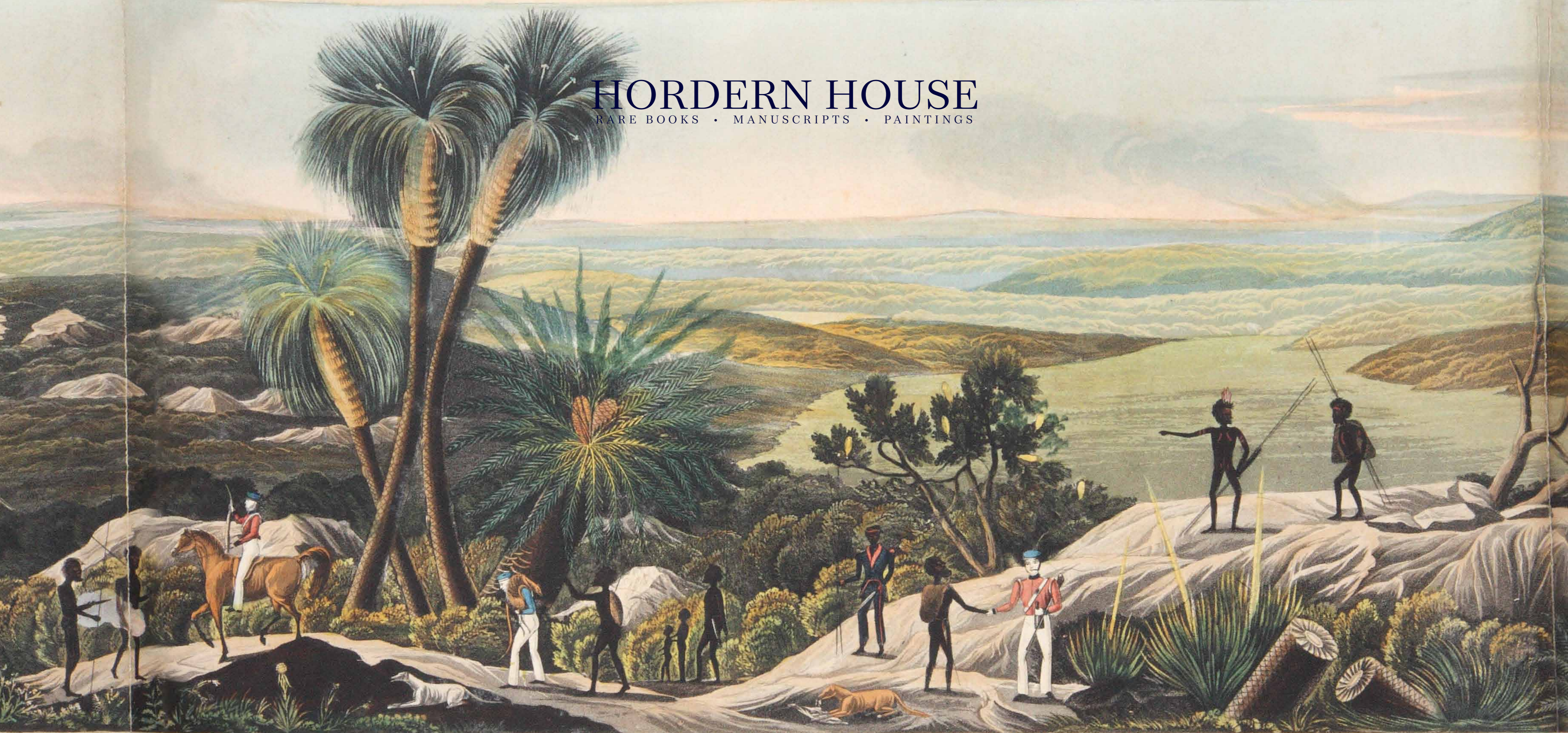


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1. ANANIA, Giovanni Lorenzo d'.

L'Universale fabrica del mondo, ovvero cosmografia...

Small quarto, with five folding engraved maps; some interesting early ink marginalia, contemporary flexible vellum, manuscript label. Venice, A. Muschio, for A. San Vito at Naples, 1582.

WITH THE RUSCELLI WORLD MAP

Best edition of this important sixteenth-century summary of geographical knowledge, containing for the first time the suite of engraved maps. First published in Naples in 1573, this is one of two subsequent editions of the book printed in Venice for distribution in Naples and the first to include the fine double hemisphere world map, and a double-page map for each of the four sections that divide the book: Asia, Africa, Europe and America. The world map is based on Ruscelli's, the first double hemisphere world map to appear in an Atlas.

Both the Asia and the America maps included here (also based on those used by Ruscelli for his edition of Ptolemy) show significant parts of a southern continent: in the Asia map Nova Guinea is shown at the south-east with below it, separated by a narrow strait, a section of a southern land 'Terre incognitae Australia pars'. To the left are Java major and Java minor, Bataban, Terralia and Timor. In the America map the large 'southern continent' land mass to the south-west is captioned 'Nova Guinea Andrea Corsalus Flor-ent: videtur eam sub nomine Terrae Piccinnacoli designare': the reference is to Andrea Corsali's letter first published in 1516 in which he recorded (in Eden's 1555 translation) 'navigating towards the east, they say there lies the land of Piccinacoli, and many believe that this land is connected towards the east in the south with the coast of Bresil or Verzino, because, on account of the size of this land of Verzino, it is not as yet on all sides discovered'.

\$12,000

Index Aurelensis, 105.088; Lach, 'Asia in the Making of Europe', II, pp. 230-32; STC Italian, p. 26.



2. ANONYMOUS.

Physionomies Nationales des Peuples...

Duodecimo, 25 engraved plates (all hand coloured); mottled pink wrappers. Paris, Delaunay, c. 1810.

PEOPLES OF THE WORLD, WITH THEIR CHARACTERS ON THEIR FACES

First edition of this fascinating French physiognomical study of the peoples of the world, which compares the facial structures and features of various European races with those of Asians, Africans, and the native inhabitants of many newly-discovered regions including Nootka Sound, Kamchatka, the Sandwich Islands, New Zealand and Australia.

The detailed text is illustrated with fine handcoloured engraved plates mainly derived from voyage accounts; for example, the portraits of natives of the Hawaiian Islands, Tanna and Nootka Sound are all based on images that appeared in the publications of Cook's voyages. However, reflecting the importance of the portraits done by Petit while he was in Australia as a member of the Baudin expedition, the example of an Australian aborigine is a good copy of the portrait of "Mosquito" or Y-erran-gou-la-ga, the Port Jackson man, evidence that this portrait, published in Péron's account of the Baudin voyage, became one of the most widely disseminated of all aboriginal images.

This is a rare work, known to Ferguson only from his own copy, and not noted by Forbes for the *Hawaiian National Bibliography*.

\$5500

Ferguson (Addenda), 505a; not in Forbes.



3. ARAGO, Jacques.

Original pen and ink sketch, captioned "L'Intérieur d'un ménage, à Coupang"...

Fine pen and ink sketch, the image 198 x 265 mm., on laid paper; pencil note "Mr. Arago" in Freycinet's later hand at bottom left; framed. Timor, during the expedition of the Uranie, 1818.

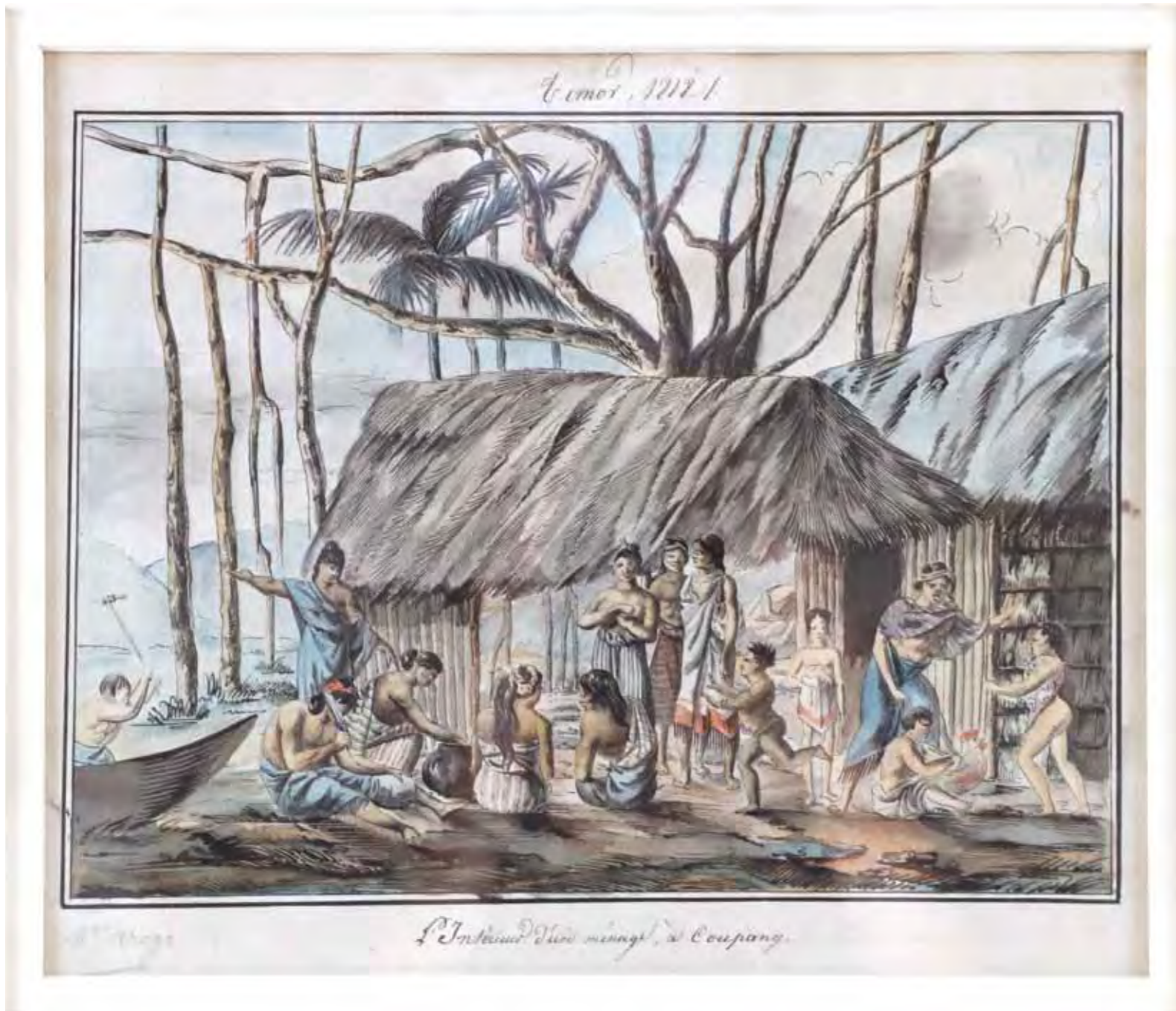
BEAUTIFUL ORIGINAL SKETCH BY THE URANIE'S OFFICIAL ARTIST

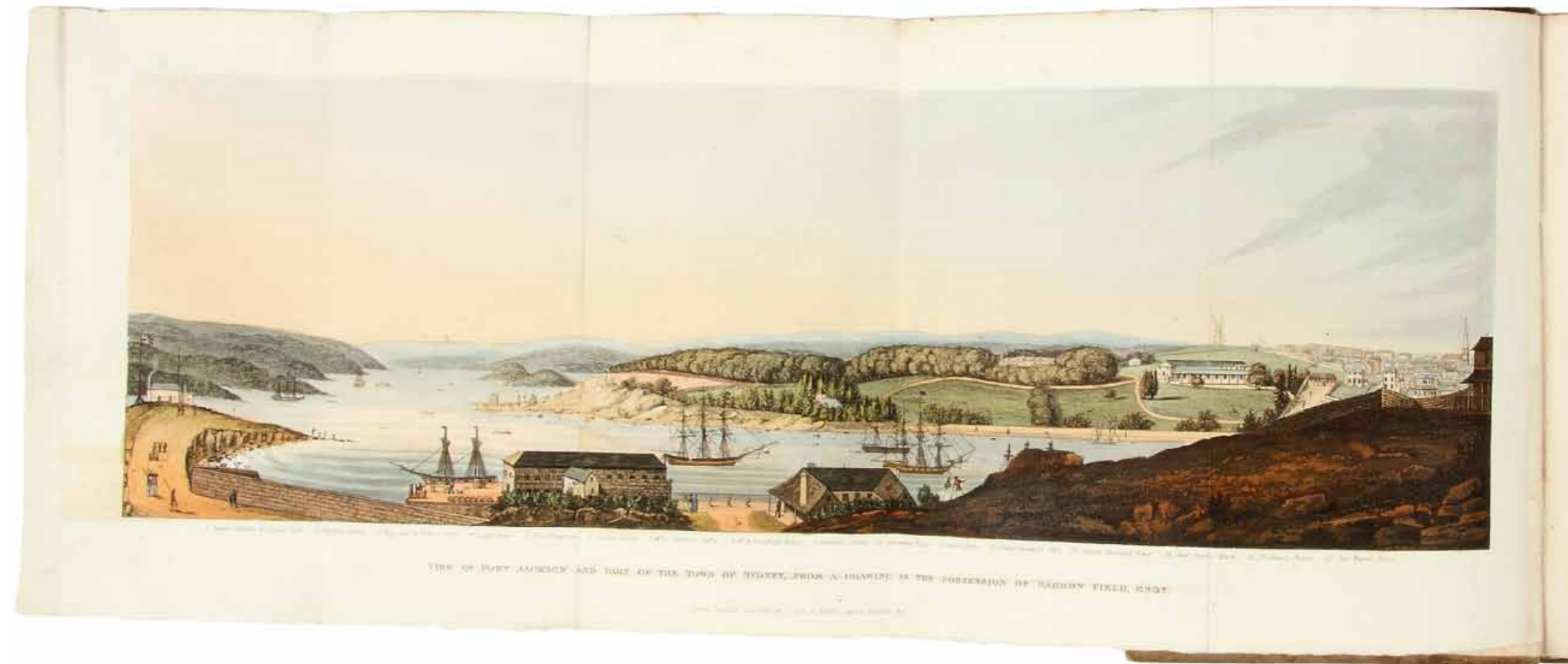
Fine sketch of a scene in Timor, drawn by Jacques Arago during the visit of the Freycinet expedition in late 1818. Arago's observations on Timor were acute, and he is known to have toured and made sketches in both the wealthy Chinese and Malay quarters (commenting that the latter "consists of hovels"). A series of his Timor scenes were later included in the official Freycinet voyage account, but this scene was not made into an engraving and is in fact otherwise unrecorded.

Jacques Etienne Arago (1790-1855) was the official artist on Freycinet's voyage, and is known for the witty and caustic account he later wrote as much as for his fine sketches. Arago was the third of four brothers who excelled in diverse professions, the most notable being his eldest brother François, a scientist and politician. Arago's undoubted artistic ability attracted the attention of the naval authorities who chose him for the demanding role of draughtsman for the Freycinet expedition. By all accounts a charming, gregarious and eccentric man, these attributes stood him in good stead during the voyage, and are reflected in the sketches he made.

As with many other Arago drawings relating to the voyage, this was evidently given to Freycinet, as it is his handwriting that signs the picture "Mr. Arago" at bottom left. Freycinet is known to have retained a large number of voyage images by both Arago and his colleague Pellion, which would have been surrendered to him as both commander and official chronicler of the voyage. It is interesting to note that Arago's famous scene of Rose going ashore at Timor, sold by us in our *Baudin & Flinders* catalogue (2010, no. 69), has almost identical borders and annotations, as did his sketch of a man of Timor (no. 81).

\$37,500





4. ATKINSON, James.

An Account of the State of Agriculture & Grazing in New South Wales...

Tall octavo, with a coloured folding frontispiece and four aquatint plates (three in colour), & the rare large folding map by J. Cross, half-title, large and decorative engraved bookseller's ticket (G.F. Cruchley) tipped in; an excellent untrimmed copy in the original printed boards; in an attractive tan calf bookform box by Sangorski & Sutcliffe. London, J. Cross, 1826.

WITH THE SYDNEY PANORAMA

A famous rarity, one of very few early colour-plate books on Australia, and an especially good copy, uncut in original binding: this is the special issue of a title that is extremely uncommon in any form, complete with the extra large folding map and the panoramic coloured view of Sydney. Copies were available with or without these (expensive) additions. The highly decorative map is dedicated to Captain Phillip Parker King, who had just completed his cartographic work on the vessels *Mermaid* and *Bathurst*.

The first book on Australian agriculture, it was written by a noted early settler, father of the novelist Louisa Atkinson, and first husband of Charlotte Barton, author of the first

Australian children's book. Atkinson's account of the agricultural and pastoral frontier, based on several years' personal experience, is at once a practical guide and a descriptive survey of the agricultural districts and large establishments.

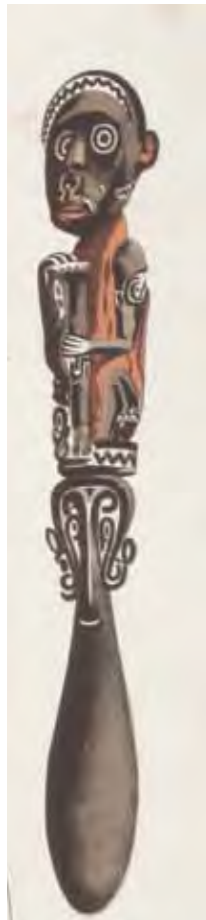
A remarkably attractive book, it is well illustrated with aquatints of very fine quality. The splendid folding frontispiece, one of the best early printed views of Sydney, is probably based on the painting by Richard Read now in the National Library of Australia. Another of the plates is important as the earliest published ground-plan of an Australian house, offered by Atkinson as appropriate to the requirements of a pioneering agriculturist. Broadbent (*The Australian Colonial House*) suggests that Atkinson's design was modelled on *Oldbury*, the house that he had built in the early 1820s. Rebuilt in 1828, it is now the oldest surviving house in the Southern Highlands of New South Wales. The other three hand-coloured aquatints show scenes from an "exploring party" of two settlers and three Aborigines, one of the latter in European clothes.

This copy was sold by the Mapseller and Publisher G.F. Cruchley, and has his elaborate advertising ticket on the front paste-down. Cruchley was a successor to the cartographer John Cary and, the ticket notes, was associated with Arrowsmith.

\$38,500

Abbey, Travel, 572; Ferguson, 1054.

5. AUSTRALIAN SQUADRON. ERSKINE, Commodore James E.



Narrative of the Expedition of the Australian Squadron to the south-east coast of New Guinea...

Large square folio, with a folding map, three coloured lithograph plates, 33 original silver-albumen photographs (283 x 212 mm) mounted on card with printed captions and borders, and two superb panoramas, one of them double-page (240 x 553 mm) and the other on four sheets (242 x 1053 mm); original dark blue grained morocco binding, bevelled edges, spine banded and sides with multiple borders in gilt, front cover lettered in gilt, all edges gilded. Sydney, Thomas Richards, Government Printer, 1885.

“THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EXAMPLE OF AN AUSTRALIAN WORK IN THIS GENRE”

A striking copy of this very rare work. A sumptuous publication admired as much for its technical virtuosity as its beauty, the album has been called the first example of Australian photo-journalism: ‘the most magnificent example of an Australian work in this genre, the high point in relation to which all other examples can be considered’ (Holden, *Photography in Colonial Australia*). The photographs all date from the 1884 expedition, when Commodore Erskine proclaimed a British protectorate over the south coast of New Guinea. Although unattributed at the time, all of the images were taken by the staff of the New South Wales Government Printing Office. and are now recognised as having chiefly been the work of Augustine Dyer (1873-1923) of the Printing Office.

The album is principally intended as a visual record, and is a piece of photo-reportage unmatched by any other work of this time and place. Through the positioning of images of the official ceremonies alongside topographical views of the surrounding areas, the photographs themselves become a true part of the narrative. It is most impressive as an ethnographic album, one of the first such produced in the South Pacific. A special copy was delivered to Queen Victoria as “a keen supporter of photography.”

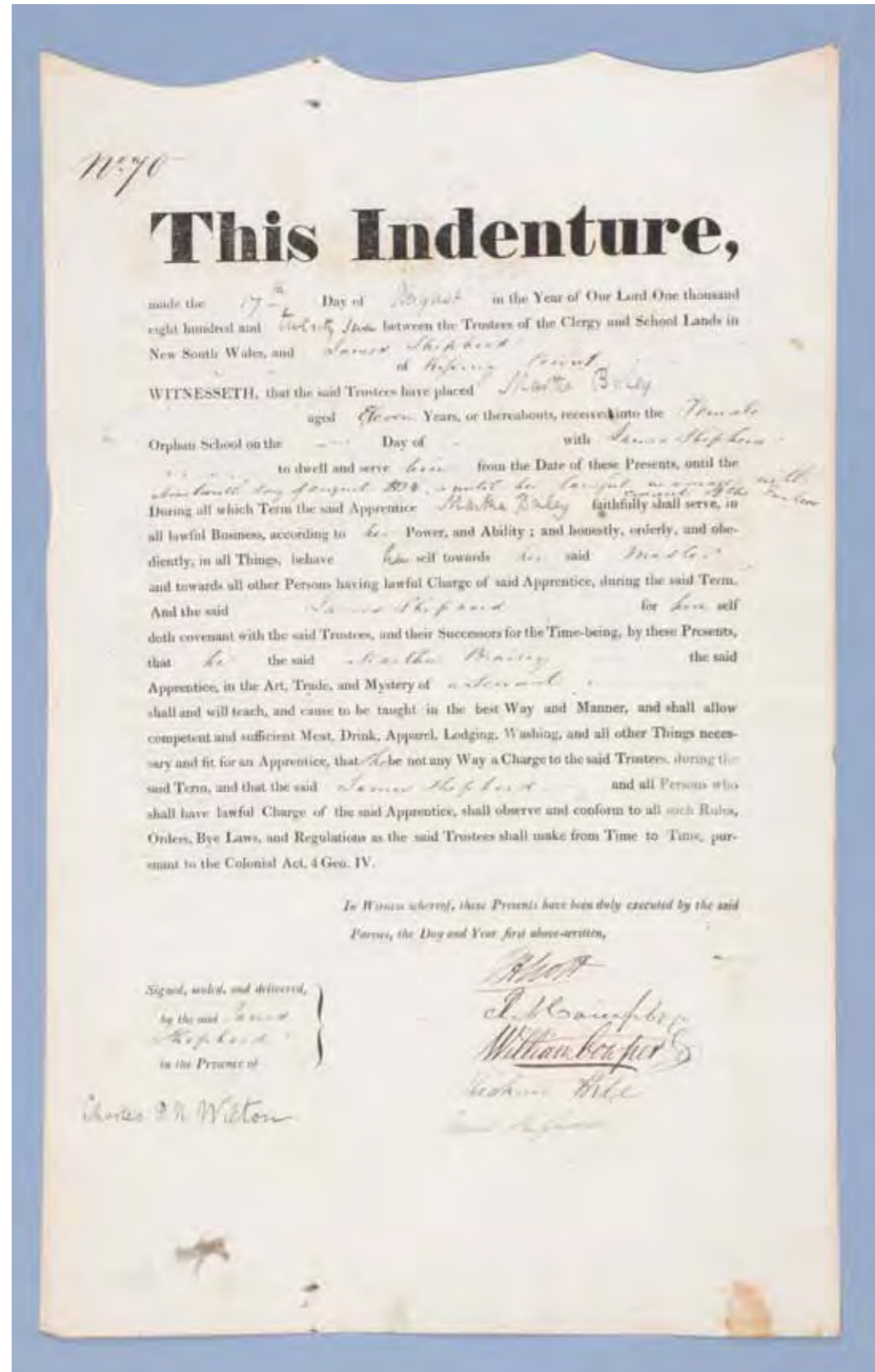
The superb series of ethnographic and exploration photographs commemorating the 1884 expedition were printed and the albums assembled in Sydney, in a small edition for presentation. The motivation for the Australian Squadron’s expedition to New Guinea was imperialistic: “The Imperial Government... decided to take steps to establish a Protectorate over that part of the southern shores of new Guinea to the east of the territory claimed by the Netherlands, with the double object of preventing any foreign occupation of the country, and of protecting the inhabitants from aggression...”. Erskine’s own speech, considered for many years as a “Declaration of Rights” for New Guinea, contrasts strongly with the text of the Proclamation. The latter is couched in formal, imperial language, whereas the former looks ahead in more open terms to the real benefits that the tribesmen might expect, and is very specific with regard to the protection offered by Her Majesty Queen Victoria: “look upon white persons whom the Queen permits to reside amongst you as your friends...”.

Provenance: A Paré, “Elgin”, Durban Rd., Wynberg [South Africa] (pencil inscription on front flyleaf).

