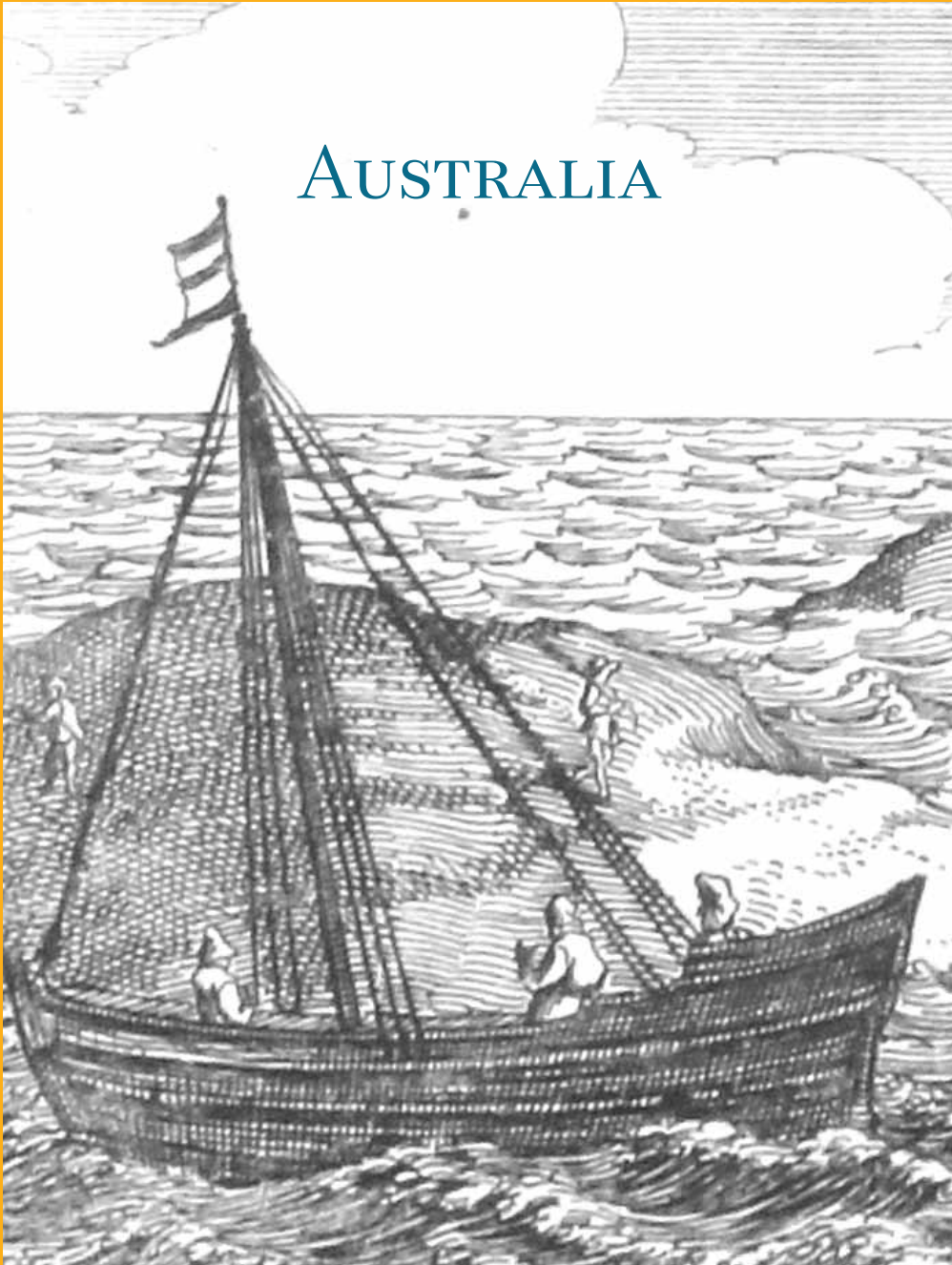


# AUSTRALIA



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*Illustrations:*

*Front cover: detail from Ongeluckige Voyagie, Van't Schip Batavia by Francois Pelsaert, 1647 (no. 3);*

*Back cover: detail from An account of the English Colony in New South Wales by David Collins, 1798 & 1802 (no.28);*

*Frontispiece: An Abundant Still Life by Henry Short, 1863 (no. 50).*



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## AUSTRALIA

*“...it has become  
that fertile and prosperous land...”*

[Watkin Tench *"A Complete Account of the Settlement at Port Jackson"*, Item 32]

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*Voyage de l'Uranie; Insectes pl. n.º 15.*

# VOYAGES

ITEMS 1-18



*Pl. n.º 15. Insectes.*

*J. S. B. B. B.*

# 1. HERRERA, Antonio de.

## Description des Indes Occidentales...

*Folio, engraved and printed title-pages, with 5 engravings and 17 folding engraved maps; dark calf by Aquarius. Amsterdam, Emanuel Colin, 1622.*

### LE MAIRE & SCHOUTEN IN SEARCH OF TERRA AUSTRALIS

Herrera's highly important account of the New World, including the first true publication of the Journal of the Le Maire-Schouten expedition around the world. Their voyage in search of Terra Australis is described in full in the second part of the book (*Journal, & Miroir de la Navigation Australe*), which publishes for the first time the "correct" narrative of the expedition.

Influenced by the voyage of Pedro Fernandez de Quirós, the Portuguese navigator who believed he had touched upon Terra Australis, Isaac Le Maire set up The Australian Company ("Australische of Zuid Compagnie") and mounted an expedition to chart a new course to the Pacific and to find the great southland. The ships sailed on 14 June 1615 on a mission whose purpose was kept secret from the crew for four months. They successfully plotted a new sailing route to the Pacific under Cape Horn (named in honour of their home-base), rather than going through the VOC-controlled Strait of Magellan. As a result they established for evermore a new sailing route from the "old world" to the Pacific.

The last of the seventeenth-century expeditions to search for the unknown continent from the east, it was responsible for extensive discoveries in the Pacific, shown in excellent detail on the various maps published here. There are also four fine engraved views, three of which show the *Eendracht* at anchor in the Solomon and Cocos Islands.

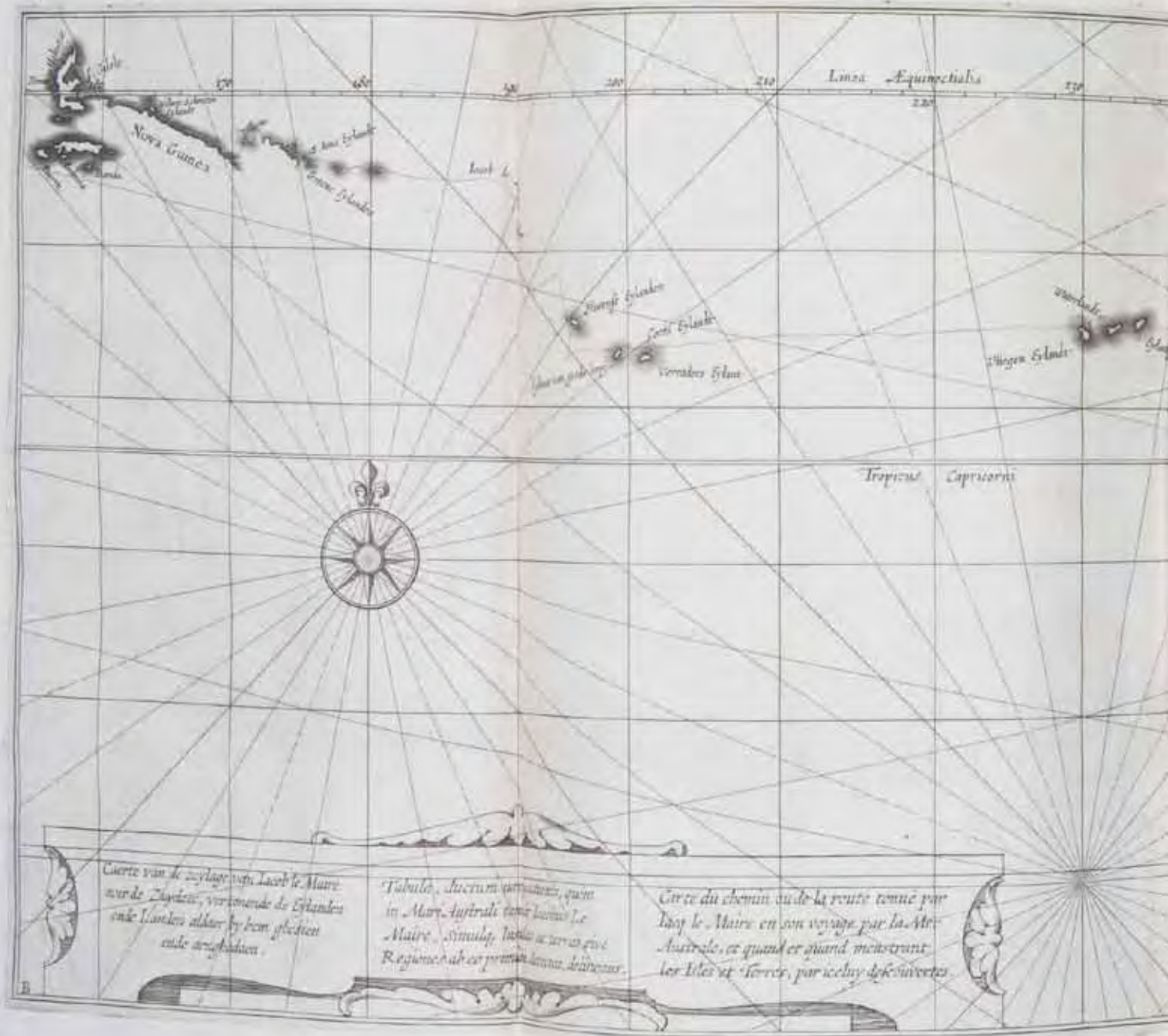
For centuries after, the Pacific discoveries they made would be admired by great explorers including Tasman, Bougainville and James Cook. In fact, their voyage was a prelude to the 1642-3 voyage of Abel Tasman who, on the final leg of his voyage, sailed through seas first crossed and charted by Le Maire.

The book includes a magnificent series of double-page maps, thirteen of which show north, central and south America, while the other four are particularly important mappings of the Pacific. One in particular shows Le Maire's route through the ocean with detailed mapping of the Pacific island groups visited and of New Guinea [see illustration overleaf]. Le Maire's voyage made significant Pacific discoveries, and established at last that New Guinea was not part of a great continent extending indefinitely to the east. This entirely altered European knowledge of the archipelago, which had been unchanged since 1545.

**\$28,500**

*Alden, 'European Americana', 622/68; Borba de Moraes, I, 400; Kroepelien, 561 (Latin edition); Medina, 'Hispanic America', 455; no copy recorded in either the Hill, Church or Herschel Jones catalogues; Palau, 114296; Schilder, 'Australia Unveiled', pp. 32-36; see Sharp, 'Discovery of the Pacific Islands', pp. 73-8, and Schilder, 'Australia Unveiled', pp. 32-36 and passim for a full account of the voyage and its importance, pp. 73-8; Tiele, pp. 56-7, 314-316; Wagner, 'Spanish Southwest', 12.*



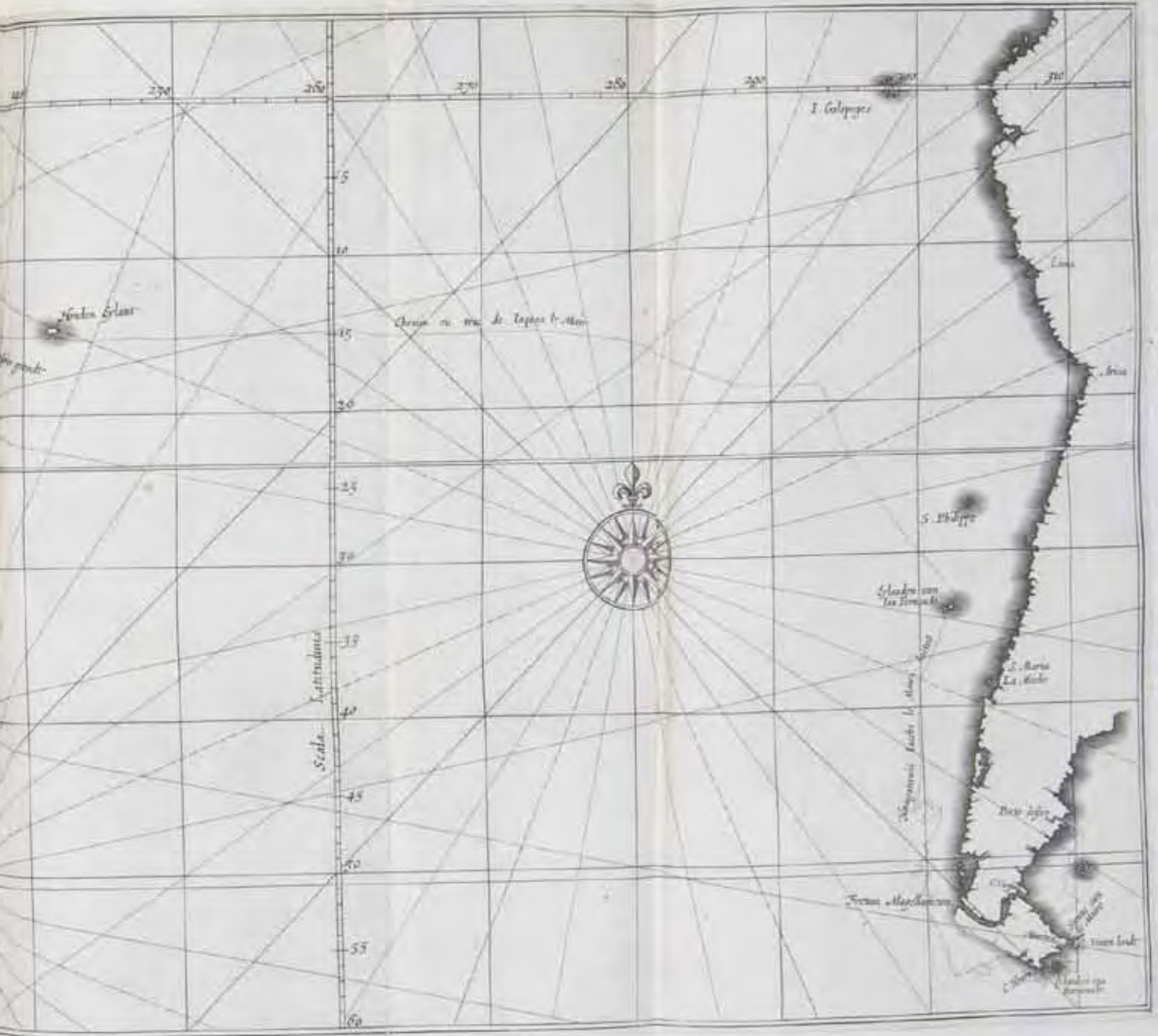


Carte van de zeylge van Jacob le Maire  
 van de Zeyden, verzonnen de Eylanden  
 ende Landen aldaer by hem gheleiden  
 ende ontdeekten.

Tabula, Suctum portuatum, quoniam  
 in Mare Australi, terra incognita Le  
 Maire. Simulq; insulae ac terras eius  
 Regiones ab eo primis detectas.

Carte du chemin ou de la route tenue par  
 Jacob le Maire en son voyage par la Mer  
 Australe, et quand et quand menestrant  
 les Isles et Terres, par iceluy decouvertes.





## 2. GOTTFRIED, Johann Ludwig.

### *Historia Antipodum oder Neue Welt...*

*Three parts in one volume, folio, engraved allegorical title, seven double-page or folding maps and plates, and 174 half-page text engravings; contemporary vellum; bookplate. Frankfurt, Matthias Merian, 1631.*

#### THE COLONISATION AND CONQUEST OF THE ANTIPODES

First of several editions of this handsome book on the colonisation and conquest of the New World, a heavily-illustrated collection of voyage material relating to the antipodes. While some of the material deals with South America and the oceans of the southern hemisphere, there is much on North America and the West Indies: the word antipodes is used here in its loose sense of opposite ends of the globe, whether opposite by latitude or longitude, thus giving a context for seventeenth-century notions of the antipodes.



This is 'important and magnificent, greatly sought after, expensive and rare', says Borba de Moraes, while Müller noted that it 'is sufficiently well known that good copies are very rare...'. For many years it was attributed to Johann Philipp Abelin, the sixteenth-century German chronicler, whose *Theatrum Europaeum* was a series of chronicles of the chief events in the history of the world down to 1619. Internet resources all repeat this attribution (an object lesson to us all) although, according to Borba de Moraes, J.L. Gallati proved (*Der Koniglich schwedische in Deutschland geführte Krieg, 1902*) that Gottfried was in fact the real author and not one of Abelin's pseudonyms.

The material derives from the *Grands Voyages*, the great De Bry collection of voyages. Merian, the publisher of Gottfried's book, was De Bry's son-in-law, and therefore had access to the wonderful copper-engraved plates made to illustrate the De Bry collections. He also supplied a number of new maps and plates for this version, including a German edition of the Smith map of Virginia, and a depiction of the Dutch capture of the Spanish treasure fleet in the Bay of Matanzas in 1628.

The first part of the book is an abridgment of the "histories" of previous authors, such as Acosta, Oviedo and Herrera as well as Peter Martyr, Laet, Staden and Jean de Léry. The second part is an account of about thirty voyages to the Americas from Columbus and Vespucci to Spilbergen and Schouten, a number of them of interest to the history of the Pacific; the third part deals with the voyage of Jacob l'Hermite, the voyage of the eleven vessels of the Nassau Fleet which sailed to establish a safe southern route for the Dutch to their possessions in the East Indies.

**\$27,000**

*Borba de Moraes, I/372; James Ford Bell, G193; Palau, 106386; Sabin, 50 (1755 edition only); Streit, II:1601.*



HISTORIA  
ANTIPODUM  
oder  
Neue Welt.

Das ist:  
Natur und Eigenschaft des halben theils der  
Erden, so Westindien genennet wird, der Ele-  
men. Geschöpfen Nationen und Inwohner und  
wie diß alles durch mancherley Schifffabrten  
entdecket worden, mit Fleiß zusam getragẽ durch  
Johann Lud wig Gottfried.  
Mit Landtaseln und Kupfferstücken ge-  
zieret und verleget  
durch  
Matthaeum Merian.

1631.

AMERICA



### 3. PELSZAERT, Francois.

#### Ongeluckige Voyage, Van't Schip Batavia...

*Small quarto, with six full-page plates comprising 15 separately engraved images: seventeenth-century vellum, spine faintly lettered in ink; preserved in a handsome calf bookform box. Amsterdam, Jan Jansz, 1647.*

#### THE FIRST AUSTRALIAN BOOK: THE EARLIEST IMAGES OF AUSTRALIA

A wonderful copy of an exceptional rarity: the very first views of Australia are the astonishing highlight of this, the first Australian book, the earliest record of any European landing on the Australian continent, and a famous tale of murder and mystery. This is one of only two copies of the first edition of 1647 that is known to be held outside institutions.

Pelsaert's account of the "unlucky voyage" and wreck of the VOC ship *Batavia* off the western Australian coastline in 1629 and its gruesome aftermath is the first published account of any voyage of Australian discovery.

The book is justly famous not only for the remarkable tale but for the suite of engraved illustrations that accompany the text, with graphic reproductions of the wreck, the mutiny and slaughter on the islands, the trial and torture of the leaders and their execution on the mainland; they are the earliest published images of Australia.

The story of the wreck itself "provides the greatest dramatic tragedy in Australian history beside which the mutiny on the *Bounty* is an anaemic tale" (Drake-Brockman). The account was written by Pelsaert (1595-1630), a Belgian officer of the Dutch East India Company who was given command in 1628 of a small convoy of three ships bound for Java. Sailing on the *Batavia* he became isolated from the other vessels in the Atlantic, so that the ship was sailing on its own when, on 4 June 1629, it struck a coral reef on Houtman's Abrolhos (off the coast near modern Geraldton).

Pelsaert immediately took a ship's boat to coast western Australia and seek rescue in Batavia, but by the time he had returned to Abrolhos in September, a mutinous band led by the deranged second-in-command Jeronimus Cornelisz had killed some 125 survivors in a series of bloody battles and murders. Pelsaert tried the ringleaders where they stood, hanging seven of them. Six more mutineers were sentenced to death in Batavia. Two men, Looes and Pelgrom, were sentenced to be marooned on the mainland. They were put ashore near the mouth of the Hutt River and thus became the first Europeans to settle in Australia.

This first edition has the engraved illustrations in their full size, all folding. In the five further editions published over following years the illustrations were reduced in size. The text had its first major outing in English translation when it was included in Harris, *Navigantium atque Itinerantium Bibliotheca* (1744), where it was introduced with the comment that it “has appeared very strange to some very able Judges of Voyages, that the Dutch should make so great Account of the Southern Countries, as to cause the Map of them to be laid down in the Pavement of the Stadt-house at Amsterdam, and yet Publish no descriptions of them” (p. 320).

The tale of the *Batavia* has since been the subject of countless studies, novels and even opera. A facsimile of the first edition published by Hordern House in 1994 with an introduction by Martin Terry and full translation by Willem Siebenhaar remains the most sought after of any book we have published. Other major studies include: Henriette Drake-Brockman, *Voyage to Disaster* (1963); Hugh Edwards, *Islands of Angry Ghosts* (1966); Philippe Godard, *The First and Last Voyage of the Batavia* (1993); Mike Dash, *Batavia's graveyard* (2002); Simon Leys, *The Wreck of the Batavia* (2006); & most recently, Peter Fitzsimons, *Batavia* (2011).

The engraved illustrations are -

- I. The Batavia wrecks and the crew and passengers take to the ship's boats (3 scenes).
- II. The first camps ashore and salvaging goods from the wreck; exploring the other islands (2 scenes).
- III. The mutiny (full plate).
- IV. Rescue and restoration of order, including an image of signal fires being lit and another showing sailors on a cutter firing their muskets (3 scenes).
- V. Overcoming resistance on some of the islands, culminating in the imprisonment of the mutineers (4 scenes).
- VI. Punishment: six mutineers hanged in Australia and a seventh having his hands cut off, with the torture and hanging of five (six?) more in Batavia (2 scenes).

**\$485,000**

*Landwehr*, 'VOC', 406; *Schilder*, *Australia Unveiled*, p.111; *Sharp*, *Discovery of Australia*, p.59; *Tiele*, 'Bibliography', 235; *Tiele*, 'Mémoire', 850.





moet legghen / ick meene dat wy op een seer steten / en misschien is 't laegh water / laet ons een ancker achter uyt hengen / mogelick sullen wy 't daer noch wel afwinden. Den Commandeur wijdesty bygende wat diepte sy daer mochten hebben / kreegh tot antwoort sulchs niet te weten. Dies hy het loot halen liet dat in de Schermans hutte lagh / en bebandt aen 't achter-schip waer 't ende de 18 voeten waters te wesen / doch aen 't voor-schip veel minder. Des naer de Schippers seggen van geboelen bleven / op een onbekende byooghte in Zee gheraecht te zijn / sulchs dat resolute den 't geschut tot sichtighe ober booyt te werpen / ende de boot met de schuyt in Zee te setten / op hope van weder vloot te werden / onderwilen om 't Schip ghebiept hebbende / bevonden ontrent een vijfschoot achter uyt 7 bademen waters / doch booyt heel byooght / so dat sy een loep-anker haerdigh machten / om 't selvighe achter uyt te hengen. Onderwijlen begon 't met regen-buysen seer hard te woeyen / sulchs dat de Boot met een sloztinge waters van booyt gsmeten wierdt / dies hy wech-dreef / so dat sy genootsackelick water naer schuyt verwaerts te senden / om 't haer te helpen oproeyen / dan eer sy weder aen booyt quamen was 't dagh ghewoyden / haer aldan tontsam in de klippen ende byooghten bevindende / daer het Schip booyt 't schielick vallen van 't water / vermits met hooght op daer op geraecht waren / seer begon te stooten / ende te danden / dat sy daer niet langher op gaen ofste staen konden / soo resolute werden haer groote mast ober booyt te halen / verhopende van de kleyn in 't stooten soo veel perijckels niet te sullen hebben / sulchs dan in 't werck ghesleet zinde / bevonden haer seer bebyoogen / doo; dien sy hem van booyt niet konden quijt wro;den / soo dat hy haer seer hinderlick was / om wegens de groote barninghe / de Boot aen booyt te leggen : konden daer omher oock geen lande bezoogen / dat naer gissinghe met hooght water niet onder en vloepde / als alleen een Eplandt ontrent byn mylen van 't Schip ghelegen : dies den Schipper naer twee kleyne Eplandkens (ofte klippen) gonden wierdt / niet verre van 't Schip leggende / om te besichtighe of men daer de menschen ende eenigh goet soude konnen bergen / die ten neghen uyren weder Scheyt komende / rappoorteerde die ooghschijnelick wel niet onder te vloeden / maer dat se wegens de rotsen ende klippen moeyelicken ende preculeus waren aen te baren / vermits men aen d'ene zijde om de byooghten met de schuyt niet wel konde te lande komen / ende aen d'andere zijde ettelick vadem

## Ongeluckige Voyagie

belet zijnde / soo dat hy Godt de saercke bevelen most / ende des avondts tegens danck wederkeeren.

Den Commandeur hem met de sijnen in dese byoebighe staet bevindende / heeft eyndelick booyt genomen / 't versch water op de Eplanden te soecken in 't werck te stellen; tot dien eynde den 6. Junii / des mooghens met den dagh / op een blade van een Tafelboorch schijvende :

Als dat hy met die daer toe ghenomden / met de Boot gingen / om op de omleggende Eylanden ofte het vaste Zuyder-lande voor haerode de laem versch water soecken / onder beloften van haer te spoeden / ende soo kark weder te komen als doemelick soude zijn.

Dit geschryft leyde hy onder een van de byooodt-tonnen / die sy te lande lieten / ende gingh met de Boot 't zeyl / byn dagen aen twee besondere Eplanden doende zijnde om versch water te soecken / dat op 't groot ste in de kuytjens aen de klippen / van den reghen wel vonden / dan was van de aenspoelende Zee meest bedorven ende byack / soo dat het niet om d'yncken / ende daer mede niet konden geholpen werden.

Den 7. dito bleven sy met de Boot aen 't groot Eplandt stil leggen / doende zijnde de selvige met een planche op te boeyen / vermits sy bemerkten dat op de Eplanden gheen versch water souden vinden / alsoo reets veel Putten te vergerfs tot dien eynde ghegraven hadden / soo dat genootsackelick souden zyn / 't vaste Zuyder-landt aen te soecken / dat sy met een onopgheboepde Boot niet beslaen doysten / byesende de Zee niet te sullen konnen boylven. Teghens den avondt sagen sy de Bloey aen konnen roeyen / die sy ontrent het Schip gelaten hadden / daer nebens noch thien mannen in zijnde Gillis Fransz Dalf-waech / om versch water te soecken daer mede gekomen / dan sende dat sulchs vergherfschen arbeypde was / ende dat die van de Boot gesint waren naer 't vaste Zuyder-landt te varen / soo versochten sy met de Bloey mede naer 't selvige ober te moghen sreecken / dat haer roegestaen wierdt / soo om het gheselschap / hulpe in 't water te soecken / als om 't selvige hy onghelogenheypd veter dooy de barninghe te behouwen / vermits sy niet gesint waren met de Schuyt weder by het gheselschap naer de Eplanden ende het wyack te keeren.

