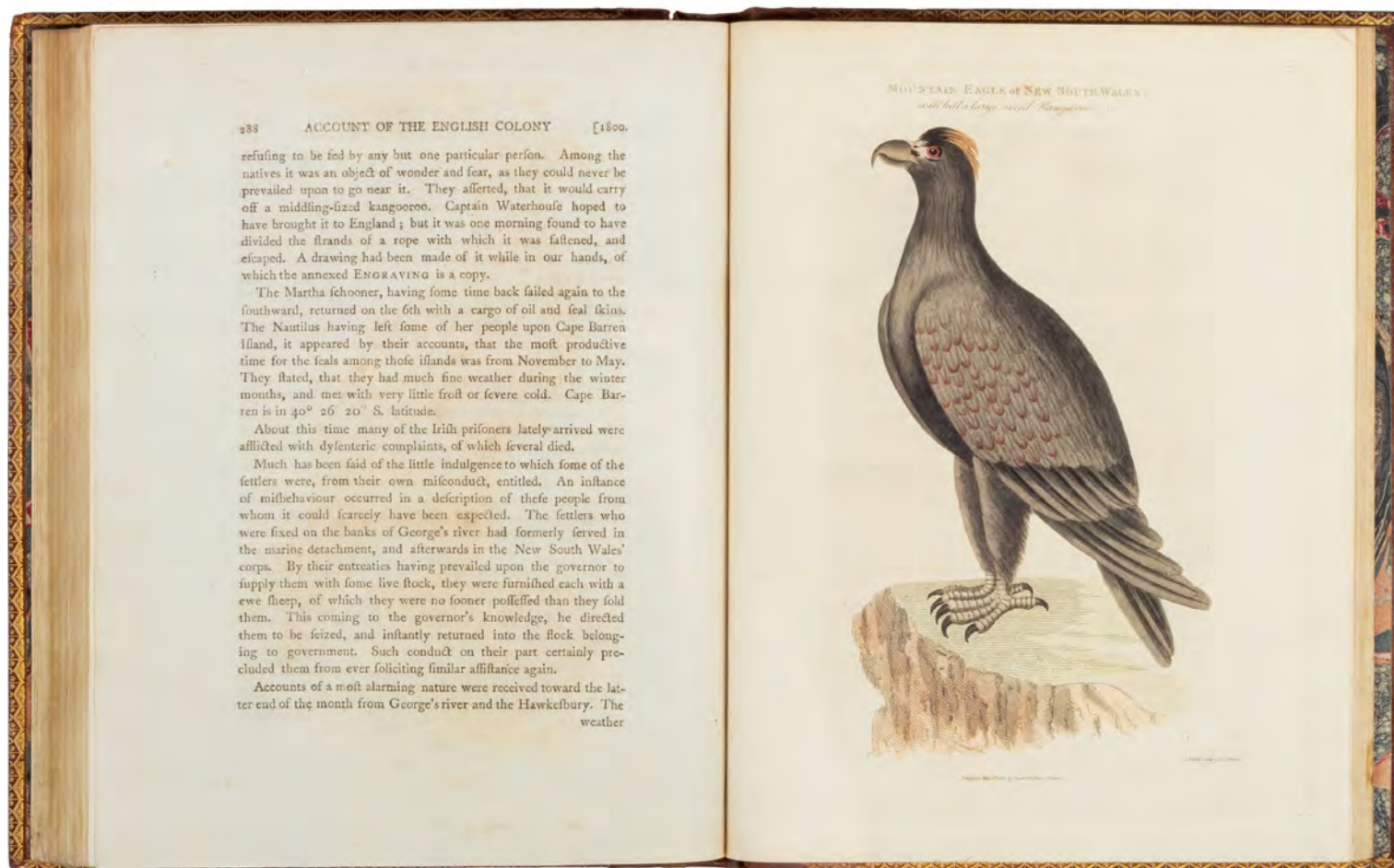
 [click here for details](#)



The complete first edition of David Collins's beautifully illustrated *Account*, the earliest history of Australia as an English colony and the most detailed and painstaking of all descriptions of the voyage and first settlement found in any of the early narratives. While the first volume, published in 1798, is scarce, the 1802 second volume is more difficult to find, and is of great importance 'not only for its detailed chronicle of events but because of its narrative of voyages and expeditions of discovery... The journals of Bass and Flinders are of particular importance since Bass's journal has never been recovered and... the accounts of

inland expeditions recorded in the journals of John Price and Henry Hacking are singularly interesting. Quite apart from the exploration interest of these journals, they provide the first report of the existence of the koala, the earliest recorded sighting of a wombat on mainland Australia and the first report of the discovery of the lyrebird, which is for the first time described and illustrated in colour...' (Wantrup).

Collins had arrived with the First Fleet as Judge-Advocate and was secretary to Governor Phillip. His book is a valuable account of the early settlement by an educated and observant resident of ten years. The last of the Australian foundation books to be published, it is illustrated with full-page engravings prepared in London by the well-known artist Edward Dayes from sketches done in the colony by the convict artist Thomas Watling. They are the first views to have been published of British settlements at Sydney and Parramatta.



Uniform sets of the two volumes, in good contemporary condition, are of some rarity; this is a fine set, with its evidence of uniform early ownership, in a most attractive binding of the so-called "russia leather", distinctive for its lightly diced patterning, sometimes seen on bindings, particularly of quarto travel narratives, in the first decades of the 19th century,

Crittenden, 'A Bibliography of the First Fleet', 69-70; Ferguson, 263, 350; Hill, 335 (volume I only); Wantrup, 19, 20.

COOK'S THREE VOYAGES: THE OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS

9. COOK, Captain James.


A complete set of the three official voyage accounts.

Together eight volumes, quarto, and folio atlas; a good set in contemporary calf bindings, unmatched between the voyages but uniformly rebacked at a later date, spines gilt with double labels; the atlas rebacked at the same time with matching spine over original marbled sides.

London, Strahan & Cadell; Strahan & Cadell; Nicol & Cadell, 1773-1785.

Provenance: First and second voyages, i.e. vols. 1 to 5: John Comyns of Wood, Bishopsteignton (armorial bookplates); third voyage, i.e. vols. 6-8: John Hunt of Waddesdon, Buckinghamshire (ink ownership inscription in vols 7 and 8).

\$42,000

 [click here for details](#)

The full series of the official narratives of Cook's voyages has always been seen as the cornerstone of any collection of books relating to Australia or the Pacific. Each of the three narratives is illustrated with marvellous engravings based on the work of the official artists on the voyages, including Parkinson, Hodges, and Webber, and the series stands as the great monument to Cook's achievements.

These were the best-sellers of the second half of the eighteenth century; very expensive when published, they sold out within a few days of publication. Their popularity meant that many copies were almost literally read to pieces; as a result, good sets of the voyages have become relatively scarce.

Sets of Cook's voyages are seen in many combinations of editions: this set comprises the preferred second issue of the first edition of the first voyage; the second edition of the second voyage; and the third edition of the third voyage, which here has a second set of the 24 charts usually found only in the text volumes.



The set is made up as follows:

FIRST VOYAGE. HAWKESWORTH, John. An Account of the Voyages... for making Discoveries in the Southern Hemisphere...

Three volumes, quarto, 52 engraved plates and maps, many folding. London, 1773.

First edition, second and more complete issue with the "Chart of the Straights of Magellan" and "Description of the Cuts" (missing in most examples of the first edition).

SECOND VOYAGE. COOK, James. A Voyage towards the South Pole, and Round the World...

Two volumes, quarto, with 63 engraved plates and maps. London, 1777.

Second edition.





THIRD VOYAGE. COOK, James and James KING. A Voyage to the Pacific Ocean...

Three volumes, quarto, with 24 engraved maps and coastal profiles, and a second set of those engravings also found in the separate folio Atlas, with its two folding maps and 61 engraved plates. London, 1785.

Third edition, the earlier issue before the addition of the extra pages 557-564 which were made available as a separate printing, so that they could be added if wished to copies of the voyage already published.

Beddie, 648, 1217, 1553; Forbes, 'Hawaiian National Bibliography', 86; Hill, 782, 358, 361 (last two in different editions); Holmes, 5, 24, 47n; Kroepelien, 535; O'Reilly-Reitman, 390; Printing and the Mind of Man, 223.

THE EARLIEST PRINTED DESCRIPTION OF THE EAST COAST OF AUSTRALIA

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

A Journal of a Voyage round the World in His Majesty's Ship Endeavour, in the years 1768, 1769, 1770 and 1771; Undertaken in Pursuit of Natural Knowledge, at the Desire of the Royal Society: containing All the various Occurrences of the Voyage, with Descriptions of several new discovered Countries in the Southern Hemisphere; and Accounts of their Soil and Productions; and of many Singularities in the Structure, Apparel, Customs, Manners, Policy, Manufactures, &c. of their Inhabitants.

Quarto; a fine copy in a Sangorski-style binding of half green morocco, spine panelled in gilt between raised bands.

London, Printed for T. Becket and P.A. De Hondt, in the Strand, 1771.

\$48,500



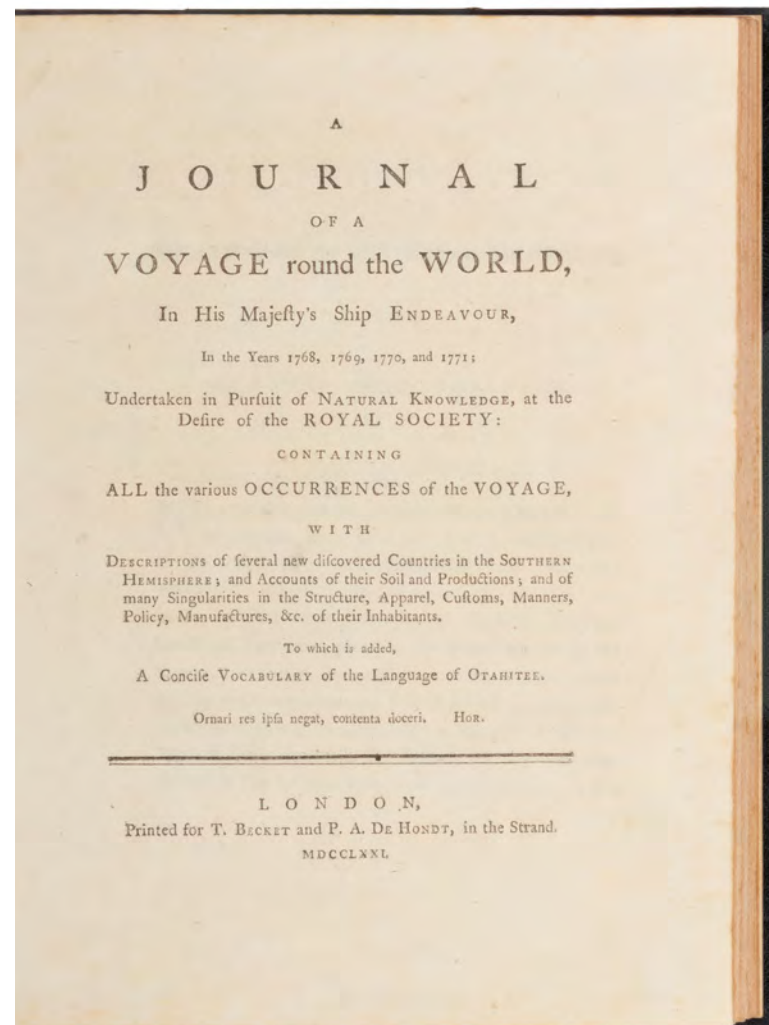
[click here for details](#)

First edition of the earliest published account of Cook's first voyage to the Pacific: the rare first issue, with the leaf of dedication to 'The Right Honourable Lords of the Admiralty, and to Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander' inserted by the publishers to add authenticity. This was the first of a series of so-called "surreptitious accounts" of Cook's various voyages to appear in print: the Admiralty found it practically impossible to enforce their ruling that no unofficial publications should pre-empt the official and lengthier accounts of the voyages, naturally much slower in the press. In this case, however, legal action was taken against the publisher for using an unauthorised dedication, forcing removal of the leaf during publication. 'It is accordingly of the greatest rarity, and copies of the book containing the dedication are far more valuable than those without it...' (Davidson). In this large copy, the offending leaf has generous margins and retains its printed instruction to the binder "Place this next the title" (which also, interestingly, indicates that the leaf was printed quite separately from the rest of the work).

The British public's eagerness for news of the voyage needed more than newspaper accounts, while the officially sanctioned narrative would be a long time coming. Published anonymously some two months after the return of the *Endeavour* and nearly two years before Hawkesworth's official account, the Cook scholar Beaglehole demonstrated that the sailor James Magra was the author. His illicit sale of his journal to the publishers might well have confirmed Cook's opinion of him: 'one of those gentlemen, frequently found on board Kings Ships, that can very well be spared, or to speake more planer good for nothing...'. He was a New Yorker and a loyalist. Whatever his skipper and the authorities may have thought of him, it was Magra who got the first description of the voyage into print - the earliest printed account of the east coast of Australia, published even before acceptance of the name Botany Bay, here called Sting-ray Bay as Cook originally christened it.

Magra later changed his name to Matra to claim a family inheritance. As Alan Frost has shown ("The Precarious Life of James Mario Matra: Voyager with Cook; American Loyalist; Servant of Empire", 1995) Matra used his experiences on the east coast of Australia to draft his 1783 proposal for a penal colony at Botany Bay. Never shy in self-promotion, he announced his hope of being made Governor. His plan, like Sir Joseph Banks's before and George Young's after him, had its effect on the planners of the First Fleet and he was called as an expert witness to the committee in charge of solving the question of transportation (see Frost, pp.113-122). His life has prompted a considerable literature, with multiple studies of his career and importance including those by G.B. Barton, George Anthony Wood, James Watson (who christened him the "Father of Australia", an accolade more often awarded to Joseph Banks), and more recently Antonio Giordano (who has him as "Australia's Spiritual Father") and Andrew Tink.

Beddie, 693; Davidson, 'A Book Collector's Notes', pp. 53-4; Hill, 1066 (second issue); Hocken, p. 9; Holmes, 3; New Zealand National Bibliography, 3324; O'Reilly-Reitman, 362.



ONE OF THE RAREST OF ALL COOK PUBLICATIONS


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

Remarks on Mr. Forster's Account of Captain Cook's Last Voyage round the World, in the Years 1772, 1773, 1774, and 1775. By William Wales, F.R.S. Astronomer on Board the Resolution, in that Voyage, under the Appointment of the Board of Longitude.

Octavo, ii, 110 pp.; a very large copy with generous margins, completely uncut, in old plain grey wrappers, stitched through the wrappers presumably as issued, in a custom made solander case.

London, printed for J. Nourse, 1778.

\$44,000

 [click here for details](#)

First edition: one of the rarest Cook pieces, and a particularly interesting product of the second voyage. Wales, the astronomer, produced this indignant and closely argued (obsessive even) rebuttal of what he believed to be the failings of Georg Forster's unofficial second voyage account in the form of a 'mock heroic lampoon of Forster as scientist, voyager and man' (Hoare, *The Tactless Philosopher*, p. 175). Georg, in turn, escalated the conflict by producing a *Reply* in quarto, and following it up with his *Letter to the... Earl of Sandwich*.

