



HORDERN HOUSE

RARE BOOKS · MANUSCRIPTS · PAINTINGS

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HORDERN HOUSE

RARE BOOKS · MANUSCRIPTS · PAINTINGS



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AN UNEXPLAINED PROTO-AUSTRALIA: A SINGLE SOUTHERN CONTINENT FOR THE FIRST TIME

1. ARIAS MONTANUS, *Benedictus*.

Pars Orbis. Sacrae geographiae tabulam ex antiquissimorum cultor, familiis a Mose recensitis ad sacrorum libror, explicandor.

Copper-engraved double-hemisphere world map, 335 x 545 mm.; in a handsome, early birds-eye maple frame, external measurements 650 x 840 mm.

Antwerp, Christopher Plantin, 1571.

\$19,850

HH 4504784

Rare sixteenth century map depicting an island roughly in the position of Australia. Montanus shows for the first time on a world map a single southern continent rather than an amorphous landmass. The startlingly early map has led to speculation about early knowledge of the continent's existence, a full thirty-five years before the first Dutch discoveries. 'This rare map has a special place in the early cartography of Australia. On the eastern hemisphere the triangular corner of an unknown country is shown emerging from the waves at a point where on modern maps northern Australia is situated. This indicates the northern part of an unexplored country, a suggestion of incomplete discovery which in this form does not appear on any earlier map. In this coastline, rising mysteriously from the sea, some scholars believe there is an indication of the discovery of Australia in the sixteenth century...' (Schilder).

Eric Whitehouse, in *Australia in Old Maps*, argues that the fragment of the continent depicts the coastline from Eighty-Mile Beach in Western Australia, the Northern Territory, Gulf of Carpentaria, a shortened Cape York Peninsula, Halifax Bay, Cape Conway, Broad Sound and the east coast of Queensland to near Gladstone. According to Robert Clancy in *The Mapping of Terra Australis*, the map makes 'a significant claim for the inclusion of Portuguese discoveries along the northern coastline, without any hypothetical southern land mass'.

Clancy, 5.7 (illustrated); Muller, 'Remarkable maps of the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth centuries', II/I; Schilder, 'Australia Unveiled', map 20; Shirley, 'Mapping of the World', 125, plate 107; Wagner, 86.



FIRST PUBLICATION OF THE THÉTIS VOYAGE, WITH SUPERB LITHOGRAPHS

2. [BOUGAINVILLE, Hyacinthe Y.P.P. de] TOUANNE, Vicomte de la.

Album pittoresque de la frégate La Thétis et de la corvette l'Espérance. Collection de dessins relatifs à leur voyage autour du monde en 1824, 1825 et 1826, sous les ordres de M. le Baron de Bougainville.

Large folio, half-title, title-page, and 44 pp. text (with seven vignettes in the text) followed by the series of 35 lithograph plates; a fine copy in quarter calf and marbled boards, spine panelled in gilt in romantique style between raised bands, marbled boards and endpapers.

Paris, chez Bulla, 1828.

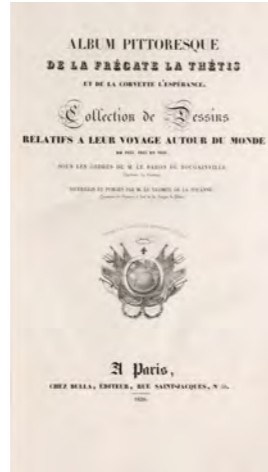
Provenance: Rubén J. Dussaut, with bookplate.

\$22,500

HH 5000819

This fine series of views with accompanying text was the first published account of the important voyage of Hyacinthe de Bougainville in the *Thétis* (1824 – 26), separately issued some nine years before the official account of this voyage. Edmond de la Touanne, a friend and protégé of Bougainville (and referred to in Bougainville’s journal as “faithful companion of my travels”), sailed on the expedition as *lieutenant de vaisseau*. Because of the haste with which the expedition was manned, no official artist was sent; as Bougainville remarks, no pictorial record of the expedition would have survived but for de la Touanne’s sketches.

This rare and beautiful voyage album has considerable Australian textual content, as well as the three famous views of the Nepean River that resulted from their inland travels: a view of the Nepean where it is joined by Glenbrook

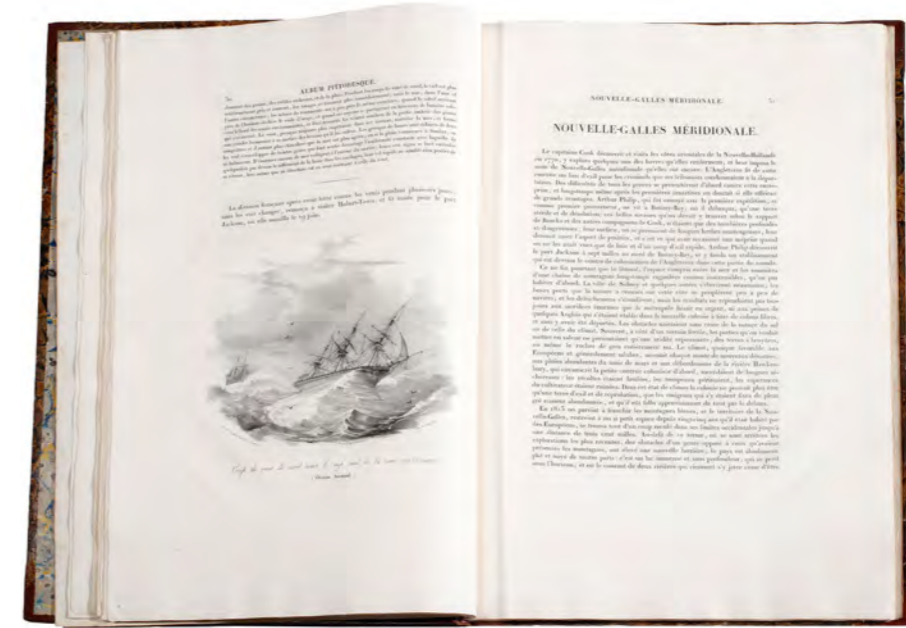


Creek, with kangaroos on the river bank and a group of First Nations people in the middle distance; a view of the Norton Waterhole on the Nepean River with members of the expedition being rowed across the river in two boats watched by a group of Aboriginal people; and a view of the Nepean Gorge below Macarthur’s house Camden Park, with a group of First Nations people around a fire on the shore. There is also a fine engraved vignette of the expedition’s ships under sail south of Tasmania, in the heavy seas which forced them to abandon their visit to Hobart and continue directly to Port Jackson.

Hyacinthe de Bougainville, son of the great eighteenth-century navigator, sailed as an eighteen-year-old ensign on the Baudin voyage. After distinguished service in the Napoleonic Wars, he was given command of the *Thétis*, only the second French frigate to be commissioned for a circumnavigation, the first having been his father’s ship the *Boudeuse*. The expedition’s most important visit was to Sydney where they stayed three months. Having been given secret orders to report on the defence capabilities of British settlements, the French officers travelled as widely as possible within the colony. Their investigations of Botany Bay, Camden, the Warragamba River and the Blue Mountains are well recorded in Bougainville’s diaries (translated by Marc Serge Rivière as *The Governor’s Noble Guest*, Miegunyah Press, 1999).

This is an essential companion to Bougainville’s official account which when finally published would include a further seven Australian views after De la Touanne’s drawings.

Dictionary of Australian Artists Online, Touanne; Ferguson, 1204; Hill, 161; Sabin, 6874.



PRESENTED TO THE FIRST GOVERNOR-GENERAL

3. BRITTON, A. & F.M. BLADEN (editors).

Historical Records of New South Wales.

Seven parts bound in eight volumes, octavo, and a quarto volume of charts; a fine set in polished calf gilt, double labels, all edges gilt (atlas in original cloth).

Sydney, Charles Potter, 1892 – 1901.

\$2450

HH 5000687



To His Excellency
Earl Hopetoun P.C. &c
Governor General of
Australia on behalf
of the people of the State
of New South Wales
John See
Premier

An ideally associated set of this milestone study of the early history of the European settlement of Australia: this especially handsome set was presented by John See, Premier of N.S.W., with a boldly written inscription in the first volume, to Lord Hopetoun, the first Governor-General of Australia following Federation.

The eight volumes, together with the often-missing Atlas with its facsimile reprints of Cook's charts and plans, represent an essential resource for any collector interested in the early history of the Australian colony. This special set, with its handsome bindings of smooth calf incorporating grained calf panels, bordered with southern cross and floral emblems, was probably commissioned from the state's official bindery and is certainly of a very high standard.

Provenance: Earl of Hopetoun (first Governor-General of Australia from 1901) presented to him by John See as Premier of New South Wales "on behalf of the people of the State of New South Wales"; F.G. Coles (eminent collector of Australiana, with his pictorial bookplates).

THE CORNERSTONE HISTORY OF EARLY PACIFIC VOYAGES

4. BURNEY, James.

A Chronological History of the Discoveries in the South Sea or Pacific Ocean. Part I. Commencing with an Account of the earliest Discovery of that Sea by Europeans, And terminating with the Voyage of Sir Francis Drake, in 1579. Illustrated with Charts; Part II. From the Year 1579, to the Year 1620; Part III. From the Year 1620, to the Year 1688; Volume IV. To the Year 1723, including a History of the Buccaneers of America; Volume V. To the Year 1764.

Five volumes, quarto, with 28 engraved maps (16 folding), 13 plates and six text woodcuts; a fine, clean set in a particularly good modern binding of half pale calf, spines decorated and lettered in gilt between triple raised bands.

London, 1803.

\$18,750

(HH) 5000263

First edition: a fine set of Burney's comprehensive work, the cornerstone history of the discovery of the Pacific. "The most important general history of early South Sea discoveries containing practically everything of importance on the subject" (Hill); Burney's great compilation "must always form the basis of historical research for early voyages and discoveries throughout the Pacific" (Hocken). The collection covers more than 250 years of Pacific exploration prior to 1765, including Spanish, Dutch, French and English voyages, with a general "History of the Buccaneers of America", and concludes with Bougainville's voyage to Tahiti.



The collection aimed to tell the fullest story of Pacific discovery over the 250 years prior to Cook's voyages and was a deliberate prequel to Hawkesworth's collection which published the voyages of Byron, Wallis, and Carteret, as well as Cook's first voyage; the five handsome quarto volumes are in similar proportion to the three volumes of Hawkesworth. Burney explains (in volume 5) that "the termination of this present work is adapted to the commencement of voyages in another collection, which with the addition of M. de Bougainville's voyage round the world, follow as an immediate sequel, without any chasm being left, to the Discoveries here related...". This is therefore the essential precursor to the series of voyage publications that began the new age of discovery.

Bagnall, 779; Davidson, p. 37; Ferguson, 372; Hill, 221; Hocken, pp. 30 – 34; Howes B-1002; O'Reilly-Reitman, 104; Sabin, 9387; Spence, 217.



SCHNAPPER POINT: THE JETTY AT MORNINGTON

5. CLARK, Roland.

The Jetty at Mornington, Port Phillip Bay, Australia.

Watercolour, 280 x 489 mm, professionally mounted, signed lower left R. Clark.

Mornington Peninsula, late 19th century.

