

**AUSTRALIA IN THE
EIGHTEENTH CENTURY**

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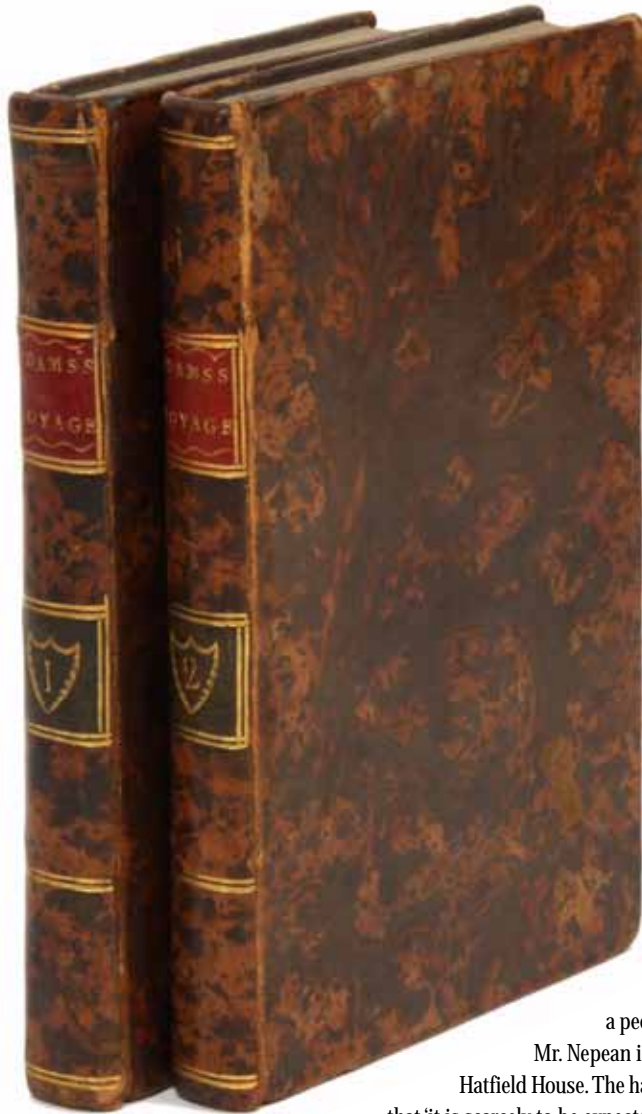
AUSTRALIA IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

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WITH 13 ARTICLES ON BOTANY BAY

1. ADAMS, Reverend John. *Modern Voyages: Containing a Variety of useful and entertaining Facts... Also, the latest authentic Accounts from Botany Bay... For the amusement and instruction of youth of both sexes.*

Two volumes, with both half-titles; a handsome set in contemporary mottled calf, flat spines gilt and with double red and green morocco labels. Dublin, Chamberlaine and Rice, P. Wogan and others, 1790.

A fine and attractively bound set of voyages collected and edited for the enlightenment of younger readers.

Pacific voyagers, including Dampier, Anson, Wallis and Carteret feature heavily in the narratives, while no fewer than four chapters are devoted to the discoveries of Captain Cook. Significantly one chapter includes a plea for a public monument to Cook's memory including a rhyming epitaph of ten lines proposed by the editor Reverend John Adams, who humbly prefaces his composition with this disclaimer 'the following epitaph is laid before the public, in hopes that a perusal of it may incite some gentleman of superior genius to produce something better on the subject and more worthy of that celebrated character...'.
Of particular note given the 1790 date of publication, Adams' work also includes thirteen short entries on the newly established penal colony at Botany Bay. These short and enticing articles are edited and simplified from the official account of Governor Arthur Phillip published in London the previous year; they include descriptions of the Aborigines of Port Jackson, early attempts at agriculture and the soil and climate of the colony. Interestingly, the journal narratives of Lieutenant Watts of the convict transport Lady Penrhyn and of Captain Marshall of the Scarborough are included in simplified form.

The natural history of New South Wales features in two entries, one on a peculiar shark and another on a dingo sent as a gift from Governor Phillip to Mr. Nepean in England, and now in the possession of the Marchioness of Salisbury at Hatfield House. The handsome features and ferocity of the dingo are admired though it is noted that 'it is scarcely to be expected that this elegant animal will ever become familiar.'

First published in London in 1790 by Kearsley, this Dublin imprint is of some rarity: Beddie was able to locate only one copy, in the State Library of Victoria; Forbes located just three other copies, including one in the Mitchell Library.

Beddie, 331; Ferguson, 58 (London edition); Forbes, 'Hawaiian National Bibliography', 180.

**BANKS, SOLANDER & DRYANDER ON
EXOTIC PLANTS AT KEW**

2. **AITON, William. Hortus Kewensis; or, a Catalogue of the Plants cultivated in the Royal Botanic Garden at Kew. By William Aiton, gardener to His Majesty.**

Three volumes, octavo, 13 plates (7 folding), small tears to two of the larger folding plates; a very good set in contemporary speckled calf, front board of first volume weak but cords holding, flat spines gilt with double morocco labels in red and green, and with morocco lozenges for the volume numbers, bumped, a little chipped at head of spines. London, George Nicol, 1789.

First edition: the highly important handbook to the Royal Botanic Garden in Kew, nominally compiled by William Aiton, but based on the work of Sir Joseph Banks, who was the unofficial director of Kew. In fact, most of the important botanical descriptions here are by Banks' own librarians, Daniel Solander and Jonas Dryander.

Of course, given the date, Aiton is particularly interesting on the exotic South Seas plants that had been acquired during the voyages of Cook and his contemporaries. '47 species are attributed to Banks directly as introductions, and none is dated later than 1781. The majority of these were derivatives of the Endeavour voyage from New Zealand, Australia, the East Indies and St Helena, with several from Newfoundland and Iceland, the earliest dated 1767.' (H.B. Carter, Sir Joseph Banks, p. 282). Other plants are listed as having been introduced by all manner of European naturalists, with different species attributed, to name just a few, to important figures such as John Fothergill, Tobias Furneaux (commander of the second vessel on Cook's second voyage), the Russian naturalist Peter Simon Pallas, and Daniel Solander.

Significantly, this work represents the foundation of what is known about the accession of much of this material. Before 1793 few records were kept regarding this process, meaning that Hortus Kewensis is a central text in our understanding of the introduction of different species to Britain: the introduction notes that the book is an attempt 'to trace back, as far as possible, how long each plant has been cultivated in the British Gardens.' The text relies heavily on early herbals by Turner, Gerard, Parkinson, and Ray, as well as more recent works, particularly Miller's Gardener's Dictionary, which was published in its eighth edition in 1768. Many of the notes are derived from conversations with the great contemporary gardeners, including the famous nurseryman James Lee, who together with Lewis Kennedy, started the Vineyard nursery in Hammersmith, which was known for its exotic plants.

The thirteen engraved plates are by luminaries such as J.F. Miller, James Sowerby, George Ehret, and two names particularly well-known in Australian natural history, Ferdinand Bauer and Frederick Nodder.

A second edition was published in 1810-1813.

Carter, Sir Joseph Banks 1743-1820, p. 66.





BANKS AS A YOUNG MAN

3. [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.

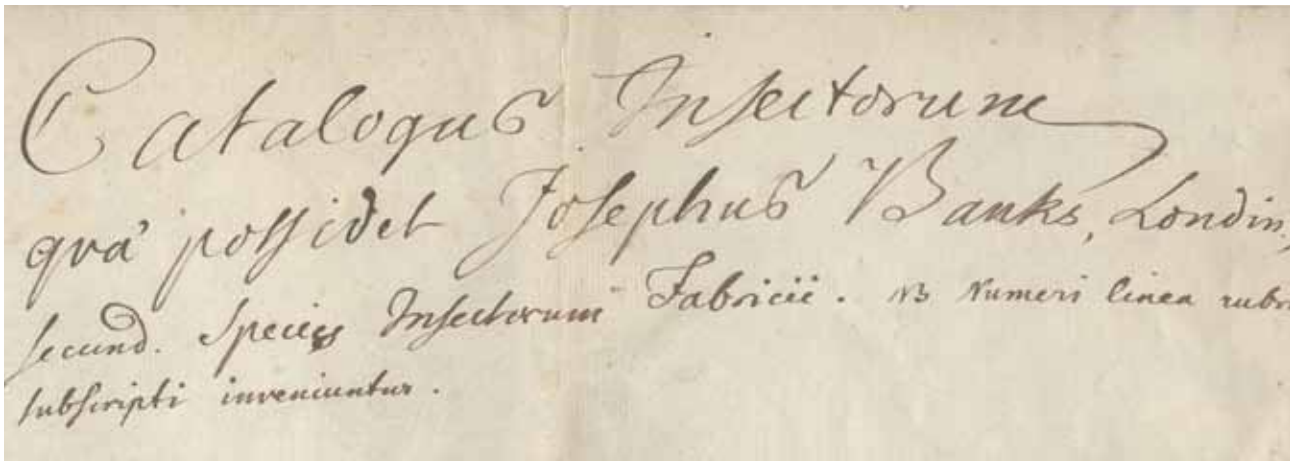
The classic portrait of Banks as a young man.

Only twenty-eight or twenty-nine years of age, Banks is shown sitting confidently at his desk, surrounded by the accoutrements of his science: books, papers, and a prominently placed world globe.

The mezzotint 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", an intriguing choice as the engraving was published at much the same time as Banks withdrew from Cook's second voyage).

The engraving was prepared 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.

Beddie, 4203; Carter, Sir Joseph Banks 1743-1820, Paintings – engraved, no. 3; Nan Kivell and Spence, p. 16.



**SOLANDER ON THE AUSTRALIAN AND PACIFIC INSECTS IN THE
BANKS COLLECTION**

4. [BANKS & SOLANDER] FABRICIUS, Johann C. "Catalogus Insectorum qui possidet Josephus Banks, Londin, secund. Species Insectorum Fabricii."

Manuscript in black and red ink, 16 pp. folio folded into a single gathering, some staining and a little fragile. Soho Square, circa 1781.

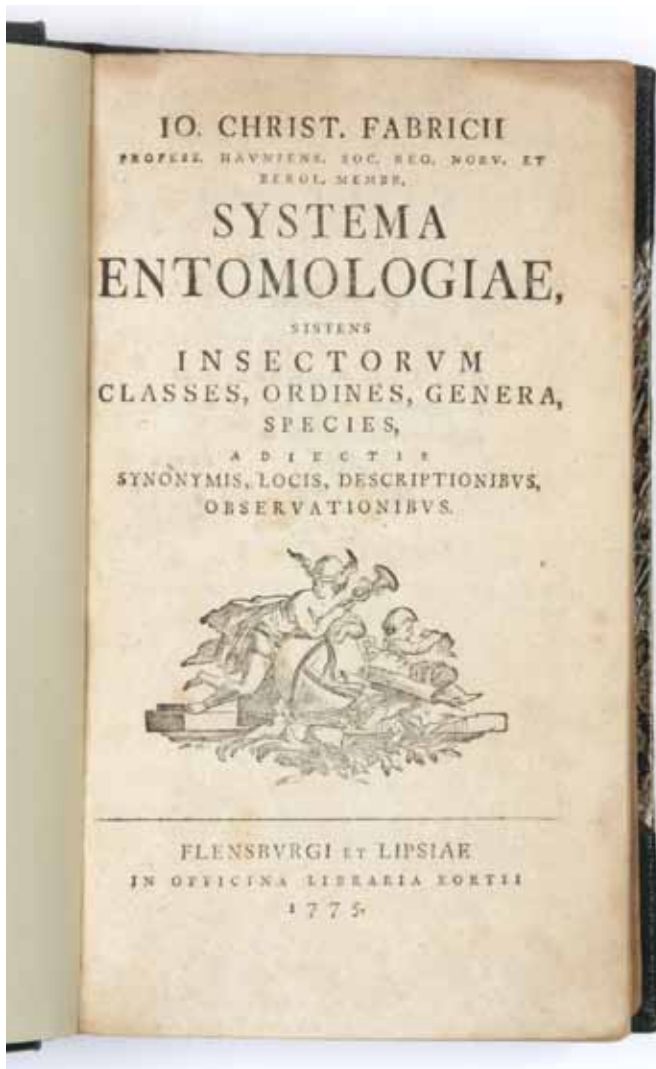
An extraordinary survival: a manuscript handlist by species and reference number of the hundreds of insect specimens in the collection of Sir Joseph Banks, evidently written as part of the work being done on Johann C. Fabricius' 1781 entomological work *Species Insectorum*. We believe that some of the notes, and perhaps the entire manuscript, are in the hand of Daniel Solander, as would be appropriate given his role as secretary and librarian for Banks.

As an appendix to both the *Species Insectorum* and the Banks collection, therefore, this is a remarkable piece. Given the large number of Australian species that were noticed in the work, it is doubly significant. The *Species Insectorum* was the second work by Johann Fabricius to include substantial notice of specimens from the Banks collection, including not only the species described in the earlier *Systema Entomologiae* (see following item) but also with ten new species collected in New Holland (presumably on Cook's second or third voyage, but feasibly simply overlooked in the earlier work). Fabricius prepared the published work with access to any number of great European collections, including the notable British collections of Banks, John Hunter, and Dru Drury. But the Banks collection is the most strongly represented, with insects collected from as far afield as the Americas, the Cape of Good Hope, Tierra del Fuego, Australia and New Zealand.

Importantly, while the published work by Fabricius attempted to record the type specimens and in which collection they were held, his listings are not exhaustive, meaning that this manuscript represents a substantial opportunity to better understand the collection. The heading written on the last page also includes the note that all of the items underlined in red have been located ("Numeri linea rubra subscripti inveniuntur"), and indeed Solander or his assistant have dutifully checked off each number.

Written on laid paper with an eighteenth-century watermark, the bold hand with its distinctive "d", "q", "B", and flowing swash capitals bears the closest comparison with Solander's hand (see John Braybrooke Marshall's *The handwriting of Sir Joseph Banks, his scientific staff and amanuenses*). A dilatory correspondent, examples of Solander's hand are uncommon, and manuscripts by him almost non-existent on the market. His role in helping to collect and catalogue the specimens collected on the Endeavour voyage would have made him the logical person to assist Fabricius with his ongoing work, not least because the two men were students of Linnaeus, and had known each other since at least 1768, and probably earlier still.

According to an additional letter in Swedish from the bibliographer Rolf Du Rietz, this document was found in a book that once belonged to the Swedish scientist Gabriel Marklin (1777-1857).



THE FIRST MAJOR STUDY OF
AUSTRALIAN INSECTS

5. [BANKS & SOLANDER]FABRICIUS, Johann. *Systema entomologiae, sistens insectorum classes, ordines, genera, species, adiectis synonymis, locis, descriptionibus, observationibus.*

Octavo, 832 pp., several decorative woodcuts in the text, text showing some characteristic browning, title-page and first preliminaries foxed, later manuscript index on two pages bound in at the rear, "Linnean Society" stamp to verso of title-page with cancel; a very good copy in modern green half-calf over speckled boards, retaining older red morocco label to spine. Flensburg & Leipzig, in officina Libraria Kortii, 1775.

Rare: the foundation work of Australian entomology. As the earliest scientific monograph in any discipline to consider Australian specimens this is one of the highly select small group of first publications about the east coast of Australia.

Johann C. Fabricius (1745-1808) was perhaps the greatest entomologist of his day, and this work was his first major study. Significantly, the work includes the first scientific notice of well over two hundred of the insects collected by Banks and Solander on the Endeavour voyage. Evidently described with reference to the insects held in Banks' own collection, a high proportion of them are the type specimens (including no fewer than 27 type specimens of Australian butterflies).

As the Endeavour voyage was the first properly scientific voyage to Australia, and as this work was published in 1775, it is immediately clear that all of the more than two hundred Australian insects noticed here must necessarily have been collected by Banks and Solander, and indeed that most would have been discovered during the lengthy enforced sojourn at the Endeavour River (modern-day Cooktown), from June to August of 1770 (see T.G. Watkins in *The Entomologist*, September 1923). The bibliographer Anthony Musgrave has written

of this volume that it 'contains the descriptions of the insects taken in Australia by Banks and Solander, the naturalists on Captain Cook's Endeavour, when on the return voyage to England after observing the transit of Venus at Tahiti. It is interesting to note that the Endeavour was in Australian waters from April to August, 1770, a time of the year which is not favourable to insect life, and especially for April so far as the latitude of Botany Bay is concerned.'

Fabricius had studied at Uppsala under Linnaeus, and in the early 1770s travelled back and forth between Copenhagen and London, working on the collections of Banks, John Hunter, and Dru Drury: this major study is the result of his access to these fine collections. A respected colleague of the great natural historians in England and on the Continent, he went on to publish many important monographs. He died in Kiel in 1808.

Despite being a foundation work, the *Systema Entomologiae* appears to be uncommon in Australian holdings, with listings for the National Library of Australia, the Australian Museum, and the South Australian Museum.

Brunet, 1155; Graesse, 544; Horn & Schenkling, 6195; Musgrave, p. 86.

**PRIVATELY ISSUED CATALOGUE OF
BANKS' LIBRARY**

6. [BANKS]DRYANDER, Jonas. *Catalogus
Bibliothecae Historico-Naturalis Josephi
Banks...*

Five volumes bound in four, octavo, extra-illustrated with two portraits of Banks, manuscript dedication to Baron Cobres on front endpaper of volume IV; a good set in old half calf with marbled boards, volume II not quite matching but with similarly marbled boards, sympathetically rebaked. London, W. Bulmer, 1796-1800.

Rare: the complete private library catalogue of Sir Joseph Banks, with a fascinating provenance. Only 250 copies were printed of this wonderful work, and sets are not often seen for sale, while complete sets are distinctly rare since the fifth volume is more often absent.

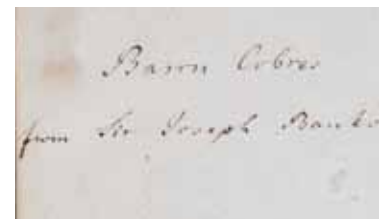
The few examples that have come onto the market seem almost without exception to have had interesting associations, tending to confirm the supposition that the book was never really published for conventional public sale, being intended rather for presentation among Banks' wide and influential coterie. This set is no exception, with a manuscript note in a secretarial hand to the front endpaper of volume IV noting "Baron Cobres from Sir Joseph Banks". This is particularly appealing, as the natural history collection of the Baron Joseph Paul von Cobres was one of the most significant of its time. Indeed, the annotated catalogue of his collection, the *Deliciae Cobresianae* of 1782, is considered to be one of the three great private collection catalogues of the eighteenth century, together with the *Bibliotheca Riviniana* (1727) of the German botanist August Quirinus Rivinus, and this catalogue of Banks' library. It comes as no surprise to find that the *Deliciae Cobresianae* is listed in Banks' library.