Johann Forster had been appointed as naturalist on Cook's second voyage after the withdrawal of Banks and his entourage. Although his scientific findings over the next three years were second to none, the voyage was marked by rivalries on the quarterdeck, and none was more vitriolic than that between the Forsters and the astronomer William

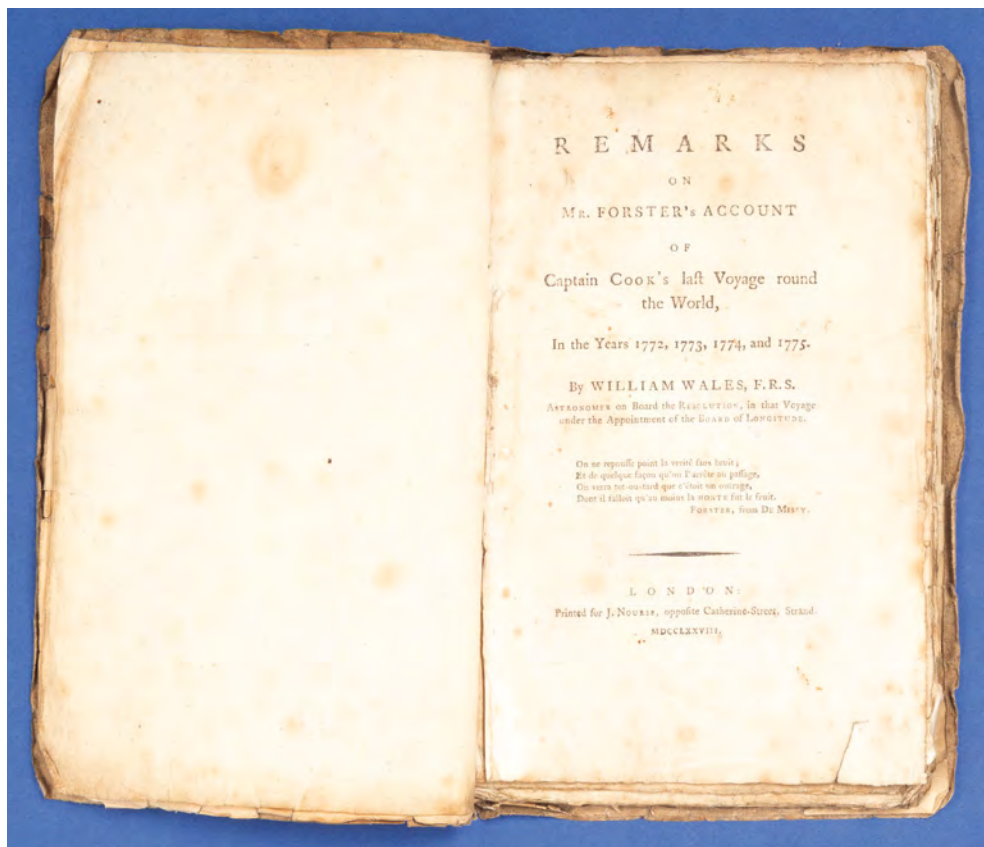
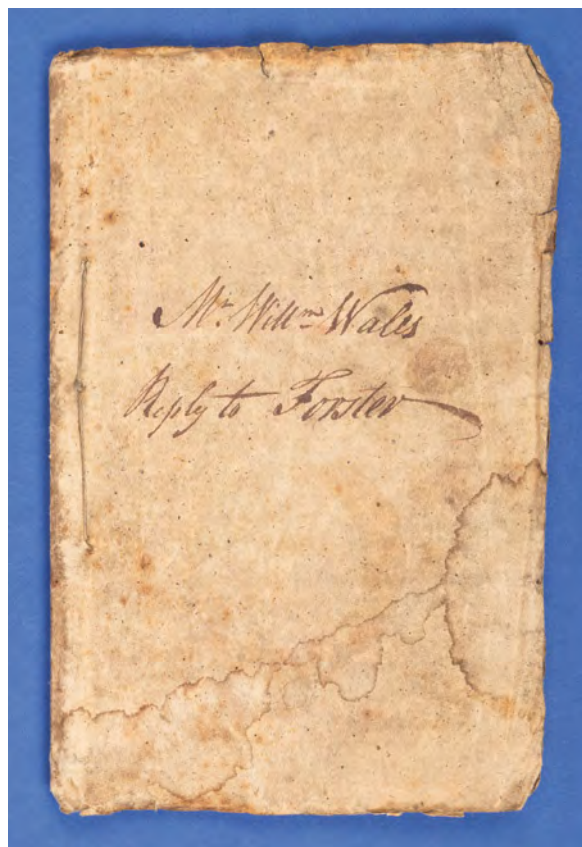
Wales. This enmity was an open secret by the time they returned, but it flared into the public arena when Georg published his *Voyage* in 1777, after the Forsters' involvement with the official account had been dismissed by the Admiralty.

Georg's publication led to more controversy: as Beaglehole describes the reaction, 'the Forster temper and the Forster recklessness being so prominently displayed in certain passages, it could hardly escape criticism' - and Wales was in the vanguard. Not only did he frankly disbelieve that Georg had written the book, he highlighted in minute detail every error or misjudgment which he believed the Forster account to have demonstrated, masking his own bitter asides as nothing more than an overdue defence of the British sailor. In particular, Wales was incandescent about the affair of John Arnold's chronometer, believing that the Forsters had accused him of stopping it - either wilfully or through neglect (Beaglehole, *Journals*, II, pp. cli-cliii).

As in all copies seen, the words 'and his son' on page 48 have been carefully inked out.

This copy is boldly inscribed on the front wrapper "Mr. Willm. Wales Reply to Forster". In what appears to be the same hand the rear endpaper is annotated "Dr Perry Hillington near Uxbridge Middlesex" and below that "Admiral Manley near Reading Berks"- these notes refer to William Perry who sailed as surgeon's mate with Cook on the voyage of the *Endeavour*, and to Isaac Manley, apprentice on the same voyage who would later rise to the top of the Royal Navy.

Beddie, 1292; Hocken, p. 19; Holmes, 30; Kroepelien, 1335; O'Reilly-Reitman, 388; Rosove, 343.A1. Not in the catalogue of the Hill collection.



THE FIRST ENGLISHMAN ON THE AUSTRALIAN CONTINENT: DAMPIER'S VOYAGES, UNIFORM & COMPLETE

12. DAMPIER, William.

A collection of voyages. In four volumes.


Containing:

- I. Captain William Dampier's voyages round the world.
- II. The voyages of Lionel Wafer; giving an account of his being left on the isthmus of America.
- III. A voyage round the world: containing an account of Capt. Dampier's expedition into the South-Seas in the ship *St. George* by W. Funnell, mate to Capt. Dampier.
- IV. Capt. Cowley's voyage round the Globe. V. Capt. Sharp's journey over the isthmus of Darien, and expedition in the South-Seas.
- VI. Capt. Wood's voyage through the streights of Magellan.
- VII. Mr. Roberts's adventures and sufferings amongst the Corsairs of the Levant. Illustrated with maps and draughts: also several birds, fishes, and plants, not found in this part of the world; curiously engraven on copper-plates.

Four volumes, octavo, with a total of 63 engraved plates (19 folding), including 19 maps; contemporary calf, spines exceptionally skilfully renewed and old labels preserved, a fine set.

London, Printed for James and John Knapton, 1729.

\$21,500

 [click here for details](#)



The “best” edition of Dampier: the complete collected edition of the exciting travels of the English explorer, pirate, privateer, navigator, and naturalist William Dampier (1651-1715). He was the first person to make three circumnavigations, and the most significant explorer between Drake and Cook, borrowing bravado from Drake and anticipating Cook's methods of inquiry.

Dampier was of course the first Englishman to land on and explore any part of the Australian continent: the first volume here includes his recollection of how, in 1688, “being now clear of all the Islands, we stood off South, intending to touch at New Holland, a part of Terra Australis Incognita, to see what the country would afford us... New Holland is a very large tract of Land. It is not yet determined whether it is an Island or a main Continent; but I am certain that it joyns neither to Asia, Africa, nor America...”. Along with his interesting observations on Shark Bay and the northwest coast of Australia his books are particularly good on the flora and fauna of the region: he was effectively Australia's first natural historian, and many of his bird, fish and flower discoveries are illustrated with charming woodcut illustrations.

Dampier's books, as well as directly inspiring the stories of both Swift and Defoe, were all but devoured as thrilling narratives by an enthusiastic reading public, accounting for present-day scarcity of both the original editions and this collected version. His first book was published in 1697, an account of his early voyaging in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, while his account of the famous voyage of HMS *Roebuck* appeared in two parts in 1703 and 1709. All of his works were issued by Knapton, who also issued the narratives of other buccaneers,

many of whom were colleagues of Dampier. As a result, in 1729, with interest in Dampier unabated, Knapton decided to issue this collected edition, with three volumes devoted to Dampier himself, and a fourth containing Funnell's critical account of the Dampier voyage as well as the narratives of Cowley, Sharp, Wood and Roberts. The work includes the narratives of Wafer and Funnell as well as the whole book of William Hacke. Knapton used the latest edition of each of the four volumes which had been separately published between 1697 and 1709, and offered them together in this form as a uniform set with a new general title-page; thus the first volume has the general title-page "A Collection of Voyages..." followed by the volume's original, separate title-page "A New Voyage round the World..." showing it to be in its "seventh edition, corrected" form, while the others are represented by third or fourth edition texts.

Dampier's complete works represent a major body of Pacific description, important for any study of the discovery and colonisation of the Pacific. As James A. Williamson wrote in his introduction to the Argonaut Press's 1939 edition of the *Voyage to New Holland*, 'Dampier's permanent service to his countrymen was to arouse their interest in the exploration of the Pacific. He did it so effectively that in the eighteenth century they took the lead in revealing the tropical islands and the coasts of Australia and New Zealand and two dominions of the British Commonwealth are... the outcome of that enterprise. His third and last book, the *Voyage to New Holland*, concentrated attention more particularly on the western and southern Pacific. It might have been more aptly described as a voyage to New Britain and a project for Eastern Australia, for there essentially lay the focus of his interest...'

As the wikipedia article points out, Dampier's achievements were multiple and various. As well as his major geographical discoveries and seafaring achievements, 'His expeditions were among the first to identify and name a number of plants, animals, foods, and cooking techniques for a European audience; being among the first English



writers to use words such as avocado, barbecue, and chopsticks. In describing the preparation of avocados, he was the first European to describe the making of guacamole, named the breadfruit plant, and made frequent documentation of the taste of numerous foods foreign to the European palate such as flamingo and manatee'.

Borba de Moraes, I:206n; European Americana, 729/69; Hill, 422; JCB, 729/69; Sabin, 18373.

THE GREAT CLASSIC OF AUSTRALIAN COASTAL EXPLORATION

13. FLINDERS, Matthew.

A Voyage to Terra Australis; undertaken for the purpose of completing the discovery of that Vast Country, and prosecuted in the years 1801, 1802, and 1803, in His Majesty's Ship the Investigator, and subsequently in the armed vessel Porpoise and Cumberland schooner. With an account of the shipwreck of the Porpoise, arrival of the Cumberland at Mauritius, and imprisonment of the commander during six years and a half in that island...

Two text volumes, quarto, with nine engraved plates, in large paper format with generous margins and a few edges uncut; and folio atlas with sixteen large charts either folding or double-page, two double-page folding plates of coastal views and ten folded botanical plates; the text volumes in old half maroon grained calf, the atlas in old half calf.

London, Printed by W. Bulmer... and published by G. and W. Nicol, 1814.

Provenance: Joseph Husband (bookplate); Scot Clifford (bookplate).

\$64,000



[click here for details](#)

One of the most famous Australian rare books, the full account of the first circumnavigation of Australia. The two extensive text volumes and the accompanying volume of charts of the coastline represent the magnificent achievement that was Flinders's voyage in the *Investigator*, the full-scale expedition to discover and explore the entire coastline of Australia (the name that Flinders himself preferred and championed). Flinders was the first to circumnavigate the continent, finally establishing that Australia was one large island and not, as previously had been speculated, divided by a navigable central strait.

The three volumes form the complete record of the expedition with an authoritative introductory history of maritime exploration in Australian waters from the earliest times. The text contains a day by day account of the *Investigator* voyage and Flinders' later voyages on the *Porpoise* and the *Cumberland*. Robert Brown's 'General Remarks, geographical and systematical, on the Botany of Terra Australis', which is illustrated by Ferdinand Bauer's botanical plates in the atlas, is printed in an appendix in the second volume. The nine engraved plates in the text volumes and two double-page plates of coastal views in the atlas are by the landscape painter William Westall, who travelled as official artist on the voyage. These are in many cases the very earliest views of the places visited and discovered on the voyage.

The important charts in the folio atlas are all in their earliest issue - a significant point since they remained standard charts for many parts of the Australian coast for a long time, and were revised and updated as new information came to hand. Flinders's charts were generally of such accuracy that they form the basis of all modern charts of Australia.

"Flinders's Voyage to Terra Australis is the most outstanding book on the coastal exploration of Australia. It is the centrepiece in any collection of books dealing with Australian coastal discovery. Such is the historical importance of this monumental work that no general collection of Australian books could be considered complete without it"

(Wantrup). The text volumes in this set are examples of the issue on 'Imperial' large paper, of which only 150 copies were prepared, while the atlas volume is in the more usual folio format issue.

Ferguson, 576; Hill, 614; Ingleton, 6487; Kroepelien, 438; Tooley, pp. 77-9; Wantrup, 67a.



AN ANTIPODEAN UTOPIA: FIRST USE OF THE WORDS “AUSTRALIA” AND “AUSTRALIAN” IN PRINT


14. FOIGNY, Gabriel de.

A New Discovery of Terra Incognita Australis, or the Southern World by James Sadeur a French-man...

Duodecimo, with the three advertisement leaves at the end; small paper flaw to pp. 177-8; a very attractive copy in full speckled calf, spine ornately gilt, sides panelled in gilt.

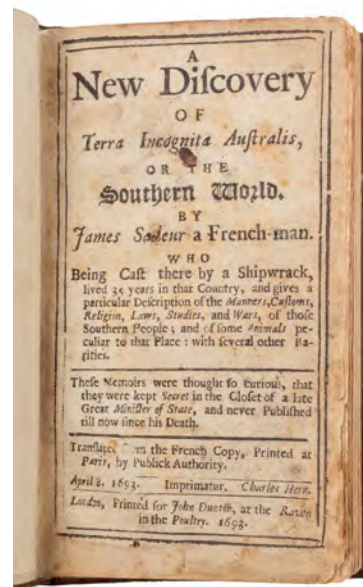
London, for John Dunton, 1693.

\$48,000

 [click here for details](#)

The very rare and valuable first English edition of this remarkable imaginary voyage, in which Jacques Sadeur makes his way to the southern land and discovers in western Australia an idealised society of large-bodied hermaphrodites who live in harmony with one another. This English language printing of 1693 contains the very first usage of the words ‘Australia’ and ‘Australian’ in print. Ordinarily Matthew Flinders is credited as having been the first published author of the name ‘Australia’, as it appears in his *Voyage to Terra Australis*. However, Foigny’s fantastic story predates this by more than a century. First published in French in Switzerland in 1676 (where it was promptly banned by church authorities), the book was republished in several locations. This important first edition in English of 1693 is notably rare.

Gabriel de Foigny (c.1650-1692) had a turbulent life: a rebellious and libertine character, ‘constantly at loggerheads with the church authorities on account of his deplorable lifestyle and unacceptable behaviour’ (Howgego), his career as a Franciscan monk was cut short by his ‘licentious behaviour’ and he was forced to flee to Geneva and Protestantism. It was during this self-imposed exile that his tale of Jacques Sadeur first appeared, anonymously, in 1676.



The story purports to be the dying gift of the sailor Sadeur to an anonymous narrator. Twice kidnapped and four times shipwrecked, Sadeur only survives when he is plucked from the sea by a gigantic winged monster which fortuitously drops him on the western shores of Australia. Ashore, his luck continues: as an hermaphrodite himself Sadeur is especially acceptable to the hermaphroditic, asexual society that he discovers in the west.

In the preamble to the book, Foigny leans on the reputations of Marco Polo, Magellan and de Quirós to bolster the credibility of his description of the amazing southern continent, and even claims to have received written testimony from Sadeur himself. Indeed, a contemporary English newspaper account presented this publication as an authentic and

Davidson, ‘A Book Collector’s Notes’, pp. 41-2; Fausett, ‘The Southern Land, Known’, p. 144; Gibson, ‘St. Thomas More... with a Bibliography of Utopiana’, 682; Spate, p. 83.

EXQUISITE HAND COLOURED IMAGES BY ELIZABETH GOULD


15. GOULD, John.

A Synopsis of the Birds of Australia, and the Adjacent Islands.

Large octavo, with 73 handcoloured lithograph plates by Elizabeth Gould, each plate accompanied by a leaf of text; handsome original publisher's half dark green morocco, gilt.

London, the Author, 1837-1838.

\$22,500

 [click here for details](#)



A fine, fresh, superbly coloured copy of the complete issue (it was preceded by an incomplete issue in four separate parts without title-page). The *Synopsis* was Gould's first work on the natural history of Australia and is scientifically important with many first and early descriptions of Australian birds. Based on specimens sent back by his brothers-in-law who were already in Australia collecting on his behalf, Gould planned its publication to create enough interest to warrant a full expedition by himself and various assistants - which of course eventuated, and resulted in his great works the *Mammals* and the *Birds*.



This attractive and interesting book is in a style unlike all Gould's other illustrated work; the standard of illustration and colouring is exquisite, and was the work of his wife Elizabeth. She was already a skilled artist when they married in 1829, and she developed the skill of lithography with the help of her friend Edward Lear, the artist and poet. In 1838 Elizabeth accompanied her husband to Australia, working alongside John preparing illustrations for future publications that were to bring to the attention of the world the uniquely wonderful natural history of Australia. In her short life Elizabeth produced many illustrations and lithographs for ornithological works, including plates in Darwin's *The Zoology of the Voyage of H.M.S. Beagle* and the seminal Australian work, *The Birds of Australia*; sadly, she died prematurely in 1841, eight years before this was published.

Ferguson, 2271; Fine Bird Books, p 101; Nissen, IVB 382; Nissen, SVB 198; Sauer, 5; Wood, p. 364; Zimmer, p. 254.

