

The background is a detailed engraving of a landscape. On the right, two large, stylized stone statues of human heads wearing tall, cylindrical headdresses stand prominently. In the foreground and middle ground, several people are depicted: some are seated on rocky terrain, others are standing and looking at maps or documents. The landscape features rolling hills and a cloudy sky. The overall style is that of an 18th or 19th-century engraving.

# HORDERN HOUSE

RARE BOOKS • MANUSCRIPTS • PAINTINGS • PRINTS

VOYAGE BOOKS

HORDERN HOUSE  
RARE BOOKS • MANUSCRIPTS • PAINTINGS • PRINTS

77 VICTORIA STREET • POTTS POINT • SYDNEY NSW 2011 • AUSTRALIA  
TELEPHONE (+612) 9356 4411 • FAX (+612) 9357 3635  
[www.hordern.com](http://www.hordern.com) • [books@hordern.com](mailto:books@hordern.com)

HORDERN HOUSE 2016



The remarkable cover image is taken from the folio atlas accompanying La Pérouse's epic grand voyage account (see Item 28). The wonderful series of Views, here in rich dark impressions, call to mind the images in the huge Napoleonic *Description de L'Egypte*, where French scientists swarm in similar manner over the ancient relics of another civilisation, measuring and cataloguing to take cultural possession of exotic and distant worlds.

# HORDERN HOUSE

RARE BOOKS • MANUSCRIPTS • PAINTINGS • PRINTS

## A SELECTION OF VOYAGE BOOKS

CHIEFLY FROM TWO  
PRIVATE COLLECTIONS

77 VICTORIA STREET • POTTS POINT • SYDNEY NSW 2011 • AUSTRALIA

TELEPHONE (02) 9356 4411 • FAX (02) 9357 3635

[www.hordern.com](http://www.hordern.com) • [rare@hordern.com](mailto:rare@hordern.com)





## 1. ARMSTRONG, Thomas Henry, Captain

Extensive Archive relating to the three-year maiden circumnavigation of the Nova Scotia Bark “Avondale”.

*Extensive archive of bills of lading, purchase receipts, shipping documents, pay ledgers, harbour masters’ certificates and other official documents. Various places, 1849–1852.*

### INSURED FOR PASSAGE TO SYDNEY AND NO FURTHER

A remarkable archive of over eighty items summarising in detailed documents the history of a mid-19th century trading circumnavigation, including stops in Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco and Honolulu.

The collection includes bills of lading, purchase receipts, shipping documents, pay ledgers, harbour masters’ certificates and other official documents which chronicle the voyage of Captain Thomas Henry Armstrong as he circumnavigated the globe between 1849 and 1852 in his merchant bark the *Avondale*. The three-year voyage took Armstrong from Nova Scotia to Liverpool, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Honolulu, Valparaiso, Montevideo, New Orleans and back to Nova Scotia. Tragically, Captain Armstrong died at sea in October 1852 during the final leg of the voyage from New Orleans to Nova Scotia. His wife Melinda’s mourning brooch with a tintype of Captain Armstrong is included in this archive as well as a daguerreotype of him. Melinda was part of the Mounce family, a family of notable Avondale ship builders. Over a dozen items relate to the *Avondale*’s stay in Melbourne and Sydney in July & August 1850 mainly receipts (including one for charts of the Northern Pacific) and a printed leaf “Code of Signals, in Use at Melbourne”. A Chalmers & Co memorandum marked Liverpool February 1850 notes that the Bark is insured to Sydney and no further “not knowing where you might next go to”.

Included in the archive is a letter from Armstrong’s brother dated 10 October 1852 addressed to New Orleans, speaking of family matters and referring to heightened political tension: referring to those in favour of slavery as “that great curse of our land...they will ere long hear a voice which will make then tremble”. This letter is a rather mournful inclusion, given Armstrong’s death at sea in the same month. The small ledger detailing for the most part wages and provisioning obviously passed into the hands of Armstrong’s daughter Annie Elizabeth and been used as a scrapbook.

The collection also includes: A receipt from Oct. 1849 for duty paid in Windsor, Nova Scotia on the newly built bark *Avondale*; Mariners’ tickets including persons with distinguishing features such as “Crooked Nose” and “Growing Boy;” Many purchase receipts; An ink sketch of most likely the *Avondale*; Ten items (Nov. 1850 - March 1851) from the first call in San Francisco, mainly receipts including one from the “Alta California Newspaper” for an announcement that the *Avondale* was sailing for Panama; Six items relating to the *Avondale*’s first call in Montevideo Aug. 1851; Four items relating to the *Avondale*’s stay in Honolulu in Nov. 1851 including a printed pictorial letterhead certificate of clearance; Five items from the second call in San Francisco Dec. 1851 & Jan. 1852; Sixteen items relating to the *Avondale*’s stay in Valparaiso April 1852; Three items relating to the *Avondale*’s second call in Montevideo May & June 1852.

This rare collection of ephemera and the Barque *Avondale* itself spring from what was referred to as Nova Scotia’s “Golden Age of Sail”.

**\$7250**

## 2. [BAUDIN VOYAGE] PERON, François & Louis Claude de Saulces de FREYCINET.

### Voyage de Découvertes aux Terres Australes...

*Two volumes, quarto, and large quarto atlas in two parts containing 41 full-page engravings, many in original handcolouring, and 14 fine charts; the text volumes uncut; a fine set in modern quarter morocco. Paris, Imprimerie Impériale, 1807–1816.*

#### OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE BAUDIN EXPEDITION

First edition: the Baudin-Freycinet expedition, one of the most important early explorations of Australia. This is the rare and important official account of the Baudin voyage to Australia and the Pacific, sent out by the French government in 1800 with orders to complete the cartographic survey of the Australian coast. Commanded by Nicolas Baudin, the expedition left France in 1800 and sailed via Mauritius to the Australian coast in the region of Cape Leeuwin, arriving in May 1801. Péron sailed as naturalist on the expedition and Freycinet as cartographer. The vessels *Géographe* and *Naturaliste* sailed north from Cape Leeuwin. The expedition surveyed the coast and made observations on the natural history and inhabitants, until they crossed to Timor. After three months the two ships set out for Tasmania, the party continuing to make detailed surveys, and went on to Sydney. They then undertook a complete survey of the southern coast and an examination of the northern coast before returning to Mauritius where, near the end of 1803, Baudin died. It was a celebrated voyage, which brought back to France the most important collection of natural history specimens in the history of the French Museum, as well as a wealth of geographical and other information.

The *Atlas Historique* contains a series of wonderful coloured plates, some of the most beautiful of early views of Australia and fine natural history images, while the superb series of portraits of Aborigines represents the most compassionate yet honest portrayal of the displaced natives to be seen in any of the early voyage accounts. These exceptional illustrations are mostly by the remarkable artist Charles-Alexandre Lesueur: “Lesueur’s scientific work runs parallel to artistic work of great importance. He was at one and the same time draughtsman and painter, naturalist and landscape artist. His talent was recognised in France in his own lifetime, by the award... of the silver medal of the Société des Beaux-Arts...” (*Baudin in Australian Waters*, p. 26).

The narrative of the expedition was begun by Péron, and completed by Freycinet after Péron’s death. A tacit agreement between Péron and Freycinet, both of whom disliked Baudin, kept the commander’s name mostly absent from the account of the expedition. The French and English had completed their circumnavigations of the Australian continent at approximately the same time, but Flinders’ imprisonment by the French on Mauritius meant that it was this French account which contained the first complete and detailed chart of the Australian continent to appear in print, one of the most beautiful, as well as one of the most famous of all maps of Australia. It also had immense geo-

political significance with virtually the entire southern coast of Australia labelled “Terre Napoléon”, indicating French colonial ambitions. Controversial even today, the map is often said to have been at least partly based on Flinders’s charts and papers seized by the French. Much of the Baudin coastal exploration was commemorated by the numerous place-names along the Australian coast, especially in Tasmania and Western Australia.

This set takes the form in which the book is usually seen, comprising the full narrative account and the *Atlas Historique* with its superb coloured plates. The important *Atlas Hydrographique* with accompanying text volume were separately published and distributed by a different bookseller: they are only very rarely found accompanying the official narrative.

**\$32,000**

*Davidson, 'A Book Collector's Notes', pp. 108–10; Hill, pp. 229–230; Plomley, The Baudin Expedition and the Tasmanian Aborigines; Sharp, 'Discovery of Australia', pp. 232–9; Wantrup, 78a & 79a.*



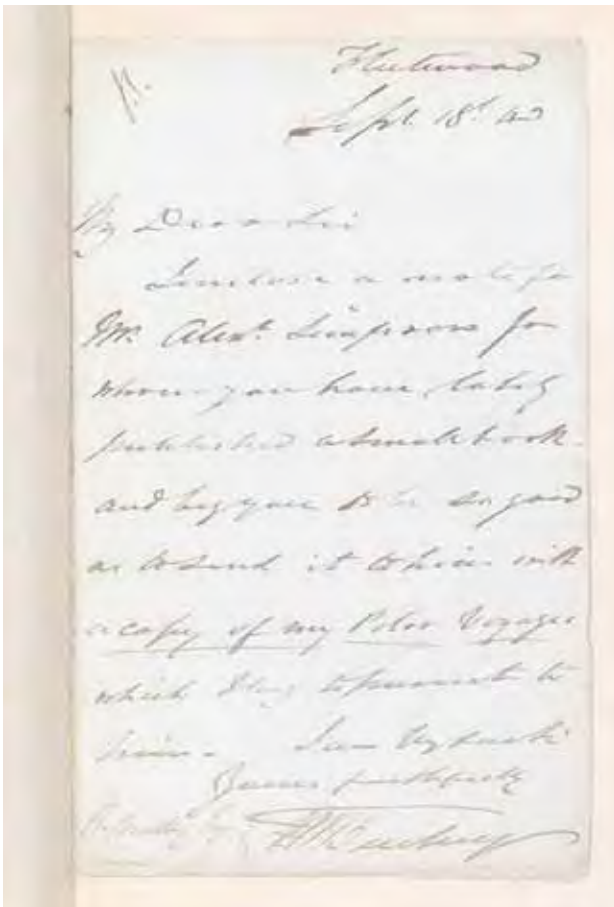


3.BEECHEY, Captain F.W.

Narrative of a Voyage to the Pacific and Beering’s Strait...

Two volumes bound in one, quarto, with 19 engraved plates, four lithographed plates, and three engraved maps (two folding); with the rare errata slip called for by Forbes and Hill (at start of vol. II) but without the final leaf of publisher’s advertisements not present in all copies; in contemporary polished pale calf, later ornately gilt–panelled spine; engraved bookplate of Sir William Curtis. London, Henry Colburn and Richard Bentley, 1831.

WITH A MANUSCRIPT LETTER FROM BEECHEY



First edition: ‘one of the most valuable of modern voyages’ (Sabin), in the desirable “Admiralty” edition in the larger format, with a signed letter from Beechey to his publisher bound in.

Originally ordered to Bering Strait as a relief expedition for captains Parry and Franklin, Beechey travelled extensively in the Pacific, visiting Pitcairn Island, where he met and interviewed the last of the mutineers John Adams. The *Narrative* includes a detailed description of the mutiny. Beechey visited Easter Island and the Society Islands, and was the first European to land at the Mangareva (Gambier) Islands. He stopped for some time at Tahiti and briefly at Hawaii, before sailing to Kamchatka where he learned of the wreck of Parry’s *Fury*. The *Blossom* spent July to October 1826 at Kotzebue Sound, tragically missing contact with Franklin by a mere fifty leagues. The following year he continued his exploration of the Arctic before sailing down the American coast to San Francisco, from whence he continued his cartographical work in the Pacific before returning to Kotzebue Sound in late 1827. Having had no sign of Franklin, he sailed home by Cape Horn.

Bound into this copy is an original manuscript letter from Beechey to the book’s publisher Richard Bentley, dated 18 September 1845. The letter reads: ‘I inclose a note for Mr. Alex. Simpson for whom you have lately published a small

book and beg you to be so good as to send it to him with a copy of my Polar Voyages which I beg to present to him’. Alexander Simpson had worked for the Hudson’s Bay Company and was the brother of the Arctic explorer Thomas Simpson, who claimed Barrow Point for the British in 1837. During the expedition Thomas Simpson was killed by a gunshot wound to the head - whether suicide or mutiny remains unclear - and in an attempt to clear his brother’s name, Alexander published his *Narrative of Discoveries on the North Coast of America* with Richard Bentley in 1843. In 1845 he also published a *Life* of his brother, again published by Bentley. It is surely one of these two publications - probably the latter - to which Beechey refers.

\$11,000

Ferguson, 1418; Hill, 93; Judd, 16; Lada-Mocarski, 95; O’Reilly–Reitman, 849; Zamorano, ‘Eighty’, 4.





#### 4. [BOUGAINVILLE]

### JACOBÉ, Jean after Francesco CASANOVA.

Tigre tué en Amerique par S. A. Monseigneur Le Prince de Nassau  
Siegen...

*Mezzotint engraving 700 x 990 mm; a fine impression; framed. Vienna, Jean Jacobé, 1787.*

#### BOUGAINVILLE, CASANOVA AND THE PRINCE OF NASSAU

A rare and very surprising pictorial image of the Bougainville expedition: we have never seen the image before and can find no record of it. Published in Vienna, it is based on a very large painting by Francesco Casanova in the collection of Empress Catherine the Great of Russia as the caption explains (*“actuellement dans la Galerie de S.M. l’Impératrice de la Russie, il a dix pieds de large, sur huit et demi d’haut”*). Francesco Casanova (his older brother was much more famous, but not for painting) trained under Francesco Guardi in Venice, worked in Paris from 1751, becoming a member of the Academy in 1763, and exhibiting at the Salon until 1783 when he moved to Vienna. Interestingly for the history of voyage art, Philip James de Loutherbourg who painted numerous Cook-related scenes and designed a number of the theatrical pieces commemorating Cook was his pupil for a time.

This very striking mezzotint depicts an exciting South American scene from Louis Antoine Bougainville’s circumnavigation. It shows the dashing Prince of Nassau-Siegen firing from horseback at a jaguar. Several dogs circle the large cat as two others join the fight on horseback. Could the second French horseman be Bougainville? The expedition’s ship the *Boudeuse* is seen to the right of the image. It has been plausibly suggested that the location is the coast of Argentina, where the expedition made landfall before heading for the Pacific.

To some extent the prince of Nassau and his presence on the Bougainville expedition represented the French equivalent to Joseph Banks’s involvement with Cook’s *Endeavour* voyage. Like Banks the prince cut a dashing figure, was extremely upper-crust, was young, had a retinue of sorts, and an interest in natural sciences. Only performance anxiety at its public nature prevented him having a lot of sex in Tahiti: whether Banks did or didn’t all the humorists played this aspect up no end. When the expedition returned to Paris, Bougainville and the prince headed off to Versailles to make their reports accompanied by Aoutourou the young Tahitian who was to some extent under Nassau’s wing much as Omai was under Banks’s.

**\$18,000**





## 5. CHURCHILL, Awnsham & John, [and] Thomas OSBORNE.

### A Collection of Voyages and Travels.

*Eight volumes, folio, two works in matching binding, some 213 engraved plates including work by Herman Moll, Johannes Kip, and others (many double-page or folding), engraved and woodcut illustrations throughout; a handsome set in late eighteenth-century Russia, marbled edges. London, John Walthoe, 1732.*

#### CHURCHILL'S GREAT VOYAGE COLLECTION, COMPLETE

A splendid set of the two great voyage anthologies of the early eighteenth century, in handsome contemporary matched bindings. This set contains the Churchill anthology in its second improved edition and the first edition of the supplementary Osborne series, better known as the “Harleian” or “Oxford Voyages”.

Copies of the various editions of the Churchill *Collection*, in particular, do appear on the market from time to time, but almost always in dilapidated condition - the result of their substantial size and the use that they were subjected to as the major source for voyage information in the early eighteenth century. This copy is in superb condition, the bindings bright and the text and plates remarkably fresh. The substantial volumes contain many accounts of voyages to a great many places, a number of accounts appearing for the first time, or at least for the first time in English. Originally published in 1704 in four volumes, it appears here in its second, much augmented six-volume edition.

The success of the work is a reflection of an audience keenly interested in what was a time of energetic exploration and trade expansion throughout the world. For example, the first volume here contains descriptions of the lands and peoples of China, Formosa, Japan, the Congo, and South Africa, lands just beginning to be known to Europeans, as well as accounts of relatively less mysterious but still unfamiliar places such as Egypt and the Ukraine.

The final two volumes of the Churchill anthology contain materials new to this edition. The fifth volume is devoted largely to Africa, containing accounts of the lands which in the seventeenth century were called Guinea and Lower Ethiopia, but which in fact include the entire coast from Senegal through Angola. Native life, European settlements, animals, natural products, and much more are described in great detail. There is also a translation from the Spanish of Herrera's account of the discoveries of Columbus.

The contents of the other volumes are varied, with reports of the Solomon Islands, Dutch shipwrecks in the East Indies, Ovalle's work on Chile (with a fine depiction of the Southern Cross), Virginia, attempts to discover a Northwest Passage, the sages of India, and the land of Tonqueen, now North Vietnam, among very many other reports. Much of the third volume is Baldaeus' work on the East Indies translated from the Dutch, while Nieuhoff's work on the East Indies, also translated, appears in the second volume.

The plates are of special appeal, often showing very striking scenes of exotic life, particularly in tropical climes. They include detailed depictions of natives involved in sometimes fascinating activities (witchcraft, elephant catching) as well as many plates of botanical and zoological interest and a number of views of harbours or military engagements.

This set is supplemented by the two-volume work by Thomas Osborne, generally known as the “Harleian Voyages” or the “Oxford Voyages”. These two very scarce volumes were



published by Osborne from the unpublished manuscripts in the collection of the earl of Oxford. Although separately published much later, the two Osborne volumes are often described as a supplement to the Churchill collection of voyages.

Osborne's first volume comprises travels mainly in the Near and Middle East, while the second volume comprises voyages to India, East Asia, the East Indies, Africa, and North America. The maps are after Dutch cartographer Herman Moll and the frontispiece map in the second volume is “A Chart of the East Indies...” with the north and north-west coasts of Australia delineated in accordance with Dutch discoveries.

**\$44,000**

*Borba de Moraes, p. 181; Hill, 295 (later edition); NMM, 33.*





## 6. COOK, Captain James.

A set of the official accounts of Cook's voyages, with much additional material...

*Twelve text volumes, quarto, and three large folio atlases (see note); most of the smaller maps and views added to the large atlas volumes and laid down on old paper to bring them to size; in very handsome early-nineteenth-century bindings, the text volumes in full tree calf with ornately gilt spines incorporating unusually large ship ornaments, double labels, with a small dating label at base of each spine, all edges gilt; the atlas volumes in matching half calf bindings over marbled boards, double labels, ship ornaments on spines; a most appealing set. London, various publishers, 1773-1785.*

### A SUPERB SET OF COOK'S VOYAGES INCLUDING THREE ADDITIONAL ACCOUNTS

A very attractive and unusually full set of Cook's three voyages. This splendid set has three significant extra works, in four volumes, bound into the set, while most of the engraved plates usually found in text volumes have been bound into three folio atlases, one for each voyage. As a result the set therefore contains the entire narrative of the voyage along with the major associated works to have been published legitimately by expedition members. Other accounts published at the time were either anonymous and surreptitiously published, or were hardcore scientific works such as the astronomical results.

The series of official Cook narratives, published in eight quarto volumes and an atlas, is the cornerstone of any collection of books relating to Australia or the Pacific. Illustrated with marvellous engravings based on the work of the official artists on the voyages, including Parkinson, Hodges, and Webber, the series stands as the great monument to Cook's achievements. Clearly specially assembled for a knowledgeable collector, this wonderful set has the bookplate in every volume of Edward Henry, fifth Baron Scott, who had a splendid library at Sundridge Park, Bromley, a great John Nash house (with interiors by Wyatt) set in gardens by Repton.

This set is made up as follows (fuller details may be had on request):

#### FIRST VOYAGE

Vols 1 to 3: HAWKESWORTH, John. An Account of the Voyages... *Three volumes, quarto. London, 1773.* Second and best edition of the official account of the first voyage, with the "Directions for placing the cuts" and the "Chart of the Straights of Magellan" (both usually missing in the first edition), and with the new Preface containing Hawkesworth's virulent 8-page reply to Dalrymple's hostile reviews of the first edition, and the whole volume revised by the voyage's astronomer William Wales. Holmes, 5.

Vol 4: PARKINSON, Sydney. A Journal of a Voyage to the South Seas... *Quarto, London, 1784.* The artist's account of the voyage, in the preferred second and much expanded edition, of which only 400 copies were published. A double-hemisphere map usually added to this edition is not present here. Holmes, 49.

Atlas: with 52 engraved plates and maps from the official account and the portrait, map and 26 engraved plates from Parkinson (without a double-hemisphere map issued for the second edition).