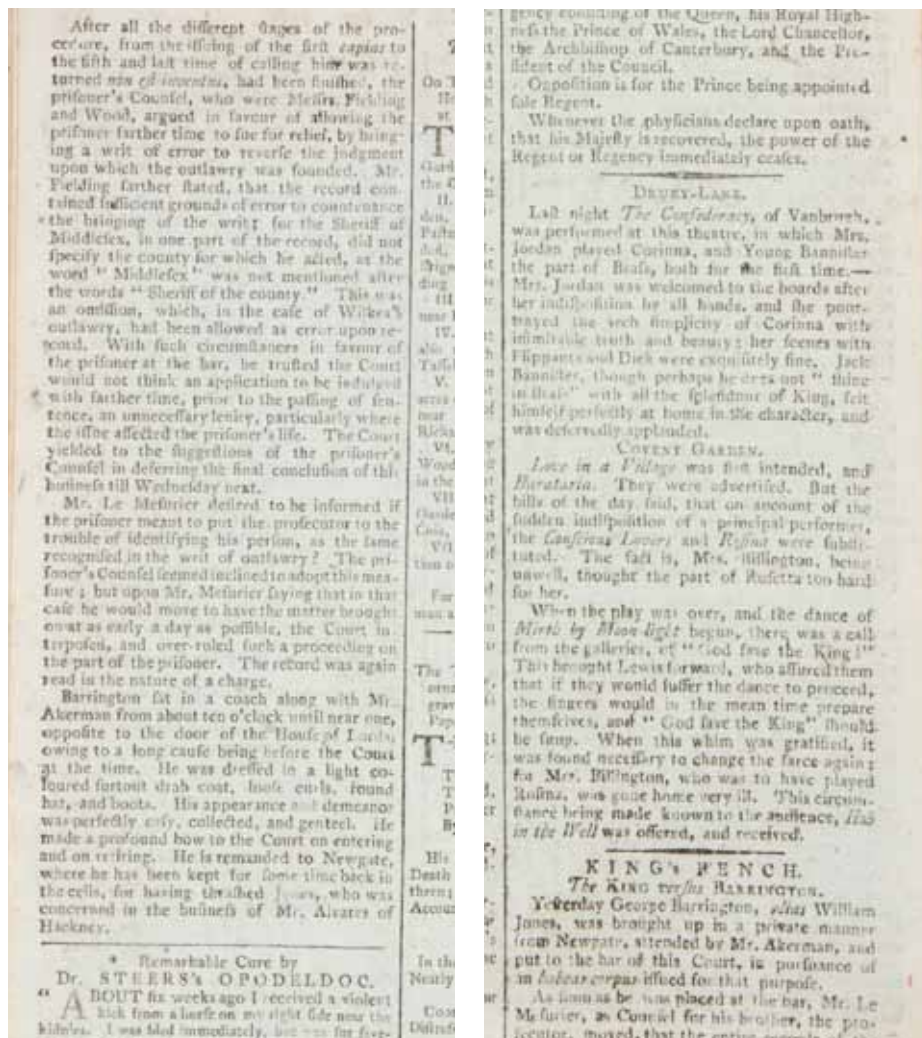
Just as intriguingly, a more recent note to the endpaper of the first volume also explains this set's unusual provenance, commenting that four of the volumes present here (I, III, IV, & V) were purchased from a descendant of James Sowerby; volume II, later added, bears the ownership inscription of the chemist W.T. Brande and the stamp of the Glasgow Philosophical Society. Sowerby was an influential natural history artist, perhaps best known to an Australian audience for his collaboration with James Edward Smith on *A Specimen of the Botany of New Holland* of 1793, the first separately published book on Australian botany. Sowerby also became heavily involved with Sir Joseph Banks.

Banks' superb library was ultimately bequeathed to the British Museum. Many voyage writers of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, Dalrymple and Burney among them, acknowledged the debt that they owed to Banks' library and to his generosity in making his books and manuscripts available to them.

The catalogue was compiled by Jonas Dryander, the Swedish botanist who succeeded Solander as Banks' librarian in 1782 and later became librarian to the Royal Society and a founder fellow and first librarian of the Linnean Society. Taylor notes that it approaches a 'virtually complete bibliography of eighteenth-century writings on natural history'. The first volume (1798) describes Banks' general books, including voyages and travels, the second (1796) his zoological books, the third (1797) his botanical books, and the fourth (1799) those relating to mineralogy. The fifth volume (1800), which is lacking in three of the nine sets located by Taylor, comprises a supplement and an author index.

Besterman, 4151; Carter, p. 223; Petzholdt, p. 546; Taylor, p. 231.





GEORGE BARRINGTON IN THE PAPERS

7. BARRINGTON, George. A Selection of contemporary issues of The London Chronicle relating to the Trial of George Barrington.

Quarto, seven issues each of eight pages, some cropped at the top edge with slight loss of text, a few old stamps and contemporary annotations, yet a good collection attractively bound in half calf. London, July-November, 1788.

A significant collection of seven issues of the London Chronicle for 1788, each with notices of George Barrington's criminal career in Britain and subsequent trial at the Assizes.

The first issue reports that Bow Street Runners are informed that Barrington has indeed returned to London, this time masquerading as a Welsh dentist. His subsequent arrest is followed by three articles on the trial detailing the evasive machinations of his lawyers. Nathan Garvey in *The Celebrated George Barrington* (Hordern House, 2009) comments on the importance of the popular press in illuminating details of Barrington's remarkably diverse criminal career. Certainly the London Chronicle was sympathetic in tone: 'He was dressed in a light coloured surtout drab coat, loose curls, round hat, and boots. His appearance and demeanour was perfectly easy, collected and genteel. He made a profound bow to the court on entering and on retiring...' (extracted from number 5003 for November 1788).

The London Chronicle was one of the newspapers which followed news from New South Wales most closely, and full issues are now quite scarce. This collection consists of seven issues, being numbers 4943, 4949, 4953, 4975, 5001, 5003, and 5006 for July to November 1788.

THE ORIGINAL BARRINGTON

8. **BARRINGTON, George. *A Voyage to New South Wales; with a Description of the Country; The Manners, Customs, Religion, &c. of the Natives, in the Vicinity of Botany Bay.***

Octavo; coloured endpapers soiled and a couple of spots, but a superb copy in contemporary speckled calf. London, Printed for the Proprietor; Sold by H.D. Symonds, 1795.

First edition of the most widely read account of the new colony in New South Wales, and one of the great literary hoaxes: the 'first and most significant text spuriously attributed to George Barrington' (Garvey).

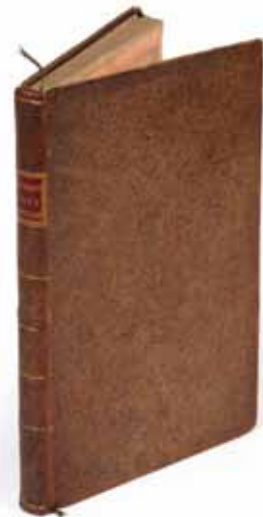
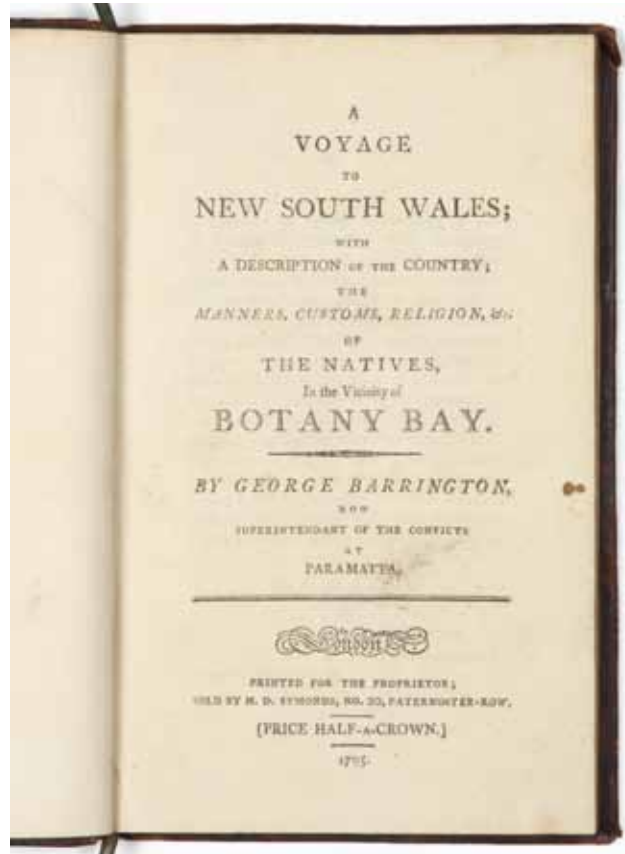
Transported to New South Wales on the Third Fleet of 1791, the real George Barrington was a legendary hero in England, a prince of rogues. The English public's continuing interest in New South Wales and the fate of the transported convicts encouraged the publishers to compile information from various sources to satisfy a public starved of inexpensive accounts of the new colony.

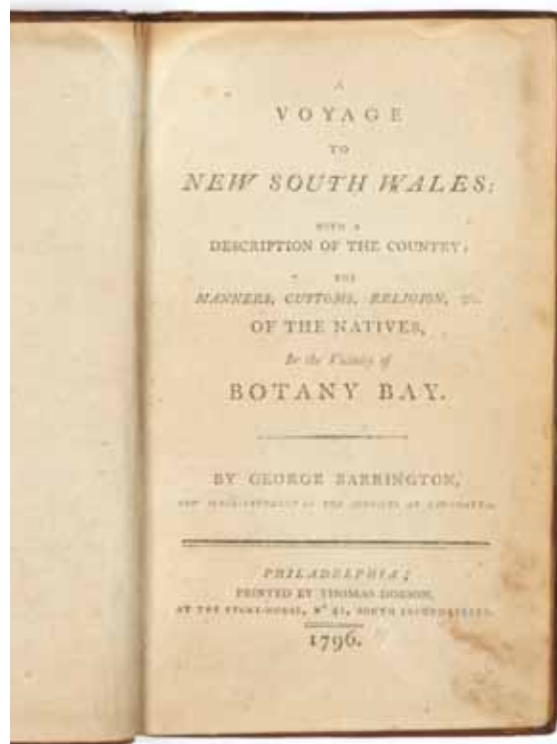
The work purports to have been written by Barrington but, as Garvey notes, was in fact 'substantially plagiarised from John Hunter's *An Historical Journal of the Transactions at Port Jackson and Norfolk Island*, with additional material taken from other 1790s travel narratives, the work also contains original fictional episodes detailing the supposed author's adventures on the voyage and in the colony... The text is preceded by a letter from "Barrington" that serves as a dedication, designed to introduce and validate the narrative as Barrington's work.'

As this suggests, Barrington became the peg on which the less scrupulous London publishers hung their hats: how much if any of the extensive literature attributed to him was actually Barrington's work will always be a matter for conjecture, although it is now generally accepted that his contribution was minimal if it even existed at all. Nevertheless, even if the whole "Barrington" canon is a concoction from other sources, the eighty entries in Ferguson demonstrate the great popularity that his accounts had with the contemporary reader. These early editions represent the form in which information about New South Wales reached those of the public who could not afford the expensive quartos published by members of the First Fleet.

This work was reprinted in the United States (see following item) and translated into French, Russian and Danish.

Ferguson, 205; Garvey, 'George Barrington', AB1; Wantrup, 25.





THE RARE AMERICAN BARRINGTON

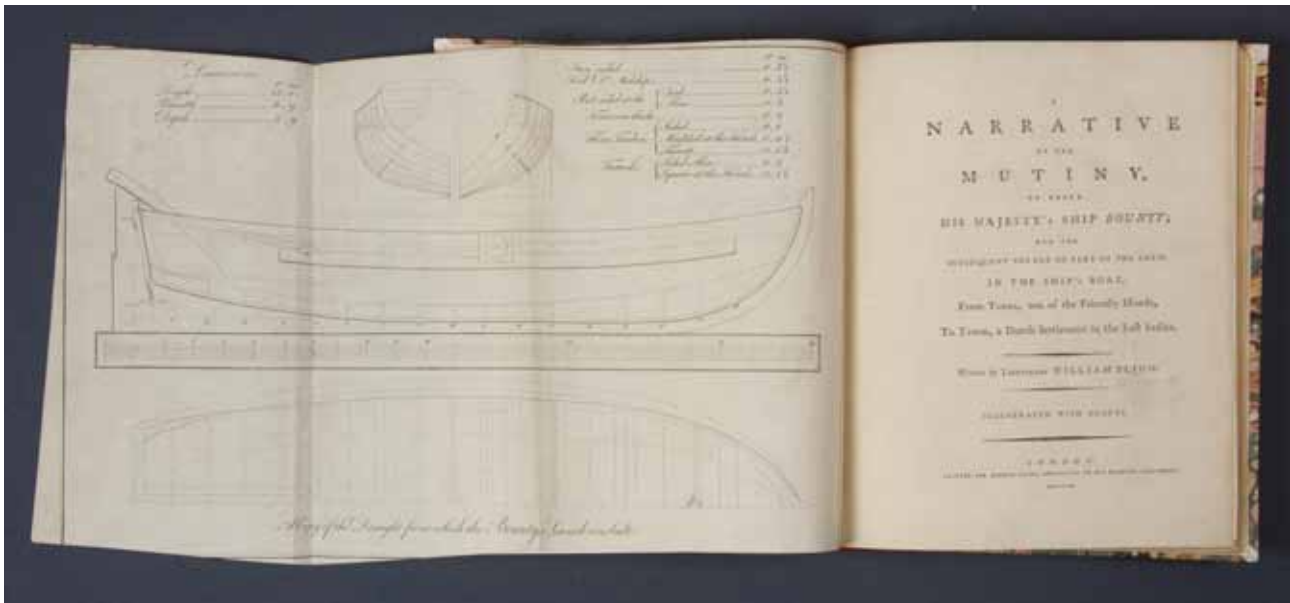
9. **BARRINGTON, George.** *A Voyage to New South Wales; with a Description of the Country; The Manners, Customs, Religion, &c. of the Natives, in the Vicinity of Botany Bay.* By George Barrington, now Superintendent of the Convicts at Paramatta [sic].

Duodecimo, with 2 pp. publisher's advertisements; the text embrowned and some scattered staining but a very good unsophisticated copy, with the half-title, in original American mottled sheep, unlettered spine ruled in gilt; front hinge starting, head of spine restored. Philadelphia, Printed by Thomas Dobson, 1796.

Only the second work on Australia to be published in America. This first American edition of Barrington's *Voyage*, in appealing and characteristic contemporary condition, is very rare; two copies are recorded at the State Library of New South Wales (Mitchell and Dixon), while the National Library has Ferguson's copy and a fourth is to be found at Monash University.

It is ironic that an essentially fraudulent work should prove to be a fundamental source for eighteenth-century American knowledge of the new settlement at Port Jackson. Eighteenth-century American voyage publications are generally acknowledged as rare: this is particularly interesting as one of only two accounts of New South Wales printed in the United States by 1800. The Philadelphia Barrington was preceded only by the exceptionally rare 1789 New York edition of Tench, of which only the National Library copy is known.

Ferguson, 235; Garvey, 'George Barrington', AB8; not in Sabin.



THE MUTINY ON THE BOUNTY

10. **BLIGH, William. A Narrative of the Mutiny, on board His Majesty's Ship Bounty; and the Subsequent Voyage of Part of the Crew, in the Ship's Boat, from Tofoa, one of the Friendly Islands, to Timor, a Dutch Settlement in the East Indies.**

Quarto, with a frontispiece plan and three charts; plan of the Bounty's launch unevenly cropped at extreme margins with some loss to ruled border only at top and bottom; the large folding plate of the Track of the Bounty's Launch with small paper repair; signs of adhesion affecting final two leaves of text; generally a clean copy in period-style quarter red morocco over marbled boards. London, George Nicol, 1790.

First edition of Bligh's own account of the Bounty mutiny, the most notorious incident in maritime history; publication of this predated Bligh's full account of the voyage by two years. He was anxious to have an account of the mutiny itself available to safeguard his own reputation and in order to present copies to the Lords of the Admiralty before the court-martial of the mutineers, to absolve himself from blame.

The Bounty voyage had been commissioned by the Admiralty, on the instructions of George III, to collect breadfruit plants – 'the Merchants and Planters interested in His Majesty's West India Possessions have represented that the Introduction of the Bread Fruit Trees into the Islands in those Seas to constitute an Article of Food would be a very essential Benefit to the Inhabitants...'. It was probably at least in part the lure of the Pacific islands to which the plants were to be delivered that sparked off the mutiny that took place on 28 April 1789, which resulted in Bligh and eighteen others being cast adrift in an open boat – certainly the most infamous mutiny in maritime history.

Although the mutiny and its ramifications would haunt Bligh always, his reputation was forever redeemed by the epic open-boat journey across four thousand miles of the Pacific with eighteen loyal crewmen adrift in their 23-foot launch. In the course of this hazardous journey Bligh charted and named parts of the unknown northeast coast of New Holland (present-day Queensland) as he passed along it – an extraordinary feat of seamanship. The volume includes a chart of his discoveries on the northeast coast and Torres Strait, which in fact represented the most extensive work of coastal discovery undertaken in the first few years of Australian settlement.

Ferguson, 71; Hill, 132; Kroepelien, 87; O'Reilly-Reitman, 543; Wantrup, 61.



A FAMOUS FEAT OF SEAMANSHIP

11. **BLIGH, William. A Voyage to the South Sea, undertaken by Command of His Majesty, for the purpose of conveying the Bread-fruit Tree to the West Indies, in His Majesty's Ship the Bounty... including an account of the mutiny on board the said ship, and the subsequent voyage of part of the Crew, in the Ship's Boat, from Tofoa, one of the Friendly Islands, to Timor, a Dutch settlement in the East Indies.**

Quarto, with frontispiece portrait, and seven plans and charts; some minor spotting and offsetting (as usual), one folding plate with evidence of having been repaired with tape but long since removed and professionally stabilised; a very good copy with wide margins, contemporary speckled calf, rebaked retaining the flat spine gilt in compartments, red morocco label, bookplate. London, Printed for George Nicol, 1792.

First edition of one of the most famous of all voyage books: the full official narrative of Bligh's voyage in the *Bounty* and the mutiny. At the time of publication Bligh was on his second breadfruit voyage, and the work was edited for the press by James Burney, with the assistance of Sir Joseph Banks, both of whom had also sailed with Cook.