Den 8. dito. De Boot ongheloept ende alles woerdigh zinde / om des mooghens van dese Eplanden naer 't vaste Landt te verslepen / soo heeft den Commandeur sijn byhebbent volck dese naer-volgende



## 4. FOIGNY, Gabriel de.

### A New Discovery of Terra Incognita Australis, or the Southern World...

*Duodecimo; a very good copy in contemporary plain calf. London, for John Dunton, 1693.*

#### AN ANTIPODEAN UTOPIA: FIRST USE OF THE WORDS "AUSTRALIA" AND "AUSTRALIANS" IN PRINT

The very rare and valuable first English edition of this remarkable imaginary voyage. This English language printing of 1693 contains the very first usage of the words 'Australia' and 'Australian' in print. Ordinarily Matthew Flinders is credited as having been the first published author of the name 'Australia', as it appears in his *Voyage to Terra Australis*. However, Foigny's fantastic story predates this by more than a century.

Gabriel de Foigny (c.1650-1692) had a turbulent life: a rebellious and libertine character, 'constantly at loggerheads with the church authorities on account of his deplorable lifestyle and unacceptable behaviour' (Howgego), his career as a Franciscan monk was cut short by his 'licentious behaviour' and he was forced to flee to Geneva and Protestantism. It was during this self-imposed exile that his tale of Jacques Sadeur first appeared, anonymously, in 1676. Promptly banned by church authorities, the book was republished in several locations. This important first edition in English of 1693 is notably rare.

The narrative of *A New Discovery of Terra Incognita Australis* purports to be the dying gift of the sailor Sadeur to an anonymous narrator. Twice kidnapped and four times shipwrecked, Sadeur only survives when he is plucked from the sea by a gigantic winged monster which fortuitously drops him on the shores of Western Australia. Ashore, his luck continues: as an hermaphrodite himself (the Jesuit priests called him male as a convenience) Sadeur is especially acceptable to the hermaphroditic, asexual society that he discovers. An important work, which combines several major traditions, it is 'a major utopia, rich in satire and iconoclasm' (Gibson) and presents a narrative response to the strict regimentation of the utopia, particularly in the context of the Pacific (Spate comments: 'in part at least a send-up of Quiros'). Moreover, it is one of the most justly famous examples of the sustained use of realistic framing devices, including the key importance afforded to the role of the imagined Austral continent.

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

**\$48,000**

*Friederich, p. 16ff; Spate, p. 83; Davidson, 'A Book Collector's Notes', pp. 41-2.*





A  
New Discovery  
OF  
*Terra Incognita Australis,*  
OR THE  
Southern World.

BY  
*James Sadeur* a French-man.

WHO  
Being Cast there by a Shipwrack,  
lived 35 years in that Country, and gives a  
particular Description of the *Manners, Customs,*  
*Religion, Laws, Studies, and Wars,* of those  
Southern People; and of some *Animals* pe-  
culiar to that Place: with several other Ra-  
rities.

These Memoirs were thought so curious, that  
they were kept secret in the Closet of a Late  
Great Minister of State, and never Published  
till now since his Death.

Translated from the French Copy, Printed at  
*Paris*, by Publick Authority.

April 8. 1693. Imprimatur. *Charles Her.*

London, Printed for *John Dunton*, at the *Raven*  
in the *Poultry*. 1693.



## 5. DAMPIER, William.

### A Collection of Voyages...

*Four volumes, octavo, with 63 plates, maps and coastal profiles (many folding); an attractive set in contemporary calf. London, Printed for James and John Knapton, 1729.*

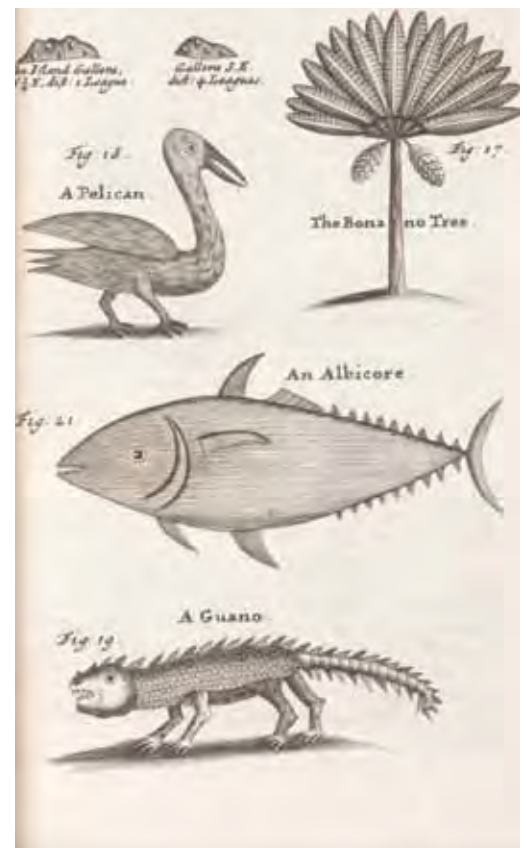
#### THE FIRST ENGLISHMAN TO LAND IN AUSTRALIA

The 1729 collected edition of Dampier, “considered by many to be the best edition” (Hill). Dampier’s books were all but devoured by an enthusiastic reading public, meaning that the great majority of copies still in existence are very worn indeed, making a complete set like this in contemporary binding an attractive survival. Dampier is best known as the first Englishman to land on the Australian continent, and along with his interesting observations on Shark Bay and the northwest coast of Australia his books are particularly good on the flora and fauna of the region (many of his bird, fish and flower discoveries are illustrated with charming woodcut illustrations). “Dampier’s permanent service to his countrymen was to arouse their interest in the exploration of the Pacific. He did it so effectively that in the eighteenth century they took the lead in revealing the tropical islands and the coasts of Australia and New Zealand...” (James A. Williamson).

Dampier’s first book was published in 1697, an account of his early voyaging in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, while his account of the famous voyage of HMS *Roebuck* appeared in two parts in 1703 and 1709. All of his works were issued by the enterprising publisher Knapton, who also issued the narratives of other buccaneers, many of whom were colleagues of Dampier. As a result, in 1729, with interest in Dampier unabated, Knapton decided to issue this collected edition, with three volumes devoted to Dampier himself, and a fourth containing Funnell’s critical account of the Dampier voyage as well as the narratives of Cowley, Sharp, Wood and Roberts. Knapton used the latest editions of each of the four volumes with a new general title-page to produce the collected edition as it appears here; thus the first volume is in its “seventh edition, corrected” form, while the others are represented by third or fourth edition texts.

**\$18,500**

*Alden JCB, 729/69; Borba de Moraes, pp. 243–244 (original editions); Hill, 422; Sabin, 18373.*



## 6. CHURCHILL, Awnsham and John [and] Thomas OSBORNE.

### A Collection of Voyages and Travels.

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

#### AUSTRALIA DELINEATED ACCORDING TO DUTCH DISCOVERIES

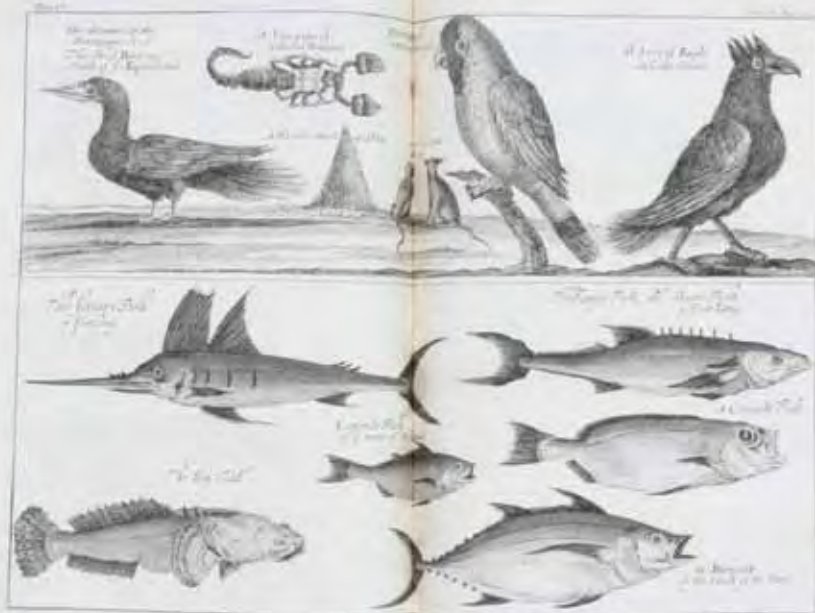
A splendid set of the two great voyage anthologies of the early eighteenth century, in handsome contemporary matched bindings. This set contains the Churchill anthology in its second improved edition and the first edition of the supplementary Osborne series, better known as the "Harleian" or "Oxford Voyages". Osborne's first volume comprises travels mainly in the Near and Middle East, while the second volume comprises voyages to India, East Asia, the East Indies, Africa, and North America. The maps are after Dutch cartographer Herman Moll and the frontispiece map in the second volume is "A Chart of the East Indies..." with the north and north-west coasts of Australia delineated in accordance with Dutch discoveries.

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

The success of the work is a reflection of an audience keenly interested in what was a time of energetic exploration and trade expansion throughout the world. For example, the first volume here contains descriptions of the lands and peoples of China, Formosa, Japan, the Congo, and South Africa, lands just beginning to be known to Europeans, as well as accounts of relatively less mysterious but still unfamiliar places such as Egypt and the Ukraine. The plates are of special appeal, often showing very striking scenes of exotic life, particularly in tropical climes. They include detailed depictions of natives involved in sometimes fascinating activities (witchcraft, elephant catching) as well as many plates of botanical and zoological interest and a number of views of harbours or military engagements.

**\$44,000**

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





A  
**JOURNAL**  
 OF A  
**VOYAGE TO THE SOUTH SEAS,**  
 In his MAJESTY'S Ship  
*The ENDEAVOUR;*

FAITHFULLY TRANSCRIBED  
 From the Papers of the late SYDNEY PARKINSON,  
 Draughtsman to Sir JOSEPH BANKS, BART. in his Expedition with  
 Dr. SOLANDER round the World;

AND ENGRAVED  
 With Twenty-nine Views and Designs, engraved by CAPITAL ARTISTS.

TO WHICH IS NOW ADDED,  
 REMARKS on the PREFACE,  
 By the late JOHN FOTHERGILL, M.D. F.R.S. &c.

A N D  
 AN APPENDIX,  
 Giving an Account of the VOYAGES of  
 COMODORE BYRON, & MONSIEUR BOUGAINVILLE;  
 CAPTAIN WALLIS, & CAPTAIN COOK; AND  
 CAPTAIN CARTERET, & CAPTAIN CLERKE.

L O N D O N:  
 Printed by CHARLES DILLY, in the Strand; and JAMES PHILLIPS,  
 in Great-Yard, Lombard-Street.  
 M D C C LXXXV.

INNER TEMPLE LIBRARY

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

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

*Large quarto, with a portrait, two maps and 27 numbered plates; a very good, large copy in half calf antique, spine panelled in gilt, crimson label by Aquarius; attractive library stamp on title-page and a few unobtrusive stamps elsewhere. London, C. Dilly, 1784.*

### THE FIRST PROFESSIONAL ARTIST TO SET FOOT ON AUSTRALIAN SOIL

Best edition of one of the most significant of the Cook narratives: the artist's account of Cook's first voyage and the discovery of the east coast of Australia. This is the rare second and much expanded issue of the first edition; fewer than 400 copies were published as just 400 sets of sheets of the book remained after the successful injunction against its publication. To this was added extensive new material, including a two-page preface by John Lettsom, a lengthy (about 140 pages) extension of the text, a new double-hemisphere world map, an additional résumé of the voyages of Byron, Wallis, Carteret and Bougainville, as well as the summary of Cook's second and third voyages. This second edition of Parkinson is thus one of the earliest volumes to collect information on all three of Cook's voyages.

This is the most handsome of the unofficial accounts of Cook's first voyage; it contains extensive accounts of New Zealand and Australia, is the first work to identify the kangaroo by name, and contains splendid engravings by the expedition's official artist - and incidentally the first professional artist to set foot on Australian soil. Parkinson, the son of a Quaker brewer of Edinburgh, was apprenticed to a draper when his ability for drawing "flowers, fruits and other objects of natural history" first attracted the attention of Sir Joseph Banks. Banks engaged him as botanical artist on the first voyage, during which he produced an enormous number of magnificent botanical and natural history drawings of Tahiti, New Zealand, and Australia. At the end of the voyage, en route from Batavia to the Cape of Good Hope, Parkinson died of a fever.

Parkinson's journal of the voyage is plain and unaffected, and in the words of its editor "its only ornament is truth, and its best recommendation characteristic of himself, its genuine simplicity". Curiously, as the botanical drawings were retained by Banks, none of his botanical drawings appears in his own account, and not until recent years has the world at large learned of Parkinson's genius as a botanical artist.

**\$12,000**

*Beddie, 714; Davidson, 'A Book Collector's Notes', pp. 54-6; Hill, 1309; Holmes, 49; Kroepelien, 945.*



## 8. [FIRST FLEET] ANONYMOUS, often mis-attributed to William Eden.

**The History of New Holland, from its First Discovery  
in 1616...**

*Octavo, with two folding maps handcoloured in outline; a most attractive copy in contemporary tree calf; the ornately gilt spine skilfully renewed.  
London, John Stockdale, 1787.*

### NEW SOUTH WALES DESCRIBED FOR FIRST FLEETERS

First edition of the essential precursor book for the First Fleet, the widely read description of Australia published to coincide with the departure of the Fleet for New South Wales, including a description of the planned penal colony and a description of the command of the settlement.

Planning for the First Fleet proceeded rapidly following Lord Sydney's speech to the Lord Commissioners of the Treasury in August 1786. Not surprisingly, public interest in the radical scheme was considerable and the enterprising publisher John Stockdale rushed this book through the press to appease popular demand. The fine handcoloured maps detail the continent, Botany Bay and, most interestingly, the 'Passage from England to Botany Bay in New Holland 1787', showing the route that the Fleet must take.

In keeping with the public contention surrounding the issue of transportation to New South Wales, this book includes an extract on banishment derived from William Eden's *Principles of Penal Law*. The inclusion of this extract has led to the traditional misattribution to Eden of the whole book, whose compiler in fact remains unknown to this day. *The History of New Holland* comprises a readable summary of information about Australia, including the early discovery of the Western Australian coast and the later explorations of Captain Cook on the eastern seaboard. As a description of Australia, it is essentially a synthesis for those unwilling to navigate the voluminous works of earlier mariners. It draws considerably on the work of William Dampier - although the unknown compiler comments upon the 'roughness of his style'.

**\$10,500**

*Beddie, 27; Crittenden, 'A Bibliography of the First Fleet', 275 (as "Eden"); Davidson, 'A Book Collector's Notes', pp. 79-81; Ferguson, 24; Holmes, 66.*







## 9. [FIRST FLEET] OFFICER, An.

### An Authentic Journal of the Expedition under Commodore Phillips to Botany Bay...

*Octavo; frontispiece folding map hand-coloured in outline; recent dark green crushed morocco gilt. London, Printed for C. Forster..., 1789.*

#### THE FIRST BOOK ON AUSTRALIAN SETTLEMENT

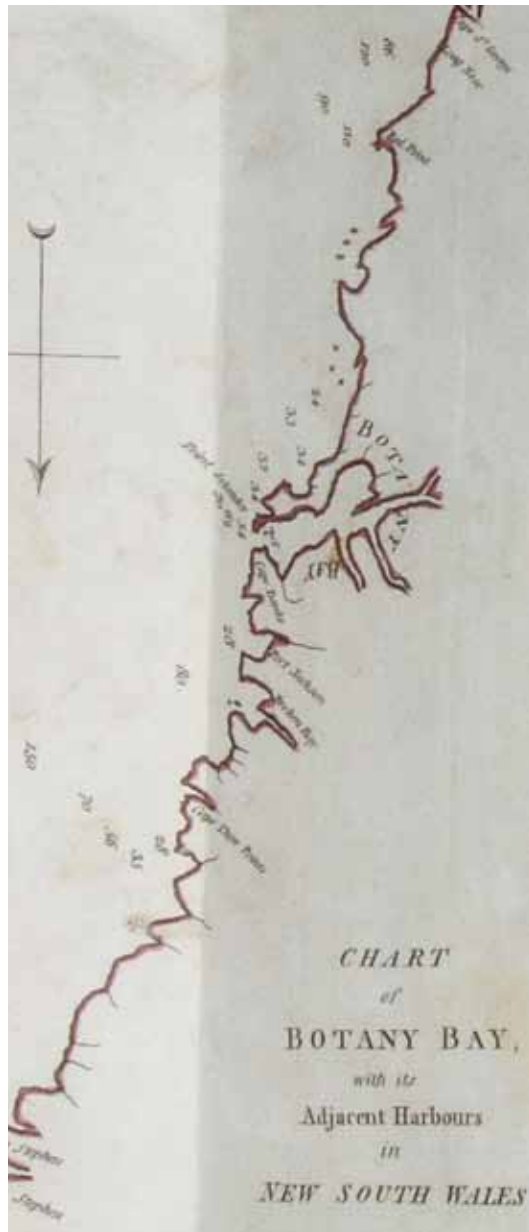
The very first book to describe the foundation of Australia: an exceptionally rare, important and elusive book. Known in only two private and four institutional copies, this is rarer even than either Blaxland's *Journal of a Tour of Discovery* or Lewin's *Birds of New South Wales*. It belongs to a very small handful of Australian books that are celebrated and important but virtually never seen on the market.

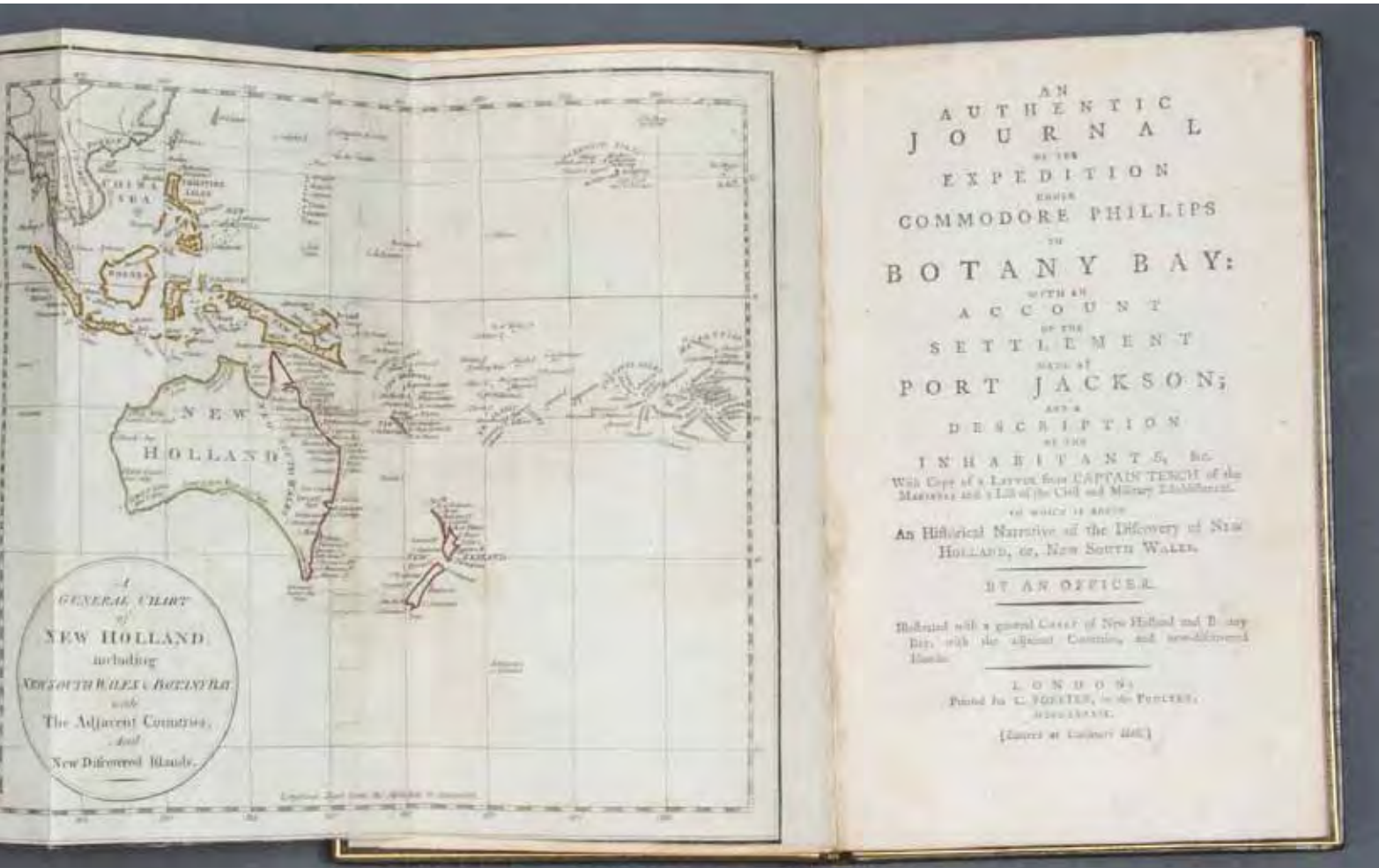
Published on 2 April 1789, the *Authentic Journal* appeared only ten days after the earliest of the First Fleet ships to return to England had docked in Plymouth, eight days after the first newspaper mentions, and only six days after the first official despatches from the colony had reached the government in London. The man in the street in 1789 was thus well up on events in New South Wales virtually as soon as the inner enclaves of government.

The arrival of any word from New South Wales should be seen in the context of a public longing for information. For every First-Fleeter there must have been dozens of connections who had waited more than two years for news of their banished spouses, children, relatives, friends, neighbours or colleagues, who might as well have been on the moon for all they knew of their fate. The whole public too waited for news of the transportation experiment.

The First Fleet accounts with which we are familiar - Tench and Phillip, followed by White, Hunter, Tench's second book and Collins' two books - were written by and in the main intended for members of the establishment. Information was decidedly scarce for the ordinary man in the street, not least because of a lack of material coming back from the ordinary man in New South Wales, who did not have the benefit of access to despatches, nor contracts with publishers negotiated before his departure. It should not be forgotten too that a significant proportion of the transported personnel colonising the Australian east coast was not even literate.

London publishers, then as now anxious to profit from fast-breaking news, would have cast around for any information that they could broadcast in the spring of 1789. The information that appears here was in fact derived from a number of sources. The first twenty pages are based on reports that appeared in the *London Chronicle* on 24, 26 and 28 March 1789, along with notices in other newspapers (these newspaper reports were based on information gained from crewmen on the returning transport ships *Prince of Wales* and *Borrowdale*, which docked at Plymouth on 23 and 24 March). The next nineteen pages (22-40) publish a letter from Watkin Tench, whose own *Narrative of*





*the Voyage* was not to be published until 24 April, and the work also prints an anonymous letter about Norfolk Island that is thought to have been written by Philip Gidley King, as well as a “Copy of a Letter from one of the Convicts to a female Friend in London”, which provides an insight into the First Fleet from the surprisingly uncommon perspective of one of the transported convicts.

The second section of the book was bought-in by Forster from another publisher, and comprises the 54 pages of text of Stockdale’s 1786 third edition of his *Historical Narrative of the Discovery of New Holland and New South Wales*, 1786, a book published before the sailing of the First Fleet and therefore restricted to material from Cook’s first voyage.

This copy has long been in private ownership; we know of only one other copy to have appeared on the market in the last thirty years (three times auctioned, it first appeared at the sale of the Ivo Hammet library in 1982, was sold again at the dispersal of the Bremer collection in 1988, then again at the Davidson sale in 2005). We know of no other privately held copy; in libraries Ferguson could record only his own copy, and one each at the National and Mitchell Libraries. A further institutional copy (Allport Library) was located for the Ferguson *Addenda*.

**\$575,000**

Bremer sale, 705; Davidson, *A Book Collector’s Notes*, p.77; Ferguson, 45; Wantrup, 3 & 57-58; see also *First News from Botany Bay*, ed. J. Wantrup, Sydney, 1987, 1 and pp. 1-7.



Arthur Phillip Esq  
Captain General & Governor in Chief  
the Settlement of New South Wales  
Engraved by J. G. Kneller

GO

the  
PORT

John  
Phillip

to Capt

## 10. PHILLIP, Governor Arthur.

### The Voyage of Governor Phillip to Botany Bay...

*Quarto, portrait and engraved title, six folding engraved charts and 47 engraved plates; bound with the final leaf of advertisements; a fine, large uncut copy (several leaves unopened) in a handsome later binding. London, John Stockdale, 1789.*

#### “WHERE SYDNEY COVE HER LUCID BOSOM SWELLS...”: THE PIVOTAL FIRST FLEET ACCOUNT.

First edition: a superb uncut copy of the foundation book of European settlement in Australia. Based on the Governor’s journals and despatches and assembled into book form by the London publisher Stockdale, this is – as the official account of the first settlement – the single most important book to describe the journey to Botany Bay and the foundations of modern Australia.

The accounts describe events from March 1787, just before the First Fleet sailed from the Isle of Wight, up to September 1788. There is a chapter dealing with the fauna of New South Wales, appendices detailing the routes of various ships to Botany Bay, from Botany Bay to Norfolk Island and from Port Jackson to various other ports, and finally a list of convicts sent to New South Wales. The book also contains some excellent maps by John Hunter and William Dawes, including the first of the Sydney Cove settlement, which shows in detail the buildings and “progress” which had been made by July 1788.

Davidson summarises the importance of this volume: ‘Being the authentic record of first settlement the work’s importance cannot be over-emphasised, and no collection [of Australiana] can be complete without a copy’, and Wantrup notes that ‘as a detailed and officially sanctioned account of the new colony, the first edition of Stockdale’s Phillip is a key work and essential to any serious collection of Australian books’.

**\$13,500**

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



## 11. PHILLIP, Governor Arthur.

### Extracts of Letters from Arthur Phillip Esq. Governor of New South Wales, to Lord Sydney...

*Quarto, [ii], 26 pp.; an excellent copy in half morocco by Bayntun of Bath, spine banded and lettered in gilt. London, J. Debrett, 1791.*

#### THE RARE SUPPLEMENT TO GOVERNOR PHILLIP'S ACCOUNT

One of the rarest of First Fleet books: 'there is keen competition among collectors when a copy turns up' (Wantrup). This was the first public printing of Governor Phillip's letters to the government: reporting on the state and prospects of the new colony in New South Wales, these letters and despatches continued the story of settlement after the events described in Phillip's *Voyage... to Botany Bay* of 1789.