\$64,500

Robert Holden, 'Photography in colonial Australia: the mechanical eye and the illustrated book', 79 and pp 24-31; Gael Newton, 'Shades of Light: Photography and Australia 1839-1988', pp. 57-9. Not in "The Truthful Lens". See also Antje Lübcke blog post: '... superb photographs of very great interest' (<https://specialcollections.blog.lib.cam.ac.uk/?p=5313>).





6. BAILEY, Martha.

Apprenticeship indenture.

Folio printed leaf, completed in manuscript; about 410 x 200 mm, scalloped top. Sydney, 1827.

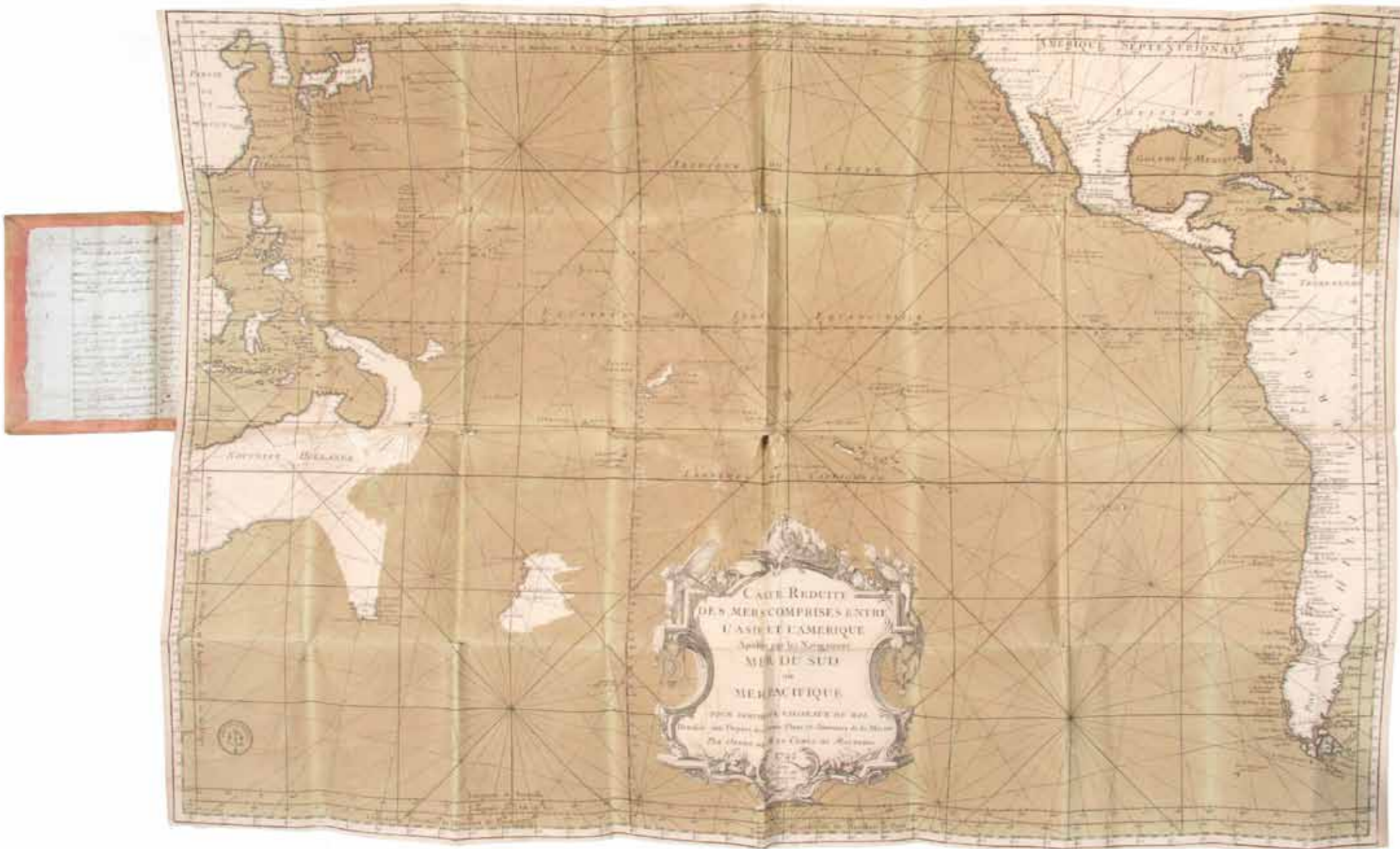
“THE ART, TRADE AND MYSTERY OF A SERVANT...”

This bleak indenture sets out in stark detail the removal of 11-year-old Martha Bailey from the Female Orphan School (with the date of her placement there presumably unknown and left blank) to be an apprentice to James Shepherd of Kissing Point “until the seventeenth of August 1834 or until her lawful marriage with the consent of the trustees”. Dated Sydney, 17 August, 1827, and setting out the obligations of a servant, the indenture is signed and sealed by Shepherd, and the Trustees of the School, all but one of whom form a roll call of early Colonial clerics: Thomas Scott, archdeacon of New South Wales and formerly secretary to Commissioner Bigge; the prominent merchant Robert Campbell (who was a friend of Samuel Marsden and transacted business for him); William Cowper an Assistant Chaplain (he had arrived in the colony in 1809, invited by Samuel Marsden); Richard Hill (assistant to Thomas Scott); and the newly arrived Charles Wilton who was to become a master at the Female Orphan School in Parramatta and incumbent of the parish of Field of Mars and Castle Hill.

In the first New South Wales census delivered the year following this indenture in 1828, children under 12 years comprised just 16 per cent of the total population having European background. Their relative scarcity in the context of a regulated penal colony meant that children’s physical growth and behavioural characteristics were closely monitored. In New South Wales, the colonial administration and charities followed British models of institutional intervention in the lives of poor children and families with particular zeal.

The Female Orphan School had been established in 1801 as the first orphanage for girls under the auspices of Anna King, wife of the Governor, Philip Gidley King. In 1802 King had commented that the white children of the settlement were either particularly ‘fine’ or particularly ‘neglected’. Notably, Commissioner Bigge (whose former Secretary Archdeacon Thomas Scott is a signatory to this indenture) when reporting on the condition of the colony, found the children of convicts generally industrious and to his apparent relief remarkably free of any “criminal stain”. This was seen as evidence of the success of this interventionist system. [see Kate Darian-Smith, *Children, Dictionary of Sydney*, 2010, <http://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/children>].

\$3350



7. BELLIN, Jacques Nicolas.

Carte reduite des mers comprises entre l'Asie, l'Amerique apelees par les navigateurs Mer du Sud ou Mer Pacifique...

Engraved map, 572 x 852 mm, on quite thick paper; attractively coloured with background beige wash for sea areas; folding into an original boards binding, lined with some old manuscript; manuscript label on front cover. Paris, *Deposit des cartes, plans et journaux de la Marine*, 1756.

IMAGINING AUSTRALIA'S EASTERN COASTLINE.

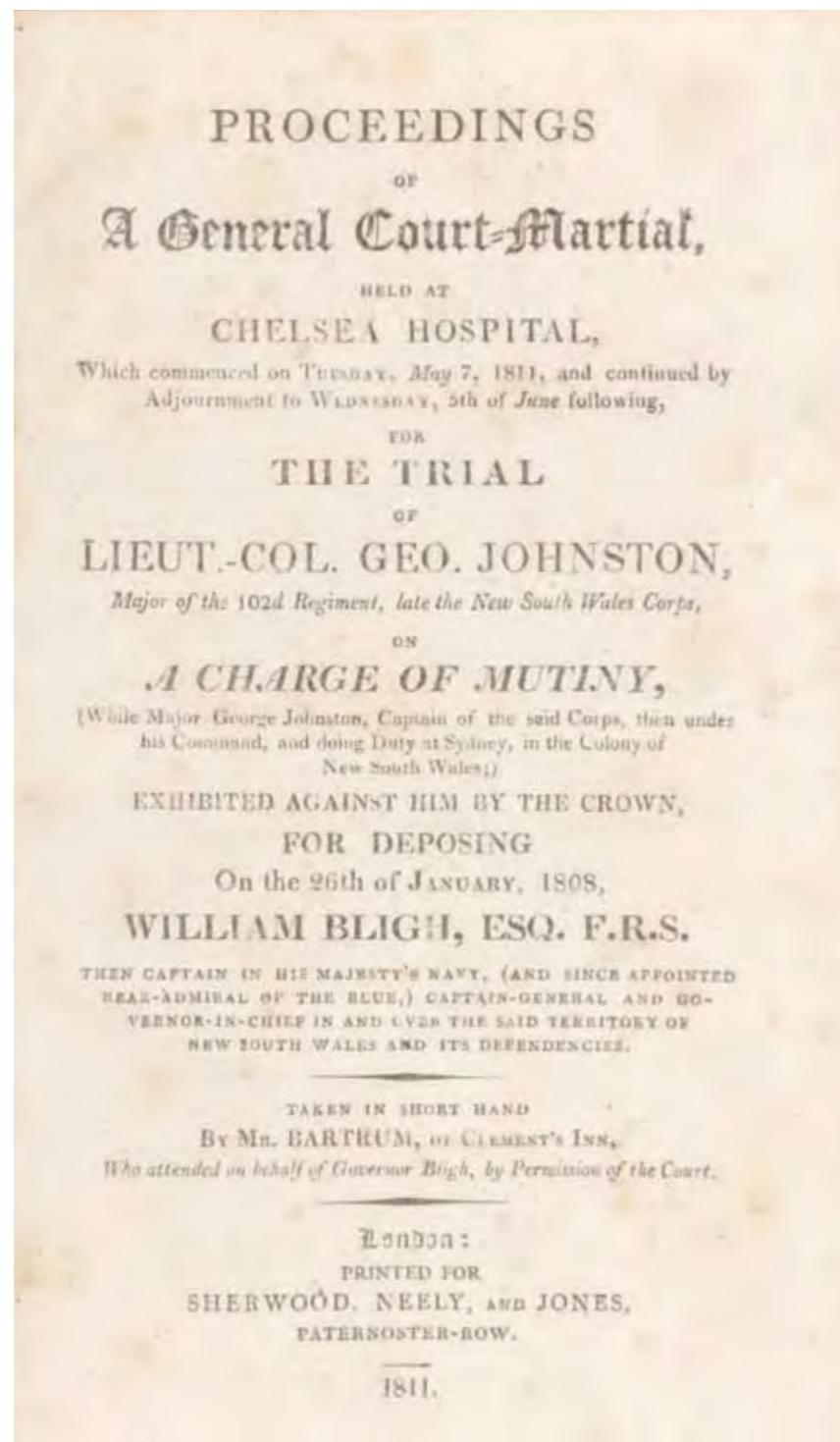
A fine and detailed map, particularly attractive in its early folder with manuscript annotations. Bellin's Pacific map was first published in 1742 and re issued in this expanded form in 1756; it confirms the strong French interest in the Pacific in the mid-18th century, at a time when the major European nations were keeping a keen eye on maritime exploration. The map notes newer discoveries on the western coasts of the Americas and New Holland, naming Dampier, Tasman and the *English Pilot* of 1734 as the three important sources for the latter. There is a hypothetical depiction of the eastern coastline of Australia: Bellin conflates the depiction of Quirós' New Hebrides with the eastern coastline of the Australian continent 'with such conviction that it confused several Pacific explorers, including Bougainville' (Clancy). New Guinea is here shown joined to the Australian mainland whilst the imagined northern coastline is named "Terre Du S Esprit".

Jacques-Nicolas Bellin, who prepared this for publication by the Ministry of the Marine, was one of the pre-eminent geographers of pre-Revolutionary France; he is remembered for the quality of his work and prodigious output (including the impressive atlases *Le Neptune Français* of 1735 and the *Hydrographie Française* of 1756-1765). Among other achievements, he contributed to Diderot's *Encyclopédie* and was elected a member of the Royal Society in London. The map was commissioned by Comte de Maurepas (1701-1781), the nobleman in charge of both the Royal court and the French Navy during his extended terms as Secretary of the Royal Household (1715-1749) and Secretary of the Navy (1723-1749). Skilled in military and naval strategy, it was Maurepas who enabled the French navy to be again recognised as a maritime power. His focus on the defence of France's sprawling empire in

the New World was assisted by information on British naval manoeuvres, lists of what ships were coming to North America and detailed memoirs of ship construction. Maurepas obtained this information through maintaining an intelligence service that was considered one of the most efficient in Europe.

\$4750

Clancy, *Mapping of Terra Australis*, p.77.



8. [BLIGH: RUM REBELLION] JOHNSTON COURT-MARTIAL.

Proceedings of a General Court-Martial... of Lieut.-Col. Geo. Johnston... for deposing... William Bligh...

Octavo, with the errata slip present at end; in nineteenth-century half calf. London, Sherwood, Neely, and Jones, 1811.

BLIGH'S SECOND REBELLION

Rare: the first edition of the important original account of these dramatic events, the consequence of the most contentious event in early Australian colonial history: the Rum Rebellion and arrest of Governor William Bligh. The background to the Rum Rebellion begins with the first moments of colonisation, when George Johnston, Captain-Lieutenant of the convict transport *Lady Penbryn*, was the first man to step ashore from the First Fleet in the settlement of Sydney Cove. The events culminated in the single time that military intervention has been used to overthrow an Australian government. The dismissal of the Whitlam government was a modest affair by comparison.

Ultimately Johnston was court-martialled in London for his role in the overthrow. Aware from his experience at the trial of the *Bounty* mutineers what damage could be done by rumour, Bligh hired a court reporter to record the proceedings of Johnston's court-martial and had this transcript published in its entirety. This enthralling record of Johnston's trial gives, through the evidence of Bligh himself and Johnston the defendant, along with Macarthur, Palmer, Blaxland, Grimes and others, a detailed account of the Rebellion and the events which preceded and followed it. The verbatim transcript of evidence and cross-examination successfully conveys the drama and tension of the courtroom.

Johnston's trial over, Bligh was immediately promoted Rear-Admiral of the Blue Squadron, back-dated to July 1810 when he had been relieved by Governor Macquarie. It is significant that his promotion was gazetted the day before other promotions for the year were announced. On the other hand the sentence handed down was remarkably soft: Johnston was cashiered (i.e. dismissed) and the sentence was later commuted even further in his favour and he was able to return to Sydney in 1813 as a free settler, where he achieved some prosperity on his farm at Annandale (site of the present-day Sydney suburb). In effect, Johnston was vindicated while, despite his promotion, Bligh's reputation as both a naval and civil commander was compromised and he was forced into retirement for the remainder of his life.

Provenance: Gordon Gidney, with early ownership blindstamp on titlepage; F. Hobill Cole, with bookplate.

\$13,750

Ferguson, 514; Wantrup, 32.

9. CANDOLLE, Augustin Pyramus de.

Catalogus plantarum horti botanici Monspeliensis...

Octavo, 155 pp.; a very good copy in recent quarter morocco, gilt-decorated. Monspelii (Montpellier), J. Martel, 1813.

WITH AN EXTENSIVE LIST OF AUSTRALIAN PLANTS

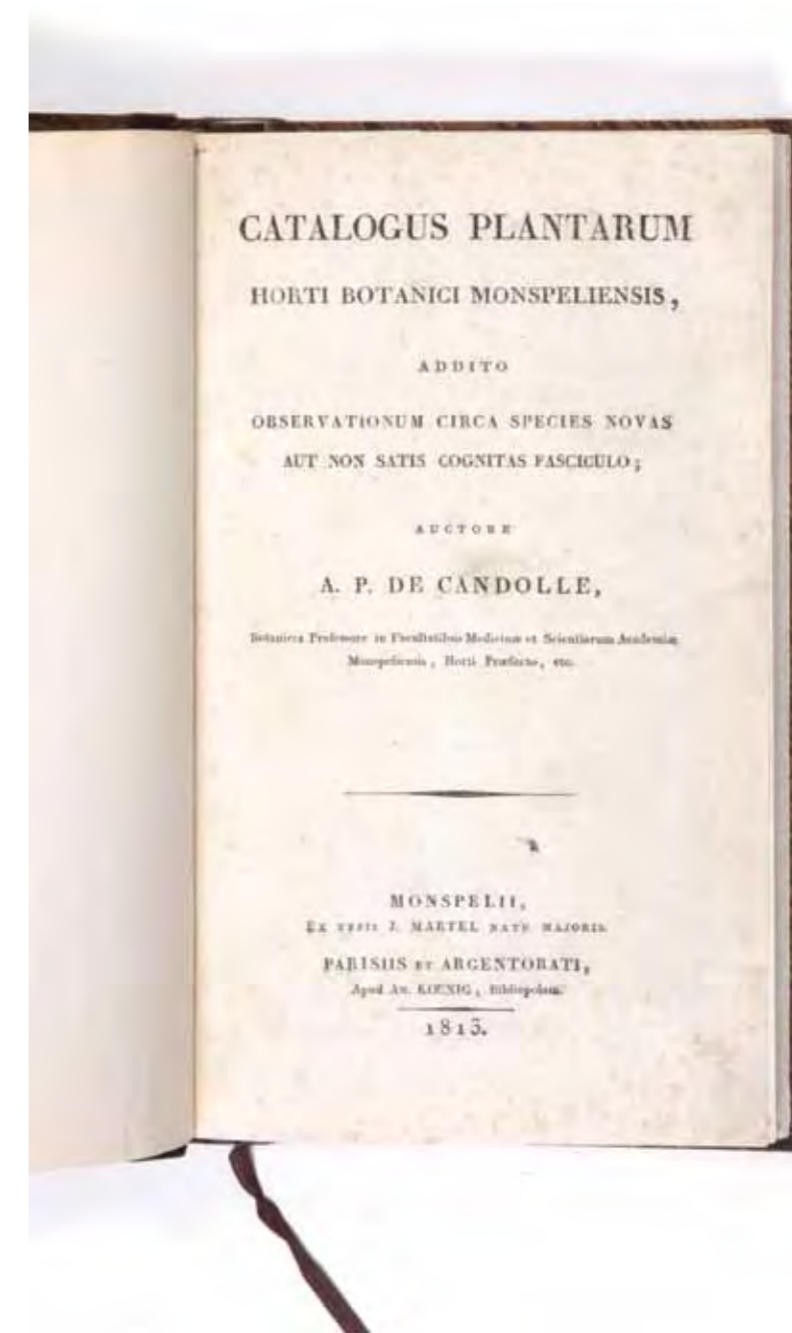
Augustin de Candolle, the Swiss botanist, was appointed to the University of Montpellier as Professor of Botany in 1807, a position he held until 1816. During this time he worked with Sieur Paran at the Botanic Garden. As the full title suggests, an important aspect of the book was the identification of relatively unknown species. The work begins with a brief overview in Latin of the history of the garden, first established in 1593. The list of Australian plants has grown, and is markedly more extensive than the list published by his predecessor at the Garden, Broussonet, in 1805. Montpellier, with its milder southern climate, proved to be the ideal climate for growing Australian plants, and the garden became a centrepiece for exotics from warmer climes. For many European gardens the first decades of the nineteenth century were a period of rapid growth and redevelopment, and Montpellier was no exception, with their new orangery completed in 1804.

Candolle's concept of "nature's war", in which different species contest resources, was a significant influence on Darwin who studied Candolle's classification system while at university. Darwin would later acknowledge this along with Malthus' theories as contributing to his theory of natural selection.

The Australian plants noted in this rare botanical record are:

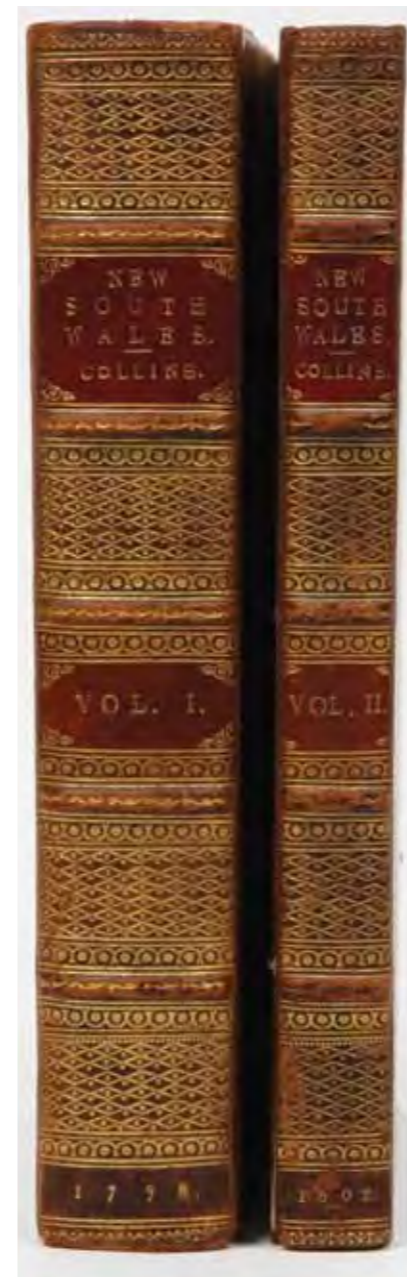
Banksia serrata, Billardiera scandens, Dodonaea angustifolia, Dodonaea triquetra, Eucalyptus obliqua, Goodenia grandiflora, Goodenia ovata, Hakea acicularis, Hakea dactyloides, Hakea glabra, Leptospermum myrtifolium, Leptospermum pubescens, Leptospermum squarrosum, Leptospermum thea, Melaleuca ericifolia, Melaleuca hypericifolia, Melaleuca myrtifolia, Melaleuca styphelioides, Melaleuca thymifolia, Metrosideros angustifolia, Metrosideros crassifolia, Metrosideros floribunda, Metrosideros linearis, Metrosideros lophantha, Metrosideros marginata, and Metrosideros scabra. The detailed list of new plants also includes "*Barckhausia intybacea*" (that is, a *Backhousia* from "Galli australi").

\$4450



10. COLLINS, David.

An Account of the English Colony in New South Wales...



Two volumes, quarto, with three engraved charts and 32 engraved plates including eight in the text (five handcoloured); a very good set in a handsome old binding of half calf, marbled boards, spines with complex and elegant gilt-panelling, double crimson morocco labels. London, T. Cadell, Jun. and W. Davies, 1798 & 1802.

FIRST EDITION OF THE COMPLETE WORK

A good copy of the complete first edition of David Collins's beautifully illustrated *Account*, the earliest history of Australia as an English colony and the most detailed of all descriptions of the voyage and first settlement. In our experience the 1798 first volume is scarce but the 1802 second volume is even more difficult to find; the latter is of great importance 'not only for its detailed chronicle of events but because of its narrative of voyages and expeditions of discovery... The journals of Bass and Flinders are of particular importance since Bass's journal has never been recovered and... the accounts of inland expeditions recorded in the journals of John Price and Henry Hacking are singularly interesting. Quite apart from the exploration interest of these journals, they provide the first report of the existence of the koala, the earliest recorded sighting of a wombat on mainland Australia and the first report of the discovery of the lyrebird, which is for the first time described and illustrated in colour...' (Wantrup).

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

Uniform sets of the two volumes, in good contemporary condition, are of some rarity; this set has evidence of uniform early ownership.

Provenance: Early ownership inscription of John Sheppard in both volumes.

\$18,500

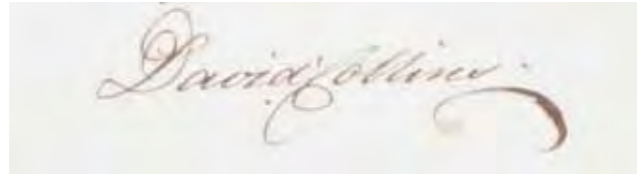
Crittenden, 'A Bibliography of the First Fleet', 69-70; Hill, 335 (volume I only); Wantrup, 19, 20.

11. COLLINS, David.

Bill of Exchange addressed to John Madden Esq in London signed over by David Collins

Quarto, single leaf, 2pp., manuscript in ink on paper. Sydney, 19 March 1795.

NOT RUM CURRENCY: RARE BILL OF EXCHANGE SIGNED BY DAVID COLLINS



An ephemeral example of the emerging New South Wales economy with a rare association. David Collins' (1756-1810) foundation account of Australia as an English colony (*see* previous item), described in detail the ad hoc and haphazard method of payments that arose in the wake of the English Government's establishment of a remote penal settlement. As Judge Advocate, Collins was in a unique position to observe the difficulties associated with the shortage of any form of standard currency: Spanish coins, (or any foreign currency when available) barter, (notably rum), promissory notes and bills of exchange — all were used. Later, as Lieutenant Governor of Tasmania, Collins was expected to meet the pay of superintendents and overseers from the proceeds of goods sent to the Hobart Commissariat for barter, and finding this impossible, ventured to issue "Colonial notes". It was not until the arrival of Macquarie and the creation of the Bank of New South Wales in 1817 and, after his departure, of the dollar standard, that a colonial monetary system along English lines was formalised.