\$17,500

 5000802

This idyllic late-nineteenth-century Australian painting shows the jetty at Mornington, 40 kilometres south-east of Melbourne, and resonates with rich Australian historical content; it captures a fleeting moment in a place now forever changed. Only through the existence of paintings like this that encompass such details of local character is it truly possible to glean even a small understanding of the everyday life of early settlers at the end of the nineteenth century.

Roland Clark spent a few years painting in Australia between the 1890s and 1905, and is represented today by just a handful of surviving paintings, three of which are in the Mornington Peninsula Gallery. “The Mornington Peninsula has been a well-known haven for artists from the 1850s and many of Australia’s best known artists have produced memorable works based on the distinctive coastal environment of the region. Highlights of the Gallery’s regional collection include three early watercolours of Sorrento township by Roland Clark” (Mornington Peninsula Gallery).

The first European settlement on the peninsula, established in 1803 by Lieutenant-Colonel David Collins, was a short-lived penal colony dating 30 years before the establishment of Melbourne. It survived for a few years but was soon abandoned due to a lack of fresh water. A second attempt to establish a convict settlement in Port Phillip Bay was made in 1826, but was again a failure, abandoned by order of Governor Darling in 1827. From the 1840s the Mornington Peninsula was developed as an important area for agriculture, timber gathering and fishing area, and had lucrative grazing for cattle and horse breeding. The jetty as shown portrays a bevy of activity with vessels being loaded and unloaded, perhaps with supplies on the well-worn route to and from Melbourne. In the background can be seen a well-constructed observatory situated at a point overlooking Bass Strait and Port Phillip Bay.

The home of the Boonwurrung or Bunurong people, Mornington Peninsula was the site of the first European settlement in Victoria, established in what is now Sorrento. In this painting Clark depicts Schnapper Point, where Flinders landed in 1802 and charted much of Port Phillip Bay from the headland above today’s picturesque Mornington harbour. This area still shows evidence of some of the earliest European settlement in Victoria. The importance of the fishing community to the area can be gauged from the naming of Schnapper Point, a placename that persists in use today although the town’s name was officially changed to Mornington in 1864.



AMERICAN ALMANAC DEPICTION OF MĀORI AND AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINAL PEOPLE IN 1774

6. [COOK: FIRST VOYAGE] [WEST, Benjamin]

Bickerstaff's Boston Almanack for the Year of Our Redemption 1775; being the Third after Leap-Year, the Fifteenth in the Reign of King George III...

Duodecimo, 32 pp., original printed wrappers.

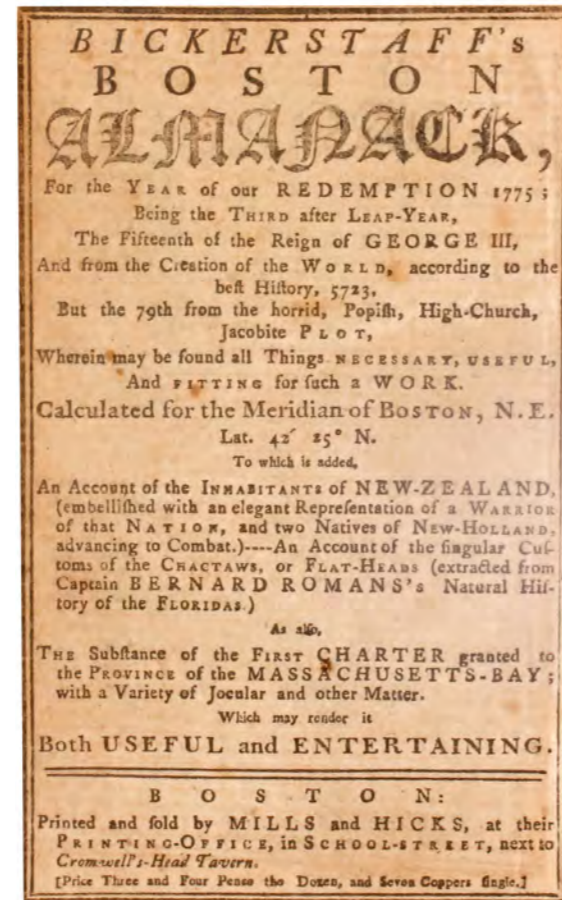
Boston, Mills & Hicks, 1774.

\$3850

HH 4011293

Rare American Almanac with an important notice of "An Account of the Inhabitants of New Zealand, (embellished with an elegant Representation of a Warrior of that Nation, and two Natives of New-Holland, advancing to Combat)." A full-page of text discusses the Māori, their dress, carriage and conversation, comparing them to Tahitians. The image is closely based on Parkinson's "Two Natives of New Holland advancing to combat; New Zealand warrior in his proper dress & armour" which appeared in his *Journal of a Voyage to the South Seas*. Another American version of the plate had been included in the 1774 New York edition of the official account of Cook's first voyage, that plate famously engraved by the folk hero Paul Revere. This Almanac version would appear to be based on the Revere plate, and is one of the earliest representations of Australian First Nations and New Zealand Māori people to appear in America.

Not recorded by Beddie in her exhaustive Cook bibliography. (As an American imprint: Drake, 3245; Evans, 13673).



ONE OF 322 SILVER SPECIMENS

7. [COOK: MEDAL] PINGO, Lewis.

The Royal Society Medal, in commemoration of Captain Cook. Silver issue.

Obverse: Uniformed bust of James Cook.

Reverse: Fortune leaning upon a column, holding a rudder on a globe.

Silver medal, 43 mm. diameter; relief bust of Captain Cook on recto, full-length relief portrait of Fortune leaning on a column while resting her hand upon a rudder and globe on verso.

London, Royal Society, 1784.

\$7850

HH 4304411

The handsome silver issue of the Royal Society's formal memorial to the great navigator. Fellows of the Royal Society were entitled to a free bronze medal, while silver and gold issues were available by subscription only; some were reserved for presentation. L. Richard Smith (in *The Royal Society Cook Medal*, Sydney, 1982) has suggested a probable final minting figure of 22 gold, 322 silver and 577 bronze medals. An engraving of the medal was printed on the title-page of the second and third editions (and some copies of the first) of the official account.

The commissioning of this medal was due above all else to the efforts of Sir Joseph Banks, who supervised 'the minting and distribution of the Royal Society Cook medal as a personal task coincident with the publication of the narrative of the tragic third voyage' (H.B. Carter, *Sir Joseph Banks*, 1988, p. 168). Cook's European reputation is borne out by several letters to Banks from the Continent requesting specimens of the medal, including one from Bougainville, who wrote in June 1785 to remind Banks that as a member since 1756 he felt entitled to one (see *The Banks Letters*, ed. W.R. Dawson, 1958, p. 122).

Beddie, 2790; Betts, *American Colonial History Illustrated by Contemporary Medals*, 553; Brown, *British Historical Medals*, 258; Klenman, K5; Marquess of Milford Haven, "British and Foreign Naval Medals", 734; Mira, *Captain Cook: his coins & medals*, pp. 35 - 7; Nan Kivell & Spence, *Portraits of the Famous and Infamous*, p. 72.



CLASSIC BUCCANEER NARRATIVES OF THE FIRST ENGLISHMAN TO LAND ON THE AUSTRALIAN MAINLAND

8. DAMPIER, William.

A set of Dampier's voyages, complete to 1703 with the publication of the "Voyage to New Holland".

Three volumes, octavo, with altogether 14 engraved maps and 10 plates and tables (the first volume with 5 maps (4 folding); 2nd volume with 4 (folding) maps; 3rd volume with a folding map and 14 plates.); contemporary panelled calf, the spines panelled in gilt in six compartments between five raised bands, red leather labels.

London, James Knapton, 1699, 1700, 1703.

Provenance: With the armorial bookplate in the first and second volumes of William Cowper, 1st Earl Cowper, (1665 – 1723), English politician and the first Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain following the Union with Scotland; the third volume has the small bookticket of Judith Cowper (over traces of the armorial bookplate of the other two volumes). Judith Cowper was probably the Cowper relative and poet (1702 – 1781), protégé of Alexander Pope, who became Judith Cowper Madan on her marriage in 1723.

\$17,850

HH 5000817



The important and rare first edition of the first deliberate English voyage to Australia, one of very few classic pre-Cook voyages to the continent.

A very attractive set of Dampier's voyages, in contemporary bindings and with excellent provenance, complete to the publication of the "Voyage to New Holland" (but before publication of the separately-published continuation of 1709). Most sets of Dampier's voyages are examples of the much later compilation edition of 1729 and sets composed of the original printings are desirable.

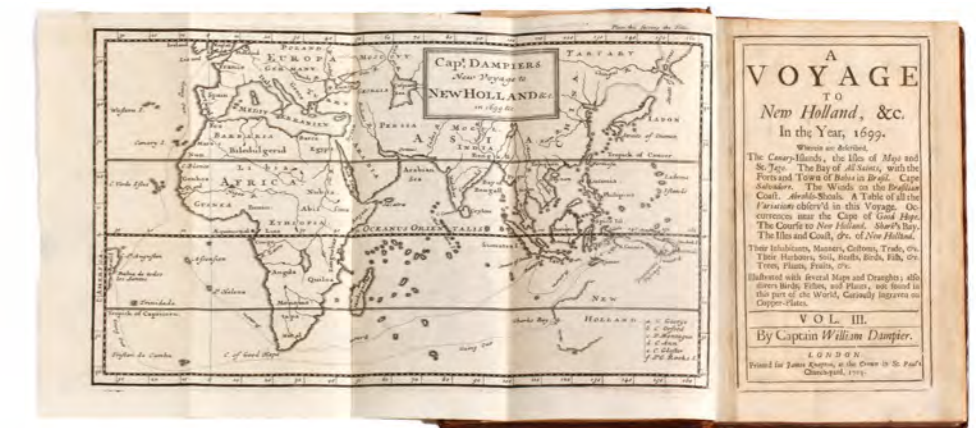
1. "A New Voyage round the World...". Fourth edition, 1699, corrected from the first edition of 1697.
The first account of the first English landing in Australia.
2. "Voyages and Descriptions Vol. II... A supplement to the Voyage round the World...". Second edition, 1700.
The continuation of Dampier's New Voyage, described as Volume II on the title-page but quite separately published.



3. "A Voyage to New Holland, &c. in the year, 1699...".
First edition.

These classic voyage narratives by England's most famous buccaneer represent a major body of early Pacific description, including the first landing by an Englishman in Australia, and the first deliberate English voyage to Australia, one of very few classic pre-Cook voyages to the continent.

Widely regarded as the greatest English explorer and navigator before Cook, Dampier was also a popular and exciting writer. His books went through many editions - indeed he is still in print in one form or another - and copies of the early editions of his voyages have always been difficult to find. In 1729 his publishers made an effort to continue sales by establishing a uniform version, but even in the early nineteenth century the books were rare: Burney noted in his collection of Voyages



(vol. IV, p. 486) that "Many editions of Dampier's Voyages have been printed, and they have been so fairly worn out that at this time it is difficult to procure a complete set...".

Borba de Moraes, pp. 242 – 3; ; European Americana, 699/58 (for first two volumes) and 703/39; Hill, 417, 419 (different editions), and 420; Sabin, 18374 – 6; Wing, D164 and D166.

AUTHORITATIVE WORK ON BENGAL, BY AN EAST INDIA COMPANY OFFICER

9. DOW, Alexander.

The History of Hindostan. Translated from the Persian...

Three volumes, quarto, folding map and eight plates (including frontispieces), a fine set in handsome contemporary gilt decorated calf, spine in raised bands with red and green morocco labels.