Phillip's *Voyage* [see previous item] was so successful that London publishers realised that there was healthy demand for material on the new colony, and when some additional letters were published in a House of Commons paper, the London publisher John Debrett reprinted them in this form. Debrett had published White's *Journal* in 1790, and was the competitor of John Stockdale, who had published Phillip's *Voyage*; perhaps Debrett was able to take advantage of his position as the official publisher of the *Parliamentary Register* to get the jump on his competitor. Although the parliamentary paper appeared a little earlier, most collectors in fact prefer the Debrett edition because the text is printed in much the same grand style as the books of Phillip and White. The following year Debrett continued the series of publications based on the parliamentary papers by issuing *Copies and Extracts of Letters*.

The book uses three despatches from Phillip to Lord Sydney as well as an important description of Norfolk Island by Philip Gidley King to continue the story of settlement after the events described in Phillip's official account. It provides an insight into the early stages of the colony, with some attention being paid to the founding of Rose Hill where a 'very industrious man' (i.e. James Ruse) and one hundred convicts were cultivating the land. Phillip's assessment of New South Wales is robust and positive, and he asserts that 'a finer or more healthy climate is not to be found in any part of the world'. Indeed, he seems particularly pleased to report that while there have been seventy-seven deaths (including seven executions) since their arrival, that this has been balanced by eighty-seven newly-born children.

**\$34,000**

*Crittenden, 'A Bibliography of the First Fleet', 195; Ferguson, 116; Wantrup, 9.*

EXTRACTS OF LETTERS

FROM

ARTHUR PHILLIP, ESQ.

GOVERNOR OF NEW SOUTH WALES,

TO

LORD SYDNEY;

TO WHICH IS ADDED A

*DESCRIPTION OF NORFOLK ISLAND,*

BY

PHILIP GIDLEY KING, ESQ.

AND

An Account of Expences incurred in transporting Convicts to  
*NEW SOUTH WALES.*

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LONDON:

PRINTED FOR J. DEBRET, OPPOSITE BURLINGTON-HOUSE, PICCADILLY.

MDCCLXXI.

2/

## 12. [BAUDIN] PERON, François & Louis FREYCINET.

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

*Three volumes, small and large quarto; the two-volume text with portrait frontispiece and two folding tables; the two-part large quarto atlas (bound in one volume) containing 40 plates (23 coloured and two folding) and 14 maps (two double-page and folding); French half maroon roan and contemporary glazed boards. Paris, 1807-1816.*

#### THE GREAT BAUDIN VOYAGE TO AUSTRALIA AND THE PACIFIC

The official account of the important Baudin voyage to Australia and the Pacific, including a wonderful series of images of people and places, among them a famous suite of portraits of Australian Aborigines, and including among its maps the earliest published complete map of Australia. The well-equipped Baudin expedition was one of the great French voyages of discovery, and made significant visits to Western Australia, Tasmania and Sydney. The coastal explorations are commemorated by numerous place-names along the Australian coast.

Baudin's voyage, commissioned by Napoleon, was, like that of Flinders, intended to make a detailed examination of the Australian continent. The French and English voyages crossed paths in their explorations, famously meeting at Encounter Bay in South Australia in 1802. Despite their spirit of co-operation, it would ironically be the French action in holding Flinders prisoner on Mauritius for six years that delayed publication of Flinders' map of the continent and allowed the French to publish the first such complete and detailed chart. Sometimes said to have been at least partly based on Flinders' charts and papers seized by the French, this is one of the most beautiful, as well as one of the most famous of all maps of Australia.

Baudin died during the voyage, and the narrative of the expedition begun by Péron, the expedition's naturalist, was completed by Louis de Freycinet after Péron's death. Freycinet's brother Henri was responsible for much of the mapping. Louis de Freycinet would go on to command his own famous expedition a decade later. The exceptional illustrations are mostly by the remarkable artists Petit and Lesueur. As well as the detailed imagery and scientific record, the expedition brought back some 100,000 natural history specimens (as against around 4000 collected by the Flinders voyage). Numerous live animals and plants were collected for Josephine's estate at Malmaison, and the vignette on the title-page shows emus, black swans and kangaroos under gum trees in the Empress' garden.

A section on the hydrography of the voyage, separately published and actually distributed by a different bookseller, is sometimes added to this narrative to form a larger set. However the format offered here is how the publication is normally seen with two volumes of text and two parts of the atlas, often referred to as the "general reader's set".

**\$44,500**

*Ferguson, 449; Hill, 1329; Wantrup, 78a & 79a.*







LE CAPITAINE.

VOYAGE  
DE DECOUVERTE  
AUX TERRES AUSTRALES.

HISTORIQUE - TOME SECOND  
PAR M. JACQUES KUTNER

A PARIS,  
DE L'IMPRIMERIE ROYALE.  
1781.





### 13. ARAGO, Jacques.

*Souvenirs d'un Aveugle. Voyage autour du monde...*  
[and, as final volume:] *Chasses-Drame...*

*Five volumes, octavo, with a portrait and 59 hand-coloured lithographic plates in the first four volumes and 15 uncoloured plates in the fifth; contemporary French quarter olive-green calf. Paris, Gayet et Lebrun, 1840.*

#### THE ARTIST'S NARRATIVE: THE RARE COLOURED EDITION

The rare and desirable edition of this classic account of the Freycinet voyage in which the sixty lithographs appear in handsome original colouring. Although this was one of the most frequently published of all nineteenth-century voyage accounts, this third edition is the only version in which the plates appear as this superb suite of coloured lithographs, especially interesting for Western Australia, New South Wales, Hawaii and the islands of Micronesia. Seldom seen on the market, this should be ranked as one of the rarest and most prized Pacific or Australian colour-plate books.

This set also includes the scarce fifth supplementary volume devoted to hunting. Entitled *Chasses - Drame*, this is a selection of further reminiscences that had not appeared in other versions. Complete with 15 (uncoloured) plates, the fifth volume shares the format and design of the first four volumes yet bears a different publisher's imprint (H.-L. Delloye). It contains descriptions of hunting experiences during the voyage, including a 14-page description of a kangaroo hunt in New South Wales. The scarcity of this volume is reflected by the fact it was not described by either of the careful bibliographers Ferguson (on Australia) or Forbes (on Hawaii).

Arago sailed as artist on Louis de Freycinet's 1817 voyage around the world on the *Uranie*, and on his return devoted the rest of his life to writing about the voyage. His account of the voyage is different to the huge official narrative, giving a readable and very personal, whimsical and humorous description of events and people. By the time this version of his book reached the public, its remarkable author and artist had lost his sight: hence the new title used for the work of *Souvenirs d'un aveugle*.

The lovely handcolouring in this edition means that Arago's wonderful depictions of the Pacific are given full rein. Volume III is almost entirely devoted to Hawaii (pp. 97-325), with portraits of Young, and Queen Kanoé, alongside many other scenes: the elaborate and colourful headgear and dress of the Hawaiian warriors is especially beautiful. Of special interest is the large section of the book devoted to Australia (pp. 23-163), with no less than five plates depicting Aborigines of New Holland. These include evocative depictions after Péron (artist for the official Freycinet voyage account), as well as Arago's own images. Ferguson listed only the Mitchell Library copy (and did not note the additional "Chasses-Drame" volume); Forbes gives a fuller census, but could still only list three more copies.

**\$17,850**

*Borba de Moraes, pp. 44-5 (other editions); Ferguson, 2906; Forbes, 'Hawaiian National Bibliography', 1189; Martin, 22.*



## 14. ARAGO, Jacques.

### Signed watercolour of butterflies.

*Watercolour on sheet of laid paper, 245 x 195 mm., paper watermarked "Edmeads & Pine 1798"; framed., circa 1820.*

#### AUSTRALIAN BUTTERFLIES COLLECTED ON THE URANIE VOYAGE

A sheet of butterfly watercolours by Jacques Arago, depicting specimens from "Ile de France" and "Nouvelle Hollande".

Jacques Arago (1790-1855) joined the Freycinet expedition in 1817 and was not only the most accomplished of the artists who made the voyage, but was one of the most intriguing of all the early voyagers. The wonders of the voyage stayed with him for the rest of his life, and he continued writing and drawing increasingly fanciful depictions of the Pacific right up until he lost his sight. He published a well-regarded account of the voyage (published in English in 1823), and wrote any number of different versions over the ensuing decades.

The sheet is prepared in the usual way by Arago, including the simple line border and the reference to what seems to be a plate number in the top margin. A plate depicting butterflies was included in the official "Zoologie" section of the official account of the Freycinet voyage, but none of the insects on the present sheet is included on that plate. In fact, many of Arago's watercolours of this genre, despite seeming to refer directly to a published plate, have no corresponding printed version - it would seem that the numbering system is uniquely Arago's own. Certainly the naturalists Quoy and Gaimard dwelt on the beauty and variety of the insects they gathered on the voyage (*Zoologie*, II, pp. 542-3).

Although the drawing figures specimens collected on the *Uranie* voyage, and is captioned "Voyage de l'Uranie; Insectes pl. no. 15", it was not in fact published in the voyage account, giving the watercolour added significance.

**\$14,500**

[As a full-page illustration opposite item 1]



## 15. ARAGO, Jacques.

### Letter written by Arago as he was going blind

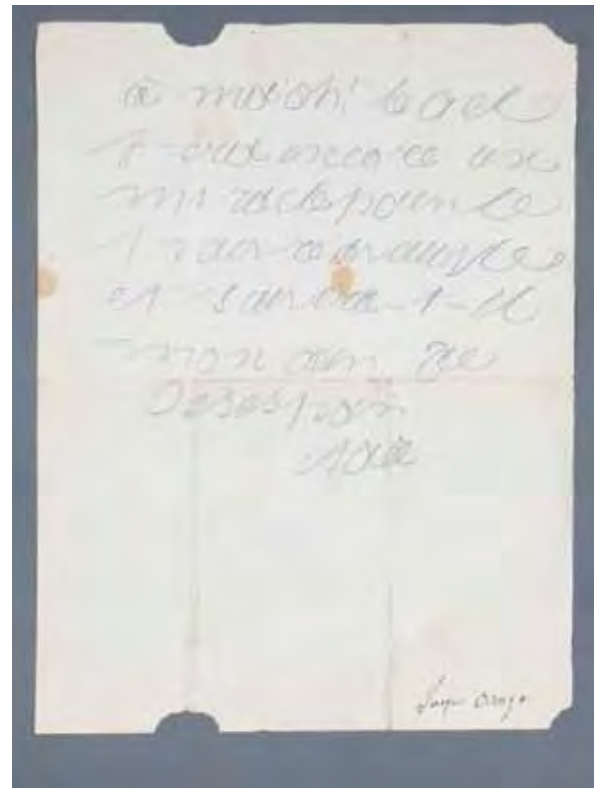
265 x 200 mm., single leaf completed in manuscript; graphite in Arago's later hand, ink note on verso lower right likely Freycinet's hand, circa 1837.

#### “THE LIGHTNING HAS STRUCK”: ARAGO IS BLIND

The witty and caustic style characteristic of Arago's voyage account [see item 13] contrasts with the halting hand and bleak realisation of this short letter. “The lightning has struck, I suspected but I did not believe that it would be so soon, still, a page to be added to the painful book of my life, it will be the last... heaven will yet make a miracle... will save my heart from despair. Farewell” and amplify his observations to the revised foreword to the voyage account *Souvenirs d'un aveugle: 'n'avoir rien vu, c'est n'avoir rien à regretter. On ne perd réellement qu'après avoir possédé... et j'ai tant perdu!*

Freycinet is known to have retained a large number of Arago's voyage images (which would have been surrendered to him as both commander and official chronicler of the voyage) and it may be that it is Freycinet's hand attributing “Jacques Arago” on the verso of this letter.

\$1250



## 16. ARAGO, Jacques.

### Letter signed by Arago after he had gone blind, offering his “Souvenirs” account of the Freycinet voyage.

Single page letter, 225 x 160 mm., very good., September [1841].

#### “MA PLUME EST MA SEULE FORTUNE...”

A beautiful letter dictated by Arago and signed by him in pencil. He tells his correspondent that although in the sad state of his blindness, plunged into profound darkness, he has written an account of his voyages, the publication of which has been crowned with success. He now takes, Arago continues, the liberty of sending a set to his correspondent, begging him to accept, and saying that being able to admit him to the list of subscribers would be a great honour.

Arago signs off with a cryptic note, hoping that his correspondent will receive from “du pauvre Bélisaire” the assurances of his greatest respect: *Bélisaire* was a novel by Marmontel published in 1767 and famous in France as an example of the ingratitude of those in power towards their faithful servants: was Arago implying that he too had been cast aside by the French authorities? Whatever the case, the gift was not accepted but only, as a note in a second hand at the top of the letter confirms, because a set of the books was already in the recipient's library.

\$2450



d air:  
ly, when  
and ten  
d Shu



not comes on twisting & wogate after seven years I saw:  
- Mortation -

A chain has round my ankles fast,  
 Since I beheld of the Navigator last:  
 And as again its walls I view,  
 I feel my former fears renewed — 1  
 For all the infernal objects bear,  
 The very form they used to wear.  
 Still are the rusty claws seen, — 2  
 That on my shankes if you have been

1. Fear. 2. Fetters.

## 17. BALDWIN, Capt. John Timins.

### Journal Portsmouth to Madras 1835-36...

*Journal kept by Captain J.T. Baldwin Madras Artillery during a voyage to India in the year 1835 [E] Original verses written on visiting home after a few years absence; Original verses on visiting Newgate after seven years Transportation; Extracts from the Lady Flora Gazette of Saturday 26th September 1835 etc., autograph manuscript, together 186 pp., 6pp. Contents and Index, small pen and ink sketch of a prisoner in Newgate Gaol, full-page pencil drawing of a building in India (small tears and tipped in with tape), both by J.T. Baldwin, typescript page of Contents inserted; first p. soiled, 20th century ink inscription on front free endpaper, later endpapers, papered boards, 4to, 1835-36. At sea, 1835-1836.*

#### MEETING "THE MARY FROM NEW SOUTH WALES TO CALCUTTA"

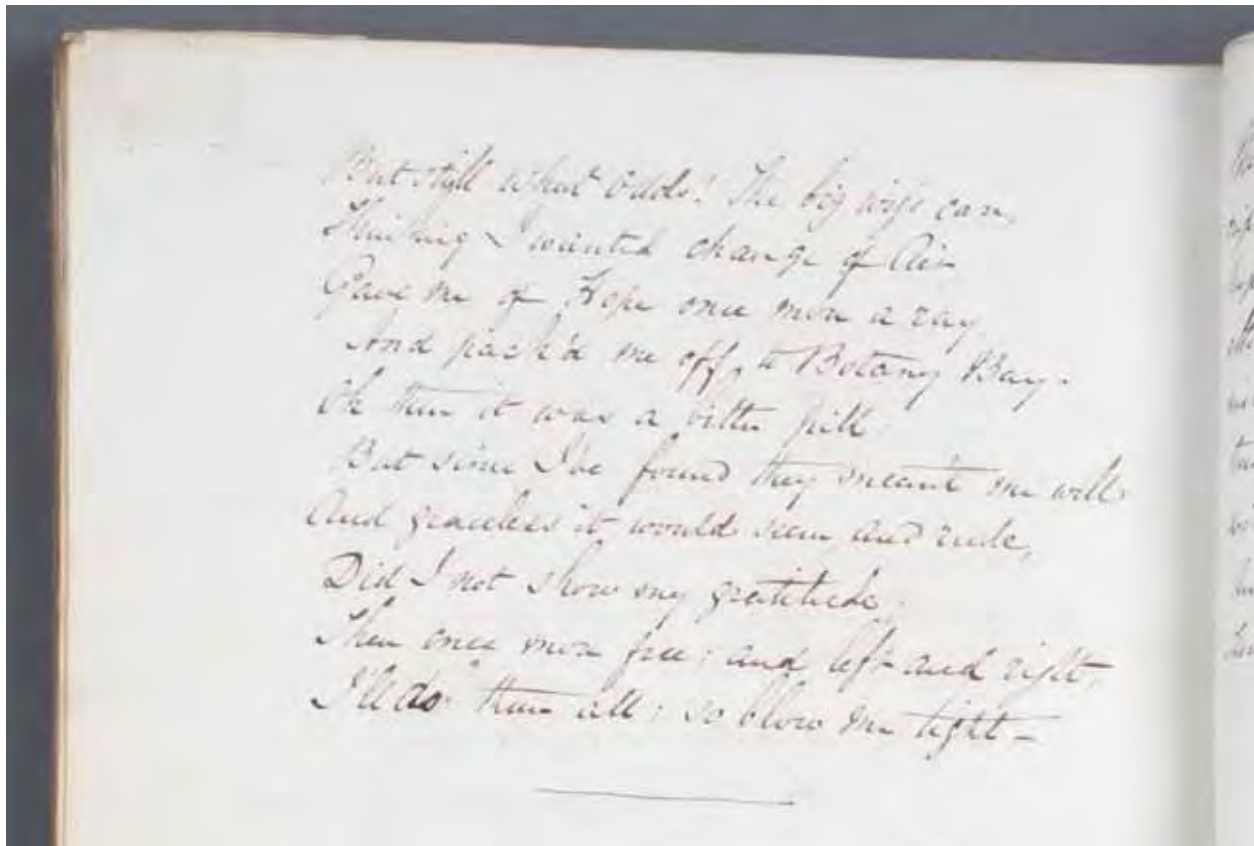
An important rediscovery: this substantial journal, never before published in any form, provides a remarkable insight into life on board an India-bound vessel called the Lady Flora in 1835. It was written by Captain John Timins Baldwin, an officer in the Royal Artillery returning to his post in the subcontinent, and a literate and keen observer: "What scope," he justly observes at one point, "a voyage to India gives one for the study of character, and how impossible for an individual to conceal theirs from a close observer" (65).

The journal was written privately for Baldwin's wife Barbara (née Campbell): she was from the influential Edinburgh family of that name, and was remaining in Scotland with their young children, but would later join him in India. In fact, she outlived him by some 45 years, and would no doubt have treasured this relic of his life and thoughts written while still a relatively young man.

One of the most significant aspects of the journal is that it dates from an era when the close association between India and New South Wales was really being cemented, in which light it is fascinating to see Baldwin reverting to the subject of transportation. Far and away the most important, and a genuine contribution to the tradition of comic verse relating to transportation and New South Wales, is Baldwin's inclusion of his own unrecorded comic poem 'Original verses on revisiting Newgate after seven years Transportation' (168-171), which imagines the thoughts of a transportee to Van Diemens Land on his return to England. In the poem the narrator finds himself once more in Newgate, awaiting the ship which will take him back to "Botany Bay". It is a conspicuously rare example of a poem in which the narrator is delighted with his good luck at being sent out to Australia, rather than the more common examples in which narrators lament their fate.

With an adroit comic turn it concludes:

But still what Odds! The big wig's care,  
Thinking I wanted change of Air,  
Gave me of Hope once more a ray,  
And pack'd me off, to Botany Bay.  
Oh then it was a bitter pill,  
But since I've found they meant me well  
And graceless it would seem and rude,  
Did I not show my gratitude.  
Then once more free, and left and right,  
I'll do them all, so blow me tight.



The poem is also adorned with a nicely executed ink drawing of the prisoner languishing in prison, which shows that Baldwin was a useful artist. [See illustration previous page.]

Although Baldwin describes the poem as a parody, it is important to note that it is not simply a random nor unstudied inclusion, because Baldwin had clearly given a deal of thought to the subject of transportation to New South Wales, based on what he had heard and discussed of the conviction of a friend and fellow officer of his in India, one "Dickenson".

Given the date and the details provided by Baldwin, it can be shown that this must have been John Dickenson (usually spelt with an "e"), a Captain in the Artillery cashiered in late 1834. Dickenson was ini-



tially sent to Tasmania on the Resource (Captain Coombes), but then went on to Sydney on the Siren (Captain Munro), arriving 9 April 1835. Dickenson's life is neatly summarised in his convict indent, where he is noted as being a 40-year-old married man with one son who had been convicted of embezzlement (New South Wales, Convict Indents, 1788-1842). Dickenson had had a long career in India, having been made a "Lieutenant-Fireworker" in the Royal Artillery as early as July 1813, full Lieutenant in 1818, and Captain in 1824, long before his eventual court-martial.

Baldwin's thoughts on the fate of his friend are revealed because of a remarkable coincidence: while all-but becalmed off the Indian coast, the Lady Flora happened to hail a ship called the Mary (Capt. William Ascough), then en route from Sydney to India. Conditions at sea were so benign that two of the ship's passengers were able to come on board the Lady Flora, and, compounding the coincidence, they evidently knew Dickenson and were happy to discuss his life. Baldwin was particularly interested about what he could learn about how his friend could have been expected to be treated as an educated prisoner in New South Wales. Although many convicts from India were transported to Australia, their history is not well studied, and the intimate perspective of one of Dickenson's closer friends is therefore an important insight.

A long section at the end of the journal transcribes a number of pieces of occasional verse, which prove that Baldwin was an accomplished amateur versifier – and, more than that, gives a window into the sort of pieces with which the educated traveller whiled away a long voyage.

Throughout, Baldwin's journal has all the hallmarks of one of the better works of its kind. For a start, it is a work of genuine substance, the journal itself running to 163 pp. (some 35 or 40,000 words), supplemented by a further 43 pp. of occasional verses relating to his experiences and the voyage. It has the candidness one would expect in a journal written expressly and exclusively for his wife Barbara (21) and "not intended to be published (80). Indeed, not only is it marked by the introspection of a man leaving his much-loved children behind, but it is also suffused with his awareness of the threat of some heavy debts to be met when he arrived (61).

**PROVENANCE:** John Timins Baldwin, and by descent through the family until recently. Throughout the paper is watermarked J. Morbey & Co. 1834, confirming that he must have acquired the paper shortly before he sailed. One long passage has been efficiently deleted, apparently by Baldwin himself (20-21).

**\$42,500**

*[A fuller description is available on request.]*



## 18. JUKES, J. Beete.

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

*Two volumes, octavo, two folding maps and 19 plates, three line-engraved views, and four natural history plates, textual illustrations, with various publisher's advertisements including for Leichhardt & Stokes; a very attractive set in the original and unfaded blue-grey blind-stamped cloth. London, T. & W. Boone, 1847.*

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

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

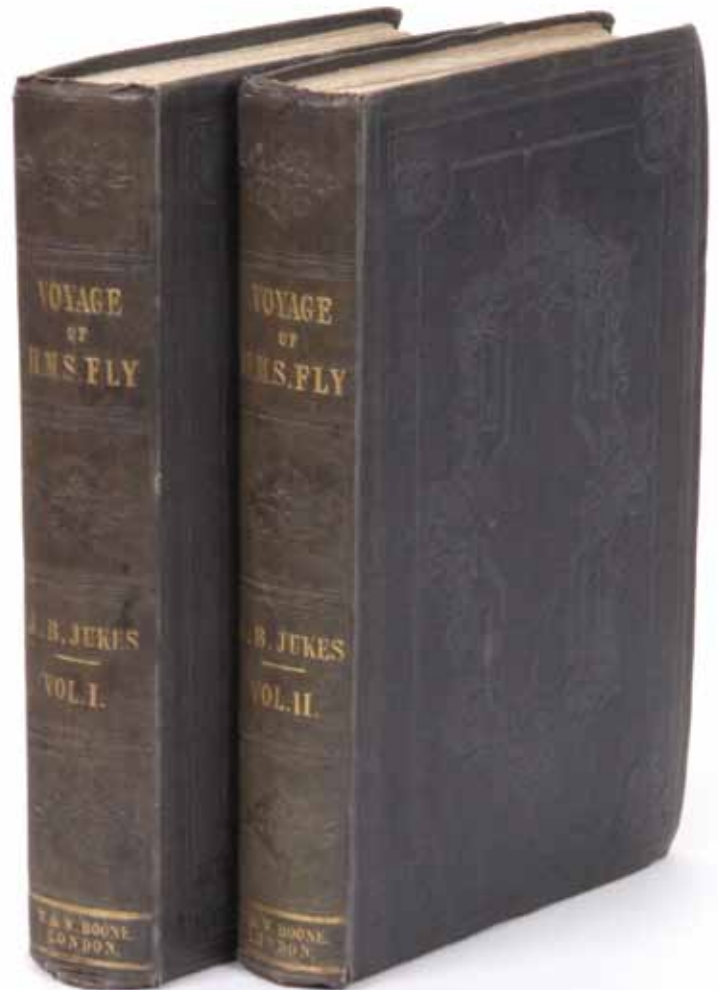
The *Fly*, Captain Blackwood, sailed from Falmouth on 11 April 1842 with the cutter *Bramble*. Jukes sailed as naturalist to the expedition, and with his captain's consent wrote the official narrative. The survey of Torres Strait and of the Great Barrier Reef, as well as the various New Guinea explorations,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

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

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

**\$9750**

*Davidson, 'A Book Collector's Notes', pp. 129-30; Ferguson, 4549; Hill, 901; Wantrup, 92a.*



# TRANSPORTATION

ITEMS 19-24



## 19. HOWARD, John.

### The State of the Prisons in England and Wales...

*Octavo, ten folding engraved plates including seven detailed architectural plans; a superb copy in original condition, edges uncut, in original boards, spine lettered in ink preserved in a quarter morocco case. Warrington, William Eyres; and sold by T. Cadell... and N. Conant... London, 1780.*

#### PRISON REFORM IN THE 1780S

A fine copy of the second and best edition of John Howard's exhaustive and highly influential examination of the prisons of Britain and Europe, considerably enlarged from the first edition of 1777 and with an additional seven engraved folding plates. Howard's criticism of British gaols was contemporary with recent discoveries in the Pacific, marking it out as one of the fundamental works in the debate that would culminate in the establishment of the penal colony at Botany Bay.

*The State of Prisons* is a rich source of statistical data and detailed description alike. Interestingly, this second edition expands upon the condition of the Thames hulks based on a series of visits made in 1779. He reports horrific mortality rates on the hulk *Justicia*: between August 1776 and March 1778 a staggering 176 of the 632 prisoners had died. The appalling conditions and vice on the hulks led to their widespread condemnation and calls for transportation as a preferable state of affairs.

**\$3400**

*Garrison & Morton, 1598; Goldsmiths', 12059; HBS, 7975; Printing and the Mind of Man, 224; Rothschild, 1163-1164.*



## 20. HOWARD, John.

### An Account of the Principal Lazarettos in Europe...

*Quarto, with 22 engraved plans and views (18 of them folding) and a large folding table; bound without the half-title in contemporary sprinkled calf, flat spine banded in gilt, red morocco label. London, J. Johnson, C. Dilly and T. Cadell, 1791.*

#### PRISONS, HULKS, QUARANTINE STATIONS & MENTAL HOSPITALS

The second edition of Howard's second book, published posthumously. This study took place during the period of the transportation and was of consequence in beginning a more humane approach to all aspects of imprisonment and detention. Howard's work represented a huge leap forward in the development of the public health movement. His newly humane approach included a significant new approach to hygiene and cleanliness, which would impact on the general management of ships as well of course as the day-to-day running of convict vessels.