“SURROUNDED BY OBJECTS AS STRANGE AS IF I HAD BEEN TRANSPORTED TO ANOTHER PLANET”

16. GOULD, John.

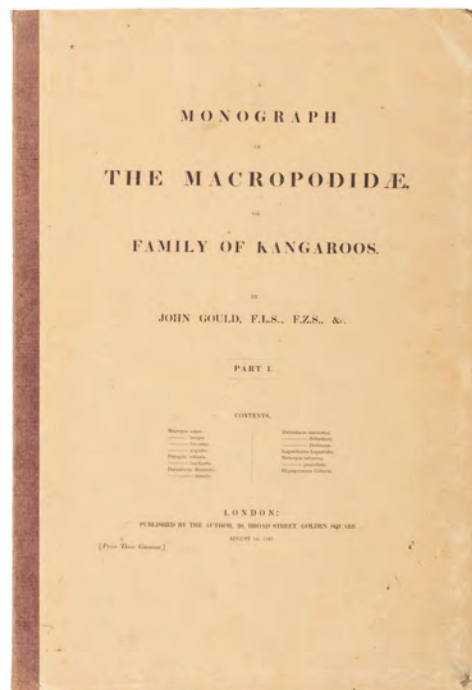
A Monograph of the Macropodidæ, or Family of Kangaroos.

Two parts, imperial folio, with 30 hand-coloured lithographed plates; an excellent set in the original printed boards.

London, Published by the Author, 1841-1842.

\$68,000

[HH](#) [click here for details](#)



The first edition, all published, complete as issued in the original printed boards, and extremely rare. Like Gould's other monumental books on Australian natural history the *Macropodidæ* was issued by subscription. The Prospectus lists just eighty-four names, which must account for the book's rarity on the market today.

John Gould (1804-81) was one of the most successful entrepreneurial writers on natural history. He produced just two books on Australian mammals. This first such publication, *A Monograph of the Macropodidæ*, is the only colour-plate book to have been issued on kangaroos. Iredale (1938) noted that "... having become interested with the Kangaroo group whilst in Australia, he offered a *Monograph of the Macropodidæ* in three parts. Part I appeared in 1841 and Part II in 1842, but the third part was dispensed with, as he proposed a work entitled *The Mammals of Australia*. This constitutes probably his greatest achievement, as otherwise Gould never ventured into any other branch of natural history save birds".

Gould advertised the *Macropodidæ* in an 1841 brochure: "The author's visit to Australia having enabled him to procure much valuable information respecting their habits, and many new species of that very singular tribe of animals, the Kangaroos...". His second work on Australian mammals appeared four years later in 1845-46 (see catalogue number 17). "It was not, however until I arrived in the country, and found myself surrounded by objects as strange as if I had been transported to another planet, that I conceived the idea of devoting a portion of my attention to the mammalian class of its extraordinary fauna". (Gould, in the Introduction to *Mammals*).

Nissen, ZBI 1662; Sauer, 11.

Some further material on Gould's Macropods and Mammals can be found under Detailed Studies at the Catalogues & Lists tab on hordern.com



SPLENDID SET IN THE HANDSOME ORIGINAL GOULD BINDING

17. GOULD, John.

The Mammals of Australia.

Three volumes, imperial folio, with 182 finely hand-coloured lithographed plates finished with gum arabic; with only very little of the usual foxing; uniform original full green morocco binding, spines richly gilt, all edges gilt; a beautiful set.

London, Published by the Author; Printed by Taylor and Francis, Red Line Court, Fleet Street, 1863.

\$145,000



[click here for details](#)

One of the most appealing of all Australian illustrated books. The 182 glorious hand-coloured plates designed by John Gould and his wife Elizabeth and mainly executed by Henry C. Richter are widely considered the most beautiful illustrations of mammals ever produced. Complete sets of this glorious as well as scientifically valuable publication are rare, as many have been broken up for the plates.

Gould set out for a lengthy expedition to Australia in 1838 to collect material for a comprehensive publication on the continent's birds. He and his family spent nineteen months in Australia, observing bird and mammal life in the wild and collecting some eight hundred bird specimens, seventy quadrupeds and the nests and eggs of more than seventy species of birds, making notes on them and their habitats. Once enough material had been collected to begin *The Birds of Australia*, the Gould family returned to London in April 1840.

In 1844, once his mammoth publication of Australian birds was well under way, Gould wrote to Prince Lucien Bonaparte: 'My present intention is to follow it up with a general history of the mammals of Australia of which I have lately received a surprising number of new species... Gilbert, who is still collecting for me, is on the Darling Downs... and I have no doubt he will reap a rich harvest in this new field for his exertions'. 'If the Birds of Australia had not received that degree of attention from the scientific ornithologist which their interest demanded, I can assert, without fear of contradiction, that its highly curious and interesting Mammals have been still less investigated' (Preface, p. vii).

The *Mammals* is one of the finest of all Gould's folios; it is also the most visually stunning natural history of Australian animals ever issued. This set, in its handsome original full green morocco and gilt binding, is particularly desirable.

John Gould (1804-1881), who ultimately would become 'the pioneer naturalist of Australia' (DNB), had been keenly aware of the business potential of natural history from an early age. While only fourteen and still an apprentice to the head gardener at the royal gardens at Windsor, he was selling stuffed birds to the students at Eton College. Within the next seven years he was operating a taxidermy business in London, being listed as 'a bird and beast stuffer' in the *London Directory* for 1832-4. The following year he appeared in the directory as 'a naturalist'. He began travelling widely throughout Europe, buying and selling specimens, and became increasingly sought-after as a taxidermist - even receiving a royal commission to stuff King George IV's pet giraffe.

Casey Wood, 365; Ferguson, 10032; Nissen ZBI, 1661; Sauer, 14.

Some further material on Gould's Macropods and Mammals can be found under Detailed Studies at the Catalogues & Lists tab on hordern.com

AUSTRALIAN ENTOMOLOGY SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED

18. GRAY, George Robert.

The Entomology of Australia, in a series of monographs. Part 1 [all published]. Containing the monograph of the genus *Phasma*.

Quarto, 28 pp.; eight handcoloured engraved plates; pages of the introduction still in original unopened state; bound in full tan calf, gilt.

London, the Author, 1833.

\$16,500



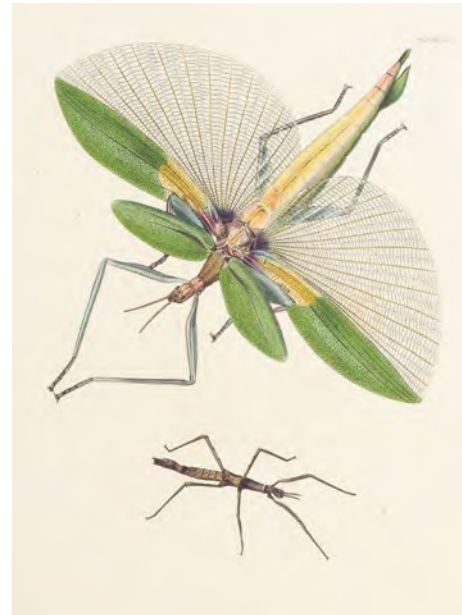
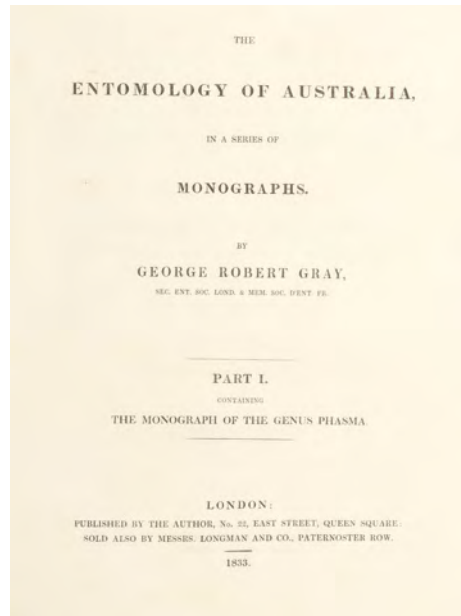
[click here for details](#)

Rare: all published. The beautifully drawn and handcoloured plates of *The Entomology of Australia* make it one of the finest of all Australian illustrated natural history books, and one of a very select group of important colour-plate books on Australian natural history issued before 1840; others in this category include the famous books by Smith (catalogue number 38) and Lewin (catalogue numbers 28-30). Gray's was the second separately published work on Australian entomology.

George Gray (1808-72) was an English zoologist and author, and head of the ornithological section of the British Museum, now the Natural History Museum, in London for forty-one years. Although he never visited Australia he compiled and illustrated this book from specimens and information sent to him by the prominent colonial residents, William Sharp Macleay and Phillip Parker King. He also worked from species in Joseph Banks's Collection, held in the British Museum.

A prolific writer, Gray dedicated his book to the Duke of Sussex. Although the plan was for the entire work to be funded by subscription, the list published here shows that there were only twenty-eight subscribers: as a result very few copies were published, explaining the book's rarity, and the further parts originally planned by Gray did not eventuate. Ferguson notes that the monograph also includes an interesting bibliography of works relating to Australian insects.

Ferguson, 1653; Musgrave, *Bibliography of Australian Entomology*, p. 128.



THE LADY NELSON AND HER IMPORTANT EARLY COASTAL VOYAGES

19. GRANT, James.


The Narrative of a Voyage of Discovery, performed in His Majesty's Vessel The Lady Nelson, of sixty tons burthen, with sliding keels, in the years 1800, 1801 and 1802, to New South Wales...

Quarto, with a large folding plan, chart, coloured plate of a cockatoo and five other engravings including a portrait of Bennelong; complete with the "List of the Encouragers" and the blank leaf; a handsome copy, with wide margins, in contemporary calf, respined to match by Aquarius.

London, C. Raworth, 1803.

Provenance: Armorial bookplate incorporating a ship under full sail, with motto "Salvet me deus", but with name removed; with Bernard Quaritch in 1995; private collection (Sydney).

\$13,500

 [click here for details](#)

First edition: a very handsome copy of this desirable work on early Australian coastal exploration.

The *Lady Nelson* was the first ship to be built with sliding keels to allow closer exploration of shallow coastal waters. James Grant was born in Scotland in 1772; in 1800, as a lieutenant in the Royal Navy, he brought the *Lady Nelson* to Australia in company with HMS *Porpoise*. He sailed the unusually designed ship through Bass Strait, the first to do so from the west and, on arrival at Sydney, discovered that he had missed Flinders to whom he was to deliver the ship and was sent back to survey the south-western coast of the continent, assisted by



Francis Barrallier. However, because of the lateness of the season, the survey, which took place from March to May 1801, concentrated on Bass Strait and the Victorian coast instead. The chart of Bass Strait here was the first to be published of the newly-discovered Victorian coast.

Over the next two years Grant made several voyages of discovery along the New South Wales coastline but is best remembered for his work in the

Hunter River area which resulted in the establishment of Newcastle. Two engravings in this book illustrating the *Lady Nelson's* exploration of the Hunter were probably engraved after sketches by the colony's first professional artist, John William Lewin, who accompanied the expedition. The beautiful hand-coloured plate of the "Fringe Crested Cockatoo" is present here in particularly fine condition. There are also portraits of the important Aboriginal figures Pimbloy (an alternative spelling of Pemulwuy, the great warrior) "in a canoe of that country" and Bennelong.

This is "a rare book, even more so in fine contemporary condition. It is of the highest significance to any collection of Australian books and no collection of books dealing with coastal discovery or with Victoria can be without it..." (Wantrup).

Davidson, 'A Book Collector's Notes', pp. 125-6 ('a rare and most desirable item'); Ferguson, 375; Hill, 718; Wantrup, 75.

“HOW CAN THEY ASSERT THAT IT IS UNKNOWN?”

20. HALL, Joseph.

Mundus alter et idem. Sive Terra Australis antehac semper incognita... [with] Francis BACON: *Nova Atlantis* [and] Thomas CAMPANELLA: *Civitas Solis Poetica*.

Three works published together as one volume, duodecimo, with an engraved title to the first work and five folding maps; a fine copy in contemporary unlettered vellum.

Utrecht, Johannes Waesberge, 1643.

Provenance: Johann Hermann Schnobel (1727-1802), cantor and historian of Lübeck (with armorial bookplate and half a page of notes in Latin).

\$11,000



[click here for details](#)

A lovely copy of the first edition of this important collection of imaginary worlds, which includes the third edition of Bishop Hall's *Mundus Alter*; it is accompanied by the third edition of Thomas Campanella's theocratic utopia *Civitas Solis Poetica* and Francis Bacon's capitalistic Christian utopia *Nova Atlantis*.

Hall's important imaginary voyage is 'One of the earliest, if not the earliest of the fictitious voyages set in Australia... an extremely rare work and seldom offered for sale' (Davidson). To authenticate his invented antipodean world he includes a series of maps with a highly fanciful cartography of the southern regions.

His hero “Mercurius” journeys to the Great Southern Continent on his ship the *Phantasia*, visiting the four main regions of Terra Australis:



Crapulia, the land of gluttons; Lavernia, of brigands; Fooliana, of snobs; and Viraginia, of women. Hall's imagined maps show a vast Southern land mass stretching around the globe, inspired by the work of Ortelius, and showing the influence of Mercator and Plancius. Mercurius makes the wonderful remark: 'It has always annoyed me to find that maps invariably carry the legend "The Unknown Southern Land". And indeed who could be so soulless as to read it without silent indignation? For if they know it to be a land, and a southern land, how can they assert that it is unknown? And if it is unknown, whence comes that shape and position which the cartographers agree unanimously in depicting?'.

Gibson, 'St. Thomas More... with a Bibliography of Utopiana', 702; Heylyn, 1093; Presley, 4 XI, p. 520.

SECOND AND BEST EDITION, FIRST TO INCLUDE THE IMPORTANT TASMAN MAP

21. HARRIS, John, edited and revised by John CAMPBELL.


Navigantium atque Itinerantium Bibliotheca.
Or, a Complete Collection of Voyages and Travels.
Consisting of above six hundred of the most
authentic writers ... Now carefully revised,
with large additions, and continued down
to the present time.

Two volumes, folio; titles printed in black and red; with
altogether 61 engraved maps and plates (several folding)
by or after Emmanuel Bowen; contemporary calf, spines
ornately panelled in gilt between raised bands, with
double labels, joints expertly restored.

London, T. Woodward and others, 1744-1748.

Provenance: John Wilkes (early signature on
title-page); George Henry Cherry (1793-1848),
parliamentarian, of Denford House, Kintbury,
Berkshire (with armorial bookplate).

\$16,500

 [click here for details](#)

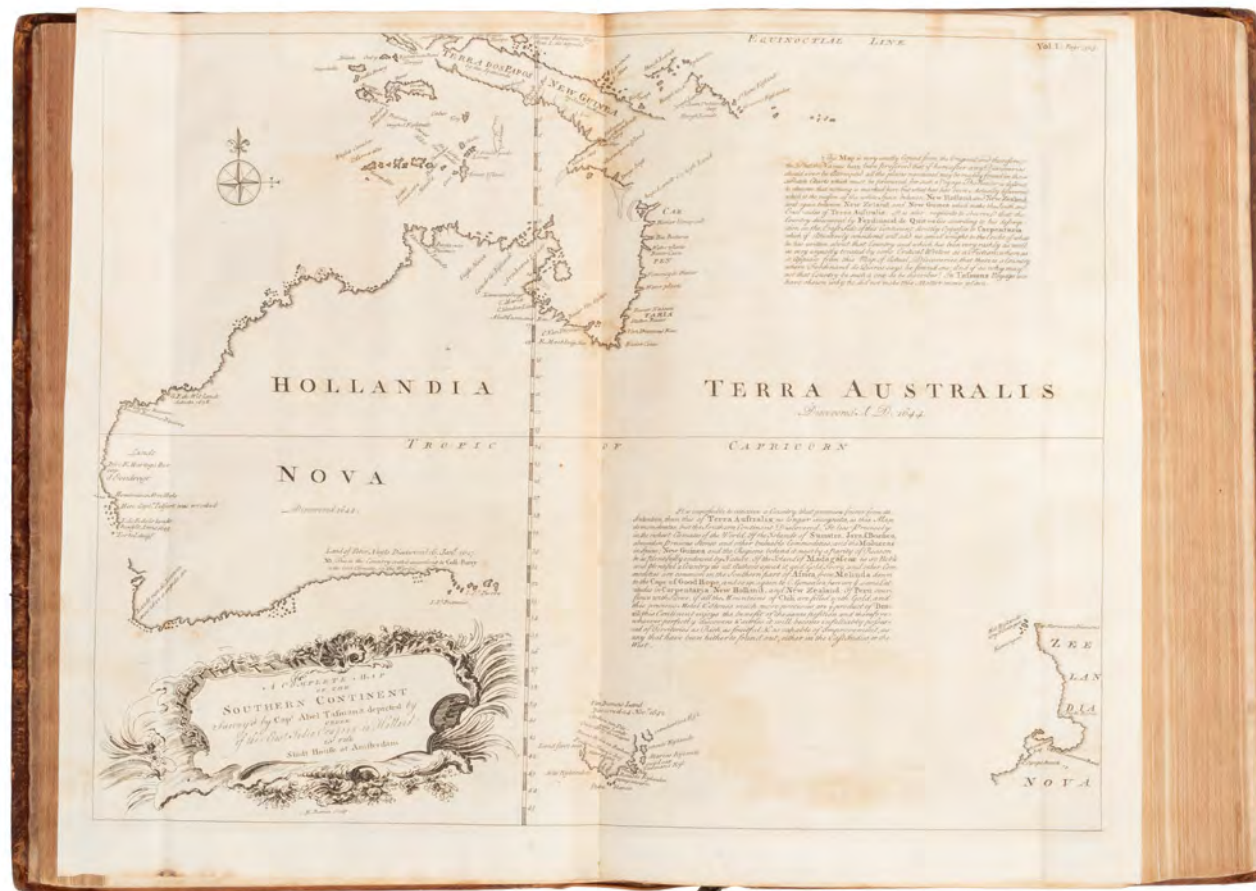
Second and best edition of Harris's great collection of voyages and travels, with the first appearance of Emmanuel Bowen's "Complete Map of the Southern Continent surveyed by Capt. Abel Tasman"; this is one of the earliest English maps of Australia. Of note are the two texts printed on the map, one of which discusses the voyage of Quirós while the other sings the praises of the southern continent ('Whoever

perfectly discovers and settles it will become infallibly possessed of territories as rich and fruitful and as capable of improvement as any that have hitherto been found...').