London, T. Becket and P. A. De Hondt, 1770 – 1772.

\$2450

HH 4102404

A beautifully bound set of Dow's history of Bengal, illustrated with remarkable engraved plates mimicking Mughal imperial art. Dow's History remains a crucial source of information on the region. In addition to his essay on the East India Company, the work contains a treatise of over 80 pages on the Hindu gods, festivals and myths that includes a fine engraved plate of the alphabet in Sanskrit. This set comprises the second revised and enlarged edition of the first two volumes, and the first edition of volume three.

Alexander Dow (1736 – 1779) was a Scottish infantry officer in the employ of the East India Company. Born in Perthshire, he left Scotland in 1757 under a cloud, possibly fleeing the repercussions of a duel. He served for a few years as a midshipman before landing in Bengal in 1760 where he signed on as a cadet in the East India Company. Both intelligent and ambitious, he rose quickly within the ranks and as lieutenant was assigned with raising a battalion of native troops in 1763. Despite promotion to captain in the following year, Dow's fiery temperament and outspoken nature eventually caused a rift with the



army elite when he complained over wages, a move that left him relegated to Britain by 1768. Here he published a translation of old Persian tales and the first two volumes of this history of India derived from the works of the Persian scholar Ferishtam. Dow eventually returned to Bengal to continue his career, but further unpleasantness with the Company administration left him back in England by 1772 where he published the third volume of this history, appending a biting attack on the governance of Bengal.



FROM THE LIBRARY AT PETWORTH HOUSE, TEXT ON LARGE PAPER AND ATLAS UPDATED TO 1836

10. 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...

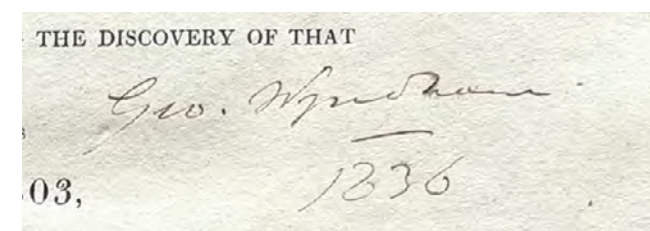
Two volumes quarto, and atlas folio; the text volumes on large paper and the atlas in the preferred elephant folio size with the botanical plates unfolded; nine plates in the text; the atlas with 16 charts (nine folding), two plates (on four double-page sheets) of coastal views, and ten large botanical plates; text in handsome contemporary half crimson morocco bindings with brown moiré cloth sides, atlas in contemporary quarter red morocco and marbled sides, spine lettered in gilt.

London, G. and W. Nicol, 1814 (atlas issued circa 1830).

Provenance: From the library of George Wyndham at Petworth House, with his signature on the title-page dated 1836 and his bookplate as Lord Egremont.

\$85,000

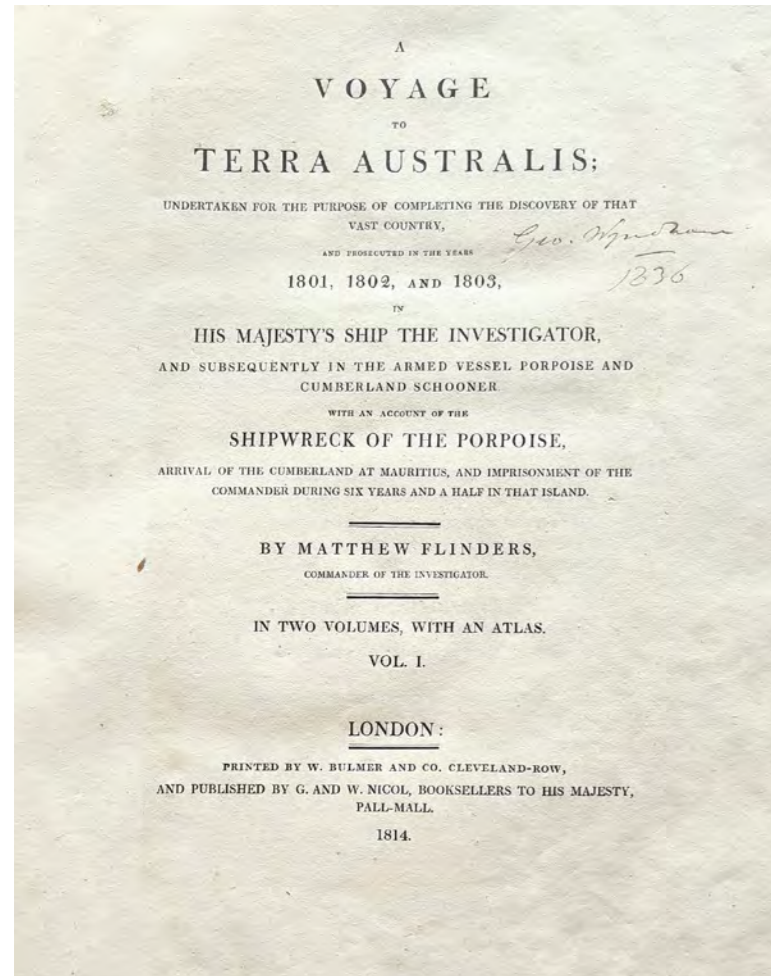
HH 5000827



A superb set, evidently acquired by George Wyndham (later Lord Egremont) in 1836, with the splendid and large atlas volume containing updated maps appropriate to that date. Showing details of coastal exploration carried out by P.P. King and others in the two decades since original publication, this represents the detailed knowledge of the Australian coastline current at about the time that Wyndham acquired the set. Its binding is very similar to other books from Wyndham's library that we have handled in recent years. It is typical of books from his library that the text volumes should be examples of the scarce issue on Large Paper, while the atlas, which shows the latest available information, is in the preferred largest format with the fine botanical plates therefore unfolded.



FROM THE LIBRARY AT PETWORTH HOUSE, TEXT ON LARGE PAPER AND ATLAS UPDATED TO 1836



The three-volume official account of Flinders's great circumnavigation of Australia in the *Investigator* offers a 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's 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 text is illustrated by William Westall's nine engraved plates in the text and two double-page plates of coastal views in the atlas. These are in many cases the very earliest views of the places visited and discovered on the voyage.

Flinders's charts in the atlas were of such accuracy that they continued to be issued by the Admiralty for decades and form the basis of all modern charts of Australia. The atlas here contains late issues of some of the maps, and thus represents the detailed knowledge of the Australian coastline current around 1836 when Wyndham acquired this fine set. A number of revised issues of the Flinders atlas were to appear in the twenty years after publication. In this copy, the general map of Australia contains revisions to 1829, while chart X has revisions "to 1826 by Phillip P. King", and charts XI and XII have been completely replaced by sheets 1 and 3 of Phillip Parker King's "Chart of part of the N.E. Coast of Australia", published in 1824. Charts VI, XIV and XV are of the Admiralty issue with rhumb-lines added and the Hydrographical Office stamp. The remaining nine charts are of the first issue. The charts continued to be issued by the Admiralty for decades.

Ferguson, 576; Hill, 614; Ingleton, 6487; Kroepelien, 438; Nissen BBI, 637; Stafleu & Cowan, I, 1806; Tooley, pp. 77 – 9; Wantrup, 67a.

THE EXOTIC EAST AND WEST INDIES: IN MONASTIC PIGSKIN BINDING

11. FRANZ, Erasmus.

Ost- und West-Indischer wie auch Sinesischer Lust- und Stats-Garten.

Thick folio, engraved title, followed by title-page in red & black, envoi to German Emperor Leopold I with separate armorial frontispiece, 65 plates, with one textual illustration and the terminal Errata leaf; contemporary full pigskin with blind-embossed armorial stamps "Insigne Preposit Rayhradensis Ordinis S Benedicti" (with manuscript annotations from the Benedictine library on title-page), leather straps on brass clasps repaired but original, banded spine with early manuscript spine title.

Nürnberg, Johann Andreae Endter, 1668.

Provenance: From the Benedictine monastery at Rajhrad, founded in the 11th century, in the South Moravian Region of the Czech Republic.

\$19,850

(HH) 4012339



A monumental work on the East and West Indies and Asia; a splendid copy, in a well-preserved binding from a Benedictine library, of this work of exotic natural history by one of the most prolific authors of the seventeenth century. This ornate and lavishly illustrated book was a good companion to aristocratic collections of curiosities and *Wunderkammern*. The descriptions of natural history are interspersed with ethnographical musings, homeopathic advice on folk medicines and the history of European exploration and expansion, both actual and fabulous. Among its many delights is the extraordinary series of detailed plates, including two views of Batavia showing the harbour packed with junks, packets, and exclusively Dutch ships.

The three books of this vast work treat of the natural history, the customs, and the curiosities of the East and West Indies, and the Americas, 'with many very curious details' (Sabin), as curious as speculations about which animal might triumph in a fight between a tiger and a dragon, the anatomy of mermaids and mermen, or the habits of the flying tortoises of China.

Borba de Moraes, 323; John Carter Brown, 668/61; Sabin, 25463.

THE EARLIEST AUSTRALIAN PLAY: A CELEBRATED 18TH-CENTURY RARITY

12. GAMAS, François Henry Théodore Marin.

Les Emigrés aux Terres Australes, ou le dernier chapitre d'une Grande Révolution; comédie en un acte en prose, représentée, pour la première fois, sur le Théâtre des Amis de la Patrie, le 24 novembre 1792, (vieux style).

Octavo, 30 pp. and a final blank leaf, bucolic woodcut headpiece at start of text; completely uncut, stitched in later plain wrappers, owner's stamp and notes on front wrapper; preserved in a fitted quarter morocco box.

Paris, chez la citoyenne Toubon, sous les galeries du Théâtre de la République, à côté du passage vîtré, 1794.

Provenance: A. Barthélemy (stamped ex-libris on front wrapper with shelfmark and a handwritten title, with a manuscript note of reading - "Lu 5/13").

\$34,500

HH 5000815

A celebrated and long recognised rarity: the first play in any language about the new British colony of New South Wales, performed over two weeks in revolutionary Paris of 1792, and published two years later in the changed political climate following the fall of Robespierre.