**\$2250**

*Garrison & Morton, 1601.*



## 21. KENDRICK, J.

### “Emigration in Search of a Husband”.

*Handcoloured etching from a scrapbook with abbreviated title, 240 x 195 mm., lower margin and caption title incomplete. London, J. Kendrick, 1833.*

“...LOTS OF GOOD HUSBANDS TO BE HAD CHEAP”



A famous satirical cartoon, lampooning the fate of a prospective bride upon her departure for the Australian colonies. A shortage of women was a defining quality of colonial society from the foundation years through the 1840s. Only the mass emigration of the gold rush years finally equalized the gender imbalance.

This cartoon was printed in 1833 after the British Government had established the Emigration Commission to assist female emigration. Although intended to be humorous, it does reflect the possibilities for social and economic advancement on offer in New South Wales. A slender porter struggling to carry a heavy trunk for a portly woman asks “What are you going to Sidney for, pray ma’am?” and the lady replies: “Vy [why] they says as how theres lots of good husbands to be had cheap whereas the brutes in England can’t see no charms in a woman unles she’s got plenty of money to keep ‘em in idleness”. This aspirational dialogue pokes fun at the

Government’s intent to encourage social mobility in what was still a penal colony in the early days of transition.

**\$2850**

*Jonathan King, The Other Side of the Coin, p. 23; Nan Kivell & Spence, Collection 1616.*

## 22. PHILLIP, Arthur.

### Accounts and Papers relating to Convicts on board the Hulks, and those transported to New South Wales.

*Foolscap folio, 110 pp., the last a docket title; a large copy with wide margins, edges uncut; a good old binding of half dark calf; quarter dark blue morocco box. London, Ordered to be printed, 10th and 26th March 1792.*

**INCLUDING ONE OF THE EARLIEST NARRATIVES OF LIFE ON A CONVICT VESSEL**

One of the rarest of all First Fleet books: this was the last major publication relating to Phillip, a long and substantial parliamentary paper dating from March 1792. Endlessly interesting, the report prints all manner of material relating to New South Wales and transportation. It begins with comment on the skyrocketing costs associated with the

Thames hulks, including the government contracts with owners Duncan Campbell and James Bradley, details of the numbers of convicts and the work being done by them under supervision.

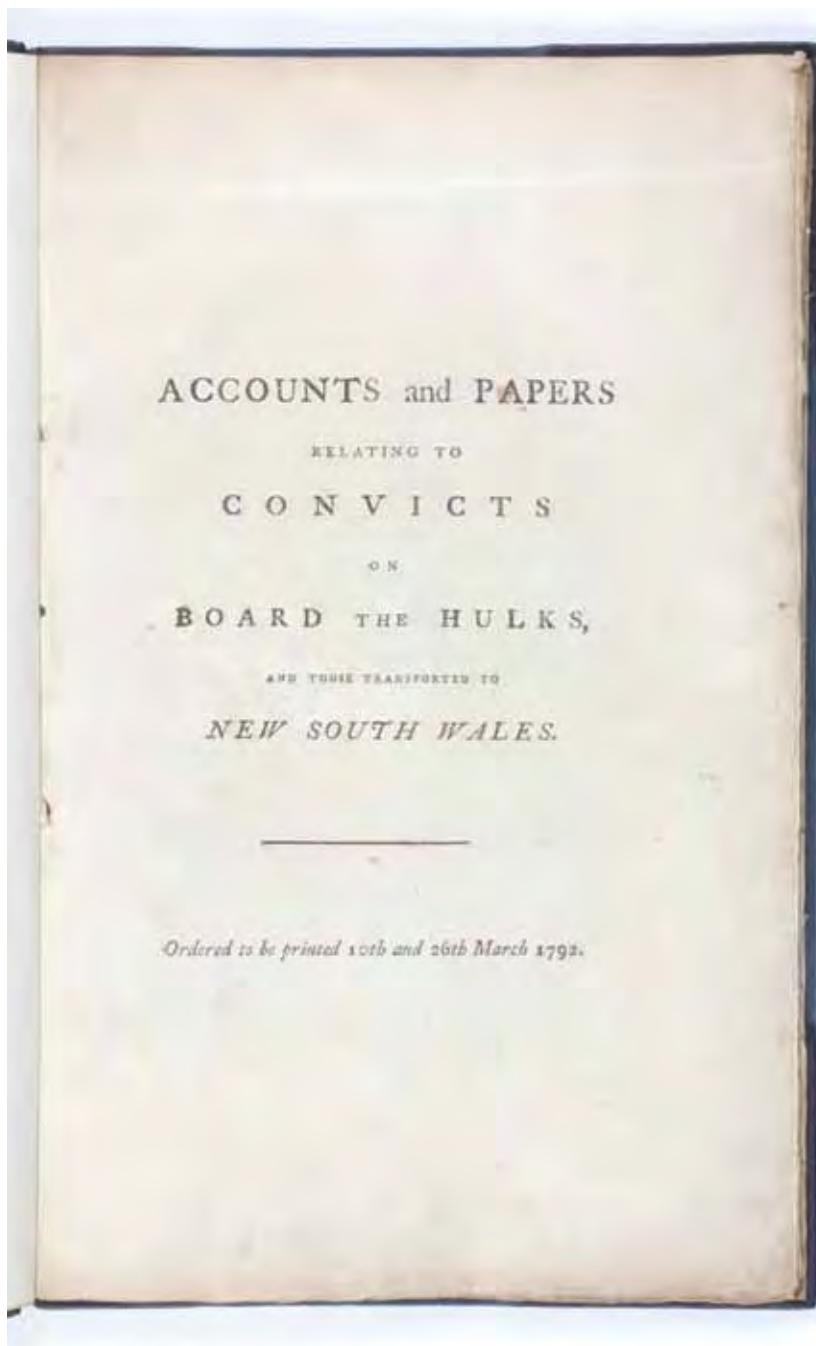
The next major section prints letters from Phillip dated between 16 June and 29 August 1790. Excerpts from six of his letters are included, one to Nepean and the others to Grenville, on subjects such as the tragic loss of the *Guardian*, appealing for settlers, or discussing Norfolk Island. Phillip pays particular notice to the Hawkesbury, which will “offer some desirable situations”.

Too much focus on Phillip, however, might distract from the great mass of other material included here, which gives a remarkably full overview of what was being planned in both Sydney and London. There are reports on conditions on board convict vessels *Pitt*, *Kitty*, *Neptune*, *Scarborough*, *Surprize*, and *Atlantic*, letters from surgeons, reports from agents, substantial epistles from senior government officials to Phillip and King (including one rather moving one from Dundas about the loss of the *Guardian* and how much that “unfortunate Disaster” must have affected the colony, a letter which also includes Dundas’ barely restrained anger about conditions on board the Second Fleet), great lists of items requested by Phillip and now being sent (including almost 10,000 gallons of rum and 33,367 needles), a fascinating letter from King to Evan Nepean regarding the purchase of live stock at the Cape of Good Hope in July 1791 (including 62 sheep and 200 fruit trees), and much else besides.

Of signal interest is the five-page “Remarks and Statement of the Proceedings of Donald Trail, Master of the *Neptune*, during his Passage to Port Jackson” (pp.73-77), one of the earliest major published narratives of life on board a convict vessel. The *Neptune* was one of the horror ships of the Second Fleet, and Trail’s report certainly makes for grim reading, with reports of malignant fevers and numberless deaths: “The Convicts that died in Stoke’s Bay”, he writes at one point, “were always sunk with Ballast brought from the Shore, except One Day, when it blew too hard to send a Boat from the Ship, and then the Body was sunk with Coals.”

**\$34,000**

Davidson, *A Book Collector’s Notes*, pp. 74-5; Ferguson, 13; Wantrup, 10; not recorded by Crittenden, *Bibliography of the First Fleet*.





*Drawn by G. Kneller, and engraved by G. Kneller.* **A View of the HULKS, at WOOLWICH in KENT.** *Four Hundred, 1740, in Three Coloured Engraving*  
*with some of the CONTRACTS having up Ballast, and others on Chute, showing it to the Place where the Embarkments are made by them.*



## 23. [THAMES HULKS]

A View of the Hulks, at Woolwich in Kent, with some of the Convicts heaving up Ballast, and others on Show wheeling it to the Places where the Embankments are made by them.

*Handcoloured engraving, 360 x 505 mm., small expert paper repair to lower margin, very good condition, framed. London, Printed & Sold by Carington Bowles, Published as the Act directs, 24 June 1779.*

### CONVICT HULKS ON THE THAMES

Earliest issue of this fascinating depiction with vibrant contemporary handcolouring of convicts from the hulks labouring on the dockyards at Woolwich on the river Thames.

The use of derelict ships as floating prisons really began with the loss of the American colonies following the War of Independence. The hulks were unpopular, but as this image vividly shows, they were considered a source of useful prison labour: a description of Woolwich in 1785 by Duncan Campbell, a contractor and overseer of the hulks, corresponds to this scene, with particular notice of convicts raising gravel for ballast and construction, sawing timber and constructing earthworks and embankments. The departure of the First Fleet under Captain Arthur Philip and the foundation of a penal colony in New South Wales in 1788 was largely motivated by chronic overcrowding of the Thames hulks, but actually did little to alleviate conditions; indeed, it has been established that around the time that the Fleet sailed ‘the hulk establishments at Portsmouth and Woolwich were expanded because of the demand for labour in the dockyards’ (A.G.L. Shaw, *Convicts and the Colonies*, p. 49).

This is an example of the earliest and rare issue “Printed for & Sold by Carington Bowles, at his Map and Print Warehouse, No. 69 in St. Pauls Church Yard, London” and “Published as the Act directs, 24 June, 1779”. This can be compared with later examples in both the State Library of New South Wales and the National Library, which have a different caption and imprint for “Bowles & Carver” at the same address. Carington Bowles was a print and mapseller principally associated with the sale of local travelling maps and town guides. He died in 1793 and after his death the business passed to his son Henry Carington Bowles who is known to have gone into business with Samuel Carver in the premises at St. Pauls.

**\$9500**

[See full page detail opposite item 19]

## 24. TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE.

### First Report from the Committee... for the effectual transportation of felons...

*Foolsap, 20 pp., very good, neatly disbound; preserved in a red quarter morocco solander case. London, 9 May 1785.*

#### THE “LEGAL BASIS” FOR TRANSPORTATION

Very uncommon: crucial discussions leading to the establishment of transportation to a colony at Botany Bay. This is the first report of the committee appointed to investigate transportation, and which ultimately led to the founding of the “thief colony” in New South Wales. Ferguson described the actual Act “for the effectual transportation of Felons” - whose execution the Committee was set up to investigate - as the “legal basis” of transportation.

‘By April 1785, though Pitt, the Prime Minister, denied it, the government seemed to have decided on an African scheme... The result was a violent parliamentary attack, led by Edmund Burke, and the appointment of another Commons Committee to investigate. In evidence to it, Evan Nepean, the Under-Secretary, said that though the River Gambia plan ‘was under the contemplation of government and preferred to every other’, it had not been ‘finally resolved on...’ (Shaw, *Convicts & the Colonies*, p. 46).

This is the report itself, of central importance for the transcript of an interview of Evan Nepean, who was interviewed extensively and responded regarding the hulks (*Censor, Dunkirk, Ceres*), the nature of the convictions of the proposed transportees, and in detail about the River Gambia - or “Lemane” - plan, including his admission that the British had no territorial rights in the region.

The African merchant John Barnes gave evidence regarding his experience on the River Gambia, and was matter-of-fact about the problems of climate, as was John Nevan, a captain in the African trade, who had been there for six months in 1784. Thomas Nesbitt had traded there in 1780 and was voluble about the local tribes, while the English naturalist Henry Smeathman told tales of his own experience in Sierra Leone. Other experts were the Army Surgeon John Boon, Sir George Young (ultimately a supporter of Botany Bay), Commodore Thompson, and two members of the Committee, Call and Sturt. Little surprise, therefore, that the Committee condemned the proposed River Gambia colony, and ultimately stated its preference for the West Coast of Africa and the colony in Sierra Leone, the failure of which was recently studied in Emma Christopher’s *A Merciless Place*.

Substantial and early documents like this relating to the establishment of New South Wales and the institution of transportation are important and often, like this example, rare.

**\$4400**

*Ferguson, 4a (note).*

F I R S T  
R E P O R T

FROM THE

COMMITTEE

APPOINTED TO ENQUIRE WHAT

P R O C E E D I N G S

HAVE BEEN HAD IN THE

Execution of an Act, passed in the Twenty-fourth  
Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, inti-  
tuled, "An Act for the effectual Transportation of  
" Felons and other Offenders, and to authorize  
" the Removal of Prisoners in certain Cases; and  
" for other Purposes therein mentioned."

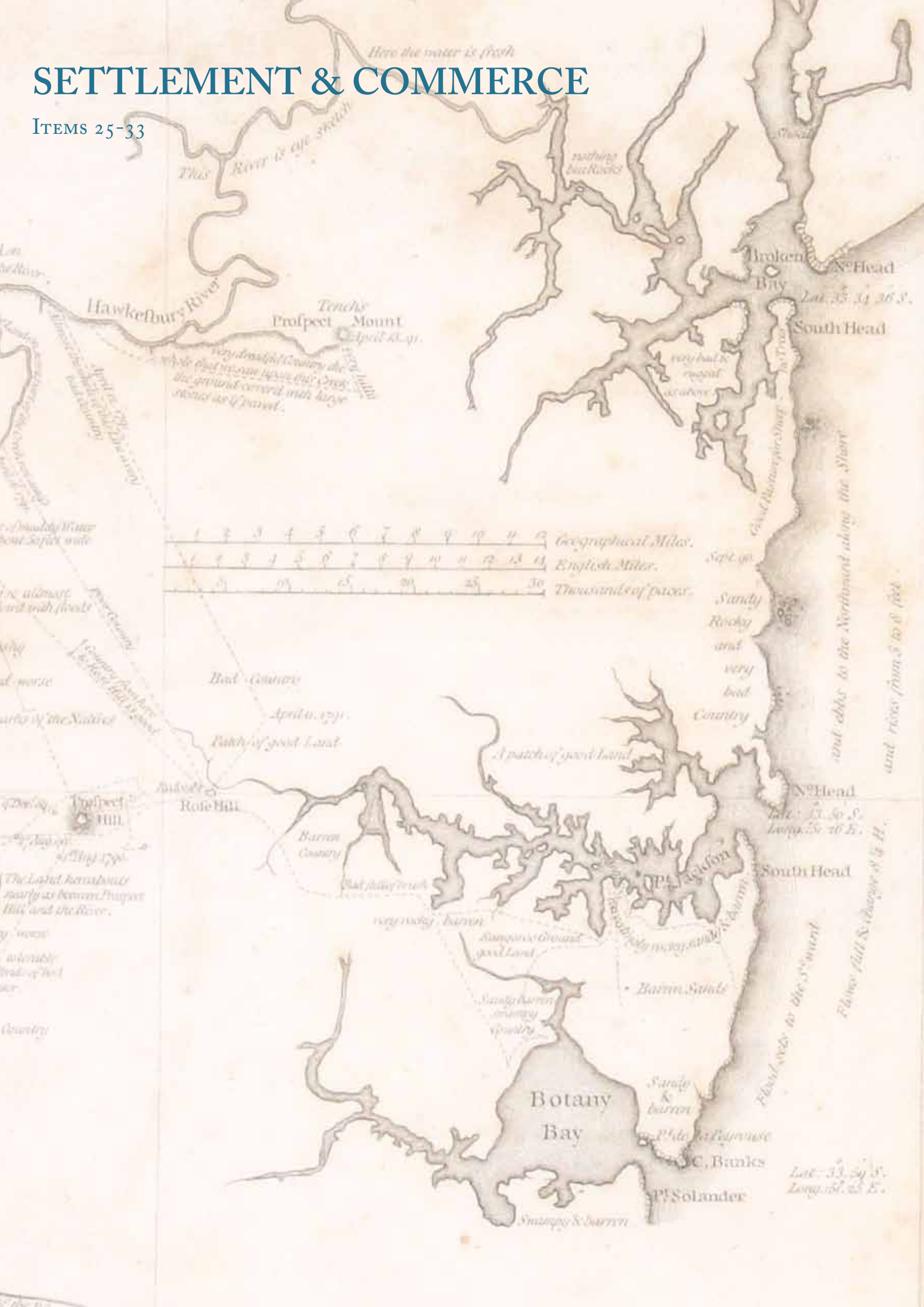
(*9th May 1785.*)

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Printed in the Year M.DCC.LXXXV.

# SETTLEMENT & COMMERCE

ITEMS 25-33



# 25. BRISBANE, Sir Thomas Makdougall.

Printed land grant, completed in manuscript, to John Smith.

*Large printed vellum leaf, completed in manuscript, approx. 290 x 257 mm., verso blank except for ms. docket title; original folds, with well-preserved ribbon and paper seal attached. Sydney, 30 June 1823.*

## 200 ACRES IN METHVEN

Fine original land grant signed by the sixth governor, for 200 acres in Methven, Van Diemen's Land, free of "all Taxes, Quit Rents, Services, and Acknowledgements whatsoever" for five years, thereafter a quit rent of four shillings per annum. Methven was a Tasmanian district name long since abandoned; it refers to the Oatlands area in central Tasmania.

Sir Thomas Brisbane (1773-1860) succeeded Macquarie as governor of New South Wales, and held office from 1821 to 1825. Much of his work as governor was to reform the system of land grants which had mushroomed under Macquarie leaving confusion and boundary disputes prevailing among grantees. Brisbane instituted proper surveys and reformed the whole system of grants, ensuring that only those who were both willing to improve the land and had the capital to do so were successful in obtaining grants.

This grant was witnessed by William Elyard junior, then second clerk in the colonial secretary's office, and Robert Crawford, principal clerk. Crawford was the builder of *Clyde Bank* in 1824: situated in the Rocks, Sydney, it was designed by Francis Greenway and is the oldest remaining house in the city of Sydney. The document was further signed by Brisbane's nemesis, Frederick Goulburn, as registrar. Goulburn was the first official colonial secretary to be appointed and took an active role in the issuing of land grants. His handling of grants was one of the major causes of the acrimony between himself and the governor, the cause of the collapse of Brisbane's administration and the governor's recall.

\$3250



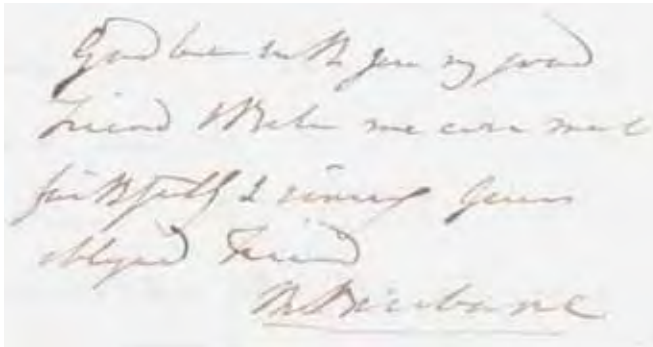
## 26. BRISBANE, Sir Thomas Makdougall.

### Original Letter to Colonel Wilson.

*Autograph letter signed, small quarto, 4 pp. on a single folded leaf, further folded for posting; red wax seal intact, with postmarks. Ship Mary Hope, Milford Haven, 27 May, 1826.*

#### BRISBANE BORROWING AGAINST HIS BOOKS AND INSTRUMENTS

A most interesting manuscript letter from Brisbane, written at the close of his six-month voyage to England after his recall as governor following the breakdown of his administration. Writing to his friend Colonel Wilson of Sneaton Castle near Whitby, Brisbane bemoans his unjust treatment by Bathurst and his “understrapper”, Bathurst’s under-secretary Wilmot Horton. The main subject of the correspondence is the settlement of various bills he drew in New South Wales which he asks Wilson to guarantee. He states that the government owes him more than the amount in question because he “disposed of all my Instruments & Books of Science to the Council before I left N S Wales”.



Brisbane was a keen and talented astronomer. He had built an observatory in Parramatta at his own expense which he had equipped with instruments and a significant library. When he left the colony he left behind his astronomical instruments and 349 volumes of his library, as he wanted his assistants to be able to continue their work,

and he wished to be remembered for his scientific contribution to the colony. In the Preface to his *Catalogue of the 7385 Stars, chiefly in the Southern Hemisphere* published in 1835, William Richardson notes that on Brisbane’s “departure from the colony, in the end of 1825, he transferred the whole to the Colonial Government, who repaid the original cost of the instruments”. It was evidently the payment for the instruments to which Brisbane refers to in this letter. Brisbane’s scientific instruments are now housed at the Sydney Observatory. The library has unfortunately been scattered, but volumes are still extent at the Observatory and the Powerhouse Museum Library.

The letter is signed and dated on the address panel 27 May 1826. This is consistent with the date on which he arrived back in England. The date “27 May 1827”, which is at the beginning of the letter, was therefore, no doubt a slip of the pen.

**\$4250**



Dear Mr. Wilson  
I have not time to say more in this letter  
but I have not time to say more in this letter  
but I have not time to say more in this letter

Received of Mr. Wilson  
the sum of £100  
on the 27th of May 1827

Yours truly  
John Wilson

Ship Mary Hope  
Wilford Haven S. Wales  
27 May 1827

My Dear Wilson

Here we are after  
a most long & tedious voyage of 14 months  
from N. S. Wales back to you before we said  
the 1<sup>st</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup>, I wrote you for Miss D. James  
& that you have received all my letters  
& have papers & for all care by them have  
entirely all been lost and then she  
tried most unjustly, most unreasonably,  
nearly & unmercifully by my Lord Bute  
& his understrapper Mr. Wilson that  
but the moment the wind comes round I  
shall sail for the Clyde & find Lady Bute  
here & I may at home & then shall  
report to London & if this does not find

## 27. BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Contemporary collection of 17 House of Commons reports on NSW under Governor Macquarie.

*Foolscap folio, variously paginated (406 pp. in total, of which 98 relate to New South Wales), library stamp on title-page; in contemporary half red roan, marbled boards, neatly rebacked with original spine laid down. London, the New South Wales reports dated from 1815-, 1826.*

### COLLECTION INCLUDING 17 SCARCE HOUSE OF COMMONS REPORTS ON NEW SOUTH WALES

Interesting contemporary volume, with specially-printed title-page entitled "Accounts and Papers Printed by Order of the House of Commons. 1801-1826", from a series of such volumes evidently assembled for the Law Society of the United Kingdom, this volume collecting 17 very scarce House of Commons reports on New South Wales under the Governorships of Macquarie and Brisbane (among others of interest). Even individually these reports are difficult to find, let alone such a substantial run. The volume was originally part of an immense set organised alphabetically; this is the "New-Nor" volume, hence the section on New South Wales. While much of the second half of the volume deals with Newfoundland and Newspapers, it is an attractive coincidence that there are also two papers on Newgate Prison and Northallerton Gaol.

The volume therefore provides a remarkable collection, as follows:

1. A Copy of the Instructions Given by Earl Bathurst to Mr. Bigge (1823, 7 pp. Ferguson 893);
2. Papers Relating to His Majesty's settlements at New South Wales [1811-1814] (1816, 13 pp. Ferguson 646);
3. A return of the Annual Expenditure in the Colony of NSW [1818-1820] (1821, 1 p. Ferguson 824);
4. A return of the Annual Expenditure in the Colony of NSW [1821-1822] (1823, 1 p. Ferguson 910);
5. Accounts Relating to receipt and expenditure of Van Diemens Land and NSW [1816-1819] (1823, 3 pp. Ferguson 911);
6. Return of the quantity of land above the amount of one hundred acres [1812] (1821, 1 p. not in Ferguson);
7. Return of the number of marriages, births and deaths in the colony of NSW [1817-1819] (1821, 1 p. Ferguson 825);
8. Return of Grants made in New South Wales [1812-1821] (1822, 6 pp. Ferguson 868);
9. Return of the quantity of dollars imported into NSW [1821-1823] (1824, 1 p. Ferguson 945);
10. An account of the total number of vessels... for NSW and Van Dieman's Land [1822-1823] (1824, 1 p. Ferguson 946);
11. Account of ships and their tonnage... NSW & Van Dieman's Land [1822-1825] (1825, 3 pp. Ferguson 1014);



12. Empowering the Judges of the Supreme Courts... to make and alter Rules and Orders... (1825, 3pp. Ferguson 1012);
13. Papers relating to the Conduct of Magistrates... (1826, 17 pp. Ferguson 1076);
14. Copies of the Law and Ordnances Passed by the Governor... of NSW (1826, 18 pp. Ferguson 1079);
15. An Account of the Numbers of Persons, Male and Female... who have been Transported... (1815, 1 p. Ferguson 605a);
16. Return of the Number of Convicts who have been sent... to NSW (1821, 1 p. Ferguson 821).
17. Account of the total number of ships... with convicts for NSW (1821, 1 p. Ferguson 819).