## SECOND VOYAGE

Vols 5 to 6: COOK, James. A Voyage towards the South Pole... *Two volumes, quarto. London, 1777*. First edition of the official account. Holmes, 24; Rosove, 77.

Vols 7 to 8: FORSTER, George. A Voyage round the World in His Britannic Majesty's Sloop Resolution. *Two volumes, quarto, with a large folding map. London, 1777*. First edition of the most important alternative account of Cook's second voyage: 'an important and necessary addition to Cook's voyages' (Hill). Holmes, 23; Rosove, 132.A1.

Vol 9: FORSTER, John Reinhold. Observations made during a Voyage Round the World. *Quarto, the folding table bound into vol. 8 above. London, 1778*. A folding map was added to some copies only of this edition and is not present here, perhaps indicating an early issue. First edition of this pioneer work on the anthropology of the Pacific, written by the naturalist aboard the voyage. Holmes, 29; Rosove, 140.A1.

Atlas: portrait and all but one (it remains in text volume) of the 64 plates and maps of the official account.

## THIRD VOYAGE

COOK, James and James KING. A Voyage to the Pacific Ocean... *Three volumes, quarto, 24 engraved maps and coastal profiles in text volumes. London, 1785*. The second edition, usually preferred since the Royal Society medal awarded to Cook posthumously in 1784 appears on the title-pages; the printing is also generally considered much better, with the wording of the title-pages slightly modified and the text itself entirely re-set. Holmes, 47.

Atlas: two charts and 61 engraved plates.

## **NOTES ON THE "EXTRA" WRITERS:**

SIDNEY PARKINSON, the son of a Quaker brewer of Edinburgh, was apprenticed to a draper when his ability for drawing 'flowers, fruits and other objects of natural history' first attracted the attention of Sir Joseph Banks. Banks engaged him as botanical artist on Cook's first voyage, and he went on to produce an important series of magnificent botanical and natural history drawings, and was the first professional artist to set foot on Australian soil. He died at the end of the voyage, en route from Batavia to the Cape of Good Hope.

Parkinson's is the most handsome of the unofficial accounts of Cook's first voyage; it contains extensive accounts of New Zealand and Australia, and has some of the earliest natural history observations on the region, including the first published use of the word kangaroo (as "kangooroo", p. 149). Parkinson himself was responsible for the original drawings for twenty-three of the twenty-seven plates here. His original artwork and these splendid engravings made from it represent one of the chief visual sources for Cook's first voyage, and one of the first views European observers had of such South Pacific scenes. Parkinson's journal of the voyage is plain and unaffected, and in the words of its editor 'its only ornament is truth, and its best recommendation characteristic of himself, its genuine simplicity'. Curiously, as the botanical drawings were retained by Banks, none of his botanical drawings appear in his own account, and not until recent years has the world at large learned of Parkinson's genius as a botanical artist.

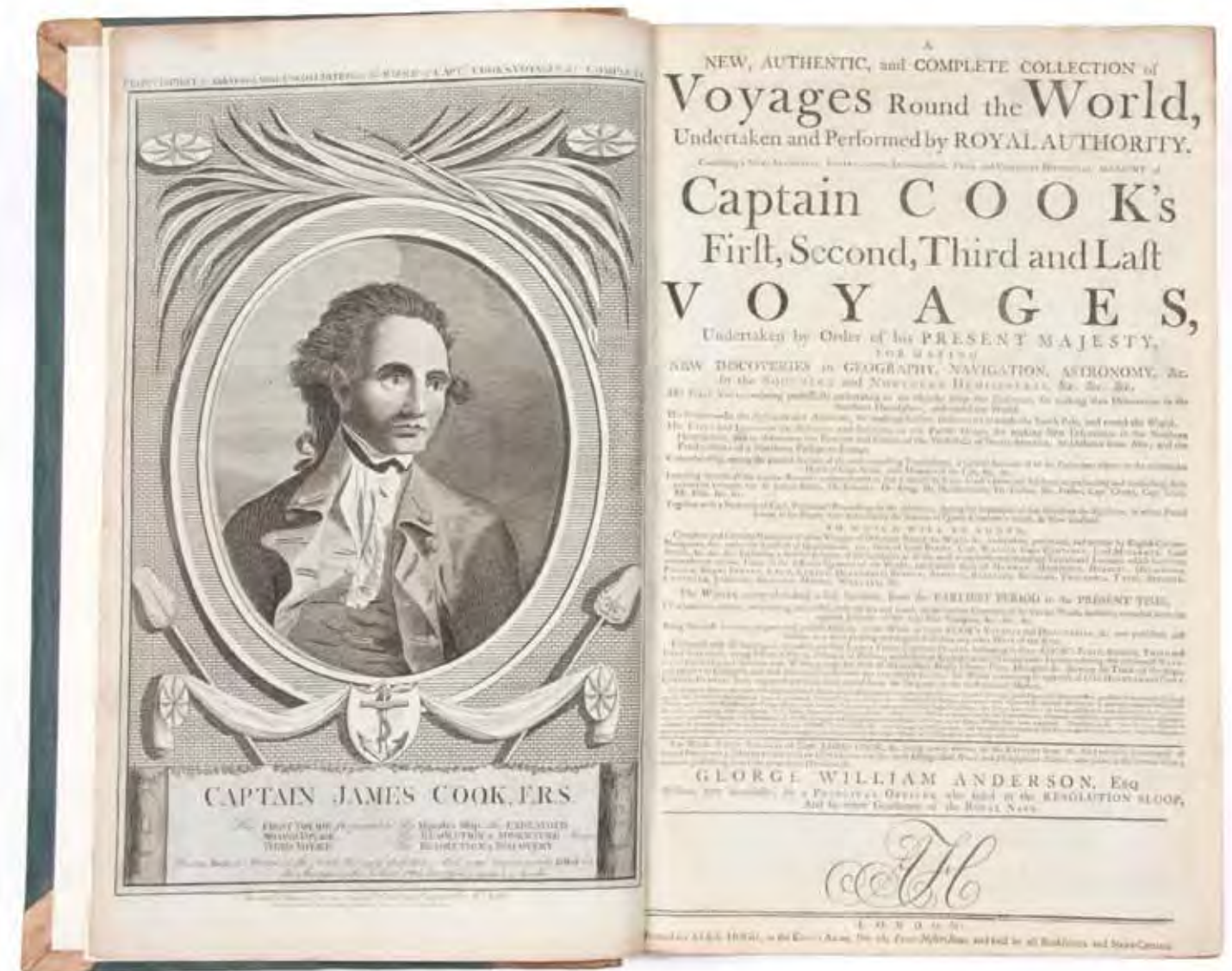
JOHANN & GEORG FORSTER were taken on board the *Resolution* following the withdrawal of Sir Joseph Banks and his party from the second voyage; it was intended that Johann Forster would write the official record, but he and his son returned to controversy, culminating in them being asked to withdraw from any involvement with the official account. Thus denied, 'the Forsters set to work to forestall it with an account of their own, and succeeded in doing so by about six weeks' (Holmes).

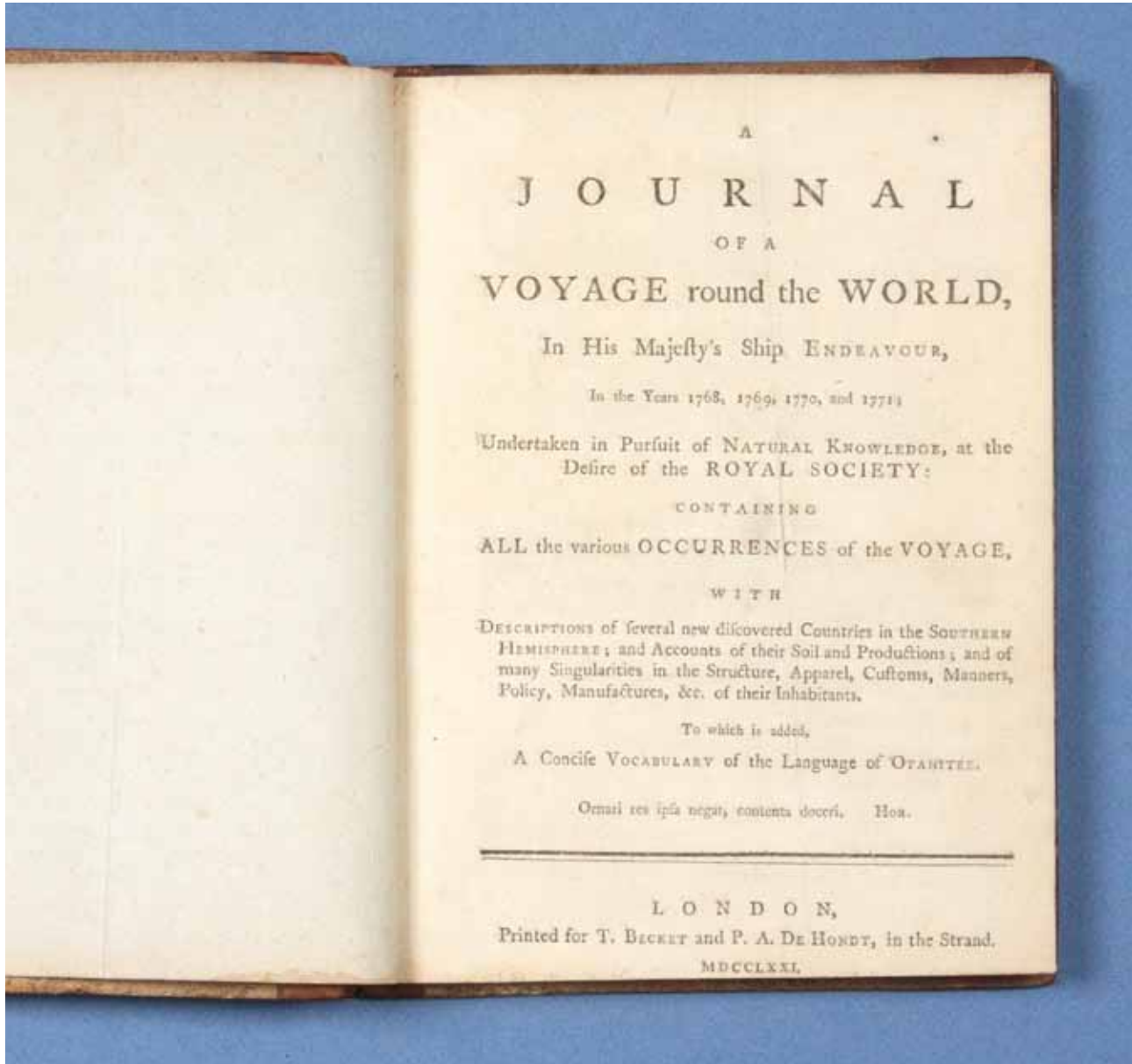
Johann was one of the pre-eminent scientists and natural historians of his generation, while his son Georg, not even eighteen years old when he joined the *Resolution*, proved to have a facile pen and an alert and inquiring disposition. Yet the *Voyage round the World*, which should have been their crowning achievement, became instead evidence of the rift between them and the British establishment, especially once the accusation that George was the author in name only surfaced, chiefly as a result of the printed attacks by the voyage's astronomer, William Wales. It certainly appears that Johann's disposition was not calculated to please and, as Holmes points out, relations cannot have been improved by the fact that 'no acknowledgement is made of the assistance derived from Cook's journal, the proof-sheets of which had in accordance with the agreement signed at the Admiralty on April 13th, 1776, been placed at the elder Forster's disposal'.

Sadly, the controversy has overshadowed the work itself which is, in effect, one of the most considered of all of the secondary accounts of Cook, and, along with Johann's *Observations* (1778), forms a distinct yet vital contribution to the history and accomplishments of Cook's arduous second voyage.

**\$92,500**







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

A Journal of a Voyage round the World...

*Quarto, complete with the rare dedication leaf; trimmed to a square octavo size, with pages cut close to the text; an unusual copy but in fact most attractive, bound in contemporary polished half calf over sprinkled paper boards, with the gilt cipher of George III to both boards; quarter calf box. London, Becket and De Hondt, 1771.*

EARLIEST ACCOUNT OF THE ENDEAVOUR VOYAGE: FROM THE LIBRARY OF GEORGE III

First edition of the earliest published account of Cook's first voyage to the Pacific: the rare first issue, with the leaf of dedication to 'The Right Honourable Lords of the Admiralty, and to Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander' inserted by the publisher to add authenticity. This intriguing copy has a remarkable provenance, with the arms of George III on both boards, but apparently released as a duplicate. The binding is most unusual: the binder has taken advantage of the small text block to trim the book to a small square-octavo scale. The copy was later in the Victorian-era collection of Thomas Harman Brenchley (armorial bookplate) and more recently the Ingleton collection, who noted that the boards have the "royal cipher of King George III on both sides in gilt".

This was the first of a series of so-called "surreptitious accounts" of Cook's various voyages to appear in print: the Admiralty found it practically impossible to enforce their ruling that no unofficial publications should pre-empt the official and lengthier accounts of the voyages, naturally much slower in the press. In this case, however, legal action was taken against the publisher for using an unauthorised dedication, forcing removal of the leaf during publication. 'It is accordingly of the greatest rarity, and copies of the book containing the dedication are far more valuable than those without it...' (Davidson).

Published anonymously some two months after the return of *Endeavour* and nearly two years before Hawkesworth's official account, its author remained unknown, though the great Cook scholar Beaglehole demonstrated that the American sailor James Magra is the likeliest candidate. If Magra was indeed the author, his illicit sale of his journal to the publishers might well have confirmed Cook's opinion of him: 'one of those gentlemen, frequently found on board Kings Ships, that can very well be spared, or to speake more planer good for nothing...'. He was a New Yorker and a loyalist.

Whatever his skipper and the authorities may have thought of him, it was Magra who got the first description of the voyage into print - and incidentally the earliest printed account of the east coast of Australia, published even before acceptance of the name Botany Bay, here called Sting-ray Bay as Cook originally christened it.

\$48,500

*Bagnall, 3324; Beaglehole, I, pp. cclvi-cclxiv; Beddie, 693; Davidson, 'A Book Collector's Notes', pp. 53-4; Hill (2nd edn), 1066 (the second issue); Hocken, p. 9; Holmes, 3; Ingleton sale catalogue, no. 6351; O'Reilly-Reitman, 362.*



## 9. [COOK: FIRST VOYAGE] PARKINSON, Sydney.

*A Journal of a Voyage to the South Seas, in his Majesty's ship, the Endeavour.*

*Quarto, second enlarged edition, with a frontispiece portrait, two maps (one double-page), and 26 engraved plates with fine hand-colouring and with the uncoloured plates bound in duplicate; notably wide margins, contemporary binding of diced russia gilt, rebacked; Fothergill's Explanatory remarks bound separately in modern calf, the two housed in a cloth slipcase; book-plate of an early owner. London, C. Dilly and J. Phillips, 1784.*

### A HIGHLY UNUSUAL COLOURED PARKINSON WITH THE PLATES IN DUPLICATE

Best edition, and this a unique example, of one of the most significant of the Cook narratives: the artist's account of Cook's first voyage and the discovery of the east coast of Australia. The very rare special issue with its engraved plates coloured by hand is a famous and desirable rarity. This most unusual copy has all the plates present in both states, the rare coloured form alongside the more regular black-and-white printings. Only the second edition appeared in a coloured issue, and the second is also the best and most complete version of the book. Material new in this edition also includes a two-page preface by John Lettsom, a lengthy (about 140 pages) extension of the text, a new double-hemisphere world map, an additional résumé of the voyages of Byron, Wallis, Carteret and Bougainville, as well as the summary of Cook's second and third voyages. This second edition of Parkinson is thus one of the earliest volumes to collect information on all three of Cook's voyages. The extra "Explanatory Remarks" and "Postscript" by Fothergill, comprising 22 pages, are in this copy bound separately in an accompanying volume.

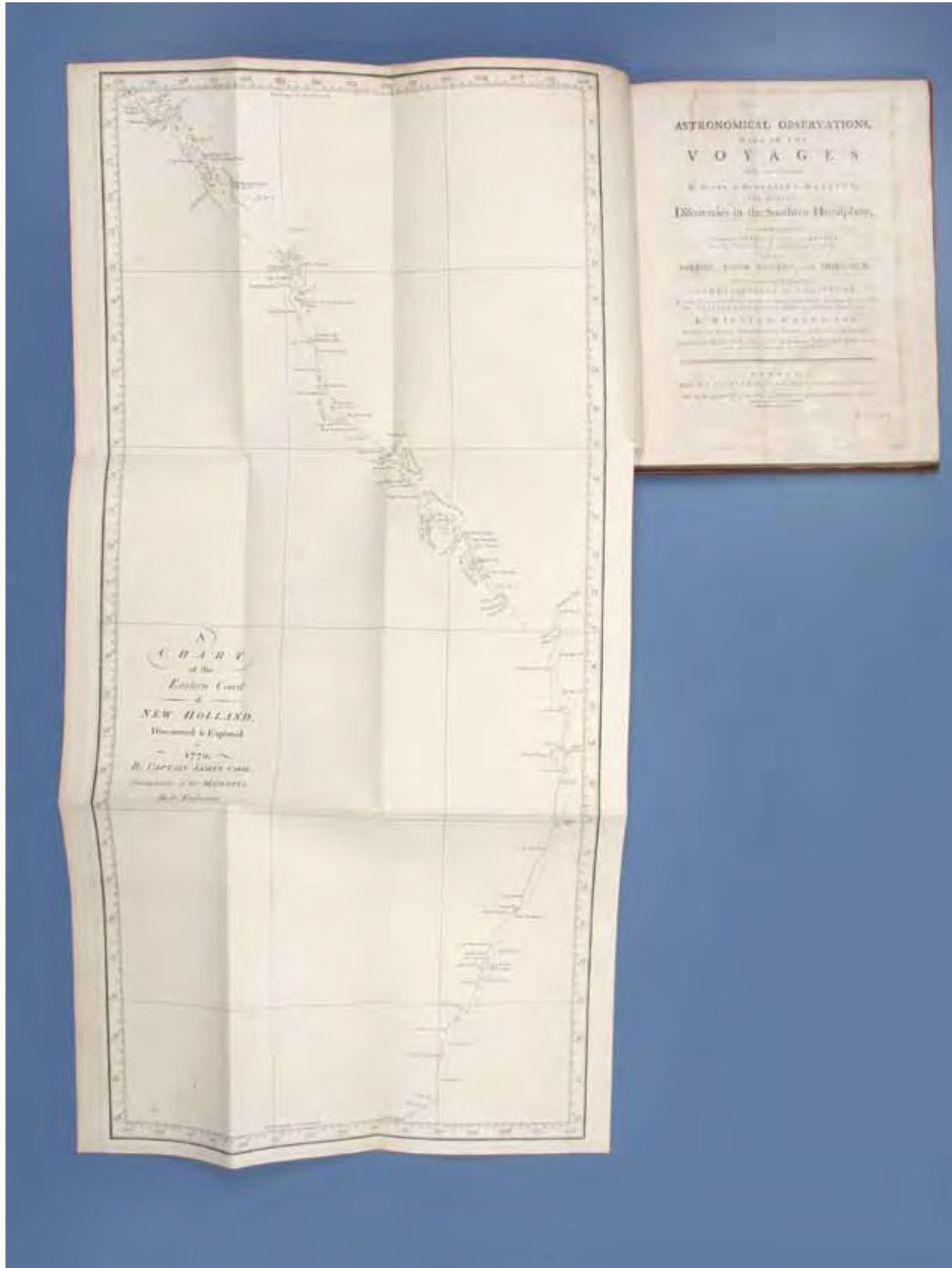
The catalogue of the Kroepelien collection gives the best explanation of this second edition, noting that while it is commonly said to have been edited by Fothergill, the title-page clearly refers to him as 'the late John Fothergill' (he died in 1780). It appears rather to have been John Coakley Lettsom, who signed the preface, who prepared the edition. The edition is based on the original sheets of the first edition that remained unsold, enhanced with a new preface and a thorough history of Cook's explorations on all three of his voyages, making this an attractive and greatly expanded edition. Some copies of the second edition had another world map added (not present in this copy, nor in one of the other coloured copies that we have handled). It is also worth noting that the separate pagination of the 22-page reply to Banks by Fothergill leads the Kroepelien catalogue to speculate that this was earlier issued as a separate pamphlet and collected here.

Only a handful of copies of this coloured version can have been published as the vast majority of copies seen are of the regular uncoloured version. Only about four hundred copies were published of the entire second edition of Parkinson's book.