The monetary history of the Colony tracked broader social development and this Bill of Exchange narrates its early beginnings. "Apart from Commissary's and Paymaster's bills the available foreign exchange was limited to the scanty coin and few private bills. Private bills could only be drawn by those who had credit balances in London, that is, mainly the military and civil officers, and the rare settlers who had left balances behind them". Collins, with a stroke of his pen, was one of these. These instructions to pay him, signed by "Thos. Smyth" (perhaps the First Fleet marine later recorded as a storekeeper and merchant *see* Gillen, *The Founders of Australia*) is made to John Madden Esq. in London. On the verso, in Collins' hand are the words, "Pay the within Contents to - Charles Cox, Esq": perhaps the same Cox of whom William Balmain cast aspersions in a letter to D'Arcy Wentworth in 1802 "Beware of Cox's bills—Treasury ones are good, send as many of Cox's to pay merchants as you like, but none on private account". [See Butlin, *Foundations of the Australian Monetary System*].

A particularly early private Bill of Exchange and a rare example of Collins' signature.

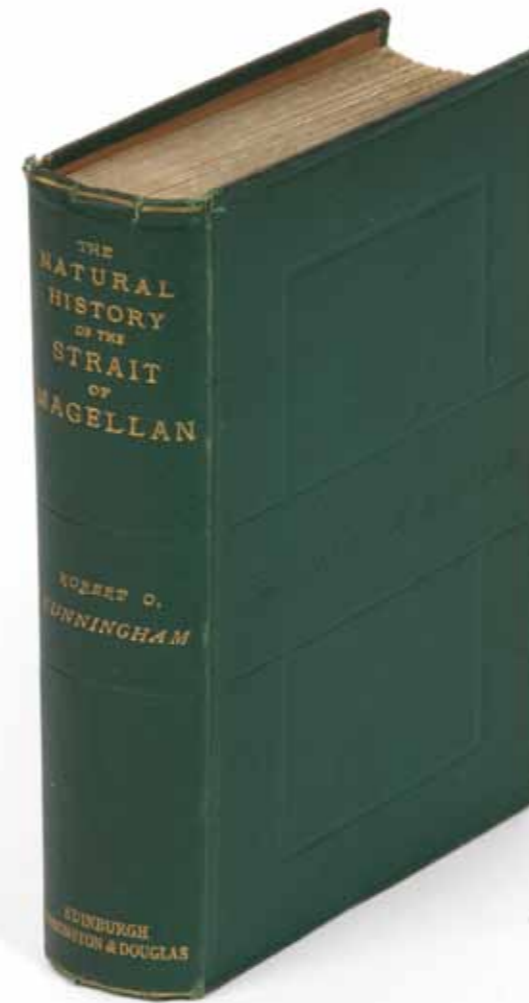
\$6400

12. CUNNINGHAM, Robert Oliver.

Notes on The Natural History of the Strait of Magellan...

Octavo, with a coloured folding map and 21 lithograph plates; in the original green cloth. Edinburgh, Edmonston and Douglas, 1871.

THE STRAITS OF MAGELLAN



Scarce account of an exploration of the Strait of Magellan. Cunningham was appointed naturalist aboard the *Nassau*, a steamer sent to work on the survey of the Strait and the adjacent channels. This publication gives a journal narrative of the voyage interspersed with natural history notes, and includes their interactions with the native inhabitants of Patagonia, the so-called 'Fuegians'. The narrative provides interesting detail on the lifestyle, hunting and wigwam shelters of these fascinating people, who were thoroughly desensitised to rain, cold and exposure according to Cunningham's account.

Five of the plates are fine tinted lithograph views of the region, after drawings by Cunningham's shipmates F. Le B. Bedwell and the Hon. F.C.P. Vereker, and were printed by Waterston in Edinburgh, while the other 16 lithographs are of natural history subjects after drawings by the author. Cunningham's own interest was chiefly the ornithology of the area - after the voyage he published various pieces on the subject in the *Ibis* - but he also covers the area's botany, mentioning his collections of plants in the Royal Herbarium, Kew and promising articles on the Reptiles, Amphibia, Fishes, Mollusca, and Crustacea in *Linnean Transactions*. His natural history connections were evidently impeccable: he thanks Hooker, Huxley, Newton, Flower, Sclater, Salvin, Gray, Günther and Baird.

Provenance: New South Wales Parliamentary Library, with their stamps.

\$2850

Not in the catalogue of the Hill collection.

13. DALE, Lieutenant Robert.

Panoramic View of King George's Sound...

Folding panorama, 180 x 2745 mm.; handcoloured etching and aquatint, captioned with title and "London Pubd. as the Act Directs Octr. 1834, by Robt Havell, 77 Oxford Street".

London, J. Cross, 1834.

THE FIRST SETTLEMENT OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

This famously important and beautiful view, here in fine and bright condition, is very rare indeed. Dale's *Panorama* was the most ambitious print-making attempt to portray the Australian landscape undertaken in the first half of the nineteenth century. Very few complete examples survive today, no doubt because the aquatint is of an amazing length, almost three metres.

The panorama shows the very beginnings of settlement in the west. Rarely is it possible to be witness at such a moment in a country's history: this astonishing and vivid panorama, published in 1834, was probably intended to excite interest in the fledgling settlement, and to promote immigration. It depicts 'Princess Royal Harbour, where the first settlement was established, and to the left of that King George's Sound and Oyster Harbour. The cleared area to the left is the present site of the "Old Farm" Strawberry Hill. The group of soldiers and natives on the right make up a party returning from a kangaroo hunt. Nakinna, chief of the King George Sound tribe, lived most of the time at the settlement, but eventually rejoined his people. He is probably the native shown wearing European clothes. The party of natives in the centre of the panorama are returning from a fishing expedition to the coast...' (*The Colonial Eye*, p. 37).

Lieutenant Robert Dale (1810-1856), explorer and draughtsman, had arrived in Australia in June 1829 aboard HMS *Sulphur*, reaching the Swan River just six days after Stirling, the first lieutenant-governor, and the first West Australian settlers on the *Parmelia*. Dale was a member of the military detachment commanded by Captain Irwin sent to provide protection for the embryonic colony on the Swan River. He became acting assistant to the surveyor-general, John Roe, and made extensive and detailed expeditions throughout the Canning River, the York district and King George's Sound. His superb *Panorama*, which captures the unique beauty of the Australian coastline at the very beginning of settlement in the west, shows not only his excellent "on the spot" artistic skills but also his sound exploratory work. Dale River in Western Australia is named after him.

[Also see cover image]

\$68,000

Ferguson, 1761; Flower, The Antipodes Observed, plate 28; Kerr, Dictionary of Australian Artists, 1992, p.189; The Colonial Eye, Art Gallery of Western Australia 1979, pp.36-7.



14. D'APRES DE MANNEVILLETTE, J.-B.

Neptune Oriental...

Large folio atlas with 69 maps (many double-page), title-page and single contents leaf; in excellent condition, in nineteenth-century quarter calf and green papered boards. Paris, Compagnie des Indes & Dépôt Générale de la Marine, 1775 - c.1810.

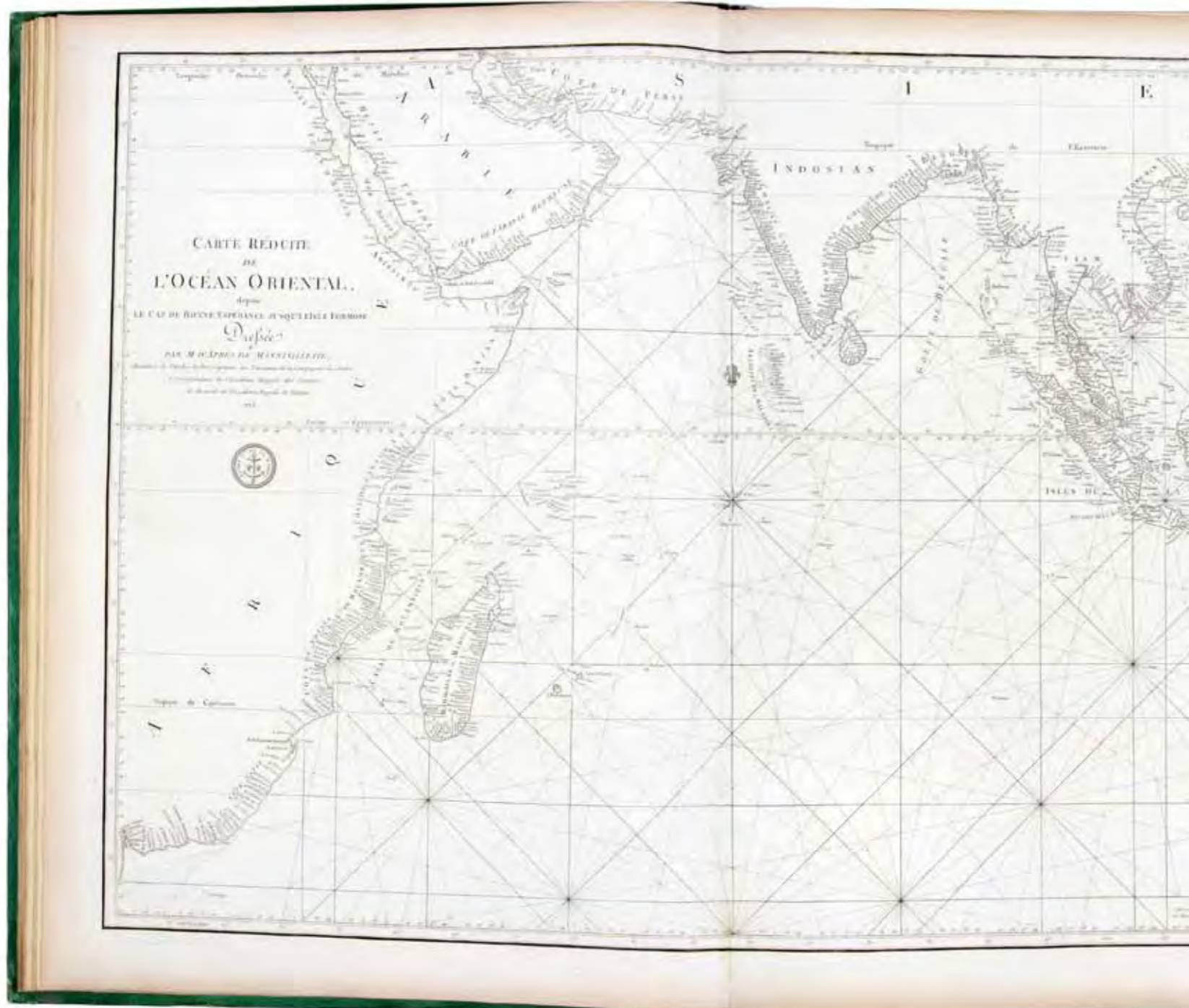
SUPERB COLLECTION OF EASTERN MAPS BY THE GREAT FRENCH HYDROGRAPHER

Magnificent French marine atlas of the eastern oceans, updated to 1810 using French admiralty charts to provide a full working atlas for officers navigating towards the east, with routes to India, China and South-East Asia. D'Après de Manneville (1707-1780), the son of a captain in the service of the Compagnie des Indes, made his first voyage to the Caribbean at the age of 19 after a comprehensive naval education. From the outset he collected information for a future marine atlas of the eastern seas, and after many voyages published the first edition of the *Neptune Oriental* in 1745. 'The new sea atlas quickly found its way into the pilot cabins of ships of several nations, and its 22 charts were immediately recognised as being superior to all previous maps of Southeast Asian coasts' (Suárez).

The success of the *Neptune Oriental* brought d'Après de Manneville a wide following, and he was later employed in the library of the Compagnie des Indes at Lorient. Some thirty years later, in 1775, he published a second edition, completely revised and greatly increased thanks to the information collected from the company logbooks at his disposal. The present example is a yet further publication, with maps assembled from three different sources. Some 46 of the total of 69 maps derive from the 1775 edition of the *Neptune Oriental*; a further six maps are added from a separately-published supplement of 1781; finally a further 17 French admiralty charts are added, based chiefly on the work of d'Après de Manneville, but many of them post-dating his death and most of them updated with recent surveys and discoveries. For example the magnificent double page chart of the Indian Ocean bears an engraved caption beneath the New Holland landmass that reads 'Cette partie de la Nouvelle Hollande est tirée de la Carte générale du Voyage des Découvertes aux Terres Australes, rédigée par M.L. Freycinet en 1809'. This is the latest dated reference in the charts, suggesting a date of publication of around 1810.

\$24,500

Phillips, 3165-3168; Shirley, pp.1067-1068; Suárez 'Early Mapping of Southeast Asia', pp.237-240.



15. D'ENTRECASTEAUX, Antoine Raymond Joseph de Bruni.

Voyage de D'Entrecasteaux, envoyé à la Recherche de La Pérouse...

Total of four volumes, comprising: two volumes, quarto, with the 32 folding engraved plates normally found in the first text volume here bound as a third volume (with a reprise of the first volume title-page), and Atlas, imperial folio, containing 39 charts and maps (29 double folding); contemporary French quarter calf and marbled boards, the smaller atlas volume in a later binding to match; the large Atlas in its first binding of half blue calf but preserved in a well-made folding half calf case that matches the text volumes; a very good set in an unusual and quite successful format. Paris, de l'Imprimerie Imperiale, [1807]-1808.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE D'ENTRECASTEAUX EXPEDITION

A handsome and unusual set of this famous voyage account, bound with an extra smaller format atlas volume as well as the usual large atlas of charts. The smaller atlas is the same size as the text volumes and in it are the 32 plates usually bound into the text volumes where they illustrate the appendix by Beautemps-Beaupré on charting the Santa Cruz archipelago. Their separate binding means that a reader could consult the relevant charts while reading the associated text in another volume.

This is the official commander's account of the search for La Pérouse, published posthumously eight years after Labillardière's narrative of the same expedition. The twelve magnificent maps of Western Australia and Tasmania in the Atlas record much of these coasts accurately for the first time and are among the most significant ever made. Of prime importance to Tasmania, it was D'Entrecasteaux's explorations of 1792 and 1793 which focused attention on the Derwent River area (now Hobart) as a suitable place for settlement.

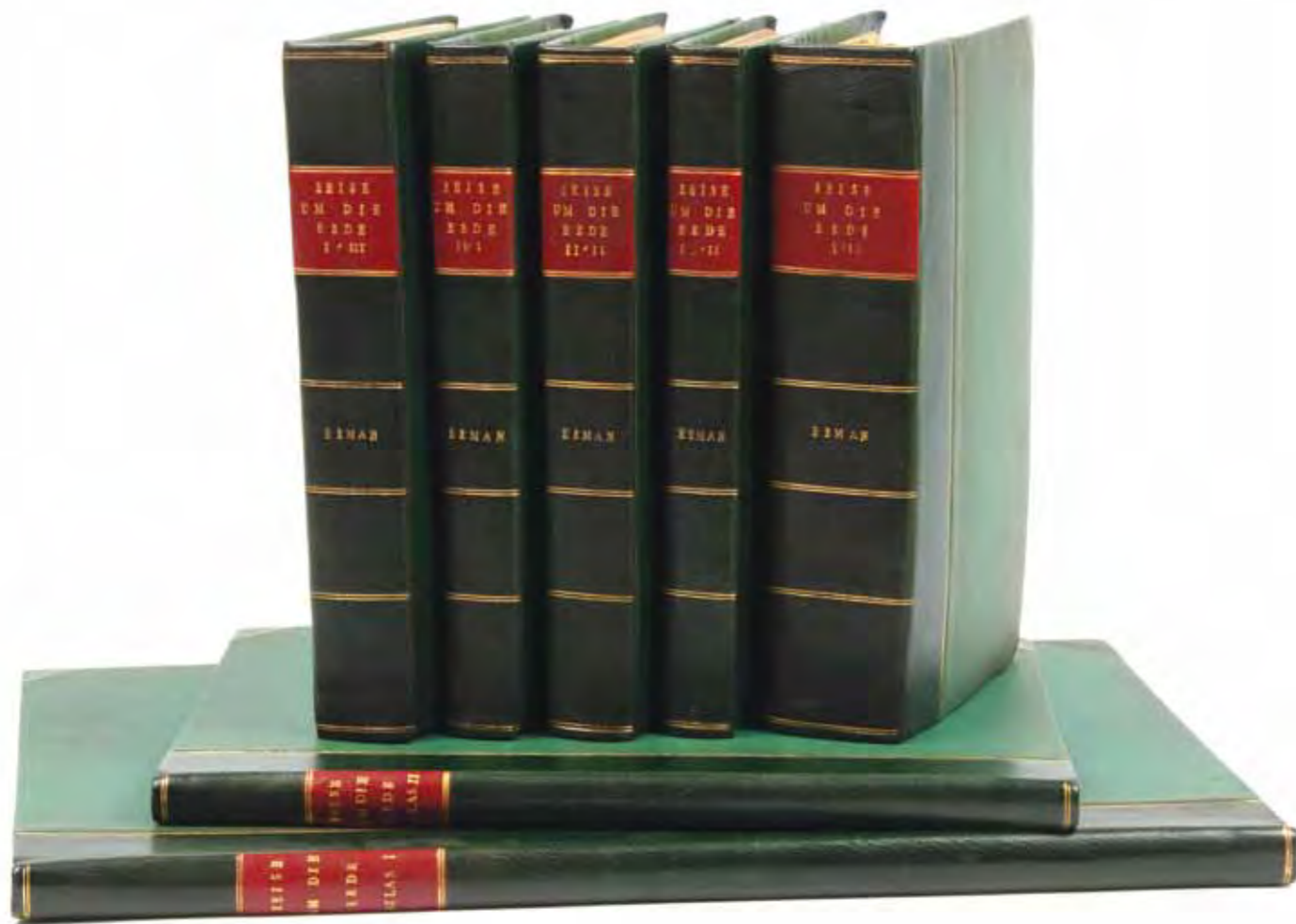
The expedition was marred by illness, and D'Entrecasteaux himself was one of many to die during the voyage. It was the long-reaching effect of the French Revolution, however, that ultimately split the expedition in half. After reaching Java, the acting commander and ardent royalist D'Auribeau put himself under the protection of the Dutch authorities, while the Republicans among the officers and crew were imprisoned. On their eventual release, the prisoners were again taken and held by the British navy. Ultimately it was Sir Joseph Banks himself who ordered that the expedition's journals, charts and natural history specimens be returned under a flag of truce. It was the journal of the Republican Labillardière, the expedition's doctor and botanist, that was first to be published.

This is an excellent copy of this very scarce voyage account, of great relevance to Australia and the Pacific; the Atlas volume is in its correct first edition form, with the charts all present in their original issues. Copies are sometimes found with later issues. The presentation of it in four rather than the usual three volumes makes this a particularly desirable set.

\$21,500

Davidson, 'A Book Collector's Notes', pp. 104-5; Hill, 467; McLaren, 'Lapérouse in the Pacific', 49-50; Wantrup, 64a-64b.





16. ERMAN, Adolph.

Reise um die Erde durch Nord Asien und die Beiden Oceane...

Seven volumes, comprising five octavo text and two atlas volumes (one quarto and one small folio), complete with the suite of 36 plates and maps; the text volumes with four folding plates, three handcoloured maps, and accompanying folding handcoloured chart; the quarto atlas of views with eleven plates, all double page and two folding; the small folio atlas of natural history plates with 17 numbered plates (two handcoloured); an excellent uncut set in recent period style half green morocco with gilt labels. Berlin, G. Reimer, 1833-1848.

NORTHEASTERN ASIA, SIBERIA, RUSSIAN AMERICA AND THE NORTHERN PACIFIC

One of the rarest and best accounts of nineteenth-century exploration in northeastern Asia, Siberia, Russian America, and the northern Pacific, with significant early scientific observations made in the Americas, including Sitka and San Francisco in late 1829. This set collects material published over a long period, effectively preserving the results of one of the lesser-known scientific voyages of the era for posterity.

The ambitious work comprises a three-volume narrative account of Erman's travels in the years 1828-30, a two-volume natural history text, an atlas of geographical views, and a natural history atlas. It was issued in parts over a span of fifteen years and is almost never found absolutely complete as here: this fine set includes the frequently missing final volume of text comprising the second part of the scientific results (a further volume of narrative text was planned but never published); and it includes the full suite of 36 lithographed and engraved plates and maps, 8 of them accompanying the text, 11 forming an atlas of views, and 17 forming the natural history atlas.

The two volume natural history text contains observations on latitude and longitude, as well as geomagnetic studies and magnetic observations made on land in Siberia, Kamchatka, Alaska, California, and South America, as well as on the Pacific Ocean. Apart from the wealth of scientific studies and readings Erman made in Russia, he performed the same tests and reported the same results for Sitka, Alaska in November, 1829, San Francisco in December of that year, all across the Pacific Ocean, and in Rio de Janeiro in the spring of 1830. The natural history texts, therefore, contain an impressive amount of early, accurate scientific material on Alaska, California, and South America.

The plates in the geographic atlas (each of which contains at least two and up to four views) chiefly depict scenes in Kamchatka, showing forests, waterways, mountains and volcanoes. The natural history atlas features attractive lithographs of birds (the majority of the images), a sea otter from Sitka, fish, insects, and plants.

\$36,000

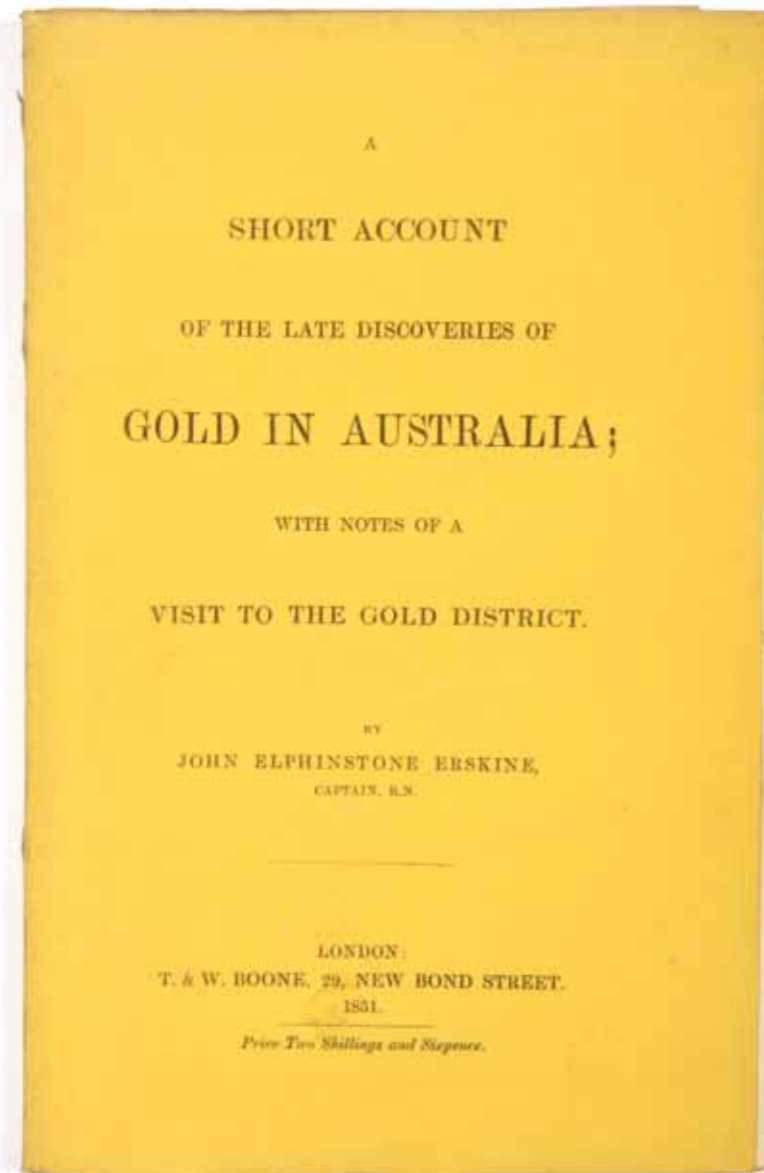
Arctic Bib, 4661; BM (NH) II, 539; Nissen, 1305; Sabin, 22770.



17. ERSKINE, John Elphinstone.

A Short Account of the late discoveries of Gold in Australia.

Octavo, large folding map dated 1851 with outlining in original colour, 8 pp. publisher's advertisements; a pristine copy in the original golden-yellow printed wrappers, preserved in red folding cloth box. London, T. & W. Boone, 1851.



IN SUPERB ORIGINAL STATE

The ideal copy of this important goldfields account. This remarkable copy has survived in exceptionally fine and fresh condition in its original bright yellow wrappers, probably because it remained virtually untouched after publication, when it would have been acquired by its first owner Sir Thomas Phillipps and been absorbed into his huge collection, until its appearance with other Phillipps books at auction in the 1970s. Subsequently it has had two owners, both sophisticated collectors who have preserved its extraordinary condition.