Harris' first version of 1705 had been much slighter. For this new version it was extensively revised by John Campbell who made numerous changes and, significantly, added narratives of those new voyages - many of Australasian interest - that had been undertaken or become known since 1705. In his text Campbell encourages further voyages to the imperfectly known Southern Continent in continuation of the work of those (including Quirós, Pelsaert, Tasman and Dampier) whose narratives he published. 'He recommended an expedition to Van Diemen's Land, and a voyage to New Guinea by which means... 'all the back coast of New Holland, and New Guiney, might be thoroughly examined; and we might know as well, and as certainly, as the Dutch, how far a Colony settled there might answer our Expectations'...' (Glyndwr Williams and Alan Frost, *Terra Australis to Australia*).

As well as the important Bowen/Tasman map of Australia, and in the American section the "New Map of Georgia", the series of 22 maps published here includes two splendid world maps, a map of the Galapagos Islands accompanying a narrative of Cowley's travels, and a fine map of Dampier's 1699 discoveries around northern New Guinea and the East Indies in the *Roebuck*. There is a wealth of material on the East Indies.

The important "New Map of Georgia, with Part of Carolina, Florida and Louisiana" (vol. II p.323), which covers from Charles Town to the Mississippi River and extends into Florida to Cape Canaveral, was included as an accompaniment to a chapter new to this edition, "The History of the Rise, Progress, and Present State of the Colony of Georgia". "Besides being a spectacular image, much useful information is included, particularly the coastal settlements, Indian villages and French and English forts. A distinction is made between tribes that are



friendly and hostile to the English. The trading paths and main roads are marked, many shown here for the first time. The modern relevance and historical importance of this map was demonstrated when it was used in a 1981 Supreme Court case over the location of the boundary between Georgia and South Carolina at the mouth of the Savannah River” (Donald Heald).

This is a good and solid copy of a book more often seen in poor condition: its hefty size must have been responsible for the tribulations

clearly experienced by some copies, while others have been lost to the map and print trades.

Clancy 6.25; Cummings 267 (the Georgia map); Davidson, ‘A Book Collector’s Notes’, pp. 37-8; European Americana 744/116; Hill, 775; Lada-Mocarski, 3; Landwehr, 261; Perry, p. 60 & plate 29; Sabin 30483; Schilder, ‘Australia Unveiled’, map 87.

THE FIRST PUBLISHED STUDY TO SUPPORT DARWIN'S NEW THEORY


22. HOOKER, Joseph Dalton.

The Botany of the Antarctic Voyage of H.M. Discovery Ships Erebus and Terror in the years 1839-1843, under the Command of Captain James Clark Ross. Part Three. Flora Tasmaniae. (Volume one: Dicotyledons. Volume two: Monocotyledons and Acotyledones).

Two volumes, large quarto, with 199 handcoloured lithograph plates (numbered 1-200, with the double-paged plate numbered 84-85) by Walter Hood Fitch and others; in a modern binding of polished calf, triple labels (numbered as part of a longer series of volumes).

London, Lovell Reeve, 1860.

\$22,500

 [click here for details](#)

A fine copy of this rare and important book: the flora of Tasmania as examined by Hooker on Ross's 1840s expedition to the Antarctic.

As a young man J.D. Hooker sailed on Ross's Antarctic Expedition as assistant surgeon on HMS *Erebus*, and published his results in six lavishly produced volumes: *Florae Novae-Zelandiae*, *Flora Antarctica* and *Flora Tasmaniae*. The various parts of the *Flora Tasmaniae* were prepared between 1853 and 1859, and the completed two-volume work published in 1860.

Hooker dedicated it to the local naturalists Ronald Campbell Gunn and William Archer, noting that "This Flora of Tasmania... owes so much to their indefatigable exertions". It made use of plants collected by the local naturalist Robert Lawrence as well as Gunn and Archer.



Hooker's *Flora Tasmaniae* has a special significance in the history of the development of the theory of evolution, as the first published study to support Darwin's theory of natural selection, though Hooker prevaricated on his position: 'Hooker gradually changed his mind on evolution as he wrote up his findings from the Ross expedition. While he asserted that "my own views on the subjects of the variability of existing species" remain "unaltered from those which I maintained in the 'Flora of New Zealand'", the *Flora Tasmaniae* is written from a Darwinian perspective that effectively assumes natural selection, or as Hooker named it, the "variation" theory, to be correct' (Endersby, Jim. "What Made Darwinism Useful to Joseph Dalton Hooker?", online resource).

Ferguson, 3840; Great Flower Books, p.60; Nissen BBI, 908; Rosove, 172-3.A1; Spence, 605; Staton & Tremaine, 2654.

THE SECOND GOVERNOR'S ACCOUNT OF THE COLONY, WITH HIS IMPORTANT CHARTS


23. HUNTER, John.

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.

Quarto, with 17 engraved plates and charts; with the list of subscribers; a fine and large copy, completely uncut, in later quarter vellum and plain boards; slipcase.

London, John Stockdale, 1793.

\$9000

 [click here for details](#)

A splendid copy of the first edition of Hunter's important *Journal* of the first years of settlement at Sydney. This memoir by the second governor was published by Stockdale, who had earlier prepared Phillip's journal for publication. In many ways it is a continuation to Phillip's book and is certainly its equal in importance as the extended official account of the new colony. This is a fine, large copy and the title-page, often cropped by the binder, here has generous margins.

Second captain of the *Sirius* under Phillip for the voyage to Botany Bay, Hunter was an experienced sea captain and the most dedicated navigator of the First Fleeters. Actively engaged in surveying and exploration in New South Wales, he left for England in late 1791



after the loss of the *Sirius* at Norfolk Island while under his command. He spent the next few years preparing his journals for publication before going to sea again, and finally returning to the colony as its second governor in 1795.

Hunter's particular skills in surveying and charting make his book in effect the first pilot for Australian waters and a significant companion to Cook in particular. The maps here, many of them from original

cartography by Hunter, as well as Dawes and Bradley, are very fine. The engraved plates include the well-known "View of the Settlement at Sydney Cove, Port Jackson, 20th August 1788" (the first published engraving of Sydney) and P.G. King's "A Family of New South Wales", engraved by William Blake (Essick, *William Blake's Commercial Book Illustrations*, XXVII).

Hunter gives an excellent account of recent exploration, prints Phillip's despatches to the end of 1791, and describes the settlement at Norfolk Island (the first account of Norfolk Island and the first publication of anything by Philip Gidley King). The book was edited for the press by the Scottish antiquarian George Chalmers, and was heavily subscribed by booksellers (including 50 copies to Robinson); its clout can easily be measured by noting that its other subscribers include Joseph Banks, Lord Sydney, Evan Nepean, and Alexander Dalrymple.

Crittenden, 'A Bibliography of the First Fleet', 110; Ferguson, 152; Hill, 857; Wantrup, 13.

THE SUPERB WORK OF THE SCOTT SISTERS “DESERVING OF VERY HIGH COMMENDATION”


24. KREFFT, Johann Ludwig Gerard.

The Mammals of Australia, illustrated by Miss Harriett Scott, and Mrs Helena Forde, for the Council of Education: with a short account of all the species hitherto described.

Folio, with 16 lithographed plates; with the final leaf of advertisements, in original red-brown printed wrappers, neat cloth spine; housed in a custom made solander case.

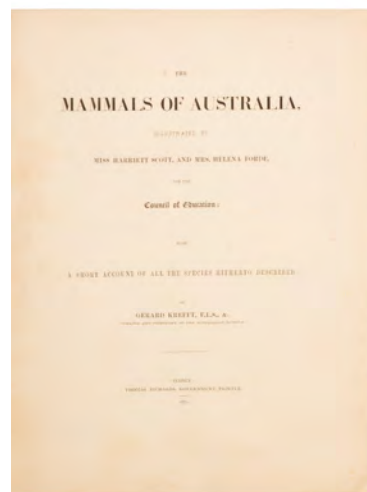
Sydney, Thomas Richards, 1871.

\$9500

 [click here for details](#)

A fine copy in the rare original binding of Gerard Krefft's most important work, distinguished by the charming series of lithographs drawn by Harriet and Helena Scott.

Mid-nineteenth century Australia saw the arrival of many German scientists and artists: Gerard Krefft (1830-1881) was one such arrival, proficient in both disciplines. The German zoologist was curator of the Australian Museum between 1864 and 1874. His scientific research was highly regarded by European colleagues, and “some of his observations have not been surpassed and can no longer be equalled because of the spread of settlement” (ADB). With an international reputation as a scientist, Krefft was one of very few in Australia to accept Charles Darwin's theory of evolution which he championed in the 1860s. Many clashes with Museum Trustees ensued, leading in 1874 to the government recommending his dismissal; Krefft barricaded himself in the museum and had to be forcibly evicted.



The illustrators of this work were the artists Harriet and Helena Scott, daughters of the entomologist Alexander Walter Scott. The sisters had been educated by their father at Ash Island near Newcastle, and the colonial artist Conrad Martens was one of their drawing teachers. ‘Harriett and Helena executed almost all the art work for natural history publications in Sydney. *Mammals of Australia* was exhibited in the 1870 Sydney Intercolonial Exhibition... the

jurors report noted that the works were “principally lithographs of snakes and native animals, which were drawn on stone by Mrs. Forde and Miss Harriett Scott, and are deserving of very high commendation”...’ (*Dictionary of Australian Artists*).

The Scott sisters worked mainly in watercolour and pen-and-ink, and regularly received commissions from leading colonial and international natural scientists. Although both struggled financially to survive as freelance artists, they were enormously gifted and were responsible for most of the natural history and scientific artwork produced in Sydney over this period, their interpretation of the Australian flora and fauna being exceptionally beautiful.

Casey Wood, 442; Ferguson, 11248 (calling in error for only 15 plates); Nissen, ZBI 2301.



THE MAGNIFICENT ATLAS TO THE LA PÉROUSE VOYAGE ACCOUNT, WITH A FINE PROVENANCE

25. LA PÉROUSE, Jean Francois Galaup de. MILET-MUREAU, M.L.A., Editor.


Atlas du Voyage de La Pérouse.

Large folio, engraved title-page and 69 engraved maps and plates on large (570 x 430 mm) and thick paper; contemporary full marbled calf, flat spine gilt with complex panelled ornamentation and red morocco label, sides bordered in gilt inside and out, marbled endpapers.

Paris, Imprimerie de la République, 1797.

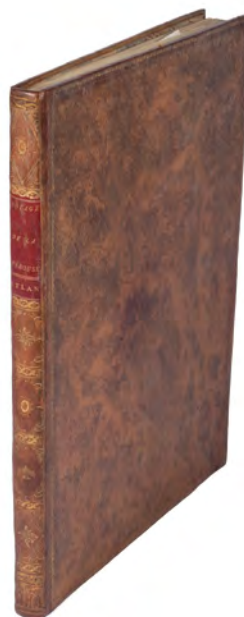
Provenance: Admiral, later Duc, Denis Decrès, with his bookticket.

\$22,750

 [click here for details](#)

A particularly handsome copy of the beautiful La Pérouse Atlas.

This is a remarkably clean and attractive example of the Atlas, with generous margins, and on thick, unpressed *vélin d'annonay* paper, without the blue tinge that seems to characterise more ordinary sets of the voyage. It belonged to a figure of great importance for the French Navy, Admiral Denis Decrès. A small and very select number of voyage books from the Decrès collection have recently been discovered, and the present volume confirms the high standards of his library. Napoleon's Minister for the Navy and the Colonies from 1801 to 1814, Decrès was thus the Minister directly responsible for Baudin's voyage, which sailed shortly before he took office. He was commemorated by Baudin in the naming of Ile Decrès, better known today as Kangaroo Island, while Anse Decrès (present-day Decres Bay) near Ceduna, north-west of modern Adelaide, was also named in his honour. Although powerful and important in his lifetime he met an inglorious end when his valet



blew him up with gunpowder before defenestrating himself.

The folio Atlas contains the wonderful series of views chiefly after the original drawings by the chief official artist, Gaspard Duché de Vancy, that had been sent back to France with the various despatches; many of these were recently exhibited at the Musée de la Marine in Paris. Strikingly interpreted as engravings and printed here in rich dark impressions they were, as Christina Ionescu (*Book Illustration in the Long Eighteenth Century*) has noted, like the engravings in the huge Napoleonic *Déscription de l'Égypte*, continuing a tradition of "large and extravagant productions" at a time

when more commercial publishers were generally downsizing the illustrative content of publications.

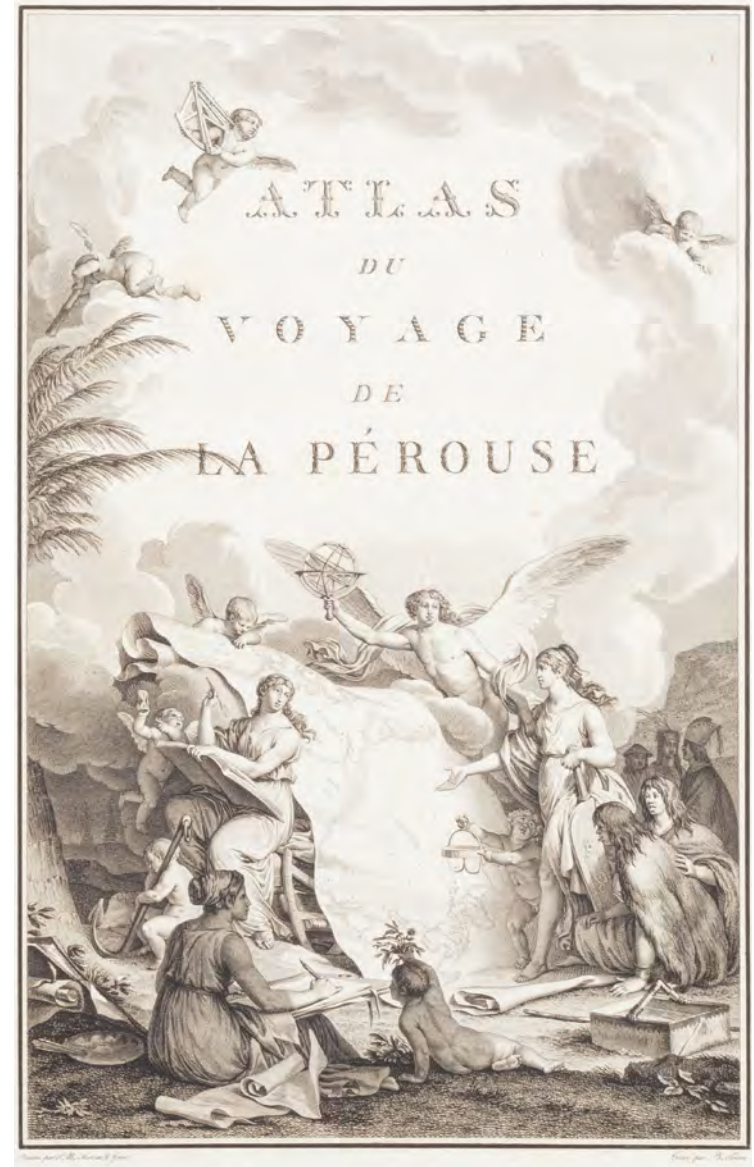
The Atlas also includes magnificent maps of Russian Asia, Japan, California and the Pacific Northwest Coast, San Francisco, and Monterey. In many ways the most significant results of the voyage are the charts of the imperfectly known Asiatic side of the Pacific. En route to Kamchatka, La Pérouse was the first to safely navigate and chart the Japan Sea and the strait between the Island of Sakahlin and the northernmost island of Japan, which bears his name. At Kamchatka he received instructions to proceed to Australia to assess the extent of British plans in New South Wales. Travelling via Samoa where he discovered Savaii, Manono, and Apolima Islands in December 1787, and through the Tongan group, he arrived at Botany Bay in January 1788, just hours after Governor Phillip had arrived with the First Fleet.