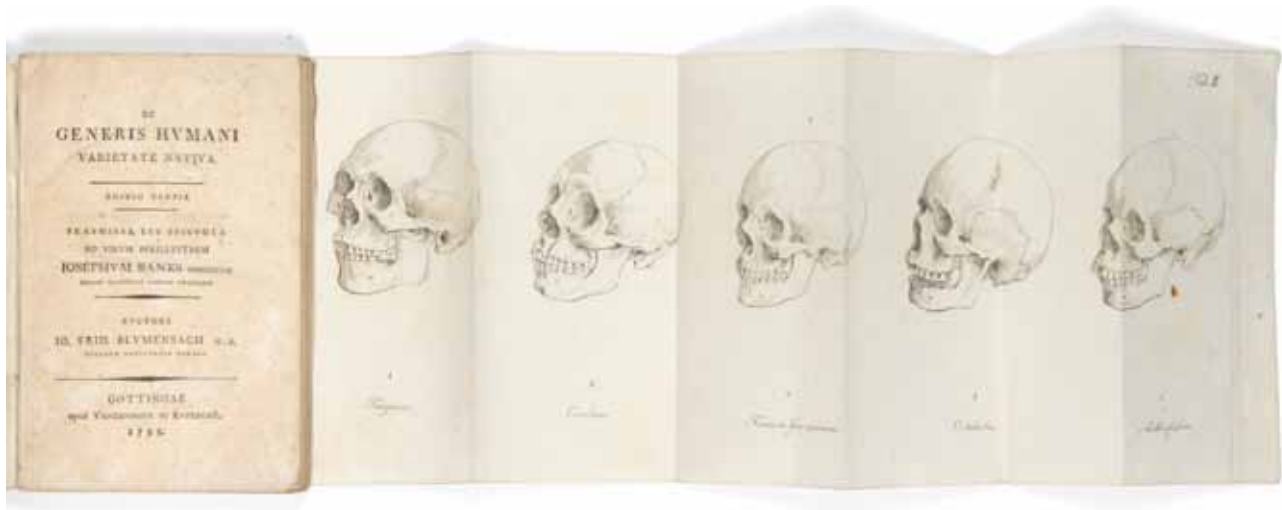
His achievement in charting large sections of the Australian coast under conditions of terrible hardship partly completed the work of Cook himself on the Australian east coast. Bligh was justifiably proud of his achievements in mapping and charting during his travails, and each of the printed charts features his name prominently: the sketch of Matavai Bay in Tahiti even features his signature in facsimile.

The advertisement to this work not only notes the publication of the rare partial edition for those who had already purchased the 1790 Narrative separately, it also comments that Bligh had originally intended to issue his account of the first part of the voyage of the *Bounty* as a separate work. Bligh had, of course, issued the Narrative quickly, noting here that this haste 'was for the purpose of communicating early information concerning an event which had attracted the public notice: and being drawn up in a hasty manner, it required many correction.'

This full account of the voyage, then, includes a slightly altered version of Bligh's own account of the mutiny, which had been published two years earlier. This extended and revised text makes this the fundamental published account of the *Bounty* saga, and an important eighteenth-century document of Pacific voyaging, most especially for the second phase of European relations with Tahiti.

This is a handsome copy of one of the absolute classics of the literature of the sea.

Ferguson, 125; Hill, 135; Kroepelien, 93; O'Reilly-Reitman, 550; Sabin, 5910; Wantrup, 62a.



BLUMENBACH STUDIES AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINES

12. BLUMENBACH, Johann F. *De Generis Humani varietate nativa. Editio Tertia praemissa est epistola ad virum perillustrem Josephum Banks...*

Small octavo, two folding plates depicting eight skulls in total; a little foxed but a good crisp copy in early marbled paper wrappers, a few chips to the spine and manuscript label. Göttingen, Vandenhore & Ruprecht, 1795.

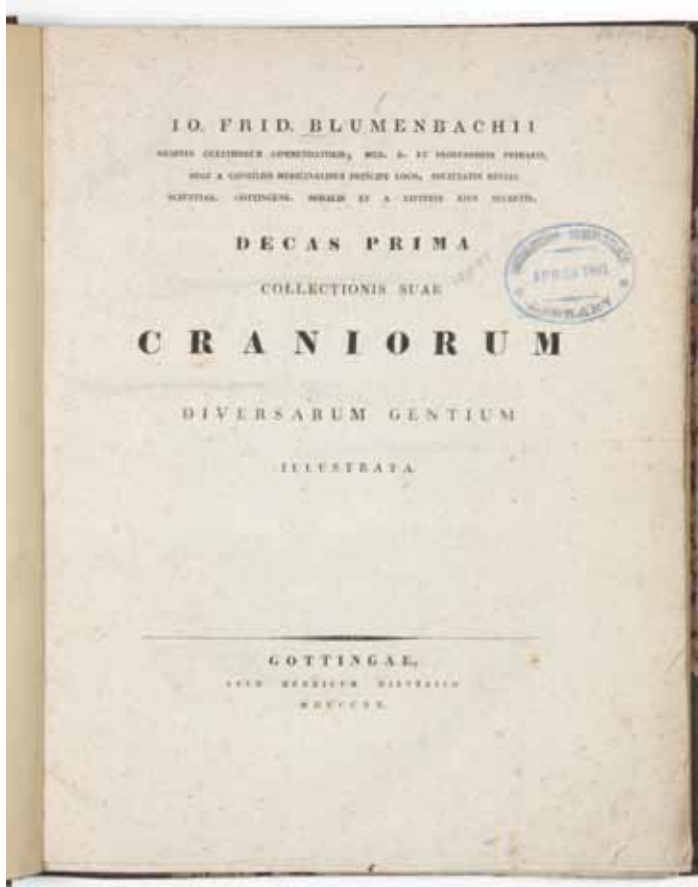
Third and best edition: a macabre work but an important one for the history of Australian settlement. Although issued separately, this is the companion monograph to Blumenbach's *Decas* (see following item), and provides a general introduction and fuller notes on his collection of skulls, including those from Australia and the Pacific. Importantly, this edition is the first to print a letter from Blumenbach to Sir Joseph Banks, thanking him for his help in acquiring skulls from all parts of the world.

The German scientist Johann Friedrich Blumenbach (1752-1840) is now remembered for his theory of the five races – he devised the terms Caucasian, Mongolian, Malay, Ethiopian and American and used them for the first time in this edition – but was nonetheless a monogeneist, who believed that all of humanity was descended from a single couple, arguing that all of the apparent racial differences were in fact environmental.

Blumenbach's work on skulls saw him gather the most extensive collection of the ghoulish artefacts in the 1790-1820 period, and made him the recognised authority on the subject. This collection was, in every respect, handmaid to the voyages of exploration, and the extensive references quoted show that Blumenbach was well-versed in voyage literature: to name just a handful, he refers to the works of Georg and Johann Forster, Governor John Hunter, Hawkesworth's collection of South Seas voyages, the New Zealand account of Marion du Fresne and his second-in-command Duclesmeur, Watkin Tench, Dampier (in French!), and the famous French voyage compendium of de Brosses, quite apart from showing his awareness of a broader and scientific tradition, and also to much older works of tentative experimentation, notably including the "Urne-Buriall" of Sir Thomas Browne.

The work begins with a list of the skulls with details of how he acquired them. As the list makes clear, it was "perillustris Banks" who had given him the skulls of the Tahitian and the New Hollander, as well as the skull of a woman from the Caribbean, and provided information on several other skulls in his own collection (including: Ettuiack/Eskimo from Labrador circa 1773 'Dance in museo perill. Banks, curatissime depicta ab egregio pictore Londinensi G. Hunneman'; Hottentot Amaquensis, from Tierra del Fuego; and three from New Zealand, which would no doubt date from one of Cook's voyages.

Frustratingly, little is known about exactly how the first New Holland skull was acquired. In the text (p. 213) it is said that it came from Botany Bay, with an accompanying note regarding the wearing of a length of bone through the nose which causes the New Hollanders to breathe through the mouth.



**TWO SYDNEY ABORIGINES SENT TO
GÖTTINGEN BY BANKS**

13. **BLUMENBACH, Johann Friedrich. Decas
Collectiones Suae Craniorum diversarum gentium
illustrata.**

Small quarto, six “decades” bound as one, in total sixty engraved plates with accompanying letterpress, all six title-pages present, the first title-page with engraved vignette, each separately-issued section untrimmed and therefore exhibiting slight variations in height, some foxing throughout but a very good copy, library stamps of the Boston Medical Library to the title-pages; bound in simple cloth over marbled boards, spine label worn. Göttingen, Ioann. Christ. Dieterich, 1820-1793-1795-1800-1808-1820.

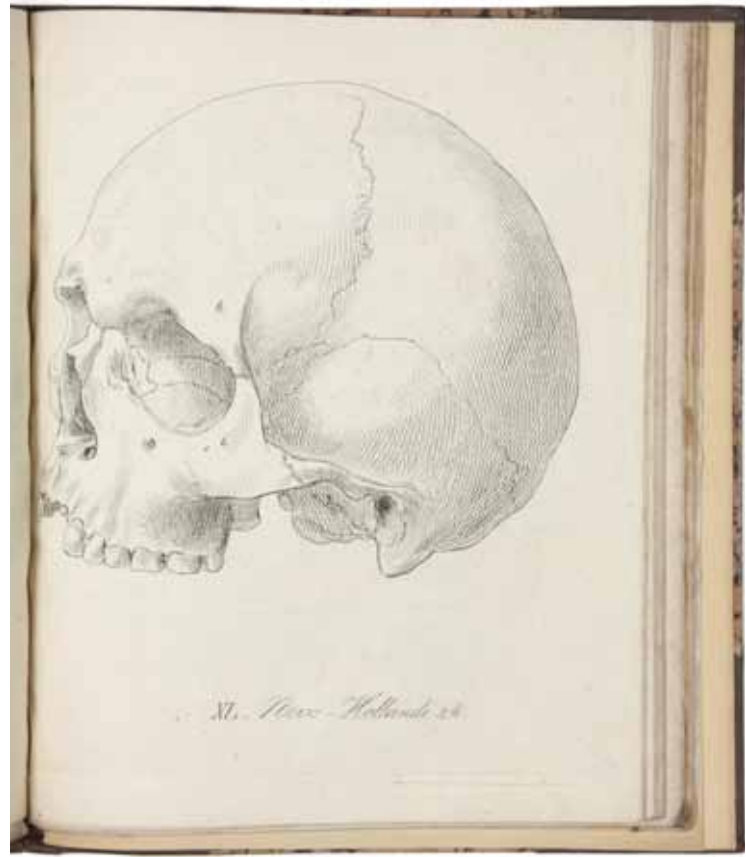
Exceedingly rare: a highly significant book relating to early Australian settlement, testament to the bitter intersection of discovery and science, with two engraved plates depicting the

skulls of two Aboriginal men from the new colony at Botany Bay.

Johann Friedrich Blumenbach (1752-1840) was an influential German scientist and a pioneer in the study of comparative anatomy who, despite having his work co-opted by any number of crank phrenologists and Social Darwinists, ultimately concluded that dogmatic theories regarding racial difference and mental capacity were twaddle. In the present work, published over the course of three decades, Blumenbach presents a macabre but remarkable catalogue of human skulls, beginning with the head of an Egyptian mummy (a particular interest of his), but including others from places as diverse as Turkey, Ethiopia, Philadelphia, Asia and the Steppe, Illinois, Batavia, and even two “Eskimoos”.

Several notes confirm that Sir Joseph Banks was central to the whole project. Blumenbach and Banks had first corresponded about skulls from the South Seas in 1787, with the result that Banks asked William Bligh to acquire a Tahitian skull during the Bounty voyage; in the event, the Tahitian skull (no. 26) was brought back by Bligh on the second breadfruit voyage. Similarly, the skull of the man from the Caribbean island of Saint Vincent was sent to Banks by Alexander Anderson, superintendent of the botanical garden which eventually received Bligh’s breadfruit; Banks also received the skull of a woman from the same island.

A New Holland skull was one of Blumenbach’s great desiderata, and it was Banks who organised for one to be sent to Göttingen some time around 1792. Although the exact details are still rather submerged, a few hints about the process can be gleaned from the calendar of Banks’ correspondence published by Dawson (The Banks Letters, pp. 110-8). In January 1791 Blumenbach thanked Banks for the offer of skulls from the South Seas and by 1 November 1793, two-and-a-half years later, wrote to thank Sir Joseph for the New Holland skull which had just arrived (this would tend to imply that Banks received the skull some time in late 1792 or early 1793, but it is still not clear how this transaction was arranged). In another letter of 19 September 1798, Blumenbach tells of his renewed interest in the region, having read Collins’ account with its details regarding the ceremonial knocking out of teeth by aborigines, and two months later he writes saying he needs a second skull from New Holland for comparison (20



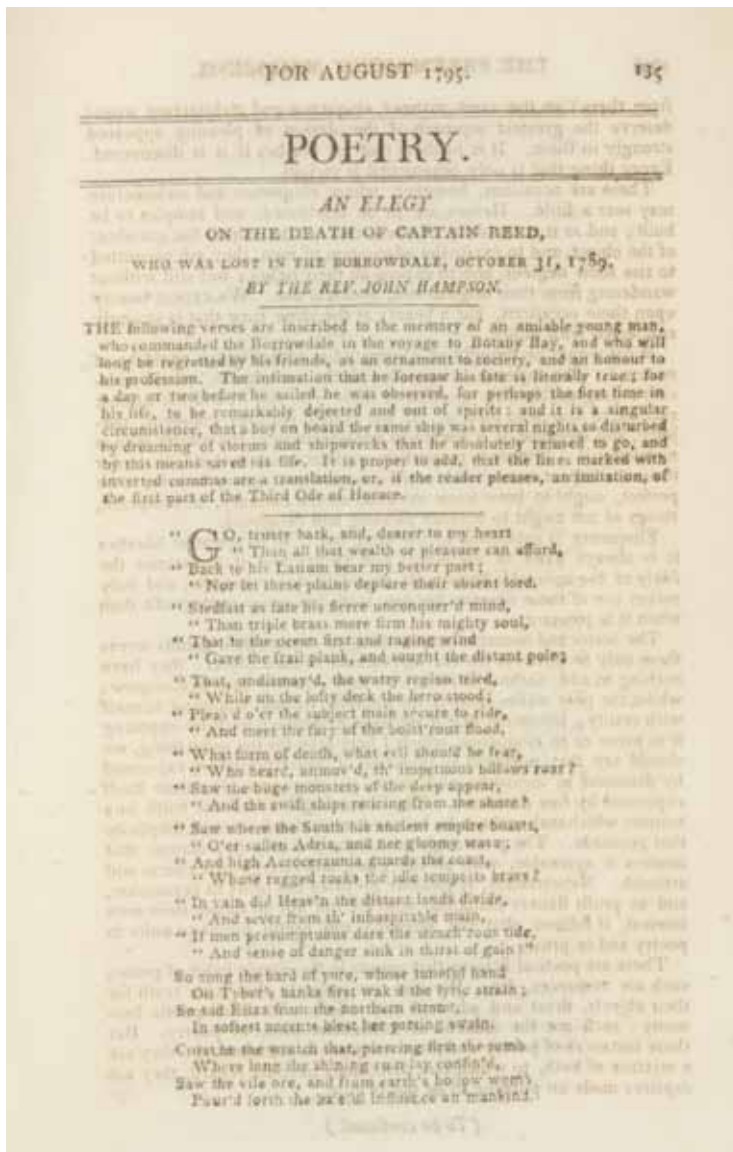
December 1798). Banks was again able to oblige; Blumenbach thanks him for the gift of a second skull only six months later, on 12 June 1799 (the time frame is so short that this implies that the skull was already in the collection of Banks or one of his colleagues).

The first Aboriginal man is said to be one of the earliest of those who, once the new English colony near Botany Bay by Sydney Cove had been established, ventured to entrust themselves to this man (Banks) and to live among the new arrivals (“Viri iuuenis est, et quidem, vt ex Perillustris BANKSII litteris didici, ex primis eorum qui nova Anglorum colonia prope stretum botanicum (Botany Bay) ad Sydneii sinum (Sydney-cove) constituta, huic se committere et cum nouis aduenis degere ausi sunt”). However one might read the comment about the men “entrusting” themselves to Banks (perhaps Blumenbach conflated Banks’ visit to Botany Bay with that of the first settlement, but probably nothing more than Blumenbach misconstruing his Latin), the fact the skull was that of one of the first Aboriginal men to live among the settlers is extraordinary and might lead to any number of plausible conjectures about his identity. If nothing else, it would explain how the skull came to be in the possession of the English. The skull, Blumenbach continues, appears not very different to an illustration of a Papuan in Cornelius de Bruijn’s account of the northwest shore of New Guinea and, as he has been informed by eyewitnesses, it also bears a close resemblance to the two young men from New Holland, whom Phillip brought to London – that is, Bennelong and Yemmerrawanie (“et cui binos iuuenes Nouo-Hollandos, quos nouae Coloniae primus Gubernator cl. PHILLIPS Londinum attulit, simillimos esse, ab autoptis doceor”).

Both skulls were – and we assume still are – in the collection at Göttingen originally formed by Blumenbach. His collection was bequeathed to the Anthropological collection of the University, and a few details regarding the skulls were later published in a monograph by J.W. Spengel (1874). Spengel notes that the first skull is said to be that of a young “Dharug man” from Sydney, killed in a clash with settlers near Botany Bay. Enquiries to Göttingen have as yet not revealed the present status of the two skulls.

By the 1795 “decade” and later, it is clear that this work was meant to be read in tandem with Blumenbach’s *De generis humani varietate nativa*, the important third edition of which was also published in 1795, which edition includes direct references to the engraved plates here (see previous item).

Almost unknown in Australian collections: it would appear that only the third “decade”, with the skull of the Dharug man but not that of the second Australian Aborigine (in the fourth decade of 1800), is held, in the collection of the Mitchell Library. This copy includes first issues of decades two through five, and the second issue of the first decade (here 1820, but first issued in 1790). A small supplement with five new plates was issued in 1828 as *Nova pentas collectionis*; this supplementary appendix is not present here, and is in fact almost never seen.



THE WRECK OF THE BORROWDALE REVEALED

14. [BORROWDALE]HAMPSON, Reverend John. 'An Elegy on the Death of Captain Reed, who was lost in the Borrowdale, October 31, 1789' [in] The Freemasons' Magazine for August 1795.

Octavo, single issue disbound, lacks a portrait not related to either the Borrowdale article or the letter from New South Wales; otherwise in good condition, modern wrappers. London, August, 1795.