This rare work on the new gold discoveries in New South Wales was written after the author's visit to the diggings at Summer-hill Creek and the Turon River. Erskine wrote the account while returning to England on HMS *Havannah*. John Elphinstone Erskine (1805-1887) was a naval officer who in February 1848 was appointed to the *Havannah* as senior officer on the Australian station. Soon after his arrival he made a tour of Samoa, Tonga, Fiji, the New Hebrides, the Loyalty Islands and New Caledonia, and in 1850 visited the Solomons and other islands. 'Lively and intelligent, Erskine was popular

in Sydney society, became friendly with the Macarthur family and in 1851 published his description of a visit to the goldfields in *A Short Account of the Late Discoveries of Gold in Australia*... Erskine returned to England in 1852... was appointed vice admiral in 1864 and in 1865 was elected MP for Stirlingshire' (ADB).

Of particular note is the large map, 'Part of New South Wales. The interior from Sir T. Mitchell's Map and the coastline from H.M.S. "Acheron".' Although not noted in the caption, the *Acheron* was an Admiralty vessel on the hydrographic service under the command of John Lort Stokes. The vessel made the first new survey of New Zealand since

Captain Cook, and evidently made a study of the coast of New South Wales as well. The caption to the map continues: 'The parts coloured yellow, shew the small extent of ground worked by the gold diggers (numbering 3000) up to the middle of August.' As might be expected, this shows the diggings clustered around Ophir and Sofala, but there is also a small area marking 'Gold from Fitzgerald Valley on the property of W. Wentworth Esq. was sent to England in H.M.S. *Havannah*.'

Ferguson notes that the work was republished in 1957 by Mackness as No. 3 of his *Australian Gold Discovery Monographs*.

Provenance: Sir Thomas Phillipps (1792-1872, book collector extraordinaire); with Bernard Quaritch Ltd in 1980; private collections, (Sydney).

\$9600

Ferguson, 9461.

18. [EUREKA STOCKADE]

Victoria. Gold License...[and] Gold Regulations.

Single leaf, printed text, completed in manuscript laid down on a piece of an 1858 newspaper; Melbourne, John Ferres, 1854; [and] Folio, single leaf; printed on blue paper. Melbourne, John Ferres, Government Printer, 6 September 1854.

EUREKA BEGINS

Two highly evocative and ephemeral pieces emblematic of miners' grievances: a Gold License signed by the newly appointed Assistant Commissioner to the Bendigo goldfields, Frederick Standish, only months before the Eureka uprising in December; and the official recital of regulations for the licensing of gold-mining activities. Punitive enforcement of licenses by police as well as the scale of fees for licensing gold-mining activities aroused immediate and widespread resentment which would culminate in the rebellion at the Eureka Stockade, one of the key moments in Australian history. One could perhaps imagine the incendiary nature of the Regulations on such innocent-looking sheets of government printer blue paper nailed up on makeshift notice boards and other points of display from pub walls to trees at the diggings.

"... No person unless provided with a lease or license under the aforesaid Act. will be permitted to carry-on or follow any business, or become resident upon any of the Gold Fields or Gold Mines, on waste lands of the Crown, under penalties..."

\$1350



19. [EUREKA STOCKADE: Frederick Vern]

Warrant to Apprehend a Person Charged with an Indictable Offence.

Folio, 2 pp. on a single leaf printed form completed in manuscript. Melbourne, 1 December 1854.

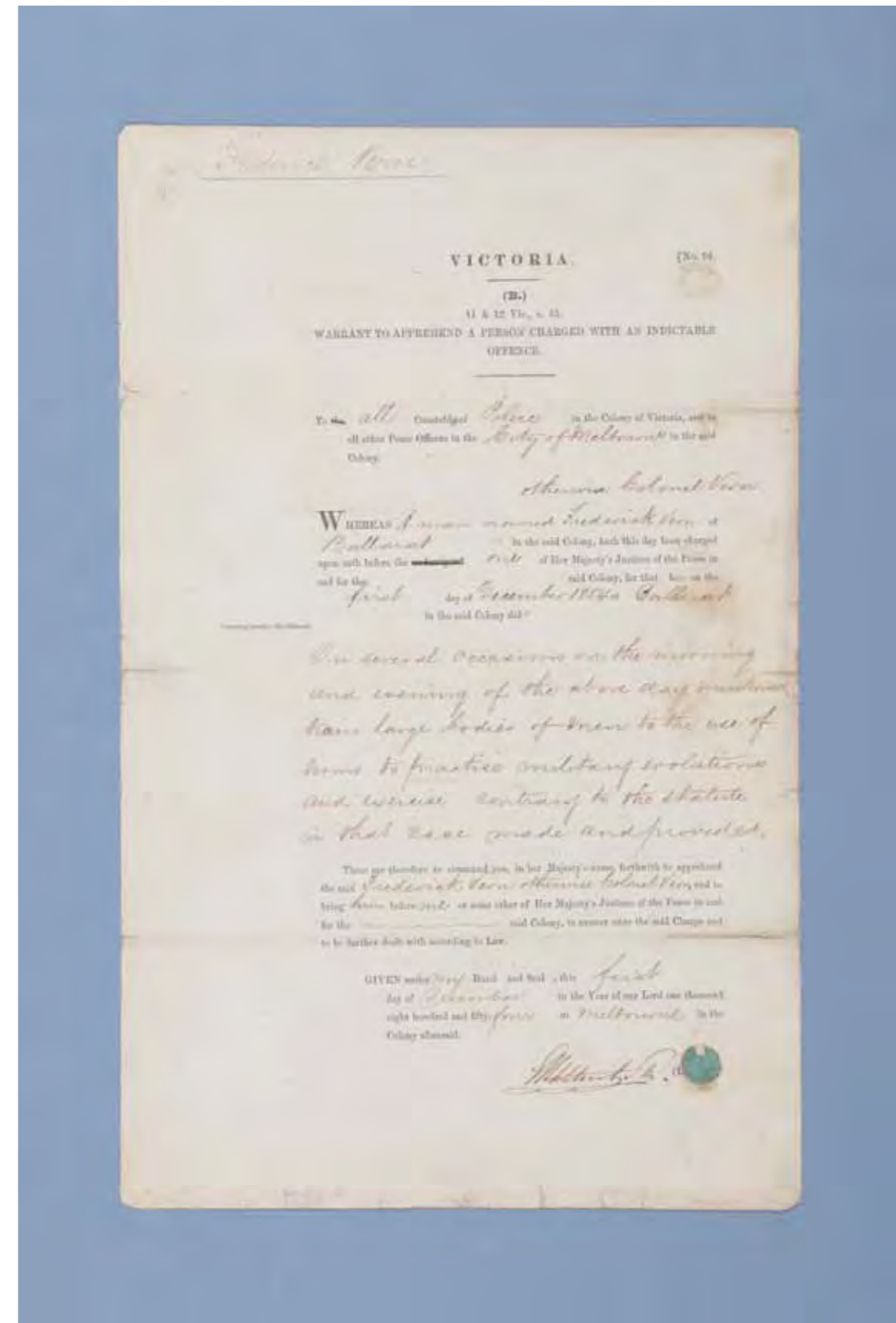
“... HANOVERIAN, SPEAKS ENGLISH FLUENTLY BUT WITH A FOREIGN ACCENT.”

The arrest warrant for Frederick “Colonel” Vern of Ballarat, dated two days before the Eureka Stockade riot. The warrant cites the charge that Vern had, on the first of December, “train[ed] large bodies of men to the use of arms to practise military evolutions and exercise”. On the day this warrant was written, the stockade established by the miners was a flurry of activity in preparation for the infamous siege two days later. Significantly, the men Vern were alleged to have trained never materialised and Vern escaped, while 120 miners were taken prisoner. According to one witness account the “men under Verne were all out of the Stockade, when the battle started and they were the larger portion of the rebels. Knowing of the ambush it greatly assisted Captain Thomas plans in attacking them, Verne was in charge of the ambush, therefore he could not have been in the Stockade when it was attacked...” [Andrew Hermiston in the *Euroa Advertiser*]. A £500 reward was later issued on 11th December 1854 for his capture, famously the highest for a Eureka rebel.

Dubbed the “red republican” by *The Argus*, Vern was an orator and agitator and one of the leading members of the Ballarat Reform League, which had been established at Bakery Hill on 11 November 1854 following the murder of the miner James Scobie. The League was also formed to address the broader issues of abolition of the hefty gold licence fee imposed by the Victorian Government [see item 18], disbanding of the Gold Commission, suffrage and governance of the gold fields. Other key members were Peter Lalor and Raffaello Carboni, who wrote the vivid and famous account of the subsequent clashes. Carboni whose rare account of the Rebellion appears in this catalogue [see items 20 & 21] took a dim view of Vern.

The police description of Vern is closely recorded on the verso of the warrant methodically noting his height, hair, eyes “grey, very far apart, short and piercing” and that he was: “a Hanoverian, speaks English fluently but with a foreign accent”. Carboni is far more scathing. In his account of the Rebellion he retorts “Oh! you long-legged Vern! with the eyes of an opossum, a common nose... broad shoulders, never broken down by too much work... the whole of your appearance makes you a lion amongst the fair sex, in spite of your bad English... They say you come from Hanover but your friends have seen too much in you of the Mexico-Peruvian you have not a dishonest heart, but you believe in nothing except the gratification of your silly vanity, or ambition, as you call it.” Vern was to outlast the slings and arrows of his critics and would-be captors, penning an account of Eureka published in *The Melbourne Magazine* in 1855 “as no account of these famous disturbances, from the point of view in which they were regarded by the misguided miners, has hitherto been published...”.

\$7850

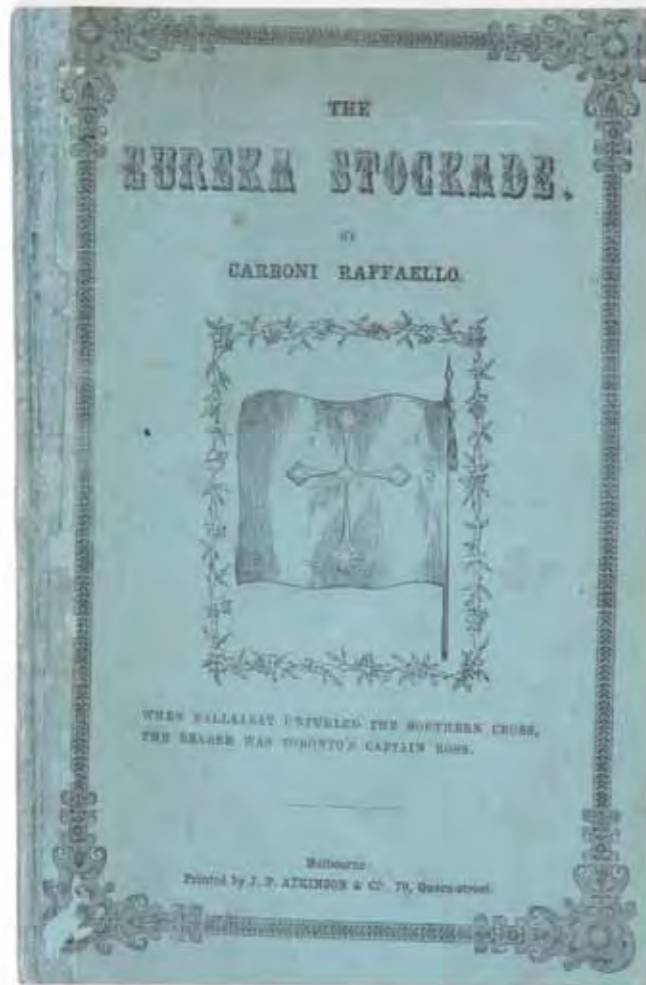


20. [EUREKA STOCKADE]
CARBONI, Raffaello.

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

Octavo, an excellent copy in the original printed and illustrated wrappers; quarter calf book-form box. Melbourne, Printed for the Author by J. P. Atkinson and Co., 1855.

THE EUREKA STOCKADE AND THE SOUTHERN CROSS FLAG



First edition of a justly famous and very rare Australian book, a major work in the Australian literary canon and of vital importance for its documentary aspects. Carboni's eccentric book is the key work on the events at Eureka in 1854, Australia's only armed uprising. It is especially desirable when, like this copy, it retains its original wrappers, since the illustration on the fragile front wrapper is the sole contemporary printed depiction of the Eureka flag of the Southern Cross. The famous image is one of only two significant contemporary depictions of this distinctive Australian icon, widely adopted as the symbol of republicanism and informed dissent; the other surviving image is a watercolour in Charles Alphonse Doudiet's sketchbook which, rediscovered in the 1990s, is now in the Art Gallery of Ballarat, along with the remains of the flag itself, the latter recently on loan to the Museum of Australian Democracy at Eureka.

Carboni, Italian radical and wanderer, came to Australia in 1852 and became a digger at Ballarat. An articulate European with revolutionary experience, he was appointed by Peter Lalor to organise the foreigners in the stockade. He was one of the twelve men charged with high treason,

and served four hard months in prison before his acquittal. Before returning to Italy in 1856, he published this version of events at Eureka, to be sold on the first anniversary of the December 1854 conflict. His extraordinary and idiosyncratic narrative of Eureka was

the only contemporary book by a participant. "He had a strong instinct for style, and this, with his quick observant eye, his fire and his intense sincerity, his strong sense of humour, his faculty for character-sketching, and his curious and likeable personality combine to make his narrative memorable" (Green).

This rare book has always been especially difficult to find in good condition, and especially so with its original illustrated wrappers with their simple depiction of the Eureka flag, seen by some as the only truly national flag depicting, as it does, the Southern Cross. Carboni wrote of the ensign: "There is no flag in old Europe half so beautiful as the "Southern Cross" of the Ballarat miners, first hoisted on the old spot on Bakery Hill. The flag is silk, blue ground, with a large silver cross, similar to the one in our southern firmament, no device or arms, but all exceedingly chaste and natural... the vividness of double of the number of eyes electrified by the magnetism of the Southern Cross; was one of those grand sights such as are recorded only in the history of 'The Crusaders in Palestine'..."

\$55,000

Ferguson, 7949; Green, H. M. 'History of Australian Literature', pp. 346-8; Keesing, p. 394; Kramer, L.: 'The Oxford History of Australian Literature', p. 56; Mackaness, 'The Art of Book-Collecting', pp. 7-8; People, Print & Paper', pp. 67-8; Serle, p. 162 ff.

21. [EUREKA STOCKADE]
CARBONI, Raffaello.

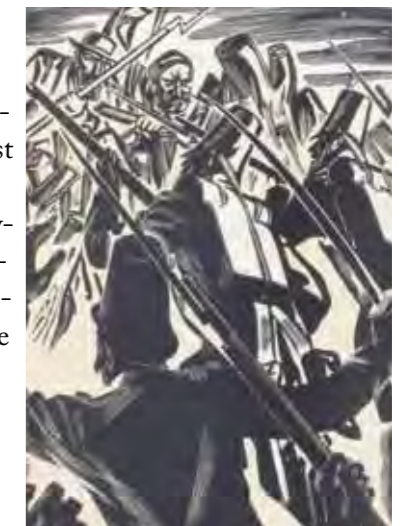
Sit nomen Domini benedictum. The Eureka Stockade: the consequences of some pirates wanting on quarter-deck a rebellion... First published in 1855, at Melbourne, now reprinted...

Folio, original quarter cloth, printed dustjacket in fine condition, preserved in a fitted box. Sydney, Sunnybrook Press, 1942.

EUREKA ILLUSTRATED

One of 150 copies of this handsome publication, only the second edition of Carboni's book; signed by the publisher Ernest Shea, the artist W.E. Pidgeon, and Herbert Evatt who wrote the long introduction. W.E. ('Wep') Pidgeon illustrated several books for Shea at his Sunnybrook Press; his dark wood-engravings here make a good accompaniment to Carboni's remarkable text. The 150 copies printed were numbered - there is a very faint trace of a number on the limitation notice here, which must have been written in an ink that has since faded.

\$585





22. FAIRHOLME, George Knight Erskine.

Views of Australia...

Eleven black and white lithographs: numbers 1-5 and 7-9 approx 255 x 330 mm (matted size) and 2 approx 280 x 375 mm (conforming to those prepared for "Fifteen views of Australia in 1845 by G.K.E.F.") and one view approx 250 x 325 mm titled 'King George's Sound W. Australia, Printed by R. Appel's Anastatic Press'; unbound, housed in a blue cloth solander case. London, undated but all circa 1853.

THE SETTLEMENT OF BRISBANE AND THE DARLING DOWNS; RARE PICTORIAL RECORD.

George Fairholme (1822-1889), artist, explorer and squatter arrived in Sydney from Scotland in 1839 and with young Scottish friends began the long and pioneering trek into Queensland. He settled at South Toolburra on the Darling Downs staying until 1852. This was the very beginning of white settlement at Brisbane and the Darling Downs and this young squatter is remembered as "a very intelligent gentlemanly man, the most intelligent of any of the squatters" (Henry Stoubart). The eleven lithographs offered include a view of Brisbane showing the first houses to be built. Privately printed by the artist on his return to Europe, as *Fifteen views of Australia in 1845 by G.K.E.F.*, these views were intended for family and friends and are exceptionally rare. The only known complete work is held in family papers at the Mitchell Library, State Library of New South Wales. The set offered here corresponds to the holdings in the National Library of Australia for ten of the prints but includes an eleventh, "King Georges Sound W. Australia"; this lithograph may date from Fairholme's voyage to Australia in 1838.

\$17,500

Kerr, Dictionary of Australian Artists.

23. FALCONER, William.

The Shipwreck, A Poem.

Large octavo, with three steel-engraved plates and five finely engraved vignettes; a very large copy with wide margins in a splendid straight-grained red morocco binding (attributed to Edwards of Halifax) with elegant neoclassical gilt tooling. London, Printed for William Miller... by T. Bensley, 1804.

“LARGEST PAPER”, BINDING ATTRIBUTED TO EDWARDS OF HALIFAX



A splendid copy: an early hand has noted in ink “Largest Paper” at the start, probably indicating a special issue of this edition of William Falconer’s celebrated masterpiece. This superb copy is in a splendid contemporary binding that the book’s previous owner, the collector John Hely-Hutchinson, attributed to the famous Edwards of Halifax. Significantly, this copy was at an earlier time in the library of the bibliophile Frances Richardson Curren, and has her bookplate. Crowned the ‘head of all female book collectors in Europe’ by Thomas Dibdin, Curren’s estate at Eshton Hall near Skipton was close to the workshop of Edwards of Halifax and certainly this splendid binding has his characteristic skill and finesse.

Originally published in 1762, *The Shipwreck* is a poem in three cantos chronicling the voyage of the *Britannia* from Alexandria to Venice and its shipwreck near Cape Colonna on the Greek coast. Falconer was a professional mariner who successfully combined a working knowledge of the sea within the tradition of romantic poetry. There is a generous appendix explaining the operation of a sailing vessel during a violent storm.

One poignant reason for the popularity of Falconer’s book was that he was himself lost at sea when the *Aurora* was shipwrecked after leaving the Cape of Good Hope in 1769.

Falconer’s nautical knowledge is evident in his detailed footnotes explaining terms employed in the poem and also in his *Marine Dictionary* published in 1769. This edition also contains a biography of Falconer by James Stanier Clarke, fellow of the Royal Society and popular maritime writer. The fine and detailed illustrations, both plates and vignettes, are after drawings (now in the National Maritime Museum at Greenwich) by Nicholas Pocock, the leading British maritime painter at the turn of the century.

\$2750





24. FLINDERS, Matthew.

A Voyage to Terra Australis...

Two volumes, imperial quarto, and atlas folio; nine plates in the text and the atlas with nine large charts, four sheets of coastal views, and ten full-page botanical plates; a fine set in almost original condition; all three volumes in original boards (respined to match, but retaining original printed labels), all edges uncut and the text volumes unopened; each volume contained in a green folding cloth box. London, Bulmer and Co., for G. & W. Nicol, 1814.



FLINDERS IN ORIGINAL BOARDS

A handsome set in original boards of one of the greatest Australian books, the official account of a classic voyage of discovery and ‘an enlightening and fascinating story of brilliant navigation and discovery’ (DNB): the rare first edition of the official account of Flinders’ voyage in the *Investigator*. The Flinders voyage was a full-scale expedition to discover and explore the entire coastline of Australia (which was 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 had previously been speculated, divided by a navigable central strait.

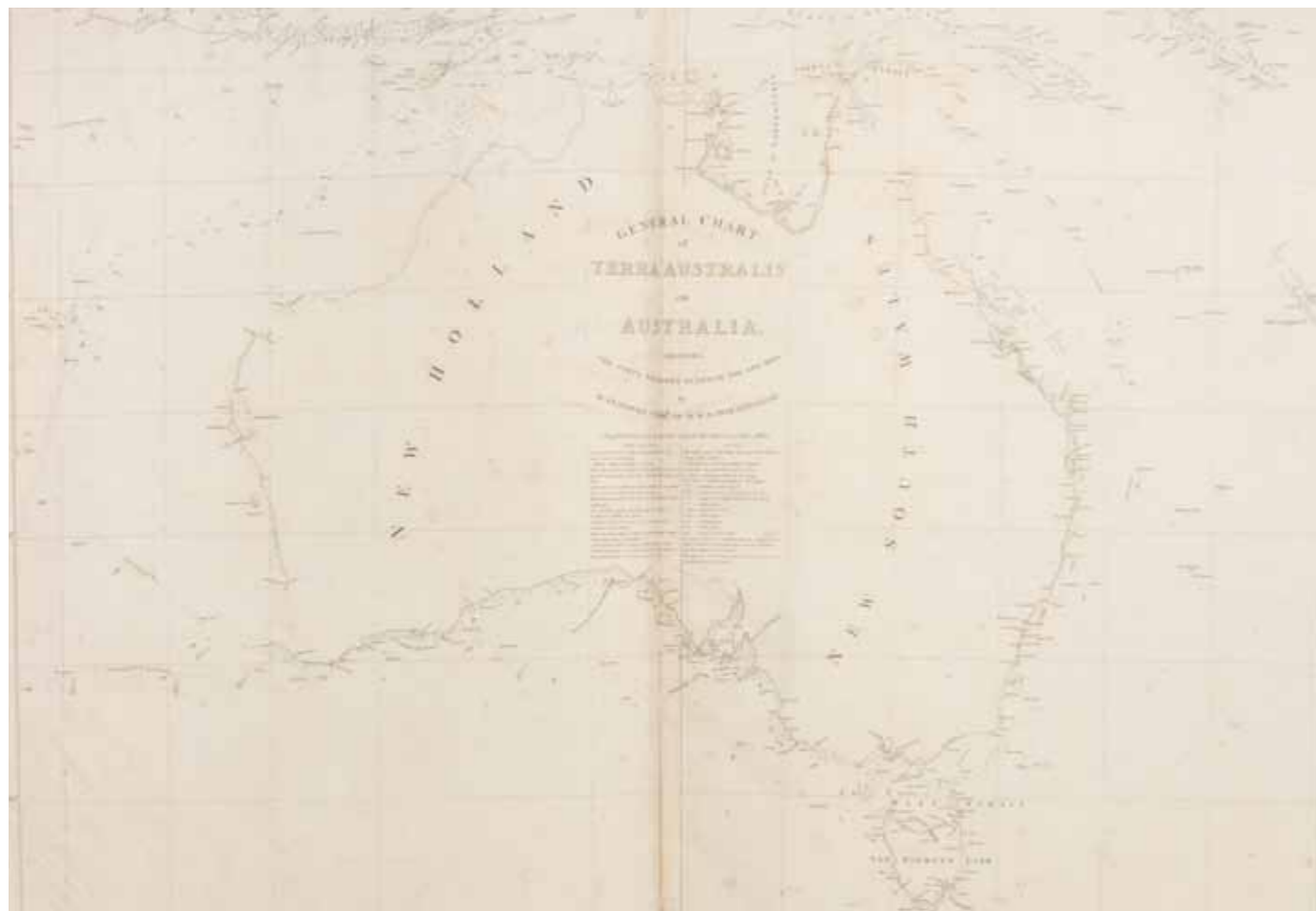
The three volumes form a complete record of the expedition, including an authoritative introductory history of maritime exploration in Australian waters from the earliest times. Wantrup describes this as ‘the most outstanding book on the coastal navigation of Australia’, and ‘the centrepiece of any collection of books dealing with Australian coastal discovery’. 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 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’ 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. All the charts here bear the imprint “W. & G. Nicol Pall Mall... 1814”, an important point that identifies them all as being in the correct first issue form. The atlas is in its regular large folio (rather than elephant folio) format, often preferred on account of its manageability.

Provenance: Cancelled library stamps “Bibliotheca Coll. Nov. Edinensis” (New College, University of Edinburgh).

\$87,500

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



25. [FRASER ISLAND] NSW PARLIAMENT.

Rescue of Two Female Children, from Frazer's Island.