After the meeting at Botany Bay the expedition sailed out into the Pacific, and was never heard from again: they “vanished trackless into blue immensity”, as Carlyle described it, and no further trace would be found of the expedition for three decades. La Pérouse’s habit of forwarding records whenever he had an opportunity to do so ensured the survival of the narrative to that point. The expedition’s records, including the original drawings and charts which formed the basis of this Atlas, were sent during the voyage from three ports-of-call: firstly by sea from Macao; the second group, covering the course of the voyage from Macao to Kamchatka, went overland with de Lesseps, and the final reports and graphic materials went back with British despatches from Botany Bay, the British extending what was then a normal courtesy between the exploring nations. It was from these records that Milet-Mureau, the editor, established the official narrative of the expedition for its publication in this form. The images and charts in the Atlas all derive from these despatches.

A set of the official publication of La Pérouse’s voyage comprises this atlas and four volumes of text, but we have handled a number of examples of the Atlas on its own (perhaps enough to justify the claim that the Atlas volume could have been bought separately at the time of publication).

McLaren, ‘Lapérouse in the Pacific’, 1.



HENRY LAWSON'S FIRST BOOK, PRINTED BY HIS MOTHER


26. LAWSON, Henry.

Short Stories in Prose and Verse. Price One Shilling.

Octavo, wood-block illustrations and decorations throughout, some by B. E. Minns; a very good clean copy in the original grey-green wrappers printed and decorated in black and red; in a cloth case.

Sydney, Louisa Lawson, 1894.

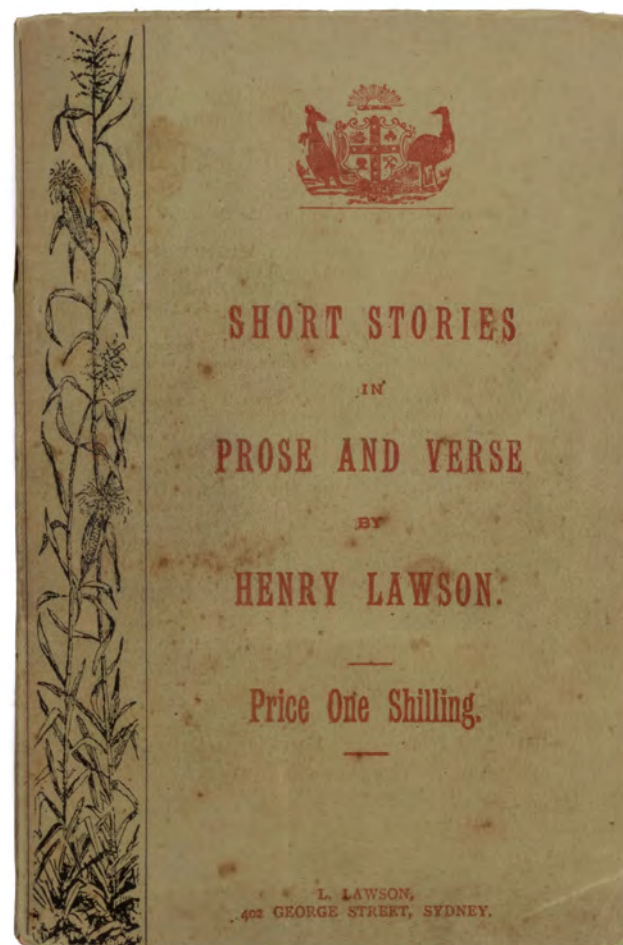
\$5500

 [click here for details](#)

First and only edition, and an exceptionally good copy of this fragile and very rare publication; Henry Lawson's first book. It was printed and published by his mother, Louise Lawson, the outstanding early Australian feminist who employed only women for her printing and publishing ventures. The publication of the volume was a nationalistic statement, "an attempt to publish, in Australia, a collection of sketches and stories at a time when everything Australian... must bear the imprint of a London publishing firm before our critics will condescend to notice it..." (Preface).

Mackaness records that "of the original edition of five hundred copies, many were accidentally destroyed by the sheets being blown of the cart on to the wet street while Lawson was taking them to the bindery". Lawson's inscription in David Scott Mitchell's copy reads: "This is my first book. Only a few copies were published fortunately. I withdrew the book from publication. The book should be interesting as a curiosity in printing". Despite this self-deprecating tone, some of Lawson's best-known and most enduring tales were printed here, including 'The Drover's Wife' and 'The Union Buries its Dead'..."

Mackaness, 1; Miller, p.660; People, Print and Paper, 314.



PRESENTED BY GEORGE ROBERTSON TO LAWSON'S SON JIM


27. LAWSON, Henry.

Selected Poems of Henry Lawson. Illustrated by Percy Leason.

Large octavo, with coloured frontispiece portrait and nine tipped-in engraved plates, tipped-in publisher's pictorial device at the end followed by a printing of the dustwrapper illustration prepared for the ordinary edition; a fine copy, uncut in the original quarter dark grey cloth and light grey boards with coloured vignette on the upper board.

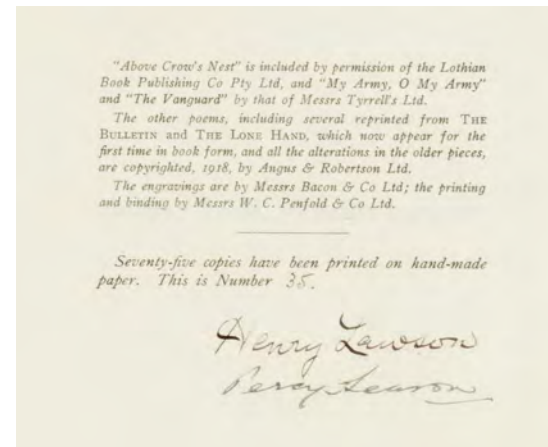
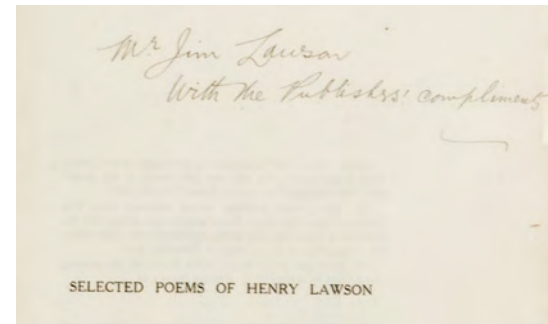
Sydney, Angus & Robertson, 1918.

\$4850

 [click here for details](#)

First edition: the final publication in Lawson's lifetime and a beautifully designed and achieved monument to the poet. In contrast to the rather luxurious nature of the publication, by this time Lawson was in the later stages of medical problems compounded by his alcoholism. Destitute, and dependent on the kindness of friends, it was not long before the Commonwealth Literary Fund granted him £1 a week pension. He died at Abbotsford on 2 September 1922.

This superb copy of the very scarce limited large paper issue of the first edition was presented by George Robertson of Lawson's publishers Angus and Robertson to Lawson's son Joseph Henry ('Jim') Lawson. Number 35 of 75 copies, numbered and signed by Lawson and by Percy Leason as artist, the presentation inscription, in George Robertson's hand, reads: "Mr Jim Lawson, With the publishers' compliments".



David McKee Wright's elegant long preface, written at the end of the Great War, sets Lawson's distinctive poetic voice in the context of those changing times. He salutes 'the first articulate voice of the real Australian' and finishes with his admiration for the "vital red-blooded work ... that comes so straight from the heart that it must always find a heart to respond to it. All Australia is there, painted with a big brush in the colours in which its people see it".

Mackanness, 24B; Miller, p. 272; Serle, p. 115.

MARIA LEWIN'S PUBLICATION OF HER HUSBAND'S CELEBRATED WORK

28. LEWIN, John William.


A Natural History of the Birds of New South Wales, collected, engraved and faithfully painted after nature.

Folio, 26 hand coloured engraved plates;
later half calf, marbled boards, tan end papers;
preserved in a custom made solander case.

London, J.H. Bohte, [1808]-1822.

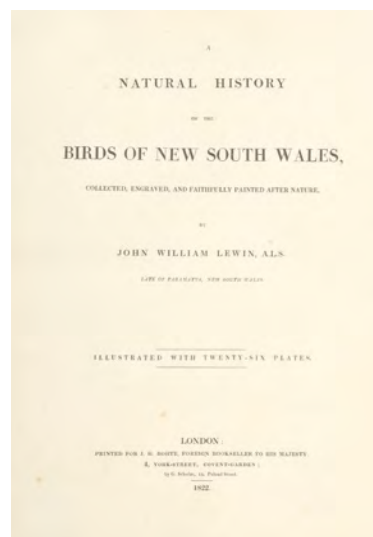
Provenance: Peter Dangar (with bookplate).

\$74,000

 [click here for details](#)

Lewin's celebrated book on Australian birds; a very good copy of the 1822 edition, the third, most complete, and realistically the earliest available edition given the absolute rarity of its two predecessor versions of 1808 and 1813.

"Australia's first export commodity was its natural history. Literally from the very first day of European settlement in 1788 colonists began collecting" (Richard Neville, *John Lewin Painter and Naturalist*, SLNSW 2010, p.8). The artist and naturalist John Lewin (1770-1819) was at the forefront of this vanguard, arriving in Sydney in 1800. He was the first professional artist to settle in Australia, the first printmaker and the first to publish books illustrated with our unique natural history. In 1817 the botanist Alan Cunningham wrote "There is here... a singular character, greatly in favour at Government House, his name is Lewin, he is a painter. He has for a series of years set himself up for a Botanist, Zoologist, Entomologist, Ornithologist, Mineralogist, Conchologist & Artist. He is certainly excellent in his Birds, Beasts, Butterflies & fishes



of this country, however he excels in Birds... his paintings decorate the walls of the best rooms of the Government House" (Neville, *ibid.*, p.8).

After Lewin's death in 1819, his widow Anna Maria returned to England with their young son William. Maria, as she was known, was a botanical artist too, and a colourist of engravings for her husband; she had also run a Sydney tavern, "The Bunch of Grapes". On arrival in London and under financial stress she set about

producing a new edition of her husband's beautiful book, adding an extra eight plates for this new edition, which is today the earliest edition likely to be found outside institutional collections of our first and one of our greatest illustrated books.

The first edition of his series of illustrations and descriptions of birds, printed in England in 1808 from drawings and texts sent from New South Wales, was almost entirely lost at sea, and a mere handful of copies survive; the second edition, printed in Sydney in 1813, is today known in just thirteen copies, and is one of the most famous and valuable of all Australian books.

Ayer/Zimmer, 394; Ferguson, 873; Fine Bird Books, 91; Nissen, IVB 561; Nissen, SVB 313; Wantrup p.278; Whittell, p. 242.



HERNANDOZ NESTED IN THE MOUNTAINS.

THREE-TOE KING-FISHER.

(PL. I.)

LENGTH

SEVEN inches: bill one inch and a quarter and black; eye brown; iris black; forehead the same; through the eye a streak of black, on each side of which there is an orange-yellow spot; crown, hind head, cheek, neck, and back, deep purple-blue mixed with black; shoulders the same, and primaries and secondaries, edged with blue; tail dark blue; chin buff; breast, belly, and vent, orange; legs bright orange; claws black.

INHAIBITS

Shade of river; frequents dead trees near running streams, from whence it starts on its food. This species does not migrate.



SCARLET CREEPER.

(PL. XIX.)

LENGTH

FOUR inches: bill quarter of an inch, and black; eye brown; iris grey; forehead, and crown bright scarlet; cheeks black; chin, throat, and breast, bright scarlet; one scapular, variegated with black; tail and secondaries, variegated with black; back, wings, and shoulders, black; variegated with scarlet; primaries and secondaries dark brown, edged with brownish white; thighs scarlet; legs brown; claws black.

FEWAGE

Length three inches and three-quarters; bill three-quarters of an inch, and dark brown; with a white streak to the angle of the eye; eye brown; iris grey; forehead and crown brown; throat light flesh-colored; breast, belly, and vent, white; hind head, back, wings, and shoulders, brown; thighs, legs, and claws, brown.

INHAIBITS

The neighborhood of the river Niguan, frequenting thick foresty woods.

LEWIN'S CELEBRATED "INSECTS" IN THE ORIGINAL BOARDS


29. LEWIN, John William.

A Natural History of the Lepidopterous Insects of New South Wales. Collected, engraved, and faithfully painted after nature.

Quarto, with 19 handcoloured engraved plates by Lewin; original publisher's crimson half morocco and papered boards, original large decorative printed label on the upper board; preserved in a quarter morocco folding box.

London, J.H. Bohte, 1822.

\$34,500

 [click here for details](#)

A beautiful copy: very rare in such fine, fresh, original condition.

Published posthumously under the guidance of his wife Maria Lewin, this is the 1822 edition of John Lewin's first book, *Prodromus entomology...* re-titled and with an engraved and hand coloured frontispiece not present in the 1805 edition.

The other engravings are identical to those of the earlier version, indicating that the original plates still existed at the time of publication. In this copy, as is common with many copies of Lewin's *Birds* as well as his *Lepidopterous Insects*, there are varying watermark dates on the plates. The majority of the full-page engravings bear the imprint "Published as the Act directs. June 1st 1803 G.J.W. Lewin, New South Wales", although the added frontispiece has no caption.

It is assumed that both the original 1805 engraved plates for this work and for the 1822 *Birds* (catalogue number 28) had been retrieved by Maria from her brother-in-law Thomas Lewin. Both Lewin's 1822 *Birds*



and *Insects* were published and distributed by the Covent Garden bookseller, Johann Heinrich Bohte. "An invoice from Maria to Bohte indicates she may have been colouring the volumes..." (Richard Neville, *John Lewin Painter and Naturalist*, SLNSW 2010, p.249).

The history of the book has much to do with one of Lewin's chief supporters, the English entomologist Dru Drury, who commissioned Lewin to supply him with specimens. Drury persuaded Lewin to work on a book of insects, and by 1804 both manuscript and copper engravings had been completed and sent to England. Lewin's brother Thomas printed and published the work in 1805, stating in the Preface that 'it should be observed also, that the natural history, as well as the engraving, was done on the spot, and not from dry specimens or notes still more abstruse. And all that was left for us to do was merely to define the genus, and name the individual in some cases...'.

He also noted that 'The contents of this little volume are lepidopterous insects, indigenous of New South Wales, there collected, painted, and engraved, by the Author; and sent to London by him for publication to furnish him with the means of returning to England, his native country, after an absence of near eight years, which he has spent almost solely in the pursuit of natural history, principally in the branches, Ornithology and Entomology; in which he has, in New South Wales and in Otaheite, made some hundreds of original paintings...'.

Butler, *Printed images in colonial Australia 1801-1901*, pp. 14-16; Ferguson, 874; Musgrave, p. 200.



A
NATURAL HISTORY
OF THE
LEPIDOPTEROUS INSECTS
OF
NEW SOUTH WALES.

COLLECTED, ENGRAVED, AND FAITHFULLY PAINTED AFTER NATURE.

BY
JOHN WILLIAM LEWIN, A.L.S.

LATE OF PARAMATTA, NEW SOUTH WALES.

ILLUSTRATED WITH NINETEEN PLATES.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR J. H. BOHTE, FOREIGN BOOKSELLER TO HIS MAJESTY,
4, YORK-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN.

1822.

SUPERBLY COLOURED IN GOUACHE


30. LEWIN, John William.

A Natural History of the Birds of New South Wales...

Folio, 26 hand coloured engraved plates;
publisher's crimson quarter morocco and cloth
boards, preserved in a solander case.

London, Henry G. Bohn, 1838.

\$57,000

 [click here for details](#)

The 1838 edition of Lewin's celebrated book on Australian birds. This version of Lewin's work was revised by leading natural history artists of the time: the title page acknowledges the involvement of T. Gould, A. Vigors, T. Horsfield and W. Swainson. This publication differs considerably in colouring from the earlier edition, (see catalogue number 28) as the 1822 plates are watercolours whilst these 1838 plates are coloured with gouache, and the entrepreneurial hand of John Gould is evident in this rich gouache colouring.

Although the early editions are important and beautifully illustrated with subtle and delicate colouring, here in the 1838 edition the use of gouache gives a spectacular depth of colour, more often associated with the lithographed bird books of the latter half of the nineteenth century.

The title page states that this is a "new and improved edition with a list of the synonymes of each species".

Ferguson, 2535; Wood, p. 434.



CHARTING THE BARRIER REEF AND THE SOUTHERN COAST OF NEW GUINEA

31. MACGILLIVRAY, John.


Narrative of the Voyage of H.M.S. Rattlesnake, commanded by the late Owen Stanley, R.N., F.R.S. &c. during the years 1846-1850...

