



THE COLONIAL PACIFIC
1770 - 1901

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LTD

THUS WE HOPE TO PROSPER



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1770 - 1901

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Image on front cover no. 16 (p. 22), back cover no. 31 (p. 42).



I. A Correct Globe with the new Discoveries

[ADAMS, George Snr]

THE FIRST GLOBE TO SHOW COOK'S FIRST VOYAGE.

[London : Adams, 1773].

Terrestrial pocket globe, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches diameter; engraved gores with original hand colour over papier-mâché and plaster sphere, in a period shagreen case with engraved gores of celestial maps.

This fine Georgian miniature globe is engraved after a 1719 example by Herman Moll (fl. 1678 - 1732), with a minor alteration to the cartouche and the addition of 'Cook's Track 1760' which marks the great navigator's first circumnavigation of 1768 - 1771. Published without imprint, it has now been attributed by the expert scholar Peter van der Krogt to George Adams Senior, the great English globemaker and Mathematical Instrument Maker to His Majesty's Office. It was Adams who supplied Cook with his scientific instruments aboard the *Endeavour*, and who also manufactured this pocket globe, the first to show Cook's first voyage.

\$ 11,800.00 AUD

7226



2. The three voyages of Captain Cook.

HAWKESWORTH, John; COOK, James; KING, James.

HAWKESWORTH, John. **An account of the voyages** undertaken by the order of His Present Majesty, for making discoveries in the Southern Hemisphere, and successively performed by Commodore Byron, Captain Carteret, Captain Wallis, and Captain Cook, in the Dolphin, the Swallow, and the Endeavour : drawn up from the journals which were kept by the several Commanders, and from the papers of Joseph Banks, Esq; by John Hawkesworth, LL.D. In two volumes. Illustrated with elegant copper-plates. Dublin : James Potts, 1775. Octavo, Georgian binding of patterned calf with contrasting morocco title labels, pp. vol. 1: [12], xxviii, 489; vol. 2: [10], 539; large folding map and 7 copperplates, bookplate of Capt. Cumby of the Royal Navy to pastedown of vol. 2, edges a pale green, contemporary to the binding, a fine set. *Not in Beddie.*

COOK, James. **A voyage towards the South Pole**, and round the world, performed in His Majesty's ships the Resolution and Adventure, in the years 1772, 1773, 1774, and 1775. Written by James Cook, Commander of the Resolution. In which is included, Captain Furneaux's narrative of his proceedings in the Adventure during the separation of the ships. In two volumes. Dublin : J. Williams, L. White, W. Wilson, C. Jenkin, P. Byrne, and R. Burton, 1784. Octavo, matching bindings, pp. vol. 1 : xxx, 372; vol. 2 : [8], 392, folding table, fine. *Beddie 1230.*

COOK, James and KING, James. **A voyage to the Pacific Ocean**. Undertaken, by the command of His Majesty, for making discoveries in the Northern Hemisphere. To determine the position and extent of the west side of North America; its distance from Asia; and the practicability of a northern passage to Europe. Performed under the direction of Captains Cook, Clerke, and Gore, in His Majesty's ships the Resolution and Discovery. In the years 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, and 1780. In three volumes. Dublin : H. Chamberlaine, W. Watson [et alia], 1784. Octavo, matching bindings, frontispiece portrait of Cook, pp. vol. 1 : [8], xcv, 421; vol. 2: [14], 549; vol. 3: [12], 559, folding table, fine. The third voyage was issued in two states, with charts and plates bound in, and alternatively with the frontispiece portrait only, as here (cf. Baillieu Library copy cited in *Beddie*). *Beddie 1546, Forbes 72.*

A fine set in matching bindings of early Irish editions of Cook's three voyages with an interesting maritime provenance. Captain William Pryce Cumby (1771 – 1837) is famous for his act of gallantry during the Battle of Trafalgar; when as a Lieutenant on the *Bellerophon* he took command of the ship following the death of the captain (Captain Cooke!), led a charge which repelled the French boarders and then captured the attacking French vessel. After gaining promotion to Post-Captain, he went on to command a supporting squadron in the blockade and capture of the French of Santo Domingo in the Caribbean (1808-09). In his final years of service he was commander of the Royal yacht *HMY Royal Sovereign*.

\$ 8,500.00 AUD

2166

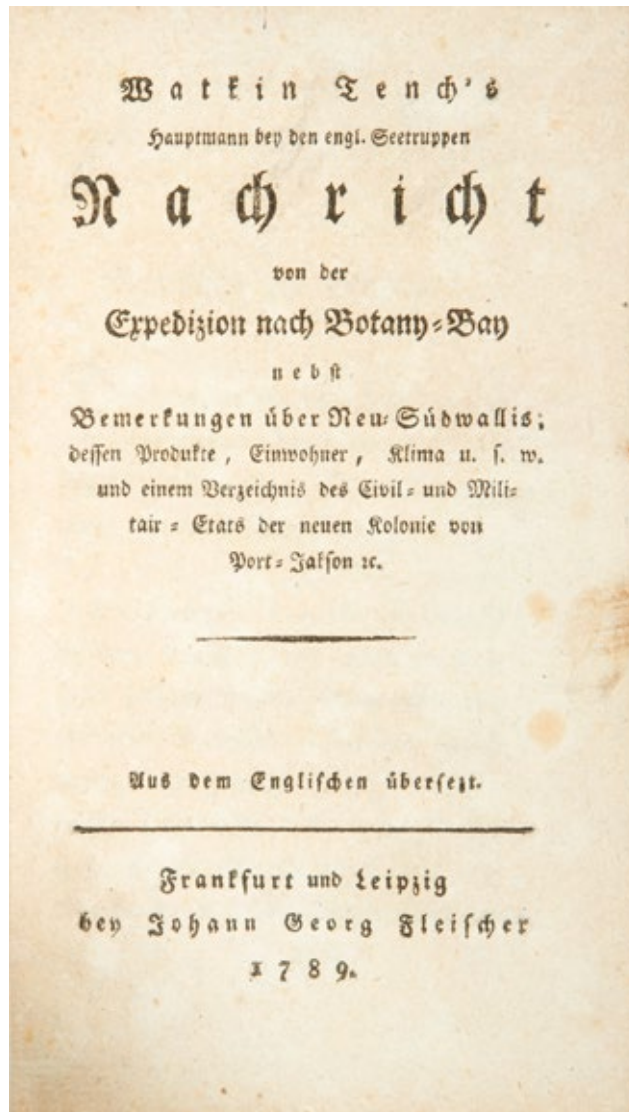


3. **Leben des Capitain James Cook**
KIPPIS, Andrew

Hamburg : bei Benjamin Gottlob Hoffmann, 1789. First German edition of Kippis' *Life of Captain James Cook*. Two volumes, octavo, contemporary half calf over marbled boards, spines with gilt ornament and blue labels with gilt lettering, paste-downs with armorial bookplates, first volume with frontispiece engraving of Cook, pp [12], 284; 301, [2], both volumes with tight binding and exceptionally clean and crisp contents, a fine set. Text in German.

\$ 5,000.00 AUD

7433



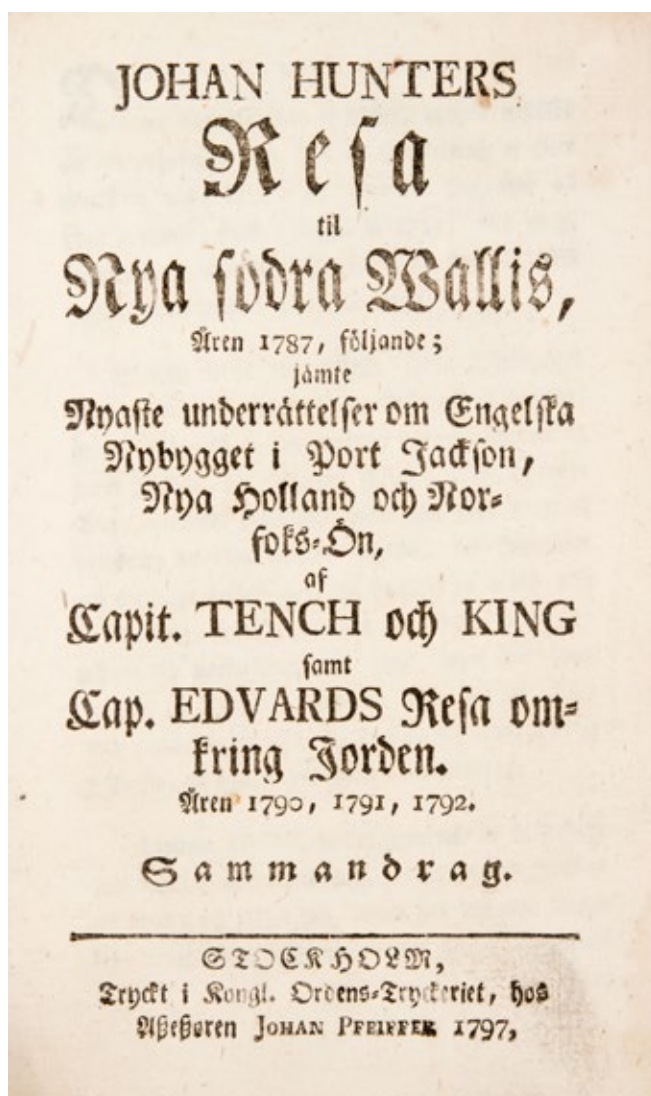
4. Watkin Tench's Nachricht von der Expedition nach Botany-Bay nebst Bemerkungen über Neu-Südwallis; dessen Produkte, Einwohner, Klima u.s.w. und einem Verzeichnis des Civil- und Militair-Etats der Kolonie von Port-Jackson ...Aus dem Englischen übersetzt.

TENCH, Watkin (1758 or 9-1833)

Frankfurt und Leipzig : bey Johann Georg Fleischer, 1789. First German edition of *A narrative of the expedition to Botany Bay*. Small octavo, bound in modern marbled boards with new endpapers, 132 pp, some mild toning and browning to the first and last leaves, but a crisp, clean copy. Ferguson, 55.

\$ 3,850.00 AUD

7442



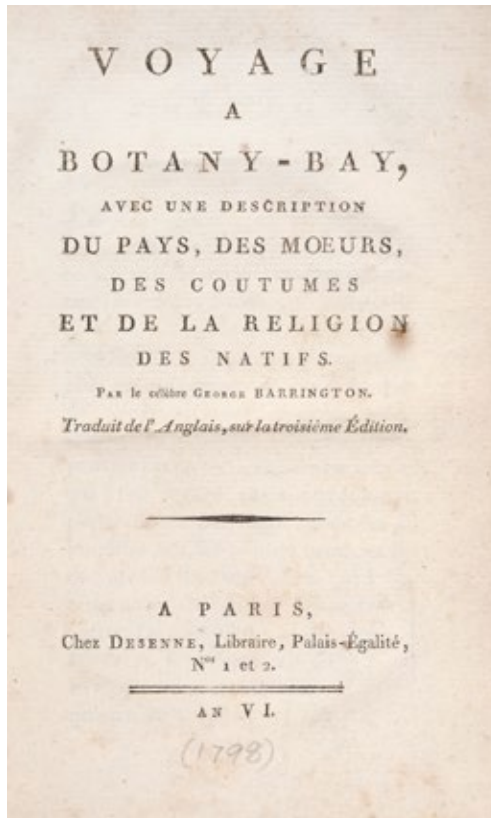
5. Johan Hunters resa til Nya Södra Wallis åren 1787 följande jämte nyaste underrättelser om Engelska nybygget i Port Jackson, Nya Holland och Norfoks-Ön af Capit. Tench och King samt Cap. Edwards resa omkring jorden, åren 1790, 1791, 1792 : sammandrag. HUNTER, John (1737-1821)

Stockholm : Tryckt i Kongl. Ordens-Tryckeriet, hos Assessoren Johan Pfeiffer; 1797. Octavo, contemporary half calf over papered boards (rubbed), spine with gilt rule and lettering, 283 pp (very faint water stain to the lower right hand edges of the leaves, not affecting the text). Text in Swedish. A good, sound copy in period binding. Ferguson, 250.

First Swedish translation of John Hunter's *Historical journal of the transactions at Port Jackson and Norfolk Island ...* (1792), which includes the narratives of King (*Description of Norfolk Island*), Tench (*Complete account of the settlement at Port Jackson*) and Hamilton (*Voyage round the world in His Majesty's Frigate Pandora*).

\$ 950.00 AUD

3363



6. **Voyage à Botany-Bay, avec une description du pays, des moeurs, des coutumes et de la religion des natifs.** Par le célèbre George Barrington ; traduit de l'anglais, sur la troisième édition.
BARRINGTON, George

Paris : Chez Desenne, An VI [22 September 1797- 21 September 1798]. Octavo, quarter calf over marbled boards (lightly rubbed, corners bumped), spine with gilt lettering and ornament, marbled endpapers, ex-libris on front pastedown, 192 pp (mild spotting to title, otherwise clean and bright). A very good copy. First French edition of Barrington's work, purportedly based on the third English edition. Scarce. Ferguson 259; Garvey AB12. Garvey points out that this translation is a slightly augmented version of the English third edition on account of the fact that it adds a preface, explanatory notes and a final paragraph in which 'Barrington' rues his exile (Garvey, *The Celebrated George Barrington*, p 262).

George Barrington (1755-1804), the Irish-born socialite and pickpocket, was sentenced in 1790 to seven years servitude in Botany Bay. By 1792 he had become the first convict in the colony to be emancipated, apparently because of his actions in assisting to quell a mutiny on the convict transport which had brought him to Sydney.