**\$7450**



## 28. COLLINS, David.

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

*Two volumes, quarto, [1798]: 2 charts, 18 plates and four textual vignettes, the vignettes most unusually repeated on additional folding plates, a fine thick paper issue bound with the half-title, [1802]: one chart, five plates (three with original hand-colouring) and four textual vignettes (two with hand-colouring), bound with the half-title; a most attractive set in beautiful full tree-calf bindings by Aquarius, gilt, double spine labels, speckled edges. London, T. Cadell, Jun. and W. Davies, 1798 & 1802.*

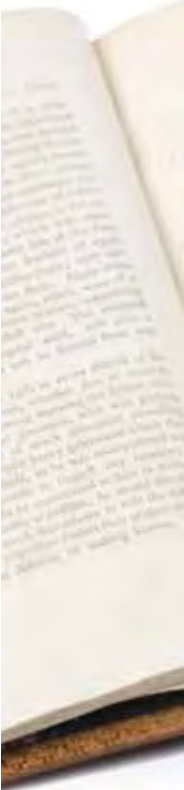
#### **THE COMPLETE FIRST FLEET ACCOUNT OF DAVID COLLINS, THICK PAPER ISSUE, IN AN UNRECORDED STATE WITH EXTRA FOLDOUT ENGRAVINGS**

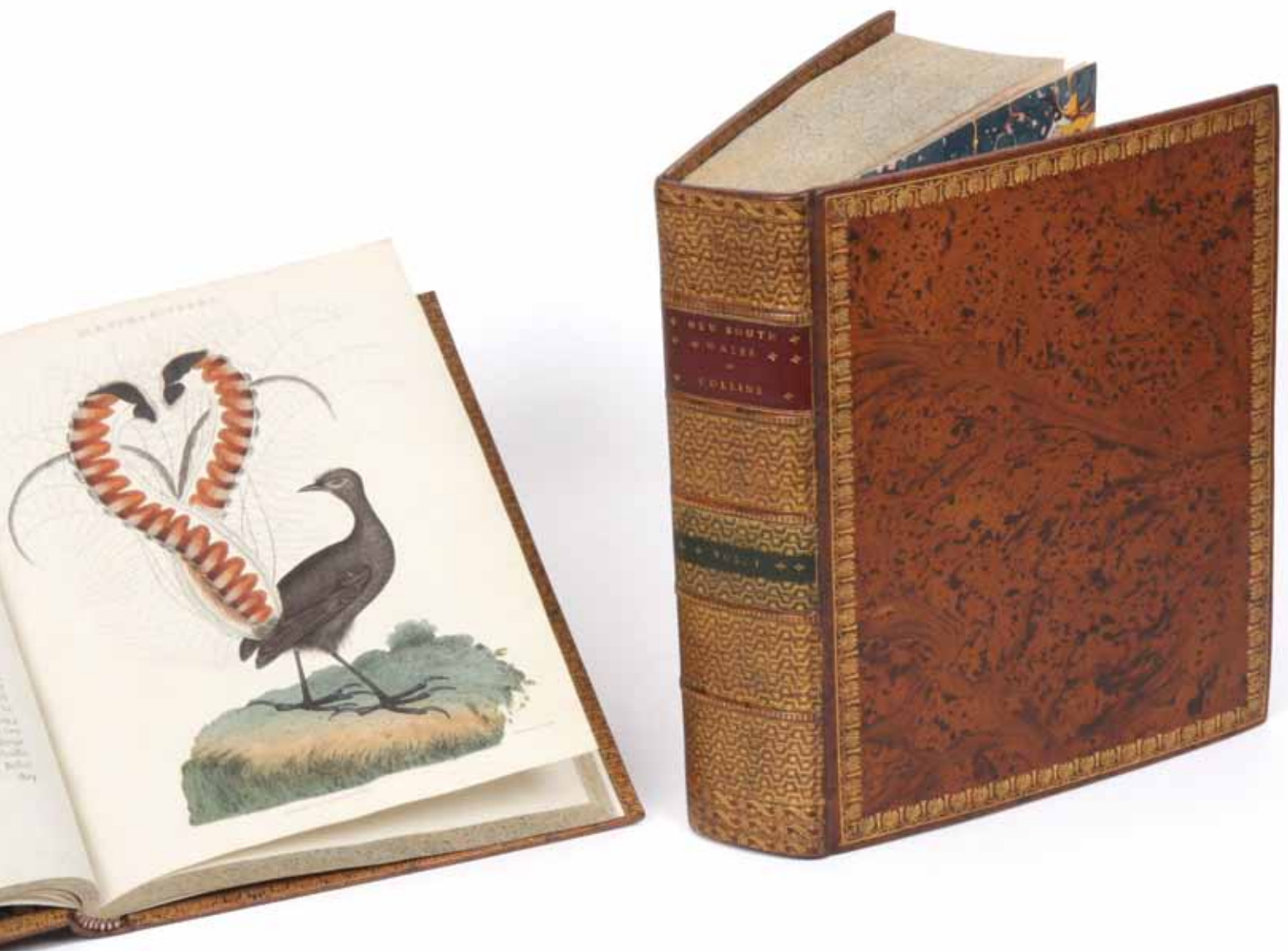
A beautiful and special set of this classic First Fleet book, in superb condition. This is an exceptionally handsome copy of the first edition of the complete work, published as two separate volumes four years apart. The first volume is from a very rare issue on thick paper with the engraved vignettes that appear in the text also bound in as separately printed engravings on fold-out sheets.

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, often described as the earliest history of Australia as an English colony, contains the most detailed and painstaking of all descriptions of the voyage and first settlement found in any of the early narratives. The book 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 which include the first views to have been published of British settlements at Sydney and Parramatta.

The first volume, published in 1798, is scarce today. In this set, as well as having the unusual feature of the extra engravings, the first volume is the rare thick paper issue (the text block measuring 68 mm.); very few copies are known in this form (apparently unique to the first volume as we have found no record of a thick paper issue of the second volume). A similar thick paper copy of the first volume was offered for sale by Maggs Brothers in catalogue 807 (1952): Frank Maggs noted at the time that this was the only such copy he had seen. Ferguson mentions a "large paper" issue but Wantrup was unable to locate an example and speculates that Ferguson may have used "large paper" loosely and may have been referring to a copy similar to the Maggs example.

The second volume, which came out four years after the first and is if anything slightly more difficult to find, "... is of the greatest im-





portance, 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).

**\$38,750**

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

V O Y A G E  
FROM  
*NEW SOUTH WALES to CANTON,*  
IN THE YEAR 1788,  
WITH  
VIEWS OF THE ISLANDS  
DISCOVERED.

By *THOMAS GILBERT, Esq.*  
COMMANDER OF THE CHARLOTTE.



LONDON:  
PRINTED BY GEORGE WASTON,  
FOR J. DEBRET, OPPOSITE BURLINGTON-HOUSE, PICCADILLY.

## 29. GILBERT, Thomas.

### Voyage from New South Wales to Canton...

*Quarto, with an engraved vignette on the title and four large folding plates; handsomely bound in half speckled calf, spine gilt-ruled with raised bands. London, J. Debrett, 1789.*

#### CONVICTS TO AUSTRALIA & TEA FROM CHINA

First edition of this rare (indeed sometimes overlooked) First Fleet book, which also describes the first trading voyage out of Port Jackson in 1788. Captain Thomas Gilbert was part of the establishment of the first European settlement at Port Jackson as commander of the *Charlotte*, the 335-ton First Fleet transport that carried over 100 convicts to Australia. *Charlotte* left Port Jackson on 6 May 1788 bound for China to take on a cargo of tea under charter to the East India Company. Travelling with Captain Gilbert was Captain John Marshall on the *Scarborough*, another First Fleet ship that had delivered 208 convicts to the newly established colony.

Gilbert records in small detail the voyage to and his subsequent stay in Port Jackson. 'I had on board my ship upwards of one hundred and thirty convicts, male and female: many of the former were fellows of a most abandoned and desperate character...; I took leave of Governor Phillip... and here let me embrace the opportunity... of acknowledging... the civilities I received from those gentlemen; among whom I would particularly notice that valuable officer Captain Hunter.' Gilbert also makes much mention of the constant fight to hold scurvy at bay 'we hauled... for fish as often as possible, but we found, that though this kind of food might palliate in some degree, the violence of the scurvy, it did not prove an effectual remedy.' Gilbert goes on to describe their voyage to Canton, in the course of which he discovered and named the Gilbert and Marshall islands (the latter for his fellow captain).

The *Voyage from New South Wales to Canton* was designed to be a companion volume to surgeon John White's *Account of the Voyage to Botany Bay and the Establishment of the Colony at Port Jackson*. The two works are very occasionally found bound together, and in fact the publisher's advertisement for White's journal at the end of this volume notes that 'the above being uniformly printed to bind with Captain Gilbert's Voyage, may be bound together or separate'.

**PROVENANCE:** the mid-century collector F.G. Coles, with his bookplate.

**\$15,000**

*Ferguson, 38; Hill, 702; Australian Rare Books, 18.*



## 30. KING, Philip Gidley.

### Land grant to Alexander Seaton...

*Folio, single leaf, 420 x 333mm., manuscript in ink on paper; paper watermarked 1798. Sydney & Hawkesbury, 31 March 1802 and 11th April 1807.*

#### A SECOND FLEET CONVICT SELLS UP

A remarkable early land grant signed by Philip Gidley King as the Colony's third governor, and by the Rev. Samuel Marsden, as witness, granting thirty acres to Alexander Seaton "and his heirs and assigns" near Mulgrave. The grant of thirty acres to emancipists for "their good conduct and disposition to industry" was according to George III's instructions to Governor Phillip. Alexander Seaton had been transported for stealing two bullocks on the *Scarborough* in the Second Fleet and had an eventful time in the Colony: achieving an Absolute pardon in the same year as this land grant. He joined the 46th regiment as a private and at some stage transferred to Van Diemen's Land where he is recorded holding 60 acres near Melville (Hobart). It was in his career with the ladies that he met his downfall. Twice married (with some overlap!) he was fatally shot in a drunken brawl, by a fellow soldier of the 46th Regiment "chief cause of the quarrel was a female" [*The Hobart Gazette*, 28th November 1817]

The grant bears detail on the verso of Seaton signing over his interest in 1807 to Thomas Arndell Esq, Assistant Surgeon on the First Fleet ship *Friendship* (who had been given the charge of the hospital at Parramatta on his arrival). This was in exchange for some 65 pounds "Lawful money of Great Brittain" [sic] and the usual "quit rent". In 1792 "convinced that farming offered the better livelihood, Arndell had sought permission to retire on a pension and became a settler... Impressed by his meritorious services and anticipating a favourable reply to the application he sent to London, Governor Arthur Phillip at once gave him a 60-acre grant" (ADB) In 1804 Arndell had received a grant of some 600 acres in Mulgrave from Governor King. This grant would add to his already sizeable landholding.

**\$6000**

*Ryan, Land Grants 1788-1809; HRA; ADB; NSW State Archives & Records online*

## 31. MACQUARIE, Governor Lachlan.

### Manuscript Land Grant to Nathan Elliott in Van Diemens Land...

*Folio; manuscript in ink on vellum, 303 x 390 mm; in fine original condition, with suspended paper seal. Sydney, 25 July 1821.*

#### THE BEGINNINGS OF THE STRATHALLAN ESTATE IN TASMANIA

A good, early grant by Macquarie as fifth governor, with the signatures of Charles Whelan as witness and Frederick Goulburn as Registrar. Of special interest is the signature of the second witness: Hector Macquarie, the governor's nephew, affectionately known to his uncle as the "Hero Hector". This land grant dates from just after the period when Hector accompanied Macquarie and his wife on their official tour of Tasmania.

By this grant Nathan Elliott received seven hundred acres of land in the district of Jarvis, Van Diemens Land, on the Strathallan Creek. The area, which became known as Tea Tree Brush, is to the north of Hobart between Brighton and Richmond. Here Elliott built an important early house, *Strathallan*, and the grant is today a heritage property at the centre of a working farm.

This land grant is on vellum, with a good signature by the governor, and is complete with Macquarie's seal of the colony of New South Wales. When it was issued in 1821, Macquarie had already lost his fight against John Thomas Bigge, the royal commissioner and the man who forced his resignation as governor. History has treated Macquarie more fairly since: the colony can be seen to have enormously prospered under his leadership from 1810 to 1822, and it is now celebrated as the Age of Macquarie and the period when New South Wales found its independent entity.

Nathan Elliott arrived as a free immigrant in Van Diemen's Land 11 October 1819 on the *David Shaw* (his fellow passengers on the voyage included Richard Read, headed for Sydney). 21 months later years Elliott was granted this large parcel of land to which he subsequently added by further grants. By April 1837, Elliott had 395 acres in the parish of Drummond, 736 acres in the parish of Jarvis and 10 acres at Brighton. He began construction of the *Strathallan* homestead in the 1830s, and it was completed by 1842. He further expanded the property by acquiring neighbouring land and by 1862 it comprised 1,130 acres. It was listed on the National Trust Tasmanian Heritage Register, which describes it as "Single storey stone house with hipped roof with boxed eaves and return verandah on three sides. The front has 3 bays separated by pilasters, a central 4-panel timber door with fanlight and half sidelights and large 12 pane windows either side. Includes stone barn and stables".

**\$5500**





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By the Honorable William Mordaunt, Secretary to the Honorable Council of the Admiralty, in the Admiralty of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, 17th of June 1717.

Whereas full power and authority is given by His Majesty King George the Third, in His Majesty's Letters under the Great Seal of Great Britain, bearing date the 10th of June 1717, that the Honorable Council of the Admiralty should be authorized to make such Regulations, Orders, and Statutes, as they shall think fit, for the better ordering and governing of His Majesty's Navy, and for the more speedy and better carrying on of His Majesty's Service therein; and that the said Council should be authorized to cause His Majesty's Letters under the Great Seal of Great Britain, bearing date the 10th of June 1717, to be published, and that the said Council should be authorized to cause His Majesty's Letters under the Great Seal of Great Britain, bearing date the 10th of June 1717, to be published, and that the said Council should be authorized to cause His Majesty's Letters under the Great Seal of Great Britain, bearing date the 10th of June 1717, to be published;

In Pursuance whereof the said Council of the Admiralty, do hereby declare, that they have caused His Majesty's Letters under the Great Seal of Great Britain, bearing date the 10th of June 1717, to be published, and that they have caused His Majesty's Letters under the Great Seal of Great Britain, bearing date the 10th of June 1717, to be published, and that they have caused His Majesty's Letters under the Great Seal of Great Britain, bearing date the 10th of June 1717, to be published; and that they have caused His Majesty's Letters under the Great Seal of Great Britain, bearing date the 10th of June 1717, to be published, and that they have caused His Majesty's Letters under the Great Seal of Great Britain, bearing date the 10th of June 1717, to be published; and that they have caused His Majesty's Letters under the Great Seal of Great Britain, bearing date the 10th of June 1717, to be published, and that they have caused His Majesty's Letters under the Great Seal of Great Britain, bearing date the 10th of June 1717, to be published;

Witness my Hand and Seal of Office, this 17th day of June 1717, at Whitehall, in the said Admiralty.  
Wm Mordaunt, Secretary to the Council of the Admiralty.  
Ch<sup>o</sup> Mordaunt



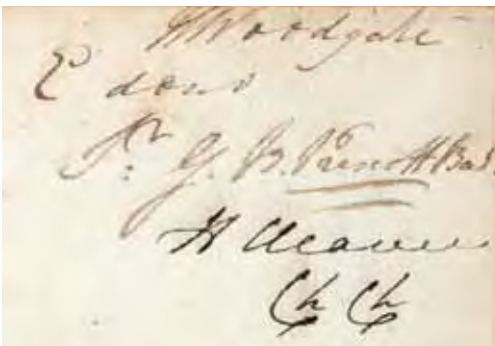
## 32. TENCH, Watkin.

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

*Quarto, with the folding map; in modern polished tree calf gilt, in eighteenth century style. London, G. Nicol and J. Sewell, 1793.*

**“...IT HAS BECOME THAT FERTILE AND PROSPEROUS LAND...”: A SUBSCRIBER’S COPY**

A fine and large copy of Tench’s second book, completing his account of the settlement at Sydney Cove: this is an original subscriber’s copy, inscribed on a flyleaf by Baron Prescott, whose name appears in the printed list of subscribers.



The first edition of one of the scarcest First Fleet accounts, the second of Tench’s two books brings his account of settlement in New South Wales down to the end of the first four years. 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 well-crafted book paints a comprehensive view of daily life in the settlement through years of hardship and severe shortages. An understanding and intelligent observer of human nature, he gives vivid insights into the often strained relationships between convict labourers and the marines set to guard them. His account has been 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. There is a detailed account of the Aborigines “the tribes derive their appellations from the places they inhabit” and attempts to note their society and language, abundant “with vowels ... mellifluous and sometimes sonorous” noting that Mrs Johnson, wife of the Chaplain named her daughter Milba, taken as she was with the indigenous name [pp 178-204]. 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 [see detail illustration opposite item 25] providing an excellent survey of known lands, detailing Botany Bay and Broken Bay along the coast and inland to the Nepean river, with numerous engraved notes on the landscape with a view to future farming and grazing ventures.

**PROVENANCE:** With early ownership inscriptions on flyleaf: J. (?) Woodgate, by gift from Sir George Beeston Prescott (1st Baronet, 1748-1801, a subscriber on publication); H. Cleaver, Christ Church Oxford. Subsequently private collection, Sydney.

**\$18,500**

*Crittenden, 'A Bibliography of the First Fleet', 238; Ferguson, 171; not in the catalogue of the Hill collection (although Tench's octavo 'Narrative' is held by the collection); Wantrup, 16.*

A  
COMPLETE ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
SETTLEMENT AT PORT JACKSON,  
IN NEW SOUTH WALES,

INCLUDING  
AN ACCURATE DESCRIPTION OF THE SITUATION OF THE COLONY;  
OF THE NATIVES; AND OF ITS NATURAL PRODUCTIONS:

---

TAKEN ON THE SPOT,  
BY CAPTAIN WATKIN TENCH,  
OF THE MARINES.

---

LONDON:  
SOLD BY G. NICOL, FLEET-MALL; AND J. SEWELL, CORNHILL.  
1793.



11. 25. 54  
 Capt. Towns  
 at the Barracks  
 Carlisleburgh St  
 of Dorset  
 The War Office  
 London



New York  
 25 April 1854

My Dear Towns

I shall be down  
 on Saturday night &  
 shall be glad to  
 see you at the office  
 on the day. You  
 know it is under the  
 the packet at 12.30  
 & you are under  
 conditions - take  
 does not take  
 you shall the next  
 before. I am with  
 to know that you are  
 satisfied with the  
 letters & that  
 as to your at hand

Yours  
 J. W.

### 33. WENTWORTH, William Charles.

#### Autograph letter signed, to Captain Towns.

*Manuscript letter, 2 pp on a bifolium, verso blank, folded to 184 x 116 mm and further folded to posting size; stamped "Maitland Ap 25" and "General Post Office, Sydney Ap 27 1844". Maitland, 25 April 1844.*

#### RARE LETTER BY ONE OF THE GREAT FIGURES OF EARLY SYDNEY

A good letter from Wentworth in Maitland to his brother-in-law, a significant Sydney merchant, mentioning that he will soon be at Vacluse and discussing the sale of his wharf in Sydney. At this time Wentworth had just been elected to the Legislative Council. Explorer, author, emancipist, and statesman, Wentworth's great intellect made him one of the most important figures of the early colony. He had crossed the Blue Mountains with Blaxland and Lawson, attacked Governor Macquarie at every turn and published one of the great early accounts of the colony, *A Statistical Historical, and Political Description of the Colony of New South Wales*, in 1819. Wentworth had extensive interests in Maitland, from where he sent this hastily written letter to Captain Robert Towns.

Wentworth's half sister, Sophie, had married Towns in 1833. Wentworth writes that he will soon see Towns and that "My wharf is under offer to Macnab at £250 a year upon certain conditions. If he does not take it you shall [*sic*] the next refusal...". This must have been Jones's Wharf at Millers Point where Towns did indeed set up as a mercantile agent on retiring from the sea in 1844 and began his long and successful business ventures. The wharf had been acquired by Wentworth when it became available from a sub-division by Edward Macarthur in 1839.

The original letters of either of these colonial figures are rare; this note shows none of the bitterness which would erupt in 1856 with a feud between them over Sophie's share of the Darcy Wentworth patrimony.

**\$3400**

# INDIGENOUS HISTORY

ITEMS 34-40



### 34. FERNYHOUGH, William Henry.

Mickie. Lake Macquarie. Newcastle Tribe.

*Original lithograph, 190 x 255 mm. (paper size); signed in the plate lower left WHF. Sydney, J.G. Austin, n.d. but circa 1836.*

**A REMARKABLE PROFILE PORTRAIT “CHARACTERISTIC OF THIS COUNTRY”**

This striking image of Mickie from Newcastle is from the very rare series *Profile Portraits of the Aborigines* issued in Sydney in 1836. [See detail illustration left].

Mickie, as is stated in the caption, was from Lake Macquarie, NSW, but otherwise very little appears to be recorded about him. The military-style short coat he is wearing may suggest that he has been living in contact with soldiers: it is interesting to note that another man in the same series by William Fernyhough and from the same tribe, *Boardman*, is wearing a very similar outfit. The original pencil sketch for this engraving is part of an album now held in the Mitchell Library.

The series of Aboriginal portraits was produced by Austin and Fernyhough from their studio in Bridge Street, Sydney. Fernyhough (1809-1849), the driving force in the production of these portraits, arrived in the colony in 1836, trained as a surveyor and draughtsman, and was able to contribute enormously to the fledgling printing industry. He was the first to use Zincography, and in September 1836 the *Sydney Times* stated ‘It would have been next to an impossibility before the arrival of Mr. Fernyhough in the Colony a few months ago, to have obtained such excellent lithographic and zincographic prints, as may now be used to embellish our Colonial literature.’ The *Sydney Times* also noted of the series that it was “entitled to praise as being for the most part striking profile likenesses of our sable townsmen and are well executed. They will form a pretty present to friends in England, as characteristic of this country”.

**\$4500**

*Ferguson, 2313 (bearing Austin's imprint); Butler, Printed images in colonial Australia 1801-1901*

## 35. GASON, Samuel.

### The Dieyerie tribe of Australian Aborigines.

*Octavo, 51 pp., early ink owner's name on title and first page (Wm. Tomsett of Queenstown 1874) in a modern binding. Adelaide, W.C. Cox, 1874.*

#### THE ABORIGINAL TRIBES NEAR COOPER'S CREEK

First edition, and an important account of the customs of the Dieyerie tribe (now more commonly "Diyari" or "Diery") of the area around Cooper's Creek north of Adelaide. It is based, the author notes, on 'a sojourn of over nine years in the Dieyerie country, and constant intercourse with the tribe, having familiarized me with their language, and their manners and customs'.

Samuel Gason joined the South Australian Police force in 1865 at the age of twenty three and was stationed at Lake Hope. He was promoted to Mounted Constable Second class the following year. One of his most difficult tasks while at Lake Hope was negotiating with local Aborigines who were taking sheep from graziers, a conflict he seems to have managed with good sense. His tenure included the heavy flooding of 1870, during which he reported the deaths of 17 Aborigines. In 1871 Gason was transferred to Barrow Creek, where he witnessed the attack on the Telegraph Station.

Gason's work was considered a most useful amateur contribution, and was used in the later compendium *The Native Tribes of South Australia* (Adelaide, 1879).

**\$1550**

*Ferguson, 9832; Greenway, 3812.*

## 36. GIGLIOLI, Enrico Hillyer.

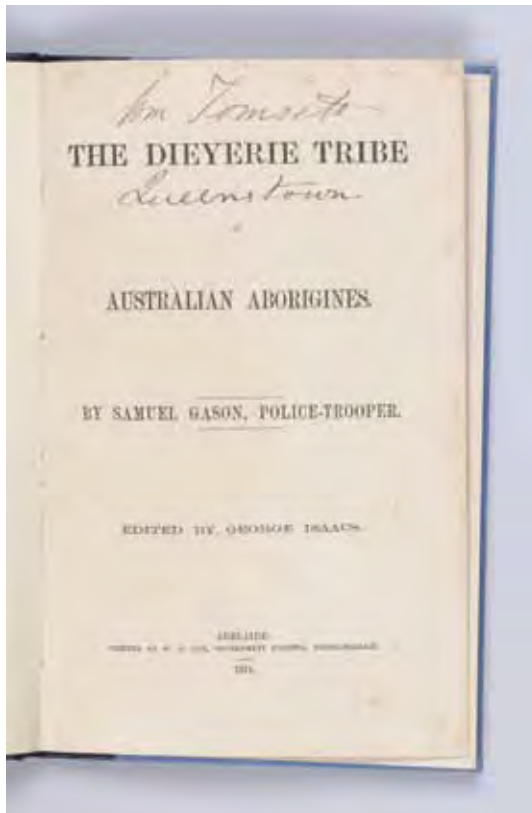
### I Tasmaniani cenni storici ed Etnologici di un Popolo Estinto....

*Octavo, 160 pp., numerous xylographic illustrations, in an early pebbled cloth binding; neat blind stamp to title. Milan, Fratelli Treves, 1874.*

#### LANDMARK ACCOUNT OF THE TASMANIAN ABORIGINES

Very rare: the great anthropologist Enrico Hillyer Giglioli's account of the Tasmanian Aborigines.

Enrico Giglioli (1845-1909) was an Italian zoologist and anthropologist, director of the Florence Royal Zoological Museum and an honorary member of the Royal Geographical Society. As a young man he had studied in London under luminaries such as T.H. Huxley, and immediately on his return to Italy in 1865 had been appointed to the *Magenta* for its important voyage of scientific discovery in Australia and the Pacific. During this voyage he visited both Melbourne and







Sydney (although not Tasmania), and his association with some of the scientific establishment here piqued his interest in the Australian Aborigines. On his return he was appointed to the University of Turin to catalogue the vast collections made on the voyage, beginning a career as one of the pre-eminent ethnographers and biologists of his era. This major monograph on the Tasmanians was also one of his earliest publications, and is quite rare in any form.

It was first published as a two-part essay in the *Archivio per l'Antropologia e la Etnologia* in 1871, and there may have been an offprint edition of that essay (records are a bit sketchy), but this 1874 edition is its first proper appearance as a book, heavily revised and expanded, notably with the addition of the map and many of the printed images.

**\$3600**

## 37. INTERCOLONIAL EXHIBITION.

### Vocabulary of Dialects Spoken by Aboriginal Natives of Australia.

*Octavo, xiv pp. and six very large folding tables; stitch-sewn in the original printed yellow wrappers, Melbourne, Masterman, Printer, 1867.*

#### ABORIGINAL DIALECTS OF VICTORIA ACROSS SIX LARGE TABLES

Very rare: notes on the Aboriginal dialects of Australia, compiled in the form of comparative tables. Most of the tribes noticed here are Victorian, but there are also notes on the languages of South Australia, Tasmania and New Caledonia.

The preface by Sir Remond Barry comments on his hopes that the

impending Intercolonial Exhibition will encourage the collection of Aboriginal implements: he is particularly taken with the idea of collecting what he quaintly refers to as 'authentic accounts upon which reliance may be placed touching their ideas with regard to the Supreme Being.' The text also includes Sir John Herschel's suggestions regarding a standard orthography when 'compiling vocabularies from the mouths of natives', derived from the Admiralty Manual.

Barry was the President of Commissioners for the Intercolonial Exhibition,

and while he worked tirelessly to organise and promote the event, he mysteriously withdrew from office before the formal opening. Perhaps this withdrawal helps explain why the present work does not appear to have been widely distributed at the time: indeed, a printer's gap in Barry's text strongly suggests that this was in some sense a preliminary issue, and the work does not appear to have been formally published. Copies with pink wrappers are also known.

**\$1750**

*Not in Ferguson.*



## 38. MOORE, George Fletcher.

### A Descriptive Vocabulary...

*Octavo; mostly unopened copy in original green cloth, with 4-pp. advertisements bound in. London, Wm. S. Orr, 1842.*

#### THE SWAN RIVER SETTLEMENT

Moore, a lawyer, landed proprietor and diarist, arrived at the Swan River Settlement on the brig *Cleopatra* in 1830; over the following decades he became a large land-holder at his property Millendon and was appointed advocate-general.

Less than a month after arriving in the settlement, he accompanied the colonial secretary on a search-party to find Aborigines implicated in a robbery. From this period on he would express sympathetic



concern for the local tribes, and made a sustained effort to learn their language and understand their stories.

This work is based on the preliminary studies of the explorer George Grey. Moore greatly expanded and enhanced the material, producing a genuinely descriptive vocabulary of the language in common use amongst the Aborigines of Western Australia. As with all good works of this sort, Moore's work makes fascinating reading, as it includes detailed observations regarding the habits, manners and customs of the Aborigines and the natural history of the country.

Throughout, Moore's work gives a real insight into the lives of the settlers themselves; thus 'Janjin... the native pear tree. It bears a thing which looks provokingly like a good fruit'.

**\$3850**

*Ferguson, 3455.*

## 39. NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT.

New South Wales. Aborigines Question. Report from the Committee on the Aborigines Question...