**\$55,000**

*Beddie, 714; Du Rietz, 945; Forbes, Hawaiian National Bibliography, 82; Sabin, 58788.*





## 10. [COOK: FIRST VOYAGE] WALES, William.

### Astronomical Observations...

*Quarto, with two large folding engraved maps; a very good copy in later calf, the Ingleton copy with his bookplate and shelfmark. London, printed by C. Buckton, sold by P. Elmsley, 1788.*

### THE RARE SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATION FROM COOK'S FIRST VOYAGE, IMPORTANT FOR NEW SOUTH WALES

A major publication of the *Endeavour* voyage and thus one of the highly select small group of first publications about the east coast of Australia, with exceptionally important charts of the east coast of Australia and New Zealand improved from those originally included in Hawkesworth's publication of the first voyage. This was the first major scientific publication based on Cook's first voyage, and the first publication of observations made on the *Endeavour*, and thus the first major work of astronomy to study the east coast of New Holland and New Zealand, collating the observations made by Cook, Clerke and Green on the *Endeavour*. Although Beddie lists four institutional holdings, today there are copies at the State Libraries of New South Wales, Queensland and Western Australia, the National Library and the Victorian Parliamentary Library. However, the book is almost never seen on the open market. Such scientific rather than narrative publications were intended for a very small contemporary readership, helping to explain their present-day rarity.

The book was prepared by the veteran of Cook's second voyage, William Wales, while he was serving as master of the Royal Mathematical School in Christ's Hospital. Wales comments that the original papers were given to him as early as April 1778, but 'owing to the imperfect state that [first voyage astronomer] Mr. Green's papers were left in at his death... I laid the work aside.' Wales is more complimentary about the work of Harrison, the purser for Samuel Wallis on the *Dolphin*, the more so, he writes, because his work was completed without 'the advantage of a Nautical Almanac.' Wales had not only assisted Astronomer Royal Nevil Maskelyne in the publication of the famous almanacs, but had earlier contributed to the two volumes of astronomical observations from Cook's second and third voyages.

Both of the large charts are newly engraved by the experienced artist James Basire with the addition of important technical information. Basire is best known for his engraved portrait of Captain Cook. The first, 'A Chart of the Eastern Coast of New Holland, Discovered and Explored in 1770, By Captain James Cook, Commander of His Majesty's Bark, Endeavour', shows the entire coastline from Point Hicks in the south to the very tip of Cape York, enhanced with the detailed track of the *Endeavour*. The reef on which they grounded is annotated 'On This ledge the Ship lay 23 hours', and many of their observations are also marked. The second, 'A Chart of New Zealand, explored by Captain James Cook in 1769 and 1770 in His Majesty's Bark the Endeavour', shows both islands with the track of the *Endeavour*.

The work includes substantial contributions. Four separate sections print the variations of the compass observed by Cook and his three immediate predecessors, Byron on the *Dolphin*; Wallis on the same vessel; Carteret on the *Swallow*; and by Cook on the *Endeavour*. There is, besides, a section on astronomical observations made by Harrison, the purser for Samuel Wallis; and another on those made by Green, Cook and Clerke on the *Endeavour*. There are also two important sections of "Deductions from the Observations" of Wallis and Cook, as well as the "Meteorological Observations" of the Transit of Venus made by Green on Tahiti in 1769.

**\$72,500**



# 11. [COOK: FIRST VOYAGE] COOK, James. WHARTON, Captain W.J.L., (editor).

## Captain Cook's Journal during his First Voyage round the World...

*Large octavo, with portrait frontispiece, four maps and plates bound in as well as three large folding charts in rear endpaper sleeve; in the original polished wooden boards (slightly splayed as is often seen), morocco spine lettered in gilt. London, Elliot Stock, 1893.*

### FIRST PUBLICATION OF THE CORNER JOURNAL

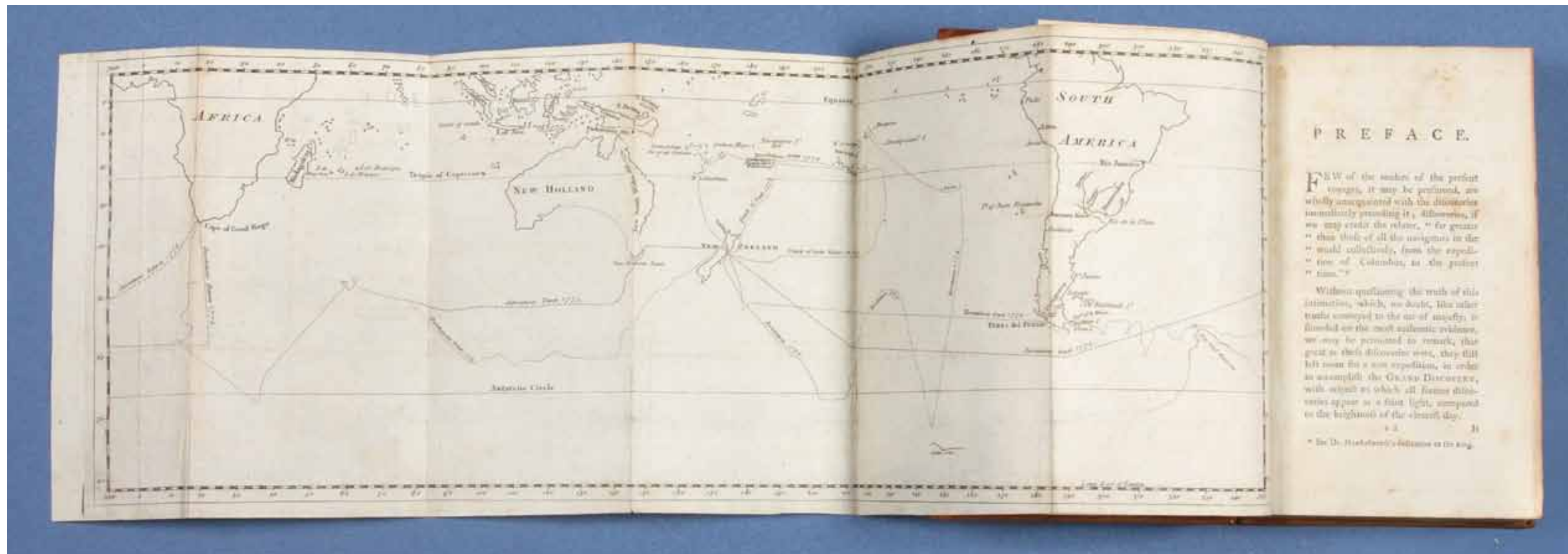
A wonderful Cook relic: one of just fifty copies of this special version of the first publication of Cook's "Corner Journal", a very limited edition of a book published in several other forms. This special version is bound with wooden sides made from timber taken from "Cook's Tree" - an elm tree on Clapham Common which, according to local legend, was planted by Cook himself: the tree blew down in 1893. As Holmes notes, the tradition was 'no doubt apocryphal', but one should of course allow relics a life and value of their own. There are after all many more bones of St Catherine of Siena preserved in the cathedrals of Europe than a single skeleton might require. And as for Cook's Cottage in Melbourne...

This edition of the "Corner Journal", whether in this exotic timbered form or in the more regular versions, was a significant publication anyway, as the first full publication of Cook's journal of the *Endeavour* voyage, transcribed from the so-called "Corner Journal" in the Mitchell Library (State Library of New South Wales) with additions from the Admiralty journal. 'For the first time one of Cook's journals is presented to the public unmutilated by any editor...' (Holmes).

**\$11,000**

*Beddie, 683; Holmes, 91; not in the catalogue of the Hill collection.*





## 12. [COOK: SECOND VOYAGE] [MARRA, John].

*Journal of the Resolution's Voyage, In 1772, 1773, 1774, and 1775.*

*Octavo, folding frontispiece map and five plates, leaf D2 a cancel as usual; in modern polished light tan calf. London, F. Newbery, 1775.*

### THE FIRST ACCOUNT, AND FIRST LANDSCAPE VIEW, OF THE ANTARCTIC

First edition, the earliest account of any Antarctic exploration. This is the first full account of Cook's second voyage to have been published, a surreptitious narrative that preceded the official account by some eighteen months. The second voyage marked the first crossing of the Antarctic Circle, and John Marra's book thus contains the earliest first-hand account of the Antarctic regions, while the engravings include the earliest Antarctic landscape. Thirty-eight pages of text deal with the Antarctic visit, and the main map shows the passage of Cook's two ships to the high southern latitudes. Marra, a recidivist would-be deserter under Cook, would reappear in history as a First Fleeter, failing again in an attempt to desert when he went bush for three days in Port Jackson in 1789.

Although Marra was aboard the *Resolution* on the Cook voyage, he also gives an account of the voyage of the *Adventure* during the period when the two ships were separated, including mention of the time the *Adventure* spent on the Tasmanian coast. 'A rare work... it contains details of many events not recorded in the official account, and a preface recording the causes which led Banks and his staff to withdraw from the expedition at the last moment. Accordingly it is a vital second voyage item...' (Davidson).

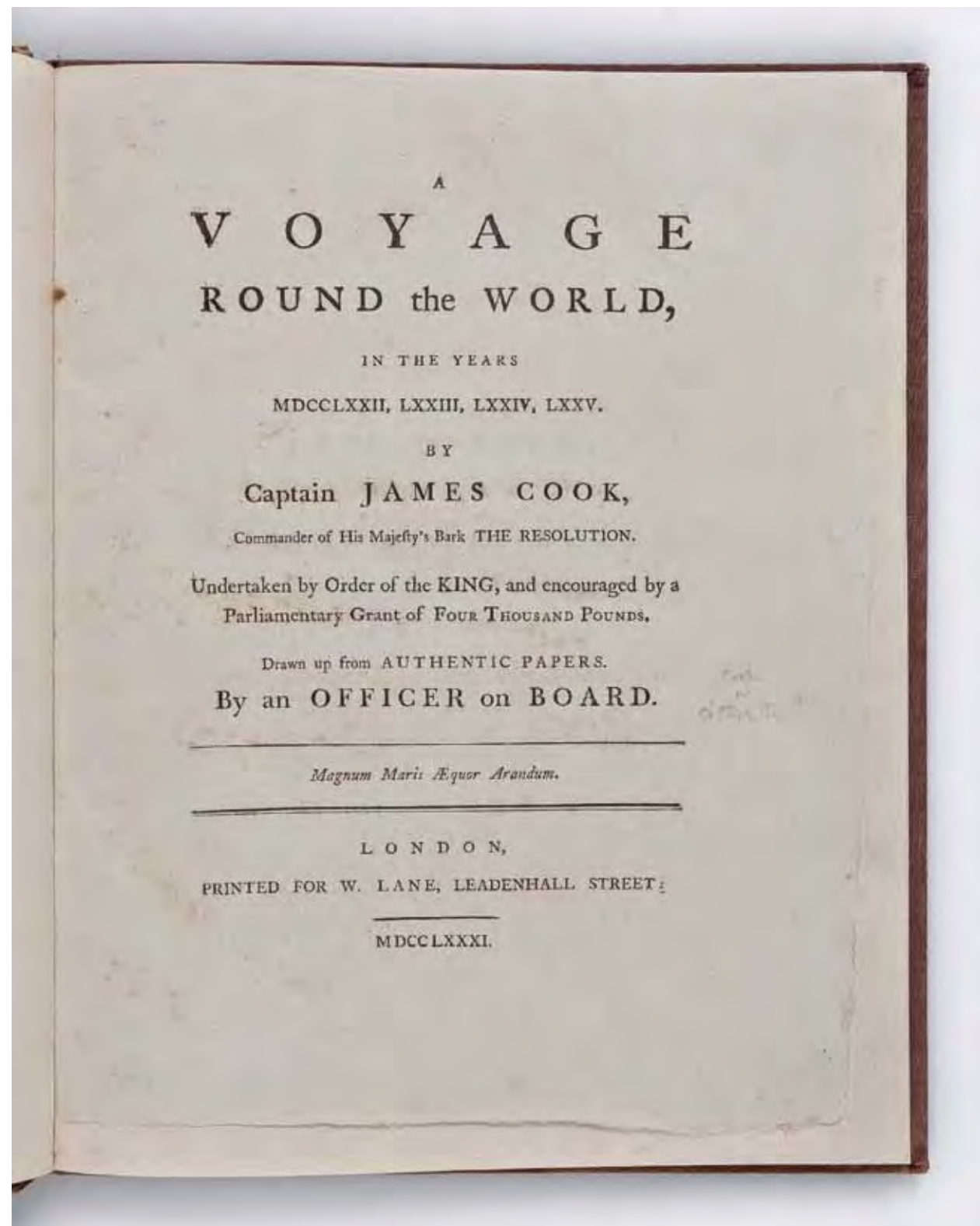
Although published anonymously, this is known to have been the work of John Marra, a Cook regular who was also to be an Australian First Fleeter. As early as September 1775 Cook was aware of the authorship: he had asked the gunner Anderson whether he had written the journal, and Anderson had convinced Marra to come forward. Amazingly, Johann Forster, the controversial naturalist of the second voyage, assisted in getting the book ready for the press (see Kroepelien, 809).

Marra (sometimes Mara) was an Irish sailor who had first sailed with Cook on the last leg of the *Endeavour* voyage, joining the crew in Batavia. He twice attempted to jump ship during the second voyage, the second time swimming desperately for shore as the *Resolution* left Tahiti. This latter unsuccessful attempt at desertion was only lightly punished by Cook, who mused in his journal that any man without 'friends or connections to confine him to any part of the world' could not 'spend his days better than at one of those isles where he can injoy all the necessaries and some of the luxuries of life in ease and Plenty.' (Beaglehole, *Journals*, II, p. 404). Although Marra protested that he foresaw no career for himself in the Navy, he would go on to be a gunner's mate on HMS *Sirius*, flagship of the First Fleet. He does not appear to have mended his ways, and is reported as having been 'lost in the bush for three days on the north shore of Port Jackson in November 1789...' (Keith Vincent Smith, *Tupaia's Sketchbook*).

**\$11,000**

*Beaglehole*, II, pp. clviii-clv; *Beddie*, 1270; *Davidson*, *A Book Collector's Notes*, p. 60; *Hill*, 1087; *Holmes*, 16; *Kroepelien*, 809; *O'Reilly-Reitman*, 379; *Rosove*, 214.A1.a; *Spence*, 758.





### 13. [COOK: SECOND VOYAGE] OFFICER, An [pseud].

#### A Voyage Round the World...

*Quarto, with the cancel second-issue title-page slightly shorter than the text-block (as common); a very good copy in old maroon cloth with spine label. London, printed for W. Lane, 1781.*

#### “THE OFFICER”: ONE OF THE EARLIEST PUBLISHED ACCOUNTS OF THE ANTARCTIC

Very rare: one of the most uncommon of any of the surreptitiously published accounts of sailing with Cook. Originally published in 1776, this second issue is the first to refer to the work as being written by “an officer on board” on the title-page and is noted by the great Cook bibliographer Sir Maurice Holmes as being “of extreme rarity”.

In July 1772 Cook, now promoted to the rank of Commander, set out once more for the southern Pacific in the *Resolution*, with the *Adventure* alongside. This voyage was particularly important since Cook made the first crossing of the Antarctic Circle in search of the elusive Southern Continent.

First published a full year before the official account, this was considered to be the first serious report of Cook’s second voyage. However, having consulted on the matter with Cook himself, in October 1776 the *Monthly Review* published a damning list of fifteen falsely reported events in the work. As a result, in the two centuries since, the critics have fallen over themselves in their rush to dismiss the book out of hand, but Beaglehole – unsurprisingly – is the most even-handed, describing it as a “palpable fake” but with the significant concession that “it recounts a few incidents *not otherwise known*, which do not seem out of key with the voyage as a whole.”

A close reading of the work completely confirms that several passages describe events in a broadly accurate, if slightly over-heated, way, making it extremely likely that the original source material derived from someone who had sailed with Cook. That being the case, “authorship” is a hotly-contested question.

The work first appeared in 1776; this second issue differs only in its altered title page and is otherwise unchanged, using the original printed sheets of the first issue. It was almost certainly rejigged as an apparently new work dated 1781 in response to news of Cook’s death in Hawaii, which had reached England in 1780.

**\$48,000**

*Beaglehole II, clv-clvi, pp; Beddie, 1246; Davidson, A Book Collector's Notes, p63; cf. Hill, 1545; Holmes, 39; Rosove, 1005.*

## 14. [COOK: SECOND VOYAGE] WALES, William and William BAYLY.

Original Astronomical Observations made in the course of a Voyage towards the South Pole...

*Quarto, with a double-page plate, two folding plates and a folding map; attractively bound in full calf; spine ornately gilt to a period design. London, Printed by W. and A. Strahan; and sold by J. Nourse. J. Mount and T. Page. Booksellers to the said Board, 1777.*

### RARE AND 'THE TRUE APPENDIX TO COOK'

Very rare: 'the true appendix to Cook' (Beaglehole), this publishes the official astronomical results of Cook's second voyage. As the introduction makes clear, the work was commissioned by the Board of Longitude, who undertook to send two representatives on Cook's second voyage, to accurately record their observations and, in the process, to test some recent innovations such as Shelton's astronomical clock and the two chronometers by Larcum Kendall and John Arnold, made on the principles of John Harrison.

The work includes a fine double-page engraving of meteorological phenomena after the expedition's official artist, William Hodges. The work was edited by Wales because Bayly had already departed on the third voyage in the *Discovery* in 1776. As a publication resulting from Cook's second voyage, this is significant for the history of discovery in the Antarctic: as Rosove notes, 'Its particular interest lies in its first-ever measurements from the far south (including south of the Antarctic Circle), its connection with the rapidly evolving science of longitude determination and its association with James Cook...'.

The long introduction is by Wales and in it he attacks Dalrymple and the other proponents of the Great Southern Continent theory – 'the notion which some persons have got concerning the necessity of a counterpoise, is so very unphilosophical, that I am much surprised how so many ingenious gentlemen have happened to adopt it'. Wales's own experiences on the voyage are said to have partially inspired Coleridge's *Rime of the Ancient Mariner*.

Wales' and Bayly's book, probably produced in relatively small numbers because of its scientific nature, is 'as important as it is rare... I have not noted a copy offered for sale in recent years and should a copy become available it would certainly arouse great competition between collectors' (Davidson). This was the famous collector Commander Ingleton's copy, with his bookplate and shelfmark.

**\$44,000**

*Beddie, 1287; Davidson, A Book Collector's Notes, p.62; Hocken, p.17; Holmes, 26; Kroepelien, 1336; not in the catalogue of the Hill collection; O'Reilly-Reitman, 3999; Rosove, 342.A1; Sabin, 101030.*







## 15. [COOK: THIRD VOYAGE].

Contemporary medal “Capt. James Cook: Courage & Perseverance”.

*Bronze medal, 37 mm. London, circa 1780.*

### EXCEPTIONALLY RARE JAMES COOK COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL

Extremely rare: the “Courage and Perseverance” medal, struck soon after news of Cook’s death reached England. This, and the similar and equally rare “Kill’d by the Indians at O’why’hee” medal, are the earliest artefacts made in commemoration of Cook’s death in Hawaii. The medal features a portrait of Cook in naval uniform facing half-right and the caption “CAPT. JAMES COOK”. The reverse reads: “COURAGE / AND / PERSEVERANCE / Born 1728 Died 1779”.

News of Cook’s death was first published in Büsching’s *Wöchentliche Nachrichten* (Berlin, 1780) in early January 1780, via the despatches sent back by Clerke and King from Kamchatka. The news quickly appeared in England, and the two “Pallas letters” remained the only source for information on the events at Kealakekua Bay almost until the return of *Resolution* and *Discovery* in September 1780. As a result, this medal belongs to the important phase after the news of Cook’s death had reached Europe, but before any detailed description of events was available.

There is debate about which of the medals, either the “Courage and Perseverance” or the “Kill’d by the Indians”, has priority, but it is commonly agreed that the present medal is the superior medal in terms of lettering and balance (see Mira, *James Cook, His Coins and Medals*).

**\$17,250**

*Beddie, 2833, 2834, 2835; British Historical Medals, 218; C.W. Betts, American Colonial History Illustrated by Contemporary Medals, 555; Gullick, Australian medals and badges, Sydney, 1915, p.140; Klenman, Faces of Captain Cook, K3; Marquess of Milford Haven, 'British and Foreign Naval Medals', 375; Mira, James Cook, His Coins & Medals, pp.38–9; Nan Kivell and Spence, p. 79.*

16. [COOK: THIRD VOYAGE]  
WEBBER, John, engraved by Francesco  
BARTOLOZZI and William BYRNE.

The Death of Captain Cook.

*Engraving, 425 x 575 mm. (image size), with the caption; a fine, strong impression, mounted and framed. London, J. Webber, 1 January 1784.*

WEBBER'S FAMOUS DEPICTION

The rare first appearance of the Bartolozzi rendering of John Webber's famous depiction of Cook's death. This is the largest version of the image, separately issued in January 1784.

John Webber was one of the most accomplished of all of Cook's artists, and although not an eye-witness to the specifics of Cook's death at Kealakekua Bay, he was aboard ship in the bay at the time, and it is scarcely surprising that on his return he painted his own version of the most famous event in the entire voyage. Indeed, he is known to have completed at least two versions, the first in watercolours and the second in oils. Although several different depictions of the scene in Hawaii were current, Webber's is perhaps the most famous version of this cataclysmic event. Reflecting the general opinion prevailing in published accounts of the voyage, the image, as Joppien and Smith argue, shows Cook as 'an innocent victim, killed in the act of pleading for peace'.