He became a superintendent of convicts and constable in Parramatta. The first volume of his memoirs was published in 1795 as *Voyage to Botany Bay*, and is considered to be in the main his own work. Although a vast number of works were later to be published in his name, most of them were entirely apocryphal, the result of editors taking advantage of the enormous popularity and success of his first book, which remains one of the most important primary sources for the study of the early years of settlement in Sydney. In particular, it is valuable for its accounts of relations between the local Aborigines (the Eora people) and the colonists, and of the Aboriginal culture.

\$ 2,200.00 AUD

1686



7. **The Criminal recorder : or, Biographical sketches of notorious public characters, including Murderers, Traitors, Pirates, Mutineers, Incendiaries, Defrauders, Rioters, Sharpers, Highwaymen, Footpads, Pickpockets, Swindlers, Housebreakers, Coiners, Receivers, Extortioners and Other Noted Persons Who Have Suffered the Sentence of the Law for Criminal Offences**

...
[THE CRIMINAL RECORDER]

Nottingham : Printed and sold by R. Dowson, Market-place, 1815. Two volumes, octavo, bound in modern mottled calf, gilt-panelled backstrips, red and black labels, all edges gilt, pp iv, 686; 641, frontispiece portrait to each volume, 7 portraits in vol. 1 (including George Barrington), one portrait in vol. 2., each volume with an index that records both names and sentences; internally both volumes are tight, clean and crisp, a very good set in sympathetic modern bindings. Most of these rogues were executed, but many were transported to the colonies.

\$ 1,350.00 AUD

7143



8. Relation du voyage a la recherche de La Pérouse, fait par ordre de l'Assemblée Constituante, pendant les années 1791, 1792, et pendant la 1ere et la 2me année de la République Francoise.

LABILLARDIERE, [Jacques Julien Houten de].

Paris : Chez H. J. Jansen, an VIII de la République Francoise [1800]. Two volumes quarto plus atlas folio, the three volumes in matching original papered boards (rear board to vol 2 waterstained, lightly touching last couple of leaves), all edges uncut, a fine, clean set in original binding. Vol 1: pp. xvi; 442; vol 2: 332; 113, [errata]; atlas : engraved title page, 44 plates after Piron and Redoute including a double page map, all volumes strikingly clean and fresh, a most attractive set.

First edition of this account by Labillardière of d'Entrecasteaux' voyage in search of La Pérouse. Three years after last contact was made with La Pérouse at Botany Bay, the official search expedition under d'Entrecasteaux set sail from Brest to discover his fate. In addition to this prime objective were instructions to survey coastlines, obtain natural history specimens, and gain further scientific data on the islands of the Pacific. The naturalist on the voyage was Labillardière, who along with artist Piron recorded numerous specimens in Van Diemen's Land, south-west New Holland (including famously the first detailed study of the black swan), Tonga, New Guinea and New Caledonia. The expedition spent two years searching and studying in the southern ocean before sickness swept through the two ships, d'Entrecasteaux himself dying from scurvy in late 1793. In disarray they sailed to Java, where they learned from the Dutch of the French Revolution, and suspected Republicans



(including Labillardière and Piron) were arrested. On the voyage back home they were captured by the British and all their scientific papers were seized, to the despair of the naturalist. However Labillardière's ally in science Joseph Banks negotiated the return of their research papers, 'in order that he may be able to publish his Observations on Natural History in a complete manner', which he duly did in 1800.

Labillardière's account is the first that was published from the famous expedition: the official account would not be published for another eight years, upon the restoration of the monarchy. The quality of the plates in the atlas volume is exceptional, depicting with great sensitivity the indigenous people who inhabited the islands and continent. The botanical plates, which were completed in France under the direction of Pierre-Joseph Redoute, the most accomplished artist of the era, depict in large scale eucalypts, banksias and new specimens gathered on the journey. The superb plates are complemented by a lengthy and detailed text, which includes a supplement of vocabularies of languages encountered on the voyage. The interest in Labillardière's account of the voyage was so great that in the year it was first published in French it underwent four English editions. It remains a desirable record of one of the great French voyages to the southern hemisphere.

The wreck of La Pérouse's ship *L'Astrolabe* was located on Vanikoro in the Solomon Islands by Dumont D'Urville in 1829 (his other ship, *La Boussole*, was located nearby in 1986). The search for La Pérouse, or the discovery of evidence explaining the true fate of his expedition, had been of paramount importance to the French government for decades and had captured the imagination of the public, not only in France but across Europe.

\$ 17,500.00 AUD

7232



9. **Voyage de D'Entrecasteaux, envoyé à la recherche de La Pérouse ... / rédigé par M. de Rossel.**

D'ENTRECASTEAUX, Antoine Bruni [Bruny] (1737-1793)

Paris : De L'Imprimerie impériale, 1808. Two volumes thick quarto, both volumes uncut in original blue-green marbled boards with original printed labels (rebacked, with the backstrips mounted, boards rubbed), first volume lvi, 704 pp with 32 folding charts and diagrams, second volume viii, 692 pp with a folding plate, half-title in each volume, some light foxing to some of the plates, the text clean; with the large folio *Atlas du voyage de Bruny-Dentrecasteaux* by C.F. Beautemps-Beaupré (Paris : Dépôt général des cartes et plans de la Marine et des Colonies, 1807), in matching original marbled boards (rebacked in cloth, boards a little worn), with title and table of contents, both engraved, 35 engraved charts (27 double-page), including a fine *Carte générale de la Nouvelle Hollande et des archipels du Grand Océan*, the leaves with faint, marginal waterstaining to top edge, a short edge tear to one chart, otherwise sound and clean, a good set; [TOGETHER WITH] Antoine Bruni d'Entrecasteaux : autograph letter signed, dated February, 1774. Single sheet of watermarked wove paper; 205 x 330 mm, folded into 4 pp, the first with an autograph letter by the French naval officer; explorer and colonial governor Bruni d'Entrecasteaux, signed 'Bruny Entrecasteaux', addressed to his uncle and cousins and explaining that he has just arrived [in Marseille] from Toulon en route to Aix-en-Provence (his hometown), where he intends to bid farewell to his parents before he embarks on a naval campaign (in 1774 d'Entrecasteaux served on the new frigate *L'Alcmène* under the command of his relative Admiral Pierre André de Suffren), and requesting them to make arrangements for the forwarding of his letters, which will be addressed to them while he is at sea, to other family members; the inner pages are blank; on the rear page, in a different contemporary hand, is written '1774. Marseille le 15 fevrier. Bruny d'Entrecasteaux', the paper with original folds and some pale foxing, but in a very good state of preservation.

\$ 27,500.00 AUD

7624



1. Le chef de glandney
 et ainsi ici non
 des jours la quelle je voy
 bien mes je comme
 du bon matériel à
 la commission mes je
 utile de la faire
 tout à l'ay mes je



10. Les Sauvages de la Mer Pacifique
DUFOUR, Joseph et Cie.

Mâcon : Joseph Dufour et Cie., 1804 - 1805. Woodblocks on paper; printed in colour; enhanced with original gouache, being two sequences from Dufour's enormous 20 panel panorama: sections III, IV, V and VI (1925 x 2065 mm) and sections XIV, XV, XVI, XVII and XVIII (1925 x 2620 mm). Panel XVIII appears to be a partial section, the left portion is original while the right portion has been reconstructed at a near-contemporary date, no doubt to fit a particular in situ requirement. As Dufour's panels were frequently tailored to suit the requirements of a particular room, this curiosity is consistent with the paper's function. Laid on blind holland calico, in exceptional original condition, the paint surface with a few small sections of loss, but entirely unrestored, the colour fresh and vibrant and the condition sound. Seven looped tabs of unprimed calico affixed by a professional conservator to each section to permit hanging, the process recorded and reversible. An extraordinary spectacle, interpreting the peoples of the South Pacific through the prism of Enlightenment ideals. Joseph Dufour's company, based in the region traditionally known for textile manufacture centred around Lyon, was the first to produce large-scale wallpaper panoramas and successfully create a commercial market for them, satisfying a demand not only amongst the nobility but also the wealthier bourgeoisie of France and other European countries. These clients could afford to decorate their large houses with such striking visual statements of Enlightenment and humanist ideals - ones with which they were keen to socially identify themselves.

Hundreds of examples of this and numerous other designs based on late eighteenth century exploration, scenes from the New World, and similar motifs, were sold by Dufour. They adorned the walls of educated, middle-class households, so for obvious reasons there are relatively few extant examples (even of single panels) of Dufour's 'Les Sauvages de la Mer Pacifique' design. The National Gallery of Australia holds a complete set of 20 panels; The Art Gallery of New South Wales holds a partial set of 12 panels. No single or contiguous sequences of panels are held in any Australian library collection. Worldwide holdings in both public and private collections are as follows (as listed in Webb, pp 44-47): Belgium 3 complete sets; Canada 1 partial set of 3 panels; England 1 partial set of 19 panels; France 6 complete sets and 1 partial set of 13 panels; Germany 1 complete set and 1 partial set of 12 panels; Italy 1 possible set (not verified); New Zealand 1 partial set of 3 panels; Northern Ireland 1 partial set of 4 panels; Sweden 1 complete set; USA 4 complete sets and several shorter sequences of panels.



The very title of the prospectus which Dufour wrote to promote this particular wallpaper design tells us much about his intentions: *'The Native Peoples of the Pacific Ocean : a decorative composition in wallpaper, inspired by the discoveries made by Captain Cook, de la Pérouse and other explorers, forming a landscape in colour executed on twenty strips of paper, twenty pouces wide by ninety high. From the factory of Joseph Dufour and company, Mâcon.'*

In Dufour's own words, written for this prospectus: *'This decoration has been designed with the objective of showing to the public the peoples encountered by the most recent explorers, and of using new comparisons to reveal the natural bonds of taste and enjoyment that exist between all men.'* These sentiments epitomise the Enlightenment perspective from which the design draws its inspiration. The utopian scenes of harmonious co-existence in an earthly garden of paradise are derived to a great extent from the philosophical writings of such Enlightenment thinkers as Rousseau.

Dufour's design rationale allowed for the complete set of twenty panels to be broken up into smaller sequences due to potential constraints imposed by lack of wall-space: shorter arrangements of contiguous sequences were, in his view, readily permissible, these sequences representing discrete scenes within a broader narrative.

The first sequence of panels depicts scenes in the Friendly Islands (Tonga) and the Society Islands (Tahiti); the second sequence depicts scenes in New Caledonia, the Friendly Islands and the Marquesas. Detailed descriptions of the panels are provided in the full listing on our website.

Literature: WEBB, Vivienne et al. *Les Sauvages de la Mer Pacifique* manufactured by Joseph Dufour et cie 1804-05 after a design by Jean-Gabriel Charvet. Canberra : National Gallery of Australia, 2000 (see p. 45 for mention of this particular set of panels).

\$ 95,000.00 AUD

1289

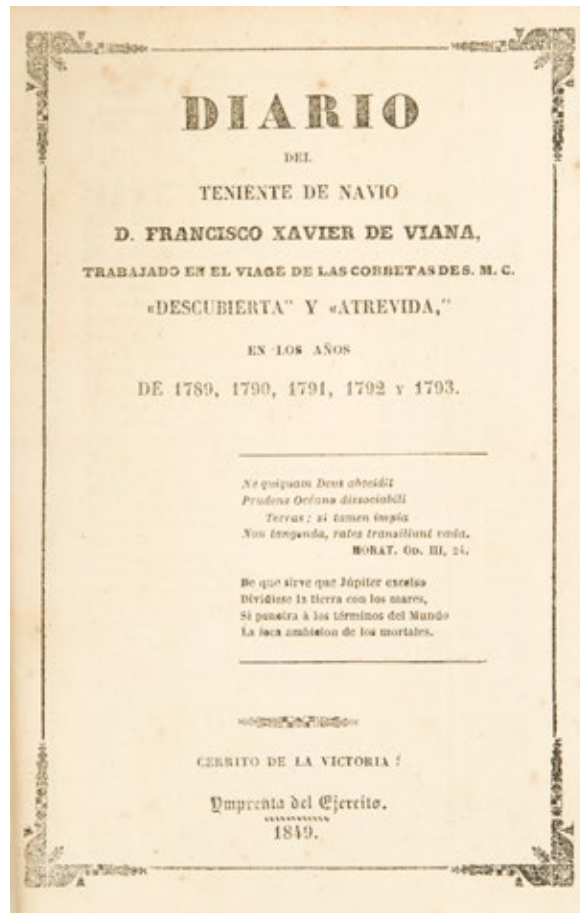


11. **Diario del viage explorador de las corbetas españolas “Descubierta” y “Atrevida”, en los años de 1789 á 1794 / llevado por el teniente de navio D. Francisco Javier de Viana, y ofrecido para su publicacion, en su original inédito, por el Sr. D. Francisco Javier de Viana, y demas hijos del autor.**

VIANA, Francisco Javier de (1764-1820)

Cerrito de la Victoria [Uruguay] : Imprenta del ejército, 1849. First edition. Large octavo, contemporary quarter calf over marbled boards (lightly rubbed, corners worn), spine with gilt rule and lettering, including the owner's initials J.R.C., mild foxing to preliminaries and rear endpapers, an association copy presented by the nephew of the author; with a single sheet manuscript letter bound in between the two variant titles, 'Señor Dn. Juan Ramón Callorda. Cuartel General marzo 31 de 1851. Mi querido amigo: Remito á V. un ejemplar de una obra impresa aquí, que es el 'Diario' de los viajes exploradores de las corbetas Descubierta y Atrevida llevado por mi tio Dn. Francisco Javier de Viana, que hacia parte de la dotacion de Oficiales en aquella expedicion científica. Tiene el merito de ser el fruto de la dedicacion de un hijo de nuestro Pais. Soy de V. amigo aff.mo. y S.S. por Orden de... el Sr. Presidente José An. Iturrriaga', second title 'Diario del teniente de navio D. Francisco Xavier de Viana, trabajado en el viage de las corbetas de S.M.C. "Descubierta" y "Atrevida" en los años de 1789, 1790, 1791, 1792 y 1793', 360 pp, all text printed within a decorative border; sparse foxing and some leaves browned, but a very good copy of an exceptionally rare book, the first published account of Malaspina's expedition of 1789-93. Text in Spanish. Ferguson, 5100; 5228.