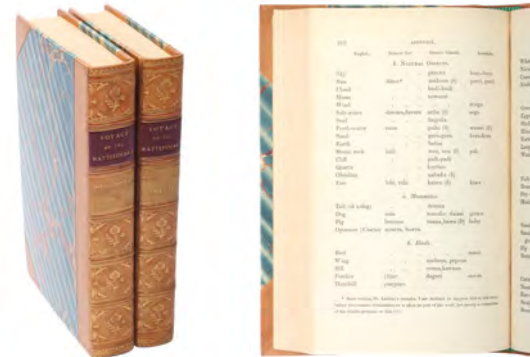
Two volumes, octavo, with engraved folding map and 13 lithographed plates after T. Huxley and others as well as many text illustrations; a fine copy in an early binding of half polished calf, spines gilt in compartments, double labels.

London, T. & W. Boone, 1852.

Provenance: R. David Parsons (American collector, with booklabel); Eric Stock (Melbourne collector, with bookplates).

\$14,000

 [click here for details](#)



First edition: “a very important voyage of exploration and scientific research” (Ferguson). This was the last, and today is the most difficult to find, of the great exploration journals published by Boone during the heroic age of Australian exploration.

John MacGillivray served as the chief naturalist on the *Rattlesnake*, part of the important series of hydrographical voyages undertaken by the Admiralty in the late 1840s to chart the Great Barrier Reef and north coast and the southern coast of New Guinea. The *Rattlesnake* continued the work that began with Lort Stokes on the *Beagle* and was continued by Blackwood on the *Fly* and *Bramble*. The ship's complement was distinguished by the presence of the naturalist, T.H. Huxley, and the marine artist, Sir Oswald Brierly. A number of the plates here are after drawings by Huxley.

MacGillivray's books is also of value for its reprinting of William Carron's extremely rare narrative of the tragic Kennedy expedition. It was the *Rattlesnake* that transported Kennedy and his large party to their point of departure on the Queensland coast. The statement made by Jackey Jackey, the remarkable figure who was Kennedy's Aboriginal servant, is also included.

Ferguson, 11972; Hill, 1060; Wantrup, 145.

SUPERB SET OF MATHEWS'S EXTRAORDINARY PUBLICATION, IN THE FAMOUS HARLEQUIN BINDING

32. MATHEWS, Gregory M.

The Birds of Australia... [with] The Birds of Norfolk and Lord Howe Islands... [and] A Supplement to the Birds of Norfolk and Lord Howe Islands... to which is added those Birds of New Zealand not figured by Buller.

Altogether 14 volumes, quarto (the three parts of the Checklist bound in vols. 8, 10 and 11; the Bibliography in vol. 12); containing a total of 671 handcoloured plates by Keulemans, Gronvold, Green and Goodchild and 7 uncoloured plates; a superb set in the Mathews "Harlequin" binding of variously coloured moroccos with ornate gilt decorations, morocco inlaid figures, top edges gilt and other edges uncut; the first supplement uncut in wrappers, the second in unbound sheets.

London, Witherby, 1910-1936.

\$38,000

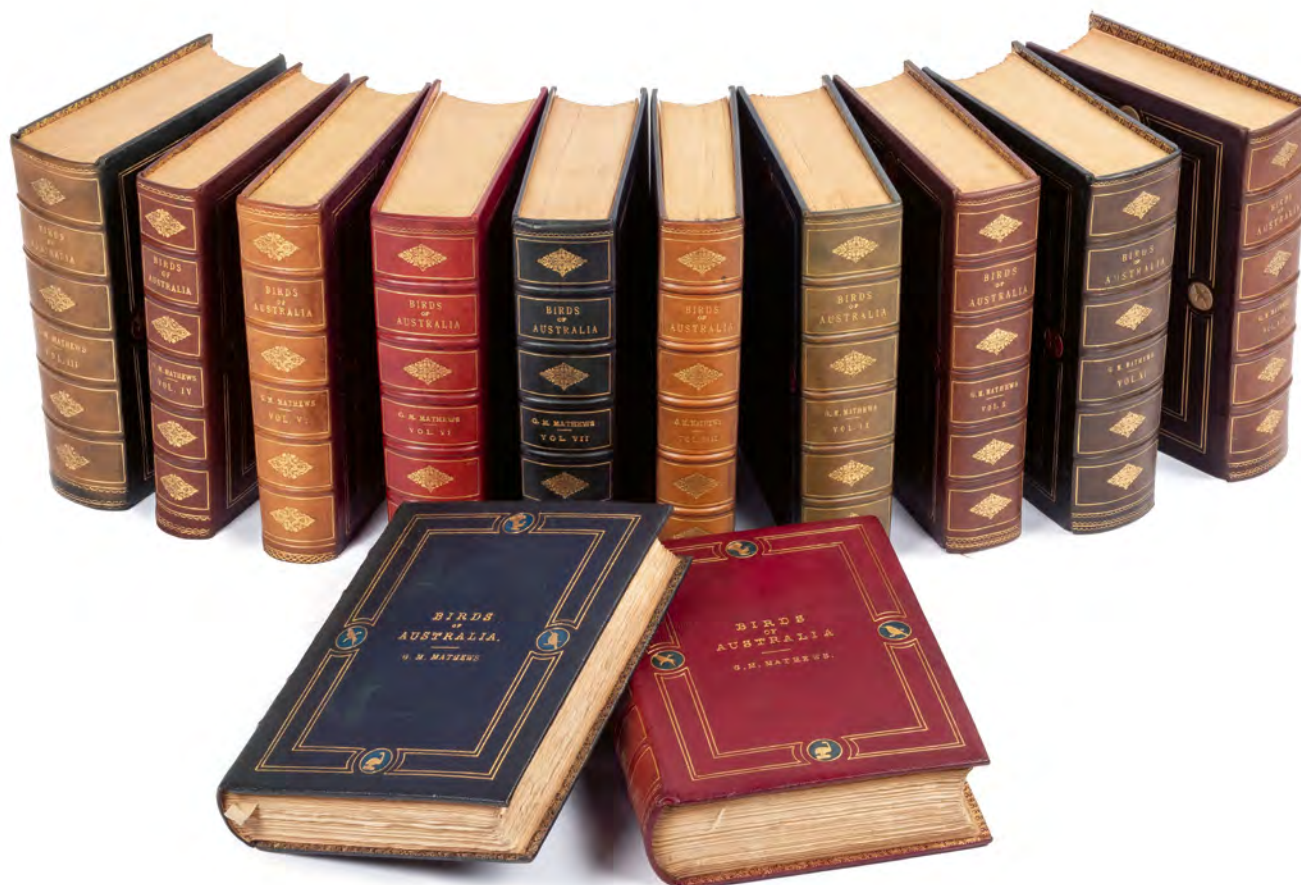


[click here for details](#)

The last of the great colourplate bird books and, next to Gould's *Birds of Australia*, one of the most lavishly produced of all Australian bird books, or indeed of any kind of publication. This is a splendid set of this classic production, in the much-admired Mathews "Harlequin" binding.

Born in northern New South Wales and educated at the King's School Parramatta, Mathews moved to England as a young man, and lived there for the rest of his life. He made frequent trips back to Australia; his collection of 5000 books on ornithology is now part of the National Library of Australia. In England he was encouraged by Bowdler Sharpe, Keeper of Birds in the British Museum (Natural History) and a leading ornithologist. Over a period of forty years Mathews published over 200 papers on Australian birds, particularly on taxonomy and scientific nomenclature. He "made an intensive study of the skins of Australian birds and the literature concerning them... [and] amassed a large collection of the skins of Australian birds... now in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History, New York..." (Whittell).

The wonderful illustrations to these extensive texts were prepared by the finest bird artists of the time including J.G. Keulemans, H. Gronvold, Roland Green, G.E. Lodge and F.W. Frohawk. In his autobiography Mathews described how the hand-coloured plates were prepared: "All the plates in my book were prepared from skins in my collection... give it to the artist, and tell him the attitude in which I thought it should be drawn... it became the basis for the plate. On the smooth white surface of a properly prepared lithographic stone the artist would copy in detail the original drawing, placing accurately, by count or by measurement, each feather, each scute on the leg, each rectral bristle... [then] he would be engaged in colouring a copy direct from the bird's skin. The paper used throughout... was the best rag paper, made especially for the work..." (*Birds and Books. The story of the Mathews Ornithological library*, pp. 64-5).



The cost of such painstaking original illustration must have been enormous, and Mathews's *Birds* was to be the last bird book ever to be illustrated with original hand coloured lithographs - closing an era that had begun with William Swainson's *Zoological Miscellany* of 1820.

The publication history is confusing but simply, *The Birds of Australia* appeared in twelve volumes between 1910 and 1927. In 1928 and 1936 two supplementary volumes of the *Birds of Norfolk Island* were

published; typically the second volume here is incomplete, as usual, with 29 of the 30 plates announced for the remaining sections on Norfolk and Lord Howe, and just four of 27 coloured plates planned for the final section of the volume, an addenda to Buller's birds of New Zealand.

Anker, 328; Nissen, IVB 605; Nissen, SVB 329; Whittell, pp. 488-504; Wood, p. 454; Zimmer, p. 419.

WITH 34 AUSTRALIAN SPECIMENS, INCLUDING A NUMBER FROM MACLEAY'S COLLECTIONS


33. NODDER, Richard Polydore and William Elford LEACH.

The Zoological Miscellany; being descriptions of new and interesting animals, by William Elford Leach... illustrated with coloured figures, engraved from original drawings, by R.P. Nodder, animal painter, draftsman, and engraver in natural history.

Three volumes, octavo; with 150 handcoloured engraved plates (numbered 1-149, with an additional 135b); contemporary half calf and marbled boards, a very nice set.

London, For E. Nodder and Son, [volume 3:] for R.P. Nodder, 1814-1817.

\$7250

 [click here for details](#)



A beautifully-illustrated work, depicting and describing birds, shells and insects. The coloured plates are the work of Richard Polydore Nodder, and the series was intended to provide a continuation of sorts to the "Naturalists' Miscellany" by Richard's father Frederick Nodder and George Shaw. After Frederick Nodder's death early in the century the work of the family publishing business was taken over by his widow Elizabeth. Thus the first volume here is published by "E. Nodder and Son" while by the time of the last volume, published three years later, Richard Nodder has fully taken over the imprint.

Richard Polydore Nodder (fl. 1793–1820) was, according to ODNB, "a gifted painter who exhibited a number of animal subjects at the Royal Academy and won the title botanic painter to George III".

Nearly a quarter of the 150 plates here, 34 in all, describe specimens from New Holland, eight of them credited as being from specimens in Alexander Macleay's collection. A list of these can be seen at [hordern.com](#).

The work was dedicated to Joseph Banks. Its stated aim was to add newly discovered species, or to elucidate any previous misdescriptions, and William Elford Leach (1790-1836), an English zoologist and marine biologist and assistant keeper of the Zoological Department at the British Museum, was engaged to write it.

In 1837 Dr Francis Boott, secretary of the Linnean Society of London, wrote, "Few men have ever devoted themselves to zoology with greater zeal than Dr Leach, or attained at an early period of life a higher reputation at home and abroad as a profound naturalist. He was one of the most laborious and successful, as well as one of the most universal, cultivators of zoology which this country has ever produced."



WITH THE NATURAL HISTORY PLATES IN ORIGINAL COLOURING: THE DE LUXE VERSION

34. PHILLIP, Governor Arthur.

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 obtained from the several Departments, to which are added, The Journals of Lieuts. Shortland, Watts, Ball, & Capt. Marshall; with an Account of their New Discoveries...

Quarto, portrait and engraved title, seven folding engraved charts and 46 engraved plates, of which the 31 natural history plates are in original handcolouring; first state of the title-page, with two names on the medallion; earlier state "Kangooroo" and later state "Vulpine" plates, page 122 misnumbered 221; with the list of subscribers and the terminal advertisements; in a beautiful contemporary binding of marbled polished calf, flat spine gilt with classical motifs in compartments, crimson leather label.

London, John Stockdale, 1789.

Provenance: Lawrence Palk, 1st Baron Haldon (1818-1883; British Conservative Party politician); his armorial bookplate pasted over another's who, if his ancestor at Haldon House, would perhaps have been Sir Robert Palk, 1st Baronet (1717-1798), officer of the British East India Company and Governor of Madras.

\$65,000



[click here for details](#)



A lovely copy of this important book: the very rare deluxe handcoloured issue of the first edition of the Australian foundation book. This and the White of the following year (see catalogue number 44) are the most beautiful and the most significant books of eighteenth-century Australia. Each appeared in a very limited coloured issue. In this form they are among the most desirable of Australiana of any period.

Phillip's book provides the official account of the first settlement of Australia. Based on the governor's journals and despatches and assembled into book form by the London publisher Stockdale, it is - as the official record - the single most important book to describe the journey to Botany Bay and the foundations of modern Australia. It describes the events from March 1787, just before the First Fleet sailed from the Isle of Wight, up to September 1788. There is a chapter dealing with the fauna of New South Wales, appendices detailing the routes of various ships to Botany Bay, from Botany Bay to Norfolk Island and from Port Jackson to various other ports, and finally a list of convicts sent to New South Wales. The book also contains some excellent maps by John Hunter and William Dawes, including the first of the Sydney Cove settlement, which shows in detail the buildings and "progress" which had been made by July 1788.

Davidson, who notes that "any copy with contemporary handcolouring is a rarity", summarises the importance of the book: 'Being the authentic record of first settlement the work's importance cannot be



over-emphasised, and no collection [of Australiana] can be complete without a copy', and Wantrup notes that 'as a detailed and officially sanctioned account of the new colony, the first edition of Stockdale's Phillip is a key work and essential to any serious collection of Australian books'.

For this rare coloured issue 31 natural history plates were specially printed on laid paper rather than the wove paper used for regular copies of the book. Only the first and last of the natural history plates, the "Yellow Gum Plant" and the "Black Flying Opossum", were retained in the black-and-white versions prepared for the regular edition, as can be seen for example in the copy digitised for Project Gutenberg Australia (<https://gutenberg.net.au/ebooks/e00101.html#phillip-55>).

Crittenden, 'A Bibliography of the First Fleet', 180;
Ferguson, 47; Hill, 1347; Wantrup, 5.



SYDNEY, HUB OF BRITISH EMPIRE


35. POTTER, Charles.

Photographs of New South Wales.

Oblong folio, 207 mounted photographs in splendid substantial original album of dark blue morocco, ornately gilt.

N.S.W. Government Printing Press, circa 1893.

\$9000

 [click here for details](#)



Under the direction of the Government Printer, Charles Potter, this rare, massive and sumptuous album of early Sydney was produced at the artistic pinnacle of government printing and binding. It contains 80 photographs of early colonial history, including colonial art, 100 photographs of New South Wales, and 27 photographs from drawings by John Rae. The album showcases New South Wales as a hub of the British Empire and documents Sydney in wonderful style as a beautiful and thriving metropolis.



The photographs capture the harbour and waterways as thoroughfares for industry, and feature impressive architectural and municipal views, together with striking topographical views of the Nepean River and the Blue Mountains and further afield.

A series of 27 photographs showcases the work of John Rae (1813-1900), a talented amateur artist actively involved in the use of photography. As early as 1855 he gave two lectures on the

subject at the Sydney School of Arts. Several of Rae's early drawings are thought to have been done with the aid of photography, an interest he shared with his friend John Skinner Prout. The *Sydney Morning Herald* mentions in September 1855 that Rae had recently built a camera obscura on the roof of his house "Hilton" in Darlinghurst. In 1900 the *Bulletin* praised his keen artistic perception and considered his collection of views of Sydney as one of the best extant. His sketches were sent to the Calcutta Exhibition in 1883 and to the Centennial International Exhibition in 1888 and gained much favourable comment.

Julia Peck has summarised the history of the Government Printing Office in the *Encyclopedia of Nineteenth-Century Photography* (2007):

'The New South Wales Government Printer (NSWGP), a public works department in Sydney, was established in 1859 as an extension of the



postage stamp department. The first Government Printer, Mr. Thomas Richards, established the “Photolithographic and Lithographic” department in 1868 and the “Photomechanical” department in 1877. Richards’ intention for the photographs was the depiction of natural features and the material progress of the colony; the distribution of the photographs was promotional.

‘Photographs were sent to international exhibitions, including the Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne, 1888, when the

department sent 178 photographs. The main form of presentation, however, was in album format, produced internally by the Printer’s binding department. The quality, style and size of the albums were remarkable and produced as gifts for official visitors... Photographs were purchased and commissioned from commercial operators including Henry King, Charles Bayliss and Charles Kerry’.

1611: AN EXCEPTIONALLY RARE ORIGINAL QUIROS PRESENTATION MEMORIAL

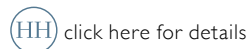
36. QUIROS, Pedro Fernández de.

Memorial: Cinquenta meses ha que estoy.
[Incipit:] Señor. El Capitan Pedro Fernandez de Quirós. Cinquenta meses ha que estoy en esta Corte, suplicando a V[uestra] M[agestad] se sirva mandar, me vaya a poblar las tierras que V[uestra] M[agestad] me mandò descubrir... // ... [Explicit:] Esta es mi justicia, esta pido a V[uestra] M[agestad] cinquenta meses ha.