Two leading artists worked on the separately issued engraving; Francesco Bartolozzi was responsible for the figures and William Byrne the accompanying landscape.

**\$18,500**

*Beddie, 2603; Joppien & Smith, 3.305A; Nan Kivell, p. 80.*





## 17. [COOK: THIRD VOYAGE] ELLIS, William.

An Authentic Narrative of a Voyage performed by Captain Cook...  
The Third Edition...

*Two volumes, octavo, with a folding chart and 21 engraved plates, bound with half-titles and directions for placing the cuts; in twentieth-century red morocco, gilt. London, G. Robinson, J. Sewell; and J. Debrett, 1784.*

### A PRIVATE ACCOUNT OF COOK'S THIRD VOYAGE

A most attractive set: this is the uncommon third edition of an important account of Cook's third voyage. Written by the assistant surgeon Ellis, it is 'an important supplement to the official account' (Forbes).

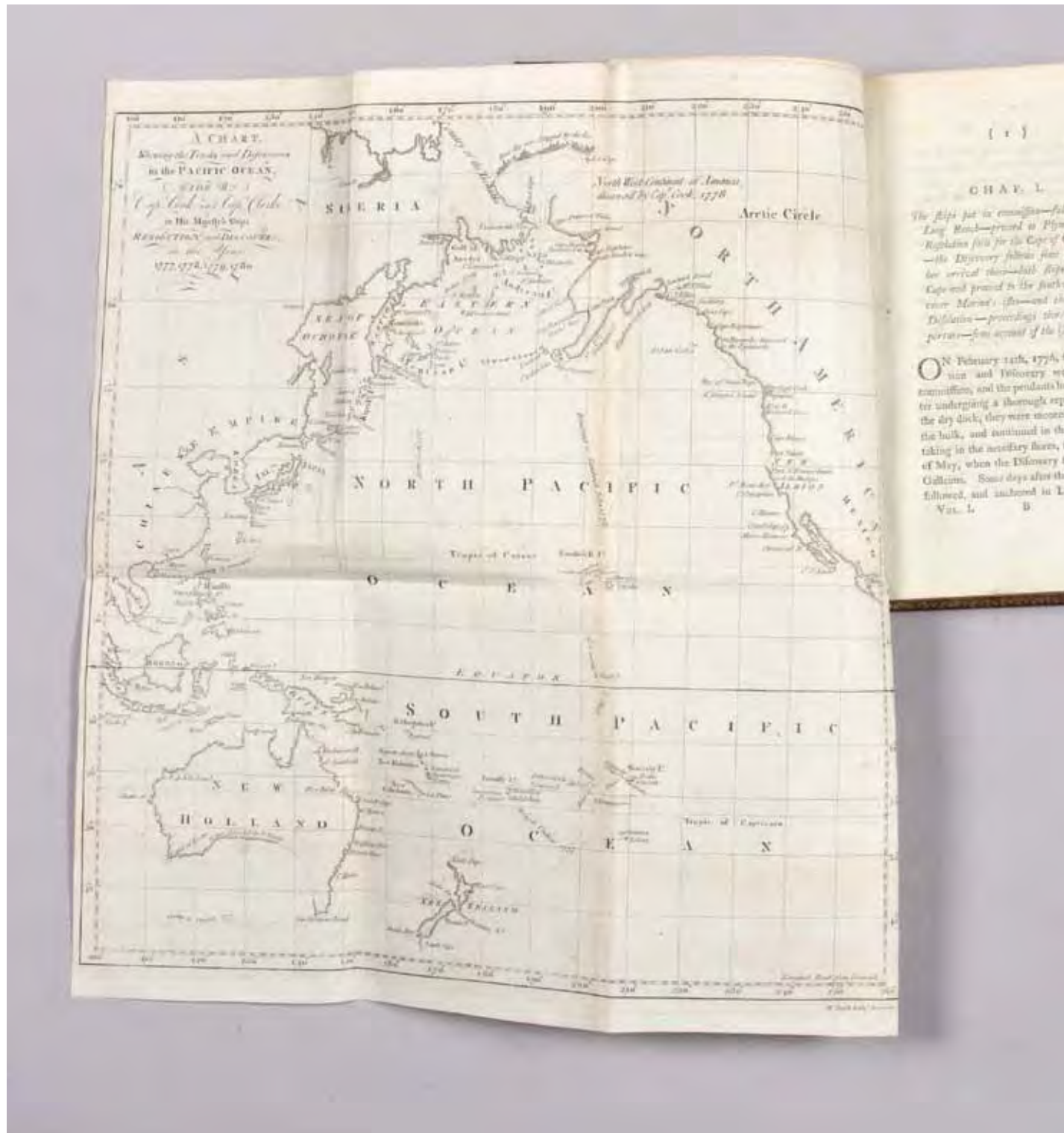
Ellis, surgeon's mate and talented amateur artist, sailed first on the *Discovery* and later on the *Resolution*. During the voyage he was esteemed by Captain Clerke as a 'very worthy young man'. On his return he was in financial straits and, despite the prohibition by the Admiralty of the publication of any unauthorised account of the voyage, sold his narrative to a London publisher for fifty guineas. It was published over his name, and was thus the first account of the expedition to acknowledge its authorship, earning the condemnation of Sir Joseph Banks, who wrote to him in January 1782 that 'I fear it will not in future be in my power to do what it might have been, had you asked and followed my advice'. Ellis died in 1785 after a fall from the main mast of a ship lying at Ostend.

Ellis' narrative includes a chapter devoted to their visit to Van Diemen's Land in January 1777, in the course of which Ellis painted a famous watercolour view of Adventure Bay, now in the National Library of Australia. There is much valuable information on Alaska, the Northwest Coast, and Hawaii, and the attractive engraved plates, after the author's drawings, include eight of Hawaii, two of Alaska, and three of the Northwest Coast. The plates show Ellis to have been a talented amateur artist, and represent a significant and very early contribution to the graphic record of the voyage.

This third edition is quite rare, and Forbes was only able to locate some six copies internationally. Testament to its rarity is the fact that it is in neither of the catalogues of the Hill nor the Kroepelien collections of voyage books.

**\$8400**

*Beaglehole, III, p. ccvii; Beddie, 1601; Forbes, 'Hawaiian National Bibliography', 41; Hawaii One Hundred, 3 (first edition); O'Reilly & Reitman, 429.*



## 18. [COOK: THIRD VOYAGE] RICKMAN, John.

### Journal of Captain Cook's Last Voyage to the Pacific Ocean...

*Octavo, with a folding map and five engraved plates (one folding); the leaf D4 cancelled as usual and replaced with four unsigned leaves; contemporary polished calf with spine label "Newberry's Collection Voyages" and the volume number '6' (the book was sometimes included in sets by the publisher, without acknowledgement on the title-page, and such numbering is not unusual). London, F. Newbery, 1781.*

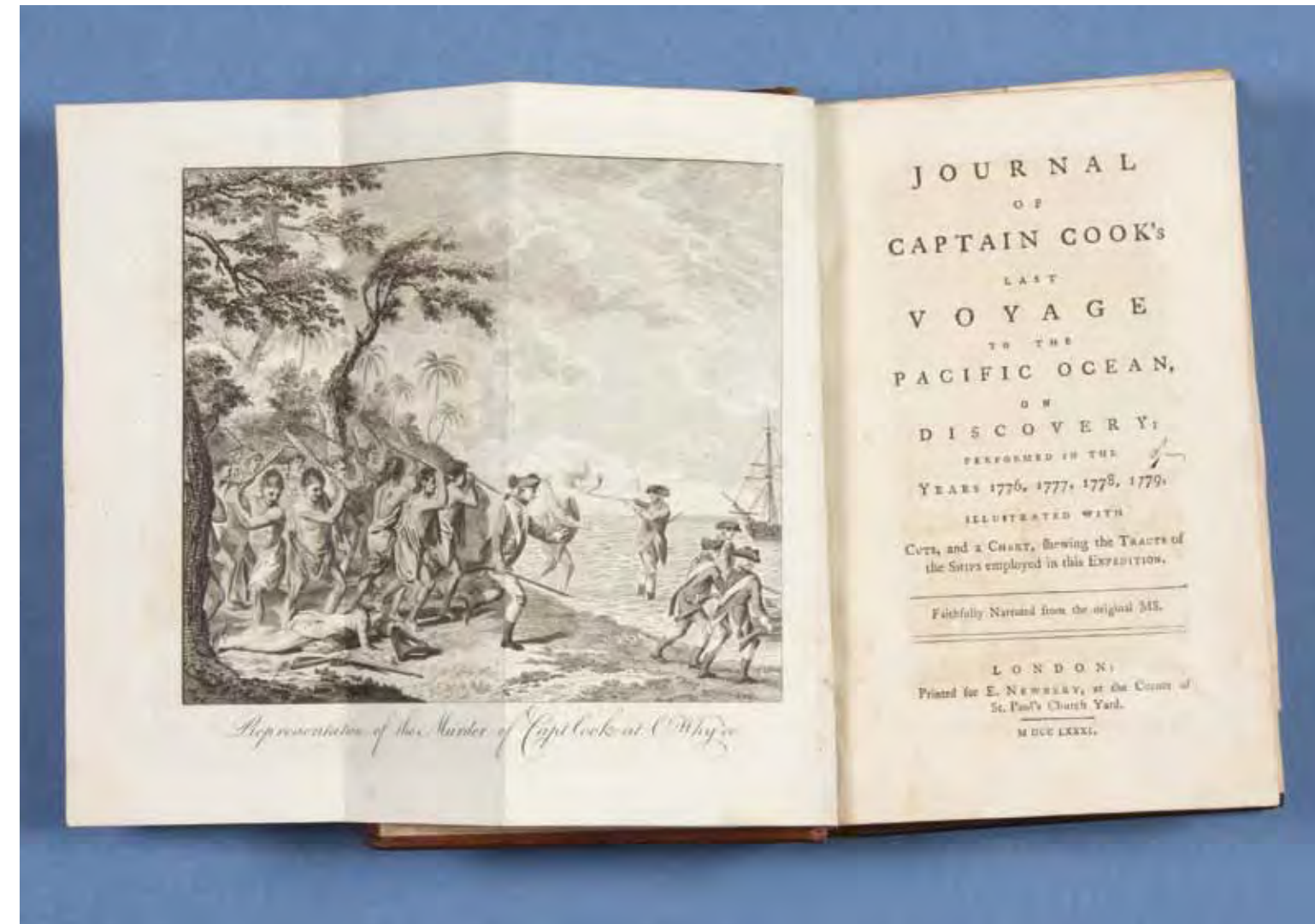
#### FIRST FULL ACCOUNT IN ENGLISH OF COOK'S THIRD VOYAGE

The first full account in English of Cook's third voyage: this is one of the most significant of the surreptitious accounts of Cook's voyages – the unauthorised accounts published anonymously to avoid repercussions from the Admiralty, who had embargoed the publication of private narratives before the appearance of the official narratives. In this example, Rickman scooped the official version by a full three years. This is therefore the first full authentic description of Hawaii to appear in English, and the engraved frontispiece "Representation of the Murder of Capt. Cooke at O-Why-ee" is in fact the first representation of Hawaii in a printed book. Though published anonymously, this scarce and important account of the voyage was conclusively shown by Judge Howay (*Zimmermann's Captain Cook*, Toronto, 1930) to have been the work of John Rickman, a lieutenant on the voyage. His description of the voyage, as well as predating the official account, differs from it in many respects – particularly regarding the death of Cook, for which this is a prime source.

David Forbes identifies four variant states of the book ("A" to "D"), without assigning priority. This is an example of his state "B" with various identifying misprints and pagination errors. Many editions and versions of the book followed in later years, attesting to its popularity and importance.

**\$12,000**

*Beddie, 1607; Davidson, A Book Collector's Notes, p. 64; Hill, 1453; Forbes, 'Hawaiian National Bibliography', 33 (B); Hawaii One Hundred, 1; Hocken, p. 20 (wrongly attributing to Ledyard); Holmes, 38; Judd, 150; Kroepelien, 1076; Lada-Mocarski, 32; O'Reilly-Reitman, 415.*







## 19. [CROZET] ROCHON, Alexis Marie, editor.

### Nouveau Voyage à la Mer du Sud...

*Octavo, with seven plates (including two maps, one folding); contemporary French marbled calf; spine gilt in compartments between raised bands, leather label. Paris, Barrois l'aîné, 1783.*

#### TASMANIA AND NEW ZEALAND, AND THE FIRST PRINTED ACCOUNT OF SURVILLE'S VOYAGE

First edition: this rare book is of great importance for both New Zealand and Tasmania since it gives the first narrative of two important voyages to the Pacific, including the first and second French visits to New Zealand and the first French visit to Tasmania. 'An exceedingly rare item... [it is] seldom available...' (Davidson). Edited by the Abbé Rochon, the main part of the book gives the only original printed account of the expedition of Marion-Dufresne, commanded by Crozet after his captain's death. This was the only form in which the voyage was published; it did not appear in English until H. Ling Roth's translation of 1891 (*Crozet's Voyage to Tasmania, New Zealand [etc]... in 1771-1772*).

The expedition originally set out as a deliberate sequel to Bougainville's, including the plan of returning Mayoa, brought to France by Bougainville, to his Tahitian homeland; however he died on the voyage. Their other instructions were to search for "Terra Australis": they actually discovered the Crozet Islands, visited Tasmania, exploring and mapping some of its southern coast and making the first French contact with the Tasmanian Aborigines. They then made a lengthy stay in New Zealand, where after the massacre at the Bay of Islands (when the commander and about twenty other members of the voyage were killed by Maoris) Crozet took over the command. Unaware of Cook's priority, the French laid claim to both Tasmania and New Zealand. 'Crozet's narrative, apart from the drama of its story, has much careful observation on Maori life and custom and, with the reports of Cook and his officers, was virtually the only source material available for 40 years...' (*New Zealand National Bibliography*).

The book also includes as a postscript the first printed account of the earlier voyage of Jean-François de Surville, in which De Surville's ship reached the New Zealand coast and in fact just missed meeting Cook in the *Endeavour*. At that point De Surville and Cook were the first European visitors to New Zealand since Tasman's charting of part of the coastline in 1642. The only other early account of the De Surville voyage was published some time later (Monneron, *Voyage des Indes au Perou*, Paris, 1791).

The engravings that illustrate the work include four fine portraits of Maoris as well as a folding map of De Surville's discoveries and small maps of Marion-Dufresne's discoveries both in New Zealand and Tasmania.

**\$14,500**

*Davidson, 'A Book Collector's Notes', pp. 98-99; Hill, p. 72; Hocken, pp. 21-22; Kroepelien, 1104; New Zealand National Bibliography, 1502.*

## 20. DALRYMPLE, Alexander.

### An Historical Collection of the several Voyages and Discoveries in the South Pacific Ocean.

*Two volumes bound as one, quarto, with 16 engraved maps and plates (mostly folding), including the additional plate of "Teepye lobsters" which does not appear in Dalrymple's list; contemporary tree calf, green morocco spine label; a very good tall copy. London, Printed for the author, 1770-1771.*



#### FOUNDATION BOOK FOR ANY VOYAGE LIBRARY

First edition: Dalrymple's famous collection of Spanish and Dutch voyages to the Southern Ocean, a foundation book for any voyage library. Passionately involved in the argument over the possible existence of a southern continent, Dalrymple here partially translates some twelve original accounts which support his belief in its existence. The various Spanish and Dutch accounts, beginning with Magellan's voyage of 1519, include many of interest to northern Australia, including those of Mendana, Quiros and Tasman.

Dalrymple (1737-1808), the great hydrographer, who had made his career in the East India Company, had originally been offered the command of the *Endeavour* voyage to observe the transit of Venus, but partly because of his insistence on being given an Admiralty commission, the command went to Cook instead. His disappointment is hinted at in the remarkable "undedications" of this work: to Byron 'who discovered scarcely anything but Patagonians' and to Wallis, the discoverer of Tahiti, who 'infatuated with female blandishments forgot for what he went abroad and hastened back to amuse the European world with stories of enchantments...'.

'Dalrymple was the first critical editor of discoveries in Australasia and Polynesia... An avid mercantilist, [he] theorized that the unexploited lands of the South Pacific would serve to augment England's expanding trade' (Hill catalogue). The book's publication effectively announced the dawn of the golden age of Pacific exploration. The Spanish accounts gathered by Dalrymple include Mendana's voyage to the Solomon Islands in 1595, and that of De Quiros in 1606. The Dutch accounts include those of Le Maire, Schouten, Tasman and Roggewein. Dalrymple's long introduction on trade and his 'investigation of what may be farther expected in the South Sea' expound his belief in the existence of a "Great Southern Continent", a theory firmly laid to rest when Cook later sailed right over it.

This is an excellent copy of the book. Collations given by bookdealers and bibliographers sometimes vary, particularly regarding the engravings, and are not helped by Dalrymple's eccentric list of plates in his Introduction; this copy is exactly as we have seen the book

several times before. Dalrymple lists fifteen plates, all of which are present in this copy along with an additional plate of "Teepye lobsters" which does not appear in Dalrymple's list.

**\$17,850**

*Davidson, 'A Book Collector's Notes', pp. 36-7; Hill, 410; Holmes (first edition), 32; Kroepelien, 245.*





21. DALRYMPLE, Alexander.

A Collection of Voyages chiefly in the Southern Atlantick Ocean...

Quarto, with three engraved charts; an excellent large copy (partly uncut) in a good modern binding of light sprinkled calf antique. London, Printed for the Author, Sold by J. Nourse [and others], 1775.

THE FIRST ENGLISH VOYAGE OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY

The only edition: this very rare collection of voyages was published by Dalrymple to prove the existence of a southern land in the Atlantic rather than the Pacific, and to lobby for its colonisation.

This book contains the first published account of the first English scientific voyage of discovery. In 1698 scientist and astronomer was appointed to command the *Paramour* to the South Atlantic with the express purpose of observing and measuring meteorological phenomena, magnetic variations, and the like. The *Paramour* reached as far south as 52° latitude before icebergs proved hazardous; Halley’s account is here included to bolster Dalrymple’s belief in a landmass located in the South Atlantic - as far as possible from James Cook’s first voyage discoveries.

In his curious and engaging preface, Dalrymple explains his flustered attempts to raise support for an expedition to seek the anticipated South Land, followed by a proposed constitution for the new colony. The list of 34 ‘Fundamental and Unalterable Laws’ combine pragmatism, egalitarianism and self-interest in equal parts; for example, in Act 22 of the constitution we read ‘Women not debarred from from Publick Office, but may enjoy their rights in the Publick Assembly on the same footing as men.’

It is a complicated book, made up of six different sections, printed for Dalrymple in at least three places - Paris, Edinburgh, and London. Firstly Dalrymple urges the government to colonise the “Isla muy grande y amena”; this is followed by Edmund Halley’s “Two Voyages made in 1698, 1699, and 1700”, with two charts (“Islands of Ice, Rocks of Martin Vaz, and Trinidad”; and “Plan of Camarones Bay; Plan of the Bay and Harbour of St. Helena on the E. Coast of Patagonia”). Seixas y Lovera’s “Geographical Description of Terra Magellanica” (first edition of this text in English); a description of Seixas’s book had been published in Madrid in 1690. This extract gives the text of Antoine de la Roche’s discovery of the island, in 45°S, northwest of the Falklands, which Dalrymple names I. Grande. Seixas’ book had included a translation of La Roche ‘from a Description of La Roche, privately printed in London in 12 sheets, folded in 4 in 1678, in the French idiom...’, which we cannot find anywhere recorded. This is the first English edition.