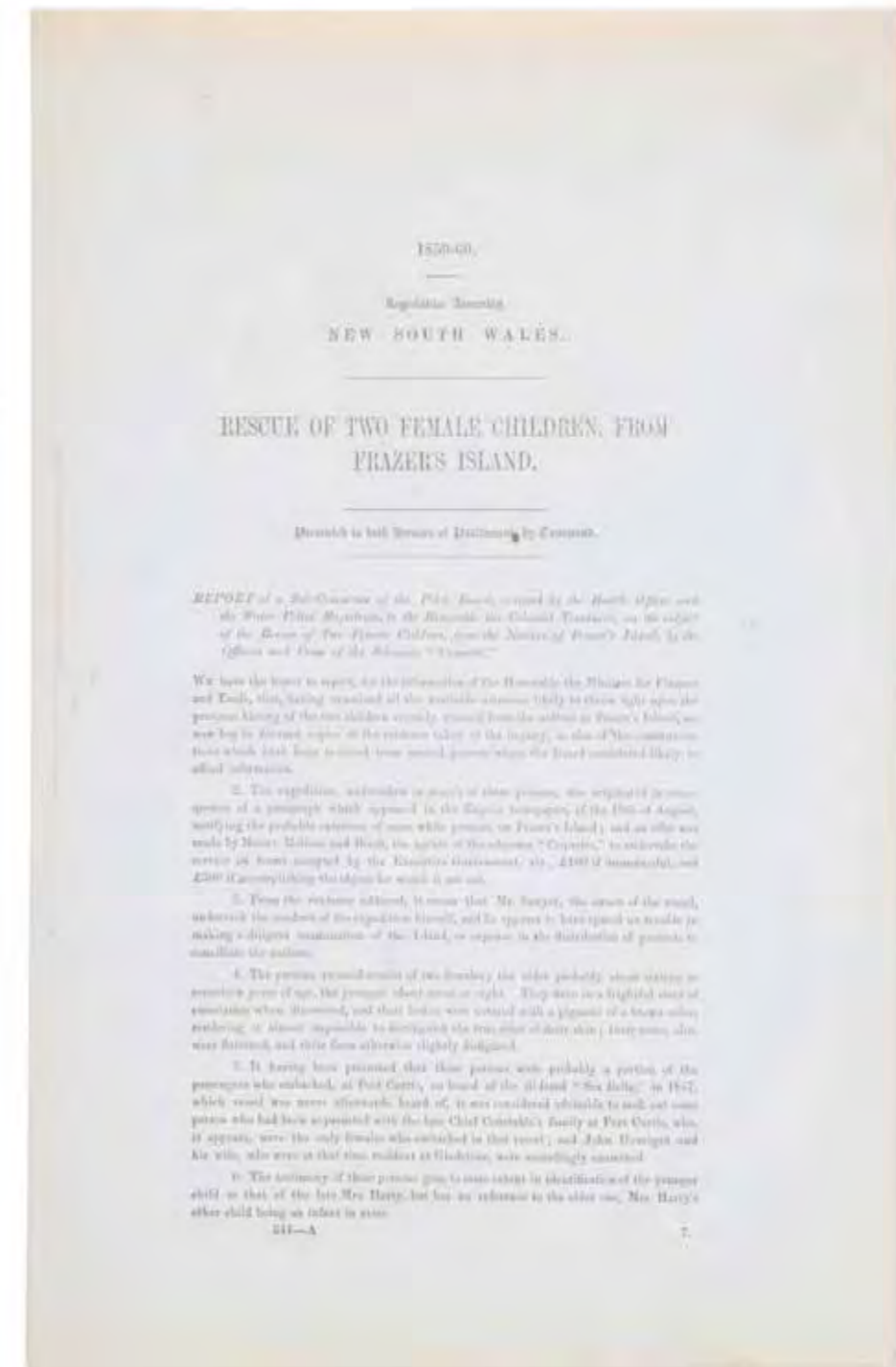
Foolscap folio; Parliamentary Paper, 10 pp. Sydney, Thomas Richards, Government Printer, 1860.

SHIPWRECKED ORPHANS OR STOLEN CHILDREN?

A comprehensive report to the Colonial Treasurer on the location and collection by the Schooner *Coquette* of two girls from Fraser (here Frazer) Island in 1859. Contemporary statements in the Report attest to a belief that they were the surviving Harty daughters aged sixteen and eight from the shipwreck of the *Sea Belle* in 1857, but later this is shown to be unlikely, and their true identity would remain somewhat of a mystery. They had been raised by the local Aboriginal people speaking their local language, and, significantly, little or no English. Some forty years later Archibald Meston, at the time the Southern Protector of Aborigines, differed with the opinion of the Board — that the girls were daughters of white parents — rather that: “They were albinos whose mother ‘War-ann-oong’ had never seen a white man. They were never returned to the Island, a gross breach of faith with the parents and both died in New South Wales” (Queensland Parliamentary Report 1905; see also Queensland Heritage v 10, 1974). Stirring, the girls’ testimony was not heeded “... both girls say they are sisters, and were taken from the island by white men in a boat;... that their parents were on the island and were black”. The incident created a sensation at the time.

This Report is an important original source document addressing issues of white and aboriginal identity, adding to the colonial history of Fraser Island named for the shipwrecked Eliza Fraser aboard the *Stirling Castle* in 1836.

\$2100





26. GILL, Samuel Thomas.

The Australian Sketchbook by S.T.G.

Oblong folio, with 25 fine chromolithograph plates including the title; a large copy with generous margins in old half red morocco. Melbourne, Printed in Colours and Published by Hamel & Ferguson, [1865].

AUSTRALIA'S FIRST PAINTER OF MODERN LIFE



A very good copy of this famous book, from the library of the celebrated collector of books and ethnographica, James Edge-Partington. Gill's most famous volume and his last, this is his wonderful series of images of rural scenes — bushranging, kangaroo stalking, the bush mailman, cattle droving etc. — with a poignant comparison throughout between the life of the Aborigines and that of the settlers. 'Bush Funeral' for example shows a weeping funeral procession behind a coffin pulled by two bullocks, and is followed by 'Native Sepulchre', an Aboriginal corpse on a platform with howling dingoes below.

The colour printing of the lithographs is of notably high quality for this date. The album was printed in 1865, later in the same year that chromolithography was first put to serious use in Chevalier's 'Album'. The colouring here (occasionally highlighted with a little hand-applied colour) is a delicate and successful use of the medium. "The title-page shows a likeness of the artist carrying his boots and equipment and crossing a shallow stream barefoot. His head is turned suspiciously towards two Aborigines shown half concealed by rocks, while unseen by him a snake menaces an unprotected foot. The sketch indicates something of Gill's attitude towards himself at this time. He evidently viewed his own situation with wry humour, adopted a generally fatalistic attitude, and held his own achievements and future in scant regard" (McCulloch).

As Sasha Grishin has stressed in the recent superb exhibition of Gill's work at the State Library of Victoria, and in its accompanying book, Gill was Australia's first painter of modern life.

Provenance: James Edge-Partington, with his bookplate.

\$8500

Ferguson, 9924; Wantrup, 251.

27. GREAT BRITAIN: PARLIAMENT.

The Emancipation Act: An Act... to authorize His Governor... to remit the Sentences...

Folio, 4 pp.; in a modern wrapper. London, Eyre and Strahan, 1790.

GOVERNOR PHILLIP'S EMANCIPATION ACT

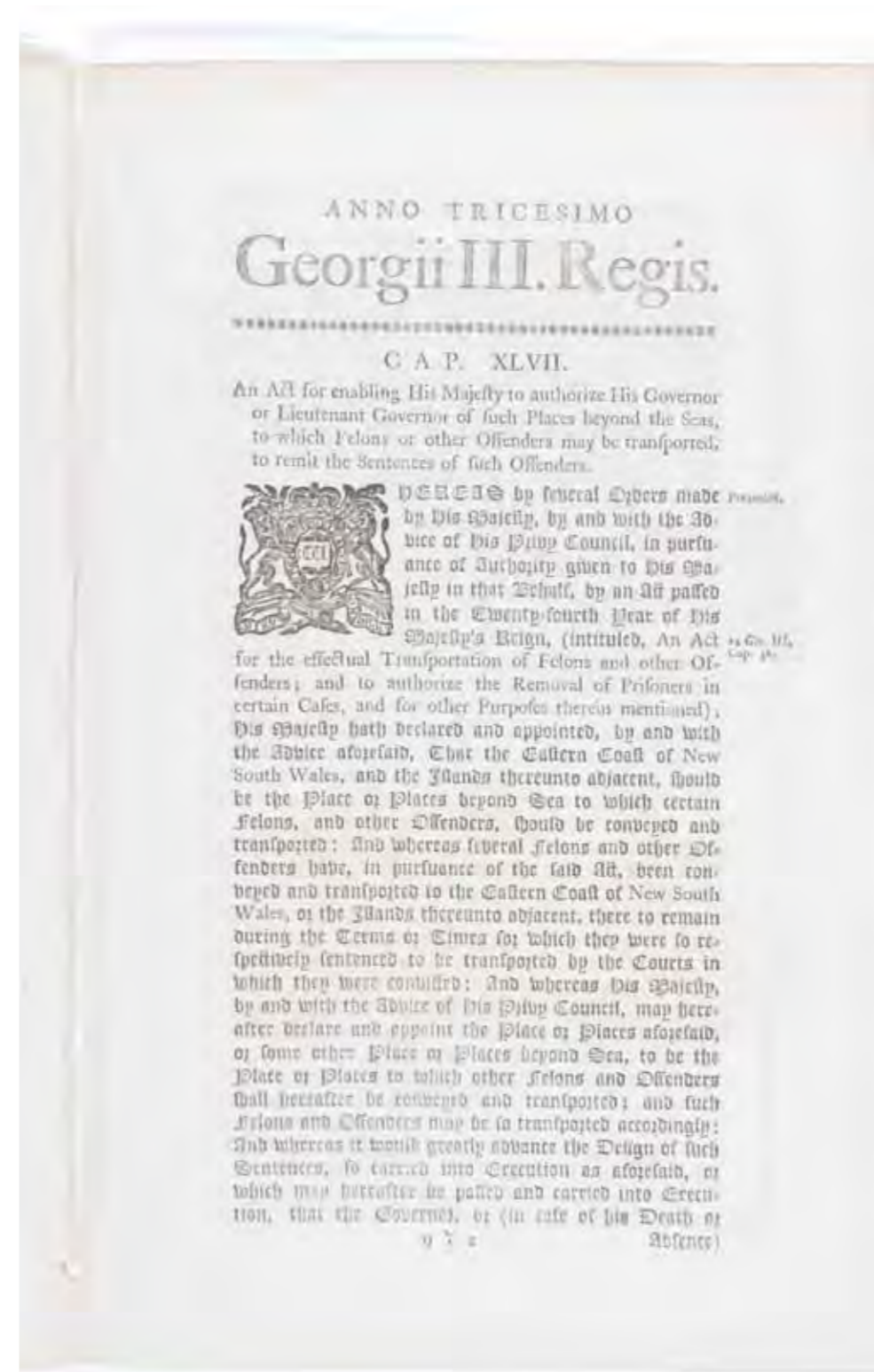
The second most important legal document for establishing the colony of New South Wales: the act authorising the pardoning of transported convicts.

Governor Phillip had quickly realised that he had plenty of sticks but few carrots, and would need the power to emancipate in order to adequately govern and to be able to grant rewards for good behaviour. In March 1787, shortly before the First Fleet sailed, Phillip had written to Under Secretary Nepean, with one of his requests being that particular attention be given to providing him with the power to emancipate.

In 1791 John Irvine became the first convict to be emancipated in New South Wales, and Phillip could write to Lord Grenville that he "had been bred to surgery and merited from his exemplary conduct what has been done for him; he acts as an assistant to the surgeons, who find him a very useful man. He is inclined to remain in the country, For him some allowance will be necessary". Irvine was soon appointed as assistant surgeon for Norfolk Island and his case was often cited to demonstrate the wisdom of the Act.

\$1400

Ferguson (Appendix), 81a.



28. HAM, Thomas (engraver and publisher).

The Gold Diggers Portfolio...

Small quarto, the fourteen lithograph plates in excellent condition with large margins, gathered together with a simple spine and loosely contained in a later leather portfolio binding, with an old typed listing of the plates, and with the original gold-on-white front titling wrapper (somewhat damaged) trimmed to margins and laid down on a blank leaf. Melbourne, Cyrus Mason, "1854" [actually c.1859].

COMPLETE COPY OF THE HAM PORTFOLIO

A classic illustrated work on the goldfields, combining images by several significant artists. As Wantrup notes, 'Most of these plates are unsigned but are the work of David Tulloch, William Strutt, George Strafford and Thomas Ham himself. A few years later Cyrus Mason, another Melbourne publisher of lithographs, issued the portfolio under the same title and date but with his own imprint and with the plates lithographed on thinner paper of slightly larger size. The images in the two editions are substantially the same, although some of the images were redrawn for the Mason edition. Mason apparently continued to issue the portfolio over a number of years since plates are known with the imprint of the succeeding firm of Stringer, Mason & Co.

'Collectors should seek out a copy of this rare plate book in either edition... Because of the fragility of the work many incomplete or made-up copies exist and since Ferguson's description of the book is unusually shoddy these incomplete copies can trick an unwary collector — indeed, even a dealer or two. A collector should ensure that the copy he is

offered is complete with titling-wrapper and fourteen plates and that the imprint on his plates is consistent with the title imprint — remembering that a copy may quite correctly include plates with either the imprint of Cyrus Mason or of Stringer, Mason & Co. If he is fortunate enough to find such a copy he... would be wise to do so. It is a fine work and an unusual record of the artistic activity of the period in Victoria, a period during which many able professional artists came to the colony in search of gold and left a permanent impression on the cultural life of the Australian colonies. William Strutt, whose work is included in Ham's Gold Diggers Portfolio, is just one of many considerable artists who flocked to the gold diggings, leaving behind them a heritage we still enjoy'.

This example is indeed a correct and complete copy of the Cyrus Mason issue of c. 1859, although the wrapper is dated 1854 as usual.

\$5850

Ferguson, 10178 (1854 edition); Wantrup, 254b.





29. HAMPSON, John.

The Poetics of Marcus Hieronymus Vida...

Octavo, 256 pp., 7pp. list of subscribers (unnumbered), errata slip pasted to final blank; original pale paste boards, neatly rebacked to style, bookplates, modern book-ticket; quarter morocco bookform box. London, T. Reed for G.G.J. and J. Robinson and J. Johnson, 1793.

WITH RARE POEM ON THE WRECK OF THE FIRST FLEET SHIP BORROWDALE

Very rare indeed: the 1793 collected works of John Hampson, printing his important poem on the loss of the First Fleet ship *Borrowdale* and its Master Hobson Reed. Despite its interest as a First Fleet work written by someone who was personally involved with the commander of one of the First Fleet ships, the book is unknown to the standard references, and has proved to be most uncommon on the market. Hampson's poem was first printed as a simple eight-page booklet in Sunderland in 1790 (Ferguson, 85; known in a single copy in the Mitchell Library only), was printed in this 1793 anthology and, curiously, had its third and final printing in the *Freemasons' Magazine* for August 1795 (pp. 135-137).

Each of the three printings of the poem is identical, although interestingly each time the title is subtly changed. In the present work it is called an 'Elegy To the Memory of Mr Reed, of the Borrowdale, Who was lost in a violent storm on the coast of Norfolk, in October, 1789' (pp. 162-9). As this version of the title makes abundantly clear, one of the more remarkable aspects of this poem is not only that it includes some contemporary

comment on the voyage of the First Fleet, but that it in fact provides the crucial hint regarding the fate of the transport *Borrowdale*, together with the *Prince of Wales* the first of the Fleet to return home in March 1789, and which has hitherto been considered to have simply disappeared from the records. Rather, the poem provides the clues which make it possible to confirm that the *Borrowdale* was one of many ships lost in a violent storm which battered the coast of Norfolk on the night of 30 October 1789, and that Hobson Reed, the Master of the vessel, was drowned along with all of the crew (for more details see 'The Wreck of the *Borrowdale*', *The Book Collector*, Summer 2013).

An interesting aspect of this work is the 7pp. list of subscribers, which includes any number of local Sunderland and Newcastle worthies, as well as several rather unexpected names, most obviously "Samwell, Surgeon, London", presumably David Samwell of Cook's third voyage fame; John Coakley Lettsom, the Quaker physician who collected South Seas curios and edited the second edition of Sydney Parkinson's *A Journal of a Voyage to the South Seas* (1784); and seven members of the Milbanke family, including Sir Ralph and Ralph Milbanke M.P., that is the grandfather and father of Byron's wife, Anne Isabella, Lady Byron (their family home at Durham was only about 15 kilometres from Sunderland where Hampson preached).

Provenance: With the bookplates dated 1859 of a now defunct Theological Institution; English bookseller in 2013, acquired from a long-standing collector of provincial English poetry and prose; Hordern House; private collection (Sydney).

\$6400

Not in Ferguson.

30. [HAWAII] PELLION, Alphonse (after).

Îles Sandwich: Maisons de Kraïmokou...

Proof before numbering, 290 x 420 mm., a fine rich impression on wove paper, "86" added in manuscript to upper right. Paris, c. 1825.

SURFBOARD AND TAPA CLOTH AT THE CHIEF MINISTER'S HOUSE: A RARE PROOF STATE

A beautiful engraved view, prepared for the official account of Freycinet's voyage in the *Uranie*, of the house of the Hawaiian King Kamehameha's Chief Minister Kalanimoku (whose name is transcribed here as Kraïmokou; his name was sometimes written as Karaimoku, or variations on Crymoku, but he was widely known as William Pitt, having adopted the name in honour of the British Prime Minister, and sometimes addressed as Billy Bitt).

Kalanimoku was an important liaison with the French during their 1819 visit to the islands, widely respected for his reliability and trustworthiness — for which he was often referred to as the "Iron Cable of Hawaii". He featured heavily in the published account of the voyage for this reason, but also because he expressly requested that he be baptised by the French cleric on the voyage (the scene of his baptism aboard the French ship is one of the most famous images of this period of Hawaiian history). Kalanimoku is seen here standing in the doorway of one of his houses behind his wife Likelike, who is making tapa cloth. In the foreground is an *Olo* board, the largest of the Hawaiian wooden surfboards, which were reserved for royalty.

The image later appeared in the huge official publication of the voyage but this is an example of a proof stage of the engraving, before it has been numbered for inclusion in the series of engravings. This proof represents the last stage in the printing process, before the *Historique* album itself was printed, and is known to have come from the Freycinet family archive: its presence there is no surprise, given how closely Freycinet is known to have supervised the production of the official account of the voyage, and the close watch he kept on all details of the publication, and particularly on the illustrations.

\$6400

86



ÎLES SANDWICH: MAISONS DE KRAÏMOKOU, Premier Ministre de Roi; FABRICATION DES ÉTOFFES.

31. HOWE, George.

New South Wales Pocket Almanack, for the year of Our Lord 1814...

Duodecimo; stab-sewn in the original quarter red roan and stiff marbled wrappers, as issued; quarter morocco case. Sydney, George Howe, 1813.

“SYDNEY’S CAXTON”

First edition: a superb copy of a very rare Australian imprint in desirable original condition. This copy has an outstanding provenance, having originally belonged to the newspaper editor Ralph Mansfield, signed by him on the title-page and the front endpaper. Mansfield was closely associated with the Almanack’s publisher, George Howe (1769-1821). Printer, editor, publisher and poet, Howe was Australia’s first printer, sometimes described as Sydney’s Caxton. In 1802 he was appointed Government Printer and that



same year issued the first book printed in Australia, “New South Wales General Standing Orders” comprising Government and General Orders issued between 1791 and 1802. On 5 March 1803 he began the publication of the first newspaper, the “Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser”, of which Mansfield later joined him as joint editor.

Ralph Mansfield, Methodist missionary as well as newspaper editor, was an important figure in the literary community of the early colony, first in Tasmania and from 1825 in Sydney. He became joint editor with Howe of the “Sydney Gazette” on 1 January 1829. In the editorial for that day he declared that his policy would be neither directed against the established church nor exclusively religious, as he believed newspapers were not the place for theological debate, and that his political principles would be like those of Howe: attachment to the cause of government. A month later Robert Howe was drowned and Mansfield became sole editor.

Howe’s 1814 Almanack is the longest and the most detailed of all the early almanacs, designed as the last of the elaborate issues Howe had been publishing since 1806. It includes a substantial compendium of information about the colony and its history in the preceding quarter century. After 1814 this additional historical information was excluded. All Howe almanacs before the 1820s are of great rarity.

\$15,500

Australian Almanacs 1806-1930, p. 24; Ferguson, 588.



32. [HUME & HOVELL] BLAND, William.

Journey of Discovery to Port Phillip...

Octavo, with folding engraved map; in old (though not contemporary) half roan and pebble-grained cloth, spine lettered in gilt. Sydney, James Tegg, printed by Henry Bull, 1837.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE TO PORT PHILLIP: FIRST PUBLISHED EDITION

First published edition, preceded only by the extremely rare, privately distributed, proof printing of 1831, now essentially unobtainable (the last copy sold, at the 2006 Davidson auction, fetched \$932,000). The preliminary edition of this book, which was not issued with a map, was only ever printed as a proof, intended to be corrected by those interested parties so there was 'less liability to error in making the reprint'. This edition was the first generally available, though it is itself extremely uncommon. Although published by Tegg, the work was actually printed by Henry Bull. Tegg published the work in early August 1837 (the earliest advertisement we have traced dates from 4 August). The very fine map was done by Raphael Clint, who had taken over from J.G. Austin.

Encouraged by Mitchell's recent explorations in south-eastern Australia, Bland decided to issue a public edition of his narrative of the Hume and Hovell expedition that had blazed the way for Mitchell and Sturt. This work records one of the most momentous expeditions ever undertaken. Hume's own account of the expedition was not published until 1855, with three increasingly expanded editions by 1874.

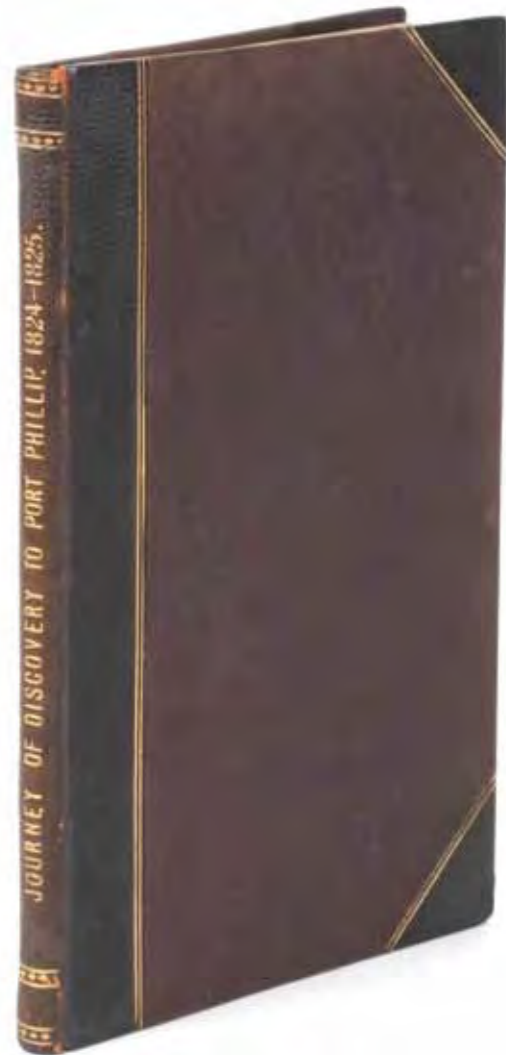
The exploration carried out by Hume and Hovell was of extreme significance. Hume was a veteran explorer having begun his career with several short expeditions at the age of seventeen in 1814. In 1824 he undertook to lead a party overland to Spencer Gulf, but because of the expense involved he joined forces with William Hovell, a former sea captain. Having agreed to change their objective to Western Port, they left Hume's property near Appin ('the last which is occupied by the colonists') and after three months reached the coast at Corio Bay. This work describes that

epic journey through unknown territory, during which both the Australian Alps and the Murray River were revealed. The book is an account of the journey in diary form, edited from Hovell's field book, and put into the third person.

Provenance: With the bookplate of William Bland mounted onto a later endpaper; R.S. Fox (Australian collector), with bookplate.

\$28,750

Ferguson, 2234; Wantrup, 110.



33. KING, Phillip Parker.

Sailing Directions for the Inner Route to Torres Strait...

Small quarto, iv, 14 pp.; 20th-century dark morocco with gilt lettering. Port Stephens, Printed by the Author, 1843.

PRIVATELY PRINTED BY KING IN PORT STEPHENS

Exceptionally rare: printed only for private circulation on King's private press in Port Stephens (at the time he was still serving in the region as the representative of the Australian Agricultural Company). This is the only copy of this book Hordern House has ever sold, offered here for the second time. The rarest of King's works, and of signal importance for coastal voyage generally and the Great Barrier Reef specifically, this is a rare and significant survival.