Francisco Javier de Viana was an ensign on Alessandro Malaspina's scientific expedition to the Pacific, undertaken for the Spanish crown during the years 1789-93. This was to be the first Spanish expedition to visit New Holland and New Zealand, and it sought to emulate the grand voyages of Cook and Bougainville, in particular: Malaspina, an Italian nobleman who served most of his career as an officer in the Spanish navy, named his two ships in honour of Cook's *Discovery* and *Resolution*, and in its first three years his expedition carried out important research on the eastern Pacific rim, accurately mapping the western coasts of South and North America. In 1792, Malaspina's hydrographer, Galiano, under orders to search for a northwest passage, encountered the English expedition of George Vancouver; near present-day Vancouver. Setting out from Mexico, Malaspina next sailed across the Pacific to Guam and the Philippines, then down to the South Island of New Zealand, before arriving at Port Jackson in March, 1793. De Viana's narrative includes an important, early account of Port Jackson, where Malaspina's scientists collected natural history specimens and his artists sketched some of the earliest known scenes and views of Sydney, during March and April 1793. The Spanish government had specifically requested



Malaspina to visit and report on Port Jackson, as it was apprehensive of British activities in New Holland, where bases might be established which could pose a potential threat to her own maritime empire and trade. De Viana provides us with an outsider's impressions of the fledgling settlement. Until the publication of his diary, which was printed at a military press in Uruguay by his sons half a century later (de Viana had settled in Montevideo after leaving the expedition in 1794), information about the expedition's findings had remained suppressed by the Spanish authorities, recorded only in Malaspina's confidential report written on his return to Cadiz. In 1796 Malaspina was imprisoned for treason, and in 1802 was permanently exiled, after being implicated in a plot to overthrow the Prime Minister, and his seven-volume account of the 1789–94 expedition remained unpublished until 1885.

The context in which de Viana's diary was published by his sons is a romantic one: it was printed in haste on a travelling military press towards the end of the several years long Anglo-French blockade of the Río de la Plata, a time of civil emergency in Uruguay. The association copy we offer here was proudly presented by the nephew of de Viana to a distinguished compatriot, and its distinctive, contemporary Uruguayan binding links it even more directly to the Malaspina expedition, as it was in Montevideo that de Viana decided to quit the expedition and remain in his newly adopted country.

\$ 36,000.00 AUD

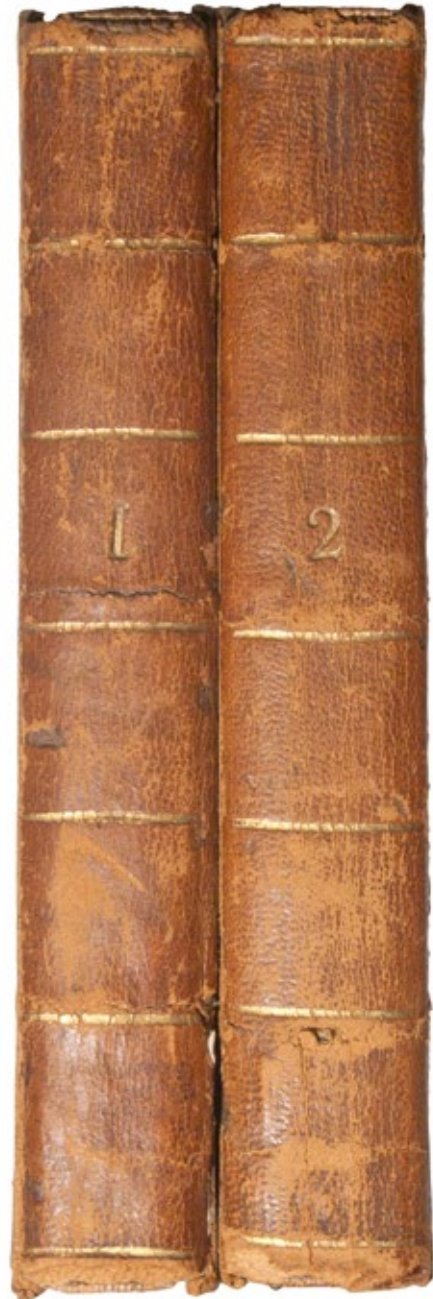
7695

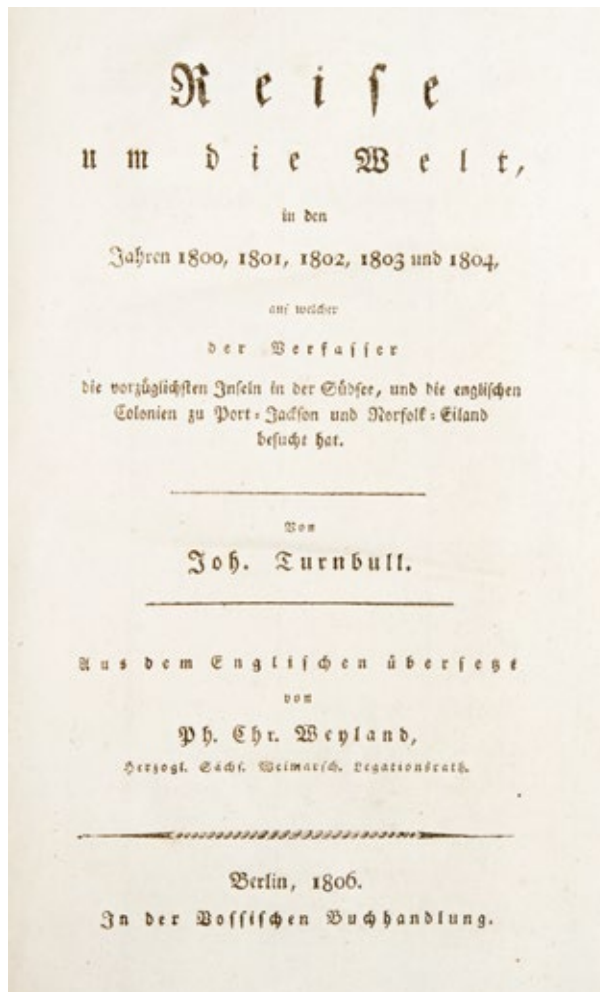
12. **Modern voyages : Containing a Variety of Useful and Entertaining Facts, Respecting the Expeditions and the Principal Discoveries of Cavendish, Dampier, Monk, Spilbergen, Anson, Byron, Wallis, Carteret, Bougainville, Dixon, Portlock, Paterson, and others... For the amusement and instruction of youth of both sexes. In two volumes.**
ADAMS, John

London: Printed for G. Kearsley, 1790. Vol. I: pp. xii, 358; vol. II: pp. xii, 374, [10] (publisher's catalogue). Octavo, contemporary full brown calf, spines numbered & ruled in gilt. Very good; some slight soiling, bookplate to front pastedown of each volume, pp. 323- 326 loosening in volume one, joints weakening. Includes details of the new settlement at Botany Bay / Port Jackson. One of the earliest children's books relating to Australia. Ferguson 58; Beddie 330; Forbes 179; Muir 27; not in Osborne.

\$ 2,750.00 AUD

1131





13. **Reise um die Welt, in den Jahren 1801, 1802, 1803 und 1804 auf welcher Verfasser die vorzüglichsten Colonien zu Port-Jackson und Norfolk-Eiland besucht hat / von Joh. Turnbull ; aus dem Englischen übersetzt von Ph. Chr. Weyland.**
TURNBULL, John

Berlin : in der Vossischen Buchhandlung, 1806. Octavo, contemporary marbled papered boards and spine (rubbed, corners bumped), spine with leather title label and gilt lettering (softened at head and tail), iv, 359 pp (clean and crisp). Text in German.

One of four German language editions of Turnbull's 1805 narrative *A Voyage round the world* which were published in 1806 (the other imprints are Wien; Weimar, and Hamburg). Turnbull spent almost six months at Port Jackson, and this work records his observations of the settlement and his opinions on how it was taking shape. He concluded that "... if the settlement of New South Wales be ever fated to attain distinction as a civilized country, it must be by means very different from those of the civilization of the natives, or by the example set them by our countrymen, the convicts".

\$ 1,000.00 AUD

3365



14. Nouvelle-Hollande, Port Jackson, sauvages des environs de la Riviere Nepean
[Anon., after PELLION, Alphonse; FORGET, E.]

Circa 1840. Charcoal and pastel on paper; 370 x 470 mm (image), 450 x 585 mm (sheet), faint manuscript caption in pencil in German at lower margin: *PORTRAITT. NEU-HOLLAENDER. PORT JACKSON*. Some light foxing and two small areas of discolouration at upper left and right margin, otherwise in very good, stable condition.

A mid-nineteenth century work after two of the portraits in plate 100 of Louis de Freycinet's *Voyage autour du monde. Atlas historique* (circa 1825), an engraving by Forget after Alphonse Pellion's original drawings of three Australian Aborigines titled *Nouvelle-Hollande, Port Jackson, sauvages des environs de la Riviere Nepean*. Pellion identified his subjects as *Jedat* (seen on the left here) and *Nemare*. The anonymous German artist of this present work has omitted the third subject in Forget's engraving, identified as *Tara*.

In terms of its contribution to the advancement of scientific and geographical knowledge, Louis de Freycinet's circumnavigation in the *Uranie* ranks alongside the most significant expeditions of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The expedition sailed via the Cape of Good Hope to the western coast of Australia, then to Timor and through the Torres Strait, calling in at Sydney. In the Pacific, the *Uranie* visited the Marianas, Hawaii, and other islands in Polynesia, returning home by way of Cape Horn and Rio de Janeiro. The expedition's vast collection of natural history specimens, and observational data in the fields of astronomy, meteorology and oceanography, were of incalculable value to French - and ultimately international - scientific researchers.

\$ 9,500.00 AUD

2445



15. Nouvelle-Hollande, Cour-rou-bari-gal

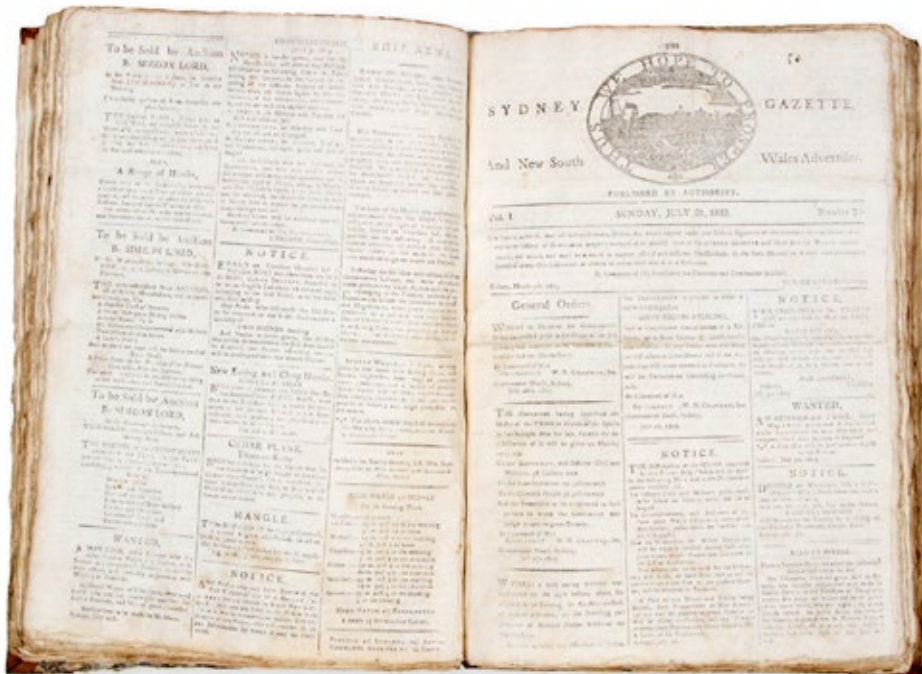
[Anon., after PETIT, Nicolas Martin (1777-1804); ROGER, Barthélemy (1767-1841)]

Circa 1840. Charcoal and pastel on paper; 290 x 325 mm (image), 585 x 450 mm (paper), contemporary manuscript caption lower left: *VIII Homo australasicus*. In excellent, stable condition, the paper with some very mild foxing, the colours strong and vivid.

This portrait, depicting a young Australian Aboriginal man of New South Wales, is a mid-nineteenth century work by an anonymous German artist after the watercolour by Nicholas Martin Petit (1777-1804), titled *Nouvelle-Hollande, Cour-rou-bari-gal* (1801-1803), which was engraved by Barthélemy Roger (1767-1841) and published as plate XVIII in the *Atlas to 'Voyage de découvertes aux terres Australes, execute par ordre de S M l'empereur et roi'*. The *Voyage de découvertes* was an account compiled by naturalist François Péron (1775-1810) of the French cartographic survey expedition to Australia, 1800-1804, led by Thomas Nicolas Baudin (1754-1803), and was first published in Paris in 1807.