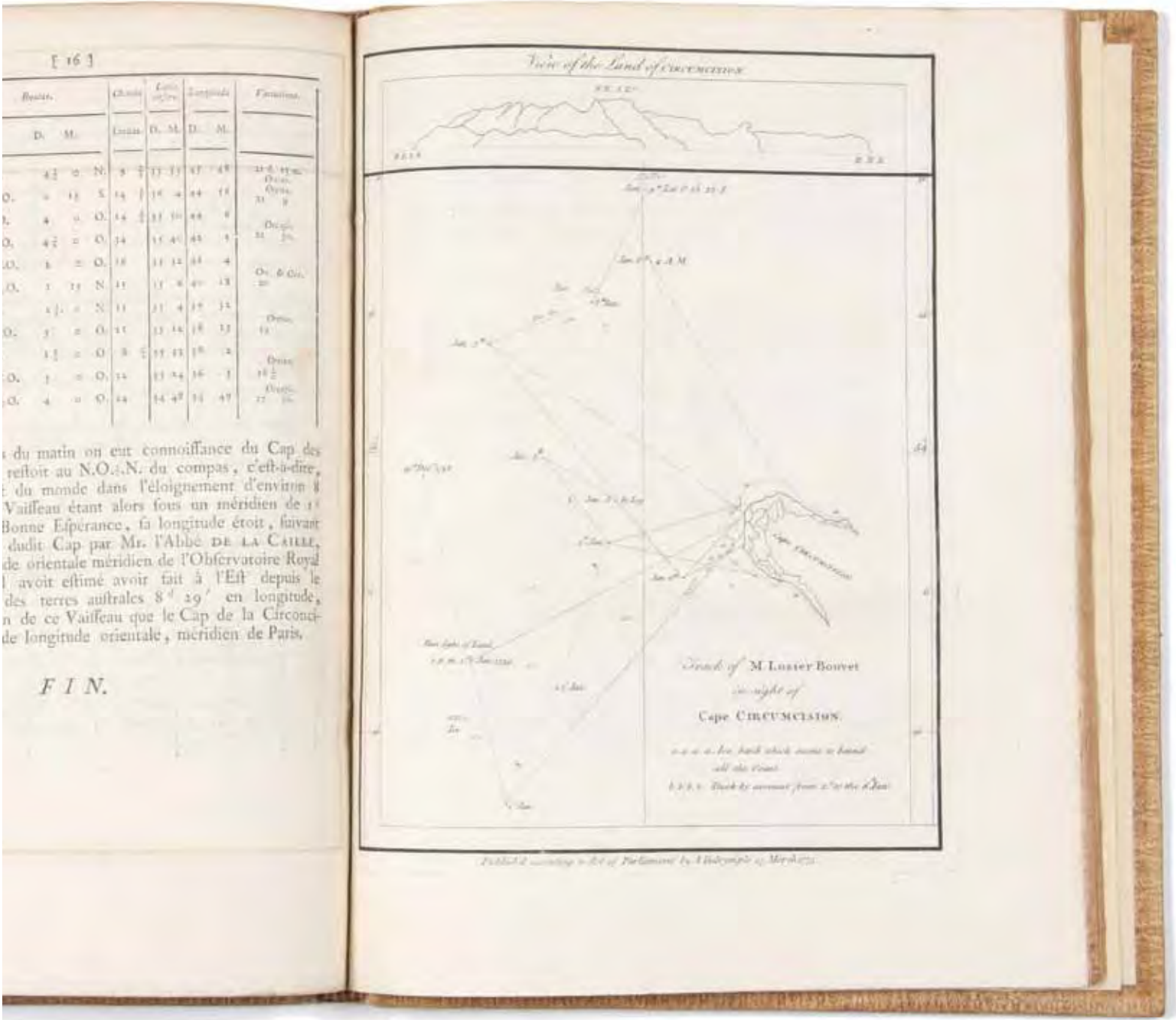
The book further includes Bouvet des Loziers “Voyage fait aux Terres Australes” in 1738-9, with a chart (this was printed for Dalrymple in Paris); an extract from the journal of Ducloz Guyot who sailed south in the *Leon* in 1753 (this was printed in Scotland); and finally meteorological details for the Falklands from John McBride’s unpublished manuscript journal for 1766-7 held in the Admiralty.

Although some of these pieces had been prepared as early as 1772, Dalrymple had put off

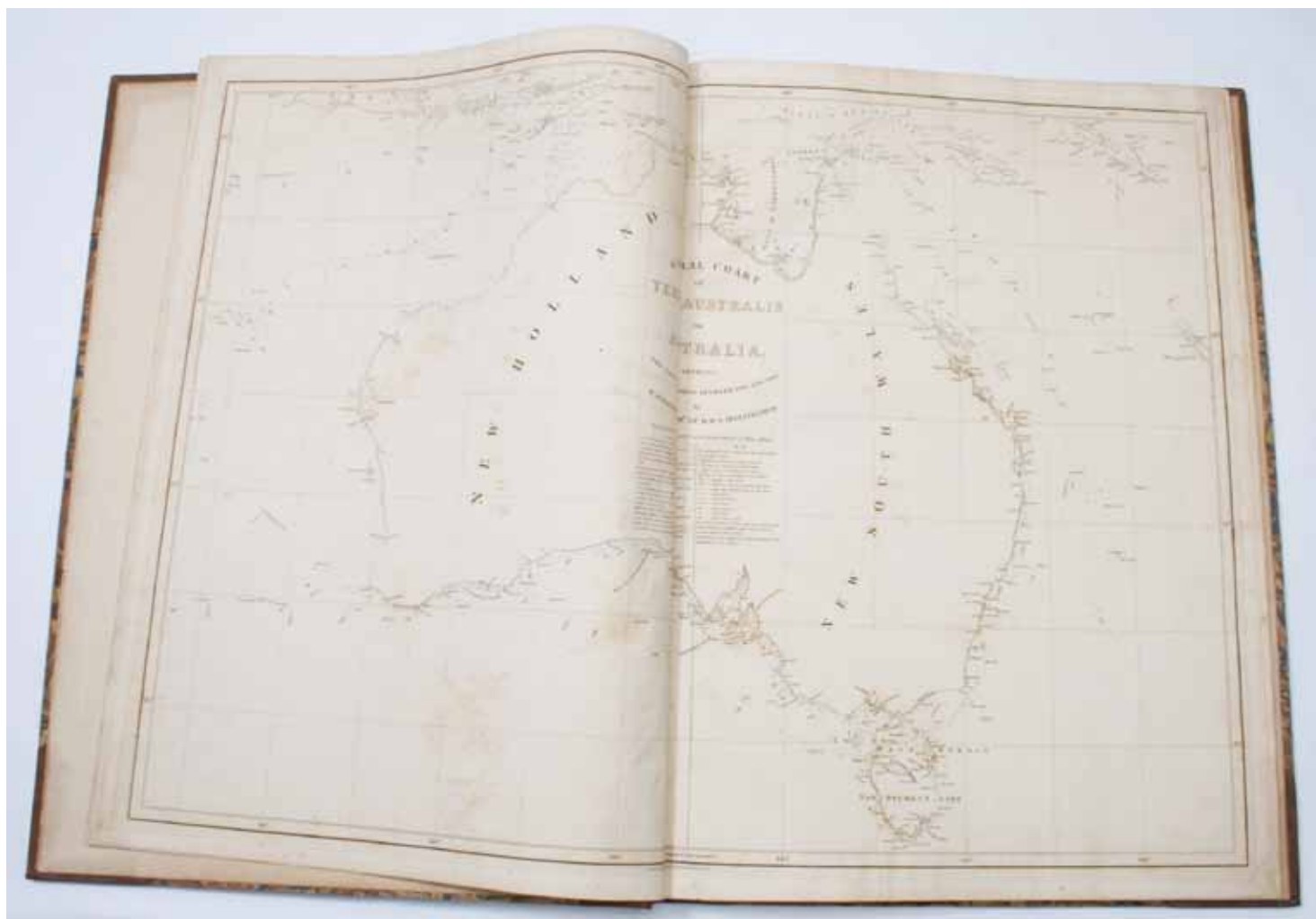
publication intending to write a long historical introduction, much as he had done for his better-known work on South Sea voyages. In 1775, however, he left England hurriedly to return to Madras as a member of council, rehabilitated after his earlier clashes with the Madras government and the officers of the East India Company. Some of the pieces were prepared shortly after Cook’s return from his first voyage, when Dalrymple must have been smarting again from his failure to be given command of the *Endeavour* voyage.

\$33,000

not in the catalogue of the Hill collection.





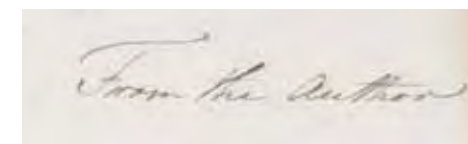


## 22. FLINDERS, Matthew.

### A Voyage to Terra Australis...

*Two volumes quarto, and the atlas, elephant folio; the charts in the atlas all in their first issue and in the largest format; nine plates in the text; the atlas containing 16 folding or double-page charts, two plates (on four double-page sheets) of coastal views, and 10 double-page botanical plates; a very good set, the text in well-preserved contemporary calf, spines panelled in gilt in compartments between raised bands, red leather lettering-pieces and green leather numbering-pieces; the atlas in contemporary half calf and marbled boards, spine lettered boldly along its length; joints of text and atlas volumes neatly repaired. London, G. and W. Nicol, 1814.*

**SUPERB COPY OF FLINDERS' GREAT VOYAGE ACCOUNT; WITH THE LARGEST FORMAT ATLAS, AND THE TEXT VOLUMES INSCRIBED "FROM THE AUTHOR"**



A wonderful set of the great classic of Australian coastal exploration, in fine condition and with the atlas in its preferred largest format and, startlingly, the first of the text volumes inscribed "From the Author". The old myth that Flinders died as his long-awaited book was put into his hands has long since been debunked but an example of his great book with a deliberate presentation inscription, probably put there at his request by his publisher Nicol, is of exceptional interest and rarity.

We have handled this remarkable copy twice before, first in the 1980s.

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

The three volumes form the complete record of the expedition with an authoritative introductory history of maritime exploration in Australian waters from the earliest times. The text contains a day by day account of the *Investigator* voyage and Flinders' later voyages on the *Porpoise* and the *Cumberland*. Robert Brown's 'General Remarks, geographical and systematical, on the Botany of Terra Australis', which is illustrated by Ferdinand Bauer's botanical plates in the atlas, is printed in an appendix in the second volume. The 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 charts in this copy are all of the first issue.

"Flinders's Voyage to Terra Australis is the most outstanding book on the coastal exploration of Australia. It is the centrepiece in any collection of books dealing with Australian coastal discovery. Such is the historical importance of this monumental work that no general collection of Australian books could be considered complete without it" (Wantrup). This is a remarkable copy, in the best possible format and inscribed as a presentation copy from the great navigator.

**\$135,000**

*Hill, 614; Tooley, pp. 77-9; Wantrup, 67a.*



## 23. HAMILTON, George.

### A Voyage round the World in His Majesty's Frigate Pandora.

*Octavo, with an engraved frontispiece portrait of the author; untrimmed; in modern calf, gilt, in a matching half calf box. Berwick and London, W. Phorson, B. Law and Son, 1793.*

#### THE BOUNTY MUTINEERS WRECKED IN THE ENDEAVOUR STRAIT

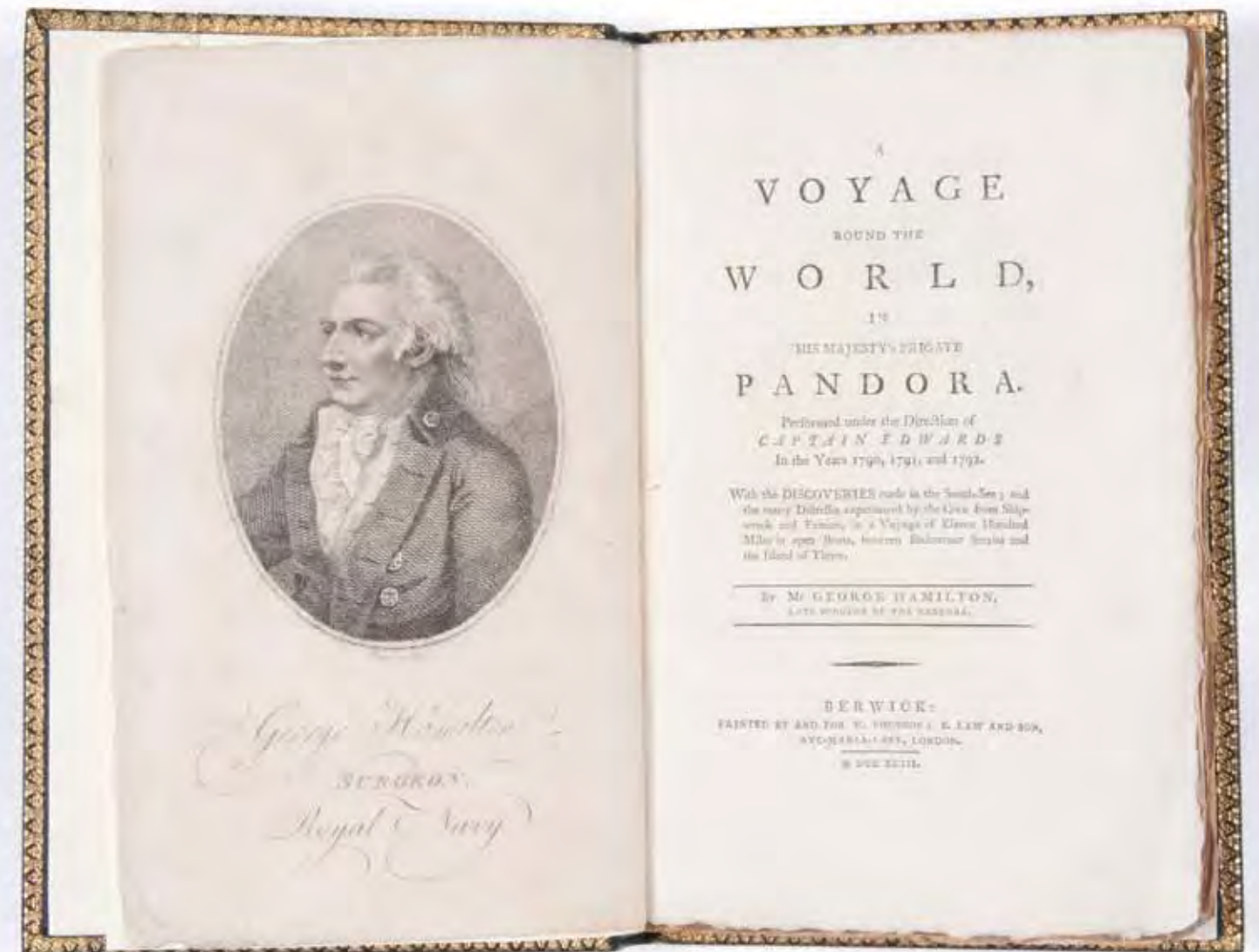
First edition: the only published account of the voyage of the *Pandora*, the vessel dispatched from England in 1790 to arrest the mutinous crew of Bligh's *Bounty*. The narrative is by the affable and amusing George Hamilton, ship's surgeon on the *Pandora*, whose hair-raising tale of punishment and shipwreck is a classic of eighteenth-century voyage accounts. After sailing for some time in the South Pacific, Captain Edward Edwards of the *Pandora* decided to sail for England with the 14 mutineers he had captured in Tahiti all held in horrendous conditions in the "Box", a cage specially mounted on the deck of the ship. While navigating in Endeavour Strait the vessel struck a reef and foundered (ironically, Bligh himself had questioned Captain Edwards' competency in navigating these difficult waters). Left to drown, ten of the mutineers managed to survive only through the kindness of the master-of-arms, who dropped the keys to them in the last moments.

Much like Bligh before them, an appalling voyage to Timor in the longboats followed, with the survivors eventually returned to England where the mutineers faced court martial. Captain Edwards was exonerated for the loss of the *Pandora* while Fletcher Christian and the remaining mutineers remained undiscovered on Pitcairn Island.

This is now a very scarce book on the market. It was republished as a facsimile in the Australian Maritime Series in 1998.

**\$15,000**

*Hill, 766; James Ford Bell, H24; Kroepelien, 507; O'Reilly-Reitman, 606.*





## 24. JUKES, J. Beete.

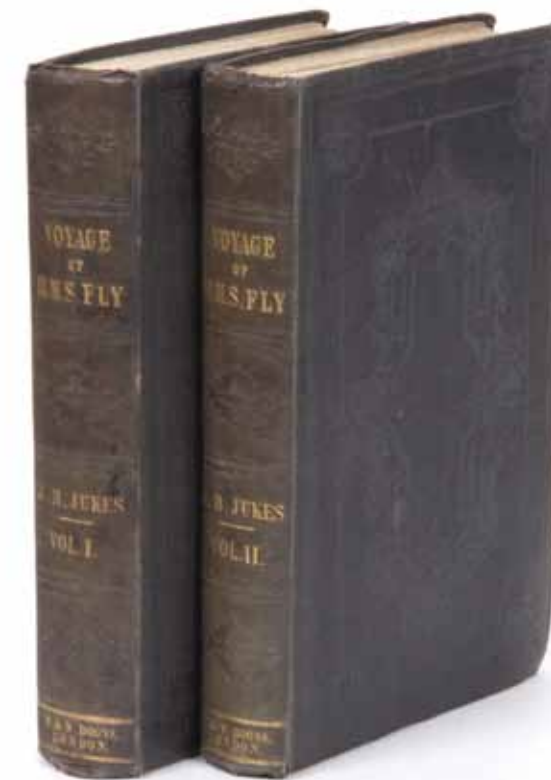
### Narrative of the Surveying Voyage of H.M.S. Fly...

*Two volumes, octavo, two folding maps and 19 plates, three line-engraved views, and four natural history plates, textual illustrations, with various publisher's advertisements including for Leichhardt & Stokes; a very attractive set in the original and unfaded blue-grey blind-stamped cloth.*

*London, T. & W. Boone, 1847.*

#### THE FLY, IN TORRES STRAIT AND SURVEYING THE BARRIER REEF

First edition: a very good copy, its original binding in fine condition, of this important surveying voyage of coastal Australia. Jukes' account is particularly important for his description of the Queensland coast, the Great Barrier Reef, and the Torres Strait, and includes an impressively detailed map of the north-east coast from Endeavour River north to New Guinea.



The *Fly*, Captain Blackwood, sailed from Falmouth on 11 April 1842 with the cutter *Bramble*. Jukes sailed as naturalist to the expedition, and with his captain's consent wrote the official narrative. The survey of Torres Strait and of the Great Barrier Reef, as well as the various New Guinea explorations, were all of great importance. The proper scientific understanding of the Barrier Reef could not begin until the completion of the survey, which Jukes charted for the first time in detail. Jukes' own close examination of the Reef was also significant, and his chapter on the subject 'is an invaluable record. His observations strongly supported Darwin's theory of the formation of coral reefs...' (Davidson). Indeed, Jukes' interest in coral formation is neatly summarised by the account's terrific opening line, 'I landed for the first time in my life on a coral island.'

Ingleton notes: 'the Admiralty decided in 1841 to have the Great Barrier Reefs explored and to have the gaps surveyed in order that some means might be devised for marking the most eligible of these openings, in order that they could be recognised in due time and passed through in comparative safety... The expedition was noteworthy for being the first to be despatched to Australia on a purely surveying mission...' (*Charting a Continent*, pp. 61-66).

Twelve of the plates are notably fine aquatints by Harden S. Melville, who published his own illustrated work on the voyage (*Sketches in Australia and the Adjacent Islands*, 1849).

**\$9750**

*Davidson, A Book Collector's Notes, pp. 129-30; Hill, 901; Wantrup, 92a.*



## 25. KERGUELEN-TREMAREC, Yves J. de.

### Relation de Deux Voyages dans les Mers Australes & des Indes...

*Octavo, with a folding map; contemporary French mottled calf, spine gilt in compartments; a good copy. Paris, Knapen & fils, 1782.*

#### SUPPRESSED ACCOUNT OF THE FRENCH SEARCH FOR A CONTINENT TOWARDS THE SOUTH POLE

The only edition, and very rare: the bulk of the edition was suppressed by the French Government, supposedly because of the book's dedication "A la Patrie". This is an important account, by their commander, of two significant voyages which set out from France with the highest hopes. Kerguelen was instructed to find and report on the southern continent: French ambitions rested on the sixteenth-century reports by Paulmier de Gonneville of a land in the same latitude as the Cape of Good Hope on which he had wintered in 1504. The "Gonneville Land" mystery persisted for centuries: historians now believe that he had in fact been in South America.

On his first voyage, Kerguelen found and charted instead the inhospitable Kerguelen Island, four years before Cook's visit there. His irresponsible reporting of the value of his discovery assured him of his second command, a circumnavigation with emphasis on scientific as well as geographical discovery - it ended in disaster, with Kerguelen dismissed from the service and imprisoned for six years as a result of a series of episodes at sea all of which demonstrated gross negligence.

Kerguelen's two voyages finally proved to the French what Cook had already generally demonstrated - that the southern continent was a fiction - but more importantly, their disastrous result ensured that promotion in the French navy was henceforth based on merit rather than breeding. 'La Pérouse may not have been a well-connected courtier, but he was honest and capable: that he was given the opportunity to lead the most comprehensive French expedition of the eighteenth century was a direct result of the Kerguelen episode...' (J. Dunmore, *French Explorers in the Pacific*, p. 249; pp. 196-249 give a full history of Kerguelen and his significance in the history of French exploration).

**\$15,500**

*Kroepelien, 641; not in the Hill collection.*





## 26. [KERGUELEN] PAGES, Pierre-Marie François de.

### Voyages autour du monde...

*Two volumes, octavo, with ten folding engraved maps and plates; contemporary French marbled calf gilt; an excellent copy. Paris, Moutard, 1782.*

#### PAGES' NARRATIVE OF THE SEARCH FOR A CONTINENT TOWARDS THE SOUTH POLE

First edition: the rare original account of Pagès's extensive narrative of travel and exploration, of most interest for the second volume which recounts his voyage towards the South Pole in search of a Southern Continent under Kerguelen in 1773-74. The ten fine engravings all relate to this part of the work.