Folio, 303 x 220 mm., four leaves, foliated [1]-3
(six pages of printed text, and a final leaf blank);
woodcut initial "E" on the first leaf with manuscript
annotations; housed in a custom made solander box.

Madrid, 7 December 1611.

\$275,000



One of the greatest voyage rarities: an original Quirós presentation memorial. As Carlos Sanz has written, "Apart from Columbus' Letter announcing his arrival in the Indies (America) [there is] no printed document that has counted for so much in the history of discovery and navigation..."

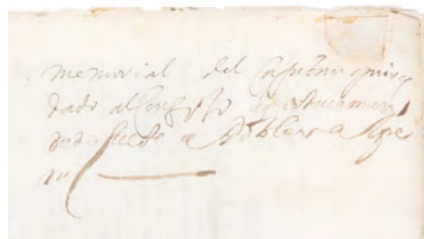
"The era of the great geographical discoveries, opened with Columbus' first transatlantic voyage, closed with those announced in the Quirós Memorial. Two great oceans (the Atlantic and the Pacific), an immense continent (America), the Philippine Islands and finally Australia are the achievements to be put to the account of this great maritime adventure, the greatest known to the centuries..."

The Quirós Presentation Memorials represent the earliest printed record of discovery and plans for settlement of a Southern Continent, the discoveries that Quirós named "Austrialia del Espíritu Santo". He prepared a series of proposals, presenting them to King Philip III of Spain and his councils as Memorials between 1607 and 1614. Some of the memorials were only prepared in manuscript; just 14 were printed for presentation, at Quirós' own expense. These fourteen Presentation Memorials form a progression of statements describing the discoveries made by Quirós and Mendaña of a Southern Continent, and petition the King to support an expedition of further discovery and colonisation there, to settle the lands for Spain and Christianity.

Each Memorial further argues Quirós' case: they do not, as is often misunderstood, simply repeat the same argument. This misconception may have been caused by the fact that the text of just one of the Memorials is seen almost exclusively in all the very many subsequent publications and dissemination, that of the so-called "Eighth Memorial", the single Memorial whose text leaked outside Spanish court circles in 1612 and was widely disseminated. Its influence was immense: as Alexander Dalrymple observed of Quirós in 1770, 'The discovery of the Southern Continent, whenever, and by whomsoever it may be completely effected, is in justice due to this immortal name'.

This is the eleventh in the series of 14 such Presentation Memorials now identified. In it Quirós stresses that he has now spent fifty months petitioning at court. He summarises the arguments for colonising the southern land and asks for a speedy decision as the annual fleet will sail shortly. Four other copies are known: the two located by Kelly (Archive of the Indies and Dixson Library Sydney), and two copies known to be privately owned.

The rarity of these Memorials may be easily explained by the protective attitude of the administration: geographical knowledge was power, and the circulation of such documents was highly restricted, probably extending only to the king and members of his court, and to the



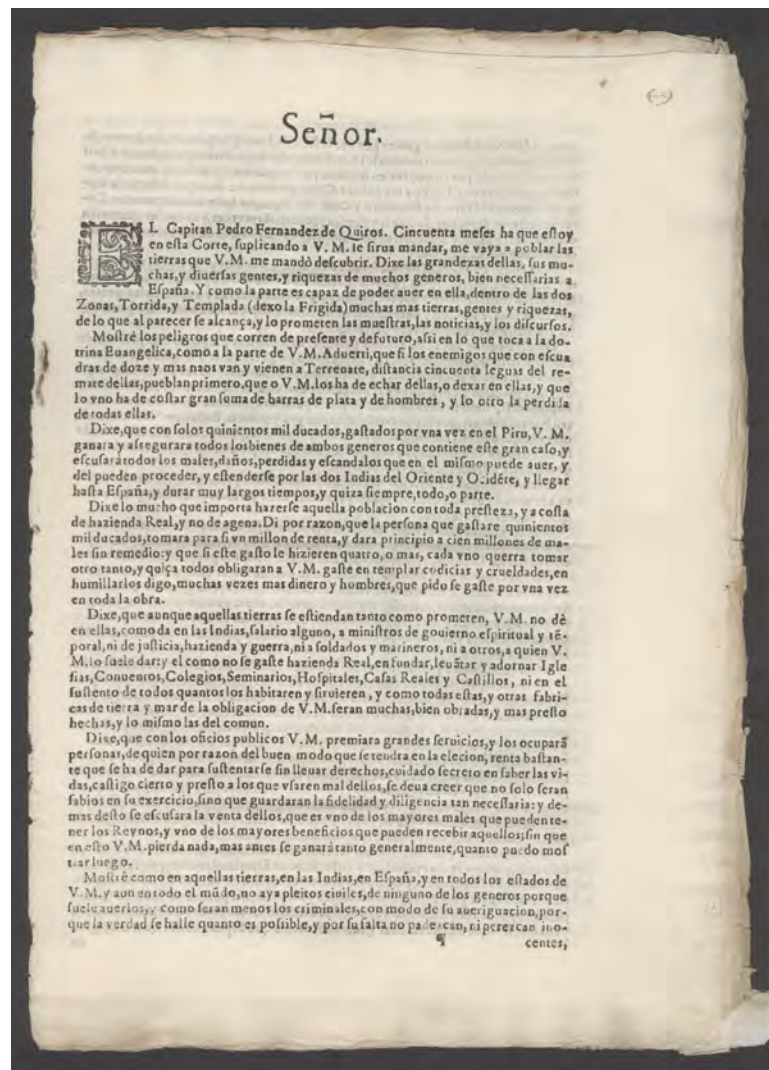
Council of the Indies. It was no doubt a member of that Council who inscribed this copy with a four-line note in ink on the blank final leaf:

"Memorial del capitan Quirós dado al Consejo (??) de estacaman (??) dado feste [final four words indecipherable]".

The pre-eminent collection of Quirós Presentation Memorials is in the Mitchell and Dixson Libraries within the State Library of New South Wales where examples of all 14 known Memorials are held. When David Scott Mitchell acquired, a century ago, the entire collection of Alfred Lee (over 10,000 books, paintings, pamphlets, prints and drawings) he did so despite a duplication rate estimated at over 90%, acknowledging that the purchase was made solely in order to acquire Banks' Endeavour Journal and two Quirós Presentation Memorials. His fellow collector Sir William Dixson shared the same passion, acquiring over his lifetime eight of the Presentation Memorials, paying – according to Dunn – between £650 and £1000 for each of them: these were among the highest prices for any voyage material in the inter- and immediately post-war period, and demonstrate the extent to which the Memorials have always been valued. The other potent indicator of rarity is that the National Library of Australia holds just a single Quirós Presentation Memorial, and that acquired in recent times. Although they have only been collecting as a separate institution since 1960, the national collection does include much of the original Commonwealth Parliamentary Library, as well as Ferguson's famous collection of Australiana.

Dunn, Quirós Memorials, p. 45 (Q61/6); Kelly, Calendar of documents, 709 (47 in list); Medina (BHA), 6456; Palau, 89603; Pinochet de la Barra, Pedro Fernández de Quirós: Memoriales de las Indias Australes, Memorial 47.

A separate catalogue of this important document can be found under Detailed Studies at the Catalogues & Lists tab on hordern.com



ILLUSTRATED WITH OVER 1200 ORIGINAL ENGRAVINGS

37. SHAW, George

[continued by James Francis STEPHENS].

General Zoology or Systematic Natural History.
With Plates from the first Authorities and most
select specimens. Engraved principally by Mr.
Heath [and Mrs Griffith from volume 6 onwards].

Altogether 28 volumes (originally issued as 14 two-part volumes, each part here bound as a separate volume), octavo; engraved title-page to all but final index volumes, with 1214 numbered engraved plates and three without numbers; a handsome set in contemporary half dark green morocco, lettered in gilt, marbled sides.

London, Thomas Davison, for G. Kearsley, 1800-1826.

Provenance: James Lewis Knight Bruce of Roehampton (1791-1866, judge and Tory politician, fellow of the Royal Society and the Royal Society of Antiquaries; with his distinctive round armorial bookplate in each volume).

\$8750



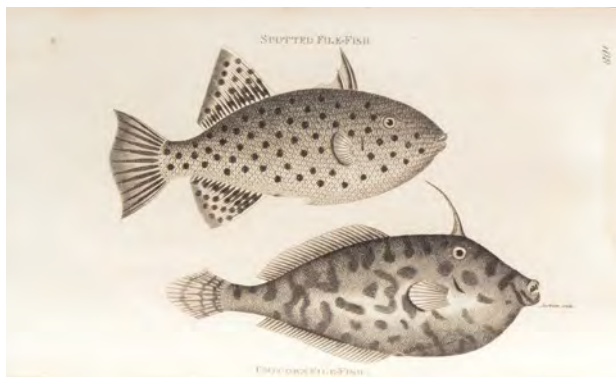
[click here for details](#)

A tremendous treasure-house of natural history knowledge in the first decades of the 19th century, begun by the great naturalist George Shaw, keeper of the natural history section of the British Museum from 1807, and completed by Stephens after Shaw's death following the publication of volume VIII in 1812. It covers mammals, amphibians, fish and birds with its suite of more than 1200 engravings offering extensive and often charming illustration.

'Shaw's life as a professional naturalist coincided with the early years of the colonization of eastern Australia. The colonists were very interested in the novel fauna which they encountered, and specimens of the strange creatures were sent to Sir Joseph Banks and other savants in England. Many of the novelties came into the hands of Shaw and he published the first descriptions with scientific names of several of the common and best known Australian animals, for example, the platypus, echidna, wombat, budgerigar and black snake. He provided the well-known generic name (*Macropus*) for the common grey kangaroo...

'As was common among naturalists of his day Shaw covered a wide field and the subjects of his accounts include mammals, birds, reptiles, fishes and some invertebrates. The chief works in which he described Australian animals are: *Zoology of New Holland* (1794), *The Naturalists' Miscellany ...* 1-24 (1789-1813), and *General Zoology*, 1-8 (1800-12). He also contributed part of the account of the animals in John White's *Journal of a Voyage to New South Wales* (1790)... (Australian Dictionary of Biography, online resource).

Ferguson, 317a; Nissen IVB 870; Zimmer II, 586.



AUSTRALIA'S UNIQUE BOTANY:THE FIRST BOOK

38. SMITH, James Edward.

A Specimen of the Botany of New Holland...
The figures by James Sowerby.

Quarto, with 16 finely coloured engraved plates;
half calf, marbled boards, entirely uncut.

London, James Sowerby, 1793.

\$58,500



(HH) [click here for details](#)



The first separately published book on Australian botany. The *Specimen of the Botany of New Holland* contains the first illustrations of a number of Australian species, including the waratah. According to a note in the preface the drawings on which the fine hand-coloured plates were based were done in the colony by John White, the Surgeon-General, who was a keen amateur natural history artist and collector. White's own

Journal of a Voyage to New South Wales, published in 1790, celebrated the new colony's ornithology in particular (catalogue number 44).

The Preface states that this work is “An Attempt to make the Public acquainted with some of the productions of a country of which they have lately heard so much, and in which they are now so deeply interested... the present work must be considered... a Specimen of this



mine of botanical novelty". The illustrations were prepared not only from drawings supplied from Sydney but also from the "most copious and finely preserved collection of dried specimens..." that came with them from New South Wales.

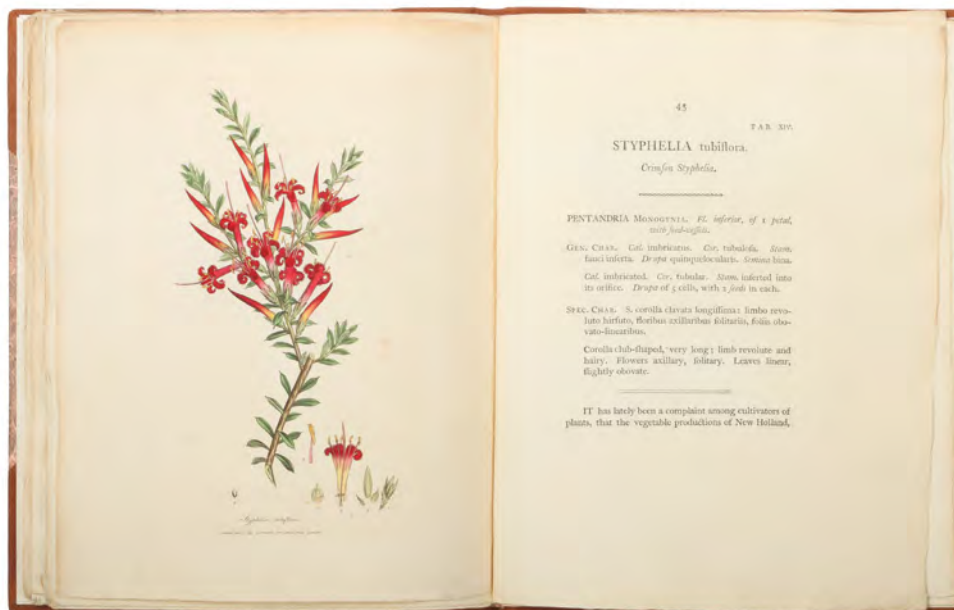
The period of European settlement in Australia was also a time of fine book production in Europe; the wide public interest in natural sciences meant that the illustrated books published during the period were not only factual but often exceptionally beautiful.

James Edward Smith was one of the leading naturalists in England and the author of several outstanding botanical books. In 1788 he founded, and was the first President of, the Linnean Society which became a meeting place for botanists and a significant reference source as Smith had, for the Society, acquired the collections and library of the famous Swedish naturalist, Linnaeus.

Sir Joseph Banks was a close colleague of Smith, and James Sowerby (1740-1803), the artist of these superb plates, was one of the foremost botanical artists, who exhibited frequently at the Royal Academy. The collaboration between these great naturalists ensured that Australia's first illustrated flower book was among the finest of the period.

This is a lovely copy of a rare and important book.

Ferguson, 170; Nissen, 1861; Sitwell and Blunt, 'Great Flower Books', p. 76.



THE FIRST PUBLISHED BOTANICAL WORK TO USE LIVING PLANTS FROM AUSTRALIA


39. SWEET, Robert.

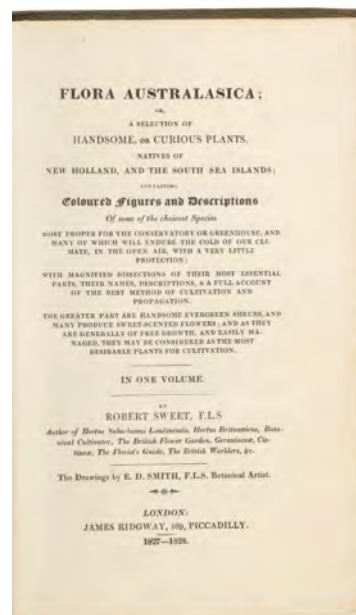
Flora Australasica; or a selection of handsome or curious plants, natives of New Holland, and the South Sea Islands...

Royal octavo, with 56 engraved plates in fine hand colouring; completely uncut in full original green cloth.

London, James Ridgway, 1827.

\$12,500

 [click here for details](#)



First edition, first issue of one of the most attractive of all Australian botanical books; the first with illustrations taken from live specimens rather than dried plants or field sketches, the species depicted having been grown from seeds in London nurseries. This experimentation directly resulted from Joseph Banks's methods and indicates how widely his influence had spread.

This was the third illustrated work devoted to the botany of Australia. The first was James Edward Smith's, *A Specimen of the Botany of New Holland*...of 1793 (see catalogue number 38), and the second Bauer's *Illustrationes Floræ Novæ Hollandiæ* of 1813.

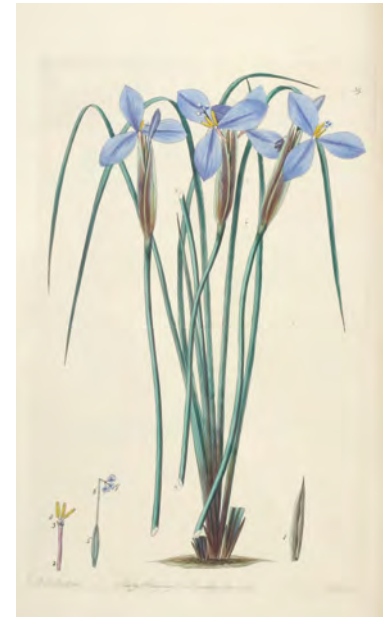
As a horticulturist, rather than a scientific botanist or botanical artist, Sweet was more interested in the cultivation than the classification of exotic plants. During the last ten years of his life he published a

number of botanical works which catered for the educated English public in the same way as Paxton's and Curtis's botanical magazines.

This is a fine and fresh copy of the book, with particularly delicate and vibrant hand colouring of the illustrations, which were drawn by one of the finest botanical artists of the day, Edwin Dalton Smith of Chelsea. Both an artist and engraver, he was a painter of portraits and a botanical illustrator. Sixty-six of his works were displayed at the Royal Academy and for many years he was attached to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

A work rarely found in such original and fine condition.