Single issue of this uncommon journal, with two entries of great Australian interest: the Reverend John Hampson's 'Elegy on the Death of Captain Reed, who was lost in the Borrowdale', and the two-page 'Some Account of Botany Bay, Extracted from a Letter written by a Native of Derby, in the New South Wales Corps.'

Hampson's poem was first printed as a simple eight-page booklet in Sunderland in 1790 (Ferguson, 85), was reprinted in an anthology of Hampson's in 1793 and, curiously, had its third and final printing here in the Freemasons' Magazine for August 1795 (pp. 135-137). One of the more remarkable aspects of this poem is that it provides the crucial hint regarding the fate of the First Fleet transport Borrowdale, together with the Prince of Wales being the first of the Fleet to return home in March 1789, and which has hitherto been considered to have simply disappeared from the records. Rather, the poem provides the clues which make it possible to confirm that the Borrowdale was one of many ships lost in a violent storm which battered the coast of Norfolk on the night of 30 October 1789, and that Hobson Reed, the Master of the vessel, was drowned along with all of the crew.

Of equal import is the lengthy letter headed 'Some Account of Botany Bay' (pp. 126-7). The letter starts 'The settlement on the coast of New South Wales contains two principal towns; Sydney the capital and Paramatta (formerly named Rose Hill), distant about 17 miles...'. It is dated 13 December 1794, strongly

implying that it would have been sent on board the Daedalus which left two days later, the same vessel which ferried home many of the returning officers and marines who had chosen not to re-enlist in the New South Wales Corps. The letter writer makes interesting comments regarding both Sydney and Parramatta, commenting on the 'good comfortable huts', that 'most of the gentlemen have farms', and that wheat is now being grown although they still need more cattle. There is also the note that spirits are being sold but all the cargoes are being bought by the gentlemen, and that convicts are being allowed to take spirits as payment for work. There are also a few good general comments on natural history, and a particularly good note on Government House in Parramatta, commenting that given its gardens, "Botany Bay" is now an apt name for the region. A short paragraph on the "natives" is significant, and shows the author to be a keen observer.

Initial research has not confirmed the authorship of this letter, which seems not to have been included in the Historical Records of New South Wales and is perhaps not otherwise noted. Such early printings of substantial letters from the colony form an important and often overlooked alternative eyewitness account to the more familiar accounts of the First Fleet officers Tench, Phillip, White, Hunter and Collins.



BOUGAINVILLE'S CIRCUMNAVIGATION

15. BOUGAINVILLE, Louis Antoine de. *A Voyage round the World. Performed by Order of His most Christian Majesty, in the Years 1766, 1767, 1768, and 1769...*

Quarto, with five folding maps and a folding plate of canoes; title-page lightly browned, a few spots, but an excellent copy in later half grained calf, slight rubbing to front joint. London, J. Nourse and T. Davies, 1772.

First English edition of the first French circumnavigation, translated and with an introduction by Johann Forster (although the translation at least is now thought to have been the work of his son Georg). Forster senior calls the voyage 'a work written by a learned, intelligent, and judicious traveller, which abounds with remarkable events and curious observations...', and says that he has 'partially vindicated the British nation where we thought the author had been unjustly partial'.

Bougainville sailed from Nantes in November 1766 to the Falkland Islands. They picked up a supply ship, the *Etoile*, and both ships passed through the Strait of Magellan in January 1768, spent time looking for the mythical "Davis Land", said to be off the Chilean coast, and then started on a direct route across the Pacific. Bougainville discovered the Tuamotus, and in April sighted and claimed possession of Tahiti, unaware of Wallis' visit less than a year before.

He finally reached the New Hebrides and 'La Austrialia del Espíritu Santo', discovered by Quiros in 1606 and believed to be part of the supposed Southern Continent. The only way to determine this, Bougainville resolved, was to head further to the west in the hope of sighting the eastern coast of New Holland. 'This he did, only to be impeded by the Great Barrier Reef and, although several of his crew claimed to have sighted land, this was not confirmed and the ships were headed to the N. Nevertheless, Bougainville concluded that he was close to some extensive land and, in running westwards from Espíritu Santo, he had dared to face the risk of the legendary lee-shore of New Holland and New Guinea, even though prudence, shortage of food and the condition of his vessels would have justified his heading northwards at an earlier date' (Colin Jack-Hinton, *The Search for the Islands of Solomon*, p. 256).

The publication of Bougainville's narrative did a great deal to build the notion of a romantic paradise in the South Seas. The reality was less sublime: he took Aoutourou back with him from Tahiti to Paris, giving him lessons in French for the remainder of the voyage. He was allowed to go home on a subsequent voyage but died of smallpox on the way.

Borba de Moraes, p. 115; Davidson, 'A Book Collector's Notes', pp. 96-7; Hill, 165; Kroepelien, 113; O'Reilly-Reitman, 285; Sabin, 6869.



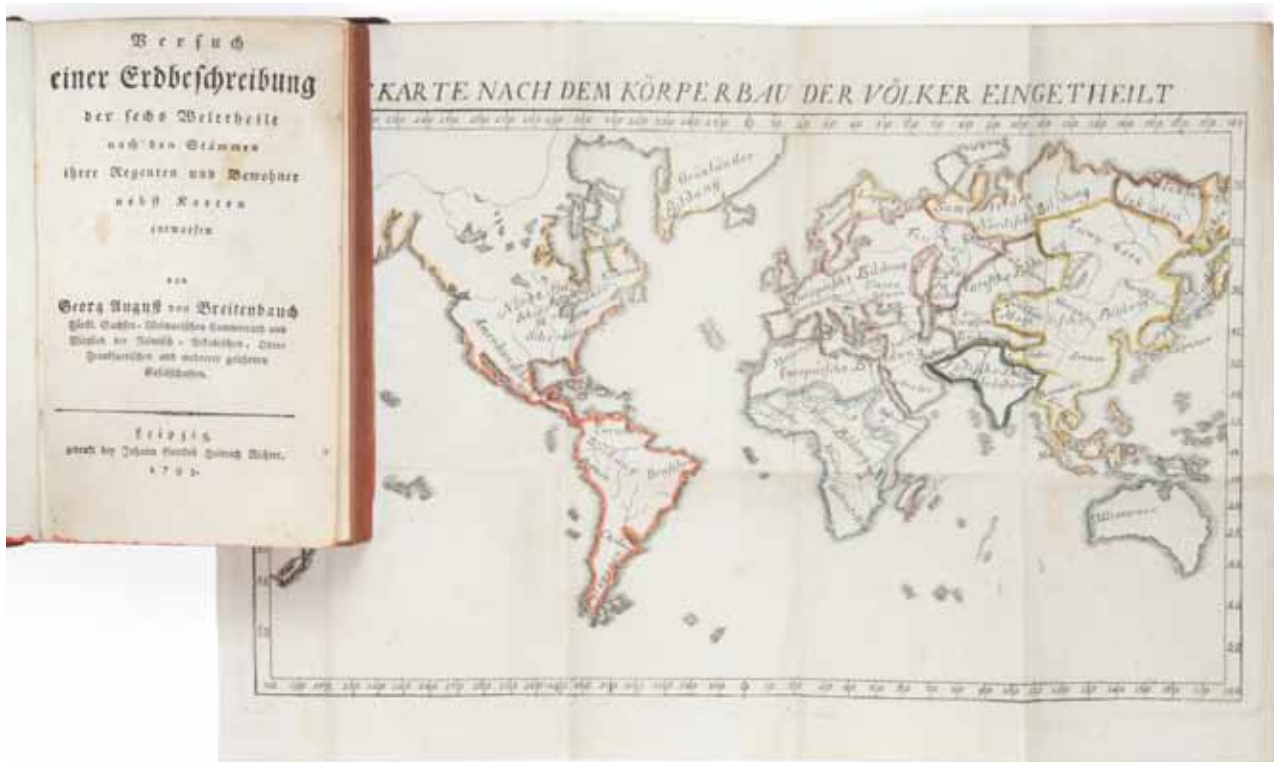
UNCOMMON DUTCH EDITION

16. BOUGAINVILLE, Louis Antoine de. *Reis rondom de Weereldt, gedaen op bevel des konings van Frankrijk, in de jaren 1766 tot 1769, met het fregat La Boudeuse en het fluitschip l'Etoile, door den heer Louis de Bougainville, opperbevelhebber op dezen togt, enz. enz. Uit het Fransch vertaeld...*

Quarto, with an engraved plate and 21 maps, 18 of which are folding; repair to tear in large folding map, a few other tears repaired; some sporadic staining and a waterstain in some lower margins, a few spots but a decent copy in contemporary quarter calf, rubbed, later marbled sides. Dordrecht, Abraham Blussé en Zoon, 1772.

First Dutch edition of the great voyage account, translated from the original French by Pieter Leuter, and including most of Forster's footnotes from the English version as well as new footnotes and a 14-page preface by Leuter. Like the Kroepelien copy, this ends on leaf 3F3 (p. 414); Rolf du Rietz speculates that the expected fourth leaf was used to make the singleton contents leaf (pp.xxv-vi).

Kroepelien, 116; O'Reilly-Reitman, 288.



THE "SIX PARTS" OF THE WORLD WITH INTERESTING MAPS

17. BREITENBAUCH, G.A. von. Versuch einer Erdbeschreibung der sechs Welttheile...

Small thick octavo, eight folding maps with original outline hand-colouring, early bookplate, mark on title-page and small library stamp on verso (Hülle); a very good copy, original half calf over marbled boards, spine banded and gilt, red label chipped with some loss. Leipzig, Johann Gottlob Heinrich Richter, 1793.

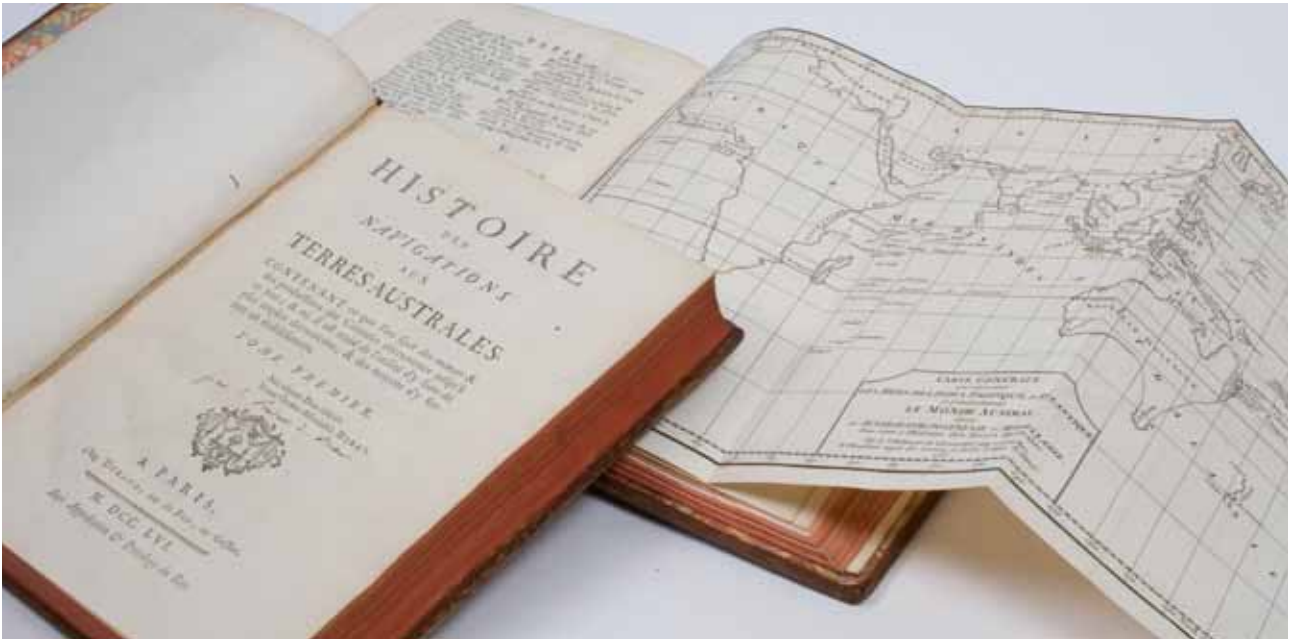
Very uncommon: the author's copy of the 1793 first edition of this study of the "six parts of the world."

Georg August von Breitenbach (1731-1817) studied at Jena at mid-century, before travelling to France and Berlin, where he associated with Lessing. Following the death of his parents he returned to their estate in 1757, but continued to write, developing an interest in Asia, the East generally, and Africa. This study is an attempt to delineate the geography but also the peoples of the world, and to show the ways in which the different races and peoples developed and were connected.

The maps are of great interest. The first was engraved by J.C. Müller after an original by Breitenbach, and given the stylistic similarities it is certain that the rest of the maps were prepared in the same way, despite the fact that none of them is signed. The first six show the main parts of the world, being Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, and the sixth showing the region here called "South Indian", depicting both the Indian and Pacific Oceans with New Holland in the centre. On this map the west coast of Australia is shown as having been discovered in 1616, the east in 1770, while Botany Bay and Port Jackson are both prominent, the latter marked "founded 1788." Kerguelen Island is marked, and all of the smaller Pacific islands have the dates of their European discovery, including Hawaii and Tahiti. Another interesting addition to this map is the species line between Asia and "South-India" as characterised by Djurberg in his 1780 attempt to delineate the physical limits of Polynesia.

The last two maps are, firstly, a world map showing the distribution of people (illustrated here; Australia is simply marked "Ulimaroe"), and secondly, another world map showing the distribution of the various "Farben der Volker" ("colours of the people").

This is the Breitenbach family's own copy of this work: the legend on the armorial bookplate reads "Zur Breitenbachschen Bibliothek", surmounted by the family coat-of-arms.



THE GREAT FRENCH STUDY OF THE SOUTH SEAS

18. **BROSSES, Charles de. Histoire des Navigations aux Terres Australes. Contenant ce que l'on scait des mœurs & des productions des Contrées découvertes jusqu'à ce jour; & où il est traité de l'utilité d'y faire de plus amples découvertes, & des moyens d'y former un établissement.**

Two volumes, quarto, with seven folding maps, complete with errata leaves, and with the additional series of asterisked leaves (volume I, pp. 437*-450*); contemporary French mottled calf, spines gilt in compartments between raised bands, double red & green labels, red edges, marbled endpapers; bookplates; in very good condition. Paris, chez Durand, 1756.

A fine copy of this important work. This is an especially large copy (measuring 285 x 210 mm.), with extremely generous margins, and probably represents a Large Paper issue: interestingly, the four leaves consisting of pages 401-408 have been made up to size from an example of the regular issue by extending their margins to match: they illustrate the substantial difference between the size of a regular copy and this special version. We have not handled a copy of this size before.

De Brosses' book is one of the most important general works dealing with early voyages to the Pacific, which aimed to stimulate French discovery and colonisation of the South Seas. It contains an account of all voyages to the south, beginning with the second Vespucci expedition of 1502 and going up to 1747, including the voyages of Magellan, Drake, Schouten, Tasman and others. 'An extremely important and thorough collection of voyages, and one of the outstanding works relating to the early history of Australasia' (Hill). De Brosses' text was later silently used as the basis for Callander's highly influential *Terra Australis Cognita* of 1766-8 (see catalogue number 21), and in this form it had much to do with British plans for colonial expansion by transportation.

'Extremely important. Here de Brosses suggests that France should colonise Australia, virtually predicting the basis of its final settlement by maintaining that the colonisation should be by France's 'foundlings, beggars and criminals'. This is somewhat scarce, but with patience copies can still be obtained', wrote Rodney Davidson in 1970; the book is nowadays actually quite rare on the market. This copy is complete with the additional "asterisk leaves", so-called because they are numbered 437*-450*: containing an article "Sur les découvertes des Hollandais dans l'Australasie", with details of the discoveries of the Dutch in Australasia, they are not always present. The maps include those of Australia, New Guinea, and northeastern Australia which make the book particularly significant.

Davidson, 'A Book Collector's Notes', pp. 34-5; Hill, 190; Kroepelien, 132; O'Reilly-Reitman, 93.

JOSEPH BANKS' BLUE-HEADED PARROT

19. **BROWN, Peter. *New Illustrations of Zoology*, containing fifty coloured plates of new, curious, and non-descript birds, with a few quadrupeds, reptiles and insects. Together with a short and scientific description of the same.**

Quarto, with 50 handcoloured engraved plates with text in English and French; an excellent and very well-coloured copy, completely uncut with generous margins in continental quarter straight-grained morocco, the ornately gilt spine slightly sunned. London, B. White, 1776.

A superb colour-plate bird book, which includes the earliest published illustration of an Australian bird, the "Blue-headed and bellied Parrot" which travelled back to England on Cook's first voyage.

Brown's book – aimed for a wide audience, with texts in both English and French – illustrates and describes almost exclusively exotic species, from far afield. The New Zealand Creeper depicted by him must also derive from the Cook voyage (like the Lorikeet, it was drawn from a specimen in Tunstall's Museum). A number of the plates are of birds or mammals of Ceylon, India and the East Indies, while others come from South Africa, the Americas, even the Falkland Islands. Brown was one of the leading zoological artists of his day, and closely associated with Thomas Pennant, Joseph Banks, and other leaders of the scientific/natural history community in late-eighteenth-century London. This closely-knit coterie included Marmaduke Tunstall, owner of a famous private museum that contained the bird which appears, engraved and handcoloured, as Plate VII in this work. The caption reads "November 3 1774 New South Wales, in New Holland; very numerous in Botany Bay. This bird was first brought over by Joseph Banks esq.". This Rainbow Lorikeet was collected on Cook's first voyage, and was the first live Australian bird to reach England.

Whittell quotes George Allan, the purchaser of the Tunstall collection: "The Blue-headed and bellied Parrot... a native of New Holland [is] very numerous at Botany Bay. The bird was brought to England by Sir Joseph Banks who gave it to Mr Tunstall and informed him that it belonged to the unfortunate Tupia, a native of Otaheite, who died at Batavia, on his way to England. P. Brown in his *Illustrations of Zoology* has given a beautiful plate of the bird".

This well-travelled and quite splendid bird, which had belonged in turn to a Tahitian priest, Joseph Banks and then Marmaduke Tunstall, was the continuing source of much curiosity and study.

Anker, p. 72; Mengel, 388; Nissen, IVB 151; Nissen, SVB 73; Whittell, p. 81; Wood, p. 264; Zimmer, p. 101.