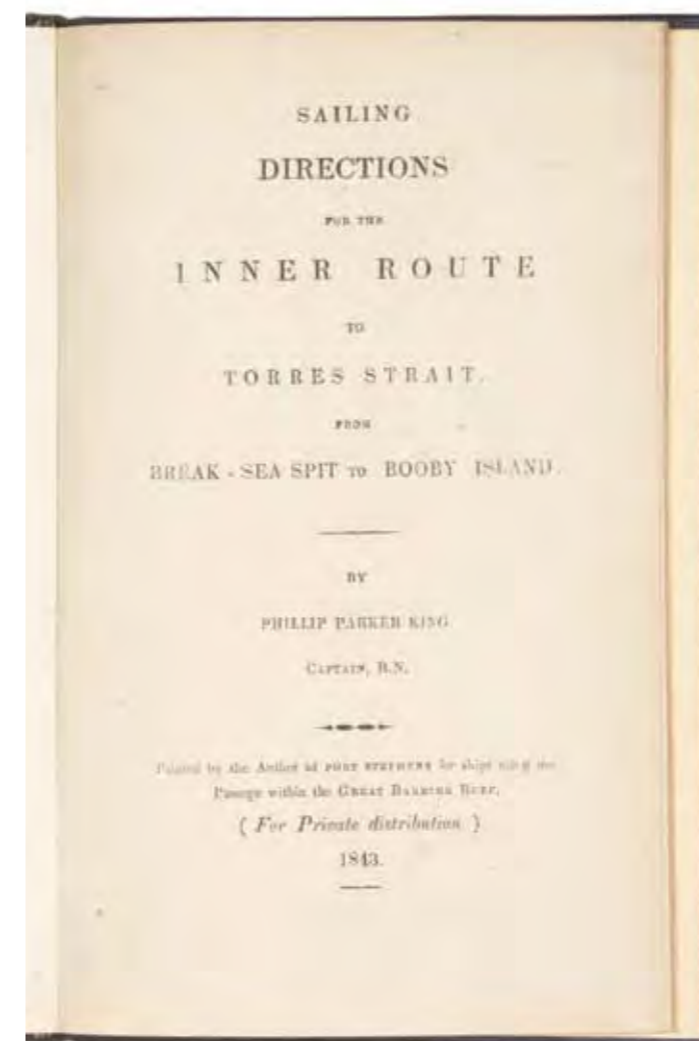
In his preface King comments that "I have been induced to print off a few copies" because he felt that sailing captains were losing what he considered their prejudice against what he had called the "inner route", a much quicker passage even though it required the ships to anchor at night. This was the first separate edition of these sailing directions, which had previously only been published as an article in the *New South Wales Calendar and General Post Office Directory*. Wantrup notes that the work is "Very rare... This work was published privately in a pioneering settlement by one of the great Australian discoverers and the foremost native-born Australian of his day. Unfortunately it is a very rare work and no copy has appeared for sale in many years" (*Australian Rare Books*).

It is testament to the work's importance that the Hydrographic Office of the Admiralty republished it in 1849, together with added notes by Blackwood on the "outer route", around the time that the Admiralty also published *Australian Views North-East Coast*.

Provenance: Commander Ingleton, with his distinctive bookplate; private collection (Sydney).

\$38,500

Ferguson, 3642; Wantrup, 97.



34. 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; with the colophon leaf and the leaf of errata at the end of vol. 2; in a most attractive contemporary binding of polished calf, gilt, spines ornately panelled in gilt with double black labels. London, John Murray, 1826.

THE RARE 1826 ISSUE, IN A FINE CONTEMPORARY BINDING

First edition, first issue: the rare form of this important book with the publication date of 1826 on both title-pages. First published in April 1826, this 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.

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*. 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 are after 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. One 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 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.

Provenance: Edward Charles Stirling (1848-1919, anthropologist on the Horn expedition into Central Australia), with book-plates; private collection (Sydney).

\$18,850

Davidson, 'A Book Collector's Notes', pp. 127-8; Ferguson, 1084; Wantrup, 84a; not in Abbey.





35. LATHAM, John.

A General Synopsis of Birds [six volumes, with:] Supplement to the General Synopsis of Birds [two volumes, and:] Index ornithologicus... [two volumes].

Together ten volumes, quarto (249 x 195 mm.), with altogether 142 very fine hand coloured etched plates, a few heightened with gold, eight hand coloured etched title-page vignettes after and by Latham; an outstanding set in contemporary tree calf, gilt, highly decorated gilt spines. London, Leigh and Sotheby, 1781-1801.

THE EARLIEST MAJOR STUDY OF AUSTRALIAN BIRDS

One of the finest sets we have seen, in outstanding original condition.

This was the first major ornithological collection to take serious notice of the birds collected on all three of Cook's voyages, including the famous illustration of the glorious

Red-Tailed Black (or "Banksian") Cockatoo. This is also the earliest major study to include any significant number of Australian birds, almost 200 of which are noted in the famous 1801 supplement volume - all post First Fleet ornithological discoveries. This set is further enhanced by containing the two rare index volumes, not often seen.

John Latham (1740-1837) was the pre-eminent ornithologist of his day and a close friend of leading scientific figures including Sir Joseph Banks, Thomas Pennant and Sir Ashton Lever, with whom he swapped specimens and reports of the latest ornithological discoveries: 'known as the Grandfather of Australian ornithology, he was the first to describe, and to name scientifically, a large number of Australian birds...' (Whitell, *The Literature of Australian Birds*).

Many of the illustrations in the *General Synopsis* were done by Latham with the assistance of his daughter Ann. Born in 1772 Ann was an amateur artist and several of her watercolours were engraved in 1789 for Governor Phillip's *Voyage to Botany Bay*. It is thought that Ann was the first female artist to publish illustrations of Australian species as her work published in Phillip's *Voyage* predates Sarah Stone's work in White's *Journal* by several months (Christine Jackson, *Sarah Stone*, p.146).

The pursuit of Australian natural history is neatly summarised by the additions of the second supplement volume of 1801. The entire preceding seven volumes include notice of 12 Australian birds, while this single volume adds an incredible 198 more, of which 17 are illustrated, including the Radiated Falcon ("probably a scarce species, only one having been met with, which was found nailed to the side of a barn"); the Variegated Bee-Eater; the Lyrebird (Superb Menura); and the Crimson-Bellied Flycatcher. One point of interest throughout is Latham's frequent references to being able to consult the Aylmer Bourke Lambert drawings (now part of the collection of the SLNSW) and indeed to have conversations with Lambert and other peers: of the Jabiru, for example, Latham writes that he has seen the drawing by his "friend and relation" George Shaw, and that "Mr. Lambert informs me, that only two have yet been met with, but are now and then seen on the muddy banks of the harbour of Port Jackson, searching for fish..."

\$42,500

Ayer/Zimmer, 371; Copenhagen/Anker, 277-79; Lowndes, 3:1314; Mathews, 74; McGill/Wood, 427; Nissen, IVB, 532; Nissen, SVB, 290.

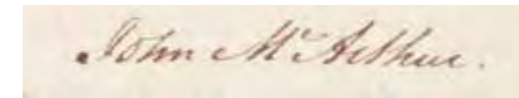
36. MACARTHUR, John.

Original autograph letter signed, to Simeon Lord.

Two pages, foolscap quarto, ink manuscript on paper watermarked 1799; folded as despatched, fine; housed in a full calf solander case. Parramatta, undated, but 1801.

TRADE IN SYDNEY BETWEEN TWO COLONIAL GIANTS: MACARTHUR AND SIMEON LORD

An important and early original letter from John Macarthur to the influential Sydney trader Simeon Lord. This revealing document, addressed from Parramatta, dates from the second half of 1801: Macarthur letters from such an early date are of the utmost rarity, especially when they shed light on his firm but mistrustful manipulation of trading in the Sydney market.



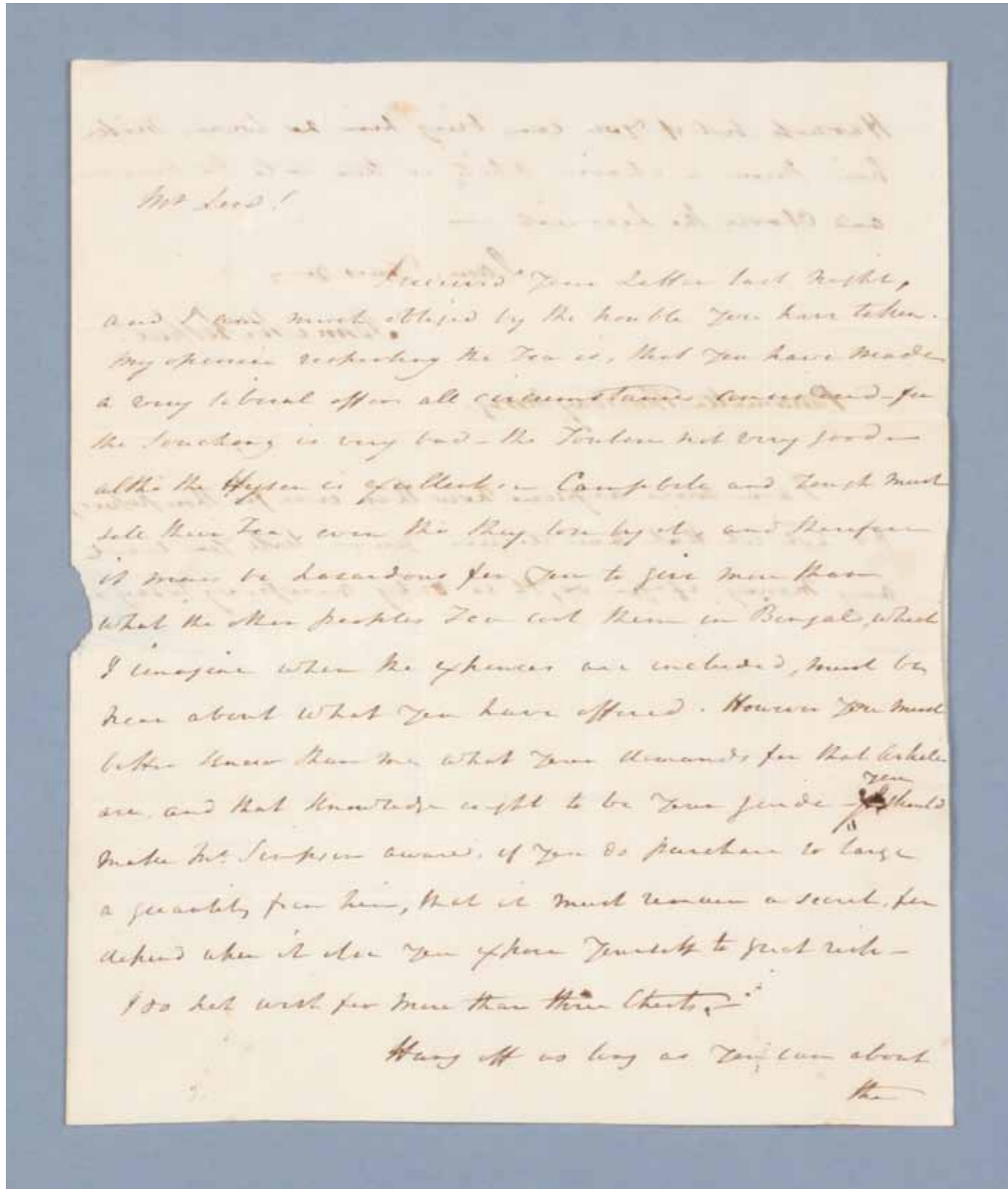
Macarthur had arrived in Sydney in 1790 hoping for quick promotion and a hasty return to England. However, both his conditions and his prospects changed dramatically when he was appointed regimental paymaster by Acting Governor Grose in 1793. This gave him extensive control over the rudimentary resources of the colony, a position which he used to his not inconsiderable advantage, largely through influence and graft. Haughty and difficult, and forever in trouble with his superiors, he was one of the most important and controversial figures of the early colony, and this rare survival gives a glimpse of the business acumen and sheer force of personality he exuded.

Macarthur discusses in some detail how Lord should proceed in the purchase of a series of items, including different consignments of tea. In the process, he clearly shows his hard-nosed and confidential business style: 'Campbell and Tough must sell their tea, even tho' they lose by it... You should make Mr Simpson aware, if you do purchase so large a quantity from him, that it must remain secret, for depend upon it else you expose yourself to great risk'. An enigmatic postscript underlines Macarthur's covert involvement with the Sydney Traders: 'I am more anxious now than ever for the papers, do not let that man deceive you. Will you want any money. If you do, it is only necessary to say so'.

Simeon Lord had been convicted in April 1790 for stealing a prodigious quantity of cloth, muslin and calico, and sentenced to seven years transportation — a remarkably light penalty for the time. Even then, he was quickly emancipated and by 1798 had established a warehouse where he became 'one of the shadowy figures who retailed spirits and general merchandise bought in bulk by officers of the New South Wales Corps' (ADB). Lord quickly became one of the most important — if perennially unlucky — of these traders. A small group of his papers is preserved at the Mitchell Library.

The letter is not dated, but it can be attributed on its internal evidence, in particular the reference to 'Campbell and Tough' which can only mean Captain William Campbell and William Tough, representatives of Chace, Chinnery & Co. in Madras, a company which owned the *Harrington*, which arrived in Sydney from Calcutta with a "miscellaneous" cargo on 12 June (*HRNSW*, vol. 4, p. 470). As Tough was dead by 1804 and Macarthur had left Sydney for his (abandoned) court-martial in November 1801 and did not return until June 1805, the letter must date from the second half of 1801.

\$42,500



37. MARSDEN, Rev. Samuel.

Request for ticket of leave for John Whitford, a life convict.

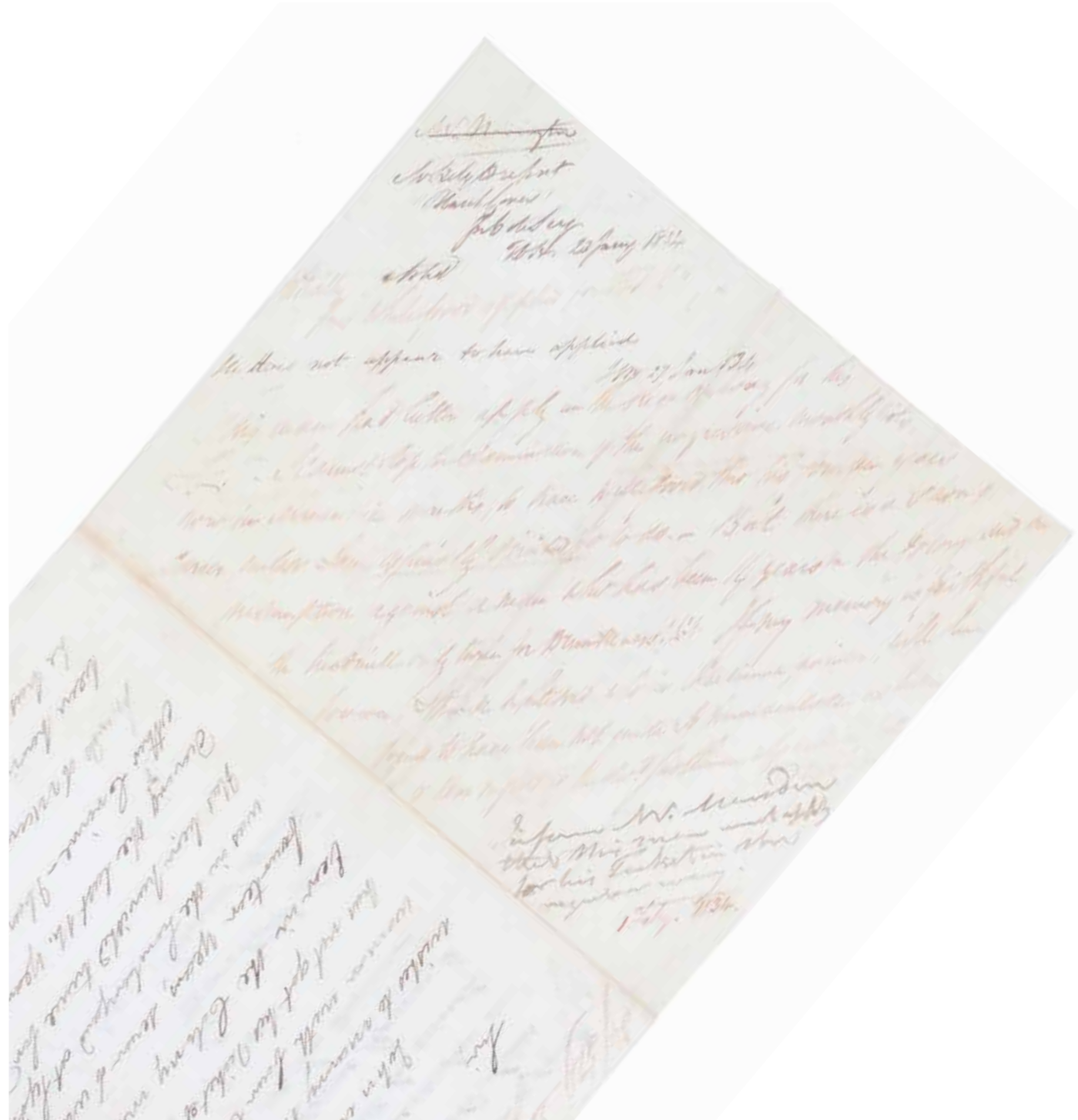
Autograph letter, signed, [and addressed at the end of the letter to the Colonial Secretary, Alexander MacLeay], followed by notes for an official reply to Marsden, in two different hands, small quarto sheet, folded to letter-form. Parramatta, 13 and 21 January, 1834.

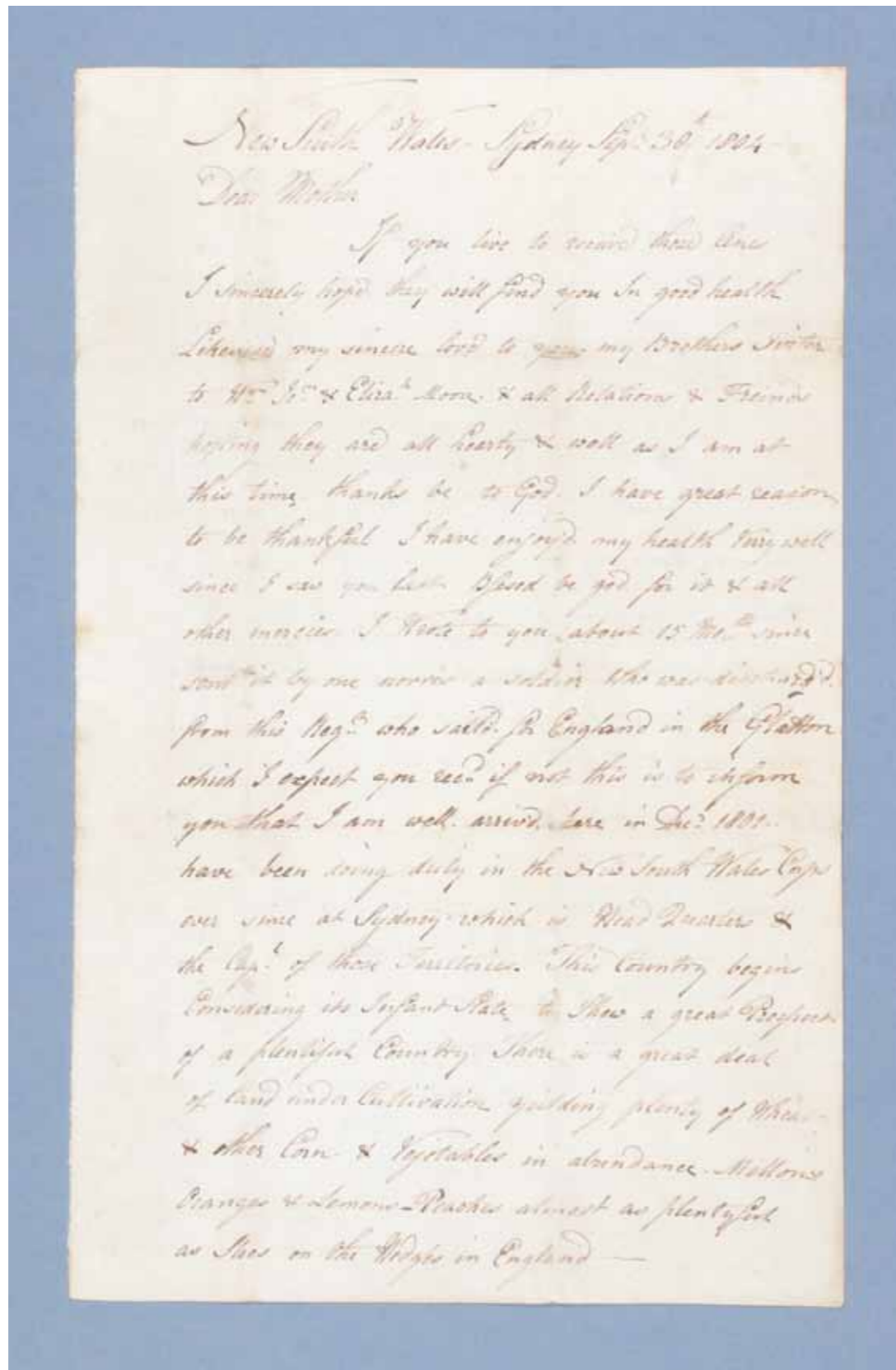
FOR THE WELFARE OF A WIDOW: MARSDEN INTERCEDES

In this remarkable letter, Samuel Marsden, senior chaplain at Parramatta appeals for Alexander MacLeay's leniency to "John Whitford, Convict for Life" who "wishes to marry Maria Wood, a widow woman with four children". Marsden records that he has published the banns of marriage, but that a Ticket of Leave is required for the nuptials to proceed and has gone to some pains to attest to Whitford's good character: "He has been in the Colony more than fourteen years" and "punished twice for drunkenness but no other crime". He signs off stirringly that the widow "will be much distressed without some person to live with her". Alexander Macleay, the zealous and overworked Secretary to the Colony is unimpressed with Marsden's appeals. ADB notes that as Secretary under Governor Richard Bourke, Macleay thought emancipists "absolutely unfit to sit on any Jury on account of their ignorance and their drunken and immoral habits". What hope then for a "Convict for Life"? Macleay annotates the letter instructing that Whitford "must apply in the regular way for his T.L." and is unmoved by Marsden's character reference: "If my memory is faithful... I think Whitford, who is I believe a painter, will be found to have been not quite so immaculate as he seems to have impressed the Rev'd" (Marsden). Further, showing a biblical flourish Macleay retorts: "If the widow is so distressed for another husband why not take him at once... for Love." We can find no trace that Maria Wood took Macleay's advice, and the refusal of nuptials is recorded, "Whitford holding no Indulgence".

Samuel Marsden (1764-1848) arrived in Sydney Cove in 1794, to take up a post as assistant to the chaplain of New South Wales. After a brief visit to Norfolk Island in 1795, he was stationed at Parramatta, where he became senior chaplain. He was later appointed a magistrate and superintendent of government affairs. Interestingly, in view of the contents of this letter, he had a reputation both for intolerance towards convicts, and extreme severity as a magistrate. In 1826, Governor Darling appointed him to the board of management of the Female Factory, and made him one of the trustees of the Clergy and School Lands [for orphans], in which he is known to have taken an active interest. His efforts to improve the lot of female convicts both on the transport ships and in the colony attracted the attention of the prison reformer Elizabeth Fry. His letter is significantly motivated by concern for the plight of the widow and her four children and the belief that institution of marriage was a cornerstone of the emerging Colony.

\$8,500





38. MOORE, Joseph.

Manuscript letter from Joseph Moore of the NSW Corps to his mother in England.

Folio 2 pp. on a single leaf, manuscript; with original envelope addressed to Mrs Ann Moore, Bedfordshire; reverse of the envelope date stamped Sept 9 1805 on receipt. Sydney, 30 September 1804.

“GREAT PROSPECT OF A PLENTIFUL COUNTRY”... RUM CORPS MAN WRITES HOME

A lively two-page letter from Joseph Moore, a member of the New South Wales Corps to his mother in England. Communication between the isolated Colony and England was spasmodic and ad hoc, largely negotiated by informal arrangement, with no official mail service until after the appointment of the first Postmaster in 1809. This letter, sent by private sailing ship, took almost a year to reach its destination, from son to mother: Moore hopes that “... if you live to receive these lines I sincerely hope they will find you in good health”, shaming our impatience for prompt email replies. A previous letter sent 15 months earlier was despatched with a discharged member of the Corps returning to England on the *Glatton*, one of only two Royal Navy ships used to transport convicts to Port Jackson in 1803, having seen service as a warship at the Battle of Copenhagen under the command of William Bligh. The *Glatton* arrived in Sydney on 13 March, returning to England, with cargo, prisoners, passengers, and (one hopes) Joseph Moore’s letter, in September 1803.