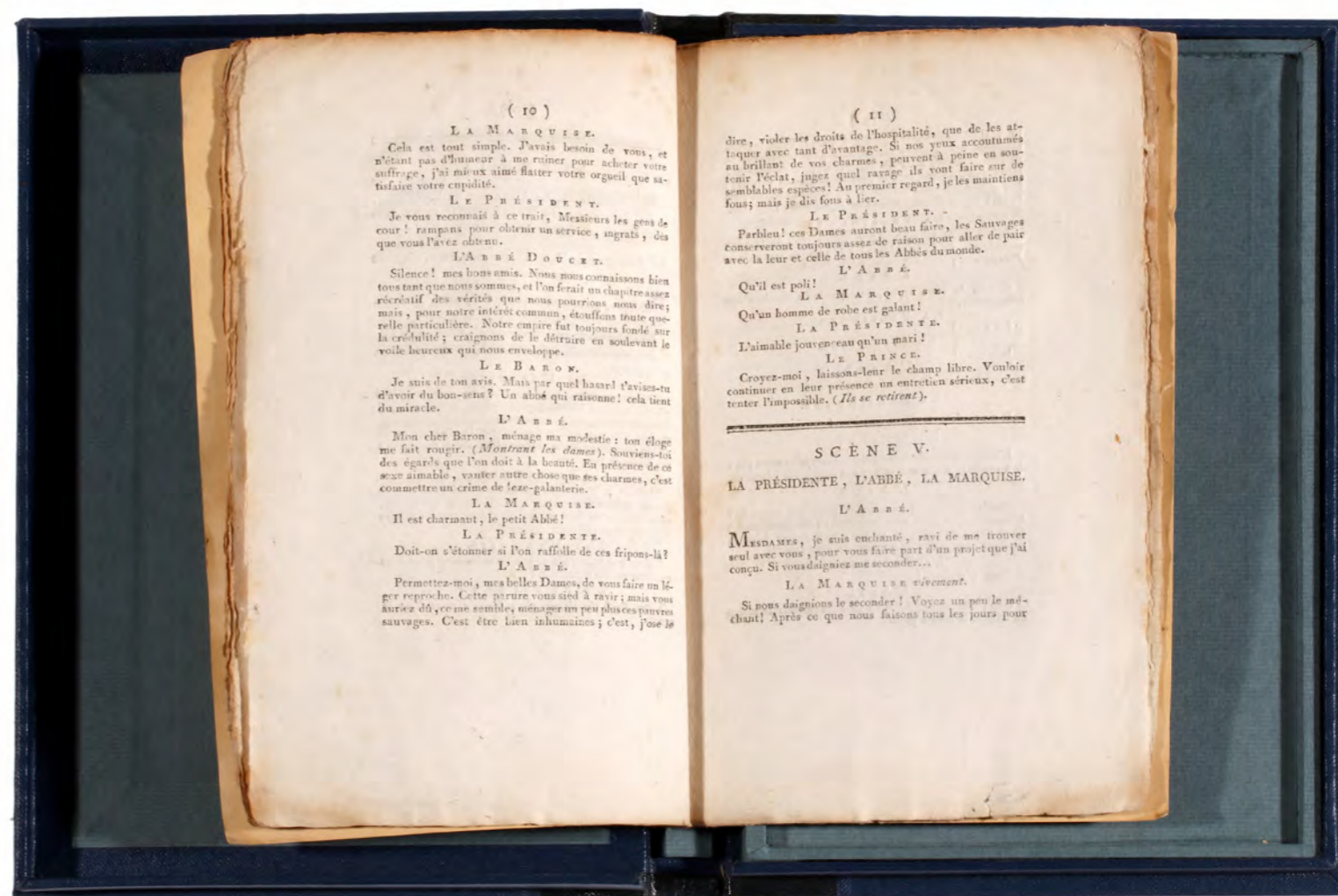
Rarity

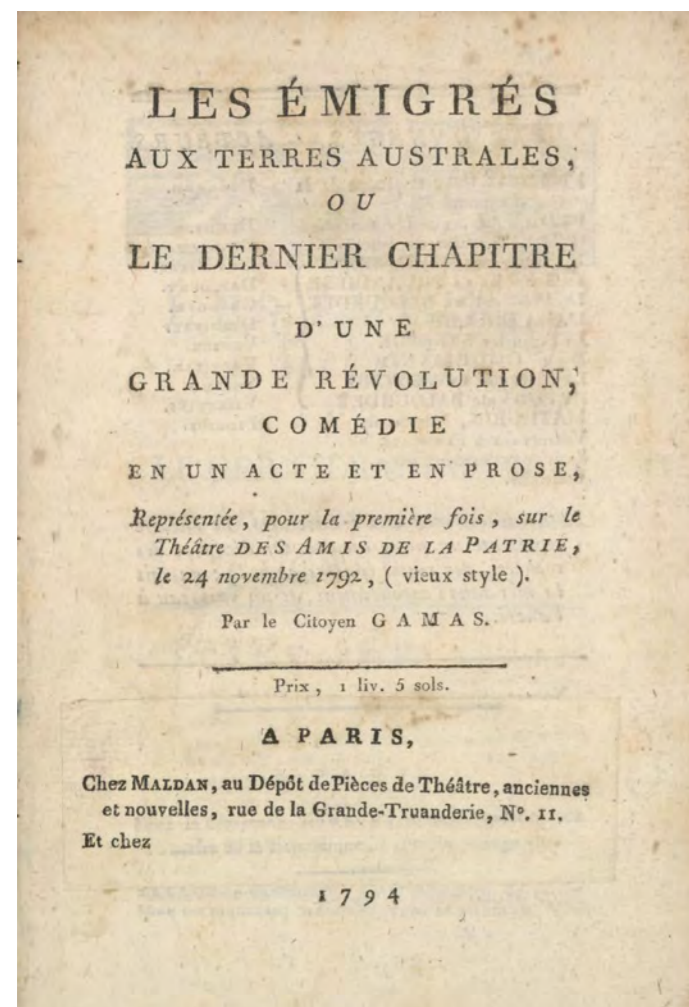
Just four copies of this elusive rarity had been known for some decades until the appearance of this newly discovered example: the British Library and Bibliothèque Nationale copies, and another at the University of Michigan, are examples of the same issue as this, while the Nan Kivell copy at the National Library of Australia is of a later issue with a variant publisher's details pasted to the title-page. The State Library of New South Wales holds a manuscript text of the play copied for Professor Ernest Scott from their original by the Bibliothèque Nationale during WWI.

A modern edition and translation of the play by Patricia Clancy was published as "The Emigrés in the Austral Lands": the first 'Australian' play" in 1984. She explained that "Copies of the play, which was not printed until 1794, are extremely rare and its existence was brought to the attention of the Australian public by Professor Ernest Scott in an article published in *The Argus* on the 23rd February 1918. It is difficult to know whether he found the play himself or whether it was brought to his attention by someone else. In any case he requested a copy from the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris, which was closed because of the war. However when the authorities were informed that the copy was wanted by an Australian, one was written out for him, and is now in the Mitchell Library...".

The plot and setting

The play has a group of French nobles transported to Australia for having tried to save themselves by escaping from France during the Revolution, with Gamas evoking an imaginary Australia to satirise the *ancien régime*. The deported "emigrants" have to create a new society from scratch out of the virgin continent. While the nobles and priests fight to preserve their privileges





and hope to recreate the discredited society which they had left behind, the simple citizens work towards a democracy in which they are supported by the “Noble Savages” who inhabit the land.

This imaginary Australia is conjured from an understanding of what had appeared in English about Cook and the First Fleet, and the very few French texts: La Pérouse’s voyage would not appear in print until 1797. Publication of the three Cook voyages started in 1772 and had long been completed by the 1790s; Tench appeared in two editions in 1789, Phillip not until 1791.

While the charming woodcut headpiece is clearly generic, in context it hints at a gloriously productive land amenable to agriculture.

The author

François Marin Gamas (1775 – 1835) was the author of this and just two other published plays of the revolutionary style and period, but evidently he could sway with the political breeze: eight years before the Revolution he had published *Epître aux François, sur la naissance du dauphin* (1781), a laudatory royalist poem on the birth of the Dauphin Louis-Joseph, the short-lived second child and first son of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette.

1794 was Gamas’s year: three other works by him came out in print, also published by the same Mme Toubon:

Cange, ou le Commissionnaire de Lazare, fait historique en 1 acte et en prose, 1794 [an uplifting piece based on the popular story of a good samaritan jailer who, during the Terror, helped both the family of an imprisoned man, and the man himself].

Michel Cervantes, opéra-comique en trois actes et en prose, 1794.

Le plan d’opéra, comédie en un acte et en prose, mêlée d’ariettes, 1795.

These were more easily published in the milder political climate of later 1794 since July of that year had seen the Thermidor coup and the end of the reign of Terror with the execution of Robespierre.

Performances and texts

A sound recording exists of a performance broadcast by the Australian Broadcasting Corporation on 27 September 1987, adapted and directed by Murray Copland as “The citizen sets his scene in Terra Australis” (recording held by Macquarie University library).

The Nan Kivell copy at the National Library of Australia has been digitised and can be seen at <http://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-527845997>. Google Books has digitised copies at British Library and University of Michigan.

A full text appears in Patricia Clancy’s essay “The Emigrés in the Austral Lands’: the first ‘Australian’ play”.

Ernest Scott’s Argus article of 23 February 1918 online at trove.nla.gov.au; Patricia Clancy, “The Emigrés in the Austral Lands’: the first ‘Australian’ play” (in *Eighteenth Century News*, 1984 09, 12; and in *Margin*, no.12, Canberra, 1984: i-xv); Paola Perazzolo, “Au théâtre, l’habit fait parfois le moine” 1: il significato politico di alcuni costumi e accessori nel teatro della Rivoluzione, online resource; Paul d’Estrée, *Le théâtre sous la Terreur (Théâtre de la peur)*, 1793 – 1794, pp. 217 – 9, online resource at gallica.fr; Peter McPhee, *The French Revolution, 1789 – 1799*, OUP, 2001; Les archives de la Révolution française, 12.198 (<http://catalogue.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/cb372385505>); Leslie Rees, *A History of Australian Drama*, vol. 1 (“the earliest known play concerned with Australia”); M. Blackmann, ‘Upside-down at the Bottom of the World: the first ‘Australian’ Play’, in *The French-Australian Cultural Connection*, University of New South Wales, 1984.

SIR JOSEPH BANKS JUDGES SHEEPSHEARING

13. GARRARD, George.

Woburn Sheepshearing. Dedicated by Permission to His Grace the Duke of Bedford. By His Grace's most obedient and very humble, George Garrard.

Original aquatint, stipple, etching and engraving; 540 x 800 mm., mounted and framed.

London, G. Garrard, 31 May 1811.

\$10,500

HH 4504111



A large detailed and striking image of the annual sheep shearing festival held by the Duke of Bedford at Woburn Abbey, with Sir Joseph Banks a resplendent figure in the foreground. This great agricultural show was started by Frances Russell (1763 – 1802) who established a model farm at Woburn with 'every convenience that could be desired for the breeding of cattle and experiments in farming'. This included valuable experiments upon the respective merits of the various breeds of sheep. The sheep shearing exhibitions lasted for days and the whole English agricultural world was invited to this splendid event; the week concluded with banquets for the Duke's numerous guests staying at Woburn Abbey.

The scene shows an enormous crowd of noblemen, gentlemen, farmers, and agricultural labourers inspecting the numerous sheep and cattle whilst a shearing contest is taking place in a pen on the right. The contest is being judged by an eminent circle including (as noted in the key): Arthur Young, Secretary to the Board of Agriculture, Sir John Sinclair, President of the Board of Agriculture, Sir Joseph Banks, Thomas Coke M.P., and others including Sir Humphry Davy. Sir Joseph (wearing his Garter sash) is shown in the middle of the judging panel in the lower right side of the image, seated and holding a cane. He was the key figure in developing the merino breed in England and was in charge of the Royal flock of 500 sheep given to King George III by the Spanish Court. He sold off his own sheep on his Oaklands Estate in Lincolnshire in order to devote his resources to the breed, declaring that "merino sheep will in time be procured with carcasses perfectly fashionable and wool as perfectly fine...". His advocacy of the breed had a great effect on their widespread adoption in New South Wales, although he was not himself on good terms with John Macarthur who had been the first to experiment with merino production, starting with the import of three rams and five ewes from the Cape in 1797, thus beginning the Australian merino industry.