*Foolscap folio, 60 pp.; in a fine binding of full red crushed morocco, by Sangorski. Sydney, J. Spilsbury, 1838.*

### THE FIRST MAJOR SYDNEY REPORT ON THE ABORIGINES OF NSW

Of signal importance: the earliest Sydney Legislative Council report on the condition of the Aborigines of New South Wales, published fifty years after first settlement. 'A very illuminating report' (Ferguson): although chiefly concerned with the then current plan to relocate the Aboriginal population of Flinders Island to the mainland, the report prints a series of significant reflections on the subject from as early as 1814. The committee consisted of five important Sydney-siders: it was headed by William Grant Broughton, the first Bishop of Australia, and the other members were the Collector of Customs John George Nathaniel Gibbes, John Blaxland, the Auditor General William Lithgow, and Hannibal Hawkins Macarthur.

The report includes answers from:

George Augustus Robinson, recently appointed "Chief Protector of the Aborigines in New South Wales", who detailed his earlier work in Van Diemens Land and Port Phillip, and particularly his actions as regards Flinders Island (pp. 1-15).

Robert Scott, of the property Glendon, discusses his impressions of 16 years in the Hunter Valley, and concludes that the expected violence 'ceases as they become better acquainted with our power to punish' (pp. 15-18).

An important interview with Reverend Lancelot E. Threlkeld, regarding his work at the Lake Macquarie mission. This section is a good complement to Threlkeld's earlier work in collecting vocabularies and grammars of the region, and is notable because he is recognised as a sympathetic observer who only rarely made it into print (pp. 19-26).

Lieutenant Richard Sadlier RN, master of the Orphan School at Liverpool, records his 1826 tour over the Blue Mountains to enquire into the state of the Aborigines, with notice of the newly received news of the Myall Creek Massacre, the trial for which was about to convulse Sydney (pp. 27-50).

The Reverend Ralph Mansfield comments briefly on impressions gathered in his role as Secretary of the Wesleyan Missionary Society (p. 51).

John Harper, a missionary in the Wellington Valley, on his very early contacts with the Aborigines of the region (pp. 52-4).

Mrs. Shelley on her role as keeper of the Asylum for Aboriginal Children at Parramatta from 1814-1822 (pp. 54-6).

The report concludes with a letter from the Reverend W.M. Cowper at Port Stephens (pp. 57-60).

**\$4850**

*Ferguson, 2568, no. 51.*

LIST OF WITNESSES.

MONDAY, 10 SEPTEMBER, 1836	
MR. G. A. ROBINSON, .....	1
TUESDAY, 20 SEPTEMBER, 1838	
ROBERT SCOTT, Esq. ....	14
FRIDAY, 27 SEPTEMBER, 1836	
REV. L. E. THRELKELD, .....	19
LIEUTENANT B. SADDLER, R.N. ....	27
REV. RALPH MANSFIELD, .....	31
THURSDAY, 25 SEPTEMBER, 1838	
MR. JOHN BARBER, .....	33
MRS. SHELLEY, .....	34

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MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

MONDAY, 10 SEPTEMBER, 1836

THE LORD BISHOP OF AUSTRALIA  
OR THE CHAIR

Mr. G. A. Robinson, Chief Professor, called in and examined.—

I HAVE recently received the appointment of Chief Professor at the Aboriginal <sup>at D. A. Robinson</sup> School in New South Wales. The duties of that office are generally explained by its title or denomination; but I am not so perfectly aware of what they particularly consist in, unless those as I have gleaned from the dispatch of the Secretary of State, notifying the appointment: I have learned that Phillipstown eighteen months ago; that is the only part of New South Wales which I have visited previously to the present occasion.

I have been between twenty and thirty years residing in Van Diemen's Land; and during the last ten years have had frequent opportunities of observation and intercourse with the Aborigines of that Island.

My first connexion with these natives arose from a proposition which I submitted at the beginning of 1825, to Colonel Arthur, at that time Lieutenant-Governor of the Island, proposing that I should undertake a consultative mission to communicate with the Aborigines; from an impression which I felt that consultation would afford the only means of allaying the hostile spirit which then existed.

The spirit of hostility among the Aborigines was universal throughout the colony, so much so, that military parties were stationed for the protection of the settlers in the various districts, and parties of the civil force penetrated the settled districts to prevent the incursions of the natives, or if possible, to suppress them.

Thus

N<sup>o</sup> 225

Downing Street

20<sup>th</sup> December 1842

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your respectful

50-11 <sup>of the dates and numbers now</sup>  
89-16 <sup>in the margin, reporting</sup>  
90-16 <sup>the information which has reached</sup>  
1-16 <sup>you respecting the aboriginal</sup>  
411-20

tribes of New South Wales, and the result of the attempts which have been made under the sanction of Her Majesty's Government to civilize and protect these people.

I have read with great attention, but with deep regret

Governor

Wm George Gipps

## 40. STANLEY, Lord, Secretary of State for Colonies and War Office.

### Aboriginal tribes of New South Wales. Manuscript letter to Sir George Gipps.

*Folio, loose leaf, pp 20 (last three blank), silk tie, No 225, entirely in manuscript; a very good copy of an important document. Downing Street, London, 20 December 1842.*

#### A TRAGIC TURNING POINT: STANLEY CRITIQUES THE PROTECTORATE SYSTEM, MISSIONS & FRONTIER VIOLENCE

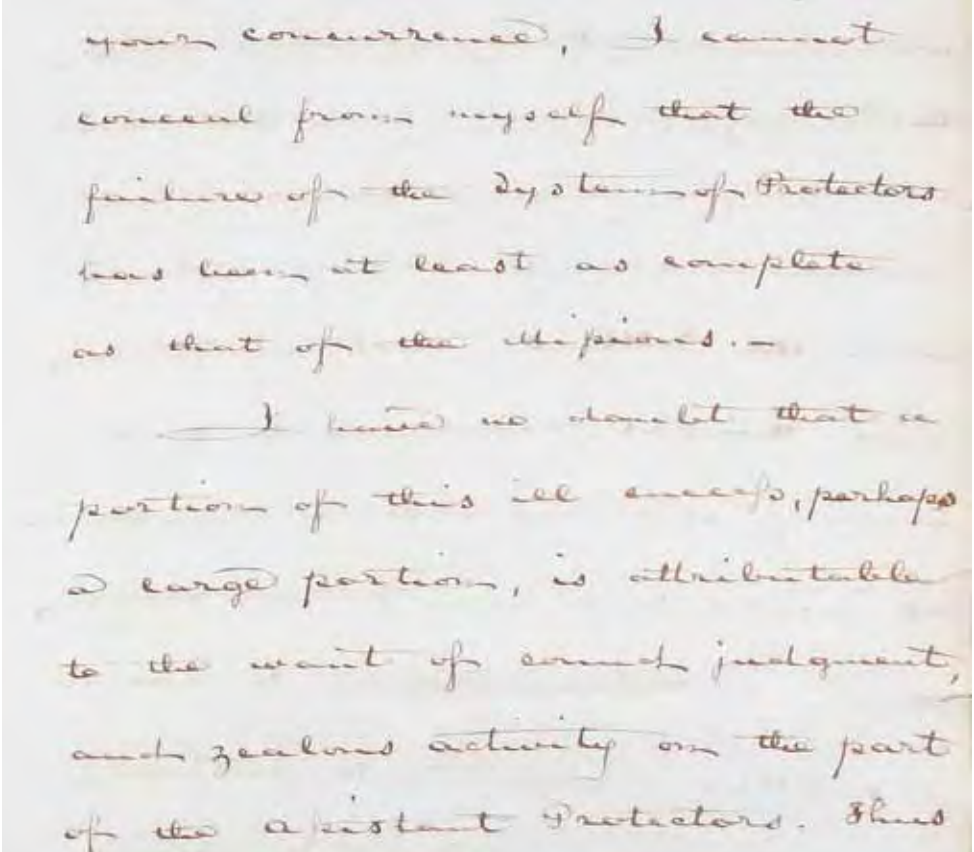
The British government advises the Governor of New South Wales on the collapse of the Aboriginal Missions, the failure of the “Protectorate System” and continuing frontier violence. This despatch was their central intervention on the question of the Australian Aboriginals in this decisive era, and so the rediscovery of this strictly contemporary manuscript despatch is significant.

The despatch was sent to the capable and humane Governor Gipps, whose attempts to improve conditions in Australia were largely defeated by implacable opponents among the squatters and by the sudden onset of a crippling financial crisis in the colony. His stint in New South Wales has been described as “difficult, challenging, and sometimes unpleasant” (ADB). It was written by Edward Smith-Stanley (1799-1869), the fourteenth Earl of Derby and three times Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. From 1841 to 1845 he was secretary of state for war and the colonies, in which role he oversaw several important developments in Australia. His father the thirteen Earl is now the more famous of the two, chiefly because of the enormous natural history collections he established at Knowsley Hall.

Lord Smith-Stanley was considered “autocratic and conservative” (ADB) but tremendously capable, and was certainly aware of the interest that Gipps was taking in the subject of Aboriginal rights, beginning here by quoting his receipt of no fewer than five separate despatches from New South Wales “concerning the Aboriginal Tribes of New South Wales”.

In turn, Stanley’s detailed despatch would prove to be an important intervention in the history of settlement, because he called on Gipps, together with Charles La Trobe in Port Phillip, to do everything in their power to ameliorate the conditions of the Aboriginals, arguing forcefully that he refused to believe that “their extinction before the advance of the white settlers is a necessity which it is impossible to control”. In the 1840s this was considered the final word on the subject, which is no doubt why such dispatches were intended for wider dissemination: certainly it was widely read and much reprinted in the colonies, the explorer Edward John Eyre, for one, calling it that “admirable letter... a rational, a just, and a Christian opinion”.

Despite such sentiments, the despatch was written in such sombre and austere tones that it signalled a sort of endpoint, especially to the efforts of Gipps to rein in the frontier. Indeed, Stanley's words cannot have conveyed much support, because although he formally criticised the so-called "Protectorate System" as misguided, and wrote despairingly of the various Missions at Wellington Valley, Moreton Bay, Lake Macquarie and Port Phillip and their attempts to "civilize" the Aboriginal Tribes of New South Wales, he provided no support, offered no alternative position, and even managed to imply that further expenditure was unlikely to be approved in Whitehall. One key passage reads: "it seems impossible any longer to deny that the efforts which have hitherto been made for the civilization of the Aborigines have been unavailing... and that there is no reasonable ground to expect from them greater success in future. You will be sensible", Stanley continues, "with how much pain and reluctance I have come to this position...".



your concurrence, I cannot conceal from myself that the failure of the system of Protectors has been at least as complete as that of the Missions. —

I have no doubt that a portion of this ill success, perhaps a large portion, is attributable to the want of sound judgment, and zealous activity on the part of the Assistant Protectors. Thus

Stanley's despondency is easy to understand: he had picked over the reports of the two major German missionaries Jakob Günther at Wellington Valley (closed 1842) and Johann Handt at Moreton Bay (informally disbanded 1842), and further noted that the mission at Lake Macquarie (now known for the leadership of Threlkeld) was already abandoned in all but name only. Stanley further commented that the Wesleyans at Port Phillip had already expended some 1300



pounds with little success and hadn't even been able to avoid "frightful mortality among the natives".

In this sense, the despatch closed a chapter of colonial Australia which had begun in 1838. In the 1830s Governor Bourke's relatively uneventful tenure was coming to an end, the markets were strong (it was not until the early 1840s that New South Wales was hit by its bad recession), and most of polite Sydney was doing little beyond looking forward to the series of public concerts for the fiftieth anniversary of settlement. Governor Sir George Gipps, a Peninsular War veteran, arrived in February and was immediately set upon by the powerful squatting interests, most infamously in the legal battles resulting from Major Nunn's police action against tribesmen at Waterloo Creek in January and, in June, the Myall Creek massacre.

In this context, it is Stanley's conclusion that makes for the saddest reading, as having demolished the previous attempts at outreach or conciliation as flawed in conception and practice, he merely encouraged Governor Gipps to continue to promote understanding and to do his best to overcome the "apparent want of feeling" among the white settlers in terms of the Aboriginals. The one concession to the realities of life in Australia was to ensure that some British colonies, New South Wales among them, be given powers to allow unsworn evidence by "native witnesses". Events relating to Aborigines were once again relegated politically: Millis makes the point that of some 700 dispatches sent by Lord Stanley, only 16 pertained to the Aborigines (Waterloo Creek, p. 713).

## **\$12,500**

*Edward John Eyre, Journals of Expeditions of Discovery (London: 1845); Roger Millis, Waterloo Creek: the Australia Day massacre of 1838, George Gipps and the British conquest of New South Wales (Sydney: 1994); ADB; Colonial Secretary Papers; ODNB; Trove.*

# VIEWS

ITEMS 41-50



## 41. ANGAS, George French.

### The City and Harbour of Sydney from near Vacluse.

*Tinted lithograph with additional hand-colouring, 315 x 550 mm, on sheet 440 x 680 mm.; mounted with caption showing in separate window of the mount. London, Thomas Boys Lith. Published by J. Hogarth, [and] Sydney, Messrs. Woolcott & Clarke, 1852.*

#### FINE VIEW OF SYDNEY HARBOUR

Magnificent view of Sydney Harbour from the lofty vantage point of Vacluse by the eminent colonial artist George French Angas (1822-86). It depicts a group of local Aborigines with a dingo in the foreground set amidst a faithful rendering of the local flora including the waratah and banksia. The sweep of harbour includes a number of colonial landmarks, from Captain Piper's villa at Point Piper and Government House through to Bradley's Head, with the Blue Mountains in the distance [*see detail left*].

Angas was one of the most accomplished artists to live in mid-nineteenth century Australia. After extensive travel throughout Australia, New Zealand and England, he settled in Sydney, and from 1853 to 1860 held the position of secretary to the Australian Museum. Angas painted in the picturesque tradition and provided faithful visual records of "countries with which the people of England are still but only imperfectly acquainted", as he noted in the catalogue to his London Exhibition of 1846.

Angas executed a number of Sydney watercolours, one of which was the source of this colour lithograph. Issued in 1852, it was "favourably reviewed in both the Sydney Morning Herald (14 March 1853) and the Freeman's Journal (17 March)..." (Christine Dixon in J. Kerr, *The Dictionary of Australian Artists*). This lithograph of Sydney Harbour satisfies both the topographical obligation and Angas's own quest for the picturesque - "his ardent admiration for the grandeur and loveliness of nature...", as he described it in his book titled *Savage Life and Scenes*.

**\$9500**

## 42. AUSTIN, John G. after Robert RUSSELL.

### A Series of Lithographic Drawings of Sydney...

*Oblong quarto, eight lithographed plates; stab-sewn in printed yellow titling-wrapper (back wrapper replaced), old ink inscription on wrapper: "Mr Gregg, 5 Park St."; an excellent copy, with cloth case. Sydney, J.G. Austin, 1836.*

#### SYDNEY PORTRAYED IN LITHOGRAPHY

A very desirable set of Austin's famous but extremely rare Sydney views, among the earliest lithographic views to have been published in the colony. In April 1836 Austin began work on his series of views of Sydney and its surroundings based on original drawings by the painter Robert Russell. Although he originally planned a series of twenty-four, just sixteen such views had been published by the end of 1836 and the series was halted by his death in 1837.

He prepared the views using the relatively new method of lithography. The first lithographic press to arrive in the colony had been brought out by Governor Brisbane in the early 1820s for his astronomical work at the Parramatta Observatory. It did not see much use, but was discovered by Augustus Earle who began to make prints from it in the late 1820s, and ultimately owned it. (As Butler points out, another press may have arrived in the colony by 1828 as the surveyor Bemis produced some maps while Thomas Mitchell, the Surveyor-General, produced a few images). Earle failed to find a buyer for the press on his departure in 1828, so this was very likely the press that by 1834 was in use by the printmaker and publisher J.G. Austin shortly after his arrival in Sydney. Not long afterwards Austin formed a partnership with William Fernyhough, draughtsman and lithographer.

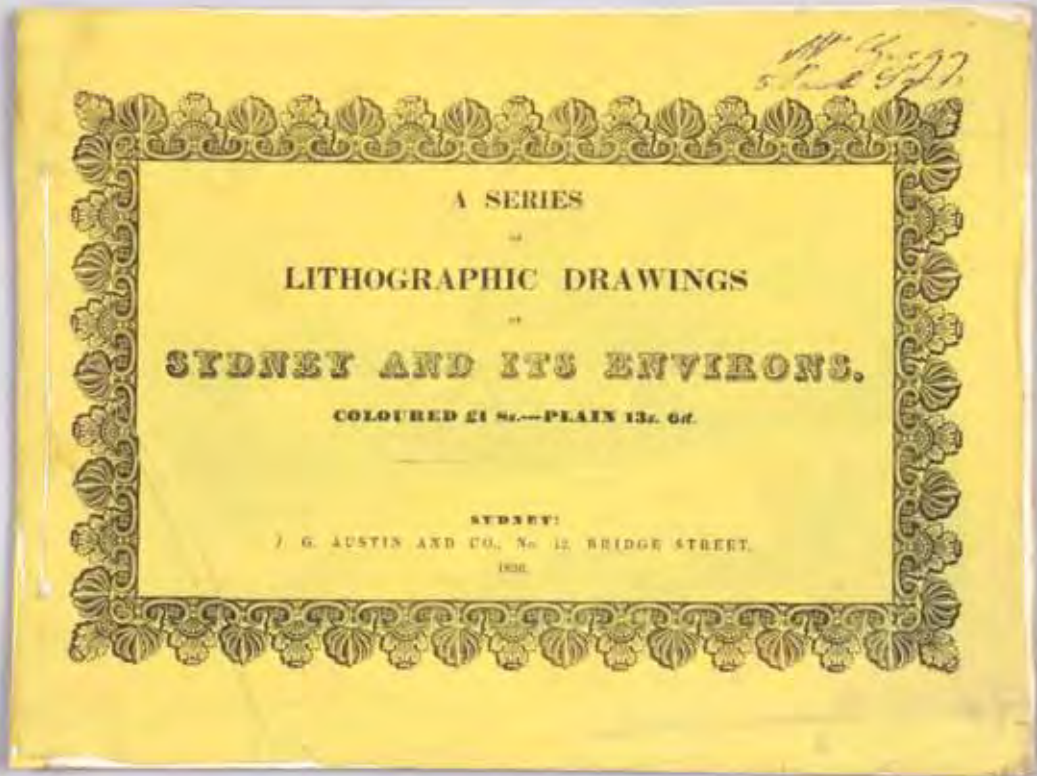
The publishing history of Austin's views is poorly recorded. In total, 16 plates were issued in four parts in 1836. The following year a "collected" edition appeared, published over Austin's 12 Bridge Street address. However, no full set of this collected edition appears to be recorded, and it seems that Austin issued the series in different configurations according to what plates he had available. Thus, Ferguson notes only two copies, a set in the Mitchell Library with 12 plates from the series, and a second set in the National Library with seven plates from the series separately mounted. This set in its striking original yellow wrappers contains respectively numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9 and 15 from the full series. As usual the colophon on some plates has Austin's earlier Hunter Street address. The plates appear in the following order:

- Catholic Chapel (Hyde Park)
- Lower Lodge, Govt. Domain
- Government House, Sydney
- La Perouse Monument, Botany Bay
- Old Windmill, Government Domain
- Toll Gate and Benevolent Asylum, George Street South
- St James Church, Supreme Court House
- South Head Light House (Port Jackson)

**\$45,000**

*Butler, 'Printed Images in Colonial Australia 1801-1901', 103-4; Ferguson, 2079; Wantrup, 225 (variant); not in Abbey.*





GOVERNMENT HOUSE, SYDNEY.



### 43. COMBES, Edward.

#### Settler's Hut.

*Watercolour, 430 x 650 mm. signed and dated 1880 lower right, mounted and framed., 1880.*

#### **A FINE NEW SOUTH WALES PAINTING BY A PUPIL OF CONRAD MARTENS**

This lovely watercolour is of a picturesque valley in the hills to the western side of the Great Dividing Range of New South Wales. The artist Edward Combes lived at Glanmire near Bathurst from the 1860s. The painting captures the isolation of early Australian settlement showing the simple timber slab homestead and the family's activities around it.



Edward Combes (1830 -1895) was an engineer, pastoralist, politician and painter. He arrived from Wiltshire England in 1851 to join the gold rush at Ballarat and Bendigo. In 1854 he returned to Paris for two years' training in scientific engineering, and studied watercolour drawing. On his return to Australia a few years later he moved to New South Wales, bought land, and built *Glanmire Hall* with his new English wife. By 1870 he was well known throughout the central western district of New South Wales and pursued interests in both politics and art. In 1878 he was the executive commissioner at the Paris International Exhibition and then commissioner for NSW at the Melbourne International Exhibition. He was also a member of the Legislative Council and contributed significantly to the development of colonial public works and education policy.

In 1879 he directed the art section of the Garden Palace Exhibition. The *Bulletin* (23 April 1881) described him as the “best amateur painter in Sydney and the wonder is that the prosy engineer can find time to indulge in the “seraph ecstasy” of a pictorial ideal”. His paintings were exhibited in London galleries and at the Paris salon and he was on the committee of the NSW Academy of Art and president of the Art Society of NSW where he also exhibited his work. We know that Conrad Martens, one of Australia’s most highly regarded artists stayed at Glanmire Hall and taught painting to the Combes family. His influence can certainly be seen in this particular watercolour with “Martens-style” highlighting in bright red to certain objects in the foreground.

Unusually, Combes did not seek recognition in Australia as a painter but was highly regarded in London and Paris, so perhaps his political and artistic leadership positions dictated this distinction. The Art Gallery of New South Wales, which he helped to found and to direct for over twenty years, received from him a single etching of one of his paintings. A portrait bust of this outstanding nineteenth century polymath by Simonetti is in the Gallery.

**\$14,500**





## 44. DRINKWATER, Charles.

### Dawes Point from Fort Macquarie...

*Oil on canvas, 365 x 495 mm., signed and dated lower right "C. Drinkwater, Sydney 1867", further early inscription in pencil on verso of canvas "Fort Macquarie 1867". Sydney, 1867.*

#### BEFORE THE OPERA HOUSE

An atmospheric Sydney painting dated 1867. Painted from the newly constructed sea wall of Fort Macquarie, the artist Charles Drinkwater (1818?-1902) looks across towards the Rocks area with the western reach of the harbour beyond. It is an unusual aspect as most nineteenth century artists pictured Sydney Harbour from the opposite direction.

Sydney's maritime associations are reinforced in this painting by several ships in the Cove whilst The Rocks, where water and rocks co-existed, was the centre of Sydney's umbilical link with Britain. Ships were symbols of a global economic life that had been established from the very first days of settlement. Adding foreground colour, Drinkwater casually places two reclining men on the sea wall gazing westward.

Fort Macquarie, on the east end of Bennelong Point, was built by Francis Greenway, the first colonial architect, in 1817-1821 under the direction of Governor Lachlan Macquarie. The fort was demolished in the early 20th century and this historical site is where the Sydney Opera House now stands.

The artist Charles Drinkwater had arrived from Oxfordshire with his wife Harriet around 1859; they had a family of 12 children. He is best remembered as a photographer and it is possible that the deep foreground in this work suggests that he used some form of photography in the composition of this charming oil painting.

**\$7850**



## 45. EYRE, John.

New South Wales. View of Sydney from the West Side of the Cove No. 1 and View of Sydney from the West Side of the Cove No. 2.

*Pair of uncoloured aquatints jolined as a panorama as intended, 340 x 980 mm; in the original bird's-eye maple frame. London, John Booth Duke Street Portland Place, June 4th. 1810.*

### THE FIRST PANORAMIC VIEWS

A rare panorama of Sydney Harbour. John Eyre arrived in New South Wales in 1801, transported here for 7 years for housebreaking. The first of his drawings which can be dated was done in 1804 soon after he received his conditional pardon. His best known work is this majestic panorama; the Sydney he portrays (fancifully) is a neat and orderly town where the Aboriginal inhabitants live with dignity and "peace, order and good government reign..." (*The Antipodes Observed*, 64). The focus is very much on the Harbour where the maritime activity was the dominating element in Sydney at the time. Eyre produced



four images: two views from the West side of the Cove and two from the East; offered here are the two views from the West.

Eyre's painted panorama was exhibited in London in 1810 and the aquatint engravings were published soon after. The original paintings had been taken back to England by David Dickenson Mann, also a convict, who had been transported to Australia in 1799 for forgery. He was pardoned by 1802 and stayed in Australia, on the fringes of government service until 1809 when he returned to England on the same ship as Colonel Johnston. In fact, Mann was one of the men who gave evidence at the famous court martial of 1811 of George Johnston.

Mann not only took back to England the four oil paintings by John Eyre, he arranged for the exhibition of the paintings in London in 1810, then organised their publication. They have the distinction of forming the first such panorama of Sydney to be shown in London and also the first to be published.

**\$25,500**

*First Views of Australia*, pp. 130-131.



#### 46. [EYRE, John]

##### View of Sydney in New South Wales (Taken from Bell Mount).

*Engraving on paper, 290 x 430 mm; a good, well-inked impression. London, James Whittle & Richard Holmes Laurie, 1814.*

##### FROM BELLEVUE HILL

A lovely, early Sydney view: the city and Harbour is shown from the Bellevue Hill and Vaucluse area, looking westward. This fine engraving was published by Laurie and Whittle, well-known London publishers of maps and charts. In 1814 they prepared a 'Catalogue of Perspective Views Coloured for the Shew Glass or Diagonal Mirror'. This catalogue comprised topographical views from around the world and included just three engravings of the new settlement in New



South Wales - this and one other of Sydney and one of Parramatta. All three prints were based on original watercolours prepared by John Eyre.

Eyre originally prepared a drawing of this view for the colonial entrepreneur Absalom West, who published a series of engravings of the colony in 1813-14. In all West issued 24 views, of which 14 were after drawings by Eyre. John Eyre had arrived in the colony as a convict in 1801; following his pardon in 1804 he received various artistic commissions from Governors King, Bligh and Macquarie. However it is for the views of the east and west sides of Sydney Cove which were published as aquatints in David Mann's *The Present Picture of New South Wales* (1811), that Eyre is best known [see *previous catalogue entry*].

**\$7750**

*First Views of Australia*, p.163.

## 47. PROUT, John Skinner.

The City of Sydney from the Government Paddock.  
Paramatta Street.

*Original hand coloured lithograph. 330 x 480mm. Hobart Town, VDL,  
T. Bluett, 1844. \$3500*

## 48. PROUT, John Skinner.

The city of Sydney, N.S.W. from behind Lavender's  
Bay, North Shore

*Original hand coloured lithograph, 330 x 500 mm. Hobart Town, VDL,  
T. Bluett, 1844. \$3500*

### “THE METROPOLIS OF A NEW WORLD”: PROUT’S MARVELLOUS VIEWS OF SYDNEY

Prout’s views of Sydney have always been respected as the most creative and aesthetically pleasing of the various artistic treatments of the city. Only those of Conrad Martens can bear comparison. Previous artists of Sydney views were primarily concerned with accuracy and detail. Prout, however, was ‘the first itinerant painter in the colonies whose work ceases to be dominated by the requirements of topographical accuracy’ (Smith, *European Vision in the South Pacific*).