Moore tells of a prosperous Colony with a great deal of land under cultivation, and “Mellons, lemons & oranges - peaches almost as plentiful as those on the hedges in England”. He recounts the improving supply of meat and gives the prices of beef, mutton and pork. He notes: “2 supplies of Horned Cattle from the East Indies” since his arrival and some escaped cattle making good on the plains some “100 miles” from Sydney, yielding cattle “finer” than in England. In closing, Moore’s letter gives a broader context to the struggles of the new English Colony: he hopes that peace and plenty bless England against the “threats of Bonaparte”.

\$9,500

39. NEWGATE GAOL.

Original manuscript document of 1788 detailing sentences for prisoners on the Second and Third Fleets to Australia...

Double sided folio sheet, 325 x 205 mm, housed in a specially made solander case. Newgate Gaol, City of London, 20 June 1788.

FOUNDATION MANUSCRIPT

A remarkable original document giving a vivid snapshot of early Australian history. Written at Newgate Gaol in the City of London, this manuscript, signed by John Adair, Recorder, with his ominously black wax seal, sets out the death sentences received by fourteen prisoners at Newgate. Some would later be pardoned, and the manuscript details the temporary reprieves for a number of these convicted convicts: those nominated in this document would later be offered a formal reprieve from execution by way of the King's pardon and most would accept the option of being transported to New South Wales instead. The document reflects the pressing problems in 18th-century England of the severity of capital sentencing, the search for alternatives and the overcrowding of gaols — major issues that helped to ensure the successful adoption of transportation to Australia.

John Adair, who signed the document, was the official Recorder of the City of London, the senior judge in the City, during the 1780s. The office of Recorder still exists and is nowadays held by the senior Circuit Judge at the Central Criminal Court (the Old Bailey), hearing trials of criminal offences. Newgate Gaol, at the corner of Newgate Street and Old Bailey, was where the fourteen named prisoners were sentenced to death on 20 June 1778. Significantly, of the nine subsequently reprieved and transported the document identifies two convicts, Mary Hook and Catherine Heyland, who as women would have been selected from the group to sail on the first ship to reach New South Wales after the First Fleet, a transport of female convicts, the notorious *Lady Juliana*, sometimes characterised as a floating brothel.

Five of the convicts came to New South Wales on the infamous Second Fleet, rife with starvation and disease. Three of these five, John Cobcroft, John Wood and William Stubbs (or Fubbs, 'otherwise Fielder otherwise Jack the Gardner'), were together charged with highway robbery and initially sentenced to death. George Dunstan of London and James Wilkinson of Middlesex were also pardoned to be transported for life on the Second Fleet.

A further two prisoners, Michael Hoy of London and Sarah Mills of Middlesex came out on the Third Fleet arriving in 1791. That fleet of 11 ships carried over 2000 convicts and although conditions had supposedly improved, the death rate was again extremely high.

\$48,000



40. OSBORNE, Thomas.

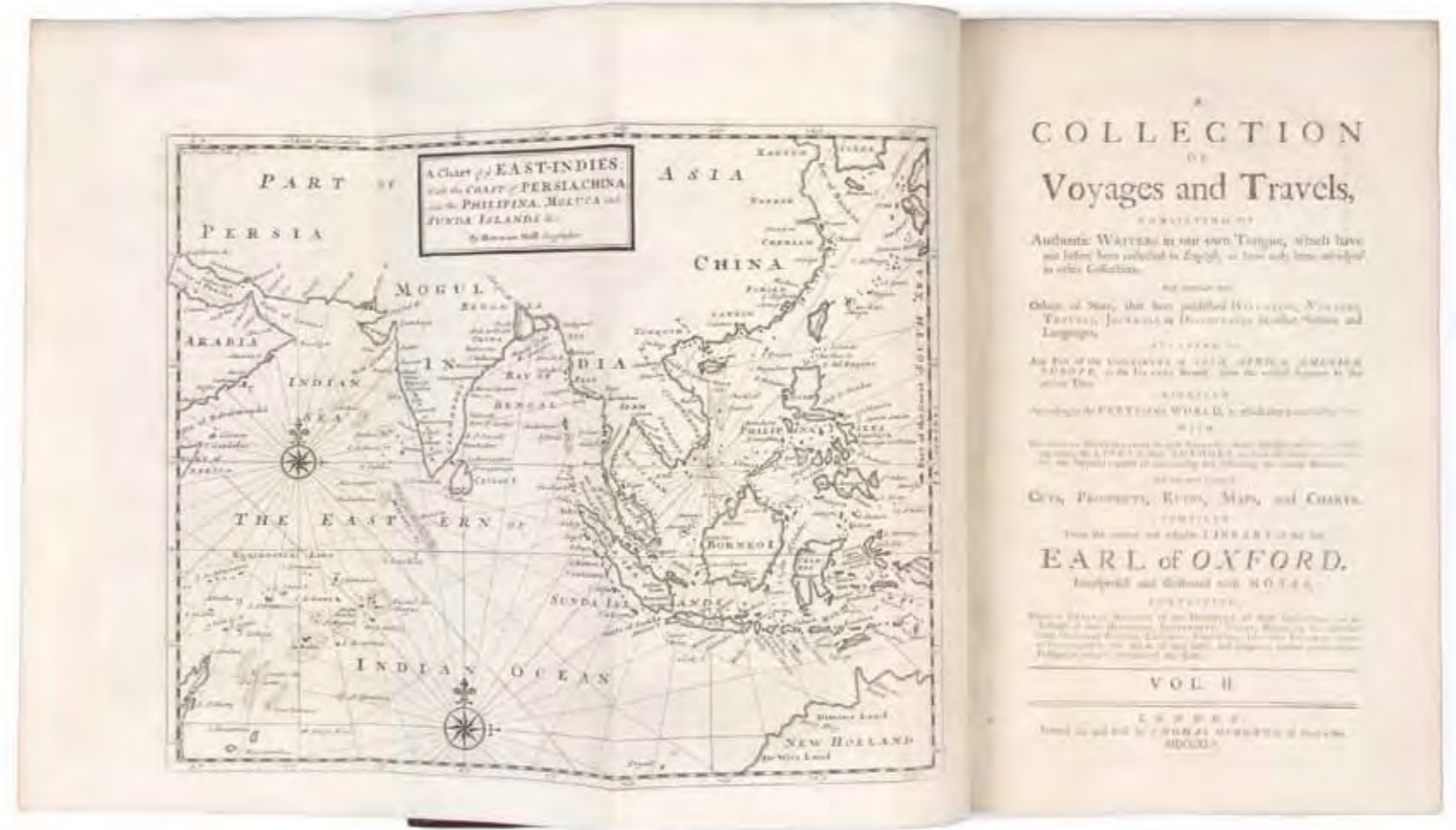
A Collection of Voyages & Travels, Consisting of Authentic Writers in our own Tongue...

Two volumes, folio, with 37 maps and 16 plates (many folding), and a letterpress folding table; a handsome set in the original panelled calf, decorated in gilt, sympathetically rebacked by Aquarius. London, Thomas Osborne, 1745.

TRAVEL: "THE VERY EXCELLENCY OF MAN"

A fine set, with excellent early provenance, of one of the most handsome voyage compendiums of the eighteenth century. These two volumes are known as the 'Harleian' or 'Oxford' voyages', being compiled in some part from the unpublished manuscripts in the collection of the Earl of Oxford. Although separately published by Thomas Osborne at a later date, they are generally considered the logical supplement to the travel anthology first published in 1704 by John and Awnsham Churchill. Since they publish material not included in the first six volumes of Churchill's anthology (including Galvano, Drake, Le Maire, de Mont and numerous others), they form a natural complement to the earlier collection. Osborne, or an associate, has contributed a disarmingly eloquent introductory discourse on travel, foreign government and the like, filled with choice aphorisms such as "in your travel you shall have great help to attain knowledge, which is not only the most excellent thing in man, but the very excellency of man".

The first volume principally deals with the Near and Middle East, while the second volume covers North America, India, East Asia and the East Indies and Africa. The Chinese content is substantial and includes Baudier's *History of the Court of the King of China* and Escalante's *Account of the Empire of China*. The well printed plates are derived from a range of sources, while the maps are principally after the work of Dutch cartographer Herman Moll. The frontispiece to the second volume is a magnificent folding map titled "A Chart of the East Indies", while Moll's famous map of the trade winds (originally printed for Knapton's voyages of Dampier) here re-appears as a considerably enlarged folding chart measuring 200 x 540 mm.



A printer's error makes a jump in pagination between pp. 262-410 in the first volume. Although this gap is not noted in the bibliographies listed, comparison with two copies in American university libraries shows that this mis-pagination is the norm.

Provenance: Thomas Dampier, Bishop of Rochester (veteran bibliophile and friend of Thomas Dibdin; no relation of the buccaneer; his library was reputed to be one of the finest in England), with Dampier's armorial bookplates; presumably William Cavendish (who bought Dampier's library en-bloc after his death for the then enormous sum of £10,000); Rodney Davidson, with bookplates.

\$11,250

Cox, pp.14-15; Hill, 295; Landwehr, 263; Lust, 252; Petherick, York Gate, 2087-8; Robert, 1920.



41. PRINSEP, Mrs Augustus.

Journal of a Voyage from Calcutta to Van Diemen's Land [with] Illustrations to Prinsep's Journal...

Complete set comprising: Text, duodecimo, with a folding map as frontispiece, original cloth binding with paper label to front; and Illustrations, two parts quarto, with ten superb coloured views and an engraved plan of Hobart, in the original illustrated titling-wrappers, in a fitted cloth case. London, Smith Elder, 1833.

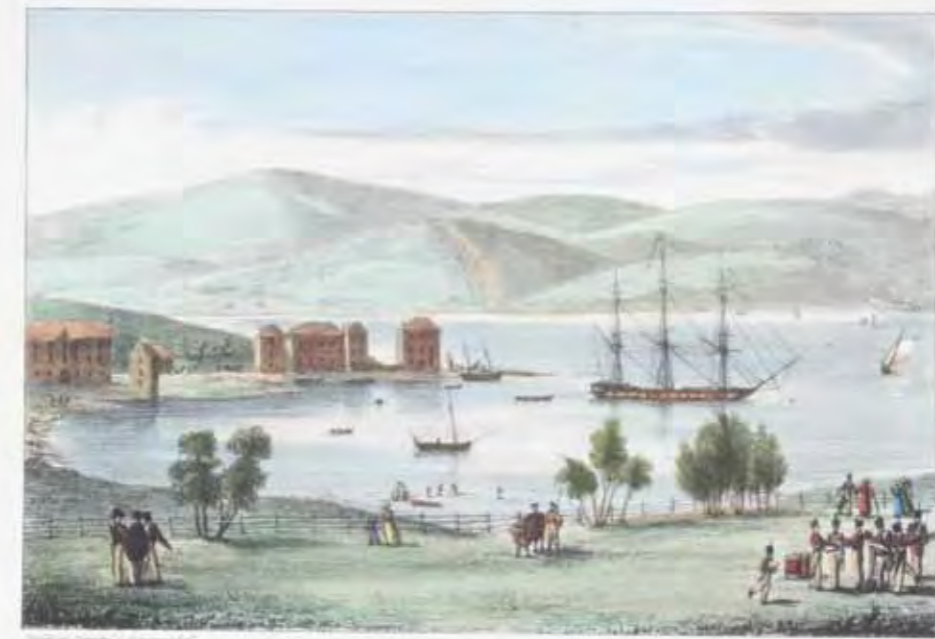
THE RARE COLOURED ISSUE OF PRINSEP WITH SUPERB TASMANIAN VIEWS

One of the scarcest Australian view-books and a famous Tasmanian rarity. This is a most attractive set of the best of several versions, with the text in its original cloth binding accompanied by the two rare volumes of views in their special printing on India Paper (indicated by the word "India" in manuscript on the wrappers) and the plates in their beautiful coloured form. (There were also issues of the Illustrations volumes on ordinary paper or with the plates uncoloured.) In their coloured form these plates can be seen to their best advantage, none more so than the superb large folding panorama of Hobart Town.

"Mr and Mrs Augustus Prinsep were members of a large English merchant family living in Calcutta. After an extended visit to Van Diemen's Land between 1829 and 1830 Augustus Prinsep died unexpectedly. Mrs Prinsep published a short account of their travels under the title *The Journal of a Voyage from Calcutta to Van Diemen's Land* in London in 1833 as a memorial of their last trip together. In a note at the end of that slim duodecimo volume she advised that a set of illustrations to the voyage would be published if there was any public interest. Clearly there was, since that same year a set of ten fine lithographs was issued in two parts, quarto, to accompany the text... Seven of the plates are of Van Diemen's Land and three are of Penang and Angir" (Wantrup).

\$24,500

Abbey, Travel, 607; Clifford Craig, Old Tasmanian Prints, pp. 95-97; Ferguson, 1695 (Text) and 1696 (Views); Wantrup, 231b.



HOBART TOWN

42. QUIROS, Pedro Fernandez de.

Memorial: Cinquenta meses ha que estoy...

Folio, 303 x 203 mm., four leaves, foliated [1]-3 (six pages of printed text, the final leaf blank); woodcut initial “E” on the first leaf. Madrid, 7 December, 1611.

QUIRÓS’ MEMORIAL OF 1611

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

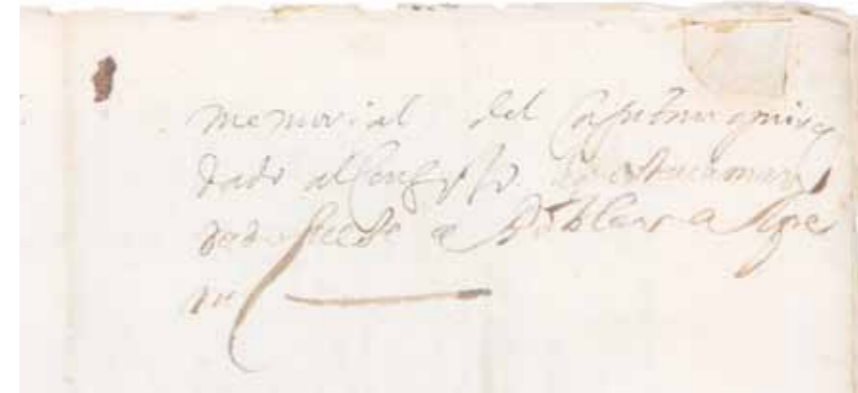
“The era of the great geographical discoveries, opened with Columbus’ first transatlantic voyage, closed with those announced in the Quirós Memorial. Two great oceans (the Atlantic and the Pacific), an immense continent (America), the Philippine Islands and finally Australia are the achievements to be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

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

Each Memorial further argues Quirós’ case: they do not, as is often misunderstood, simply repeat the same argument. This misconception may have been caused by the fact that the text of just one of the Memorials is seen

almost exclusively in all the very many subsequent publications and dissemination, that of the so-called “Eighth Memorial”, the single Memorial whose text leaked outside Spanish court circles in 1612 and was quickly and widely disseminated. Its influence was immense: as Alexander Dalrymple observed of Quirós in 1770, ‘The discovery of the Southern Continent, whenever, and by whomsoever it may be completely effected, is in justice due to this immortal name’.

This is the eleventh in the series of 14 such Presentation Memorials now identified. In it Quirós stresses that he has now spent fifty months petitioning at court. He summarises the arguments for colonising the southern land and asks for a speedy decision as the annual fleet will sail shortly. Four other copies are known: the two located by Kelly (Archive of the Indies and Dixon Library Sydney), and two copies known to be privately owned. This example is particularly interesting for containing a four-line note in ink on the blank final leaf specifically addressing this copy: Memorial del capitan quiros dado al Consejo (??) de estacaman (??) dado feste [final four words indecipherable].



The pre-eminent collection of Quirós Presentation Memorials is in the Mitchell and Dixon Libraries within the State Library of New South Wales where altogether 13 of the 14 known Memorials are held. When David Scott Mitchell acquired, a century ago, the entire collection of Alfred Lee (over 10,000 books, paintings, pamphlets, prints and drawings) he did so despite a duplication rate estimated at over 90%, acknowledging that the purchase was made solely in order to acquire Banks’ Endeavour Journal and two Quirós Presentation Memorials. His fellow collector Sir William Dixon shared the same passion, acquiring over his lifetime eight of the Presentation Memorials, paying – according to Dunn – between £650 and £1000 for each of them: these were among the highest prices for any voyage material in the inter- and immediately post-war period, and demonstrate the extent to which the Memorials have always been valued. The other potent indicator of rarity is that the National Library of Australia holds just a single Quirós Presentation Memorial, and that acquired in recent times. Although they have only been collecting as a separate institution since 1960, the national collection does include much of the original Commonwealth Parliamentary Library, as well as Ferguson’s famous collection of Australiana.

\$275,000

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



This Indenture Tripartite made the nineteenth day of January in the Year of our Lord 1802 Between George Crossley of Sydney Esq. of the first part D'Arcy Wentworth of Parramatta Esquire of the second part and John Palmer of Sydney Esquire of the third part and the same John Palmer Esquire and Thomas Moore of the same place Master and Quiller of the said first part Whereas the said D'Arcy Wentworth on the twentieth day of December last appeared in the Court of Civil Jurisdiction held in this Colony against the said George Crossley the sum of one thousand eight hundred and eighty five pounds Debt besides costs being the amount of sundry Bills of Exchange drawn by the said George Crossley on Anthony Schell Merchant in London which said Bills were returned to this Colony protested for non acceptance And Whereas the said George Crossley thinking himself aggrieved by the Decision of the said Civil Court in the verdict given in the said Suit made an appeal (pursuant to the Charter of this Colony) to the Governor thereof and the said Charles Christie and Officers of the said George Crossley were ordered by the said Court of Civil Jurisdiction to be and remain in the Bonds of the Secretaries of this Territory and stand as Security for the said George Crossley prosecuting the said appeal And

43. ROBINSON, Michael Massey.

A pair of original manuscript documents.

Folio, manuscripts in ink on paper, pp. 8 in total, mounted. Sydney, 1800-1802.

MACQUARIE'S POET LAUREATE

A very rare example of the autograph of the 'first Australian poet', Michael Massey Robinson (1744-1826). A lawyer convicted of blackmail whose death sentence was commuted to transportation, Robinson arrived in Sydney in 1798 with Richard Dore, the Judge-Advocate. He was clerk to Dore until the latter's death at the end of 1800 and then to Judge-Advocate Richard Atkins. In 1802 he was found guilty of abusing his position and sentenced to Norfolk Island but the sentence was suspended. Robinson held various government positions until his death in 1826. Upon Macquarie's arrival in the colony Robinson quickly found favour, producing his best celebratory odes in the Augustan community that the governor established in Sydney. Macquarie, with characteristic bravura, styled Robinson his 'Poet Laureate'.

The documents comprise: a two-page Assignment (integral leaf blank except for docket-title) by one Robert Forrester to secure debts of £21 18s. to Simeon Lord and £12 11s. 5d. to Thomas Rickerby, endorsed in the margin by Michael Massey Robinson; a six-page Indenture Tripartite (integral leaf blank except for docket-title) entirely in the hand of Michael Massey Robinson, between George Crossley, D'Arcy Wentworth, and John Palmer concerning dishonoured bills of exchange, the document signed twice by Robinson and dated 16th February 1802; included with this piece are the two original bills of exchange in question, each signed by George Crossley, A.M. Crossley, and others.

\$8750

Exch^g for £500 1/8. Sydney April 15th 1800
 paid 300
 balance 200 1/8
 One day after sight of this on third bill of
 exchange for first second & fourth of the same ten
 and date unpaid please to pay to the order of
 Capⁿ Hugh Reid the sum of five hundred
 pounds Sterling value received without D^{ts}.
 and place it to account
 In witness whereof I have signed these presents
 at Sydney this 15th day of April 1800
 George Crossley
 Leonard London
 A. M. Crossley

44. SHIPLEY, Conway.

Sketches in the Pacific...

Folio, with 26 tinted or coloured lithograph plates including the illustrated title, additional lithographed dedication leaf and two pages of facsimile signatures of the Tahitian Royal Family; original blue cloth with ornate gilt decorated titling inlay at centre of the front board. London, T. McLean, 1851.

SUPERB LITHOGRAPHS OF PITCAIRN ISLAND

Scarce and desirable: one of the great illustrated books of the South Pacific, forming an invaluable record of Pitcairn and Tahiti during the mid-nineteenth century. Born in 1824, Conway Mordant Shipley was nephew of the gallant captain of the same name (his uncle acquired rank and reputation during the Napoleonic wars and died prematurely whilst rashly boarding a French corvette). The younger Shipley enjoyed a more relaxed naval career aboard the *Calypso*, departing Valparaiso in February 1848 and cruising the South Pacific, stopping at Pitcairn, Tahiti, Samoa and Fiji.

The result is this celebrated collection of views comprising 26 lithographs of haunting beauty, each executed in a soft yet confident style evoking a languid world of paradise islands. Each of the four locations is separately described and illustrated, and the three views of Pitcairn Island are really the best that survive from the earlier years of settlement (the original watercolours by Shipley are now held by the State Library of New South Wales). In the Tahitian section, several fine views of Papeete Bay show shipping at anchor, with the *Calypso* appearing in several to lend scale. Especially charming are the two scenes of Tahiti by moonlight tinted blue and grey.

Aside from the value of this album as a visual record of the Pacific in the mid-nineteenth century, the descriptive text totalling some 36 pages makes for curious reading. Pitcairn Island is described as a relatively orderly and amicable society, and Shipley reproduces the 'Laws and Regulations' of the island – a short but practical list encompassing fines for interpersonal conflict, compensation for marauding pigs, a prohibition on trading liquor from passing vessels and a stringent requirement that 'parties convicted of fornication shall be obliged to marry with each other'. Likewise the laws relating to the school on Pitcairn Island are provided, along with a list of monetary equivalents (for example, three good bunches of plantains equal one dollar of value). The description of Tahiti and the Society Islands paints the hospitality of the inhabitants in a positive light, while providing a good first-hand account of Queen Pomare and her retinue.

\$75,000

Abbey, Travel, 601; Ferguson, 15656a; Hill, 1564; Kroepelien, 1189; O'Reilly-Reitman, 1125.



45. SIGNAL BOOK.

Manuscript signal book...

Octavo, quarter morocco, 117 pp manuscript with hand colouring to 14 pages, original boards with modern rebacking, preserved in book-form box. England, c. 1800-1820.

A fine example of a rare type of naval manuscript: an officer's personally-prepared guide to the naval flag signals in use at the turn of the 18th century. The success of the British Navy during the Napoleonic Wars (1803-1815) lay in the vastly increased number of ships-of-the-line (with a capacity from 74 to 120 guns) and frigates that had not only significant gun power but also the speed to evade enemy ships. The British fleet had increased from 500 ships in 1793 to 950 by 1805. For commanders to employ the larger squadrons effectively they needed individual captains to acknowledge and obey instructions promptly.

In 1799 Captain (later Rear Admiral) Sir Home Riggs Popham (1762-1820) had developed a system of telegraphic signals using numbered and eventually lettered flags which could create up to 30,000 words as well as set phrases. The *Telegraphic Signals or Marine Vocabulary* was published in several editions between 1801 and 1812 and although the Admiralty did not formally adopt the system until 1816 it was used extensively during the Napoleonic War. The "vocabulary" used a system of three or four flag hoists which referenced words or phrases in the Signal Book. A starting flag preceded the message hoist with a finishing flag indicating the message was complete. The standardised signal messages were passed from ship to ship ensuring swift action. Although every officer needed a familiarity with the system, few copies of the printed guides were issued for reasons of security. Some officers compiled their own vocabularies, clandestine guides usually in pocket-sized books that could be quickly hidden from either friend or foe. This example, written in the neat hand of an officer, contains 390 signal messages, hand-coloured pendant signals, a general index to signals, an Index to signals from Private ships and a list of some 1100 ships-of-the-line including their gun power. Some entries appear in a later heavier (or perhaps older?) hand. The first pages show pennant positions on the masts and the nine flags of Popham's system. On following pages are the identifying pennants and vanes of ships, all coloured by hand.

Although there is no specific indication of which naval officer may have compiled this volume, there may be an indication of its likely date since one of the tables, "Distinguishing Vanes", identifies each of the British ships at the 1801 Battle of Copenhagen (the vanes were important for not only the identification of the ship, but also the wind direction). It was of course at this battle that Nelson put a telescope to his blind eye in order to disregard Admiral Hyde Parker's signal to disengage. Unfortunately, Edward Riou did obey and met his end. Another captain, William Bligh of HMS *Glatton* [later a convict transport *see* item 38], survived. It is intriguing to speculate further: there were close personnel links between the sea battles of the Napoleonic Wars and the first decades of settlement in Australia.

\$6250



46. STEELE, Richard.

An Essay Upon Gardening, containing a catalogue of exotic plants for the stoves and green-houses of the British gardens...

Quarto, 3 folding plates, contemporary (?original) marbled boards, calf spine renewed. York, G. Peacock, 1793.