PINE'S HORACE IN RED MOROCCO: FIRST ISSUE

14. [HORACE] HORATIUS FLACCUS, *Quintus*.

Quinti Horatii Flacci Opera.

Two volumes, large octavo; period English crimson morocco, flat spines ornately gilt in compartments, all edges gilt, blue endpapers.

London, Aeneis Tabulis incidit
Iohannes Pine, 1733 – 1737.

\$6400

HH 5000759

First edition, first issue of Pine's Horace: a particularly fine example of this masterpiece of book-design and 'remarkable enterprise in engraving' (DNB).

With every page fully engraved - including not only the plates, portraits, vignettes, initials and other decorations, but all text too - it is a tour-de-force of the art, and one of its most famous exemplars. This first issue is identified by having the uncorrected reading 'Post est' in the caption to the Caesar medallion on p. 108 of the second volume (corrected in later issues to 'Potest'). The extensive lists of subscribers in each volume (variously 18 and 17 pp.) show the extent to which Pine must have publicised and pre-sold this extraordinary undertaking. There are separate listings for subscribers from Paris, Madrid, Vienna, and other places while Dublin subscribers include a sub-listing of subscribers from Trinity College. Oxford and Cambridge subscribers are also shown separately.

"Ouvrage très recherché..." (Cohen-De Ricci). "Pine's complete command of his craft makes this the most elegant of English eighteenth-century books in which text and illustrations alike are entirely engraved"(Ray).

Brunet, III:320; Cohen-De Ricci, pp. 497 – 8; ESTC T46226; Ray, *The Illustrator and the Book in England*, p. 3; Rothschild, 1546.



THE SECOND GOVERNOR'S JOURNAL, UNSOPHISTICATED IN ORIGINAL BOARDS BINDING

15. 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.

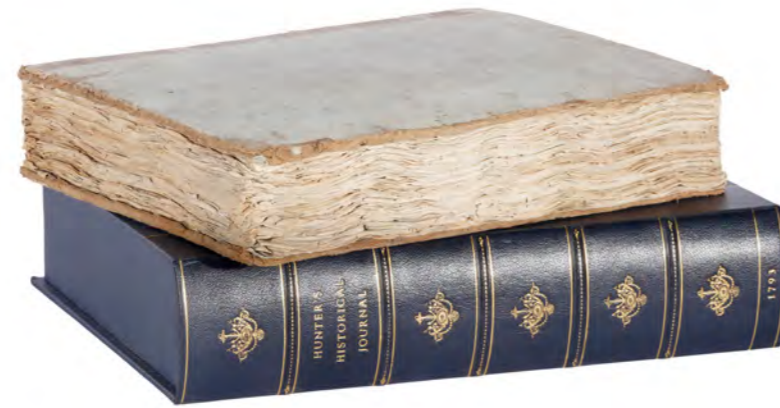
Quarto, with 17 engraved plates and charts; with the list of subscribers; a very large copy, edges uncut, in original paper boards, remnants of original paper label to spine, worn; quarter morocco box.

London, John Stockdale, 1793.

Provenance: H.S.J. Brydges (second and third initials uncertain but bold ink inscription on front flyleaf dated from Bath, 20 March 1793); Robert Henry Lee Warner (1823 – 1895, with armorial bookplate). Lee-Warner inherited Tyberton Court, Hereford, from the Brydges family.

\$9500

HH 5000755



An exceptional copy, unsophisticated in original publisher's boards binding, completely uncut and very large (page size 312 x 250 mm). This impressive copy was acquired by its first owner (Brydges, see provenance) in March of the year of publication, 1793; his name does not appear in the list of subscribers, but it is worth noting that the subscription amounted to 595 copies, of which a full two-thirds went to booksellers.

The second governor's important Journal describing the first years of settlement at Sydney 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.



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. Essick, *William Blake's Commercial Book Illustrations*, XXVII.

EARLY WATERCOLOUR OF THE PENNANTIAN PARROT (CRIMSON ROSELLA)

16. K., W. (signed thus).

Watercolour, captioned 'Pennantian Parrot,
This Species is Often Found about
Port Jackson N.S. Wales'

Watercolour on paper, 235 x 275 mm, mounted.

England, late-18th to early-19th century.

Provenance: Robert Hutchinson (Sydney collector).

\$12,500

HH 5000731

An appealing and early painting of the crimson rosella or "Pennantian Parrot", skilfully drawn and enigmatically signed in pen "WK", further captioned "This Species is Often Found about Port Jackson N.S. Wales".

While the image has obvious similarity to the engraving that appears in Governor Phillip's account of the new settlement (*The Voyage of Governor Phillip to Botany Bay*, 1789), certain details differ from that engraving, notably in the depiction of the tree and in the foreground. The text of the Phillip account (p. 154) notes that "This beautiful bird is not infrequent about Port Jackson, and seems to correspond greatly with the Pennantian Parrot, described by Mr. Latham in the supplement to his General Synopsis of Birds, p. 61...". Latham, the great English ornithologist and scientific illustrator, was the first to describe more than a hundred new Australian birds, effectively taking control of the territory when the return of the Cook voyages (1769 – 1780) produced a rich offering of drawings and skins, even live specimens. He worked as well from materials belonging to Banks and others. It was Latham who named the new parrot in honour of his friend Thomas Pennant, *Psittacus pennantii*.

Latham provided the fifty-five etched plates, including nineteen of birds, for the publication of Phillip's *Voyage*. The Pennantian Parrot was one of eight of these to be signed in its caption as based on a drawing by his daughter Ann Latham. We have not been able to identify the mysterious "WK" whose bold signature appears on this early work. The circle of artists and illustrators working in England on these newly recorded Australian species was interconnected, so it is possible that WK may have been part of the Lathams' artistic milieu.

On the verso of the painting there are identifying marks that show that it was at one time part of an early scrap album. Original paintings of Australia's celebrated ornithology from the first fifty years of European settlement are extremely rare.



CHARMING ILLUSTRATED NATURAL HISTORY ALMANAC IN SPECIAL BINDING: NO OTHER RECORDED.

17. KEARSLEY, George, Publisher.

The Naturalist's Pocket Library.
Ornamented with most Elegant Engravings,
Illustrated by Corresponding Descriptions,
Accompanied with an Almanack, ruled
Pages for Occurrences, Observations
Relative to Gardening etc.

16mo (117 x 73 mm) engraved and coloured
title, iv pp. (preliminaries), 14 unnumbered leaves
(calendar and accounting), 44 pp.; with frontispiece
and 12 numbered engraved and coloured plates
by the English engraver Inigo Barlow of various animals
and flowers; much of the text engraved; contemporary
decorative red morocco wallet binding, covers mounted
with multicoloured thin strips, gilt vertical parallel
lines, pocket in front and back cover, gilt edges.

London, G. Kearsley, 1797.

\$14,000

HH 5000821

A very attractive, complete, copy of this extremely rare eighteenth-century work of Australian and Pacific interest. In a charming, original, harlequin morocco binding, this is a fragile and amazing publication containing 12 full page hand coloured engravings, four of which are of Australian natural history (plates 7, 8, 11, and 12).

The book includes very interesting and early text about "New-Holland Animals": "The animals which have lately been discovered in the vast island, or rather continent of Australasia, or New Holland, have been very valuable acquisitions in the science of natural history". The short-beaked echidna "which is by the English settlers in the Botany bay called the Porcupine Ant-eater" is given an extensive description. The birds of New Holland are described as remarkable for the splendour and variety of their colours: "As an example of this, we have selected a beautiful little Parrakeet... Another very elegant bird found in New Holland is a species of Creeper... it is not very often seen, as is found in the neighbourhood of Botany Bay".

Both charming and fragile, this lovely object is a wonderful example of the excitement in Europe created by recent discoveries of natural history in the new world. The highly elaborate binding we assume to be unique to this copy. Despite Kearsley's announcement on the title-page that his publication is "To be continued Annually" this issue differs only from one that came out the previous year by having the date 1797 appear at the head of the title-page. The 1796 issue is recorded in the English Short Title Catalogue from a single example at the Huntington Library; we have previously handled a copy of that issue in a black morocco and silver binding. No copy is recorded of this issue.

Not in any specialized bibliography (Nissen, Ferguson, etc).



THE ORIGINAL WRITER'S COPY OF THE FOUNDATION BOOK

18. 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, including the 31 natural history plates in the special issue, coloured by hand and printed on laid paper; with the list of subscribers but without the publisher's advertisements at the end (possibly not prepared at this stage of publication); with two important additional maps (see below); in excellent condition in half maroon straight-grain morocco, with matching slipcase.

London, John Stockdale, 1789.

Provenance: Rev Robert Nares (1753-1829), writer of the book, annotated by him in 1826.

\$155,000

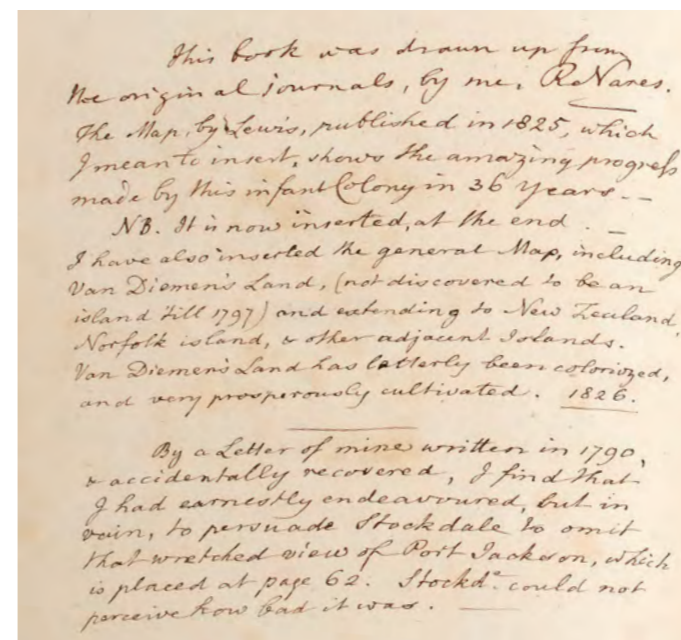
 5000795



A highly important copy of the Australian foundation book. This recent rediscovery is not only a fine example of the deluxe version of the famous First Fleet account, with significant additions, but it also sets the historical record straight: it is the original writer's copy of the book.

While we may be used to thinking of the 1789 *Voyage of Governor Phillip to Botany Bay* as Phillip's official narrative of the First Fleet and the early European settlement of New South Wales, the authoritative "official" book was in fact written by the Reverend Robert Nares, who compiled the text at the request of the publisher Stockdale from the governor's despatches.

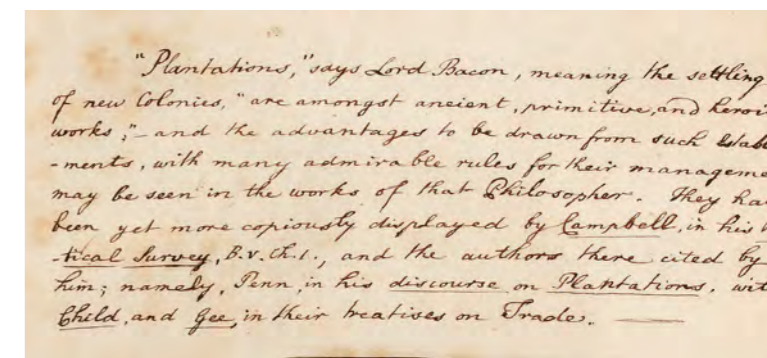
A lengthy manuscript note by Nares on the front flyleaf, along with a pencilled signature on the verso of the frontispiece, identify him and give further details of his authorship. Nares's name also appears in the published



list of subscribers, an entry which presumably refers to this specific copy, one of the rare and beautiful specially prepared versions in which the 31 natural history plates were printed on laid paper (rather than the wove paper used for regular copies of the book) and finely coloured by hand.