\$ 9,500.00 AUD

2444

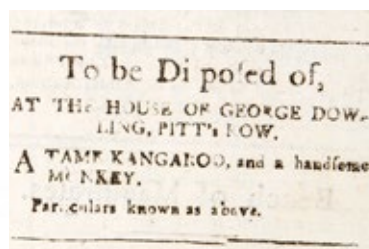


**16. The Sydney Gazette, and New South Wales Advertiser. Volume 1, 1803-1804
FORTY-SEVEN ISSUES OF THE FIRST AUSTRALIAN NEWSPAPER, FROM ITS FIRST YEAR OF
PUBLICATION.**

Sydney : G. Howe, 1803-04. A substantial bound run of the first year's edition of the weekly newspaper; the first in the colony. Volume 1, [lacking nos. 1, 2, 7, and 8; no. 9 single page only], Saturday, March 19, 1803 (no. 3) - Sunday, February 26, 1804 (no. 52). Folio, in a colonial Sydney binding (c. 1820), quarter calf over marbled paper boards (rubbed), 47 issues (out of 52) bound in, each issue a single sheet folded into 4 pp foolscap with 3 printed columns of text on each page, the early and late issues with water staining, but entirely legible, the majority of issues remarkably well preserved, with inevitable fold lines (a minimal amount of tearing) and some toning and staining, a few issues with the original owner's name, Mr Hibbard, inscribed at upper right corner of first page.

The first issue of Australia's first newspaper, *The Sydney Gazette, and New South Wales Advertiser*, was published on Saturday, March 5, 1803, by George Howe, a convict who had been appointed Government Printer due to his experience working on the *London Times*. In a despatch to Lord Hobart dated May 9, 1803, Governor King refers to George Howe as an 'ingenious man' (Ferguson 383). The newspaper was printed on a small wooden printing press which had been brought to the colony by Arthur Phillip in the First Fleet. David Collins (*Account of the English Colony in New South Wales*) noted in November 1795 that a young printer, George Hughes, had used the press to print numerous government notices and orders. Copies of some of these ephemeral printed items are held in the Record Office, London (Ferguson, Foster & Green. *The Howes and their Press*, p 15). This almost certainly makes Hughes responsible for the very earliest Australian imprints (Ferguson, op. cit.). George Howe had used the same press to print the colony's first book, *The New South Wales General Standing Orders*, in 1802, probably confirming him as the colony's second printer.

Howe was also the editor of the *Sydney Gazette*, although the content of the newspaper was under strict government censorship. The establishment of a weekly newspaper in the colony had been an initiative of Governor King, and the publication originally acted as a medium for broadcasting official information about such matters as government proclamations, new civil regulations and court news. The newspaper also recorded on a weekly basis all the recent maritime activity at Port Jackson, including shipping arrivals and departures and



cargo information. Auctions of goods, sales of land, personal and business notices, and lists of newly pardoned or emancipated convicts were also features of each issue. In its first year of publication, the *Sydney Gazette* was sold at sixpence per copy to 300 subscribers. The newspaper was ultimately to have a considerable lifespan, being in circulation up until 1842. It was printed by Howe until his death in 1821, then by his son Robert. In its final phase it was published thrice weekly by Robert Howe's apprentice.

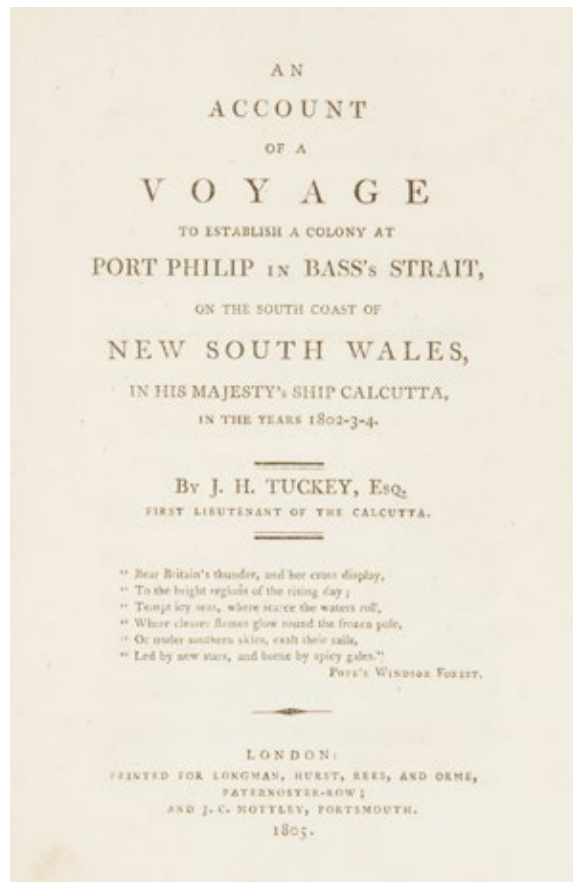
The newspaper's first masthead, used in these issues of 1803-04, bore the imprimatur *Published by Authority*, accompanied by the legend *Thus We Hope to Prosper*, and was a woodcut image of Port Jackson. Although John Lewin had produced some of his beautiful intaglio copper plate prints of natural history subjects as early as 1801, the primitive masthead of the first issue has been acknowledged as the first printed woodcut in the colony: 'The few buildings that made up Sydney Town in 1803 are silhouetted against the skyline; beside the cove a man ploughs a field; picks and spades in the foreground signify the transforming of the native earth; and a female figure is given a prominent position seated on some bales of produce. Together these elements were emblematic of the newspaper's motto...' (Roger Butler: *Printed images in colonial Australia 1801-1901*, p 91). The designer and cutter of the woodblock used for the masthead was possibly another convict, an Irish forger by the name of John Austin (Butler: op. cit.).

The original owner of these present newspapers appears to have been William Hibbard, a pardoned convict who had arrived in Sydney on the *Royal Admiral* in November, 1800. Hibbard and Charlotte Williams are recorded as the parents of Mary Hibbard, born in Parramatta in 1804. Hibbard later married Williams in 1807 and they had five more children, all born in Parramatta.

Due to its ephemeral nature and tiny circulation numbers, there are extremely few surviving copies of the early issues of the *Sydney Gazette*. As Ferguson (383) notes, 'Complete volumes of the early years of the Sydney Gazette are very rare, and even single numbers prior to 1820 do not often occur in the market'. In a very real sense, the first volume of the *Sydney Gazette* is an Australian printed treasure, and the run we offer here, whilst not complete, is in legible, stable condition preserved in its colonial binding - a miraculous survivor:

\$ 235,000.00 AUD

2072



17. An account of a voyage to establish a colony at Port Philip in Bass's Strait, on the South Coast of New South Wales : in His Majesty's Ship Calcutta, in the years 1802-3-4 / by J. H. Tuckey, Esq. First Lieutenant of the Calcutta.
TUCKEY, James Hingston

London : Longman, Hurst, Rees, and Orme; and J.C. Mottley, 1805. First edition. Octavo, original boards, backstrip and printed spine label, pp xv, 239, [1] publisher's advertisements, entirely uncut, an fine copy in original state. Ferguson, 418.

The rare contemporary account of the first, unsuccessful attempt to establish a settlement on the shores of Port Phillip. The expedition, under the command of Lieutenant-Governor Collins, comprised a small force of marines in charge of over 300 convicts, and some 15 families of free settlers. A settlement was initially attempted on the western arm of Corio Bay, but due to the hostility of the Aborigines this was quickly abandoned and the colonists moved across the bay to what is now Sorrento. The settlement was a dismal failure due to a combination of reasons, mainly lack of fresh water; desertion of convicts, and poor morale. Remarkably, the expedition did not explore the Yarra River; nor the region around it on which the city of Melbourne was to eventually grow. However; the failure of the Port Phillip settlement is of paramount significance for the history of the colonisation of Van Diemen's Land, as Collins' party sailed south from Port Phillip across Bass Strait, eventually choosing the site of Hobart Town as the second place of European settlement in Tasmania (after Risdon Cove), in February 1804.

\$ 8,500.00 AUD

7603



18. Parjumouf : saga ifrån Nya Holland.
ALMQVIST, Carl Jonas Love, 1793-1866

THE FIRST WORK OF FICTION WRITTEN IN SWEDISH TO HAVE AN AUSTRALIAN SETTING.

Stockholm : Gadelius, 1817. First edition. Duodecimo, modern half green morocco over marbled boards, spine with raised bands and gilt lettering (sunned), modern marbled endpapers, original printed front wrapper bound in (but lacking the rear cover), 98 pp. A crisp, clean copy in handsome modern binding. Ferguson, 691a.

The ideas and social attitudes expressed in the works of Swedish romantic poet and novelist C.J.L. Almqvist were highly unconventional for their period, being considered tantamount to revolutionary in many quarters of Swedish society - this, in spite of the fact that Almqvist was ordained as a Lutheran pastor at quite a young age. *Parjumouf* is one of his first published works, written at a time in his life when his main influence was the philosopher Jean-Jacques Rousseau. In this novella, a story within a story, Almqvist relates the strange, romantic tale of Parjumouf, a woman who lives in the earthly paradise that is to be found on the western slopes of the recently-crossed Blue Mountains of New South Wales. Almqvist's storyteller, who recounts the adventure to a gathering in a Bordeaux wine merchant's, refers to Australia as both New Holland and *Ulimaroa*, a term Almqvist had borrowed from the Swedish geographer Daniel Djurberg, and which originally derives from the account of Cook's first voyage.

There is no published English translation of *Parjumouf*.

\$ 2,200.00 AUD

2766



**19. Australien gezeichnet vom Professor J.M.F. Schmidt
SCHMIDT, J.M.F.**

Berlin : Simon Schropp et Comp, 1820.

Engraved map, hand-coloured, 430 x 580 mm, dissected into 9 sections and laid down on linen; original marbled card slip case with manuscript label *Charte von Asien und Australien von Schmidt 1820*, bearing the stamp of the *Fürstlich Von der Leyen Bibliothec* - the private library of the German aristocratic family Von der Leyen, founded around 1760. The regions of *Neu Holland* include De Witt's Land, Edel's Land, Lowinn Land and P. Nuyt's Land along the Western coastline. The Swan River, Hawkesbury River and Blue Mountains are all shown. Fine. Tooley 1125.

\$ 1,850.00 AUD

359



20. **Two voyages to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, with a description of the present conditions of that interesting colony : including facts and observations relative to the state and management of convicts of both sexes. Also reflections of seduction and its general consequences.**

REID, Thomas

London : Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, 1822. Octavo, half-calf over marbled boards, expertly rebaced, pp 391, occasional foxing (mainly to preliminaries), an attractive copy.

As a surgeon in the Royal Navy, "encouraged by Elizabeth Fry, at the end of 1817 he [Reid] made a voyage in the *Neptune* to New South Wales as superintendent of male convicts. In 1820 he went in the same capacity in the female convict ship *Morley*" (Oxford National Dictionary of Biography). This treatise is largely a scathing attack on the conditions the convicts were forced to endure, both throughout their arduous journey to the colonies and upon their arrival. He also discusses the perils of holding both male and female convicts on the one ship, with reference to the mutiny aboard the *Lady Shore* in 1798 which resulted in significant bloodshed. An important work on convict history in Australia.

Ferguson 876; Hill 1435

\$ 1,500.00 AUD

4884



21. Manuscript journal and correspondence of Edward Courtney, early colonist of Sydney and Port Phillip.

COURTNEY, Edward (1793-1871)

Edward Courtney (1793-1871), scion of a wealthy Surrey family, arrived in Sydney in late 1836 aboard the ship *Hooghly*. The present archive of papers and correspondence belonging to his younger brother Sydney Courtney (1804-1879) and Sydney's wife Catharine (née Budd, 1812-1851) includes Edward Courtney's ship board journal, comprised of [102] densely written quarto pages, with original ribbon ties, kept on the voyage out to New South Wales in 1836 and sent home to England shortly after his arrival. It also contains a core group of 43 private letters spanning the years 1829-1871, addressed to either Sydney or Catharine, and written by various family members in overseas colonies: the letters of Edward Courtney are written from Sydney and Port Phillip; those of Jonathan Courtney (Edward and Sydney's father) are written from St. Helena and Cape Town; and the letters of Charles Budd (Catharine's brother) are written from Van Diemen's Land and Mauritius. This astonishing correspondence allows us to piece together the hitherto unknown saga of an English family and its collective experience in the colonies during the middle half of the nineteenth century. The story of the family unfolds through the individual voices of each family member, creating a tapestry of characters, locations and plot twists that resembles a sprawling work of fiction. Charles Budd is a brilliant student of philosophy who emigrates to Van Diemen's Land in the 1820s with his sister Elizabeth and brother-in-law Cornthwaite Hector. Charles then joins a whaling ship as second officer; contracts tuberculosis, suffers stoically in Mauritius, and dies immediately upon



his desperate return to England - at the age of 24 - before he is able to see his beloved sister Catharine one last time. Catharine Budd has just married Sydney Courtney, whose father, Jonathan Courtney, the patriarch of the family, is a military apothecary forced into exile because of debts; in the mid 1830s this profligate philanderer flees to St. Helena, and later Cape Town, where he takes a second wife - an African woman. Edward, who has fallen out with his father, also leaves England, never to return. Edward gradually makes his fortune in Australia, beginning as a humble accountant with the Bank of Australasia in Sydney, and ending his career as a government assignee in Port Phillip. (Edward Courtney is known in the historical record for his *Letter to the proprietors of stock of the Commercial Banking Company, Sydney, New South Wales*, Sydney :VV. and F. Ford, 1847. Ferguson, 4496). Edward's letters also report on the progress of the impulsive Hector Cornthwaite and Elizabeth, Catharine Courtney's sister, as they struggle to survive in Tasmania, Sydney and New Zealand. The archive concludes with the poignant letters from Melbourne written by Edward's medical advisors and his closest friend, advising Sydney that his brother's death is imminent and that he cannot undertake the voyage back to England to see his brother and family home one last time. Edward Courtney's obituary appeared in the Melbourne *Argus* on 6 November, 1871: 'COURTNEY.- On the 2nd last, at his residence, Fitzroy Street, St Kilda, Edward Courtney, Esq., many years one of the official assignees of this colony, aged 78 years'.