By James Stewart Esq Vice Adm^l of
the Red Squadron of His Maj^{ty} Fleet

Whereas several Men by your order were sent on board His Maj^{ty} Ship in your
Command, some of them late belonging to His Maj^{ty} Ship Desfordshire, & others of the
great Ships at Spithead, to assist in getting her with the greater Expedition ready for the
Sea, You are hereby required & directed to cause them to be born upon a Superannuery
List for the whole only, the Time they continue aboard, & whereas it is intended, that those
late belonging to the Desfordshire, shall be become part of your Complement: You are hereby
further required & directed, Pursuant to the Direction of the R^{ts} Hon^{ble} the Lords Commissioners
of the Admir^{ty} signified to me by their Secretary The Earl of Sandwich Esq^{re} 24th Nov^r: to transfer
such Men from your superannuery List to your Ships Books, entering them as such
in your Complement, from the Time the Desfordshire was paid off, & as
any others likewise late belonging to the Desfordshire, shall go on board your said
Ship, you are to enter them as part of your Complement, taking care to give each of
them the same Qualifications as they enjoyed in the Desfordshire, You are also when
you get out to Spithead to give Commis^r Hughes at Portsmouth, the a List of their
Names, Qualifications of the Men, late belonging to the Desfordshire for his quiet
in paying them their Wages, due for that Ship before your proceed to Sea.

Dated on board the Prince George at Spithead y^e 27th of
November 1746

To
James Stewart

The Hon^{ble} Captⁿ Byron
Command^r of His Maj^{ty} Ship

Centurion in

Portsm^o Harb^r

**RARE EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY
CAPTAIN'S ORDER BOOK**

20. BYRON, John. Original manuscript order book.

Folio, 172 pp., ink manuscript in various hands; original vellum binding (probably Admiralty issue); title in ink on front cover ("Order Book 30th April 1746"); the vellum covers a bit soiled and darkening, inner hinge loose, internally in fine condition. 1 May 1746-1 December, 1755.

A very rare example of its type, and a remarkable manuscript for its association with one of the mid-century heroes, the circumnavigator for whom James Cook named Byron Bay. This fact was forgotten by the town elders in the 1930s when, assuming that the bay and town had been named for the poet, they embarked on honouring other English literary figures: hence today's streets named for Burns, Johnson, Wordsworth, Tennyson and other figures rather less robust than the magnificent and splendidly named "Foul Weather Jack".

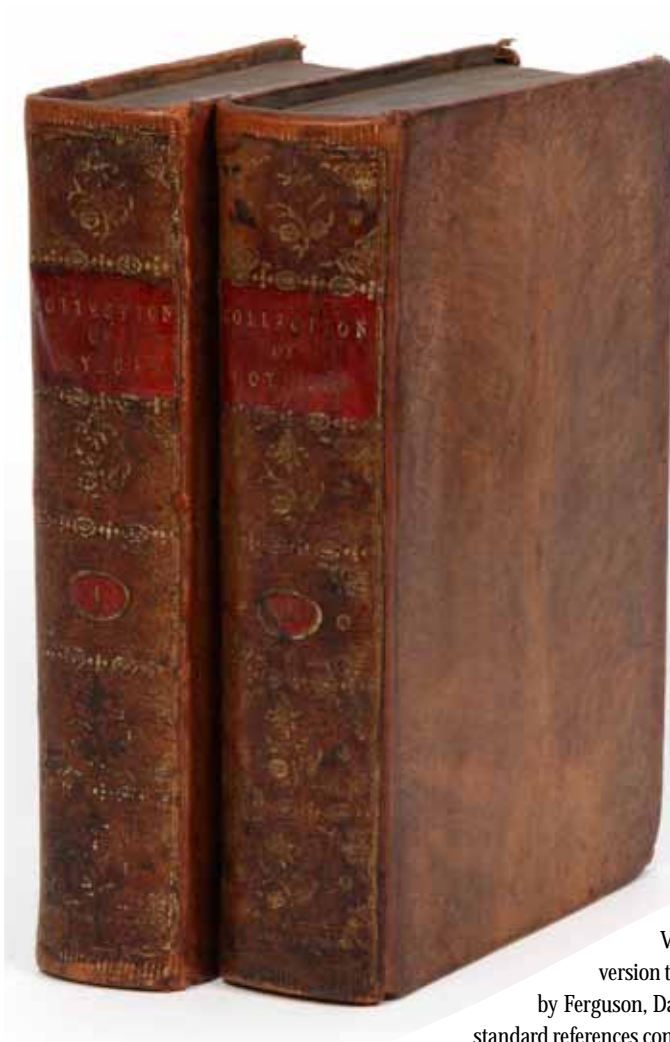
Captain John Byron sailed with Anson as a midshipman aboard the *Wager*; his own printed narrative of the loss of the *Wager* gives one of the more important accounts of the Anson expedition. Byron's account of his circumnavigation of 1764-1766 on board the *Dolphin* was included as the first major voyage in Hawkesworth's compendium, where it joined the accounts of Wallis, Carteret and Cook (see catalogue no. 29). His journal of his circumnavigation survives, and was edited by R.E. Gallagher as *Byron's Journal* (Hakluyt Society, 1964).

The present manuscript is the actual order book maintained by Byron in which are transcribed all the orders, signals, and other official communications received by him and sent by him in the course of his command of HMSs *Vulture*, *Centurion*, *Syren*, *Falkland*, *St. Albans*, *Vanguard*, and *Augusta*, 1746-1755. These commands followed immediately upon his return to England after nearly five years of privation following the Anson voyage and preceded his circumnavigation in the *Dolphin*.

Byron went on to have an illustrious career as a Pacific explorer in his own right, commanding the *Dolphin* in a famous and difficult voyage dogged by appalling weather. After promotion to vice-admiral, he was later appointed governor of Newfoundland. Charnock noted of him that he had 'the universal and justly acquired reputation of a brave and excellent officer, but, of a man extremely unfortunate...'. He was certainly one of a quite strange line of men: known himself as "Foul Weather Jack" and sometimes as "The Jonah of the *Wager*", his eldest son was popularly known as "Mad Jack Byron"; Mad Jack, in his second marriage, fathered the poet Byron, famously both mad and bad. The poet felt quite a connection with his grandfather (arguing for example that the Patagonian giants, a myth for which his grandfather was mostly responsible, were authentic, and using many of the details of the wreck of the *Wager* in both *Childe Harold* and *Don Juan*). Captain John Byron's second son, George Anson Byron, had a distinguished career at sea, as did his son in turn, Captain and subsequently Lord Byron after the poet's death, who commanded the voyage of the *Blonde*.

Order books such as this are of great rarity on the market and the present example, having belonged to one of the great figures in the history of British navigation, must be considered particularly desirable. This wonderful manuscript was formerly in the collection of David Parsons, before which it had been in continuous private ownership in Victoria, Australia, for at least seventy years.





CALLANDER'S IMPORTANT WORK IN AN UNUSUAL 1788 EDITION

21. [CALLANDER, John] *A Collection of Voyages to the Southern Hemisphere...* [long list of voyages]...

Two volumes, octavo, early bookplate; contemporary tree calf, neatly rebaked with the original gilt spines laid down, double red morocco labels, a little rubbed. London, for the editor, 1788.

A very rare version of this important collection of voyage material, gathered partly as background for an early, serious proposal for European settlement of the 'Southern Continent'. The book is normally seen in its three-volume form published between 1766 and 1768. There is a copy of this unusual version in the British Library, and it is recorded by Sabin, the bibliographer of Americana, but the only record that we have found of a copy for sale is the entry in Maggs Bros.

Voyages and Travels vol. IV part VIII of 1956. This is the only copy of this version that we have seen, here handled by us for the second time. It is not recorded by Ferguson, Davidson, Hill, Petherick, Kroepelien, Edge-Partington, or any of the other standard references consulted. It is evidently a re-issue of remainder sheets of the work, which the publisher has camouflaged with new title-pages and by roughly cancelling the number of the chapter that starts each volume to reduce it to "I".

Based on the De Brosses account which had appeared ten years earlier (see catalogue number 18), Callander's collection in this form contains 41 narratives, some for the first time in English, generally prefaced by a general summation and short biography of the narrator. Included are the voyages of Hawkins, Quiros, Spilbergen, Le Maire and Schouten, Jacques l'Hermitte, Pelsaert, and Tasman among many others.

He argues for the establishment of a penal settlement in the Pacific, to support the further exploration and settlement of New Holland, and claims the inevitability of English occupation of New Holland by virtue of superior sea power. The important final section, "Advantages from the forming of Colonies in the Terra Australis", has been described as 'the fundamental proposal for the first European settlement of the Southern Continent'. Its presence in this version is particularly interesting given that it was published in the year of first settlement of Australia.

Hill, 240 (noting the Edinburgh edition); Sabin, 10053 (note).



POKING FUN AT BANKS AND SOLANDER

22. [CARICATURE]TOPHAM, Edward. *The Macaroni Print Shop.*

Engraving, 180 x 250 mm., slightly but uniformly browned from age; well framed. London, Matthew Darly, 14 July, 1772.

Delightful depiction of a celebrated eighteenth-century establishment in London's West End, the "Macaroni Print Shop" where the engravers and printsellers Mary and Matthew Darly sold the sets of satirical "macaroni" caricature prints which reached the height of their popularity in the 1770s.

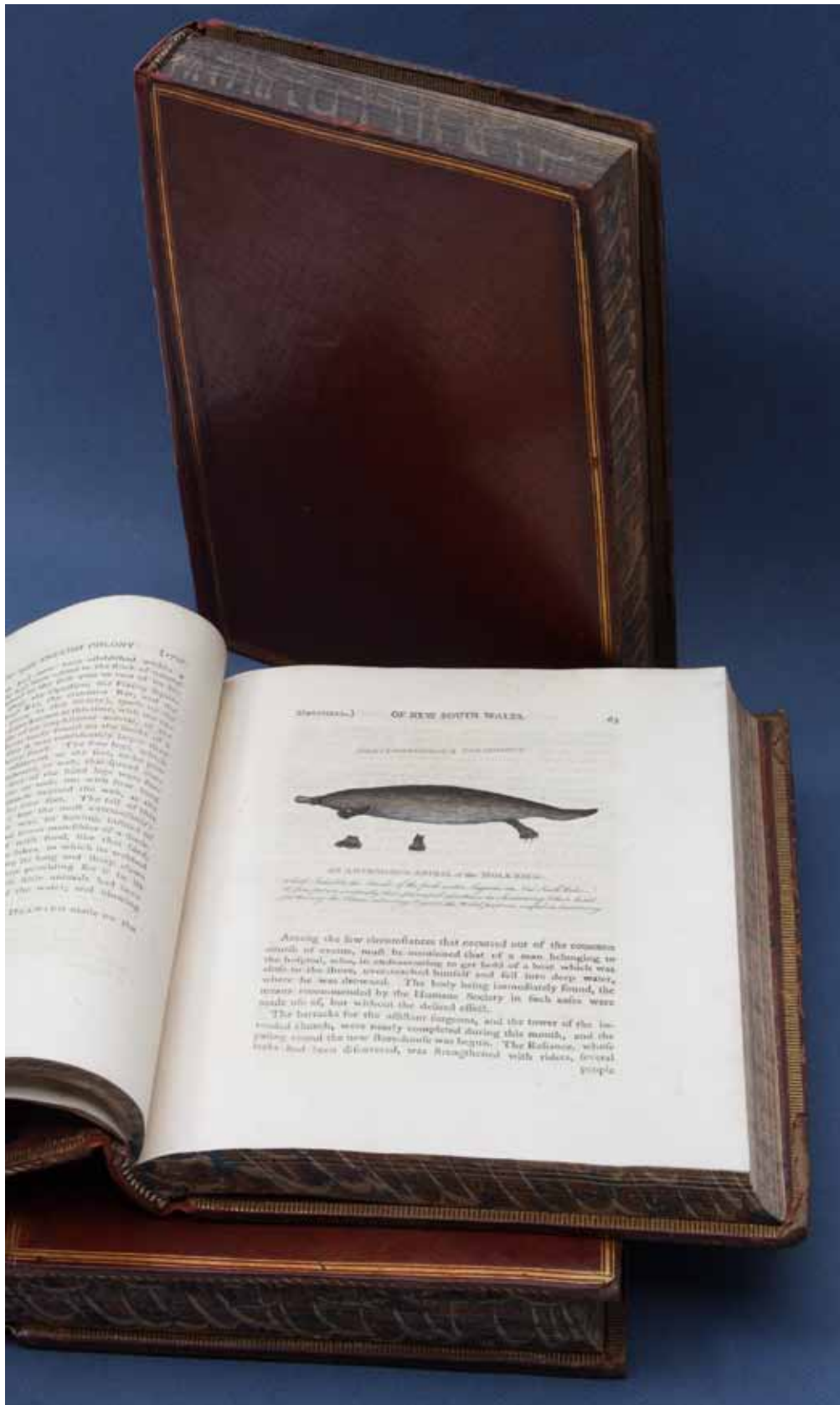
"Macaroni" was the late-eighteenth-century term for a man of exaggerated fashion. The term's most famous use is in the American Revolutionary song "Yankee Doodle", where for a man to "stick a feather in his hat and call it macaroni" suggests that the Yankees were naive enough to think that such slight decoration was all it took to reach the heights of fashion. George Barrington was sometimes referred to as the "macaroni pickpocket" on account of his foppish dress.

Oliver Goldsmith is very precise in *She Stoops to Conquer* (1773), when young Marlow exclaims of himself 'So then, all's out, and I have been damnably imposed on. O, confound my stupid head, I shall be laughed at over the whole town. I shall be stuck up in caricatura in all the print-shops. The Dullissimo Maccaroni. To mistake this house of all others for an inn, and my father's old friend for an innkeeper!'

Almost anyone could be satirised as a macaroni, and in the window here (near top left) we see the famous caricature of Joseph Banks astride two globes catching butterflies. Another Darly print of the time made fun of Banks as the "Botanic Macaroni", while other subjects included Daniel Solander as the "Simpling Macaroni".

Stephens, in his canonical catalogue of British prints, identifies virtually all the subjects of the engravings shown in the windows. He describes Darly's business as a 'totally new phenomenon, a publisher whose specialty was the preparation – in his case it included the engraving with his own hands – of satirical designs, and issuing the same to the world. Other men published satirical prints by dozens, e.g. the Bowleses, R. Sayer, and J. Smith, but Darly was the first whose business lay almost exclusively in that vocation. The front of his "establishment" at 39, Strand, is represented by "The Macaroni Print Shop" ... The panes of this shop-front are filled with satirical prints, most of which still exist ...'.

Stephens, *Catalogue of prints and drawings in the British Museum. Division I, political and personal satires, IV, 4701.*



THE GUYENA CROCODILE.



THE GUYENA CROCODILE.

Among the few circumstances that occurred out of the common course of events, must be mentioned that of a man belonging to the brigadier, who, in endeavouring to get load of a boat which was also to the shore, overboard himself and fell into deep water, where he was drowned. The body being immediately found, the means recommended by the Human Society in such cases were made use of, but without the desired effect.

The barracks for the militia surgeons, and the tower of the intended church, were nearly completed during this month, and the going round the new Hospital was begun. The Gallies, whose decks had been discovered, was strengthened with ridges, several people

ATTRACTIVE SET OF COLLINS' COMPLETE WORK

23. COLLINS, David. *An Account of the English Colony in New South Wales, from its first Settlement in January 1788, to August 1801: with Remarks on the Dispositions, Customs, Manners, &c. of the Native Inhabitants...*

Two volumes, quarto, bound in three, with two maps, 23 full-page engraved plates (three coloured) and eight half-page engravings including two coloured vignettes, early owner's manuscript title for "volume II", bookplates of Thomas Hutton and C.A.O. Fox; contemporary diced russia leather, marbled endpapers and edges, spines recently renewed. London, 1798 – 1802.

The full first edition of David Collins's classic account of the early settlement of Australia, that is the main work published in 1798 and the supplementary volume published four years later. This is an unusual and attractive set, bound by its first owner into three volumes rather than the usual two – quite a sensible arrangement as the first volume is normally bulky. The binding was evidently arranged by Thomas Hutton whose contemporary bookplate appears in each volume; he has supplied a half-title and title-page for the extra volume in handsome manuscript.

The last of the First Fleet journals to be published, this is the earliest history of Australia as an English colony, and contains the most detailed descriptions of the voyage and first settlement found in any of the early narratives. The fine illustrations were engraved in London by Edward Dayes, almost certainly from sketches made by the convict artist Thomas Watling.

Collins, the longest serving of any of the published First-Fleeters, provided the most thorough day-to-day account of life in the colony, and his notes and descriptions of aboriginal life are the best of any of his contemporaries, especially in the lengthy series of appendices he devotes to the topic (pp. 543-617). There is also a remarkable section written by Philip Gidley King on the two Maoris who were brought to Norfolk Island, with an accompanying map of New Zealand based on interviews with them.

Ferguson, 263, 350; Wantrup, 19, 20.

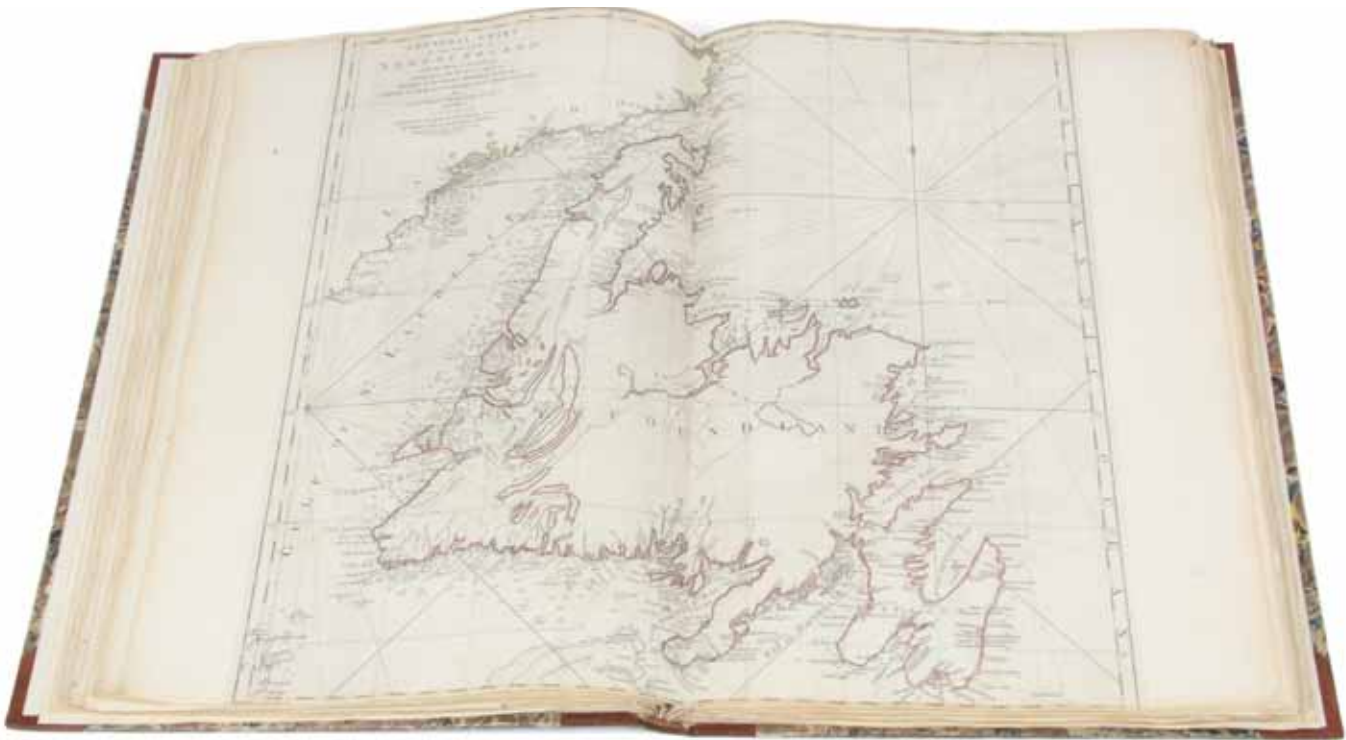
AFTER THOMAS WATLING

24. NEELE, Samuel John. *Maenura Superba* [Lyre Bird].

Handcoloured engraving, 267 x 200 mm.; good, mounted. London, Cadell and Davies, 1802.