COOK PLANTS, PRESERVING SEEDS ON VOYAGES, AND BUILDING GREENHOUSES

A singular work written and published at the cusp of the fashion for exotics, which provides a most interesting overview of the state of play in England in the early 1790s. Richard Steele, a Yorkshire gardener who lived and worked around Thirsk, wrote the work as "an attempt to aid in the management of that most elegantly-refined and fascinating department of the Garden, where the prodigious variety of rare plants that have been introduced into this kingdom, from the hot regions of the terraqueous globe, are deposited..."

What is immediately noticeable is that while there are established collections from the East and West Indies, and while British gardens were beginning to have really substantial collections of Cape plants, there is still only a handful of Australian plants available for cultivation. Published in the same year as Smith's Botany, this work describes six Australian plants, all apparently collected before the First Fleet era. The Eucalyptus obliqua noticed by Steele, for example, was the first major plant to be routinely noticed as growing in England, and is known to have been collected in Tasmania by Furneaux in 1774 and Cook in 1777, being first

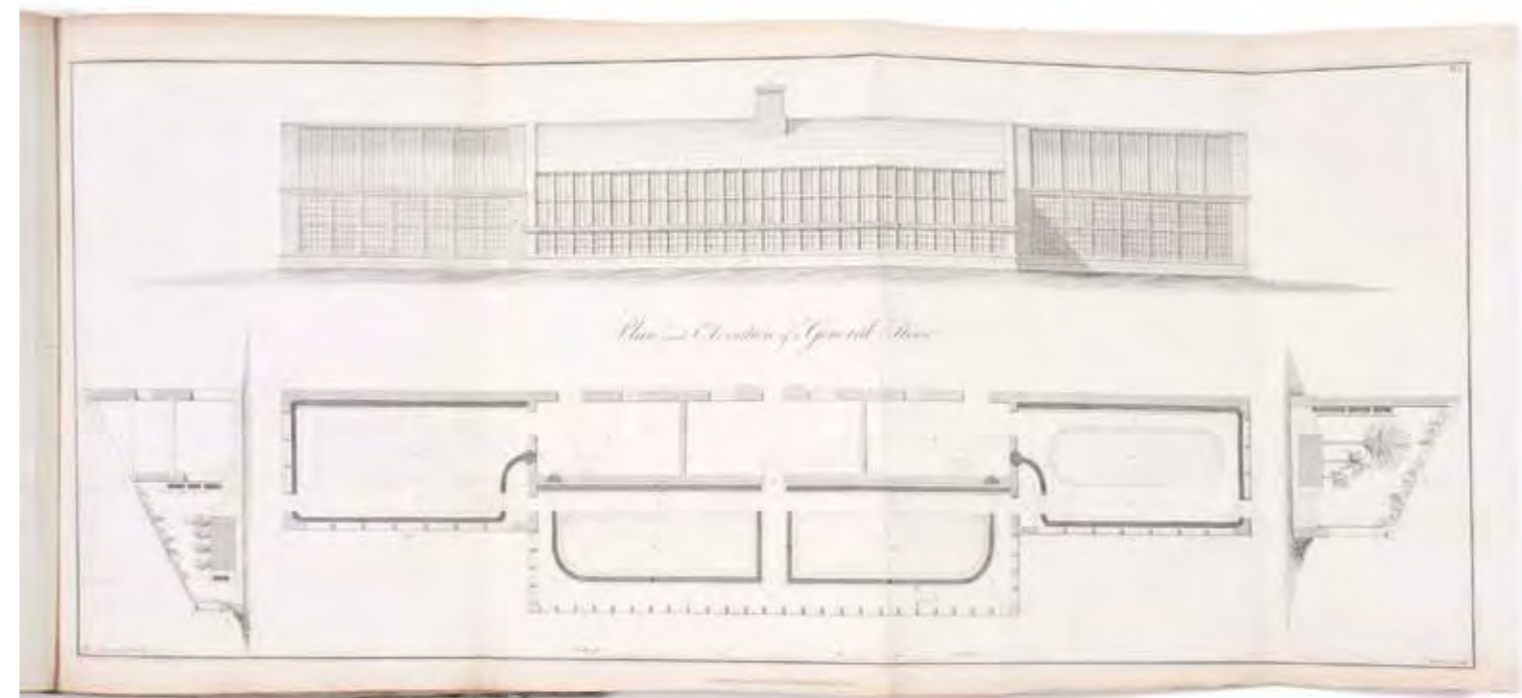
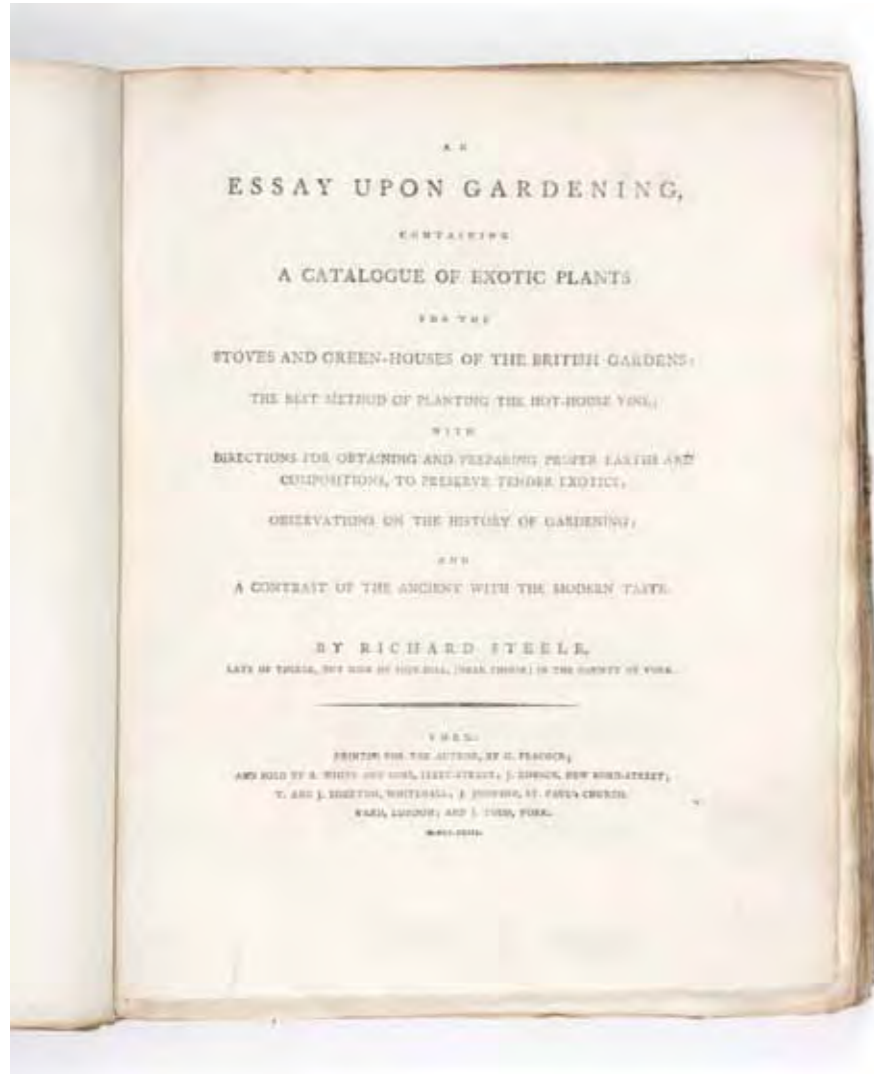
figured in France in 1788. Thus, while Steele's work includes notes on how best to grow each species, most of the notes on Australian plants display some uncertainty, as with the entry on the eucalpyt: "I cannot speak with certainty as to the propagation of this plant; but most of the South Sea woody plants will grow from cuttings, with the same treatment as cuttings from plants of similar latitudes in the other hemisphere."

The work concludes with a two-page notice on the "Directions for the Preservation of Seeds, &c." on long voyages, and it also includes a most interesting essay on how to get the best out of the "Stove", recommending that one about 160 feet long (!) would be appropriate for "containing a prodigious collection of plants for the satisfaction of the curious." The essay on the Stove dwells particularly on the growing of grapes and vines, with asides on exotic fruits such as the pineapple, at this time beginning to be regarded as the pinnacle of the art of the exotic gardener. In this regard the three plates are significant, the first two reproducing Steele's notion of the ideal stove and greenhouse, while the third shows the more modest greenhouse actually built by Richard Anthony Salisbury, of note because he was one of those who did in fact cultivate Australian plants, and who published with William Hooker the Paradisus Londinensis (1805-1809).

Provenance: Marmaduke Jerard Grimston, of Grimston Garth and Kilnwick (1826-1879, like the author a Yorkshireman), with his armorial bookplate.

\$7850

Henry, 1384.



47. [STUART] PENMAN & GALBRAITH.

Fine and large lithographic portrait of John McDouall Stuart...

Original lithograph, 290 x 200 mm.; mounted. Adelaide, Penman and Galbraith, 1862.

AUSTRALIA'S GREAT INLAND EXPLORER

A rare separately-published portrait, dating from the 1860s, showing the celebrated explorer, John McDouall Stuart in a bush setting, dressed in moleskins wearing a cabbage tree hat. He is resting on his rifle and carrying a brace of pistols attached to his belt; it is a dashing and handsome image that conveys the success of this accomplished Scottish explorer. John McDouall Stuart (1815–1866) led the first successful expedition to cross the Australian mainland from south to north and return, through the centre of the continent. His explorations eventually resulted in the 1863 annexation of a huge area of country by the Government of South Australia. This area became known as the Northern Territory and it was not until 1911 that the Commonwealth of Australia took over its administration. Stuart's pioneering work led to his track being used to establish the Australian Overland Telegraph Line in the 1870s and the principal road from Port Augusta to Darwin, again following his tracks, is known as the Stuart Highway in his honour. In 1861 he received the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society.

The historian Ernest Favenc wrote: "Stuart's victory was all his own; he had followed in no other persons' footsteps: he had crossed the true centre, and he had made the coast at a point much further north than his rivals".

This fine portrait was produced by Penman and Galbraith of Rundle Street Adelaide, a publishing firm considered Adelaide's finest, operating from 1848 until 1883. According to one of their advertisements they "lithographed in every variety of style, with neatness and despatch". Large separately-issued portraits of nineteenth-century Australian explorers are rare, this portrait of Stuart particularly so with only a small number of examples known.

\$5750

Not recorded by Nan Kivell and Spence.



48. TENCH, Captain Watkin.

A Narrative of the Expedition to Botany Bay...

Octavo in fours; as often the final leaf of advertisements discarded at some stage but complete with the half-title leaf, also often missing; a good copy in later half calf; quarter morocco case. London, J. Debrett, 1789.

THE EARLIEST AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT OF BOTANY BAY

A good copy of the elusive first edition of the first eye-witness account of Australia's settlement: 'the most accurate, most orderly and most valuable description of life in the colony in the first days' (Professor G.A. Wood). The earliest authentic account of settled Australia to appear in print, Tench's book not only predates the other First Fleet accounts, but it is also arguably the most readable and the most sympathetic. John White's journal apart, the others are more or less official in tone; none has the directness of Tench's description of life in the first days of the colony.

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

The book proved popular, not surprisingly in view of the large public that would have been curious for news of the colony, and three editions in English, a Dublin piracy, as well as French, German, Swedish and Dutch translations all appeared quickly.

Tench spent altogether four years in the colony (in 1793 producing his second book on the settlement) carrying out his military duties as a marine, and playing an important role in the early exploration of the area around Sydney (he discovered the Nepean River and traced it to the Hawkesbury, and began the many attempts to conquer the Blue Mountains). Yet his most important role in the history of the convict settlement at Sydney Cove was as a writer who spread information for the general public in Britain while preserving important details for posterity. He was a lively, good-humoured and cultured member of the new society, and these qualities come through in his book which gives a vivid picture of the voyage out, and the establishment of the town at Sydney Cove. Apart from its importance as the first genuine description of the new colony, Tench's narrative provides us with the clearest of the surviving images of the first crucial months of settlement.

This first edition has become noticeably rare on the market: for example, it was surprisingly absent in the Davidson collection.

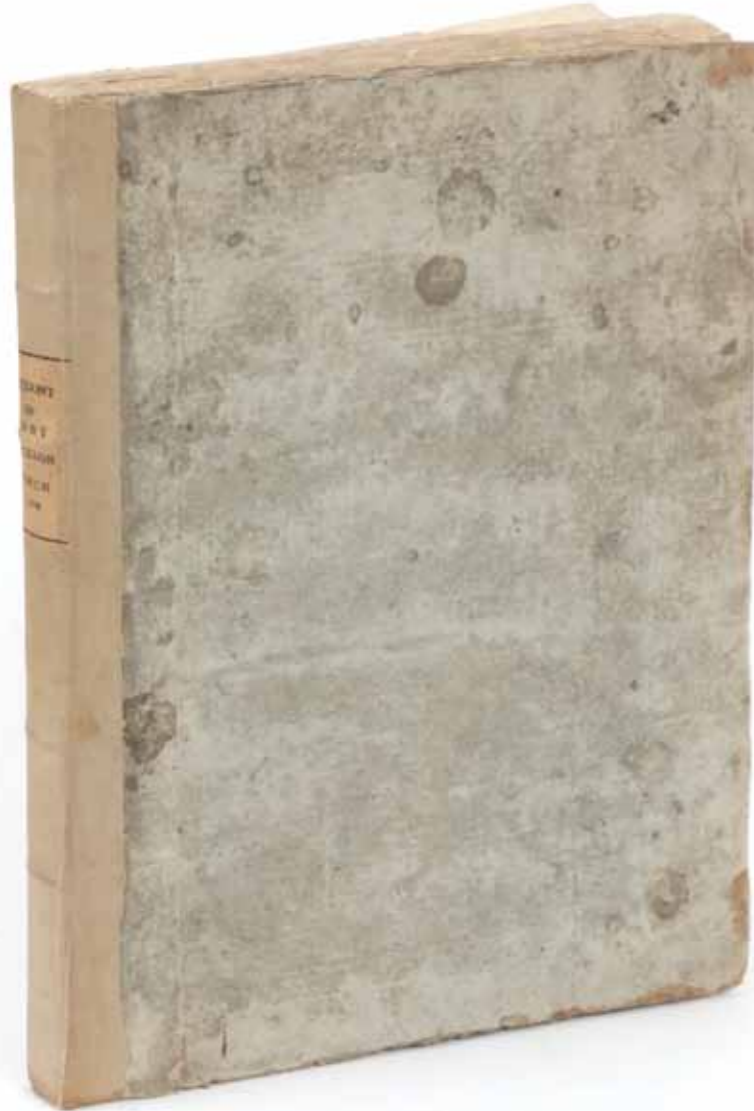
\$21,000

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



49. TENCH, Captain Watkin.

A Complete Account of the Settlement at Port Jackson, in New South Wales...



Quarto, with a folding map; an excellent copy, completely uncut in the original blue-grey boards, paper spine renewed. London, G. Nicol and J. Sewell, 1793.

TENCH'S SECOND BOOK DETAILING THE EARLY YEARS: ORIGINAL BOARDS

An excellent copy in original condition, and very probably an original subscriber's copy, of Tench's second book, completing his account of the settlement at Sydney Cove by continuing the story to cover the first four years of the colony. Tench left New South Wales with the other marines on 18 December 1791 aboard *HMS Gorgon* which had accompanied the Third Fleet and his book was published in November or December 1793, more than a year after his return.

Tench's second and admirably readable publication paints a comprehensive view of daily life in the settlement through years of hardship and severe shortages. An understanding and intelligent observer of human nature, he gives vivid insights into the often strained relationships between convict labourers and the marines set to guard them. His account is praised as the most insightful and detailed description of the social fabric of the penal colony, in contrast to other more formal and official narratives. Tench also describes his significant explorations of the landscape

of the Sydney basin and forays into the Blue Mountains, while providing sympathetic descriptions of their contact with the Eora Aboriginal people. The book includes a folding map providing an excellent survey of known lands, it details Botany Bay and Broken Bay along the coast and inland to the Nepean river, with numerous engraved notes on the landscape with a view to future farming and grazing ventures.

Provenance: Thomas Brooke, old ownership inscription inside front cover, probably an original subscriber as the subscription list includes "Tho. Brooke, Esq., M.P."

\$17,850

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

50. [TRANSPORTATION]
SIDMOUTH, Viscount (signed).

Rare printed circular signed by Sidmouth.

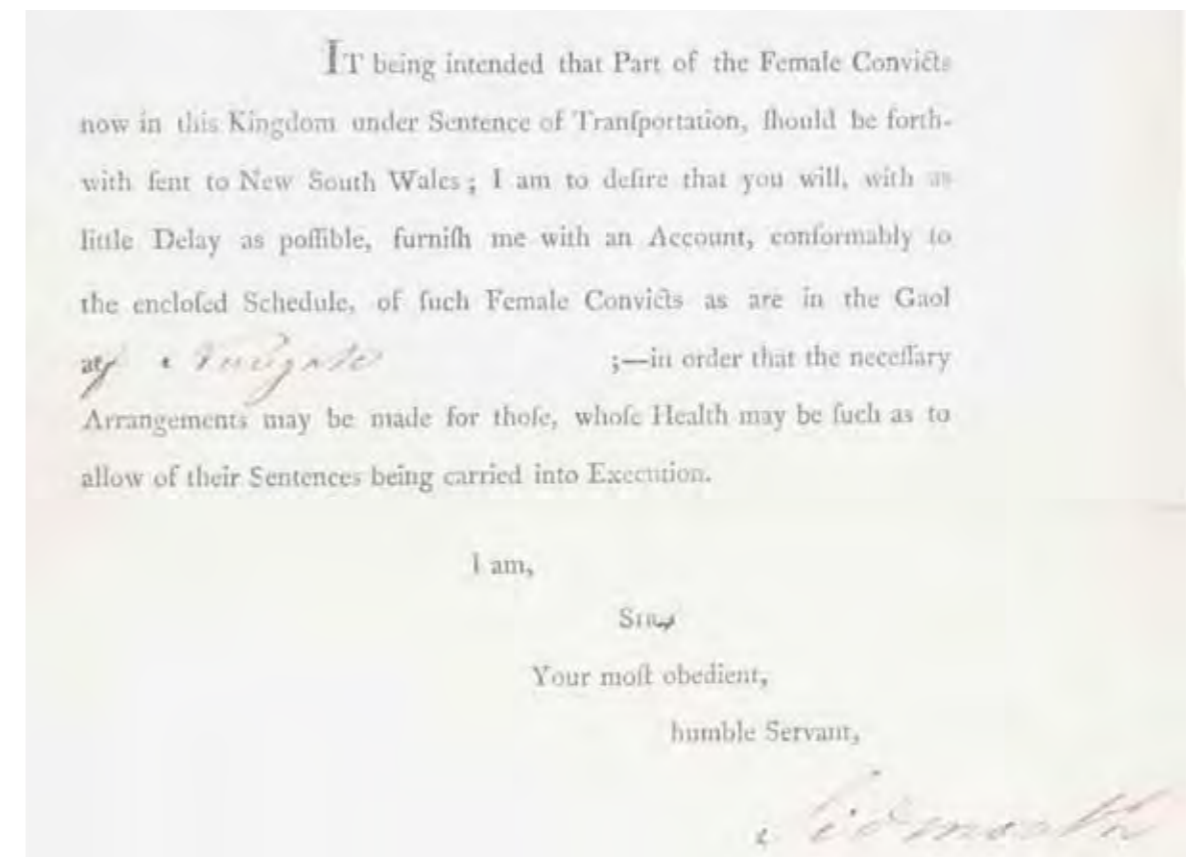
Foolscap folio, single leaf; printed on one side, completed in manuscript, paper watermarked 1810. Whiteball, dated by hand 2 April 1813.

A rare original printed circular, completed in manuscript for the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, requesting a schedule of female convicts held at Newgate prison awaiting transportation. The printed form is specially worded for enabling the gathering of female convicts for transportation, and specifies New South Wales as the destination.

The document is signed by Viscount Sidmouth, then Home Secretary, and best remembered in Australian bibliography as the addressee of both Henry Bennet's *Letter to Viscount Sidmouth, Secretary of State for the Home Department, On the Transportation Laws, the State of the Hulks, and the Colonies in New South Wales*, published in 1819, and Governor Macquarie's refutation published in 1821 as *A Letter to the Right Honourable Viscount Sidmouth, in Refutation of Statements made by the Hon. Henry Grey Bennet, M.P.*

Documents bearing Sidmouth's signature are rare on the market.

\$2400





51. TROEDEL, Charles & Francois COGNE.

The Melbourne Album.

Oblong folio, lithographed titling-wrapper on pink glazed paper bound in as title-page; twelve fine tinted lithographed plates bound in original publisher's half red roan and bead-grain green cloth boards, the short title in gilt on the front board; neatly rebacked. Melbourne, Bruno Riemann and Charles Troedel, n.d. but 1864 or later.

"THE FINEST WORK OF URBAN TOPOGRAPHY PRODUCED IN AUSTRALIA IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY"

A splendid and rare Australian view book. This was the recent immigrant Troedel's first foray into publishing. It is a compendium of some notable artists, including Chevalier, Von Guérard and Gritten, and all of the plates were lithographed by the hitherto unknown François Cogné. This is an example of one of the sets of twelve tinted lithographs selected from the series of 24 plates contained in Troedel's larger (and extremely rare) version of the *Melbourne Album*. The short sets vary in their contents and seem to have been put together in a quite ad hoc manner, perhaps to suit the individual purchaser.

The plates present in this copy are:

1. Botanical Gardens; 2. Collins Street; 3. Swanston Street; 4. Great Lonsdale Street East; 5. The Eastern Market; 6. Treasury Buildings;
7. Sandridge; 8. Kenny's Mill; 9. The Lal Lal Falls; 10. Sheepwash Creek;
11. View on the Upper Mitta Mitta; 12. Wentworth River Diggings.



Charles Troedel was born in Denmark. His father Carl was a lithographer, and Charles was apprenticed to him at age thirteen, father and son working together for some ten years. At twenty-four, Troedel met the Melbourne printer A.W. Shuhkrafft and emigrated to Australia, arriving at Williamstown in early 1860. After working for Shuhkrafft for three years, Troedel struck out on his own, opening a small business on Collins Street, using a press he had specially imported from Europe. It was from these new premises that he issued his beautiful first publication, *The Melbourne Album*, 'the finest work of urban topography produced in Australia in the nineteenth century' (*Australian Rare Books*).

Although not the first of Melbourne's lithographers, Troedel was easily the most distinguished, and *The Melbourne Album* in particular was of the highest quality. Troedel was associated with many members of the famous Heidelberg school: in fact, the young Arthur Streeton was apprenticed to him, and was still working for the printer when he was "discovered" by Tom Roberts and Frederick McCubbin. He was also a close associate of Nicholas Chevalier, the watercolourist Blamire Young, Charles Nuttall and Billy Barnes.

Provenance: F.G. Coles, with bookplate; Rodney Davidson, with bookplate; private collection (Sydney).

\$18,850

Ferguson, 17323-17326; Wantrup, 262c.

52. WHITE, John.

Journal of a Voyage to New South Wales.

Quarto, engraved title and 65 handcoloured plates; bound with the list of subscribers, early owner's inscription on first page of text; a remarkably large copy with wide margins, completely uncut; in a good modern calf binding. London, J. Debrett, 1790.

THE COLOURED ISSUE

A superb and very large untrimmed copy of the rare coloured issue. This is the deluxe issue of the first edition of this famous First Fleet book in which the plates were coloured by hand. Especially in this form, White's *Journal* is one of the most beautiful of Australian colour-plate books, and one of the most attractive, as well as one of the earliest, Australian bird books.

The book was an immediate success on publication, with subscribers alone accounting for seven hundred copies. It is a travel and ornithological classic by a medical voyager: John White, chief surgeon of the First Fleet, was also a keen amateur naturalist and after arriving at Port Jackson found time to accompany Phillip on two journeys of exploration. On joining the First Fleet he had begun to keep a journal in which he made notes about birds in the new colony. It was this manuscript which formed the nucleus of his journal.

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

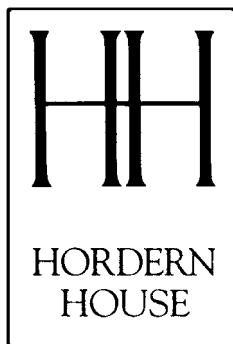
White's journal also contains a good description of the voyage from London, with long, detailed accounts of the stops at Rio de Janeiro, Cape Town and of the colonial voyages to Norfolk Island.

Provenance: Caroline Grevis (1774-1818), inscription on first page of text dated 30 December 1815; Alan Wambeek, modern bookplate.

\$22,500

Crittenden, A Bibliography of the First Fleet, 248; *Ferguson*, 97; *Hill*, 1858; *Mathews, Supplement*; *Nissen*, 4390; *Wantrup*, 17 (and see long discussion in text).





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