Also included in the archive is a group of portrait photographs of the children, grandchildren and other members of the family of Sydney and Catharine Courtney. These range in date from around 1855 to 1880, and comprise three cased ambrotypes - one a portrait of Reginald Courtney, taken in London probably just prior to his voyage to Melbourne in 1857- and eight small hand-coloured albumen prints. The sitters are all identified. The archive is completed by a substantial number of related documents such as baptismal certificates; a commission on parchment with the seal of George III appointing Jonathan Courtney as an apothecary to HM Forces; an indenture document recording Sydney Courtney as an apprentice surgeon and apothecary to Jonathan Courtney; the death certificate of Elizabeth Hector (Surry Hills, Sydney, 1847); the last will and testament of Sydney and Catharine's son Sydney Charles, a surgeon who died of tetanus in Peshawar in 1879; a plan of the Budd family estate in Petersfield, Hampshire; genealogical charts of the Courtney and Budd families (these are essential aids to understanding the letters); and later nineteenth century correspondence of Sydney and Catharine's family.

Extensive extracts from the letters in this important archive are included in the full description on our website.

\$ 22,000.00 AUD

5548



22. **Voyage a la terre de Van Diemen, ou, Description historique, géographique, et topographique de cette ile.**

EVANS, George William, 1780-1852

Paris : Bureau des Annales des Voyages, 1823. Octavo, contemporary green papered boards (lightly rubbed and marked), spine with contrasting labels in red morocco with gilt lettering, 187 pp, folding frontispiece plate with engraving of Hobart by Engelmann, large folding map at rear; edges stained yellow, a very good, crisp copy. Text in French. Ferguson, 903. First French translation of George Evans' *A geographical, historical, and topographical description of Van Diemen's Land* (London, 1822).

\$ 1,850.00 AUD

7118



23. **A Narrative of the mysterious and dreadful murder of Mr. W. Weare : containing the examination before the magistrates, the coroner's inquest, the confession of Hunt ... with anecdotes of Weare, Thurtell, Hunt, Probert and others ; and a full report of the trial, and subsequent execution at Hertford.**

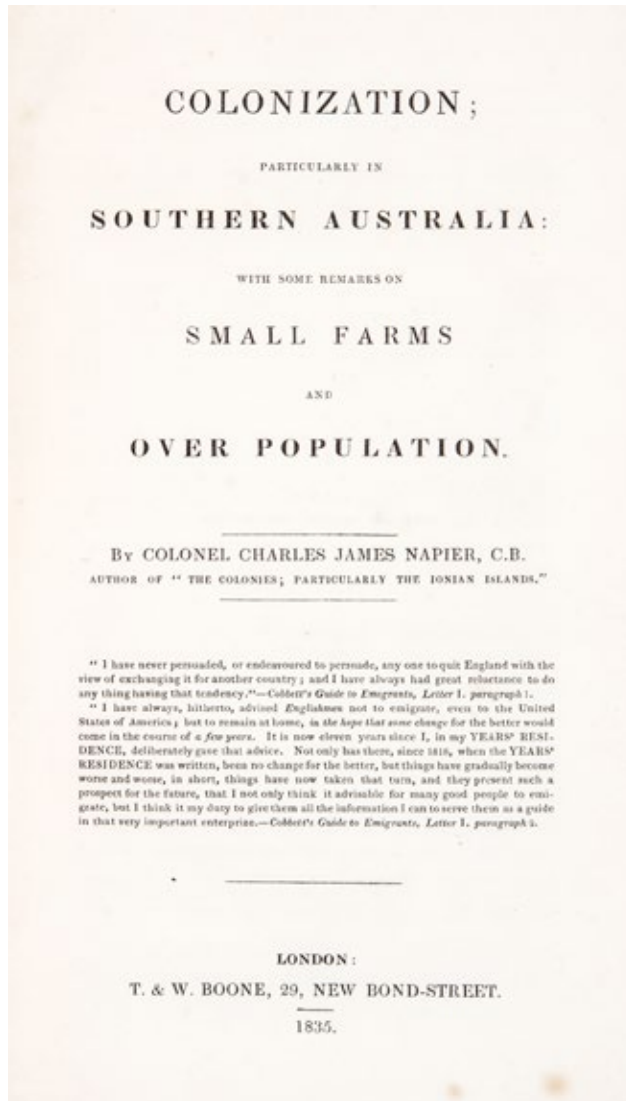
THURTELL, John; HUNT, Joseph; PROBERT, William

London : printed and published by J. McGowan, Great Windmill Street. [1824]. First edition. Octavo, full contemporary calf (boards rubbed, corners worn), spine and endpapers replaced, 247 pp, illustrated with frontispiece and two further engraved plates, as well as woodcuts in the text, internally clean, sound and complete.

This is the first published account of the infamous Elstree Murder (sometimes known as the Radlett Murder). In 1823, John Thurtell murdered solicitor William Weare near Radlett in Hertfordshire, in a dispute over a gambling debt. Thurtell and his accomplices buried Weare's corpse near Elstree, a nearby village. Following their arrest and trial, Thurtell and one of his accomplices were found guilty of murder. Thurtell's punishment was execution by hanging followed by dissection of his body. James Hunt was also sentenced to death but this was commuted to transportation to New South Wales for life. Hunt was eventually emancipated and actually became a police constable in Sydney, dying in 1861.

\$ 2,250.00 AUD

6299



24. Colonization particularly in Southern Australia with some remarks on small farms & over population.

NAPIER, Colonel Charles James

Colonization : particularly in Southern Australia : with some remarks on small farms and over population. London :T. & W. Boone, 1835.

Octavo, publisher's boards, cloth spine with original title label, 268 pp. An important early work on South Australia. Ferguson, 1991.

\$ 850.00 AUD

366



25. A colonial and missionary church map of the world. 1842.

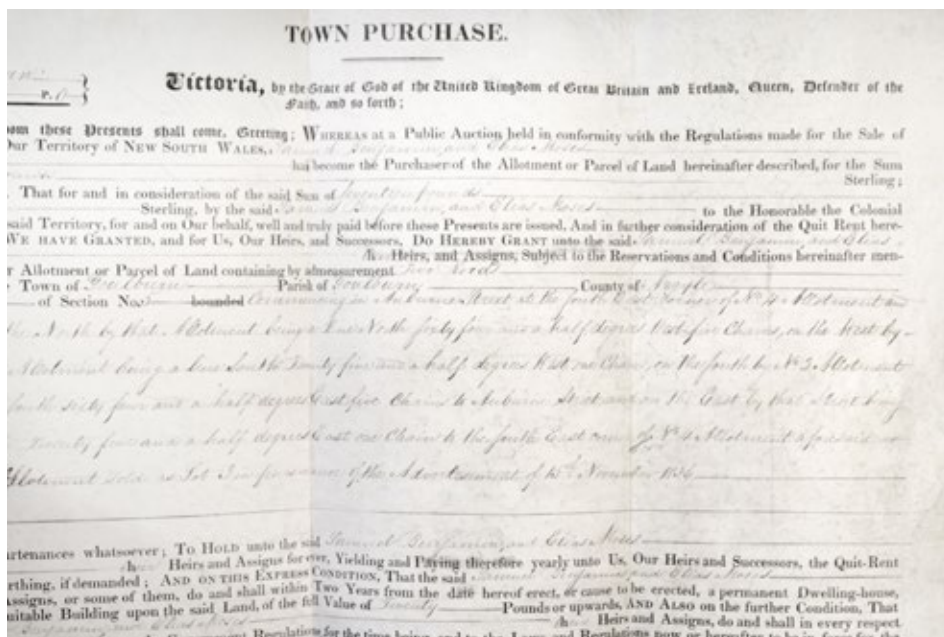
[Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. London]

London : Printed for The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; and sold at the Depository of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge ... printed by Richard Clay, Bread Street Hill, [1842]. Lithographed map with hand colouring, printed on paper with linen backing, as issued, 270 x 450 mm, relief indicated by hachures, with index below giving statistical information about Great Britain's colonies and colonial dioceses (Port Phillip has a population of 6,000 and one clergyman; Western Australia has a population of 3,500 and 4 clergymen), 140 x 460 mm, the entire sheet folding to 150 x 100 mm, some mild foxing but a very good copy, the colours still vibrant, in original brown cloth board covers (rubbed), the upper board with crest and lettering stamped in gilt, inner boards with original marbled paper lining.

A map with identical title and format, published by The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, engraved by J. Archer and with a suggested date of circa 1850, is held in the collection of the State Library of New South Wales. The present map appears to be unrecorded in Australian collections.

\$ 1,250.00 AUD

7445



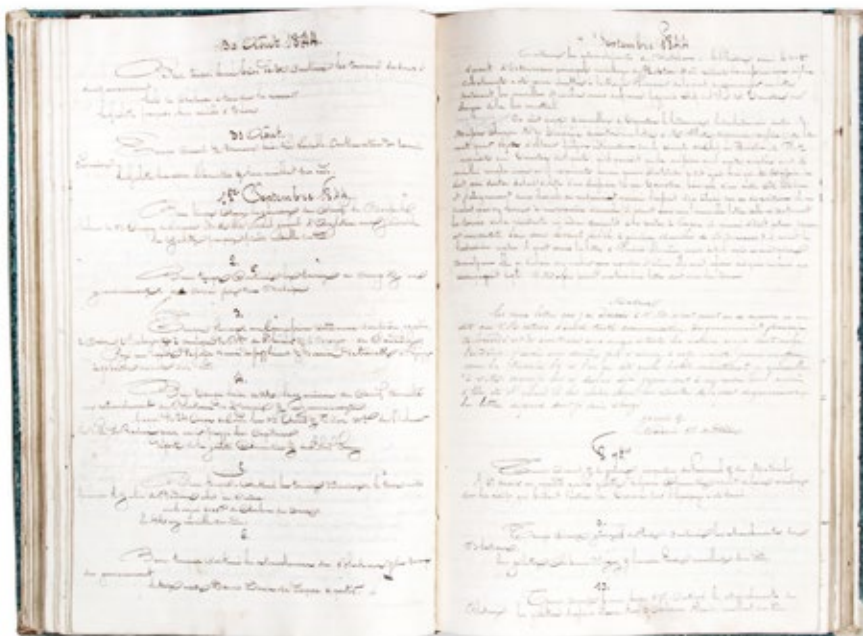
26. Purchase of land by Benjamin and Moses, Goulburn, 1838.

Printed document on vellum (350 x 410 mm) with manuscript entries, for the purchase of an allotment of two roods (half an acre) of Crown land in the Goulburn district, by Samuel Benjamin and Elias Moses, dated 12 May 1838, signed by the Governor, George Gipps, and with the official government seal attached. Clean and legible.

The Australian Dictionary of Biography contains an entry on the merchant Samuel Benjamin (1804-54). Benjamin arrived in Sydney from London in 1833, and in partnership with Elias Moses operated a general store in George Street. Benjamin and Moses opened the highly successful *Argyle Store* in Goulburn in 1836, later expanding to other townships in southern New South Wales. This document probably relates in some way to the *Argyle Store* enterprise, although Benjamin also purchased land for the establishment of a synagogue in Goulburn. He was a significant figure in the Jewry of the early colony, giving his financial backing to the Sydney Jewish Library and the *Voice of Jacob*, the colony's first Jewish newspaper. He also assembled a collection of Australian Judaism and was instrumental in the preparation of a statistical report on Jewish births and deaths in New South Wales.

\$ 550.00 AUD

1795



**27. Log book of the frigate *l'Uranie*. Tahiti campaign, 1843-47.
[BONARD, Admiral Louis-Adolphe; POMARE IV]**

A primary source document of paramount importance for the history of Tahiti and the archipelago of the Society Islands: the precious ship's log of the French frigate *Uranie*, covering in its entirety the campaign in Polynesia during the Tahitian war of resistance (1843-1847).

Folio, original half vellum over papered boards, pp [129], [7] blank, [4], [2] blank, manuscript in sepia ink, complete and legible, and including 15 loose items, the majority manuscript documents created during the *Uranie*'s sojourn in Tahiti:

1. *Réparations de la Coque*. 2 pp folio, manuscript, listing repairs to the hull and masts of the ship between 1843 and 1847.
2. [The Governor's house]. Ink on tracing paper; 171 x 254 mm
3. *Trois mâts français le Bourbonnais naufragé en rade de Papeete le 28 mai 1844*. Ink on paper; 223 x 197 mm
4. *Dimension des Principales Voiles de la Frégate et leurs surface*. Single folio sheet, 364 x 237 mm, manuscript to recto and verso.
5. *Carte de l'île de Tahiti*. *Revue coloniale*, vol. IV, p. 445. *Annales maritimes*, 1844, 306 x 406 mm
6. Note concerning a calculation of longitude. Single sheet, folio, 270 x 207 mm, manuscript, recto only.
7. *Situation des poudres à bord de ladite frégate à l'époque du 22 avril 1847. La Frégate l'Uranie, Commandée par M. Bonard*. Single sheet, folio, 270 x 2012 mm, manuscript, recto only.
8. [Manuscript map of Bora Bora with legend]. Single sheet, folio, 372 x 235 mm, folded in two, mathematical calculations to verso.
9. *Récapitulation du L'est en fer de la Frégate l'Uranie*. Single sheet, folio, 358 x 226 mm, manuscript, recto with table, verso with diagram of different sections of the ship.