Fine hand-coloured impression of this famous depiction of the "Maenura Superba" or Superb Lyre Bird. The present engraving which was published in David Collins' *An Account of the English Colony in New South Wales* (see previous item) is thought to be after a sketch by the convict artist Thomas Watling. Watling arrived on board the *Royal Admiral* in October 1792, whereupon he was assigned to the surgeon John White as an artist. When White left the colony in 1794 Watling was attached to the Judge Advocate General David Collins, and it is known that many – if not all – of the plates in Collins' work were after his originals. In the text accompanying the lyre bird plate it merely comments that it is 'from the pencil of a capital artist.'





COOK IN CANADA, AND THE PACIFIC

25. [COOK]JEFFERYS, Thomas. *The American Atlas or, A Geographical Description of the Whole Continent of America; wherein are delineated at large its several Regions, Countries, States, and Islands...*

Large folio, with twenty-two engraved maps on twenty-nine sheets (eighteen folding, ten double-page), all handcoloured in outline, mounted on guards throughout; letterpress title and index leaf, otherwise engraved throughout; half 18th-century russia leather with contemporary marbled boards, spine richly gilt in compartments; in fine condition. London, Printed and sold by R. Sayer and J. Bennett, 1775.

An outstanding, rare and important atlas of the American colonies which is also of tremendous significance for the Pacific, both North and South, and especially to the early surveying career of James Cook.

The American Atlas is the most comprehensive, detailed, and accurate survey of the American colonies at the beginning of the Revolution, assembled by the leading British cartographer of the 18th century, Thomas Jefferys. From about 1750 Jefferys published a series of maps of the British American colonies that were among the most significant of the period. As Geographer to the King from 1761 Jefferys was well placed to have access to the best surveys conducted in America, and many of his maps held the status of "official work." Jefferys died on Nov. 20, 1771, and in 1775 his successors, Robert Sayer and John Bennett, gathered these separately issued maps together and republished them in this form as the American Atlas.

A full listing of all the maps is available on request; among the most distinguished for the American mainland are Braddock Meade's "A Map of the Most Inhabited Parts of New England," the largest and most detailed map of New England that had yet been published; a map of "The Provinces of New York and New Jersey" by Samuel Holland, the surveyor general for the northern American colonies; William Scull's "A Map of Pennsylvania," the first map of that colony to include its western frontier; Joshua Fry and Peter Jefferson's "A Map of the Most Inhabited part of Virginia," the best colonial map for the Chesapeake region; and Lieut. Ross' "Course of the Mississippi," the first map of that river based on English sources.

However for the purposes of this catalogue we are drawing attention to those maps which have a bearing

on the Pacific, and to those which derive from survey work by James Cook and his associates, including his mentor Samuel Holland.

Cook's Newfoundland survey of 1762-1767 was the first independent work undertaken by the great navigator. The skill and correctness of his work there was crucial to his career. Not only did he learn the craft of surveying and charting difficult coastlines, but his success confirmed his reputation at a time when candidates for the expedition to the South Pacific were being canvassed: as Skelton has since noted, 'his skill and tenacity as a surveyor had in fact won him the command of the Endeavour in 1768' (James Cook Surveyor of Newfoundland, p. 5).

Cook first worked in North America in 1758 on HMS Pembroke, under the guidance of his captain, John Simcoe, and the military surveyor Samuel Holland. His first charts of Newfoundland were made in 1762, when, with Captain Lord Colvill on HMS Northumberland, he sailed to the relief of St Johns, which had been taken by the French. After the Treaty of Paris was signed in February 1763, British officials quickly realised the tremendous importance of correct charts of the region, and Cook was considered the ideal choice to oversee the project. Over the ensuing years, he made regular visits to Newfoundland, usually arriving in April, surveying until October, and then wintering in London where he produced final versions of the charts as well as sailing instructions for the region. His last season was in 1767, after which the work was continued by his former assistant Matthew Lane. Their charts were severally published by Thomas Jefferys.

The maps of particular Cook or Pacific interest in the Atlas are as follows:

Maps 1-3: Braddock Meade (alias John Green): "A Chart of North and South America, including the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans." Published 10 June 1775. This comprises altogether six sheets which are joined here to form three maps, which if assembled further together would form a great "wall map" of 1357 x 1114 mm. It was issued to correct the mapping of the Pacific Northwest, and to expose the errors in Delisle and Buache's (Paris, 1752). The three maps cover the Pacific in great detail, showing the tracks of Cook, Byron, Wallis, Carteret, Bougainville, Tasman, Mendana, Quiros and Roggeveen among others. The third map, "The Great South Sea", ranges from New Zealand to the Falklands and beyond.

Map 4: "Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg. The Russian Discoveries." Published 2 March 1775. An extremely detailed map of the far north Pacific derived from original Russian sources. 457 x 609 mm.

Maps 5-6: E. Bowen and John Gibson: "An Accurate Map of North America." Published 2 July 1775. Four sheets joined as two maps, together measuring 1092 x 1193 mm. These include very good detail of Newfoundland, much of which derives from the original surveys by James Cook.

Map 7: Thomas Jefferys: "North America from the French of Mr. D'Anville, Improved with the English Surveys Made since the Peace." Published 10 June 1775. One sheet, 457 x 508 mm. The English surveys referred to include the work of Cook and of his mentor Samuel Holland.

Map 8: Samuel Dunn: "A Map of the British Empire in North America." Published 10 January 1774. Half sheet, 305 x 483 mm. Includes quite detailed Newfoundland mapping.

Map 9: Thomas Jefferys: "An Exact Chart of the River St. Laurence from Fort Frontenac to the Island of Anticosti..." Published 25 May 1775. Two sheets joined into one map, 597 x 1194 mm. Extensive material here derives from the Cook and Lane surveys.

Map 10: Sayer and Bennett: "A Chart of the Gulf of St. Laurence..." Published 25 March 1775. One sheet, 495 x 610 mm. Extensive material here derives from the Cook and Lane surveys.

Map 11: "A Map of the Island of St. John in the Gulf of St. Laurence..." Published 6 April 1775. One sheet, 381 x 692 mm. Much of the information is attributed to Cook's mentor Samuel Holland.

Map 12: James Cook and Michael Lane: "A General Chart of the Island of Newfoundland..." Published 10 May 1775. One sheet, 546 x 558 mm.

Map 13: "A Chart of the Banks of Newfoundland..." Published 25 March 1775. One sheet, 495 x 660 mm. Based on the surveys of James Cook as well as the French voyagers Chabert and Fleurieu.

Map 14: Braddock Meade (alias John Green): "A New Map of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton Island with the Adjacent Parts of New England and Canada..." Published 15 June 1775. One sheet, 470 x 609 mm. The Gulf of St Laurence information ultimately derives partly from the work of Cook and Holland.

Maps 27-8: J.B.B. D'Anville: "A Map of South America..." Published 20 September 1775. Four sheets joined into two, together measuring 1020 x 1118 mm. These two maps include extensive depiction of the "Great South Sea", with mapping of the Galapagos and other islands.

Map 29: Cruz Cano [etc]: "A Chart of the Straits of Magellan." Published 1 July 1775. One sheet, 520 x 685 mm. This very detailed map of the Straits includes tracks of Byron, Carteret, Wallis and Bougainville.

Hill, 882 (ref); Howes, J81; not in Beddie; Phillips, Atlases, 1165; Sabin, 35953; Streeter (Str.) sale, 72.

1769:

LITES of JUPITER
k at Night.

1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28
29	30	31	

M A Y 1769. [49]

Days of the Month.	Days of the Week.	Sundays, Holidays, &c.	Phases of the Moon.
			D. H. /
1	M.	S. Phil. and S. Jz. From	New Moon — 5. 13. 3
2	Tu.	[East. in 5 weeks, 4 ret.	First Quarter — 12. 5. 38
3	W.	Invention of the Cross.	Full Moon — 20. 4. 46
4	Th.	Ascension-day, Holy Th.	Last Quarter — 28. 4. 28
5	F.	Morrow of Ascen. 5 ret.	
6	Sa.	J. Evan. ante Port. Lat.	
7	Su.	Sun, after Ascension-day.	
8	M.	Term ends.	Other Phenomena.
9	Tu.		1. ♀ β ♂ diff. Lat. 44'.
10	W.		4. ☾ ♃ 2 ^h . 0'.
11	Th.	Oxford Term ends.	8. ☾ infra cornu bor. ♂
12	F.		2 ^h . 23'.
13	Sa.		☾ ♃ 12 ^h . 3'.
14	Su.	Whit-Sunday.	☾ ♃ 15 ^h . 6'.
15	M.	Whit-Monday.	9. ☾ ♃ Im. 7 ^h . 35'. Em.
16	Tu.	Whit-Tuesday.	8 ^h . 14'. * 11' N. of
17	W.		♃'s center.
18	Th.		11. ☾ ♃ ♄ 22 ^h . 52'.
19	F.	Q. Charlotte born, 1744.	12. ♃ Stationary.
20	Sa.	[Dunst.]	☾ ♃ 5 ^h . 7'.
21	Su.	Trinity-Sunday.	☾ ♃ ♄ 12 ^h . 48'.
22	M.	On morrow of H. Trin.	14. ☾ ♃ ♄ 11 ^h . 56'.
23	Tu.	[1 ret.]	20. ☾ enters ♃ at 9 ^h . 7'.
24	W.	Oxford Term begins.	☾ ♃ ♄ 3 ^h . 48'.
25	Th.		21. ☾ ♃ Ophiuchi 18 ^h . 3'.
26	F.	Augustin, Abp. C. Trin.	☾ ♃ Ophiuchi 19 ^h . 56'.
27	Sa.	Ven. Bede. [Ter. begins.]	22. ♃ ♃ ♄ diff. Lat. 9'.
28	Su.	1st Sunday after Trinity.	23. ☾ ♃ ♄ 17 ^h . 37'.
29	M.	K. Char. II. Relit. In 8	☾ ♃ ♄ 20 ^h . 9'.
30	Tu.	[days of H. Tr. 2 ret.]	30. ♃ 3 post ♃ ♂ diff.
31	W.		Lat. 41'.
			31. ♃ infra cornu bor.
			♃ diff. Lat. 47'.
			☾ ♃ ♄ 12 ^h . 2'.

APPROVED BY COOK, WITH NOTES ON THE TRANSIT OF VENUS

26. [COOK: FIRST VOYAGE][MASKELYNE, Nevil]. *The Nautical Almanac and Astronomical Ephemeris, for the Year 1769.*

Octavo, printed in red and black, contemporary stamp for paper-tax still visible on title-page verso; a fine copy in contemporary speckled calf, banded spine decorated in gilt, crimson morocco label. London, W. Richardson and S. Clark, J. Nourse, 1768.

An excellent copy of an exceptionally rare book. A copy of this very edition of the Nautical Almanac was one of the fundamental books of navigation taken on board Captain Cook's Endeavour; it was a publication of particular note for the detailed information it provided on the Transit of Venus, the original impetus for Cook's orders.

Cook himself was assured of the tremendous value of the Almanac. In his journal on board the Endeavour, in a passage relating to the improvement of navigation, he noted: 'Would Sea officers once apply themselves to the making and calculating these observations they would not find them so very difficult as they first imagine, especially with the assistance of the Nautical Almanac and Astronomical Ephemeris, by which the calculations for find[ing] the Longitude takes up but little more time than that of an Azimuth for find[ing] the Variation of the compass...' (Beaglehole, *Journals of Captain Cook*, vol. I, p. 392).

The rarity of this book is compounded by three significant factors: firstly, as a major technical work it would have been much studied and not necessarily preserved with great care; secondly, copies would have been commonly discarded as newer information was published and earlier issues became redundant; and thirdly, as with all Board of Longitude titles, printing was closely controlled and the number produced would have been relatively small. Indeed, one of the interesting aspects of this work is that it is prefaced by the Board's imprimatur authorising the publishers – Richardson, Clark, and Nourse – to print and sell the book.

The Nautical Almanac was published annually by order of the Board of Longitude, beginning in 1767. It is based on "Mayer's Tables", then considered the most reliable method of measuring longitude. Astronomer Royal Nevil Maskelyne, one of the dominant figures on the Board of Longitude and a strong supporter of Mayer's work, oversaw publication of the Almanac from its inception, and while recent histories of the riddle of longitude have tended to cast Maskelyne as the villain of the piece, Beaglehole long since noted that despite the astronomer's 'known preference for the lunar method, and the antagonism felt towards him by Harrison, it was due to [Maskelyne's] influence with the Admiralty that Harrison's chronometer received its triumphant vindication, on Cook's second great voyage of exploration' (*Journals of Captain James Cook*, ed. Beaglehole, II, p. 692).

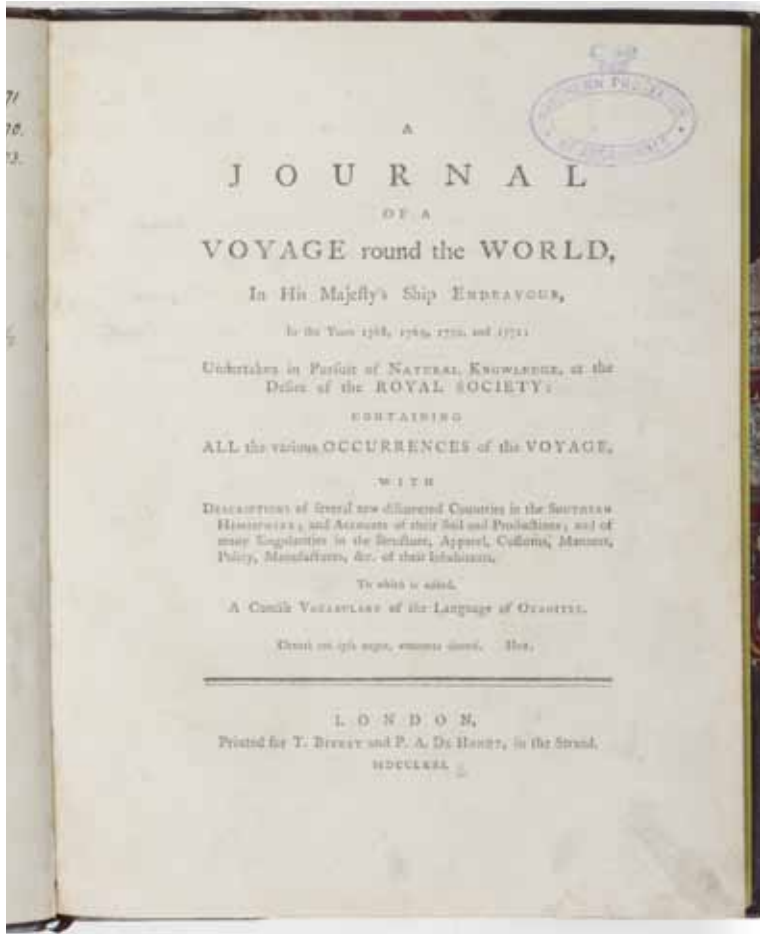
At the same time, while Harrison's chronometer revolutionised navigation, it is important to remember that it certainly did not make the tables prepared by Maskelyne redundant – Cook, for example, is known to have taken multiple copies of the relevant Nautical Almanacs on each of his three voyages.

The first part of the book includes Maskelyne's preamble and introduction, and then tables for the entire year of 1769, naturally including information relating to the third of June, the date of their attempted observation of the Transit in Tahiti (as is well known, bad weather on the day meant that their readings were not in the event particularly useful).

The second half of the present work includes Maskelyne's detailed instructions on observing the transit of Venus. Here, Maskelyne gives a technical account of the method of observing the transit right down to notes on how best to set up the instruments. Another chapter gives an equally detailed account of the use of instrument-maker John Bird's mural quadrant, the specially-designed device taken on board the Endeavour expressly for the observation of the Transit. These detailed instructions are completed with several tables, including a list of the 'Apparent Times of the external and internal Contacts of Venus' from a list of locations around the world.

No copy of this title is recorded in any Australian collection, and none is known to have been sold for some twenty-five years (when a defective early run of the Nautical Almanac was sold without fanfare in London).

Not in Beddie.



TO MR. BANKS AND DR. SOLANDER...

27. [COOK: FIRST VOYAGE][MAGRA, James, attributed] A Journal of a Voyage round the World in His Majesty's Ship Endeavour, in the years 1768, 1769, 1770 and 1771...

Quarto, with the 2 pp. dedication to Banks and Solander; an excellent copy in old half brown morocco, marbled sides and endpapers. London, Becket & De Hondt, 1771.

First edition of the earliest published account of Cook's first voyage to the Pacific: the rare first issue, with the leaf of dedication to 'The Right Honourable Lords of the Admiralty, and to Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander' inserted by the publisher to add authenticity, although it didn't succeed in winning either gentleman's favour.

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

Published anonymously some two months after their return, and nearly two years before Hawkesworth's official account, the American sailor James Magra (now more

commonly "Matra") is the most likely author (Beaglehole, Journals, I, pp. cclvi-cclxiv). If Magra was indeed the author, his illicit sale of his journal to the publishers might well have confirmed Cook's opinion of him: 'one of those gentlemen, frequently found on board Kings Ships, that can very well be spared, or to speake more planer good for nothing...'. He was a New Yorker and a loyalist.