Additional maps

Nares has also added two maps to this copy, one of them the rare and important 1825 first issue of the "Map of part of New South Wales" published by Joseph Cross, "embellished with views in the harbours of Port Jackson" by John Lewin. The composition of these 11 views dates from about 1817; later issues of the map removed the acknowledgment of Lewin's work. Nares remarks that the map "shows the amazing progress made by this infant Colony in 36 years", that is from the arrival of the First Fleet to the 1825 publication of the map.



About another map added to the volume ("New Holland and New Zealand" published in Smith's Atlas) he remarks on its depiction of "Van Diemen's Land, (not discovered to be an island 'till 1797)... [which] has latterly been colonized and very prosperously cultivated".

Authorship

In 1789 Phillip was of course still in Sydney. His despatches were sent back as soon as he could arrange it and passed to the publisher Stockdale, who commissioned Nares to prepare the account, much as Hawkesworth had done for the official account of Cook's first voyage published sixteen years earlier.

Nares did more than simply compiling, for example complaining in his note about Stockdale's choice of the engraved "View of Port Jackson" (p. 62) that he had "...earnestly endeavoured but in vain did I persuade Stockdale to omit that wretched view...".

The "Voyage to Botany Bay"

The Phillip publication provides the official account of the first settlement of Australia. Based on the governor's journals and despatches and assembled into book form by Nares for 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’, while 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’.

The de luxe coloured issue

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>).

This deluxe version of the Australian foundation book, with its handcolouring, and the similarly specially issued version of surgeon White’s *Journal of a Voyage to New South Wales* of the following year, are the most beautiful and the most significant books of eighteenth-century Australia. In their very limited coloured issues, they are among the most desirable of Australiana of any period.

Robert Nares

Robert Nares (1753 – 1829) graduated from Christ Church, Oxford in 1778. By 1787 he was chaplain to the Duke of York. His secular activities involved membership of the Natural History Society of London and fellowship of the Society of Antiquaries and Royal Society. He became keeper of manuscripts at the British Museum in 1799. He was a prolific author and pamphleteer on all manner of subjects, literary and political, publishing his own as well as commissioned works (*Dictionary of National Biography*).

From 1779 – 1783 Nares was tutor to Charles Watkin Williams-Wynn and his

older brother, Watkin, living with the family in Wales and London He was Usher at Westminster School from 1786 – 1788, where he continued his tutoring of the Wynn boys and where he undoubtedly met Charles Wynn’s friend Southey. In 1793 he was the founding editor of the pro-government review the British Critic.

Nares, Wynn and Tench

While Phillip’s book was the first official account of the European settlement of new South Wales, it was in fact beaten into print by Watkin Tench’s very unofficial *A Narrative of the Expedition to Botany Bay* which was published on 4 April 1789, some three months before the Phillip account began to appear.

Watkin Tench’s patron, and in fact the dedicatee of his second book, *A Complete Account of the Settlement at Port Jackson* (1793), was Sir Watkin Williams-Wynn, Welsh landowner and Tory politician. As the largest landowner in North Wales, and controller of many parliamentary seats, he was referred to, at least by himself, as the ‘Prince in Wales’. All holders of the Williams-Wynn baronetcy continue to be named Watkin following a tradition established in the late seventeenth century. Tench’s family were indebted to the Williams-Wynns, and the First Fleeter was clearly named Watkin in their honour.

This makes for an odd connection between the author of the Phillip account and the author of its rival publication, the two of them connected by their involvement with the Wynn family.

George Chalmers

Another of Nares’s manuscript notes identifies George Chalmers as the author of the preliminary chapter, “Anecdotes of Governor Phillip”. Chalmers (1742 – 1825), a Scottish antiquary, studied law in Edinburgh. He published mostly political works, chiefly connected with the colonies. Stockdale commissioned him to contribute to Phillip’s *Voyage* in 1789 and in 1793 to prepare and edit Hunter’s and King’s journals for publication as *An Historical*



Journal of Transactions at Port Jackson by Captain John Hunter. Chalmers’ collaboration with Stockdale is well documented in *Tis Treason my Good Man* by Eric Stockdale (British Library 2005).

Chalmers is also listed as a subscriber to the Phillip publication.

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

FIRST EDITION OF THE FOUNDATION BOOK

19. 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... [Edited by John Stockdale].

Quarto, portrait and engraved title, seven folding engraved charts and 46 engraved plates; bound with the final leaf of advertisements; second state of the title-page, with a single name on the medallion; page 122 with the uncorrected mis-numbering 221, early state of the 'Kangaroo' plate at p. 106 (later changed to 'Kanguroo'), later state of the 'Vulpine Opossum' plate at p. 150; a fine copy in a good 1970s binding of half red morocco, spine with gilt ship ornaments between raised bands.

London, John Stockdale, 1789.

Provenance: With Messrs Blackwells, Oxford, in 1977.

\$7850

 4504263



A handsome copy of the first edition: the foundation book of European settlement in Australia.

Based on the governor's journals and despatches and assembled into book form by Robert Nares (as we now know: see previous catalogue entry) for the London publisher Stockdale, this is – as the official account of the first settlement – 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.

Crittenden, 'A Bibliography of the First Fleet', 180; Ferguson, 47; Hill, 1346; Wantrup, 5.



THE FIRST AUSTRALIAN STAR CATALOGUE, BY THE FIRST GOVERNMENT ASTRONOMER

20. RUMKER, Christian Carl Ludwig (Charles Stargard).

Preliminary Catalogue of Fixed Stars intended for a Prospectus of a Catalogue of the Stars of the Southern Hemisphere included within the Tropic of Capricorn now reducing from the Observations made in the Observatory at Paramatta [sic].

Large quarto, 252 x 218 mm, pp. 20, [ii], XXV; stab-sewn in the original blue-grey limp paper wrappers, with a presentation inscription on the front wrapper; preserved in a fitted quarter morocco bookform case.

Hamburg, Printed for Perthes and Besser, 1832.

Provenance: Inscribed by Rümker on the front wrapper “Professor A[lexander] D[allas] Bache with the author’s Comp[limen]ts”; at one time with Philadelphia Rare Books, USA.

\$19,500

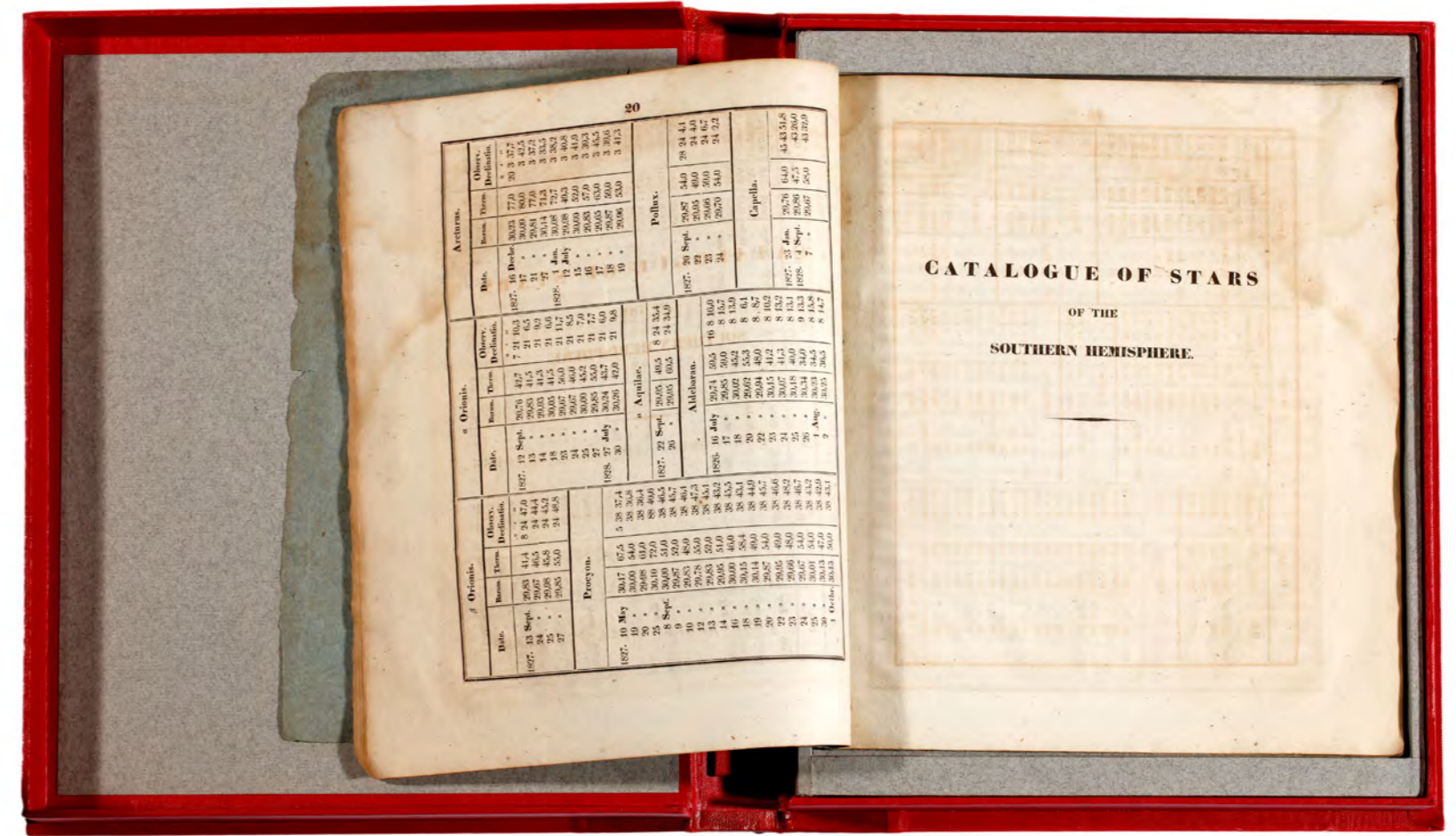
HH 5000809

Very rare, a pioneering foundation work of Australian science and important in the history of world astronomy: the first Australian star catalogue, this copy inscribed by the author to Alexander Dallas Bache (1806–1867), scientist and educator, the great-grandson of Benjamin Franklin. This elusive book was probably printed in very small numbers for a specialist audience; just two copies are recorded in Australian libraries (NLA and SLNSW).

Christian Carl Ludwig Rümker (1788-1862), German astronomer, arrived in England in 1809, working for the East India Company and the merchant navy, before being press-ganged into the Royal Navy in 1813. Over the next few years he began making observations, including publishing the results of work he did at Malta. Recommended with an introduction (by Captain Peter Heywood) to the incoming Governor of New South Wales, Thomas Macdougall Brisbane, himself a keen astronomer, he arrived as part of the official party in 1821, beginning work at Brisbane’s Parramatta observatory, near Sydney, where he made several discoveries including “Encke’s Comet”. A bitter disagreement with Brisbane led him to resign his post, and to retreat to his new property at Picton, “Stargard”.