10. *Récapitulation générale des ouvriers et autres appartenant à l'équipage de l'Uranie*. Single sheet, folio, 153 × 223 mm, manuscript.
11. *Cale de Halage de St. Thomas*. Single sheet, folio, 315 × 220 mm, manuscript recto and verso.
12. *Cale de Halage*. Manuscript diagram on tracing paper; single folio sheet, 263 × 668 mm, black and red ink.
13. *2ème et 3ème plans de la Cave à vins*. Single sheet, folio, 337 × 232 mm, manuscript brown and red ink recto and verso, mentioning different types of provisions in barrels.
14. [Plan pour la Cave à vin]. Single sheet, folio, 234 × 372 mm, manuscript, recto only.
15. [Plan d'une partie de Tahiti]. Single sheet, folio, 382 × 290 mm, folded in four; sketch in pencil with manuscript legend in ink.

The log book of the *Uranie* and the loose contemporary manuscript documents contained within it are complemented by a group of 12 printed and manuscript documents relating to the ship and the French campaign in Polynesia during the 1840s, which present both the French and British perspectives on the annexation of Tahiti. These include British parliamentary papers, short biographies of the French protagonists, and a manuscript copy of Admiral Hamelin's letter to Queen Pomare (Papeete, 28 December, 1844). As was the tradition in the French navy, the log book was kept by a ship's officer; whose reports were re-read and signed by the commander, Captain Louis-Adolphe Bonard (1805-67). This journal constitutes much more than a simple daily navigation report, as each event in this period of struggle for the annexation of Tahiti is related in great detail. It contains a record of the official acts of the French government representatives and local authorities, including proclamations made during the conflict by the various protagonists: Dupetit-Thouars, Hamelin, Bruat, Bonard and Queen Pomare; as well as accounts of all political incidents and military engagements between the French and the Tahitian resistance groups under the direction of the British. Among the 31 documents reproduced in the journal are manuscript copies of all French communications addressed to Queen Pomare, as well as records of Pomare's letters to her own people.

The first European to discover Tahiti was Samuel Wallis in 1767, and the islands were visited soon after by Bougainville in 1768 and Cook in 1769. The portrayal of the islands as an earthly paradise by Bougainville in his *Voyage autour du monde* (1771) was to become permanently embedded in the European imagination. Yet the years following the arrival of Europeans were marked by a significant decrease in the Tahitian population, due as much to introduced diseases as to particularly murderous internal fighting which resulted in the emergence of a king recognised by all of the clans. The Western presence increased considerably at the beginning of the nineteenth century with the frequent visits of merchant ships and European and American whalers. Papeete, the only point of access for large ships, naturally developed into the capital and the seat of power: In 1842, the island was still sovereign, under the leadership of the young Queen Pomare IV (1813-1877, regent from 1827-1857), when the French Admiral Dupetit-Thouars disembarked there. Under orders from the French king, Louis Philippe, to establish a naval base in Polynesia, he annexed the Marquesas, but the location of these islands turned out to be unsuitable for the requirements of the French. The aggressive attitude of some of the Protestant missionaries towards the French residents in Tahiti, which was compounded by the strong influence that the British consul and missionary George Pritchard exercised over Queen Pomare, would now shape the course of events. At the request of Moerenhout, who had been appointed French consul by Dupetit-Thouars in 1842, Dupetit-Thouars came to Tahiti on the *Reine Blanche* and forced the young queen to agree to the declaration of a French protectorate, on 9 November 1842. After Dupetit-Thouars' departure, Pritchard ignored the directives of the British government, which had officially recognised the French protectorate, and commenced an intrigue with certain members of the Tahitian royal family designed to convince Pomare to withdraw her support for France. The protectorate was thus threatened by deep anti-French sentiment and Bruat, its first governor, turned to France for assistance. This was the context in which Captain Bonard was despatched to Tahiti with the frigate *Uranie*, which sailed from Toulon on 4 May 1843 with a force of 450 armed marines on board. The Tahitian war of resistance to French occupation was to last from 1844 until 1847, and involved numerous rebellions, skirmishes and pitched battles. The soldiers and crew of the *Uranie* were to play a major role in this war (a cemetery in Papeete is dedicated to her men fallen in combat), and the war's progress and complex shifting of allegiances is revealed at length in the *Uranie's* log.

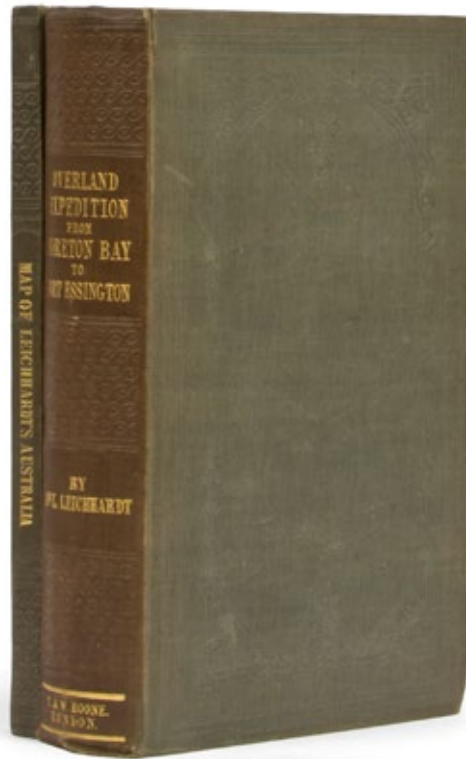
The journal provides accounts of all the principal events of the campaign. The *Uranie* arrived in Valparaiso on 23 August 1843, and spent almost 3 weeks there taking on board an important cargo of stores and live animals destined for the new Polynesian colony. On 14 October, the frigate arrived in the Society Islands and anchored in the harbour of Taio-Hue, where the commander received the local chiefs. On 6 November the *Uranie* reached Papeete and members of the ship's company replaced the Tahitian flag on the palace of the ex-Queen Pomare with the French flag, taking possession of the islands and its dependencies in the name of the King of France. The capture of Papeete was extremely rapid, and the Tahitian chiefs favourable to the French were received on board



the *Uranie*. The work of establishing a colony was commenced, perhaps most notably with the construction of a hospital in January, 1844. On 31 January, however, the log records the flight of Pomare and her family aboard the British warship HMS *Basilisk*. From the beginning of March, Papeete was placed under siege, with Pritchard held captive on the charge that he had incited rebellion against the French. On 13 March Pritchard is noted as being bound for Valparaiso on board the British ship *Cormorant*, whose captain had negotiated his release, on the condition that he would never set foot in the Society Islands again. On 14 April, after negotiations with the resistance groups had failed, the French prepared for combat. On 15 April, the troops from the *Uranie* reached Mahena, where the colonists had been menaced by the insurgents, and the battle, which took place there on 17 February, is related in an hour-by-hour account. The French force prevailed, with the loss of 15 men, and the victory managed to re-establish French domination. Early in May, the Tahitian resistance leaders met with the French to discuss measures that could be taken to restore peace, and signed a document making official the submission of Tairabu, but in the course of the next month, Pomare managed to re-instill in the population the need to continue the struggle for sovereignty, and on 29 June battles took place at Hapape and Faa which were victories for the French. Pomare fled to Bora Bora, where she remained in silent defiance of French demands that she ask her people to abandon their fight. In the meantime the French assembled a number of friendly chiefs to administer the island in the absence of Pomare, and declared Paraiata as regent. On 8 January 1845 Bruat officially announced the re-establishment of the protectorate and requested the help of the chiefs to finally end the resistance. On 15 April he ordered the blockade of Raiatea to prevent Pomare from being able to contact any of the other chiefs. In September, the *Uranie* was sent to Bora Bora (a manuscript map of that island is contained in the *Uranie's* log book). Between January and April 1846 the troops from the *Uranie* conducted a brutal campaign on Bora Bora, which included burning the villages of resistance fighters, before the ship returned to Tahiti to quell an uprising at Papenoo. The French met with little resistance at first and destroyed all the breadfruit trees in the area, but skirmishes continued for several months. The submission of Pomare was finally received by the Gggovernor on 22 December 1846, and following her acceptance of a French protectorate the Queen was allowed to return to Papeete in February 1847, bringing an end to the war.

\$ 75,000.00 AUD

7447



28. Journal of an overland expedition in Australia from Moreton Bay to Port Essington, a distance of upwards of 3000 miles, during the years 1844-1845.

LEICHHARDT, Ludwig 1813-1848

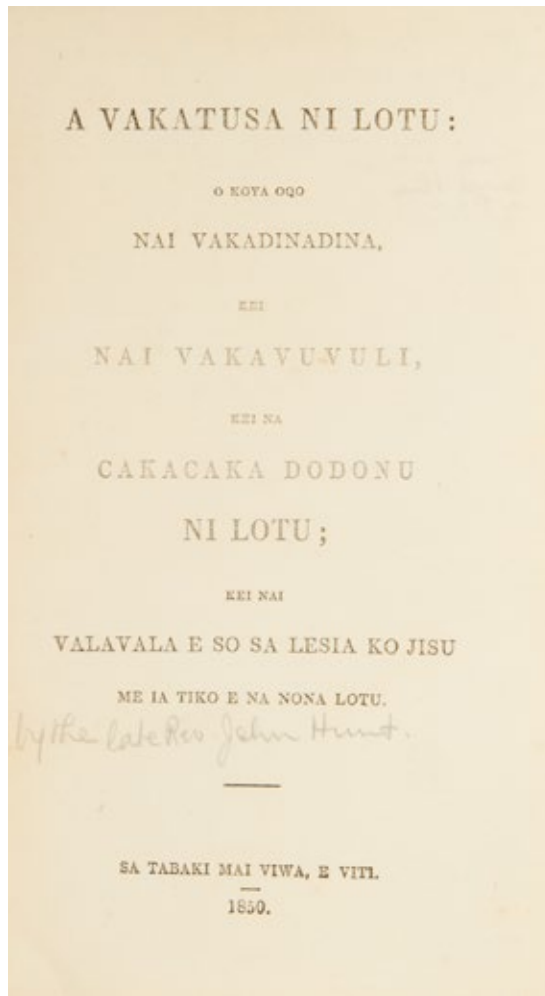
London :T. & W. Boone, 1847. First edition. Two volumes, octavo, original embossed olive cloth boards, spine with gilt lettering, pp 8 (publisher's advertisements), xx, 544, frontispiece and [6] aquatint plates (1 folding), 8 (a second set of publisher's advertisements), firmly bound, contents bright, a fine copy, Ferguson, 4571; with the rare separately issued, hand coloured map on three sheets (as issued: note that the maps are not laid down on linen like the Davidson Collection set which sold at auction in 2006), each sheet 650 x 800 mm, all maps extremely well preserved, with no tearing or evidence of repair; one with mild toning in sections and a few light marks, all folding to octavo size and housed in the original portfolio with matching embossed olive green cloth boards and original blue ribbon ties. Rare primary issues of this important account, published after Leichhardt had already set out on his final expedition. Wantrup, 138a & 139.



Leichhardt's first expedition, which took over a year to complete, was one of the most significant conducted by Australian explorers in the nineteenth century, opening up much of the rich interior of northern Australia. The expedition arrived at Port Essington in December, 1845, with the loss of only one of its members (the ornithologist, John Gilbert), having set out from southern Queensland in September of the previous year. The fact that Leichhardt and his party were to disappear without trace on his next expedition, and that his ultimate fate remains a matter of conjecture, has understandably contributed to the ongoing fascination that this explorer holds for historians and the public alike. The brass nameplate from Leichhardt's gun, acquired by the National Museum of Australia in 2006, was reputedly discovered in a boab tree in the vicinity of Sturt Creek, between the Tanami and Great Sandy Deserts on the western side of the border between Western Australia and the Northern Territory border. This is compelling evidence that Leichhardt did not meet his fate in the Gulf of Carpentaria region, but remarkably managed to traverse two-thirds of the continent from east to west before he perished.

\$ 25,000.00 AUD

5365

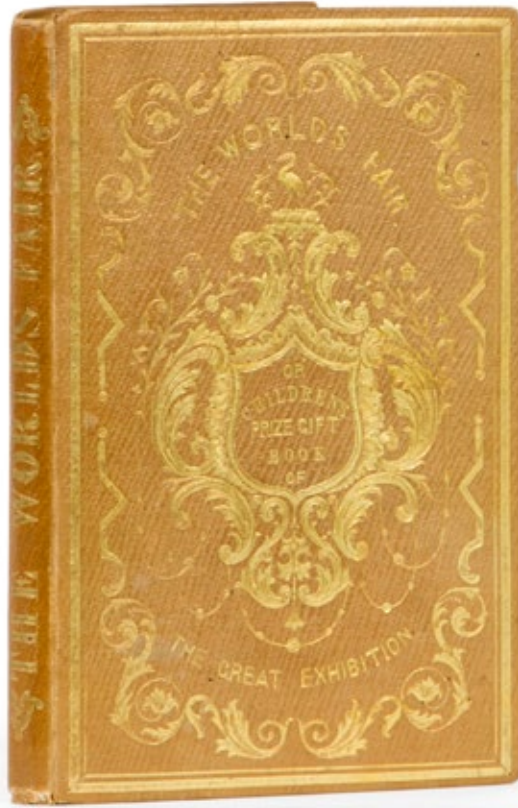


29. **A Vakatusa ni Lotu : o koya oqo nai vakadinadina kei nai vakavuvuli kei na cakacaka dodonu ni Lotu : kei nai valavala e so sa lesia ko Jisu me ia tiko e na nona Lotu.**
[HUNT, Rev. John]

Viwa, E.Viti [Fiji] : sa Tabaki, 1850. Octavo, contemporary brown cloth boards (lightly rubbed), front paste-down with later owner's inscription, front free-endpaper inscribed by the Governor of New Zealand (and explorer of Australia), Sir George Grey (1812-1898): 'Sermons on the Doctrines &c. of Christianity. Mban / Aug '65. In Feegee dialect. No. 62' [Grey's collection number]; and beneath this: 'Seymour Thorne George [a New Zealand politician] from Sir George Grey. Kawanu N.Z. 23 Nov. 1872', the first blank with later pencil inscription giving the English translation of the title page: 'The evidence of Christianity : it is this the Belief, and the Doctrine, and the Performance correct of Christianity; and Customs some appointed by Jesus to be performed in his Christianity. Printed at Biwa in Biti (Fiji). In the Mban(?) dialect', 184 pp, contents clean and sound, a very good copy of an exceptionally early Fijian imprint.