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

The publication of the book has a further claim on our attention for, as Alan Frost has argued, Magra used his experiences on the east coast of Australia to draft his 1783 proposal for a penal colony at Botany Bay (never shy in self-promotion, Magra even announced his hope of being made Governor). His plan, like Sir Joseph Banks' before and George Young's after him, was shelved, but does appear to have been in the back of the minds of the planners of the First Fleet. Magra was even called as an expert witness to the committee in charge of solving the question of transportation (Alan Frost, James Mario Matra, pp. 113-122).

This copy has an interesting provenance. An early owner has left pencil and ink notes throughout, while the title-page has the stamp of the "Northern Protector of Aborigines"; it is likely therefore that this copy belonged to the influential ethnographer and notable collector who held that office, Walter E. Roth. His administration of the post from 1898 to 1906 was marked for its sympathetic advocacy of Aboriginal rights. In this context the pencil notes which remark on various aspects of native behaviours, including New Zealand cannibalism, are especially interesting.

Bagnall, 3324; Beaglehole, I, pp. cclvi-cclxiv; Beddie, 693; Davidson, 'A Book Collector's Notes', pp. 53-4; Hill, 1066 (second issue); Hocken, p. 9; Holmes, 3; O'Reilly-Reitman, 362.

FIRST FRENCH ACCOUNT OF THE ENDEAVOUR

28. [COOK: FIRST VOYAGE][MAGRA, James]. *Supplément au Voyage de M. de Bougainville; ou Journal d'un Voyage autour du Monde, Fait par MM. Banks & Solander, Anglois, en 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771.*

Octavo, a fine tall copy with good margins, blind-stamped ex-libris to half title; contemporary French marbled calf, flat spine gilt in compartments, red morocco label. Paris, Saillant & Nyon, 1772.

First edition of the French translation of Magra, one of two issues, this one with the “Supplément” title-page (Rolf du Rietz in the Kroepelien catalogue suggests that the two versions were actually published at the same time). In this form the publishers intended the book to complement the octavo edition of Bougainville’s voyage.

This is a very fine copy of the first French account of Cook’s Endeavour voyage, and the first French book on the east coast of Australia. Fréville translates the text now considered to be by Magra, which – published in English in 1771 – was the unauthorised and earliest account of the progress of the Endeavour voyage (see previous item).

The work also includes two interesting supplements that did not appear in the original London edition. The ‘Lettre de M. de Commerson’ is by the famed naturalist from Bougainville’s circumnavigation, who remained behind at Mauritius to continue his research. Continuing the parade of famous explorers included in this short work, the letter itself is said to have been conveyed to France by none other than Kerguelen, promoter of the “Terre Australe”.

The second supplement is equally important. The ‘Lettre de M. le B. de G.’ is a learned treatise on the possibility of a northwest passage, written at Königsberg (modern Kaliningrad), and quoting from experts on the region such as Gmelin, Muller, and Engel. Although the identity of this scholar remains hazy, it is surprising that such an interesting – and relatively early – report on the northwest passage has been largely ignored.

Rolf du Rietz further notes that a letter from Sir Joseph Banks to the Académie des Sciences is also quoted in the introduction, said to have first been published in the *Journal des Savans*. Despite his best efforts to distance himself from Magra’s work (including having the false dedication in the London edition removed), it appears that his unwilling association with the work continued on the continent. Indeed, one of the attractive aspects of this copy is not only the fine contemporary French binding, but the spine label which reads ‘Voyage de Solander’: it was not unusual for Banks to be given top-billing in the excitement of the return of the Endeavour, but there cannot be too many examples that plump for Solander.

Beddie, 697; Kroepelien, 219; O’Reilly-Reitman, 365.





BYRON, WALLIS, CARTERET AND COOK IN THE SOUTH SEAS

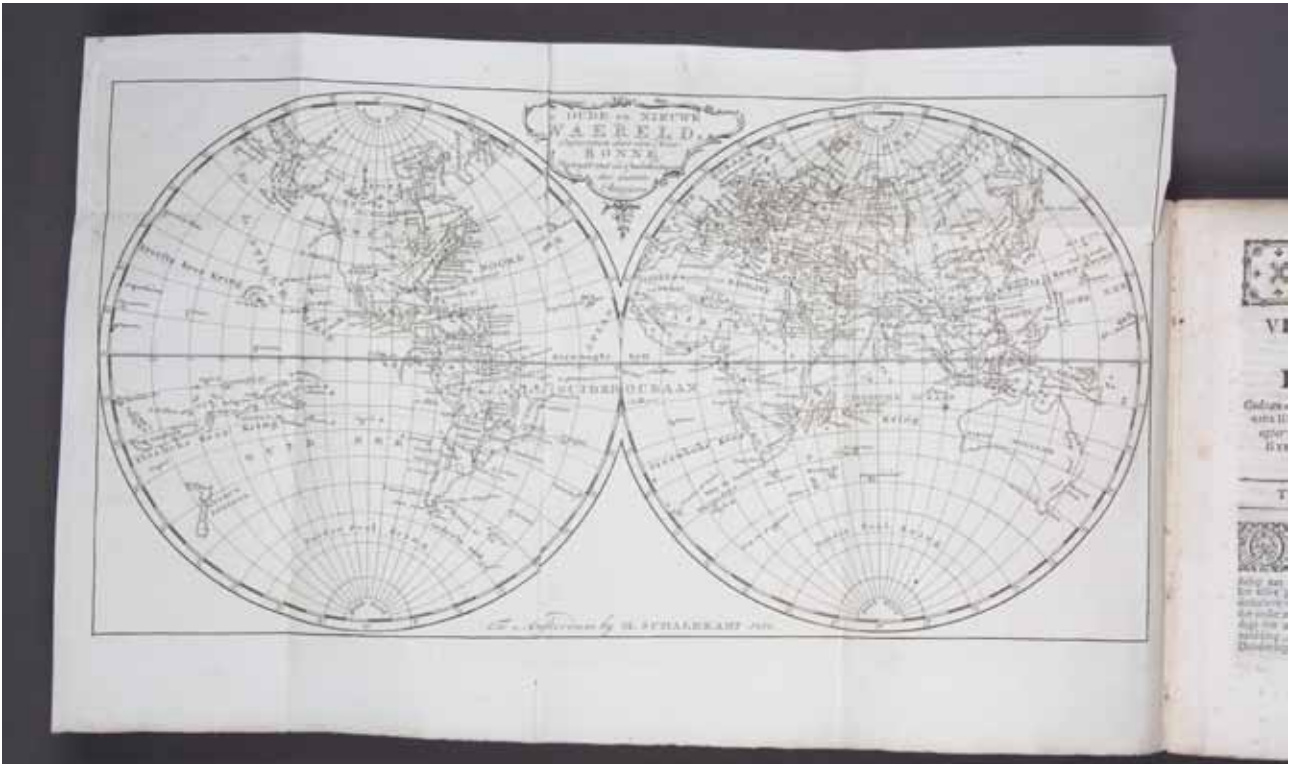
29. [COOK: FIRST VOYAGE] HAWKESWORTH, John. *An Account of the Voyages undertaken by the Order of His Present Majesty for making Discoveries in the Southern Hemisphere...*

Three volumes, quarto, engravings; joints slightly cracked, but cords still strong; a fine copy in contemporary speckled calf, spines ornately panelled in gilt between raised bands, double labels. London, W. Strahan & T. Cadell, 1773.

The official account of Cook's first voyage, and the discovery of eastern Australia: edited from Cook's journals by the professional writer Hawkesworth. Cook's voyage occupies volumes 2 and 3; the first volume contains the official accounts of the voyages of Byron, Wallis and Carteret, with the result that Hawkesworth's compendium actually contains the cream of eighteenth-century English exploration.

This is an example of the second and best edition, generally preferred to the first as it is complete with the chart of the Strait of Magellan and the List of Plates (missing in many copies of the first edition) and contains some extra material in the form of a new preface in which Hawkesworth replies to the charges of poor editing made against him by Dalrymple (see catalogue no. 42). This is a handsome copy in completely original full calf binding.

Beddie, 650; Borba de Moraes, p.395; Hill, 783; Holmes, 5(n); Kroepelien, 535(n); New Zealand National Bibliography, 2514.



DUTCH EDITION

30. [COOK: FIRST VOYAGE] HAWKESWORTH, John. *Reizen rondom de Weereld... Kommandeur Byron, Kaptein Carteret, Kaptein Wallis, en den Luitenant Cook... en uit de papieren van der Heer Joseph Banks...*

Square octavo, engraved frontispiece, untrimmed, a few pages with some browning, and waterstain affecting early and late gatherings; overall, a handsome copy in original speckled paper wrappers, printed spine label, a little bumped, wear to spine; preserved in bookform box. Rotterdam, Reinier Arrenberg, 1774.

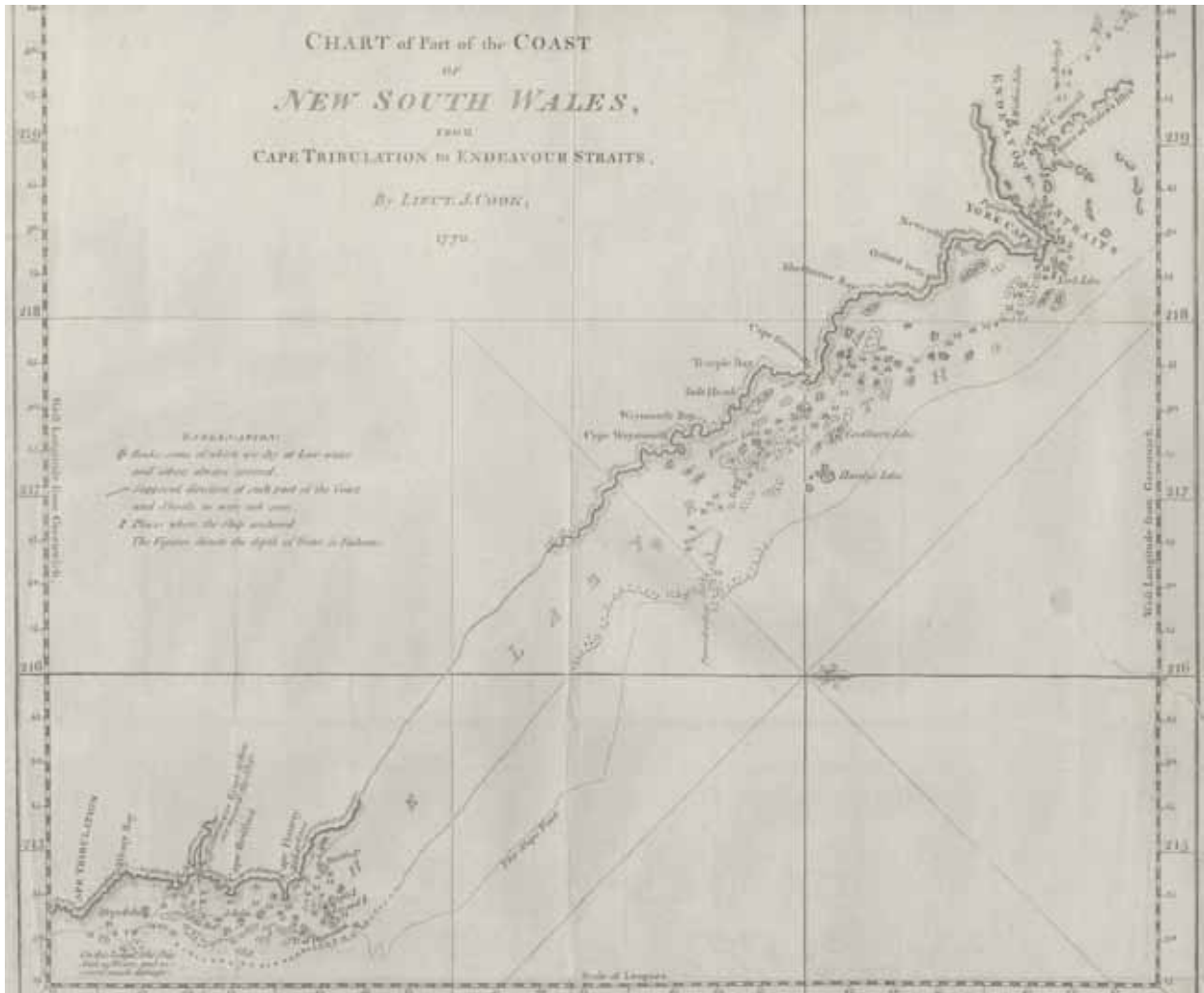
An attractive unsophisticated copy of the first Dutch edition of Hawkesworth's famous compendium of eighteenth-century British voyages.

This abridged version includes a finely engraved frontispiece, which is a well-executed version of the Rooker engraving showing Captain Wallis's *Dolphin* under attack from a number of native canoes in Matavai Bay in Tahiti. This attack ended in stunning losses among the Tahitians, who quickly parleyed with the British vessel (although Wallis himself was too ill to superintend the negotiations).

Unusually, this copy is extra-illustrated with a large folding map, 'de Oude en Nieuwe Waereld, Ontworpen door den Heer Bonne. Verrukt met de Ondekkingen der laatste Reizigers', engraved by M. Schalekamp in 1792. Not called for by Beddie, the difference in dates easily demonstrates that this attractive double-hemisphere map has been supplied by an early owner of this copy. The relatively late dating of the map means that it is complete, for example, with the charting of the Hawaiian Islands, and it certainly makes a pleasing addition to this copy.

This Dutch edition was published the year after the English original, and appeared the same year as German and French editions. It is rare in institutions, known to Beddie only from the Mitchell Library and State Library of Victoria copies.

Beddie, 658; Kroepelien, 539.



COOK CHARTS QUEENSLAND

31. [COOK: FIRST VOYAGE]CHEEVERS, J. after Captain James COOK. Chart of Part of the Coast of New South Wales, from Cape Tribulation to Endeavour Straits. By Lieut. J. Cook, 1770.

Engraved map, 325 x 360 mm., original folds; small repaired tear to right-hand margin without loss; in fine condition. London, 1773.

The earliest charting of the coast of far north Queensland, commemorating one of the most memorable passages of Cook's first voyage.

This map, prepared by Cook himself, details the tracks and anchorages of the Endeavour as the expedition sailed north along the coastline in 1770. Far North Queensland was a difficult passage for the Endeavour of course: the ship ran aground on a shoal near the Hope Isles and required numerous repairs at Endeavour River. The expedition's naturalists, Joseph Banks, Herman Spöring and Daniel Solander, used the delay as an opportunity to collect Australian flora for European study.

Cook's chart, which was published in this form for Hawkesworth's official account of the first voyage (see catalogue number 29), shows the exact spot of the reef where the ship went aground, as well as "Endeavour River, where we beached the ship". The track to Cape York, including the passage through Providential Channel, is marked. The original manuscript version from which this was prepared, now in the British Library, is reproduced in Historical Records of NSW (1893, plate 6).

Beddie, 860; David, Joppin and Smith, "The Charts and Coastal Views of Captain Cook's Voyages", 1.304A.

POINT HICKS TO CAPE YORK

32. [COOK: FIRST VOYAGE]BENARD, Robert after James COOK. Carte de la Nlle. Galles Meridie. Ou de la Côte Orientale de la Nlle. Hollande Découverte et visitée par le Lieutenant J. Cook...

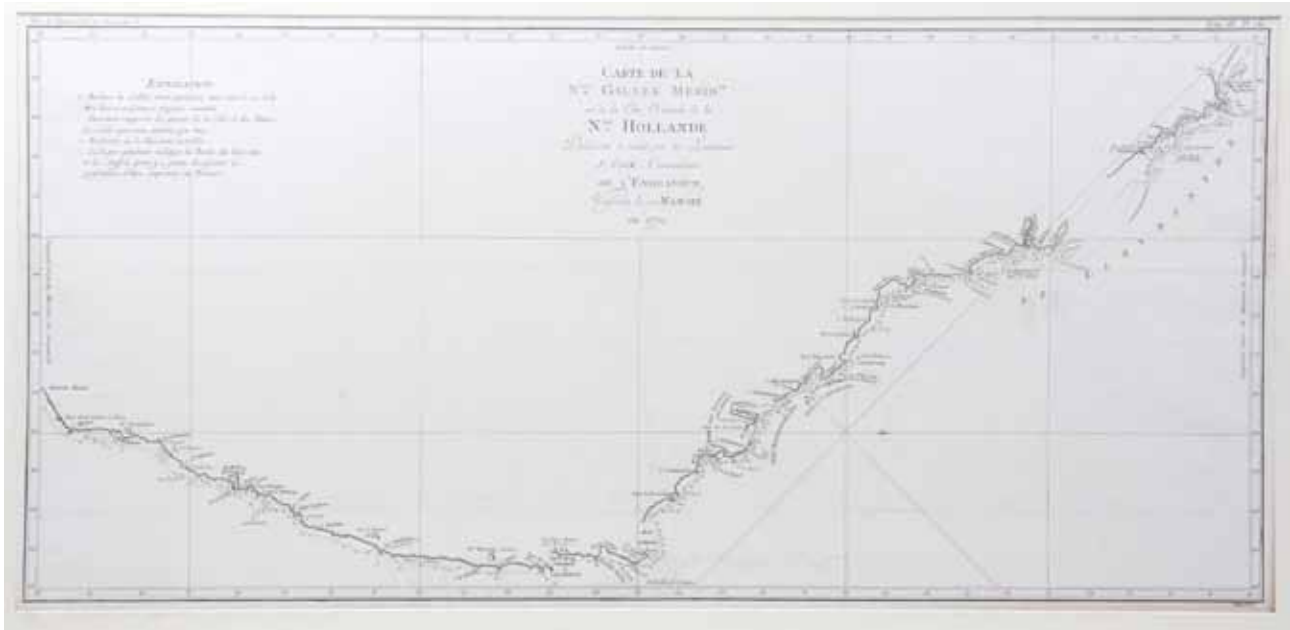
Engraved map, 370 x 785 mm.; original folds; in fine condition, with good margins; mounted. Paris, Saillant et Nyon, 1774.

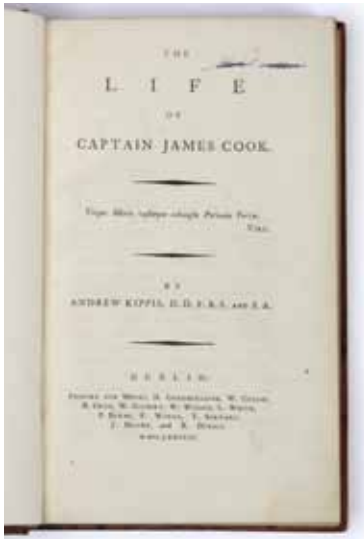
Perhaps Cook's most famous chart, here in its first French version, prepared for the French language edition of the official account of the Endeavour voyage.