This was Kerguelen's second voyage, and a disastrous one: Pagès was to be an important witness in the subsequent court-martial of the commander for the events surrounding the dismasting of the *Rolland* during a storm. Kerguelen was dismissed from the service, and his printed account of the voyage, which was officially suppressed, is today very rare. This second volume also describes Pagès's experiences on a whaling voyage north of Spitzbergen in 1776, which includes much information on whaling and the natural history of the whale.

Kerguelen's voyages finally proved to the French what Cook had already generally demonstrated - that the southern continent was a fiction - but more importantly, their disastrous result ensured that promotion in the French navy was henceforth based on merit rather than breeding. "La Pérouse may not have been a well-connected courtier, but he was honest and capable: that he was given the opportunity to lead the most comprehensive French expedition of the eighteenth century was a direct result of the Kerguelen episode..." (J. Dunmore, *French Explorers in the Pacific*, p. 249; pp. 196-249 give a full history of Kerguelen and his significance in the history of French exploration).

**\$8000**

*Hill, 1285 (English edition only); Spence, 887.*





## 27. KING, Phillip Parker.

### Narrative of a Survey of the Intertropical and Western Coasts of Australia...

*Two volumes, octavo, with a folding chart, 13 plates and a folding engraving; bound without the colophon leaf required by Ferguson at the end of vol. 2, but complete with the final leaf of errata (intended to be cut to form two errata slips); contemporary calf gilt. London, John Murray, 1826.*

#### THE RARE EARLY ISSUE OF 1826: KING'S VOYAGE IN THE MERMAID ON THE CONTINUATION OF FLINDERS' SURVEY

First edition, first issue: the rare form of this important book with the publication date of 1826 on both title-pages. The book was properly published in 1827, with the title-pages reset to show that date. The book describes the important Australian coastal voyages of the *Mermaid* and the *Bathurst*. From 1815 or so, British interest in the largely uncharted northern and north-western coast of Australia had increased, partly out of concern at the territorial ambitions of other nations, especially the Dutch and the French. King was sent from England in 1817, with Admiralty instructions to complete the survey of Australia and finish the charting begun by Flinders and Freycinet. By 1824-25 he had issued a series of eight large charts showing the northern coasts, to be followed with this complete printed journal of his expedition. The naturalist Allan Cunningham sailed with the expedition, and the narrative includes extensive comments on botanical and geological phenomena, together with nautical and hydrographic observations. The engraved views were taken from King's own sketches.

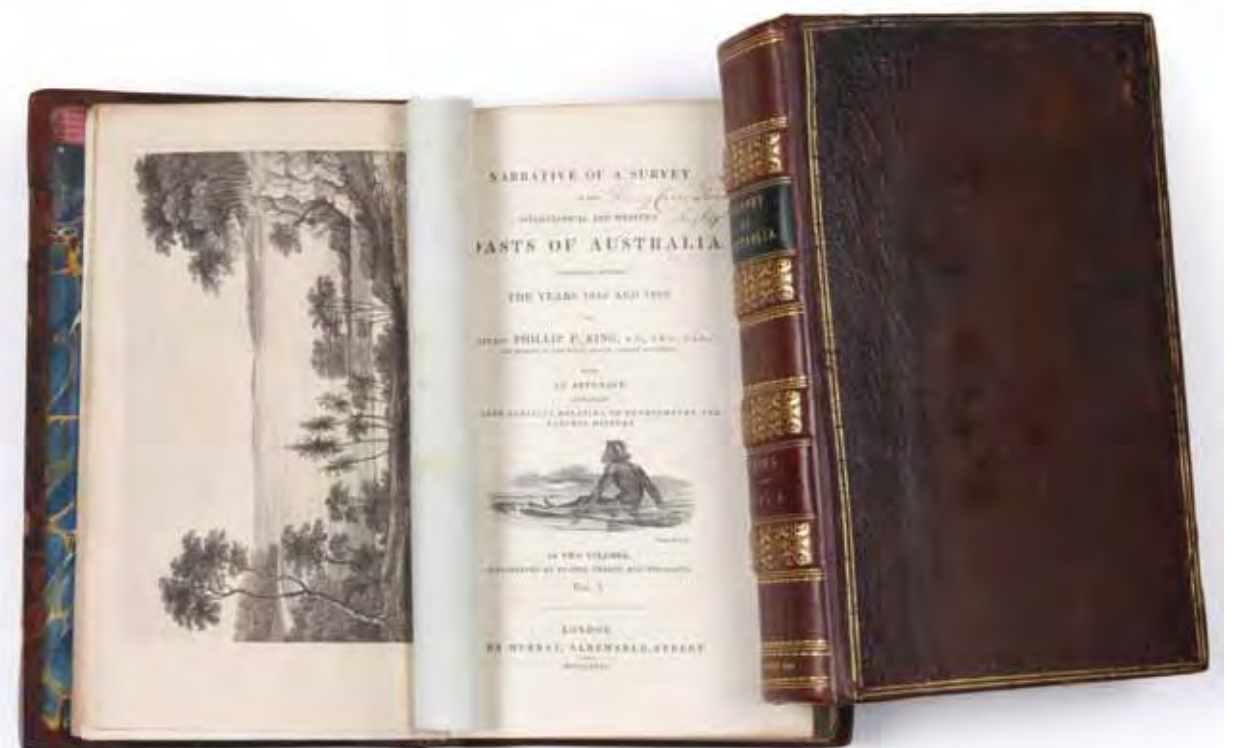
The work also includes significant natural history essays, including work by John Edward Gray, William Sharp Macleay and William Henry Fitton, three senior British scientists. An important section publishes the long essay by Allan Cunningham, 'A Few General Remarks on the Vegetation of certain coasts of Terra Australis...'. Cunningham had sailed with King, and so this section has the added interest of eyewitness reportage, as well as comparisons between the botany of east and west coasts. Cunningham's report is supplemented by notes from Robert Brown; and the whole section concludes with three natural history plates.

Admiral Phillip Parker King, Australian-born son of the third governor Philip Gidley King, became the Navy's leading hydrographer. His coastal voyages and Oxley's expeditions inland were the great expansionary undertakings of the Macquarie era. Despatched to complete Flinders's interrupted survey and firmly to establish Great Britain's claim to the north coast, King charted the greater part of the west, north and north-east coasts and also carried out important surveys in the area of the Barrier Reef. His hydrographical work is still the basis of many of the modern charts for the areas he surveyed.

First published in April 1826, the first issue of this classic Australian voyage is "a notorious rarity" (Wantrup). Late in 1826 or early in 1827 the publisher, John Murray, had the original title-page dated 1826 excised and replaced with a cancel title-page dated 1827. Known to Ferguson in a single copy and to Davidson in less than a handful, more copies of this issue have been identified in recent years but the 1826 issue remains a desirable rarity.

**\$12,500**

*Davidson, 'A Book Collector's Notes', pp. 127-8; not in Abbey; Wantrup, 84a.*





## 28. LA PÉROUSE, Jean François de Galaup de.

### Voyage de La Pérouse autour du Monde...

*Four volumes, quarto, and folio atlas, with a portrait, 69 maps and plates (21 folding) in the atlas; the text in fine condition on bluish-tinted paper, completely uncut in modern French period-style blue mottled boards with double labels; the atlas in old French quarter calf over original dark green mottled boards. Paris, Imprimerie de la Republique, 1797.*

#### “VANISHED TRACKLESS INTO BLUE IMMENSITY”

First edition of one of the finest narratives of maritime exploration ever published. This is an unusually clean and attractive set of this great book, with particularly generous margins. In January 1788, two and a half years after their departure from France, La Pérouse's ships sailed into Botany Bay just hours after the settlers under Governor Phillip began the move from Botany Bay to Port Jackson. After their subsequent departure from the Australian east coast they “vanished trackless into blue immensity” (Carlyle); no further trace would be found of the expedition for three decades. La Pérouse's habit of forwarding records whenever he had an opportunity to do so ensured their survival. The first portion of the expedition's records had been forwarded by sea from Macao; the second (Macao to Kamchatka) went overland with de Lesseps, and the final reports went back with British despatches from Botany Bay, the British extending what was then a normal courtesy between the exploring nations. It was from these records that Milet-Mureau, the editor, established the official narrative of the expedition for its publication in this form.

It has been remarked that the friendship between the two nations grew in proportion to their distance from home. Certainly the English attitude to La Pérouse seemed natural to Watkin Tench: “during their stay in the port the officers of the two nations had frequent opportunities of testifying their mutual regard by visits and other interchanges of friendship and esteem;” and La Pérouse endeared himself particularly “by the feeling manner in which he always mentioned the name and talents of Captain Cook.”

As Glyn Williams has characterised it, the French voyage was ‘A deliberate *réplique française* or counter-stroke to Cook's voyages... a follow-up to Cook's third voyage, [with] its instructions a running commentary on what Cook had discovered and left undiscovered...’.

Philip Gidley King noted in his journal that the French explorer “informed me that every place where he has touched or been near, he found all the astronomical and nautical works of Captain Cook to be very exact and true, and concluded by saying, ‘*Enfin, Monsieur Cook a tant fait qu'il ne m'a rien laissé à faire que d'admirer ses oeuvres*’ [“Captain Cook has done so much that he has left me with nothing to do but admire his achievements”].

A voyage despatched in the fullest spirit of the Enlightenment, under the direct orders of the monarch himself, it was intended to complete discoveries and satisfy many different curiosities. La Pérouse was specifically instructed to study climates, native peoples, plants and animals, to collect specimens and artefacts and to observe the activities of other European powers. The official instructions included the requirement that he should ‘act with



great gentleness and humanity towards the different people whom he will visit’.

The timing was remarkable: coincident at its close with the Australian First Fleet, La Pérouse left France in 1785 and never knew of the French Revolution; and while Marie Antoinette chose Cook’s voyages to read the night before her death, Louis XVI is said to have repeated on his way to the scaffold the question that he had been asking for months: “Is there any news of M. de La Pérouse?”

The narrative published here and in subsequent editions and translations covers the progress of the voyage from the departure of the two vessels from Brest in 1785. On their way to the northwest coast of America they stopped in Chile, Easter Island and Hawaii, where they were the first Europeans to land on Maui. During 1786 La Pérouse followed the American coast from their landfall near Mount St Elias in Alaska to southern California, exploring and mapping the coast and making particularly significant visits to Lituya Bay where they transacted with the Tlingit tribe (as dramatised two centuries later by Carl Sagan in *Cosmos*), the outer islands of British Columbia, San Francisco and Monterey. The first non-Spanish visitor to California since Francis Drake, the French explorer took close note of Spanish activity in the pueblos and missions.

The expedition sailed on, visiting Macau, Manila, Korea, the Pacific coast of Russia, Japan, and Samoa and exploring the central Pacific, but their main instructions were to make for Australian waters to check on English activity in the region. On 24 January 1788 they reached Botany Bay.

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

The Atlas also includes magnificent maps of Russian Asia, Japan, California and the Pacific Northwest Coast with important new data for the then imperfectly known Asiatic side of the Pacific.

**\$42,500**

*Anker*, 276; *Borba de Moraes*, p. 449; *Cowan*, p. 383; *Ferguson*, 251; *Forbes*, 272; ‘Hawaii One Hundred’, 12; *Hill*, 972; *Judd*, 102; *Lada-Mocarski*, 52; *McLaren*, ‘Lapérouse in the Pacific’, 1.



INSULAIRES ET MONUMENTS DE L'ÎLE DE PÂQUE.



29. LA PEROUSE, Jean François de Galaup de.

A Voyage Round the World...

Three volumes, octavo, with 42 engraved plates and maps; contemporary marbled calf, rebacked, double labels; bookplates. London, J. Johnson, 1798.

THE FIRST ENGLISH EDITION

First English edition (it now seems) of the official account of the tragic French voyage. The disappearance of the entire La Pérouse expedition overshadows what was in reality a great Pacific voyage; the French navigator arrived at Botany Bay in January 1788, just hours after Governor Phillip had arrived with the First Fleet.

La Pérouse's habit of forwarding records whenever opportunity offered ensured their survival. The first portion was forwarded by sea from Macao; the second (Macao to Kamchatka) went overland with De Lesseps, and the final despatches by courtesy of Governor Phillip from Botany Bay. After they left Botany Bay, the expedition disappeared - and no trace of them was found for forty years.

Various versions and abridgments of the narrative came out in London in 1798 as English publishers scrambled to be the first into print. Forbes has demonstrated that the traditional idea that Stockdale's edition in two volumes was the earliest English version is probably wrong and that this Johnson edition was most likely the first of several to appear (see note to Hawaiian National Bibliography, 287). The set has the early booklabel of William Younger, and the bookplates of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society, with their faint stamps on title-pages, subsequently having belonged to Rodney Davidson (sale 7 March 2005, lot 97), with bookplates.

\$7250

Ferguson, 270; Forbes, 'Hawaiian National Bibliography', 287; Hill, 974; McLaren, 'Lapérouse in the Pacific', 4.



### 30. [LA PÉROUSE] CREPIN, Louis Philippe (after)

#### Naufrage de MM de Laborde sur les canots de La Pérouse...

*Black and white lithograph on paper, 540 x 720 mm (paper size 560 x 760 mm); mounted, and in handsome modern frame. Paris, Ostervald, c. 1820.*

#### THE FIRST TRAGEDY OF THE LA PÉROUSE EXPEDITION

Rare and dramatic separately published image of the La Pérouse expedition. This powerful portrayal of the expedition's boats in trouble in Alaskan waters does not derive from the official account of the La Pérouse expedition, but was prepared as a lithograph for the Parisian publisher Ostervald by Prot and Dissart after the famous large painting by Louis Philippe Crépin, "*Naufrages des biscayennes au Port des Français*". It shows the expedition's barge and two longboats in terrible difficulties in the rushing waters of Alaska, surrounded by majestic snowy mountains.

La Pérouse had arrived off the Alaskan coast from Hawaii, landing near Mount St. Elias in late June 1786. On 13 July 1786 three boats, carrying 21 men – 15 sailors and six officers – were lost in the heavy currents of the bay called "Port des Français" by La Pérouse, but now known as Lituya Bay.

All 21 men were lost, but the greatest tragedy was seen by the public as the loss of the two brothers Laborde, the glamorous young naval officers, both of whom perished. Such is celebrity: they are identified in the print's caption, and the publisher's dedication is to the third surviving brother. Their father, the wealthy banker Jean-Josephe de Laborde, was conspicuous in his grief and "erected a blue-turquoise marble rostral column beside a pool at his château de Méréville, decorated with 4 ships' bows, to glorify their virtues".

During the month they had already spent in Lituya Bay the French gathered valuable ethnographic information on the local Tlingit population, and the glossary of their language is one of the important scientific results of the expedition. After the disaster La Pérouse, severely tested, changed his itinerary, deciding not to continue to the north but instead headed south toward Monterey in California.

Louis-Philippe Crépin (1772-1851) was a painter of allegorical scenes, military subjects, landscapes and seascapes. A student of Vernet, Regnault and Hubert Robert, he went to sea himself, returning to Paris about 1796, when he showed for the first time at the Salon. With works like "*Le Combat de la Bayonnaise contre la frigate anglaise l'Embuscade*", he became the official painter of the Navy, even acquiring a studio within the ministry itself.

**\$12,500**

*Dunmore, John and Maurice de Brossard, Le Voyage de Lapérouse, Paris, 1985; for Crépin see Inventaire du Fonds Français XIXe, V, 313; Benezit IV, 86.*



### 31. [LA PÉROUSE] DILLON, Peter.

#### Narrative and Successful Result of a Voyage in the South Seas...

*Two volumes, octavo, with two folding lithographs (one coloured), plate of a canoe, and a folding map of Mannicolo; bound without the half-titles in contemporary polished calf gilt, continental coat-of-arms in blind at centre of each cover. London, Hurst, Chance, and Co., 1829.*

#### THE MYSTERY SOLVED: A PRESENTATION COPY

First edition: a very fine presentation copy in a handsome binding, inscribed "From the Author", with an unknown early owner's armorial stamps on the bindings, and later in the libraries of W.R. Griffiths and Rodney Davidson (sale 7 March 2005, lot 107), with bookplates. Forty years after the disappearance of La Pérouse, Peter Dillon, a sandalwood trader, called at the Solomons, and when a silver sword guard was brought out, suspected he had stumbled on the solution to the mystery of the great French voyage's disappearance.

He returned to India, persuaded the government of Bengal to sponsor an expedition and sailed to the Solomons via Tasmania, New Zealand and Tonga. At Vanikoro, he conducted a careful investigation among the natives regarding the shipwrecks, and was able to obtain many relics including a portion of the stern of the *Boussole*, ships' bells stamped "Bazin m'a fait" monogrammed silver, metal fragments and mill stones known to have been aboard. One native (depicted on a folding plate) had a glass piece from a thermometer in his nose. On the successful receipt of his report and this material in France, Dillon was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, his expenses defrayed and granted a pension.

Dillon, described as "eccentric, quick of temper and with a vivid vocabulary" (Dunmore), includes a scathing examination of the legal system of Tasmania and New South Wales. Aboard ship had been a Dr. Robert Tytler with whom relations were so strained that Dillon was accused of insanity, the doctor in turn arrested for attempts to incite mutiny, and upon arrival at Hobartown, assault charges were placed against Dillon and the ship sequestered. Over 40 pages relate to the questionable legal proceedings between judge and governor, and the appendix reprints articles from Australian and Indian sources on Dillon's treatment in what he called a "land of corruption and injustice".

**\$7650**

*Hill, 480; Hocken, p. 44; McLaren, 71.*





### 32. [LA PÉROUSE] “REIDCLIFF, Doctor” pseud., but probably by F.C. BINDEMANN.

Des muthvollen Schiffcaptains Jean Francois Galoup, Grafen de la Perouse...

*Octavo, 64pp; original printed dark blue wrappers; protective cloth case. Hamburg, J.G.Sn. Wichers, 1840.*

#### ONE OF THE MOST BIZARRE AND RAREST OF LA PÉROUSE FANTASIES

An extremely rare La Pérouse fantasy, written in the best tradition of imaginary voyages,

and following on from a number of fanciful narratives sparked by the mysterious disappearance of the French voyage. This fantasy actually appeared after Dillon’s chance discovery of relics of the La Pérouse expedition on Vanikoro in 1826, news of which had been widely publicised by 1830: this odd book was thus very late in the genre. Ray Howgego has identified eight strands of La Pérouse fiction, of which this is the last (L17, see also L9 for summary and L10-L17 in *Encyclopedia of Exploration* [vol 5]: *Invented and Apocryphal Narratives of Travel*, Hordern House, 2013).

As so often with imaginary voyages, there is an overt framing device in the form of the “famous” English physician Reidcliff’s discovery of French manuscripts: “One of the more bizarre La Pérouse fantasies, [it] is allegedly based on the journal and manuscripts found by an Englishman, Dr Reidcliff, on ‘Bricer Island’ in 1835. The papers prove that the *Boussole* managed to sail away from Vanikoro, passing through the Bering Strait as far north as 82°N where it was stopped by ice. La Pérouse then went on foot over the ice until, between 85° and 88°N, he discovered a sunny paradise, full of fruit-tree orchards and unknown animals, in a land ruled over entirely by women. The sailors can find nothing more enticing, although they are always at risk of being taken by enormous cranes that transport their unsuspecting victims into an icy realm. Reidcliff discovers the papers of the expedition under mysterious circumstances, and transmits them to Europe...” (Howgego). Naturally, the protagonists have named their newly discovered sixth continent New France.

The acknowledged “translator” Bindemann is almost

certainly the author of the piece. It has been suggested that the jokey name of Dr Reidcliff could deliberately allude to the gothic novels of Ann Radcliffe (1764-1823). The book has been compared with Swift’s *Gulliver’s Travels*, no surprises there, but Gersdorf (in *Repertorium der gesammten deutschen Literatur*) has also more usefully pointed out similarities with Herschel’s supposed moon discoveries (The “Great Moon Hoax” stories appeared in a series of articles in 1835).

There were either two or three editions of the work, which first appeared under a different title (*Letzte Schicksale und entdeckungen des franz. Schiffscaptains Grafen de La Perouse...*) in Hanau in 1837. This ran to 240 pp. but in its present Hamburg 1840 edition it has been reduced to 64 pp. by setting in very small type.