\$ 5,000.00 AUD

7506



30. **The World's Fair; or children's prize gift book of the Great Exhibition of 1851.**
Describing the beautiful inventions and manufactures exhibited therein; with pretty stories about the people who have made and sent them; and how they live when at home.

London :Thomas Dean & Son, [1851]. Octavo, fine original gilt embossed brown cloth boards, front free endpaper with dedicatory inscription 'Margaret L. Littleton from her affec. Granny, March 19 1880', frontispiece and title page hand-coloured (preliminaries with mild foxing), pp 106, 21 (publisher's advertisements), illustrated, a bright, clean copy. This charming children's guide to the Great Exhibition includes a section on Australia: 'Australia has also sent her contributions to the exhibition. Among them are specimens of the skins of animals, dried plants, fine woods, and other things. In Australia, there are scarcely any extensive manufactures, but the natives make some useful things, from the various and curious trees which abound. For instance, they form the most durable furniture and weapons from the casuarina or club tree; they make cloth from the finest bark of the paper-mulberry tree, and cord from a peculiar kind of flax The settlers, who are people who have gone out from England and other countries, to dwell there, live in a very comfortable manner; they have large farms, with flocks of sheep and herds of cattle, fields of waving corn, rice and wheat; pretty huts, or shanties, as they are called, and a profusion of the most beautiful plants and creepers'

\$ 1,250.00 AUD

7127



31. Ham's five views of the gold fields of Mount Alexander and Ballarat, in the Colony of Victoria, drawn on the spot by D. Tulloch, engraved and published by Thomas Ham. TULLOCH, David

Melbourne : Thomas Ham, 1852. Oblong folio, original cloth-backed pictorial stiff paper wrappers, the upper wrapper with six vignettes of goldfields scenes by Tulloch (upper wrapper near fine, lower wrapper with a few marks), title page and five tinted lithographed plates, each plate with printed caption beneath and with a leaf of letterpress text facing, original guards intact, title expertly backed with tissue to repair a couple of short edge tears, the plates in fine condition, an exceptional copy of a rare portfolio.

'The earliest colonial plate book inspired by the Victorian Gold Rushes' (Wantrup, *Australian rare books*, p325), Ham's publication contains five engravings of the highest quality by David Tulloch, Ham's engraver. Most copies of the portfolio appear to have been issued with tinted plates, as is the case with the present example, but some are known with hand coloured plates. Although at the head of the title is printed 'First series', no subsequent series was published.

\$ 8,800.00 AUD

7692

Wägwißare från Portland till Melbourne.

Staden Portland har en förträfflig hamn, ligger midt emellan Adelaide och Melbourne och har omkring 6,000 innewånare. Dess omgifningar kunna räknas till en af de fruktbaraste trakter i Australien, och ehuru ingen segelbar flod utfaller der, så äger dock denna sjöhamn ett betydligt handelsdistrikt genom en mängd naturliga landsvägar, som sträcka sig ända till Grampion-höjderna och utgöra sammanbandet mellan en wälmående befolkning från Glenely till Hopkins-floden. Staden Portland har den fördelen framför de öfriga städerna på denna kust, att den äger en stor mängd förträffligt byggnadstimmer uti stogarna nära intill kusten. Äfwen finnes här en ypperlig sandsten till byggnader och utmärkt godt watten, som samlas uti en naturlig bassin, hwilken lätt kan användas till en wattenledning. En fördämning af 300 fots längd sträcker sig ut i hafwet, till landningsplats för skeppen; men de större måste blifwa liggan-

32. **Australien och dess guldregioner : tillförlitliga underrättelser för utvandrare till Australien i synnerhet med afseende på öfwerfart, ankomst, bosättning och guldgräfning.**

KANN, Charles Albert (1813-1866)

Götheborg [Sweden] : C.F. Arwidsson, [1853]. First edition. Octavo, contemporary buff boards (lightly marked) with blue cloth spine, outer pages foxed, [2], v, [1], 104 pp. Text in Swedish. Ferguson, 11049a.

A guide book for prospective Swedish travellers to the Victorian and New South Wales goldfields, compiled and published within a relatively short time of the first gold discoveries and probably the earliest Scandinavian work on the Australian gold rushes. It includes specific information about the Turon, Bungonia, Abercrombie River, Summerhill Creek, Shoalhaven and Wentworth diggings in New South Wales, as well as the Victorian diggings in Ballarat and surrounding districts. Anecdotes of successful gold diggers are also recounted, and advice given on overland travel from Portland to Melbourne and from Sydney to Melbourne.

The author, known also as Moses Kahn, was born into Stockholm's Jewish community, but appears to have spent much of his life abroad, in Denmark and England in particular. *Australien och dess guldregioner* was translated into Danish and published as *Australien og dets guldegne* (Ferguson no. 11049b).

\$ 1,650.00 AUD

3338



33. The Eureka Stockade : the consequence of some pirates wanting on quarter-deck a rebellion ...

CARBONI, Raffaello (1817 - 1875)

Melbourne : printed for the author at J.P. Atkinson & Co., December 1st, 1855. Octavo, original green printed wrappers (respined, old tape marks expertly conserved), pp 126, a few spots of foxing, housed in a custom clamshell box.

A rare first edition of Carboni's important eyewitness narrative of the Eureka rebellion, the only contemporary published account of the momentous events which took place in Ballarat in 1854. Significantly, the original wrappers are intact, the front bearing the important illustration of the highly emotive Eureka flag, whose design of the Southern Cross continues to be recognised by many Australians as a symbol of national identity and independence.

The multi-talented Raffaello Carboni, a translator, writer and composer, had participated in the revolutionary activities in Italy in the 1840s, as a supporter of the *Risorgimento*. Following a period of self-imposed exile in London from 1849, during which the gifted linguist worked as a translator of Italian, French, Spanish and German, Carboni decided upon making the voyage to Australia to join the rush to the Victorian goldfields. He arrived at Ballarat in late 1852, but after some moderate success at Golden Point and Magpie Gully he became disenchanted with goldmining and spent some months living away from the diggings, initially working as a shepherd and then spending a short time living with an Aboriginal tribe. Returning to the diggings at Ballarat in mid-1853, Carboni quickly became aware of the diggers' grievances over the cost of the mandatory miner's licences and the manner in which the authorities were policing this requirement. Because of his language skills and, just as pertinently, his experience as a revolutionary in Italy, Carboni was chosen by Peter Lalor to act as a go-between with the non-English speaking European miners, helping to inform them about the organisation of a miners' resistance movement and to galvanise them into action.

Although he was not present at the fateful attack of the Stockade by soldiers on 3 December 1854, Carboni was a member of Lalor's inner committee and as such was deemed to be one of the key agitators in the uprising. Consequently, he was one of twelve miners charged with high treason. However, since no jury would convict these men, they were all acquitted.

Held in high esteem for his eloquence and egalitarian outlook, Carboni was elected to the court of Ballarat in July 1855, but with his account of the rebellion completed within a few months of him gaining this position - it was published on 3 December 1855, the first anniversary of the Eureka Stockade - Carboni returned to Europe in January, 1856. He was to spend the remainder of his professional career as a translator, and in the 1860s and 1870s published several minor literary and musical works.

\$ 48,000.00 AUD

4076



35. Gold diggers' log hut
JONES, John H.

Circa 1861. Stereoscopic albumen print photograph (72 x 72 mm each image) on original pale yellow card mount (85 x 172 mm), fine condition with rich tones and excellent detail, verso with contemporary inscription in ink: *Gold Diggers Log Hut*, no photographer's imprint.

This very early Victorian goldfields photograph by John H. Jones was part of a series of 120 stereoviews titled *Jones's Photographs of Australian Sceneries*, published in 1862. As well as capturing goldmining scenes in various locations on the central Victorian goldfields, in an arc between Ballarat, Creswick, Clunes, Maldon and Castlemaine, Jones' photographs documented the early stages of development of townships along the newly constructed railway line to the northwest of Melbourne, which by 1862 extended as far as Sandhurst (Bendigo). The series also included several views of Melbourne, Geelong and the Bellarine Peninsula, towns in northern Victoria (Echuca, Beechworth and Wangaratta) and on the far side of the Murray River in New South Wales (Deniliquin and Hay).

Another example of this stereoview, on a mount imprinted *Jones's Photographs of Australian Sceneries*, is held in the collection of the Bendigo Art Gallery, and is reproduced in the exhibition catalogue *Her Majesty's territories : stereographic views of Australian sceneries* (Bendigo Art Gallery, 2013, p.15)

\$ 1,750.00 AUD

6921



36. The Melbourne Rose. Part II. Honour to the brave memory of John King, R. O'Hara Burke, William John Wills. [GILL, S.T.].

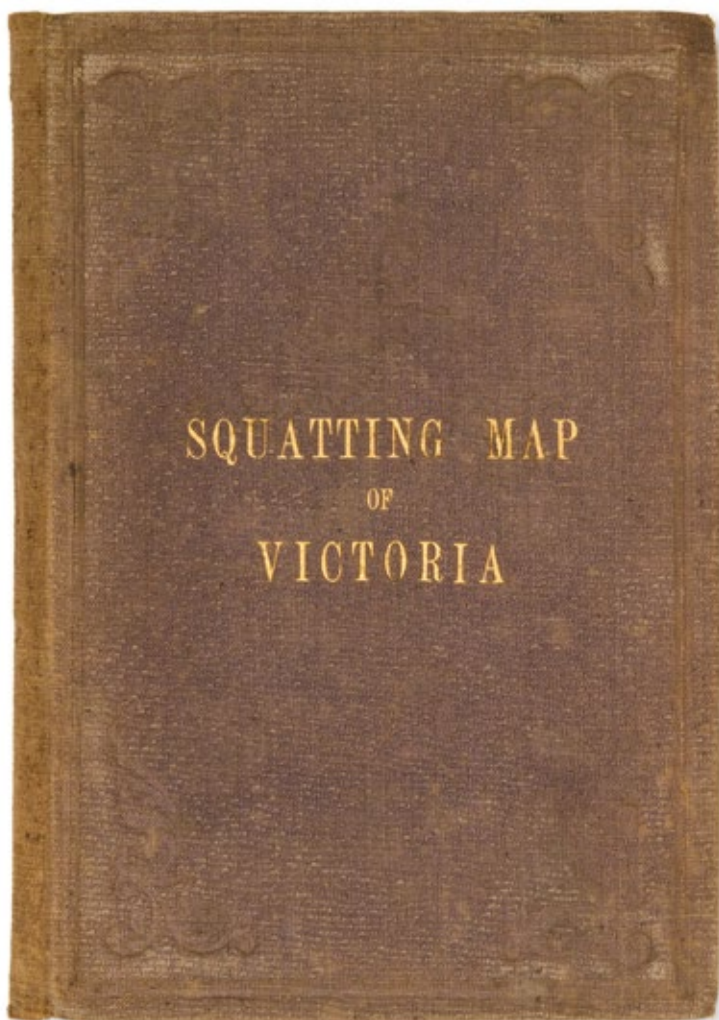
London: Joseph, Myers & Co., 1862 (printed in Hamburg by C. Adler's Printing Establishment).
 Chromolithographed and engraved folding card in the shape of a rose, in the original gilt-printed envelope honouring Burke and Wills. Fine.

A very rare and significant Melbourne publication of the gold rush era, with engravings after those of S.T. Gill in *Victoria Illustrated* (1857) and *Victoria Illustrated. Second Series* (1862). In the examples we have handled, the groupings of engravings vary. Furthermore, the scenes themselves are adapted from the Gill originals and have some embellishments. In the present example, the scenes are titled:

View of Point Gellibrand and Williamstown from Bay; Benevolent Asylum, North Melbourne; Savings Bank and Chamber of Commerce, Geelong; Crown Lands Office, Melbourne; Melbourne Savings Bank; Collegiate Grammar School, St. Kilda; Suburban Railway Bridge, Hawthorn; Ballarat East from the Camp Reserve. Mount Buninyong in the distance; Mechanics Institution, Melbourne; Temple Court, Melbourne; St. Patrick's College, Melbourne; Johnston Steel Bridge over the Yarra, Studley Park; Oriental Bank, Melbourne; Melbourne Exhibition; Revd. Irving Hetherington's Scotch Church and Manse, Melbourne; Melbourne, St. Kilda and Brighton Railway Bridge, St. Kilda Road; Sir Charles Hotman's Monument in New Cemetery, Melbourne; Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Station, St. Kilda; Wesleyan Church, Melbourne; Melbourne Protestant Orphan Asylum, Emerald Hill; Melbourne Exchange; Town, and Melbourne & Hobson's Bay Railway Piers, Sandridge; Pall Mall, Sandhurst; Melbourne Hospital; Chalmer's Church, Melbourne.