Prout arrived in Sydney in 1840 and, in contrast to his humble fortunes in England, his considerable taste and judgement in the visual arts were broadly respected in Australia. He taught sketching and painting, and was renowned for his ability to explain the method and theory of his work while busily sketching dramatic landscape scenes with an ink laden brush.

John Rae, an accomplished contemporary artist and commentator to John Skinner Prout gives this lively description “the paltry cottages with their little gardens... have ceased to exist, except in the pages of Collins and have been succeeded by the crowded buildings of a populous town”. To accompany the view of Sydney Cove he writes: “The lapse of fifty-four years has effected a wonderful change on this classical spot... the stillness of the forest solitude, have been converted, not by magic, but by the magical influence of European enterprise, into a large and populous commercial city - the queen of the southern seas - the metropolis of a new world...”.

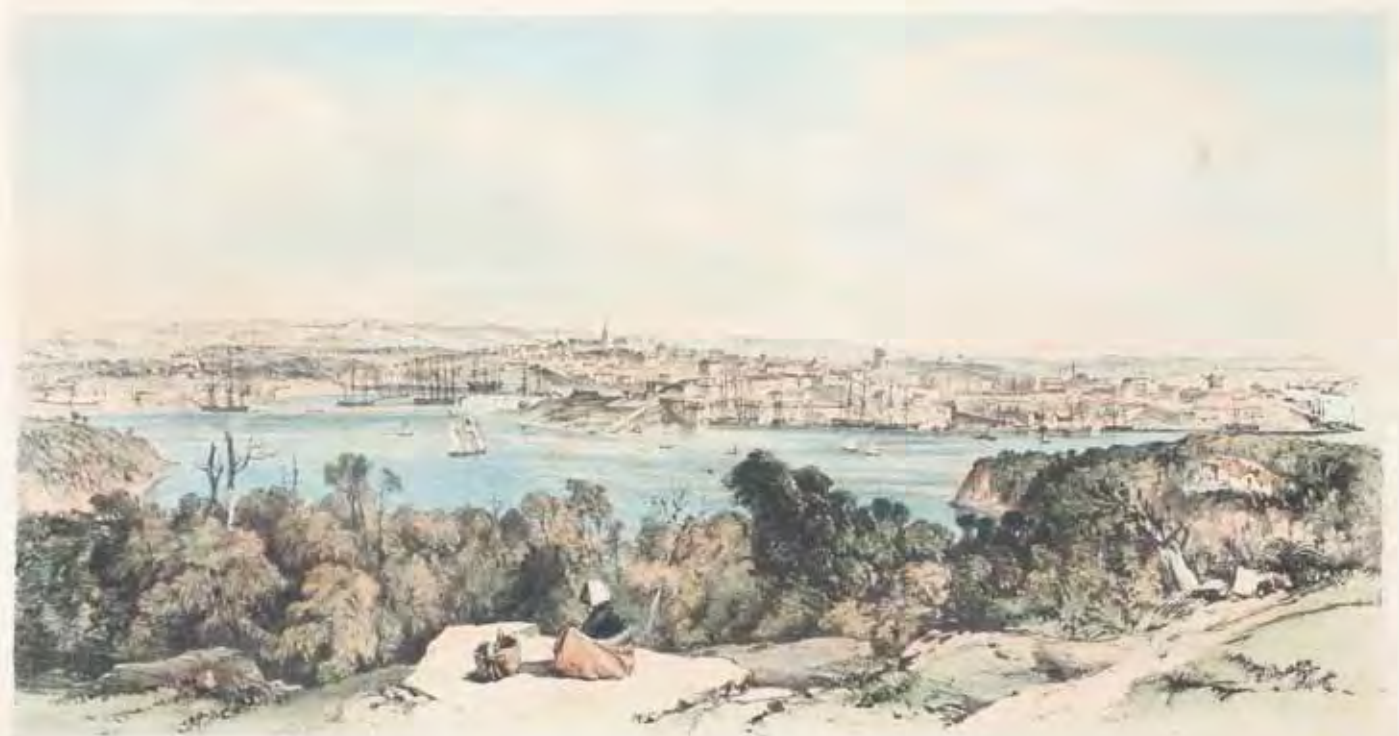
Prout first advertised for subscribers to his series of views of Sydney in 1842, and published the four parts between 1842 and 1844. In 1844 he evidently contracted with the lithographic printer Bluett in Hobart to complete publication of the series: the final two double-page views of Sydney as offered here and in the following catalogue no. ,x as well as the plain lithographic version of the title-page, carry Bluett’s imprint.



THE CITY OF SYDNEY. N.S.W.

*From the Commercial District  
Opposite the Harbor*

*1840*



THE CITY OF SYDNEY. N.S.W.

*From the Hillside, Looking East, 1840*

*1840*

## 49. PROUT, John Skinner.

Mt. Wellington, taken from the rivulet below Man of War Pub-House, Macquarie Street.

*Watercolour on paper mounted on card, 180 x 260 mm; title inscription on verso in graphite. Hobart, n.d., circa 1844.*

### A BEGUILING HOBART LANDSCAPE BY JOHN SKINNER PROUT

This lovely and serene painting shows a very attractive 1840s Hobart landscape with scant buildings and the majestic Mount Wellington covered in snow in the background. The first reference to the "Man of War" pub dates from 1829, locating it at the corner of Argyle and Macquarie Streets (Colonial Times, Hobart). The publican is listed as Henry Bye but by the 1840s he may have been associated with a Mr. Gallagher as this name is also on the back of this picture. The rivulet mentioned in the painting's name can be seen at the lower right corner, whilst three beautifully rendered figures are placed in the foreground.

In 1838 Prout had been elected a member of the "Society of Painters in Water Colour" but after "continued difficulties and harassment of mind" he emigrated with his wife and seven children to Australia in 1840, arriving in Sydney on the *Royal Sovereign*. Unfortunately for Prout, his arrival coincided with a severe economic depression and work for any artist proved scarce. His lecture at the Sydney School of Arts attracted a complimentary review in the "Australian" newspaper: Prout "not only understands painting but can clearly and popularly explain its principles".

But yet again disillusioned, and struggling to survive, Prout moved on to Hobart and it was here that the town of strong artistic and cultural leaning allowed Prout's artistic talent to flourish over the next four years. Local appreciation of his skills was best summed up by the prodigious and clever writer and artist Louisa Anne Meredith: "landscape sketching and watercolour fever raged with extraordinary vehemence... The art that Mr. Prout taught and practised so well at once became the fashion". A highly regarded member of the artistic community Prout helped in the organisation of the first Australian exhibition of paintings in 1845.

This is a fine and fresh example of John Skinner Prout's best Australian work in watercolour.

**\$15,000**





## 50. SHORT, Henry [1807-1865].

### An Abundant Still Life.



[Detail]

*Oil on canvas, 880 x 1050 mm; signed and dated 'Henry Short Sen' / 1863' lower right; in original frame with label of Isaac Whitehead, Melbourne. Melbourne, 1863.*

#### A MAGNIFICENT AUSTRALIAN STILL LIFE

A remarkable still life - rich, opulent and vividly Australian. This splendid and large painting is by an important mid-century Australian artist and is very much more than just an example of a traditional genre.

Henry Short (1807-1865) was born in London and like many thousands in the 1850's headed hopefully for the gold diggings - he sailed to Melbourne with his family in 1852. Still-life painting was his forte, and although little is known of his early artistic training it is likely that prior to leaving Europe he had become influenced by the still life painting of the French painter Eugene Delacroix (1798-1863). Delacroix, celebrated for his emphasis on colour and movement, and for his depictions of violence and action, had also turned his very particular eye and vision to both landscapes and still lifes.

Certainly it was in a similar manner to Delacroix's flamboyant floral studies that Henry Short brought a new vigour to still-life painting in mid-nineteenth-century Australia: what had become a conventional genre, in its long and often dull derivation from seventeenth-century Dutch painting, was turned into an emphatic and monumental statement. No longer a simple description of nature, still life painting such as is seen in this startling work was to put the natural world on a pedestal, and to become a statement about art itself.

While Delacroix had been the pioneer of this exuberant and newly creative natural history genre, that sets out to express colour and composition in such a liberated manner, the colonial element that Short introduced wove together Australian fruit and flowers together with lavish gold cups and beakers suggesting the optimism, richness and abundance of the newly settled land as well as the very specifically golden nature of his adopted city's (and his patrons') wealth.

This wonderful painting, both signed and dated 1863 is untitled but may well have been the "Gatherings from a Melbourne Garden" exhibited as item 223 at the Ballarat Mechanics' Institute exhibition of 1863. It is an embodiment of mid-century optimism and a rare

surviving example of a distinctively Australian work of art in this very specific style. As Christine Downer has noted of another rare example of his work in this genre, “A Tribute to the Burke and Wills Expedition of 1861”, now in the La Trobe collection, State Library of Victoria, and with which the *mise-en-scène* of this work should be compared, as to both motif and structure, “...the bunches of grapes, both black and white, symbolize fertility as well as sacrifice - they give wine, which when red is the colour of blood... the apples... and other fruit are traditional Christian symbols found in fifteenth and sixteenth century art and were adopted by Dutch artists in the seventeenth century. Short uses them with the same effect...” (*La Trobe Journal* no. 62, 1998).

A unique and highly talented artist, Short was brave to undertake such an unusual expression of nature on this lavish scale when his audience for such works would have been small in number in the colony. Such opulent paintings were destined to hang in the dining rooms of professional patrons in Melbourne, still few in number although the city in general had become rich from the gold discoveries of the 1850s – the discoveries in fact which had brought the artist himself to the colony. Its splendour, and splendid aspirations, are mirrored by the original gilt frame with the label (sections missing) of Isaac Whitehead, the leading frame maker whose premises were at 78 Collins Street, Melbourne.



[Detail]

In the past 30 years only three other still life paintings by Henry Short are recorded in “Australian Art Digest” including his best known painting, “A Tribute to the Burke and Wills Expedition of 1861”, discussed above. The painting offered here is overall larger, but in many respects shares similar decorative elements, including silver and gold vessels, as well as an Arcadian background.

**\$75,000**

[Fully illustrated as catalogue frontispiece]

# MAPS

ITEMS 54-54



## 51. BURGHERS, M. (engraver).

### A new map of the Terraqueous Globe According to the Latest Discoveries...

*Handcoloured copper engraving, 425 x 530 mm. (sheet size). Oxford, Edward Wells, 1701.*

#### AN ENGLISH MAP SHOWING DUTCH DISCOVERIES

A striking early eighteenth-century English double-hemisphere map with a splendid ornamental border featuring New World Indian archers, Ptolemaic geographers, classical figures and a Celtic warrior enjoying the verdant parklands outside Oxford, with the University visible in the distance. The handcolouring of both the map and ornaments, including the ornamental figures and celestial details, is bright and fresh.

The map is from Edward Wells' popular atlas *A Treatise of Antient and Present Geography* (1700-1). This is a particularly interesting English-published map for its date as the Australian coast is evidently based on the famous seventeenth-century Thevenot map first published in 1663, with the coastline based primarily on the voyages of Tasman, as well as the other Dutch expeditions to the northwest; as with the Thevenot map New Guinea is attached to Cape York. Hence the Wells map is an important forerunner to the later English map of the region published in John Harris' *Navigantium atque Itinerantium Bibliotheca* (1744). It is interesting to note that despite its date, no explicit mention is made of Dampier.

Shirley comments that Wells' atlas was very popular, running into five editions by 1738. It was resurrected in the nineteenth-century with a profusion of editions published up until 1852. Wells was an English divine who taught at Christ Church in Oxford, hence the delightful combination of exotic and parochial elements in the lavish decoration of this arresting map [*see detail left*].

**\$5500**

*Shirley 'Maps in the Atlases of the British Library', 1032.*

PLANISFERO DEL MONDO VECCHIO DESCRITTO DAL P. CORNELII COSA



Dedicatio  
 All' Illustrissima, et Excellentissima  
 Signoria  
**PIETRO MARCELLO**  
 Cavaliere, Anthonissimo  
 Principe  
 del Sacro Romano Impero  
 Governatore di Sicilia  
 di Sua Altezza Serenissima  
 di Savoia  
 Principe di Piemonte

Tabella de' Grandi  
 Matrimonia, & Generi

Anno	Latitudo	Longitudo	Populus
1618	14	12	100000
1620	15	13	110000
1622	16	14	120000
1624	17	15	130000
1626	18	16	140000
1628	19	17	150000
1630	20	18	160000
1632	21	19	170000
1634	22	20	180000
1636	23	21	190000
1638	24	22	200000
1640	25	23	210000
1642	26	24	220000
1644	27	25	230000
1646	28	26	240000
1648	29	27	250000
1650	30	28	260000

Mezzogiorno

## 52. [TASMAN] CORONELLI, Vincenzo.

Planisphero Del Mondo Vecchio Maior Del Mondo  
Nuovo Descritto...

*Engraved map, 450 x 615 mm., mounted. Venice,  
circa, 1691.*

### CORONELLI MAP WITH TASMAN DETAILS

A very fine map of the Eastern Hemisphere by the great Venetian cartographer Coronelli, which combines 'the most up-to-date cartographic information with elegant engraving and restrained accompanying decoration' (Shirley). Coronelli (1650-1718) was Italy's finest seventeenth-century cartographer, famous for the pair of globes he made for Louis XIV. He was a member of the Franciscan order, of which he became general, and founder of the learned society *Accademia Cosmografica degli Argonauti*. Coronelli is highly regarded for his tireless efforts of cartographic research. He was involved in the production of some four hundred maps all of which he drew, engraved and printed.

This Eastern Hemisphere map features a decorative coat-of-arms and descriptive text with astrological symbols at the side. Australia is reasonably well delineated with the discoveries of Tasman's second voyage taken into account. Notes refer to the discoveries of "Terra de Concordia" (1618), "Terra d'Edels" (1619), "Terra de Lewin" (1622), "Terra di Pietro Nuyts" (1627), as well as the island of "San Francisco" (off the south coast, mapped by Nuyts and Thijssen), as well as generally the "Terra di Diemen" and "Terra di Arnhem". Also marked are the "Rocher de Frederic Outman" (Houtmans Abrolhos, referring to the shoals on which the *Batavia* wrecked in 1629) and, just to their south, "Isole d'Edels Turtel Duyf" (the Turtle Dove Shoals, mapped by Hessel Gerritsz in 1627).

A massive "Terra Australe Incognita" dominates the bottom of the map, but is here little more than a vaguely suggested outline with, to the south-west of Cape Horn, the "Terra de Pappagalli, creduta

fauolosa" - the land of the Parrots, thought to be fabulous.

**\$5850**

*Shirley, 548, pl. 383; Tooley, 348.*





53. [BOTANY BAY] FIELDING,  
John, publisher.

An Historical Narrative of the Discovery of New  
Holland...

*Quarto, with a folding hand-coloured chart of New Holland in its first  
issue, excellent tall untrimmed copy in handsome recent green half morocco  
by Sangorski. London, John Fielding, no date but 1786.*

**THE EARLIEST BOOK DEVOTED TO NEW SOUTH WALES: PREPARED  
BEFORE THE FIRST FLEET SAILED**

The very rare first edition of this earliest separate account of New  
South Wales, with the correct first issue map; the first published work  
to anticipate “Botany Bay”, the great social experiment that can be  
understood as a purely Enlightenment endeavour, the making of a  
new ordered society with mastery over the natural world (see for ex-  
ample John Gascoigne and Patricia Curthoys *The Enlightenment and  
the Origins of European Australia*, Cambridge, 2002).

The *Historical Narrative* was published to satisfy intense public curios-  
ity following Lord Sydney’s 1786 announcement of plans for the new





convict settlement at Botany Bay. So little was generally known about this remote destination on the recently-discovered east coast of Australia that Fielding put together this collection of information from the official accounts of Captain Cook's voyages, all three of them in print by this date, as well as from the first-voyage narratives of Parkinson and Magra in particular, discussing the major landfalls not only in Australia but also the wider Pacific. The text also includes a discussion of Cook's main precursors Tasman and Dampier.

This concise description of the conditions that the new arrivals might expect in New South Wales was the first work in print to anticipate the settlement at Botany Bay, and its publication marks the point at which the history of *Terra Australis* ends and a narrative of settlement begins.

The call for it from all those interested in the colony, including of course the families of the convicts soon to be transported, made the book a commercial success, though its rarity today in any edition does not reflect the quantity that must have been published: within months a second quarto edition and a cheaper octavo reprint were called for.

**\$87,500**

*Davidson, 'A Book Collector's Notes', pp. 77-8; Ferguson, 11; Holmes, 60.*

## 54. TIRION, Isaak (publisher).

### Nieuwe kaart van het Oostelykste Deel der Weereld...

*Handcoloured map measuring 360 x 490 mm. (sheet size); mounted, fine. Amsterdam, Isaak Tirion, 1753.*

#### CONJOINED AUSTRALIAN LANDMASS

A colourful and attractive eighteenth-century Dutch map of the Old World, Africa, Asia and Australasia. Interestingly, it depicts the Australian continent connected to the landmass of New Guinea - an archaism given that Abel Tasman proved the two lands distinct and separate in 1643, some 110 years prior to the publication of this map. Ironically, a large river flowing from the deep interior of the continent into the Gulf of Carpentaria is named 'Abel Tasman's R.' Also discovered and named by Tasman, Van Diemen's land (being present-day Tasmania) is also notably absent and the entire south-eastern mass of the continent is approximated in dotted lines stretching to the extreme south. As was conventional of the era, present day Western Australia is labelled New Holland, and the landfalls of principal eighteenth-century Dutch voyagers are noted.

The Amsterdam based publisher Isaak Tirion (1705-1769) is known to have produced books, charts and maps for the Dutch mercantile elite. Tirion was primarily a cartographic publisher, who issued several lavish atlases as well as smaller geographical guides (literally 'Hand Atlas'), from which this attractive map is derived. During his prolific career Tirion was associated with the Dutch East India Company; in 1757 Willem Udemans, a shipwright and director of the VOC shipyard at Middelburg commissioned Tirion to print a treatise on naval architecture. He also published a Dutch language edition of Commodore Anson's circumnavigation in 1749, a work remarkable for the quality of its maps and charts.

**\$3400**



# EXPLORATION

ITEMS 55-60



Tracks | Hovell & Hume ———  
          | Mitchell ———

## 55. [HOVELL] BLAND, William, editor.

### Journey of Discovery to Port Phillip [and three other works]...

*Quarto, three printed works bound together with an engraved card as a single volume for William Hovell's personal library, with his armorial bookplate; variation in page heights, but in good condition in original quarter cloth and boards. Sydney, various printers, 1836-1837.*

#### THE EXPLORER'S OWN COPY

A remarkable volume from the explorer William Hovell's library, with his bookplate, containing two important colonial narratives, one of them the account of his own great journey, the *Journal of Discovery to Port Phillip New South Wales in the years 1824 and 1825* published in Sydney in 1837. The other is Brockett's extremely rare *Narrative of a Voyage from Sydney to Torres' Straits* with its extraordinary illustrations by Fernyhough [see detail lower right].

There are altogether four works in the volume, as follows:

1. Sixth Annual Report of the Sydney College (*Stephens and Stokes, 1836*). Folding engraved frontispiece by Carmichael, 17 pp., early annotation to subscribers' list, some foxing and offsetting. Ferguson, 2187;
2. Illustrated broadside on card for the opening of Lansdowne Bridge on 26 January 1836: "Drawn from nature and on stone by Chas. Rodius"; old folds and rather heavy foxing;
3. BROCKETT, William Edward. *Narrative of a Voyage from Sydney to Torres' Straits* (*Henry Bull, 1836*). With in total 29 figures on 12 plates (including frontispiece portrait) all by Fernyhough, some staining. Ferguson, 2095; not recorded by Butler, 'Printed Images';
4. BLAND, William, Ed. *Journey of Discovery to Port Phillip...* Second Edition (*James Tegg, 1837*). Folding frontispiece map by R. Clint of Sydney with small repairs to original folds, title-page and first 3 leaves with early rather crude repairs to the gutters. Wantrup, 110; Ferguson, 2234.

The last of these items is technically the second but effectively the first (and certainly the earliest obtainable) edition of the narrative of the expedition by Hovell and the explorer Hamilton Hume overland to Port Phillip. [see map detail left]. An earlier version sent out privately by Bland had been a proof or draft version that he subsequently abandoned and reworked into this printing (the few surviving examples of the earlier version, mostly incomplete, are now almost all





in institutions). The fact that Hovell himself owned this second edition is further evidence of its contemporary status as the authoritative edition of this important book, which describes the most immediately important of all the overland trail-blazing explorations. Hovell and Hume opened up the overland route from Sydney to Port Phillip: the specific effects of the expedition are highly evident today and will remain so for the imaginable future as we follow the Hume Highway between Sydney and Melbourne.

**\$96,000**

*Wantrup, 110; Ferguson, 2095 (Brockett), 2187 (Sydney College), 2234 (Bland).*

## 56. BLAXLAND, Gregory.

**A Journal of a Tour of Discovery Across the Blue Mountains, New South Wales, in the Year 1813.  
Second edition.**

*Duodecimo, 46 pp.; in a neat old binding of half calf and marbled boards, with the original printed front wrapper bound in. Sydney, Gibbs, Shallard & Co., 1870.*

### SECOND EDITION, PUBLISHED BY BLAXLAND'S SON

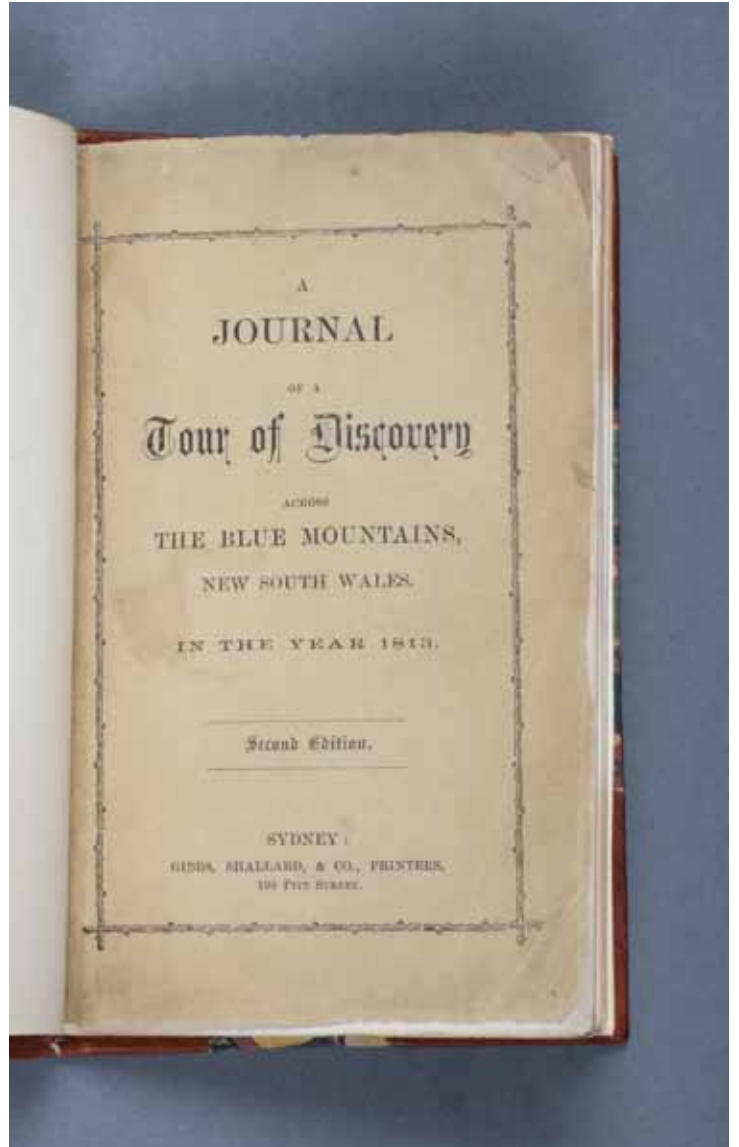
The scarce second edition of this Australian exploration classic: the original account of the first great feat of Australian inland exploration. A series of previous attempts had failed to find a path into the hinterland and for twenty-five years the formidable barrier of the Blue Mountains had locked the settlers out of the interior.

A landholder in the Parramatta district, Blaxland set out in 1813 to conquer the Blue Mountain barrier and seek out new pastures to the west of the ranges. With his companions Lawson and Wentworth, he finally accomplished his mission on 31 May 1813, sighting rich lands from the summit of the mountain later called Mount Blaxland. From the top they could see forests and grasslands capable of supporting the colony's herds for the next thirty years. Surveyor George Evans, on direct instructions from Macquarie, followed the path blazed by Blaxland and broke through to the magnificent pastures of the Bathurst Plains; within a year William Cox had completed his road to the new territories. By 1815, a settlement had been made at Bathurst.

The first edition of this book is one of the great Australian rarities - about a dozen copies are known, and its value is in the hundreds of thousands of dollars. This second edition was published by Blaxland's son because, as he noted, copies of the first edition were "no longer to be had". 34 years later Blaxland's grandson was to publish a third edition (Maitland, 1904) because by then "the two previous editions [were] no longer obtainable".

**\$7250**

*Wantrup, 103c; Ferguson, 7133.*



## 57. GILES, Ernest.

### *Australia Twice Traversed.*

*Two volumes, octavo, with a portrait of Giles and 20 other full-page plates, six folding coloured maps and other illustrations in the text; uncut in the fully pictorial grey-green cloth boards, lettered and decorated in gilt and black. London, Sampson Low, Marston, Searle & Rivington, 1889.*

#### PRESENTATION COPY

A beautiful copy of the first edition, in the rare superior presentation issue of the book with the text pages trimmed and all edges gilded. This is a highly desirable author's presentation copy, inscribed in each volume in red ink by Giles "Presented to William Garton Esqre, The Brother of an old friend in Australia, with the Compliments of the Author, Ernest Giles, London, New Year 1890".

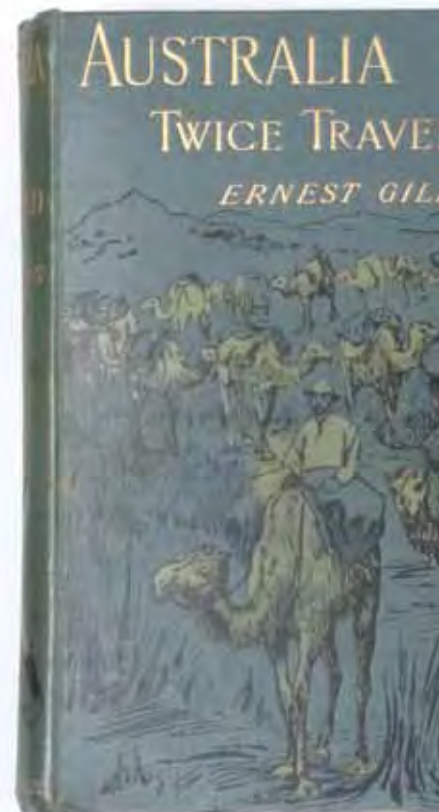
The most handsomely produced of late-nineteenth-century Australian books, Giles' collection of his expeditions is hard to find in such good condition. The colourful, even flamboyant cover design is very different to the rather austere appearance of virtually all other exploration narratives.