In 1826 he returned to Parramatta at the behest of Alexander Macleay, and was appointed government astronomer in December 1827, the first person to hold that title. He returned to London at the end of the decade, but another quarrel, this time with the president of the Royal Astronomical Society, Sir James South, led to Rümker finally being dismissed from British service and returning to Hamburg. Still working as an astronomer, at some point he became reconciled to Brisbane, as is beautifully shown by the present work’s dedication to him as “late Governor in Chief of Australia and Founder of the Observatory at Paramatta [sic]”.

Rümker’s later career was prolific, publishing scores of papers and being honoured with many fellowships, and continuing to work on his trail-blazing Parramatta observations. He died at Lisbon in 1862. “When awarding the gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society to Rümker, the astronomer royal, Sir George Biddell Airy, said that Rümker’s dismissal was ‘the greatest misfortune that happened to Southern Astronomy’” (ADB).



Ferguson, 1588; G. F. J. Bergman, ‘Rümker, Christian Carl Ludwig (1788-1862)’, Australian Dictionary of Biography (online resource); *ibid.*, G. F. J. Bergman, ‘Christian Carl Ludwig Rümker (1788-1862), Australia’s First Government

Astronomer’, *Journal and Proceedings (Royal Australian Historical Society)*, 46 (1960); Rümker letters, 1825 – 49 (State Library of New South Wales); correspondence with Dr John Lee (State Library of Victoria).

SUPERB PRESENTATION COPY OF THE FORMER GOVERNMENT ASTRONOMER ON LONGITUDE

21. RUMKER, Karl.

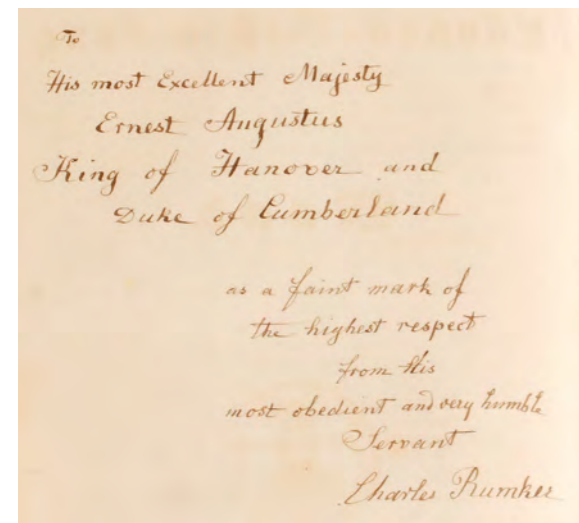
Längen-Bestimmung durch den Mond. Eine nautisch-astronomische Abhandlung.

Octavo, [vi], [74], 218 pp.; contemporary presentation romantique binding of dark brown morocco, sides ornately gilt, flat spine decorated and lettered in gilt, white silk moiré endpapers, all edges gilt.

Hamburg, Perthes-Besser
& Mauke, 1849.

\$4850

HH 5000797



A beautifully bound presentation copy, inscribed by Rümker in ink to Ernest Augustus, the son of George III, Duke of Cumberland and King of Hanover (1771-1851), whose picturesque library stamp appears on the verso of the title-page.

This rare astronomical work by Rümker reflects his close interest in the nautical aspects of astronomical science. After he left New South Wales in 1829, as well as becoming the director of the Hamburg Observatory he also took over as the superintendent of the Hamburg Nautical School. Earlier in his life he had served in the British merchant navy, which did not preclude him being press-ganged onto a warship in 1813. During some years of naval service in the Mediterranean he made use of his mathematical skills to become a skilled navigator.

Unsurprisingly therefore he was particularly interested in longitude, publishing on the subject in journals during his Parramatta time. This work, the first part of which consists of an introduction and explanation, much of which couched in complex mathematics, the second part containing astronomical tables, is about the determination of longitude by lunar observations.

Provenance: Florid presentation inscription from the author to Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland and King of Hanover (1771-1851), with stamp of his library on verso of title. "Fifth son of George III, Ernest Augustus served in the English and Hanoverian armies during the war with France. He was created Duke of Cumberland in 1799. He entered the House of Lords as an ardent Tory who opposed Catholic emancipation and the Reform Act. His repressive politics and private influence over the Prince Regent, made the Duke the subject of much popular resentment. In 1810, amid rumours of incest and the murder of his valet, he suffered an assassination attempt. When William IV died in 1837, Cumberland succeeded as Ernest I of Hanover under Salic law which excluded Queen Victoria as a woman" (NPG).

Houzeau & Lancaster, 10636; Poggendorff II, 714 f. Not recorded by Peters, Crone Library or the catalogue of the Netherlands Scheepvaart Museums.



STRUTT'S LION: "NOBILITY AND STRENGTH"

22. STRUTT, William.

"Jardin des Plantes": drawing of a lion.

Original drawing, 170 x 100 mm,
graphite and sepia on card;
signed lower left William Strutt;
mounted and framed.

Paris, at the Jardin des Plantes, 1895.

Provenance: Private collection (New South Wales).

\$6500

HH 5000823

William Strutt (1825-1915) was born in Devon, England in 1825. For a period of his younger life he lived in France, returning there in the late 1830s to study painting at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, spending much time in the Louvre with the works of Raphael, which would remain a lifetime influence. In 1850 he sailed to Melbourne where he became a founder of the Fine Arts Society (later renamed the Victorian Society of Fine Arts) and exhibited at the Melbourne Exhibition in 1854.

Strutt excelled as an animal painter. On his return to England in 1862, and influenced by the Pre-Raphaelites, he came to "regard the lion as the greatest symbol of nobility and strength" (Marjorie J. Tipping, in the Australian Dictionary of Biography, online resource). So entranced was he with wild animals that he travelled to North Africa to study them in their native habitat.

This is a delightful page of sketches which together form a study of a lion at the Jardin des Plantes, the famous zoo in the centre of Paris. Captioned "Jardin des Plantes", it bears several inscriptions including the dates of "Paris May 23rd 1895" and "zoo August 7th/ 95". To the left he writes under the lion's face "cast of whiskers depressed" and to the right "the eyeball nearly melts away... in the light". Strutt's close and intimate study of several aspects of this lion demonstrates his outstanding skills as both a draughtsman and a superb animal artist. Strutt exhibited 23 times at the Royal Academy and was a member of the Royal Society of British Artists.



THE FIRST EUROPEAN ARTEFACT TO BE MADE FROM AUSTRALIAN MATERIALS
JOSIAH WEDGWOOD CELEBRATES THE SETTLEMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES
IN CLAY SENT BACK TO JOSEPH BANKS BY GOVERNOR PHILLIP.

23. SYDNEY COVE MEDALLION. WEDGWOOD,
Josiah.

A fine example of the very rare Sydney Cove Medallion in its original issue.

Clay medallion, 57 mm diameter, 2 mm depth;
modelled from dark brown unglazed earthenware,
with crisply moulded decoration.

“Etruria”, Josiah Wedgwood, 1789.

Provenance: Private collection in UK (owner speculated on
a connection with Alexander Turnbull, the New Zealand
collector, but no evidence adduced for this to date).

HH 5000814

An exceptional survival of an object of great importance: Wedgwood’s
highly important first casting of Botany Bay clay, in the form of a
medallion celebrating art and summoning hope for the future of the
new colony while commemorating its beginnings in Sydney Cove.

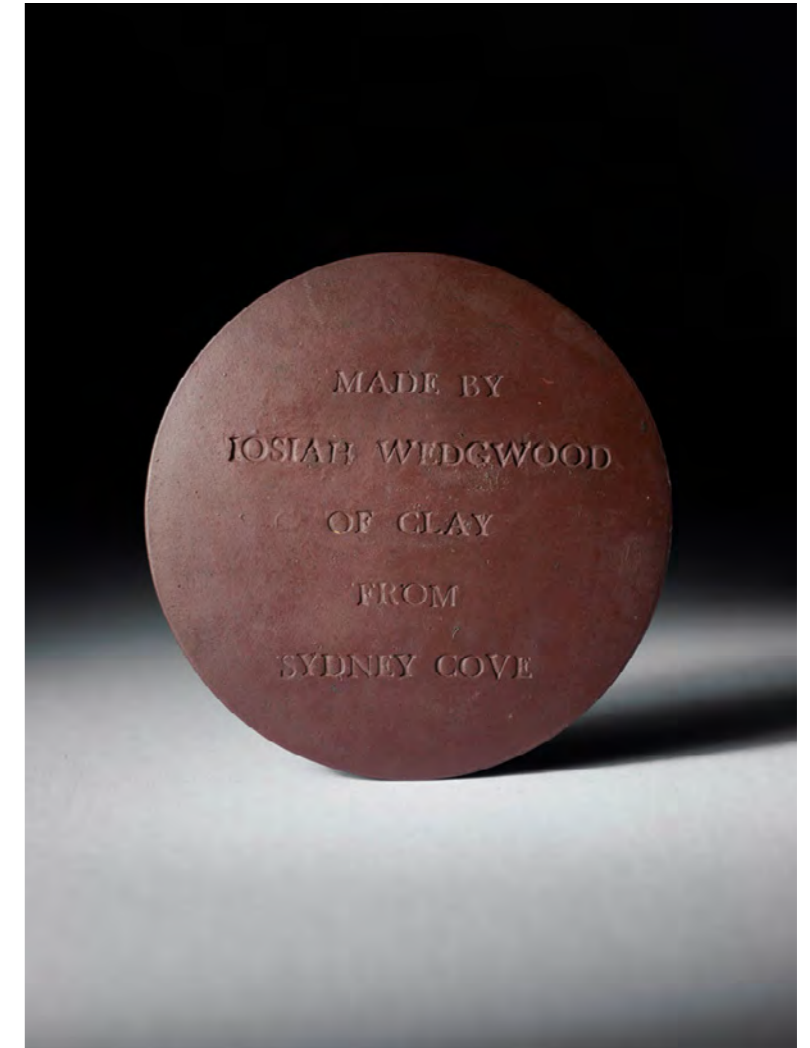
Of all historical relics, it is the Sydney Cove Medallion that is most
emblematic of the beginnings of European settlement in Australia
immediately following the voyage of the First Fleet under the colony’s
first governor, Arthur Phillip.

The beautiful design commissioned by Josiah Wedgwood from Henry
Webber shows, on the obverse, in moulded decoration, the figure of
Hope, wearing classical robes and standing on rocks before an anchor,
on the shores of a bay with a ship in the distance. She extends her right

hand to Peace, Art and Labour; Peace holds an olive branch in her right
hand with a horn of plenty at her feet; Art holds a palette; the bearded
figure of Labour wears a loin cloth and holds a sledgehammer over his
shoulder; the imprint ‘ETRURIA / 1789’ appears below the scene in
raised letters. The reverse side has the impressed legend in classical
lettering ‘MADE BY / IOSIAH WEDGWOOD / OF CLAY / FROM /
SYDNEY COVE’. It was made at Wedgwood’s Etruria factory in 1789
from Webber’s design by Wedgwood’s principal modeller, William
Hackwood. The original medallions range in colour from pale biscuit
to a dark brown, almost black colour, as represented by the example
being offered.