Dunthorne, 295; Nissen, BBI 1924; Stafleu, TL2 13.548. See also H.R. Fletcher: 'The story of the Royal Horticultural Society 1804-1968', Oxford, 1969.



THE FIRST COMPLETE EDITION OF TASMAN'S JOURNAL

40. TASMAN, Abel Janszoon. HEERES, J.E., editor.


Abel Janszoon Tasman's Journal of his discovery of Van Diemens Land and New Zealand in 1642, with documents relating to his exploration of Australia in 1644... to which are added, Life and Labours of Abel Janszoon Tasman by J. E. Heeres.

Royal folio, with five large folding maps in a pocket of the binding; uncut in the original full vellum, green ribbon ties.

Amsterdam, Frederik Muller, 1898.

Provenance: James Edge-Partington (celebrated book and ethnography collector, with his bookplate).

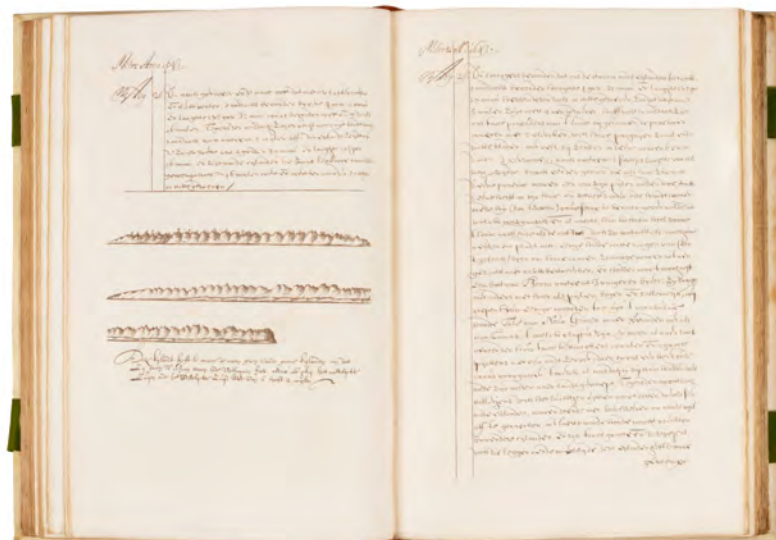
\$5850

 [click here for details](#)

First edition: a splendid copy of this handsome production in its grand full vellum binding, this special issue limited to just 200 copies. This is the first published facsimile of Abel Tasman's original Journal of his epoch-making 1642 voyage, the first European sighting of New Zealand and Tasmania. The Journal was recovered in Batavia in about 1854. The full printing of it here is accompanied by a translation into English, and the editor and translator Heeres also provides "the most comprehensive account of Tasman's life" (Schilder).

A regular edition published at the same time was a much less grand affair, while a facsimile of this 1898 edition was also published in California in 1968. Only that later facsimile appears in the catalogue of the Hill collection.

Bagnall, T107; Ferguson 16722; Hill, 1670 (facsimile edition); Hocken, p. 1; Schilder, pp. 139-196.



THE FIRST AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT OF THE SETTLEMENT TO APPEAR IN PRINT


41. TENCH, Captain Watkin.

A Narrative of the Expedition to Botany Bay; with an Account of New South Wales, its Productions, Inhabitants, &c., to which is subjoined a list of the Civil and Military Establishments at Port Jackson.

Octavo, complete with the half-title and the final leaf of Debrett's advertisements; an excellent and large copy, edges uncut, in a traditional binding of half calf and marbled boards by Aquarius.

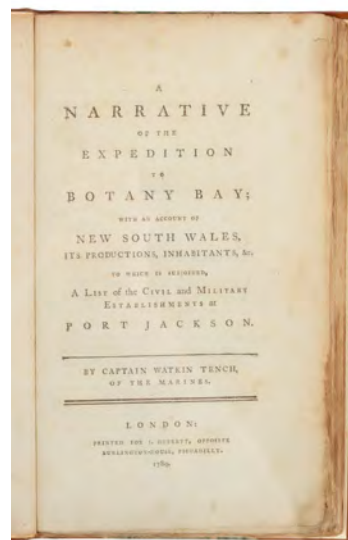
London, J. Debrett, 1789.

\$18,750

 [click here for details](#)

A particularly good copy, completely uncut, of the elusive first edition of the first eye-witness account of Australia's first white settlement. The first copies appeared for sale in London on 4 April 1789, before the publication of the official account by Governor Phillip. Tench's book not only predates the other First Fleet accounts, but it is also arguably the most readable and the most sympathetic. John White's journal apart, the others are more or less official in tone; none has the directness of Tench's description of life in the first days of the colony.

This first edition has become noticeably rare on the market: surprisingly there was only a second edition in the Davidson collection. This copy, uncut and complete with the often missing two leaves at beginning and end, is particularly desirable. 'It is a rare book in first edition and much sought after, even more so as collectors gradually realise its significance as the earliest printed record of the first settlement...' (Wantrup).



Tench signs off the preface to his book "Sydney Cove, Port Jackson, New South Wales, July 10, 1788"; the manuscript made the journey back to England and appeared quickly in print, Tench having come to an arrangement with the London publisher, Debrett, before he left England. For years thought to have been published on 24 April 1789, it has now been conclusively shown that the book actually appeared on 4 April, a scant fortnight after the first vessels of the First Fleet returned and just days rather than weeks after the various "Officer" and

other chapbook accounts, which adds something to our understanding of the first rush of British interest in news from down-under.

Tench played an important role in the early exploration of the area around Sydney (he discovered the Nepean River and traced it to the Hawkesbury, and began the many attempts to conquer the Blue Mountains). Yet his most important role in the history of the convict settlement at Sydney Cove was as a writer who prepared information for the general public in Britain while preserving important details for posterity. He was a lively, good-humoured and cultured member of the new society, and these qualities come through in his book which gives a vivid picture of the voyage out, and the establishment of the town at Sydney Cove.

Crittenden, 'A Bibliography of the First Fleet', 222; Ferguson, 48; Hill, 1685; Wantrup, 2.

TENCH'S SECOND BOOK, TAKING THE STORY TO 1791


42. TENCH, Captain Watkin.

A Complete Account of the Settlement at Port Jackson, in New South Wales, including an Accurate Description of the Situation of the Colony; of the Natives; and of its Natural Productions: taken on the spot, by Captain Watkin Tench, of the Marines.

Quarto, with a folding map; contemporary polished calf, spine renewed to style, gilt in panels with double labels.

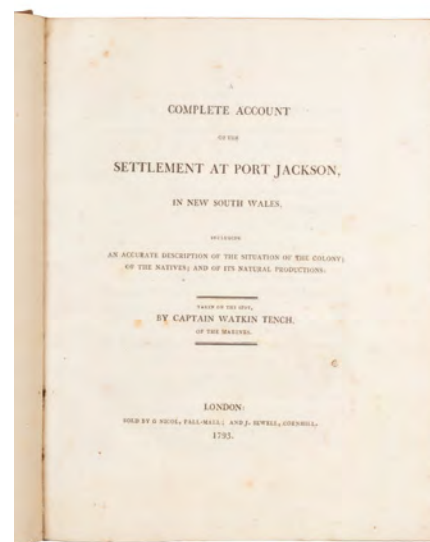
London, G. Nicol and J. Sewell, 1793.

\$16,850

 [click here for details](#)

Scarce first edition of one of the canonical First Fleet accounts, the second of Tench's two books, continuing his narrative to the end of the first four years of settlement in an 'accurate, well-written and acutely observed account of the earliest years of Australia's colonization' (Wantrup). Tench left New South Wales with the other marines on 18 December 1791 aboard HMS *Gorgon* which had accompanied the Third Fleet, and this book was published in November or December 1793, more than a year after his return.

Tench had explored the country around Sydney, discovered the Nepean River, and begun the assault on the still impregnable Blue Mountains. The fine folding engraved 'Map of the hitherto explored Country, Contiguous to Port Jackson: Laid down from Actual Survey', which prints the results of recent explorations, provides an excellent survey of known lands, detailing Botany Bay and Broken Bay along the coast and inland to the Nepean river, with numerous engraved notes on the landscape with a view to future farming and grazing ventures.



Tench's well-crafted book paints a comprehensive view of daily life in the settlement through years of hardship and severe shortages. An understanding and intelligent observer of human nature, he gives vivid insights into the often strained relationships between convict labourers and the marines set to guard them. He gives a detailed account of the First Nations people, and attempts to note their society and language, abundant "with vowels... mellifluous and sometimes sonorous", observing that Mrs Johnson, wife of the Chaplain, had named her daughter Milba, taken as she was with the indigenous name. In his accounts of explorations of the Sydney basin and forays into the Blue Mountains, he includes notably sympathetic descriptions of contacts with the Eora people.

Crittenden, 'A Bibliography of the First Fleet', 238; Ferguson, 171; not in the catalogue of the Hill collection; Wantrup, 16.

FROM SYDNEY TO MELBOURNE ON HORSEBACK IN 1837


43. WALKER, Thomas.

A Month in the Bush of Australia. Journal of one of a party of Gentlemen who recently travelled from Sydney to Port Philip; with some remarks on the Present State of the Farming Establishments and Society in the Settled Parts of the Argyle Country.

Octavo; an excellent copy in later half calf.

London, J. Cross... Simpkin and Marshall, 1838.

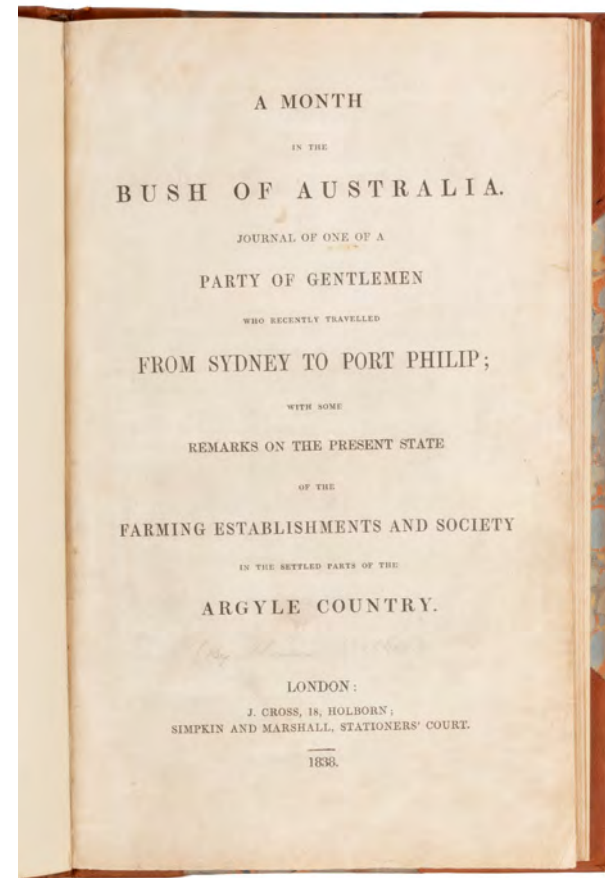
\$10,500

 [click here for details](#)

A fine copy of this extremely scarce book, seldom seen on the market. The Australian travel account was published anonymously in London and 'intended only for the Writer's own Family... being a literal copy of the original' (Preface). The private nature of the publication must account for the book's considerable modern rarity.

Thomas Walker's *Month in the Bush* is one of very few early and personal accounts of travel between Sydney and Melbourne, and one of the earliest extended descriptions of settled Melbourne. Its author was a Scottish settler who built a most successful career in Sydney as a merchant and banker: his beautiful estate building Yaralla still stands on the Parramatta River at Concord, and, on the next point, the famous Thomas Walker Convalescent Hospital, built in the 1890s and long associated with Walker's philanthropist daughter Dame Edith Walker.

This intriguing narrative dates from Walker's early career in Australia, after he had set off from Sydney in 1837 on horseback with three friends to travel to the newly-settled city of Melbourne, following the overland



discoveries of Hume and Hovell. It was an expedition in search of business opportunities and led to Walker purchasing 'four Bourke Street blocks... and 12,700 acres in the Port Phillip district' (ADB). Walker's journal account gives a fascinating and factual day-to-day account of life on the road, and the individuals encountered en route.

Ferguson, 2667.

SPLENDID UNCUT COPY OF THE RARE DE LUXE ISSUE

44. WHITE, John.


Journal of a Voyage to New South Wales, with sixty-five plates of nondescript animals, birds, lizards, serpents... by John White Esqre.

Surgeon General to the Settlement.

Quarto, with engraved title and 65 handcoloured plates; complete with the list of subscribers and the final 4 pp publisher's advertisements; a thick unpressed and very large copy with wide margins, completely uncut; in a good modern binding of half calf and marbled boards.

London, J. Debrett, 1790.

\$17,000

 [click here for details](#)

A superb and very large untrimmed copy of the rare coloured issue, the deluxe version of the first edition of this famous First Fleet book in which the plates were coloured by hand. Especially in this form, White's *Journal* is one of the most beautiful of Australian colour-plate books, and one of the most attractive, as well as one of the earliest, Australian bird books. With Governor Phillip's *Voyage* (catalogue number 34) - the two books produced by rival publishers - it paints a remarkable picture of the earliest days of the colonial settlement.

The book was an immediate success on publication, with subscribers alone accounting for seven hundred copies, mostly of course for the issue with the engraved plates in black-and-white. It is a travel and ornithological classic by a medical voyager: John White was chief surgeon of the First Fleet, and overcame serious medical problems in appalling conditions both on the voyage out and when the settlement was founded. He was also a keen amateur naturalist and after arriving

at Port Jackson found time to accompany Phillip on two journeys of exploration. On joining the First Fleet he had begun to keep a journal in which he made notes about birds in the new colony. It was this manuscript which formed the nucleus of his journal.

The natural history content makes White's particularly noteworthy amongst the First Fleet journals. Many of the plates were drawn in England by leading natural history artists of the day, such as Sarah Stone and Frederick Nodder, from original sketches done in the colony. White's interest in natural history continued until he left New South Wales in December 1794. When the convict artist Thomas Watling arrived in the colony in October 1792 he was assigned to White and in the next two years made many drawings of birds for him. It is possible that White himself had some skill as an artist and that he was responsible for the original sketches of some of the engravings here.

White's journal also contains a good description of the voyage from London, with long, detailed accounts of the stops at Rio de Janeiro, Cape Town and of the colonial voyages to Norfolk Island.

This very desirable copy has the standard form of the List of Plates; has the List of Subscribers (not always present); the artists' s captions are not noticeably deteriorated (as they become in later issues); the Wattled Merops description (pp. 239/240) is in its more usual cancelled state; 4 pp. publisher's advertisements are present (not found in all copies).

Abbey 'Travel, 605; Casey Wood, 626; Crittenden, 'A Bibliography of the First Fleet', 248; Davidson, 'A Book Collector's Notes', pp. 81-6; Ferguson, 97; Ford, 2495; Hill, 1858; Mathews, Supplement; Nissen, 4390; Wantrup, 17 (and long discussion in text); Zimmer, 672.

2. *B. pyriformis*. Gaertn. 220. t. 47. f. 1.

This species was unknown to Linnaeus; and as Gaertner has given no specific character of it, we beg leave to offer the following:

B. floribus foliis, capsulis ovatis pubescentibus, foliis lanceolatis integerrimis glabris.

Banksia with solitary flowers, ovate downy capsules, and lance-shaped entire smooth leaves.

The capsules are larger than in any other known species. In the figure they are represented somewhat smaller than the life; but the seed is given as large as life.

3. *B. gibbosa*. *B. dactyloides* Gaertn. 221. t. 47. f. 2. f.

B. floribus foliis, capsulis ovatis gibbis rugosis foliis serratis.

Banksia with solitary flowers; ovate, tumid, rugged capsules; and cylindrical leaves.

We suspect this to be the *Banksia dactyloides* of Gaertner; but if so, his figure is by no means a good one; as he is generally very accurate, we are rather inclined to believe



Banksia pyriformis

Gaertn. in 1791. Tab. 47. f. 1.



The Crested Cockatoo

Illustrated from a drawing by J. G. Shaw.



Capevay of New South Wales

Illustrated from a drawing by J. G. Shaw.



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Hordern House Rare Books

Anne McCormick	Derek McDonnell
anne@hordern.com	derek@hordern.com

Rachel Robarts	Isabelle Mellado
rachel@hordern.com	isabelle@hordern.com

Rogério Blanc-Ramos
rogerio@hordern.com

Matthew Fishburn
(consultant)

Anthony Payne
(UK representative)

Mike Garabedian
(US representative)

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Design: Sevenpoint Design | shay@sevenpoint.com.au

255 Riley Street, Surry Hills Sydney, NSW 2010 Australia
Hordern House Rare Books Pty. Ltd. ACN 050 963 669
www.hordern.com | rare@hordern.com | Tel: +61 2 9356 4411



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RARE BOOKS · MANUSCRIPTS · PAINTINGS

255 Riley Street, Surry Hills Sydney, NSW 2010 Australia

(+61) 02 9356 4411 · rare@hordern.com

www.hordern.com