Giles, who called himself 'the last of the Australian explorers, was the first to attempt the crossing from the Telegraph Line to Western Australia. In 1872 he set off from Chambers Pillar with two companions on a modest expedition, financed largely with the help of Ferdinand von Mueller. Failing to cross Lake Amadeus, he turned back, but not before he had traversed some 1000 miles of hitherto uncharted territory. Giles cherished the hope of making a successful crossing, and although 'forested by Peter Warburton and John Forrest, Giles succeeded in his cherished aim of making an overland crossing from South to Western Australia in 1875. Equipped with camels by Thomas Elder, he set out from Beltana and went for supplies to Port Augusta whence he proceeded first north-west and then west along a string of waterholes, Wynbring, Ooldea, Ooldabinna and Boundary Dam, until he reached the Western Australian border. (ADB)

*Australia Twice Traversed* represents the collected narratives of Ernest Giles's five expeditions through the centre and the west of Australia from 1872 to 1876. Giles struggled repeatedly to find an overland route to Western Australia, but it was not until his expedition of 1875-6 that he achieved the extraordinary feat of crossing the continent from South to Western Australia, via the Great Victoria Desert, and returning via Gibson's Desert (which he had earlier named after one of his men).

**\$8850**

*Ferguson, 9914; Wantrup, 202a.*

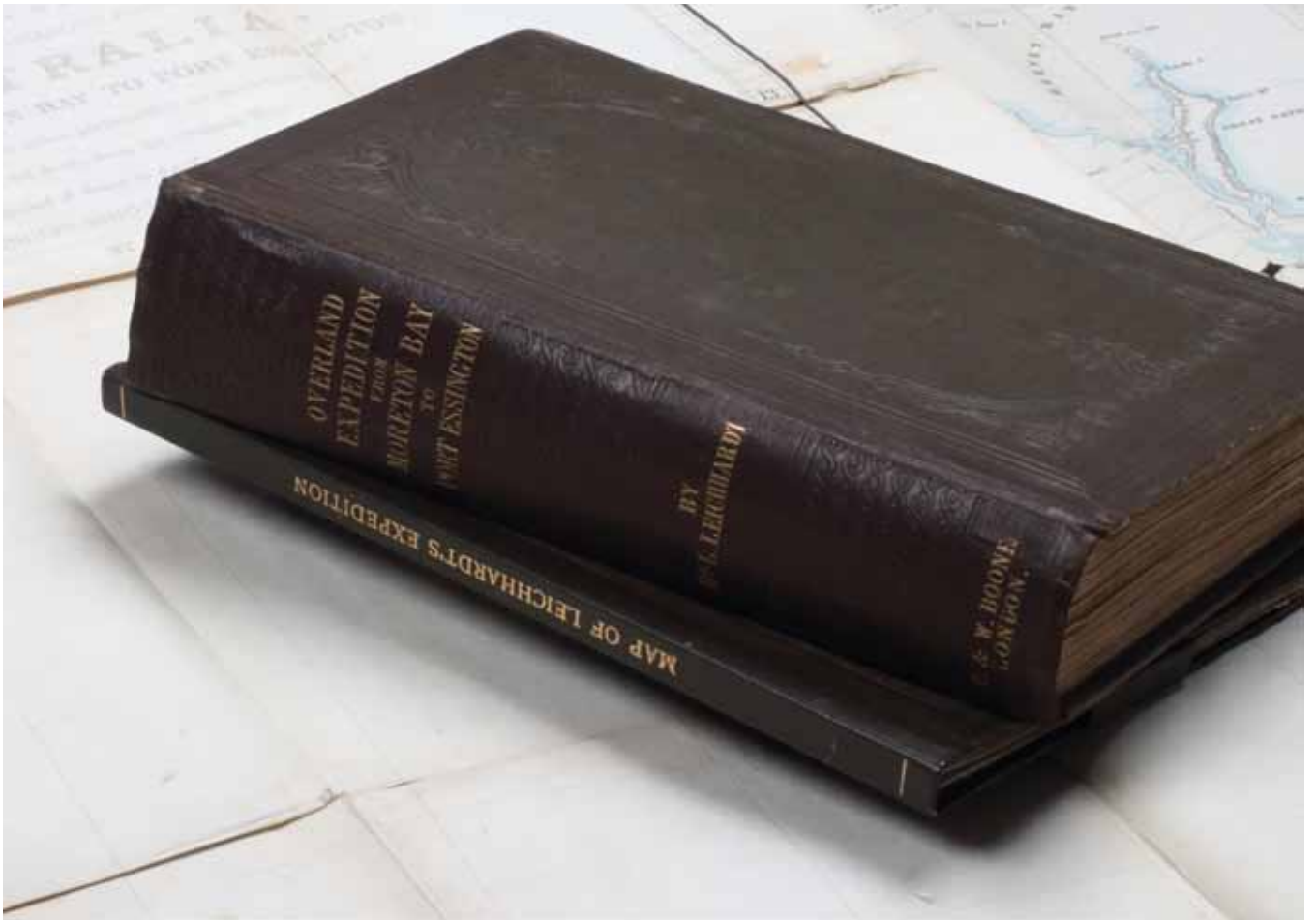






Presented  
 To William Gustav Leger  
 a brother of mine & a friend  
 in Australia  
 With the compliments  
 of the Author  
 Ernest Giles  
 London New Year 1890



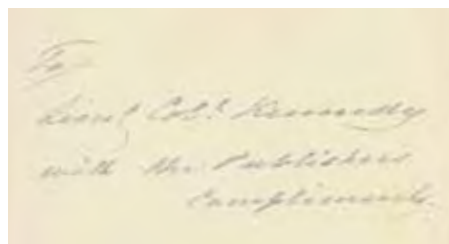


## 58. LEICHHARDT, Ludwig.

### Journal of an Overland Expedition in Australia...

*Two volumes, octavo, with frontispiece and six aquatint plates in the text (one folding), the 3-sheet map in the matching case; text with the required early issue advertisement leaves and slip, publisher's presentation copy; original olive green cloth of the primary issue with the 3-sheet Arrow-smith map in its matching case (which is neatly rebacked to style). London, T. & W. Boone, 1847.*

**PRESENTATION COPY OF THE SUPERB LEICHHARDT NARRATIVE,  
COMPLETE WITH MAPS**



A fine publisher's presentation copy of the first edition of this great monument in the history of Australian exploration, inscribed "To Lieut. Col. Kennedy, with the Publisher's compliments". We have not

positively identified the recipient but it is intriguing that the Australian explorer Edmund Kennedy, who died in the arms of Jackey Jackey after being speared at Cape York in 1848, was the son of Colonel Thomas Kennedy in the British army. Kennedy was killed while exploring to the north of the continent in order to link with the discoveries of Mitchell and Leichhardt. Leichhardt's *Journal of an Overland Expedition* documents one of the most unlikely and courageous ventures ever undertaken in the history of the continent. In the course of their harrowing journey, Leichhardt and his party "traversed over three thousand miles of completely unknown country in fourteen months, opening up a vast and valuable area of the interior... When they arrived in Port Essington it was believed that they had all perished. Indeed, expeditions had already been sent out in search of them. This journey of exploration was one of the longest inland expeditions undertaken and the land discovered was among the most valuable pasture on the continent. Leichhardt was welcomed to Port Essington as a national hero and, on his return to Sydney in March 1846, was lionized and feted by Sydney society as a man who had come back from the dead" (Wantrup).

In spite of his poor bushcraft and almost constant harassment from natives, Leichhardt's meandering journey from Brisbane to Port Essington, the military base on the far north coast, ranks among Australia's most successful exploring expeditions. His scientific and geographic work were greatly admired during his lifetime, but his reputation as an expeditionary leader has been criticized since. His life and unknown death have become part of the mythology of European Australia.

This presentation copy includes the three rare and desirable separately issued maps. Prepared and published by the great cartographer John Arrowsmith in 1847, they were issued separately but were intended as a complement to the octavo volume published by Boone in the same year. The maps are known to have been issued on both thick and fine paper: in this copy they are present in the fine paper issue. They represent an important achievement in Australian cartography as each map marks the route of Leichhardt and his men through previously uncharted wilderness. The maps were prepared by Arrowsmith from original field notes and charts by Leichhardt and reconciled with the coastal surveys of Matthew Flinders, Phillip Parker King, John Lort Stokes and Francis Price Blackwood. Arrowsmith was awarded the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society in 1863 for his tireless contributions to cartography, and in particular his maps of Australia and North America.

**\$24,500**

*Abbey, Travel in Aquatint and Lithography 1770-1860, 579; Ferguson, 4571; Wantrup, 138a and 139.*





MAP OF  
EASTERN AUSTRALIA  
FROM  
ADRIANUS VAN DER WEGE'S ORIGINAL PROJECTIONS  
AND OTHER OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.  
BY  
JOHN ARROWSMITH.  
1845.

## 59. STURT, Charles.

### Narrative of an Expedition into Central Australia [with separately issued map].

*Two volumes, octavo, with the large separately-published folding map by Arrowsmith cased as a matching third volume; with a folding map in the text, two frontispieces and 14 plates (six plates coloured, several after John Gould and S.T. Gill); a fine set in a charming Morrell binding, for both text volumes and map case, of half olive morocco and marbled boards, top edges of the text volumes gilt. London, T. & W. Boone, 1849.*

#### COMPLETE WITH THE MAP, IN A FINE BINDING BY MORRELL

One of the most desirable books of inland exploration: only rarely seen with the separately published map, as here.

Sturt's last and most important expedition, into the harsh interior of the continent, was one for which he had petitioned over many years. His goal was the discovery of an inland sea which he was convinced he could locate. Setting out along the Murray and Darling, Sturt travelled north to Preservation Creek in the Grey Range, where he was trapped for nearly six oppressive months after summer heat dried up all water in the surrounding country. After heavy rains he moved further north, trekking some five hundred miles into the centre of the continent. The party of fifteen then struggled across Sturt's Stony Desert only to be thwarted by the sand ridges of the Simpson Desert, forcing Sturt to retreat to Fort Grey and thence to Adelaide. The party suffered greatly from scurvy, losing its second-in-command, and Sturt himself survived on the return journey only by using Aboriginal foods.

On his return Sturt was lauded as a national hero of extraordinary courage. He was awarded the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society in 1847.

This is a beautiful copy of the first edition, in a fine binding by Morrell. The very large separately-issued map is cleverly housed in a case exactly matching the bindings of the text volumes, in good imitation of the publisher's original portfolio.

**\$17,200**

*Ferguson, 5202; People, Print & Paper, 104; Wantrup, 119 & 120.*

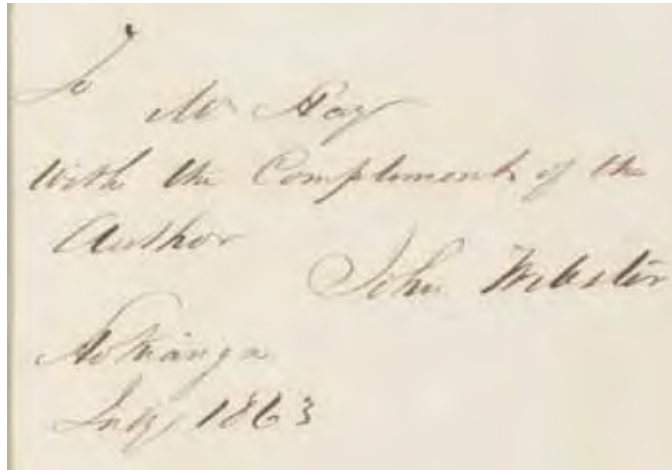
## 60. WEBSTER, John.

### The Last Cruise of the Wanderer.

*Octavo, original photograph of a painting of the "Wanderer" as frontispiece; well bound by Aquarius in full dark calf, gilt spine; edges with earlier gilding. Sydney, F. Cunninghame, n.d., 1863.*

#### PRESENTATION COPY OF WEBSTER'S SCARCE BOOK ON BEN BOYD

Rare author's presentation copy of the first edition, inscribed by John Webster from his New Zealand residence at Hokianga, July 1863, to "Mr. Hay" (perhaps the North Island surveyor Drummond Hay?).



This is an example of an elusive special issue of the book, with an original photograph as frontispiece. A few copies are recorded with extra-illustration with photographic images. Ferguson stresses the rarity of the Sydney-printed book, speculating that it may "have been used only for presentation by the author". This copy also has Webster's signature on a slip pasted to the leaf of dedication "to the Memory of the late Benjamin Boyd".

*The Last Cruise of the Wanderer* tells the story of the last adventure and dramatic death of the failed entrepreneur Boyd, who ran a great whaling empire out of Twofold Bay. After his dramatic rise and fall in the colony in the 1840s, he departed Sydney in his impressive schooner the *Wanderer* to try his luck on the Californian goldfields. Finding little success he began cruising the Pacific Islands with the intention of establishing a republic in Papua. While on a hunting expedition on the Solomon Islands he was killed by the islanders. A few weeks later his vessel, the *Wanderer*, was itself wrecked while entering Port Macquarie in New South Wales.

**\$3750**

*Ferguson, 18285/6; Holden, 118; New Zealand National Bibliography, 5884.*



THE  
LAST CRUISE

“THE WANDERER.”

BY  
JOHN WEBSTER.

---

SYDNEY:

BY J. JOHNSON & CO. GENERAL BOOKSELLERS AND PRINTERS,  
101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999.

# PLANTS OF THE NEW WORLD

ITEMS 61-65





## 61. DUMONT DE COURSET, Georges L.M.

Il Botanico coltivatore. Opera di G.L.M. du Mont de Courset recata in Italiano dall'ab Giralmo Romano.

*12 volumes, octavo, a fresh fine set in the original printed blue paper wrappers, some wear at spines and evidence of earlier tape repairs, early Milanese bookseller's advertisement to front, very good. Padova, Tipografia e Fonderia, 1819-, 1820.*

### THE CONTINUING INFLUENCE OF FRENCH GARDENS & MALMAISON

A most appealing set of the uncommon Italian translation of Dumont de Courset's important work of botanical instruction. The existence of an Italian edition is firm evidence of the centrality of *Le Botaniste Cultivateur* in European practice, and shows clearly the enduring impact of the Parisian gardens, notably Malmaison and Dumont de Courset's own garden at Boulogne-sur-Mer.

*Le Botaniste Cultivateur* was de Courset's magnum opus, a sweeping study of the subject which, among much of interest, included a long account of the gardens at Malmaison, a discussion of the latest news from London, right through to comments on the cost of exotic plants and hints on how to grow them. Particularly noteworthy is his extensive list of plants, which gives the best and most thorough account of where and how exotics were being grown in France.

This Italian edition was based on the revised second French edition of 1811, further expanded to provide a more detailed overview of the "plante straniere naturalizzate ed indigene coltivate in Francia, in Austria, in Italia, ed in Inghilterra." The notice of exotics is of course particularly significant, not least those from "Nuova Olanda". There had been an earlier German edition based on the first edition of 1802-1805, but this Italian edition is the only contemporary translation of the complete and revised work.

**\$1500**

*Not in Stafleu & Cowan (for the French original see 1553).*



## 62. LABORDE, Alexandre de.

### Description des Nouveaux Jardins de la France et de ses Anciens Chateaux...

*Folio, a fine complete copy, collates as: title-page with engraved vignette, engraved title-page, 122 plates depicting gardens and chateaux (of which 58 full-page, 60 half-page, and 4 quarter-page), together with an additional 3 maps (of Malmaison, Ermenonville and the country around Paris), 8 quarter-page engravings on 2 plates in the Repton style with intact overlays, and one plate with 21 small technical figures; in contemporary red half morocco. Paris, Delance, 1808.*

#### MALMAISON: THE CENTREPIECE OF THE NEW SCIENTIFIC GARDENS

One of the first works on contemporary landscape architecture for gardens and a highly influential work on French eighteenth-century garden and landscape design. Published at the height of Napoleon's First French Empire, Laborde's work is of central importance to the history of Malmaison, and provides the best contemporary overview of the house and its extensive grounds, marking it out as a companion to the more famous botanical works of Ventenat and Bonpland: "*Rien n'a été négligé pour y rassembler tout ce qui peut servir à l'étude de la Botanique.*"

The introduction discusses the history of gardening, with a discourse on the Greeks and Romans, the creation of scientific gardens, Montaigne, Louis XIV and Versailles, and the rise of modern natural history: it is as good a mission statement for Enlightenment botany as one could find. Although Laborde is at pains to distinguish the new chateaux from those of the *Ancien Régime* – at one point launching a rather telling attack on the old taste for chinoiserie, for example – the grandeur of these Napoleonic era houses is noteworthy.

The main part of the book is divided into sections which study actual gardens. In this section the main French text appears in simultaneous German and English translation (the latter a quite remarkable innovation for a work of this date). Pride of place is given to Malmaison, both as homage to Napoleon, but also in recognition of the fact that it was Malmaison which set the agenda for European gardens of the early nineteenth century.

There is an overview of how the park has been laid out – including the comment that it is “remarkable for a number of foreign animals” including a pair of black swans from New Holland – before each plate is described in detail. For Malmaison alone there are seven full-size plates depicting the fine gate house; the chateau seen from the drive (complete with the curious campaign-style portico at the front door); Napoleon himself taking a promenade around the rear of the house (the classical structure at far left no longer stands); the lake behind the house; a view of the gardens showing the hot-house in situ; a close-up of the hot-house (“more elegant” than that of Schönbrunn or





Kew); and a view of the lake of Saint Cucufat which was once part of the much more extensive grounds. There are also four half-size plates, two showing the grounds of the sheep-fold, and two of the dairy, important parts of the garden now often disregarded.

Taken together, these 11 plates are the most comprehensive and important contemporary suite of views of Malmaison, much copied and studied since to help understand how the garden was planned and run. The hot-house is an important record of a building, no longer standing, which was then the centre for the cultivation of Australian and Pacific exotics in Europe. The Malmaison section concludes with a map of the grounds (here bound slightly out of order).

The other major houses noticed are: Mortefontaine, then owned by Napoleon's elder brother Joseph-Napoleon Bonaparte (plates 12-27); Ermenonville, the house of the Marquis René de Girardin built in honour of the ideas of Rousseau (plates 28-43 and unnumbered map of the grounds); and Mereville, the home of the Marquis Jean-Joseph de la Borde, the grounds of which included both a cenotaph to the memory of Captain Cook, but also a memorial column to de Girardin's two sons Edouard and Ange Auguste who had died at Lituya Bay in California in 1786 on the La Pérouse expedition (plates 44-57). Smaller houses depicted include those of Saint-Leu, Tracy, Raincy and Trianon. An unusual inclusion is a view of the Chinese kiosk at Le Désert in Monville (dismissed as "an instance of the bad taste which then reigned").

**\$13,850**

*Vicaire, XIXe siècle, IV 745-6.*



63. [BANKS] REYNOLDS,  
Sir Joseph, engraved by W. Dickinson.

Joseph Banks Esq.

*Mezzotint portrait, 510 x 370 mm.; a very good impression, mounted and framed. London, W. Dickinson, 30 January, 1774.*

**THE CLASSIC PORTRAIT OF BANKS AS A YOUNG MAN**

In this fine mezzotint Joseph Banks “the father of Australia” is shown sitting confidently at his desk, surrounded by the accoutrements of his science: books, papers, and a prominently placed world globe.

This image is based on the portrait painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds in 1772-3, when Banks was at the height of his fame after returning triumphant from Cook’s first voyage and the discovery of the east coast of Australia. His ambitions and achievements are neatly captured in the prominently placed Latin tag, “*cras ingens iterabimus æquor*” (Horace: “tomorrow we will be back on the vast ocean”, and an intriguing choice as the engraving was published at much the same time as Banks withdrew from Cook’s second voyage).

Joseph Banks was only twenty-eight or twenty-nine when this engraving was made by William Dickinson in the latter half of 1773. It was the same year that Dickinson first began to publish his own prints, after a lengthy apprenticeship and association with the painter Robert Edge Pine, at whose house in St Martin’s Lane he lodged between 1768 and 1771. His relationship with Reynolds was evidently good: this was the first of no less than twenty-two mezzotints after Reynolds that he completed and this very rare and fine image of Banks is one of the most celebrated.

**\$14,500**

*Beddie, 4203; Carter, Sir Joseph Banks 1743-1820, Paintings - engraved, no. 3; Nan Kirvell & Spence, p. 16.*

## 64. VENTENAT, Etienne Pierre.

Description des plantes... dans le jardin de J.M. Cels...

*Folio, 100 engraved plates each with descriptive letterpress sheet; complete with the half-title; a large copy, edges uncut, in contemporary green quarter morocco gilt. Paris, de l'Imprimerie de Crapelet, [Revolutionary Year VIII], 1800-1803.*

### WITH AUSTRALIAN PLANTS FROM THE D'ENTRECASTEAUX VOYAGE

One of the most elegant botanical books, this study of “new and little known” plants in the gardens of Jacques Philippe Martin Cels in Paris was the first of the three major works on exotic plants produced by the great Ventenat, and a superb example of this golden age of botanical illustration. Ventenat’s work, which publishes a striking series of

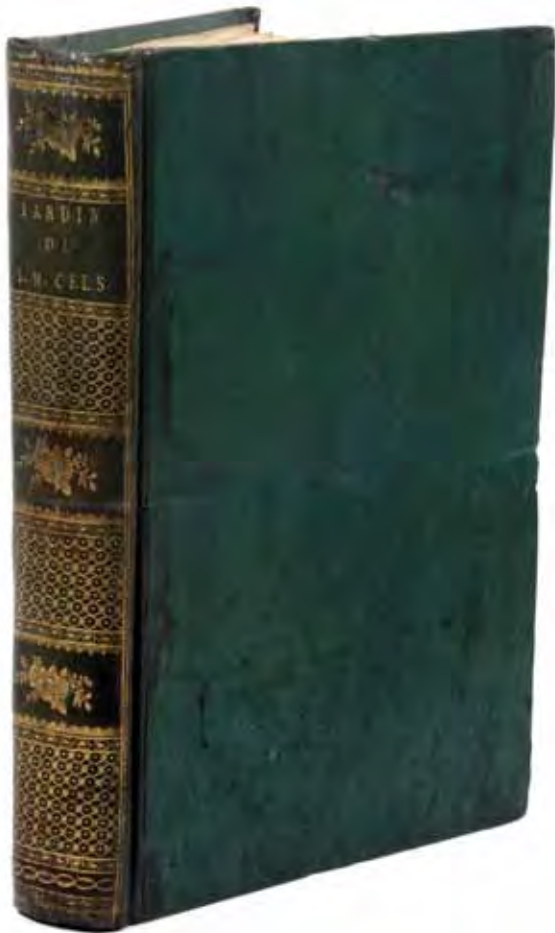
ten Australian specimens, represents the apogee of the French fascination with exotic botany. Cels, who had originally been a tax collector at the Paris barriers, had to change direction after the Revolution: he converted his private gardens in Montrouge, just south of Paris, into one of the foremost commercial nurseries in Europe, where he collected and sold numerous rare species and provided exotica for, among others, the Empress Josephine’s garden at Malmaison.

Altogether 100 rare species from Cels’ gardens are described and illustrated here, the majority depicted by Pierre-Joseph Redouté with others the work of his brother Henri-Joseph, as well as Cloquet, Laneau, Maréchal and Sauvage. These include exotics from North America provided by André Michaux (1748-1802) and Louis-Agustin-Guillaume Bosc (1759-1828), from Africa provided by Pierre-Marie-Auguste Broussonet (1755-1834) and from the Near East and the Pacific provided by Jacques-Julien Houton de Labillardière (1755-1834). These Pacific and Australian specimens derived from the D’Entrecasteaux voyage on which, as it happened, Ventenat’s younger brother Louis served as chaplain, but was one of those who died on the return journey.

French interest in plants from the farthest reaches of the known world is confirmed by the inclusion of ten Australian plants here, seven of which were drawn by Redouté himself while five are given their earliest scientific notice.

Grown from cuttings, they wintered in the Orangerie hot-house. Included are the *Mimosa distachya*, discovered by Felix la Haye on the east coast of New Holland during the 1792 visit of the D’Entrecasteaux voyage, as well as the *Mimosa linifolia* and the *Melaleuca Hypericifolia* (a full listing of the Australian plants is available on request).

The cultivation of Australian species in European gardens had begun






## 65. WHITE, John.

### Journal of a Voyage to New South Wales...

*Quarto, engraved title and 65 handcoloured plates; a very good copy in a particularly handsome modern tree calf binding with ornately gilt-panelled spine, by Aquarius. London, J. Debrett, 1790.*

#### THE FIRST NATURAL HISTORY OF THE COLONY, WITH FINE HAND-COLOURING

First edition, the marvellous hand-coloured issue of the famous First Fleet book. Surgeon John White's *Journal* is one of the most beautiful of Australian colour-plate books, and one of the earliest Australian bird and natural history accounts, with 63 of the wonderful plates depicting Australian specimens.



White was chief surgeon of the First Fleet, and particularly successful in that he overcame serious medical problems in appalling conditions both on the voyage out and when the settlement was founded. He was also a keen amateur naturalist and after arriving at Port Jackson found time to accompany Phillip on two journeys of exploration. On joining the First Fleet he had begun to keep a journal in which he would later make notes about birds in the new colony. It was this manuscript which formed the nucleus of his journal. It also provided an interesting and valuable account 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. White's interest in natural history continued until he left New South Wales in December 1794. When the convict artist Thomas Watling arrived in the colony in October 1792 he was assigned to White and in the next two years made many drawings of birds for him. It is possible that White himself had some skill as an artist and that he may have been responsible himself for a portion of the original sketches for some of the engravings here. Others of the engravings, drawn by leading natural history artists of the day such as Sarah Stone, were based on actual specimens which had been sent to England, and which were on display in the windows of the publisher Debrett in a very successful attempt to drum up subscribers for the book.

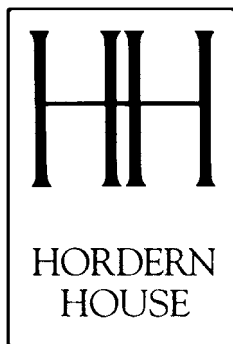
The number of "points" that have interested collectors in the past are mostly rather pointless now that many copies have been properly described. However in the interest of completeness, we note that this copy: 1) has the standard form of the List of Plates; 2) has the List of Subscribers, which is not always present; 3) has the draughtsmen's names somewhat faintly printed (as we know to be normal) but certainly not deteriorated; 4) has the cancelled state of the Wattled Merops text on p.240 and the Superb Warblers on p.256; and 5) includes the final 4 pp. advertisements not present in all copies.

**\$21,000**

*Abbey 'Travel in Aquatint and Lithography 1770-1860', 605; Casey Wood, 626; Crittenden, 'A Bibliography of the First Fleet', 248; Davidson, 'A Book Collector's Notes', pp. 81-6; Ferguson, 97; Ford, 2495; Hill, 1858; Mathews, Supplement; Nissen, 4390; Wantrup, 17 (and see long discussion in text); Zimmer, 672.*







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