Exhibiting a fineness of detail made possible by the unique qualities
of the Sydney Cove clay, the medallion is a superb embodiment of the
ingenuity of one of 18th-century Britain’s leading industrialists and
can be considered as the first work of art connected to the fledgling
colony. It also represents the colony’s earliest export and application
of raw materials, which would become a lynchpin of the state’s modern
economy.

Its contemporary significance was well understood: indeed, it was
immediately reproduced as an engraving on the title page of the 1789 *Voyage
of Governor Phillip to Botany Bay*, the first official account of the new colony
to be published. A full-page “Account of the Vignette” explains that “The
elegant vignette in the title-page, was engraved from a medallion which the
ingenious Mr. Wedgewood caused to be modelled from a small piece of clay
brought from Sydney Cove. The clay proves to be of a fine texture, and will
be found very useful for the manufacture of earthen ware. The design is
allegorical; it represents Hope encouraging Art and Labour, under the
influences of Peace, to pursue the employments necessary to give security
and happiness to an infant colony...”. On the facing page is a 26-line poem
written in its honour by Erasmus Darwin (Charles Darwin’s grandfather)





“Visit of Hope to Sydney-Cove near Botany Bay”, in which he dramatises Wedgwood’s emblematic scene with Hope accompanied by Peace Art and Labour.

From raw material to manufacture

In 1788 Captain Arthur Phillip had become the first governor of New South Wales, commissioned by George III to create a penal colony, as a way of dealing with the overcrowding in British prisons and prison ships. Eleven ships – the “First Fleet” – carrying over a thousand people, 850 of them convicts, finally came to anchor at Sydney Cove on 26 January 1788. We may now often think of the period of first settlement as a rough and unruly time. Yet back in London, a time of remarkable enlightenment, there was energy, hope and excitement for the future of this English settlement on distant shores.

Sir Joseph Banks and Josiah Wedgwood were close friends, and both members of the Royal Society. Arthur Phillip was in regular correspondence with Banks, this forming one of the close-knit circles of learned and influential people (so often centred on Banks) that characterised this imaginative and creative period.

In November of 1788 Phillip wrote to Banks to advise him that he had found minerals and white clay in the area, and sent samples to Banks which he passed on to scientists, sending the clay directly to Wedgwood for the industrialist to investigate its potential for ceramic production. Wedgwood was impressed with its qualities, eventually manufacturing two batches of medallions which he sent back to Banks, noting with the first batch that he sent on 12 March 1789 that ‘Of the species of ware which may be produced from [Sydney Cove clay], you will have some idea from the medallions I have sent for your inspection”.

As noted above, when John Stockdale published *The Voyage of Governor Phillip to Botany Bay* in July 1789, he placed an engraving of the Sydney Cove Medallion on the title-page and devoted two introductory pages of the book to signalling its importance.

Medallions from the first batch were earmarked for despatch to Sydney Cove, for the attention of Governor Phillip, to be distributed at his discretion; they left for the colony on the ‘Second Fleet’ which finally departed England in January 1790. By the end of 1789, a second batch of medallions had been completed. Wedgwood’s friend, the physician and poet Erasmus Darwin, the recipient of one, wrote to Wedgwood: “I have received great pleasure from your excellent medallion of Hope. The figures are all finely beautiful and speak for themselves” (quoted by L. Richard Smith).

Significance to the colony

There was great interest at the time of first European settlement in the commercial and trading possibilities that might accompany the success of the new colony, and especially in the contribution that raw materials and fledgling industry might make to a self-sustaining state.



Josiah Wedgwood wrote to Banks when he delivered the first examples of his work in mid-March 1789 that “I have the pleasure of acquainting you, that the clay from Sydney Cove, which you did me the honour of submitting to my examination, is an excellent material for pottery, and may certainly be made the basis of a valuable manufacture for our infant colony there. Of the species of ware which may be produced from it, you will have some idea from the medallions I have sent for your inspection” (quoted by Robin Reilly).

A month later, on 15 April, Wedgwood presented his findings to the Royal Society of London, noting that the so-called “Terra Australis”, “Sydneia” or “Austral Sand”, represented a pure species of plumbago, or black-lead, a new genus previously unrecorded. Scientific interest in the clay persisted into the next century.

Emma Butler-Nixon has written that Britain’s colonial hopes for New South Wales were quickly tied to Sydney clay, with its potential for

pottery manufacture which was seen to offer both industry and a “civilising” influence. The clay was later used not only in the manufacture of ceramic ware, but also in the production of bricks and roofing tiles by early settlers. She also notes of the emblematic design that ‘From her elevated position, it is Hope who stands steadfast. Her outstretched arm and anchor at her feet symbolise noble and prophetic wisdom, which was seen to be irrefutably bound with British colonial arrival. To the left of Hope, a ship heralds the new land’s discovery and the possibility of trade, and to the right of Labour, settler houses and possibly a church beckon future social and industrial development...’.

Rarity

It is unknown how many medallions of the original issue were produced. As they would have taken considerable time and skill to make, Richard Smith has suggested that “Wedgwood would have made no more than was necessary for the publicity value. One for Erasmus Darwin; a few for Sir Joseph Banks as President of the Royal Society for his own distribution; perhaps fifteen or twenty for Governor Phillip’s distribution. The total production may have been somewhere around two dozen, probably no more.”

The whereabouts of twelve other original issue medallions is known to us today. Three are in UK museums (British Museum, Lady Lever Art Gallery, and Potteries Museum and Art Gallery, Stoke-on-Trent), while the other nine are in Australian collections (National Museum of Australia, Sydney Living Museums Corporation, an eminent private collection, and altogether five examples in the Mitchell Library at the State Library of New South Wales).

Robin Reilly, *Wedgwood*, Stockton Press, 1989, vol. 1, p. 127 and passim;. (Emma Butler-Nixon). L. Richard Smith, *The Sydney Cove Medallion*, Wedgwood Press, Sydney, Third Edition, 1987, p. 6

ELEPHANTS IN NORTHERN AUSTRALIA?

24. [TASMAN] CORONELLI, Vincenzo Maria.

Het Nieu Hollandt.

Engraved gore sheet,
485 x 335 mm (sheet size);
mounted.

Venice, circa 1688-1699.

\$3850

(HH) 3704932

A gore sheet, designed to be pasted onto a globe, and an important map of Australia: this single sheet by the great Venetian cartographer Coronelli shows the north western coast in some detail. This particular gore is famous for the fanciful depiction of inland Australia, and shows Arnhem Land complete with palm trees, reindeer and elephants.

This detailed map was first engraved as a gore - or globe segment - for Coronelli's colossal terrestrial globe of 1688. Measuring over one metre in diameter, this was one of the largest printed globes ever produced; its engraving was of the highest order, and reflected the most up-to-date and accurate information available at the time. It particularly reflects the discoveries made during the first voyage of Abel Tasman in 1642.

The gore offered here, with relevant text at the bottom and verso of the sheet, was probably from the set of twelve plates published in atlas format in the 1696-97 edition of Coronelli's *Isolario* and later in his *Libro dei Globi*.

Tooley, 'Early Maps of Australia. The Dutch Period', 56, plate 24; Tooley, 'Mapping of Australia', 352.



A CAUTIONARY TALE

25. [TRANSPORTATION] MARSHALL, J. (publisher).

The Gamester... The Story of Poor Tricket the Gamester...

Octavo chapbook, 16 pp.,
with a woodcut on the title;
in later wrapper.

London and Bath, J. Marshall, 1796.

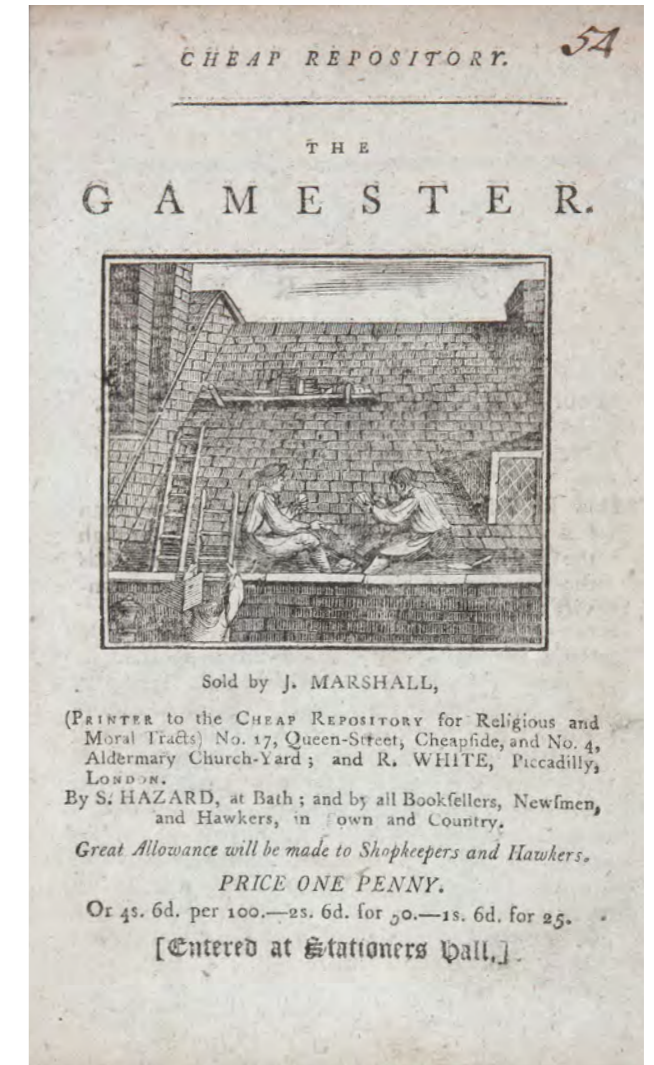
\$2850

(HH) 3512221

Rare transportation chapbook: its subject is further explained on the verso of the title-page: "The story of poor Tricket the gamester. Shewing how... his gaming was the occasion of his being transported as a convict to Botany Bay". An ephemeral popular account of transportation to Botany Bay, this is by its nature elusive. Chapbooks were printed on cheap paper and sold at less than a penny each by chapmen or peddlers. Often illustrated with a crude woodcut on the title-page, they frequently had a moralising tone, as with this tale of a life of gaming and crime and subsequent transportation to Botany Bay.

This work was issued by the Cheap Repository of Moral and Religious Tracts, which began publications in March 1795. Initiated by the zeal of Hannah More and Horace Walpole, the works were designed to be distributed among the poor and worthy. More's idea in publishing the works was, in large part, to combat the explosion in popular chapbooks of a less wholesome tone. Although all works in the series are now more famous for their reputedly anti-Jacobin stance, taken together they are evidently more concerned with more traditional vices like gambling and drinking (Susan Pedersen, "Hannah More meets Simple Simon", *Journal of British Studies*, 1986).

It was later collected in the *Cheap Repository Shorter Tracts* of 1798. No author has ever been ascribed.



Not recorded by Ferguson.



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Illustrations:

Front cover: 5 The Jetty at Mornington, Port Phillip Bay, Australia, (circa 1895) by Roland Clark;
Back cover: Exotica of the New World in a decorated French textile, circa 1830.

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

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EXOTICA OF THE NEW WORLD

VOYAGE IMAGES.

A decorated French block-printed textile dating from the Age of Discovery.

Printed textile, 720 × 770 mm,
mounted and attractively framed
(externally 1000 × 1050 mm).

France, circa 1830.

\$3250



Illustrated on back cover



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