The book was known to Ferguson only from the entries for the 1837 Hanau edition and this 1840 Hamburg version in Edward Weber Allen’s *Jean François Galaup De Lapérouse: A Check List* (San Francisco, 1941). No copies of any edition were located for the Ferguson *Addenda*. It seems that the La Pérouse bibliographer McLaren, working from the same details, has confused the issue by adding an 1840 Hanau edition (also said to run to 64 pp., but with title matching the 1837 version), for which he cites only an Allen copy. There is no such copy in the Allen collection (now in the University of Washington library in Seattle) but the Allen copy of the present Hamburg 1840 edition with different title, which is indeed in the Allen Library today, is not cited by McLaren. McLaren does however locate a copy of the present edition in the Mitchell Library, State Library of New South Wales. We have also located a copy in the Turnbull Library in New Zealand. Apparently no other copy of any version is held in Australia or New Zealand even now.

(To confuse things further, WorldCat does cite one German library holding of a supposed 1840 Hanau edition, but the details are so sketchy that we believe this to have been another confusion between the two actual editions. The McLaren ghost entry and this WorldCat entry do not match.)

In short we believe that there were just two editions: Hanau 1837 and the present Hamburg 1840 publication, both of which are very rare outside German library holdings.

**\$5850**

*Ferguson, 3026 (and see 2291 for the earlier edition); Howgego, Vol 5 Imaginary Voyages, L17; Centenaire de la mort de Lapérouse, Paris, Société de géographie, 1888: p. 193, no 207; McLaren, 739 (and 736-7).*



### 33. LABILLARDIERE, Jacques Julien Houton de.

#### Rélation du Voyage à la recherche de La Pérouse...

*Two volumes, large quarto, with folio atlas containing 44 engraved plates and maps; an excellent uniform set, the text completely untrimmed, in original buff boards. Paris, H.J. Jansen, An VIII (1800).*

#### THE NATURALIST'S ACCOUNT OF THE EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF LA PÉROUSE; A LARGE COPY WITH WIDE MARGINS, UNCUT IN ORIGINAL BOARDS

First edition of the narrative by the naturalist on the d'Entrecasteaux expedition, in which Australia was fully circumnavigated, if sometimes at a distance, and the islands surrounding investigated for traces of La Pérouse. Labillardière, botanist on the voyage, remains an important figure in early Australian science as the author of the first extensive monograph on Australian botany. The voyage spent many months on the coasts of Western Australia, just a year after Vancouver's visit, and made two long visits to Tasmania, charting, botanising and exploring the coasts. The visits are remembered in numerous place names, most notably Recherche Archipelago and Recherche Bay, named for the expedition's ship. Labillardière's account is one of very few eighteenth-century accounts of Australian exploration, and the only major French account of the continent in the early settlement period to be published in the same century. The important narrative based on the commander d'Entrecasteaux's papers, did not appear until 1808.

The work is particularly interesting for its descriptions (and illustrations) of Tasmania, Tonga, New Caledonia, and New Guinea, and the atlas contains outstanding views of these areas by the official artist Piron. Included is the famous engraving of the black swan, the first large depiction of the exotic Australian bird. Fourteen botanical plates, all by or produced under the direction of Redouté, the most famous of all botanical artists, include two of Eucalypts and two of Banksias.

It was a notable voyage in itself, although also beset by tragedy: the commander, d'Entrecasteaux, died of a 'dreadful cholic' shortly before the expedition collapsed in Batavia. There they learned of the French Revolution, and D'Auribeau, then commander, and the principal officers being monarchists, put themselves under Dutch protection, arrested the remainder of the officers, including Labillardière the naturalist, and Piron the artist, and disposed of the ships. D'Auribeau in turn died, and was succeeded by Rossel, who managed to return to Europe and later edited the manuscripts for the official account. The papers and natural history specimens were seized en route and carried to England, but in 1796, with the urging of Sir Joseph Banks, were returned to France under a flag of truce.

Because Labillardière was a Republican, his account appeared first, while that of d'Entrecasteaux had to wait until the restoration of the monarchy. The atlas appeared a year earlier than the text.

**\$32,500**

*Hill, 954; Kroepelien, 697; McLaren, 51; Wantrup, p.132.*





### 34. LABILLARDIERE, Jacques Julien Houton de.

#### Voyage in search of La Pérouse...

*Quarto, with 45 plates and a folding map; occasional light spotting; a very attractive copy, bound without the final advertisement leaf in old half polished calf; top edge gilt, others untrimmed. London, John Stockdale, 1800.*

#### FINE LARGE UNCUT COPY OF THE BEST ENGLISH EDITION

A fine, large copy with wide margins of the best and most complete English edition, published as a quarto; smaller octavo editions appeared in the same year. The introduction to this English edition raises the question 'Whether, as has hitherto generally happened, the advantages of civilisation may not, in the progress of events, be transferred from the Europeans, who have but too little prized them, to those remote countries which they have been so diligently exploring? If so, the period may arrive, when New Zealand may produce her Lockes, and Newtons, her Montesquieus; and when great nations in the immense region of New Holland, may send their navigators, philosophers, and antiquaries, to contemplate the ruins of ancient London, and Paris, and to trace the languid remains of the arts and sciences in this quarter of the globe. Who can tell, whether the rudiments of some great empire may not already exist at Botany Bay?'

**\$9000**

*Ferguson, 309; Kroepelien, 700; McLaren, 'Lapérouse in the Pacific', 55; this edition not in the catalogue of the Hill collection.*





### 35. NODAL, Bartolome Garcia de.

#### Relación del Viage... al descubrimiento del estrecho nuevo de San Vicente...

Small quarto, with a folding map; a fine copy, clean and crisp in contemporary marbled calf, red leather label. Cadiz, Manuel Espinosa de los Monteros, [1766 or 1769].

#### VOYAGES TO THE STRAITS OF MAGELLAN

Second edition, and very scarce: this is effectively the first procurable edition of this important book as the 1621 printing, notoriously difficult to find, was a famous rarity even in the 1860s when Sabin described it as "one of the rarest books of its class". The Hill catalogue called it "one of the rarest books on voyages of the 17th century", and even Streeter had to settle for an incomplete copy. The first edition has almost never appeared complete on the market in modern times.

The second part is new to this edition: separately paginated, it has its own title-page (*Instrucción exacta, y util de las derrotas, y navegaciones, que se executan en todos tiempos en la America Septentrional ... Sacala a luz D. Manuel de Echevelar ... Año de 1753. Con Licencia: en Cadiz en la Real Imprenta de Marina, Calle de San Francisco*).

This landmark voyage of Pacific discovery to the Straits of Magellan cleared the way for future Spanish approaches to the Straits of Magellan and beyond. The voyage came about as the Spanish reflex reaction to the Dutch discovery of the Le Maire Strait (called San Vicente by the Spanish); it had been discovered by Le Maire and Schouten during their 1616 voyage in search of the Southern Continent. The Dutch success alarmed the Spanish - but they were also interested in a safer means of passage into the South Sea; they therefore sent out two caravels under the command of the Nodal brothers, to report on the Le Maire and Schouten discoveries.

'This was the first circumnavigation of Tierra del Fuego. The whole voyage, out and back, had taken only nine months and twelve days: 'a period which, in the present state of navigation, would be reckoned very short for the performance of such a voyage, and was then unprecedented' (Burney) - many a Dutch and English ship took longer just to reach Cabo Virgines. The ships had never once separated, and except for one man hanged at Rio for plotting mutiny, there was not a single death. Rapid as the voyage was, it was not scamped; the Nodals brought back careful and clear sailing instructions, and paid unusual attention to tidal observations. Their conduct of the voyage was indeed a model of decision and efficiency; but they fell victims to the general slackness which was creeping over Spanish naval affairs: the Spain of Philip III was not that of Philip II' (Spate II, p. 26).

\$17,250

Borba de Moraes, p. 616; James Ford Bell, N189; Medina, 'Hispano-Chilena', 468; Palau, 99486.





### 36. PURDY, John and Richard Holmes LAURIE.

#### A Chart of the World, on Mercator's Projection: With the tracks of the more distinguished modern navigators...

*Four sheets forming a world map measuring 1280 x 1900 mm. (total combined area), contemporary handcolouring; framed London, Laurie & Whittle, 1821.*

##### REVEALING THE PACIFIC OVER THREE CENTURIES

Impressive and very large world map, printed on a grand scale and marked with the routes of voyagers from the sixteenth century to the close of the eighteenth. The three voyages of James Cook and his immediate predecessors (Wallis, Byron and Carteret) are given special attention, and the signature of Cook is reproduced in facsimile in the lower left hand corner of the chart. First published in 1810, this map is marked “Third edition Improved”.

The map was printed on four separate sheets that combine to form an enormous display almost two meters in length. It was prepared by hydrographer John Purdy and published by Richard Holmes Laurie: the latter was the son of the great London mapmaker Robert Laurie who had retired in 1812, and who continued his father's partnership with James Whittle, strengthening the reputation of the renowned cartographic imprint of 'Laurie & Whittle'.

The map is fascinating for its wealth of engraved detail concerning maritime exploration, with the tracks of great voyagers from sixteenth-century Spanish pioneers to relatively more recent figures such as Bligh and Flinders. It is probable that Purdy used Dalrymple's *Account of the Discoveries made in the South Pacific Ocean* (1767) and Burney's *Chronological History of the Discoveries in the South Sea* (1803) as a guide. Each island has the date of first sighting or landfall recorded, including some dubious entries from the dawn of Pacific navigation. One such example in the southern reach of the Carolines is marked “Los Jesus 1567 (very doubtful)”, apparently a reference to the Spanish pilot Lope Martin.

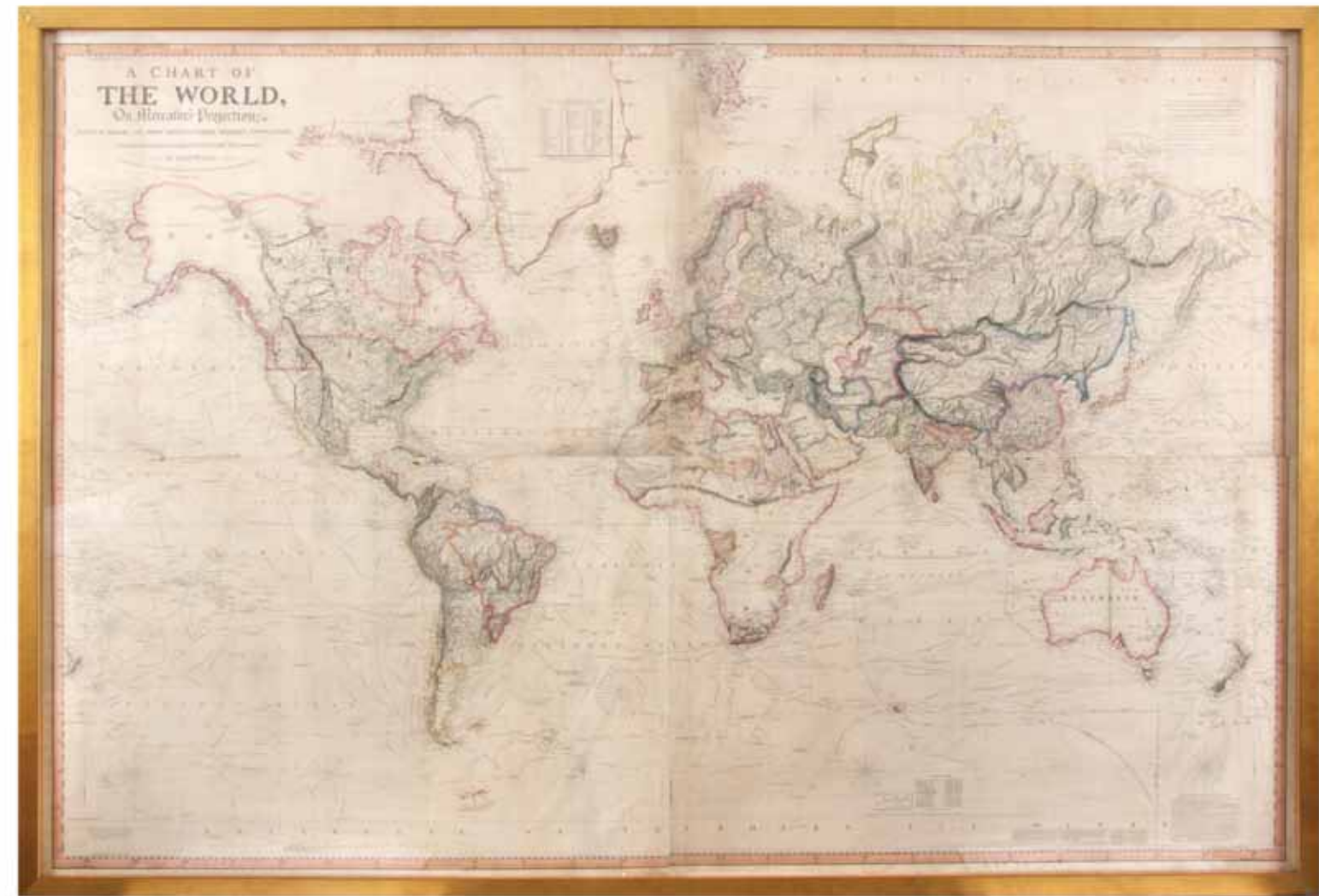
The number and range of voyages recorded on the chart is impressive; discoverers acknowledged include Dampier, Wallis, Carteret, Vancouver, Tasman, Bligh, Mendaña, Kruzenshtern amongst many others. Cook's three voyages are notated with occasional engraved comments gleaned from the published accounts, such as “Aurora Australis appeared” or “Petrels and Penguins seen”. The routes of prominent French voyagers, including Marion du Fresne and Kerguelen, are included.

However, the intention of Richard Laurie was broader than charting routes of famous mariners. Comparatively obscure mercantile ventures are marked, including those of Captains Bond and Butler to New South Wales in the 1790s, both of which arose from the lucrative trade from England to the convict settlement and then onwards to China.

Further engraved detail in the blank corners of the map includes a reproduction of James Cook's autograph, a summary of the rights of British whalers in the South Seas, good discussion of the cartographic challenges of rendering the globe along Mercator's projection and instructions for ascertaining bearings using the longitude.

**\$8750**

*British Map Engravers, pp. 390-391, 539; Tooley p. 380.*



### 37. [ROGGEVEEN] BEHRENS, Carl Friedrich.

#### Histoire de l'expédition de trois vaisseaux... aux Terres Australes...

*Two volumes bound in one, small octavo, both titles in red and black, bound with both half-titles; contemporary blind-embossed vellum, manuscript label on spine. The Hague, la Compagnie, 1739.*

##### ROGGEVEEN AT EASTER ISLAND

A handsome copy of Roggeveen's voyage into the Pacific. Behrens' scarce narrative tells the story of one of the most significant of the Dutch voyages, ranking with those of Le Maire, Schouten and Tasman. Roggeveen set out to rediscover the part of Terra Australis which Quiros had led the exploring world to believe existed, but in fact added substantially to the Dutch record of Polynesian discoveries, with Easter Island and Samoa described here for the first time.

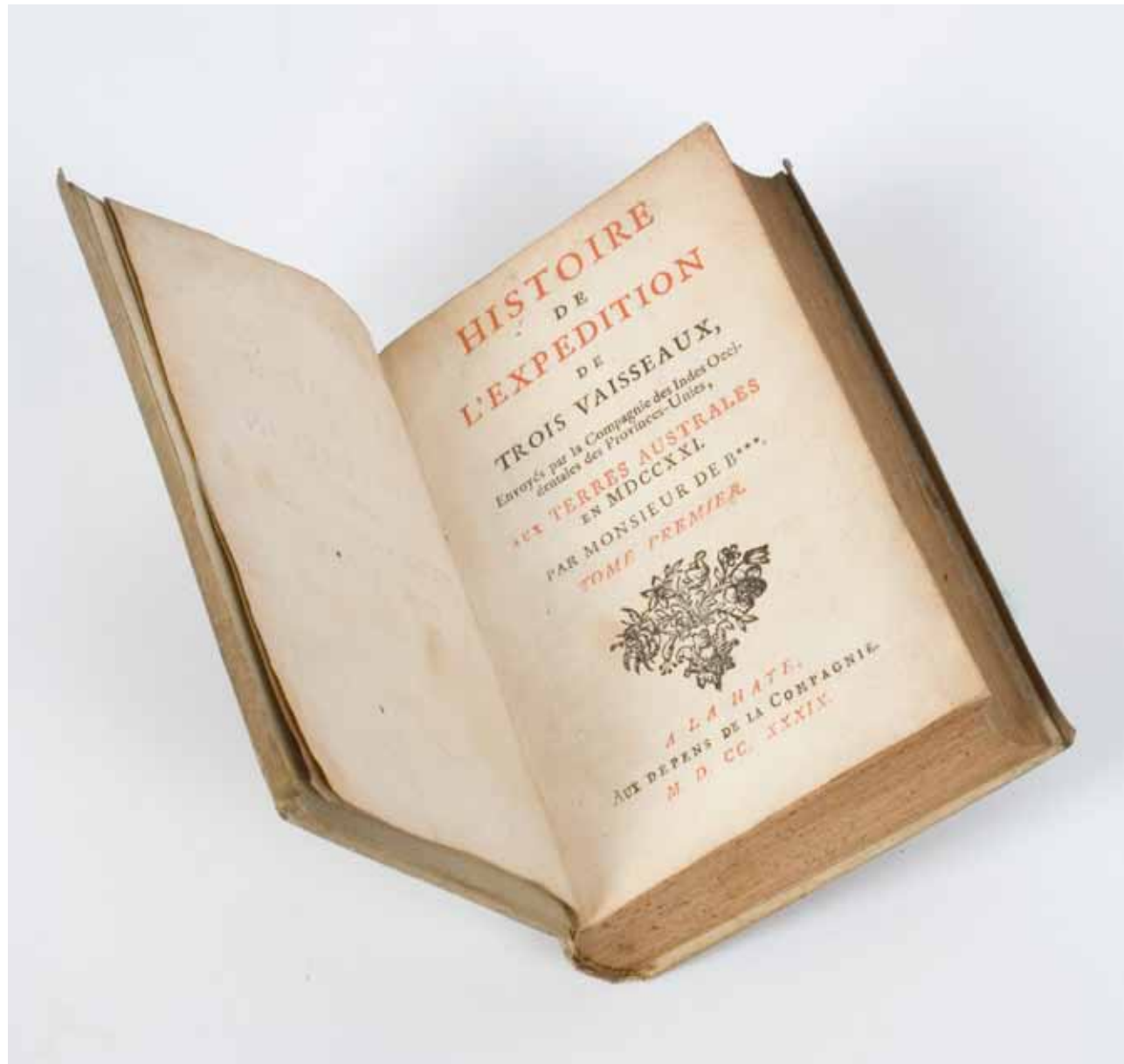
Roggeveen crossed the Pacific from the east at the head of a three-vessel expedition with largely commercial objectives. He specifically sought the fabled continent of Terra Australis, which the English privateer Captain Edward Davis claimed to have sighted in 1680. It did not materialise, but on 5 April 1722 Roggeveen landed at a previously uncharted island which he named Easter Island. They were the first recorded European visitors to the island and the detailed description of the inhabitants, their extraordinary idols and their way of life is of great value. The expedition later went on to discover some of the outer islands of the Samoan group. Because he had sailed for the Dutch West India Company Roggeveen was temporarily imprisoned by the powerful Dutch East India Company in Batavia, but later released to complete 'one of the last of the great Dutch circumnavigations' (Howgego).

Apart from a conspicuously rare pamphlet published in 1727, and the equally rare Dutch *Tweejaarige reyze rondom de wereld* of 1728, this was the first major notice of this important voyage, not only a substantial Pacific voyage in its own right, but one which provided a direct stimulus for the search for the Southern Continent. Behrens' account of the Roggeveen voyage was originally published in German in 1737, but this first French edition is generally preferred. It was likely translated and amended by Behrens himself, who travelled under Roggeveen as commander of marines, though some authorities have attributed the translation to De Brosse.

Although Roggeveen's voyage failed in its primary objective, it represented an important achievement in terms of its own discoveries. The Behrens account had some effect on subsequent voyages, including providing strong motivation for the authorities who sent Captain Cook out on his first voyage forty-six years later. 'Sunday 13th (March 1774). In stretching in for the land we discovered people and those Moniments or Idols mentioned by the Authors of Roggeweins Voyage which left us no room to doubt but it was Easter Island...' (Beaglehole, *Journals of Captain James Cook*, II, p. 338).

**\$15,500**

*Borba de Moraes, 95; Hill, 99; James Ford Bell, B149; Kroepelien, 70; O'Reilly-Reitman, 230; Sabin, 4379; Taylor, 77; Tiele, 933n.*





### 38. STOKES, John Lort.

#### Discoveries in Australia...

*Two volumes, octavo, with 26 plates and eight folding charts (six of them tipped into pockets of the binding, as issued); bound without the Sibourne advertisements at front of vol. II, but with both of the fragile advertising slips ('South Australia and its Mines' & 'Eyre's Journal'); a fine copy in the original ribbed blue-green cloth with kangaroo and emu vignettes in gilt on spines. London, T. & W. Boone, 1846.*

#### THE BEAGLE IN AUSTRALIA

First edition: a handsome copy in original binding of the *Beagle's* great Australian survey voyage, often considered the last major voyage of Australian discovery. This work recounts the third and final circumnavigation of HMS *Beagle* from 1837 to 1843 under Wickham and Stokes, when the ship was in Australian waters, having been dispatched by the Admiralty to complete the mapping of the remote coasts of New Holland, in particular the north-west coast and the Torres Strait.