\$ 7,500.00 AUD

4276



37. **The squatting map of Victoria**
HAM, Thomas

Also titled: *Squatters' directory, road guide, and key to the squatting map of Victoria*. Melbourne : Blundell and Ford, 1864-1865 [map published 1864; directory 1865]. Folding map, 464 x 705 mm, folded to 180 x 120 mm, unbacked, in original brown cloth boards with gilt lettering to front, 190 x 130 mm, the map attached to the inner rear board, the map's fold lines browned and the lowest horizontal fold with a couple of short tears, short tear to upper margin and small area of discolouration at upper left, *verso* with some staining, but overall the map is in presentable condition, and shows counties, road and rail lines, settlements and subdivisions, with relief shown by hachures; the directory is attached to the inner front board, octavo, 60 pp, intact and clean.

\$ 2,500.00 AUD

4525



38. A boy's voyage round the world; including a residence in Victoria, and a journey by rail across North America.

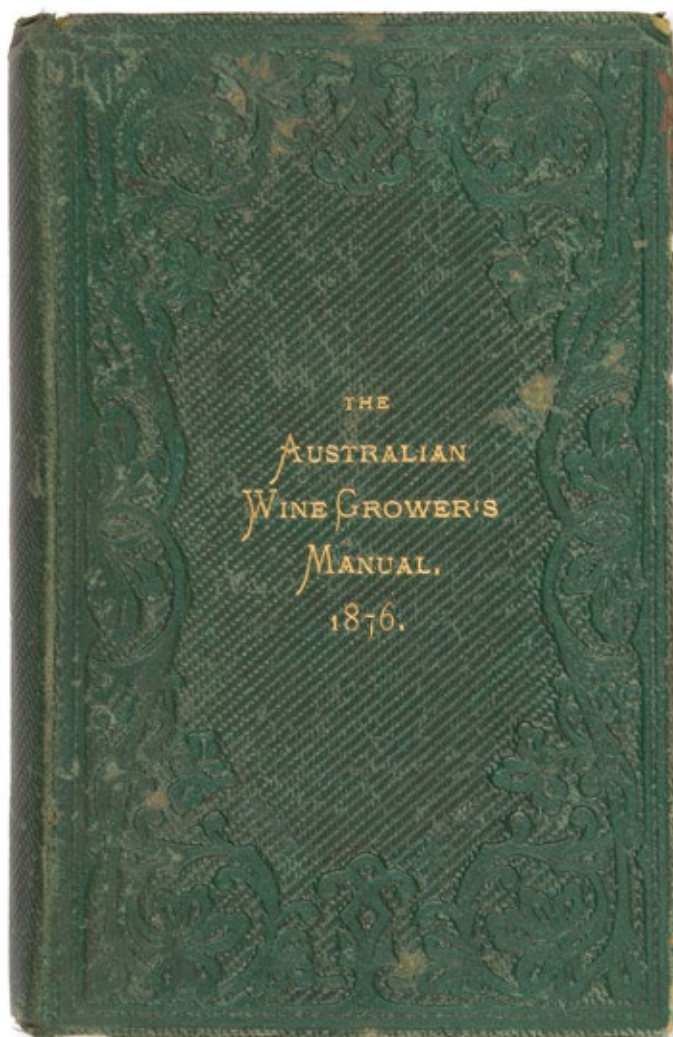
SMILES, Samuel

London : John Murray, 1871. Octavo, full calf, front with gilt embossed crest of Cheltenham Juvenile Proprietary School (Gloucestershire), spine with raised bands, black leather title label and gilt lettering, marbled endpapers and edges, prize inscription for F.A. Bligh (IV Class Examination, 1873), 304 pp, illustrated. A lovely copy. *Ferguson lists only a later imprint.*

The Scottish writer and reformer Samuel Smiles (1812-1904) edited this account of his own adolescent son's voyage to Australia and North America in 1869-71. (Samuel junior had contracted a lung disease and was sent on a long sea voyage by his father). The narrative is based on young Samuel's letters home as well as his meticulously kept journal, and is probably the earliest known written account by a non-adult of a visit to Australia.

\$ 750.00 AUD

1612

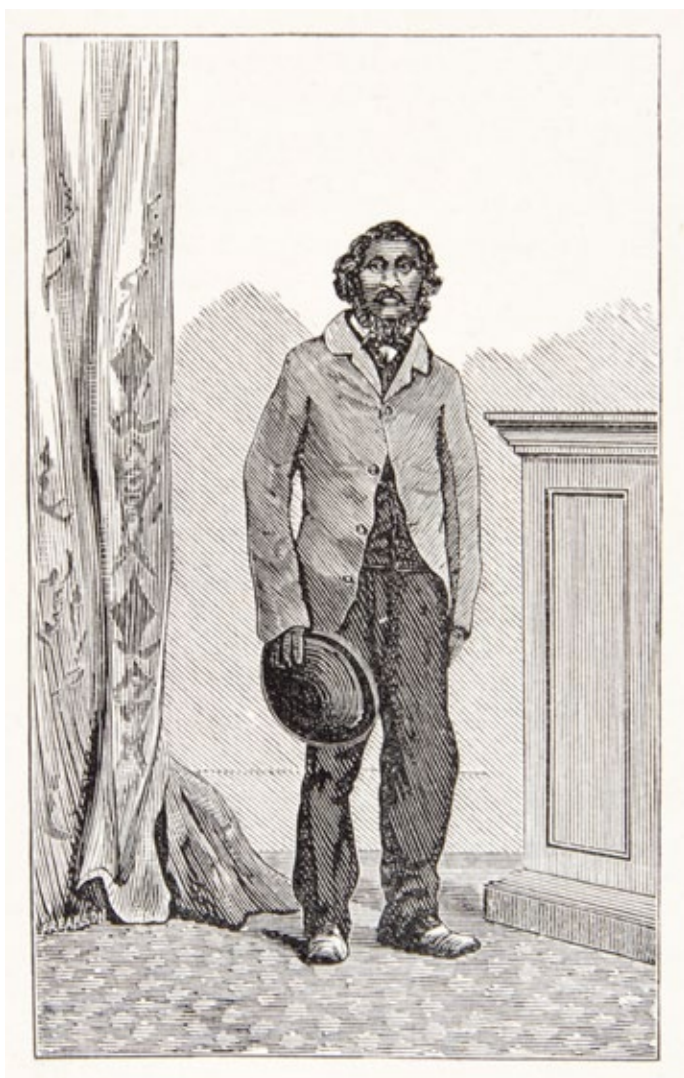


39. The Australian wine-grower's manual; containing full & practical instructions concerning the cultivation of the vine, and the art of making wine, after the latest & most approved methods, etc., etc.
MALET, William E.

London : Boldero and Foster; printers, 1876. Small octavo, original blind blocked green cloth boards with gilt lettering to upper board and spine (boards rubbed), owner's inscription to title dated 1904, vii, 255, iv pp, errata slip tipped in on final blank, contents clean and sound, a very good copy of a very rare publication. Ferguson, 12209.

\$ 2,500.00 AUD

7665



40. **The Booandik tribe of South Australian Aborigines : a sketch of their habits, customs, legends and language : also an account of the efforts made by Mr. and Mrs. James Smith to Christianise and civilise them. [Presentation copy]**
SMITH, James Mrs, (c. 1812-1893)

Adelaide : E. Spiller; Government Printer, 1880. First edition. Octavo, original quarter maroon morocco over printed papered board (corner wear and lightly marked), an important presentation copy, the front free endpaper inscribed 'A souvenir from the authoress, to her beloved nephew and niece, Mr & Mrs Webb, 19.4.82', xi, 136 pp, [6] leaves of plates, an excellent copy. An important and scarce record of the culture of the Buandig people of the southeastern region of South Australia, written by the Presbyterian religious teacher Christina Smith, wife of the first missionary to arrive in the area in the 1840s.

\$ 1,750.00 AUD

5507



41. **Australia**
M.G.

London : Castell Brothers, c. 1890. Die-cut shape book in the form of the Australian continent, approximately 90 x 120 mm (irregular), chromolithograph wrappers, 8 pp, four pages with chromolithograph illustrations, slight crease to top right corner; otherwise a fine copy. A charming and very rare ephemeral item promoting travel to Australia from England, the scenes depicting native fauna, Aborigines, sheep mustering, a bullock team, and the wonderful cover of two boys dressed as gold diggers against the backdrop of a map of Australia. This delightful survivor of the nineteenth century was finely printed in Bavaria, where many English publishers printed their illustrated books. Rare. Three copies are recorded in Australian institutions, including the Holden copy at Monash University, which featured on the cover of his Treasure Island catalogues for many years. Muir 6688.

\$ 3,300.00 AUD

7595



42. Photograph album containing portraits of Tahitian royalty, views and events, circa 1892
SPITZ, Charles 1857-1894 (attributed), et al.

A late nineteenth century francophone traveller's photograph album (lacking covers), oblong quarto (285 x 350 mm), containing 14 thick card album leaves (each 285 x 320 mm) with 46 albumen prints laid down recto and verso, the majority cabinet size (165 x 100 mm) or larger (up to 170 x 220 mm), the leaves with scattered foxing (mostly mild, but on some leaves heavier; not affecting the prints); 39 photographs of Tahitian subjects; 6 of St. Helena, and one of Egypt; many of the photographs have a contemporary pencilled caption in French beside them on the mount; one of the images shows a scene at Fare-Ute (Tahiti) the day prior to Bastille Day, 1892, which provides a fairly accurate dating for the album. The most significant photographs in the group are the sequence of portraits of Tahitian subjects, several of them members of the Tahitian royal family. The Tahitian portraits and landscapes are attributable to Charles Spitz, the only professional photographer working in Tahiti at this time.

Such a concentration of nineteenth century Tahitian photographs is rarely seen. This group constitutes an important visual record of this Polynesian society toward the close of the nineteenth century.

\$ 10,000.00 AUD

2693

43. **Proclamation of the opening of the Federal Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia.**

[LEWIS, John Adrian, Earl of Hopetoun; BARTON, Edmund]

Official transcript, bearing the seal of the Governor-General, the Earl of Hopetoun, of the Proclamation of the opening of the Federal Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia, Exhibition Building, Melbourne, 9 May 1901. Printed on parchment, 270 x 220 mm (visible), the seal of Hopetoun at upper left, mounted in contemporary oak frame, 470 x 390 mm. *Fine*.

Provenance: Ex William Augustine Newman, private secretary to Edmund Barton; by descent. According to Newman's obituary (*The Age*, November 1, 1955), he accompanied Barton to the opening of the first Federal Parliament in Melbourne.

The Proclamation, written and sealed by the Governor-General on 29 April and endorsed by the Prime Minister, Edmund Barton, was read aloud to members of the Senate by the clerk of the Parliaments in the presence of the Duke and Duchess of York and Cornwall. The clerk of the House of Representatives then read the same Proclamation to the members of that Chamber.

This is Edmund Barton's copy, one of probably only a handful made for important dignitaries.

'PROCLAMATION

Australia to Wit.

Hopetoun.

By His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Hopetoun, a Member of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council; Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth of Australia.

Whereas, by the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, it is amongst other things enacted that the Governor-General may appoint such times for holding the sessions of the Parliament as he thinks fit; and whereas, by the said Act, it is further enacted that the Parliament shall sit at Melbourne until it meet at the seat of Government; and whereas, it is expedient now to appoint the time for holding the first session of the Parliament of the Commonwealth: Now, therefore, I, John Adrian Lewis, Earl of Hopetoun, the Governor-General aforesaid, in exercise of the power conferred by the said Act, do by this my Proclamation appoint Thursday, the ninth day of May instant, as the day for the said Parliament to assemble and be holden for the despatch of divers urgent and important affairs. And all Senators and members of the House of Representatives, and all officers of the said Parliament, are hereby required to give their attendance accordingly at Melbourne, in the building known as the Exhibition Building, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, on the said Thursday, the ninth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and one.

Given at Melbourne, this twenty-ninth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one, and in the first year of His Majesty's reign.

By His Excellency's command,

EDMUND BARTON.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

\$ 24,000.00 AUD

4246

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency the Right Honourable the EARL OF HOWDEN, a
Member of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council ;
Knight of the Most Honourable and Most Noble Order of the
Thistle ; Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order
of Saint Michael and Saint George ; Knight Grand Cross of
the Royal Victorian Order ; Governor-General and Com-
mander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth of Australia.



WHEREAS by The Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act it is amongst
other things enacted that the Governor-General may appoint such times for
holding the Sessions of the Parliament as he thinks fit ; And whereas by the said Act
it is further enacted that the Parliament shall sit at Melbourne until it meet at the seat
of Government ; And whereas it is expedient now to appoint the time for holding the
first Session of the Parliament of The Commonwealth ; Now therefore I, JOHN
ARTHUR LEITCH, EARL OF HOWDEN, the Governor-General aforesaid, in exercise of the
power conferred by the said Act, do by this my Proclamation appoint Thursday, the
sixth day of May instant, as the day for the said Parliament to assemble and to hold
for the dispatch of divers urgent and important affairs ; And all Senators and
Members of the House of Representatives, and all Officers of the said Parliament, are
hereby required to give their attendance accordingly at Melbourne, in the building
known as the Exhibition Building, at the hour of Twelve o'clock noon, on the said
Thursday, the sixth day of May, One thousand nine hundred and one.

Given at Melbourne this twentieth day of April, in the year of our Lord
One thousand nine hundred and one, and in the first year of His Majesty's
reign.

By His Excellency's command,

EDMUND BARTON,

God save our King!

NOTES:



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