John Lort Stokes, who joined the *Beagle* in 1824, served on her for eighteen years, on all three circumnavigations, working up from a midshipman to be the final commander, a position he was given in Sydney in 1841. He had been the companion, that is, of everyone from Darwin to Phillip Parker King, and was easily the longest-serving officer on the famous ship. From 1837 to 1843 the *Beagle* was in Australian waters, her personnel completing the survey of the northwest coast, and charting rivers and exploring inland where appropriate. It was Stokes who charted and named Victoria River and Port Darwin, the latter in commemoration of his former shipmate. Stokes' time in command of the *Beagle* confirmed his reputation as a fine marine surveyor, and many of his charts of the northern Australia coast remained in use for over a century.

"Stokes is noted as an engaging, vivacious and entertaining writer. As the official account of the last major expedition of Australian discovery, his book is essential to a collection relating to coastal voyages. It is also of considerable interest to collectors of inland exploration journals, since Stokes and the crew of the *Beagle* undertook many expeditions inland from the coast which are recorded in his book. It is a scarce book and is eagerly sought by collectors..." (Wantrup).

**\$9500**

*Ferguson, 4406; Wantrup, 89a.*





### 39. TOMBE, Charles-François.

#### Voyage aux Indes Orientales...

*Two volumes, octavo, and small folio atlas containing 18 maps and plates, 11 of them folding; the text volumes in contemporary marbled calf, flat spines ornately panelled in gilt, with double labels; the atlas volume in a skilful modern binding to match. Paris, Arthus Bertrand, 1810.*

#### THE EAST INDIES BRIEFLY FRENCH

Scarce first edition of this important work on Indian Ocean and East Indies territories under French control (in some cases for only a brief period) in 1810. A major in the French engineering corps in Batavia, Charles-François Tombe (1771-1849) had previously served against the British in the Indian Ocean under Admiral Linois. He spent more than two years in Mauritius, Reunion and Java and clearly acquired considerable knowledge of the peoples and customs along with their trading goods.

The accompanying atlas consists of 18 engraved plates; seven maps are followed by seven plates of people and objects after drawings by Tombe himself (four of these are fine costume plates) and three excellent folding views of Batavia and another of Timor, also by Tombe. The maps depict the Isle de France i.e. Mauritius, Sumatra, the defences of Batavia, Madura Strait in East Java, Sunda Strait between Java and Sumatra, Isle Bonaparte i.e. Reunion Island, and a plan of Colombo.

Tombe's timing was horrible (or prescient): the book appeared in 1810: in the same year the British took both Mauritius and Reunion and in 1811 they captured Batavia, which had been briefly under French control after the French annexation of the Netherlands, on their way to the conquest of Java itself and the Banda Islands. The *Quarterly Review* for 1811 (vol. VI, p.487) used Tombe's book as the jumping-off point for a very long piece on Java, allowing themselves some splendid jingoism at the start: "The Gallo-Batavian flag, which for a little while had been suffered to wave in the eastern hemisphere, is now struck to wave no more..."

Tombe's journeys crossed paths with some interesting voyages: for example, in September 1803 he was in Mauritius when the Baudin expedition called there, and was there the day that Baudin died and Milius took command (vol 1 p.140). Tombe notes that the expedition was taking a splendid collection of natural history specimens back to Paris ("Il avait une belle collection d'objets d'histoire naturelle, pour le Cabinet d'Histoire Naturelle et le Jardin des Plantes de Paris"); just three months later Flinders would arrive in Mauritius to face imprisonment there until the British capture of the island became imminent in 1810. Tombe leaves Mauritius shortly before Flinders' arrival but is there two months earlier for the arrival of Flinders' nemesis, Admiral Decaen. He also devotes five pages to contemporary speculation emanating from Batavia about the fate of La Pérouse whose disappearance was still a mystery

This fine set has a presentation inscription signed by Tombe with his rank of chef de bataillon (commandant) to his friend Jaussaud, then mayor of Forcalquier in Haute Provence ("Exemplaire offert par l'auteur a Mr Jaussaud maire de Forcalquier. Le chef de bataillon Ch. F. Tombe").

**\$8400**

*Brunet VI, 20019; Mendelssohn II, 503; Monglond, VIII, 993-995 (calling for only 17 plates); Ryckebusch, 7791; Toussaint & Adolphe, D1518 (wrongly dated 1811).*



40. TURNBULL, John.

A Voyage Round the World...

Quarto, with the half-title; a fine copy with large margins, edges uncut, in a modern half calf binding; ms. inscription dated July 1823 on the title, bookplate of Tristan Buesst. London, A. Maxwell, 1813.

THE BEST EDITION OF A KEY TRADER’S ACCOUNT OF EARLY SYDNEY, HAWAII & TAHITI

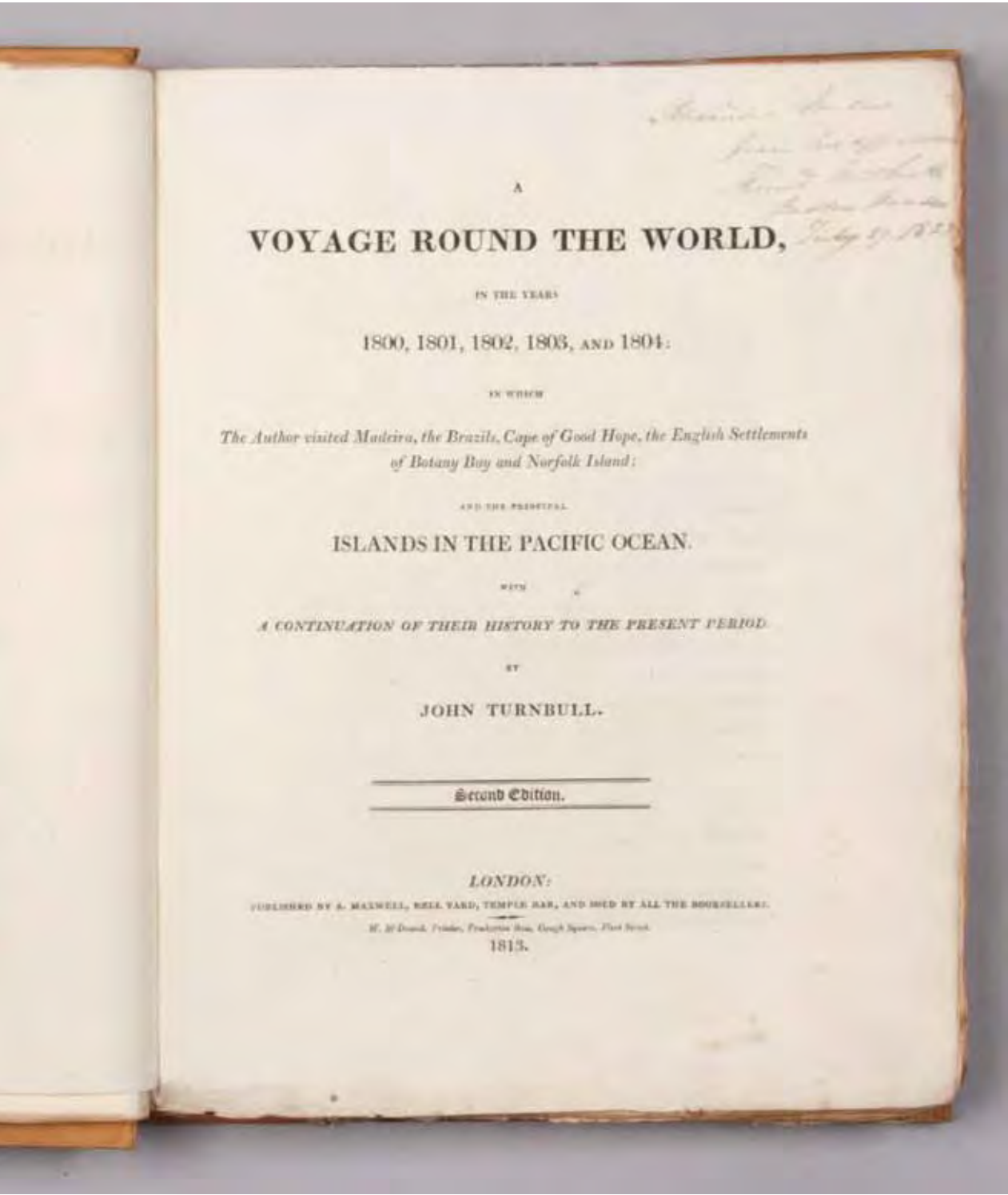
Second and best edition of an important voyage account: the earlier edition was so much slighter that this edition, more like a new work, is always preferred. “John Turnbull introduced Australia to the world as a field for private commercial endeavour and emigration... His account is the first to describe New South Wales from a commercial point of view... As a key work in the promotion of Australia as a field for emigration and trade, it makes a valuable addition to any collection...” (Wantrup).

Turnbull and his partner John Buyers, attracted by the lucrative profits made by American traders, purchased and fitted out the *Margaret* for a speculative trading venture. They arrived in Sydney via the Cape of Good Hope in February 1801, and the author describes the town, trading activities and agricultural prospects on more than 98 pages. They made similar stays at both the Society and Hawaiian Islands, and while in Hawaii they learned of Kamehameha’s planned invasion of the island of Kauai. In Tahiti, the author set up business curing hogs with salt obtained in Hawaii. He discovered three islands in the Tuamotus.

This edition contains substantial additions to all chapters, revising and expanding each by eight years. An additional chapter on New South Wales, an account of New Zealand, a narrative of Baudin’s voyage on the *Geographe* and *Naturaliste*, the destruction of the ship *Boyd* and a description of the Fiji Islands appear here for the first time. The Baudin account spans 15 pages and summarises the voyage using information passed directly from a crew member. Turnbull states ‘I received it [the narrative] about seven years ago from a gentleman who returned from Europe in one of the ships, and on whose veracity I can place the most implicit confidence.’ Turnbull describes the organisation of the voyage and selection of the elite entourage of naturalists, geographers and other physical scientists. Amongst numerous details concerning the expedition the discovery of the Hartog plate is of special interest and portions of its inscription are printed verbatim. The warm reception of Baudin and his men in Sydney is abruptly contrasted by Turnbull with Flinders’ shabby treatment by General Decaen, Governor-General of Mauritius. Turnbull vents his spleen over three pages, lamenting the ‘harsh and unmanly treatment’ Flinders received.

\$7500

*Australian Rare Books*, 52; *Borba de Moraes*, p. 871; *Ferguson*, 570; *Forbes, Hawaiian National Bibliography*, 438; *Hawaii One Hundred*, 16; *Hill*, 1728; *Judd*, 176; *Kroepelien*, 1306; *O’Reilly-Reitman*, 718.



## 41. VANCOUVER, Captain George.

### A Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean...

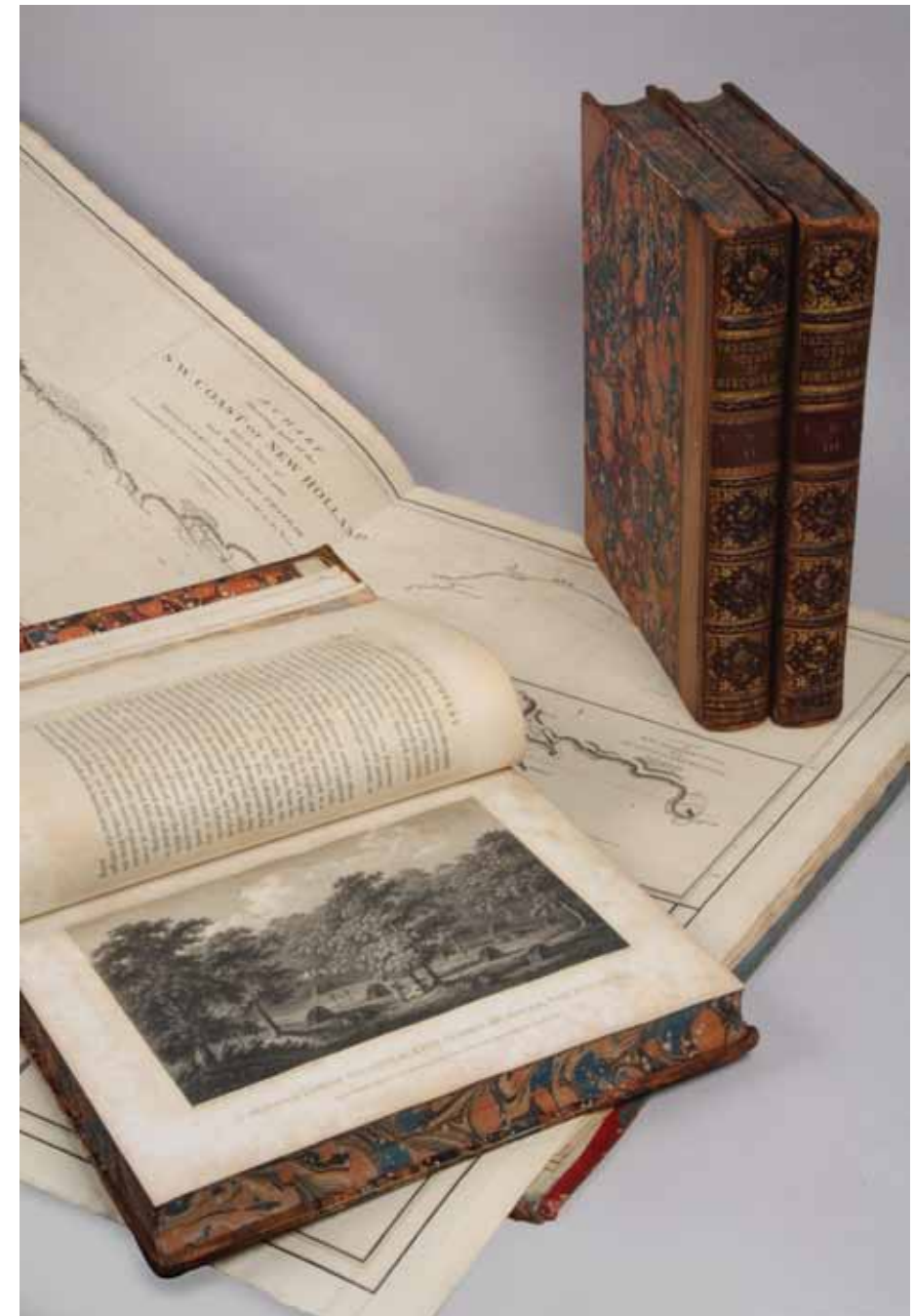
*Complete set, three volumes, quarto, with 18 engraved plates of views, bound with half-titles (often discarded), contemporary half calf gilt; with the separate folio atlas with 16 large plates of charts and views, the atlas bound in contemporary red half calf with original paper boards, paper spine label. London, G.G. and J. Robinson, 1798.*

#### COOK'S GREAT APPRENTICE IN THE PACIFIC: WITH THE CHART OF ALBANY AND THE SW COAST

First edition of this great voyage account, of considerable significance for re-asserting British trading rights on the Northwest Coast and also for discovery and cartography of the south-west coast of Australia. It is celebrated by Lada-Mocarski as 'one of the most important voyages for the history and the cartography of the Northwest Coast in general and of Alaska in particular'. In 1790 Vancouver was given command of an expedition whose express purpose was to reclaim British rights to the Northwest Coast following the Nootka convention. He was also to re-examine the existence of a navigable passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and this voyage permanently laid to rest that theory. The artist on the voyage was John Sykes; the engravings here, after his drawings, include the first published views of California.

George Vancouver (1757-1798) got his early training as a midshipman and later Lieutenant on Cook's second and third voyages. After his return he spent most of the 1780s in West Indian waters, before being appointed, in 1790, to the command of a major scientific expedition to focus on the northwest Pacific: the successes of Cook's voyages were much in mind in the planning of this expedition, and it was no coincidence that Vancouver's new command was named *Discovery*, explicitly in honour of the vessel of that name that had sailed on Cook's third voyage. Vancouver sailed to the Pacific by way of Australia where, in 1791, he made landfall on the then largely unknown south-west coast and discovered and named King George III Sound (modern Albany). This was the first English visit to any part of the west coast since Dampier, whose poor reports had led to the neglect of that part of the continent. Indeed, the west was explicitly excluded from Governor Phillip's otherwise extensive realm, with the western boundary of his authority stopping at the famous "Pope's line", the line that still constitutes the inland border of Western Australia.

After leaving the south-west coast, Vancouver unsuccessfully attempted to enter the Great Australian Bight, discovering and charting Point Hood on its western extremity. He then sailed past Van Diemen's Land into the Pacific, visiting New Zealand, Hawaii, and the Northwest coast of America. During the course of three seasons, he surveyed Alaska, the Northwest Coast, investigated the Straits of Juan de Fuca, discovered the Strait of Georgia, and circumnavigated Vancouver Island. He visited San Francisco, Monterey and other Spanish Settlements in Alta California, and made three visits to the Hawaiian Islands where he introduced cattle from Monterey. The expedition's storeship *Daedalus* sailed twice to Port Jackson, to deliver cattle and stores for the colony and despatches for Phillip – including Vancouver's charts of the south-west coast of Australia – and others for transmission back to London. *Daedalus* also collected such stores as were available at Port Jackson for the expedition. Vancouver also mentions that his ship was carrying breadfruit for planting at Norfolk Island.



Cook would have approved of the accuracy of Vancouver's charting, which survived almost unchanged into modern times, and certainly Vancouver had learned the lessons of long voyages from his old captain, with only five men of a complement of 180 being lost in over four years at sea. But it is also true that by 1794 Vancouver was subject to wild mood swings and erratic behaviour which led to him being feared and sometimes mocked by his men (in modern times it has been argued that he was suffering from some form of hyperthyroidism, possibly Grave's Disease). His health was ruined by the time they returned to England in 1795. Vancouver retired to Petersham to prepare this publication for the press, but in an eerie foreshadowing of the fate of his successor Flinders, died at age 40 while the account was nearing publication.

**\$68,500**

*Ferguson, 281; Forbes, 298; Hill, 1753; Lada-Mocarski, 55; Wantrup, 63a.*





## 42. [VOC] CONRADI, Petrus & V. van der PLAATS, Publishers.

### Batavia, De Hoofdstad van Neerlands O. Indien...

*Four volumes in one, quarto, each volume with title-page printed in black and red and engraved title-vignette, engraved allegorical frontispiece, 4 folding charts, and 7 folding plates; recent tan calf, gilt. Amsterdam and Harlingen, Petrus Conradi, Harlingen, by Volkert van der Plaats, 1782-, 1783.*

#### THE EAST INDIES CAPITAL OF THE VOC

First edition of this important description of Batavia and its history, particularly significant regarding the trade of the VOC in the East Indies. The work includes several beautiful views of vessels at Batavia and the Cape of Good Hope, as well as attractive and important maps of the city and the island of Java. Five of the fine plates are made after drawings by Johannes Rach ("Het gouvernement te Batavia", "de Markt te Batavia", "De Diestpoort te Batavia", "t Kasteel te Batavia" and a view depicting the harbour of Batavia). There is also a large and informative open plan of Batavia by A. van Krevelt.

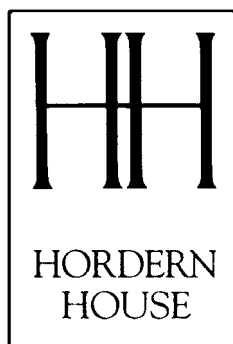
The anonymous author of this extensive descriptive work received most of his information directly from high officials of the VOC residing in Batavia, and it includes fascinating information on the trade in the East Indies. The city was the capital of the Netherlands Indies, and had been the site of a VOC post from 1610, becoming the regional headquarters in 1619. It was constructed on the model of a Dutch city, complete with canals and walls to resist attack from Mataram, and much of the surrounding countryside was cleared of its inhabitants to create a kind of cordon sanitaire (*Cribb, Historical dictionary of Indonesia, p.49-50*).

The bookseller-publisher Petrus Conradi published several similar works, including a short history of the VOC *Nederlandsche reizen* (1784-87). A French edition was announced but appears not to have been published. There was a second edition using the same plates in 1799, and a translation into German of 1785-86. This work is now of some rarity: the Mitchell Library has all four volumes, while the National Library of Australia appears to have the first volume only.

**\$11,850**

*Bastin-Brommer, N 22; Brommer, Batavia, p. 81 (see illustration); Tiele, 77.*





Hordern House Rare Books Pty. Ltd. ACN 050 963 669  
[www.hordern.com](http://www.hordern.com)  
[books@hordern.com](mailto:books@hordern.com)  
Telephone: (+612) 9356 4411