The magnificent sweep of the east coast of Australia from Point Hicks to Cape York is testament to Cook's extraordinary achievement on the first voyage.

Cook's original manuscript chart is in the British Library. Two contemporary English engraved versions are recorded by David, the version published in Hawkesworth's official account and another, upright in shape, that appears only in Wales' Astronomical Observations (1788). This French version is not recorded by David.

Beddie, 660; David, Joppin and Smith, "The Charts and Coastal Views of Captain Cook's Voyages", 1.270A (English original).





DUBLIN EDITION OF THE FIRST BIOGRAPHY OF COOK

33. [COOK]KIPPIS, Andrew. The Life of Captain James Cook.

Octavo; small wormhole through right-hand margin well clear of text, else a very good copy bound without the half-title in period-style sprinkled calf, spine gilt. Dublin, H. Chamberlaine [etc.], 1788.

Attractive copy of the rare Dublin version of the first biography of Cook, published immediately after the London edition. These Dublin printings are often rarer than the originals that they unashamedly and speedily pirated.

Using Admiralty sources as well as documents belonging to Joseph Banks, the Reverend Kippis gives a rounded account of Cook's public life: his early career on the St. Lawrence River, his surveying, and particularly his three Pacific voyages, are discussed at length.

The account of Cook's death is sourced directly from Samwell, whose book (today exceptionally rare) had appeared in print two years earlier, with Kippis's help: 'I procured its publication, that, if any objections should be made to it, I might be able to notice them in my own work. As the narrative hath continued for more than two years unimpeached and uncontradicted, I esteem myself fully authorised to insert it in this place, as containing the most complete and authentic account of the melancholy catastrophe, which, at Owhyee, befell our illustrious navigator and Commander...'. As Holmes notes, this text is 'the frankest and most reliable of all contemporary accounts'.

Beddie's (unusual) mistake in calling for a portrait in this edition has since been corrected by Forbes.

Beddie, 34; Forbes, 'Hawaiian National Bibliography', 152; Hill, 936; Kroepelien, 648; O'Reilly-Reitman, 456.

A LOVELY SET OF THE IRISH EDITION OF COOK

34. COOK, James. A set of the three official voyage accounts.

Seven volumes of text, octavo, and a quarto atlas of plates; with two folding maps, seven engraved plates, mostly folding, and two folding tables in the text volumes, and 26 maps and views, some folding, in the atlas; a really attractive set in excellent condition in contemporary Irish calf, simply gilt, double labels, original owner's initials stamped in gilt on all front covers. Dublin, 1775-1784.

A fine Irish set of Cook's voyages, assembled and bound as published. The three voyages are in slightly differing bindings which complement each other and form a delightful set, with uniform contemporary provenance (the initials G.T. stamped in gilt on all front covers). The set is made up as follows:

FIRST VOYAGE. HAWKESWORTH, John. An Account of the Voyages... for making Discoveries in the Southern Hemisphere... To which is added, A Voyage to the North Pole by Commodore Phipps... Two volumes, octavo, with a large folding map (and another folding chart to the Phipps section), and altogether six engraved plates, several of them folding. Dublin, James Williams, 1775. Beddie records only the Mitchell Library copy of this. The earlier Dublin version of 1773 (Beddie 649) had been unillustrated except for a general map.

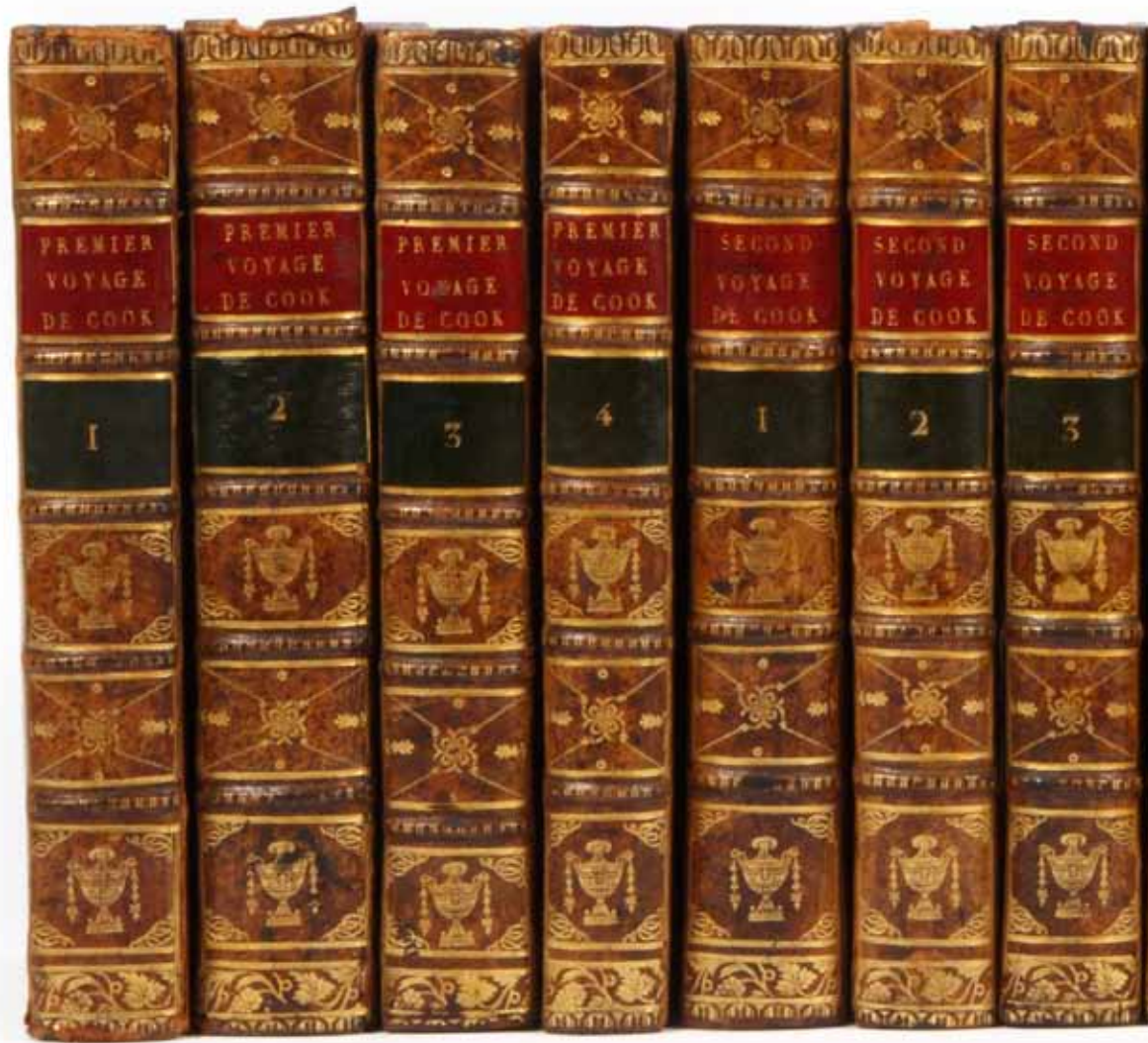
SECOND VOYAGE. COOK, James. A Voyage towards the South Pole, and Round the World... Two volumes, octavo, with a folding table. Dublin, J. Williams [et al], 1784. Beddie had not seen this edition, and listed only a copy in the National Library of Australia. An earlier Dublin version appeared in 1777 (Beddie 1218). This would have been the edition available at the time the third voyage account was published. It closes with a long section of "Tables of the Route"; followed by the separate section "Vocabulary of the language of the Society Isles"; and finally Pringle's "Discourse upon some late improvements", Cook's famous report on scurvy.

THIRD VOYAGE. COOK, James and James KING. A Voyage to the Pacific Ocean... Three volumes, octavo, with frontispiece portrait and a folding table, and atlas quarto, containing 26 maps and views, some folding. Dublin, H. Chamberlayne... Williams [and many others], 1784. The first Irish edition of the third voyage.

Dublin editions of English originals at this period are more usually hastily published unauthorised piracies of books reckoned likely to be popular: these editions of Cook's three voyages are a more serious affair than that, and this is a handsome example of how Cook was published in Georgian Ireland.

Beddie, 661, 1230, 1546.; Forbes, 'Hawaiian National Bibliography', 72.





FROM THE LIBRARY OF THE DUCHESSE DE BERRY

35. COOK, Captain James. A handsome set of Cook's voyages in French, from the library of the Chateau de Rosny.

Fourteen volumes, quarto, a handsome set with altogether 207 engravings; with just a little chafing to joints and spines, but a most handsome set uniformly bound in contemporary French mottled calf, spines gilt with neo-classical ornaments between raised bands, double red and green morocco labels, sides marbled, bordered in gilt, marbled endpapers and edges; bookplates of "Chateau de Rosny". Paris, 1774-1778-1785-1789.

A beautiful set of Cook's voyages in their first French editions, complete with the first French translations of Forster's Observations and Kippis' Life, in a handsome uniform French binding. All fourteen volumes were once in the library of the Chateau de Rosny, the beautiful chateau on the Seine near Paris, with the discreet bookplate of the chateau and the legend "La Solitude". This set was thus once in the famous collection formed by the Duchesse de Berry (1798-1870), who married the younger son of Charles X. Widowed by his murder after two years of marriage, and subsequently sent into exile in 1830, the Duchesse was forced to sell the chateau in 1836, and her magnificent library and other collections were sold the following year.

The set is made up as follows:



FIRST VOYAGE. HAWKESWORTH, John. Relation des voyages entrepris par ordre de Sa Majesté Britannique. Four volumes, with altogether 52 maps and plates; no list of plates in the first volume (and no sign of it ever having been present). Paris, Saillant et Nyon; Pancoucke, 1774. Translated by J.B.A. Suard, who was in London as the first edition appeared, at the original suggestion of the writer John Hawkesworth himself.

SECOND VOYAGE. COOK, James. Voyage dans l'Hémisphère Austral. Four volumes, with as a fifth volume the translation of Johann Forster's Observations Made During a Voyage Round the World; altogether 67 maps and plates. Paris, [Pancoucke,] Hôtel de Thou, 1778. Translated by Suard with some additions, notably in the main narrative using direct quotations from Georg Forsters' account of the voyage (A Voyage round the world, 1777) for events not covered by the official text; also included is a translation of the important preliminary discourse to Wales' and Bayly's Original astronomical observations (London, 1777).

THIRD VOYAGE. COOK, James and James KING. Troisième voyage de Cook. Four volumes, with as a fifth volume Kippis' Life of Cook; with altogether 88 maps and plates. Paris, [Pancoucke,] Hôtel de Thou, 1785. Translated by Suard, with the addition of two significant pieces by Le Monnier, the French contribution to the debate with William Wales about the existence or otherwise of Cape Circumcision.

Beddie, 659, 1223, 1557, 36; Forbes, 'Hawaiian National Bibliography', 90 (third voyage), 169 (Kippis); Jackson, 2,5,8.

COMMEMORATIVE PORTRAIT



36. **CHAPMAN, John, after Nathaniel DANCE. Captain Cook.**

Engraving, 161 x 114mm. (plate size), some light foxing. London, J. Wilkes, 20 September, 1800.

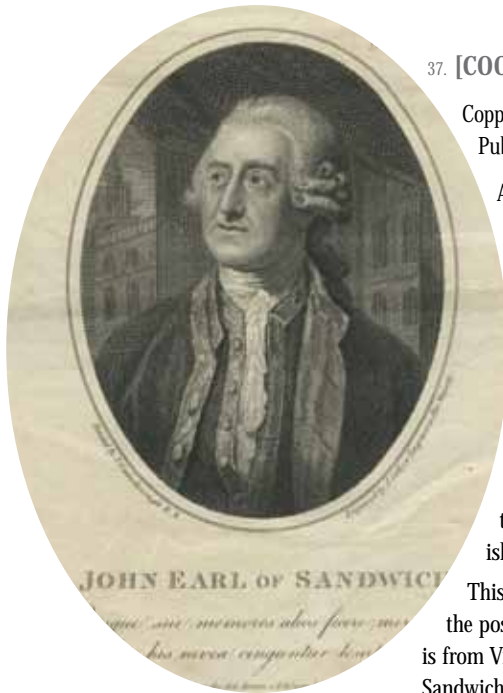
A particularly interesting engraved portrait of Cook, after the original by Nathaniel Dance. The vignette at the base of the oval includes a minute but essentially accurate rendering of Webber's scene depicting Cook's death in Hawaii. The Dance portrait had first been engraved as the frontispiece to the official account of Cook's second voyage.

The engraver was John Chapman (fl. 1792-1823), an enterprising engraver and book artist who published portraits of a great number of important figures associated with Australia, including George Barrington, "an exact portrait of a Savage of Botany Bay" (in 1795), and William Bligh.

Beddie lists several copies of this print, all of them held in either the Dixson or Mitchell collections at the State Library of New South Wales.

Beddie, 3264-3273.

COOK'S FRIEND AND PATRON



37. **[COOK]COLLYER, Joseph, after Thomas GAINSBOROUGH. John Earl of Sandwich.**

Copper engraving, 233 x 295 mm., slight browning, a little frayed at bottom edge yet good. London, Published as the Act directs by John Cooke, 1 February, 1799.

An accomplished engraved portrait of Cook's friend and patron Lord Sandwich, after the original painting by Gainsborough.

John Montagu, fourth Earl of Sandwich (1718-1792) was appointed the First Lord of the Admiralty in February 1748, and in three short years instigated a series of reforms of shipyards and naval discipline, but was bundled out of office in 1751. His notorious personal life, which included membership of the infamous Hellfire Club meant that he was often lampooned, satires which became vicious when he was involved in the prosecution of John Wilkes. He nonetheless returned to the Admiralty in 1771, where he quickly became the friend and confidant of Captain Cook, a friendship begun in the heated debates about the outfitting of his second voyage. It was Sandwich who prevailed on Cook to undertake his third voyage when Cook had initially refused the post. (Cook of course named the Hawaiian islands for him).

This portrait was engraved by J. Collyer and published by Cooke: it is almost certainly taken from the posthumously published account of Sandwich's 1738 voyage to the Mediterranean. The caption is from Virgil, and suggests that his merits have made him beloved: perhaps an overstatement, given Sandwich's notorious career.



COOK'S IMMORTAL NAME

38. **COOK, T.**, after Thomas **STOTHARD**. Sacred to Cook's immortal name...

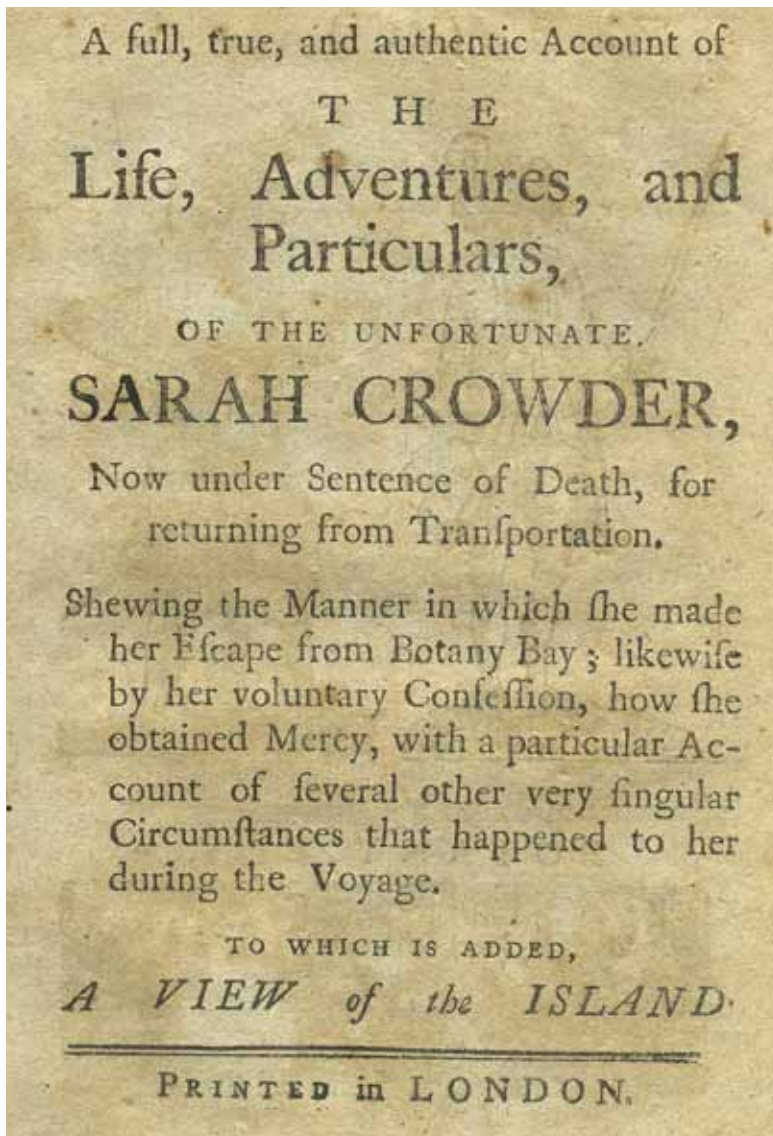
Engraved view with poem, 195 x 105 mm., laid down on card. London, circa 1788.

Rare Cook engraving, with commemorative poem, after a drawing by Thomas Stothard (1755-1834). Stothard was elected to the Royal Academy in 1794 and often collaborated with William Blake, although the present engraving is by T. Cook.

Coxhead, who wrote the standard monograph on Stothard, gives a tentative date of 1788 and described it as a 'frontispiece of allegorical character, showing a bust of Captain Cook, round which are three naked cupids, and a figure, holding a scroll, pointing to a temple of fame' (A.C. Coxhead, *Thomas Stothard*, R.A., p. 168).

Beddie knew three copies of the print, all in the Dixson collection of the State Library of New South Wales, and she gives the image the nominal title 'Philosophy inviting Youth to the heights of science: allegorical representation with bust of Cook.' A copy of the image is also known in the Nan Kivell collection at the National Library of Australia.

Beddie, 2676-8.



**THE ONLY KNOWN COPY OF THIS
 FIRST-FLEETER CHAPBOOK**

39. CROWDER, Sarah. A full, true, and authentic Account of the Life, Adventures, and Particulars, of the unfortunate Sarah Crowder, Now under Sentence of Death, for returning from Transportation. Shewing the Manner in which she made her Escape from Botany Bay; likewise by her voluntary Confession, how she obtained Mercy, with a particular Account of several other very singular Circumstances that happened to her during the Voyage. To which is added, A View of the Island.

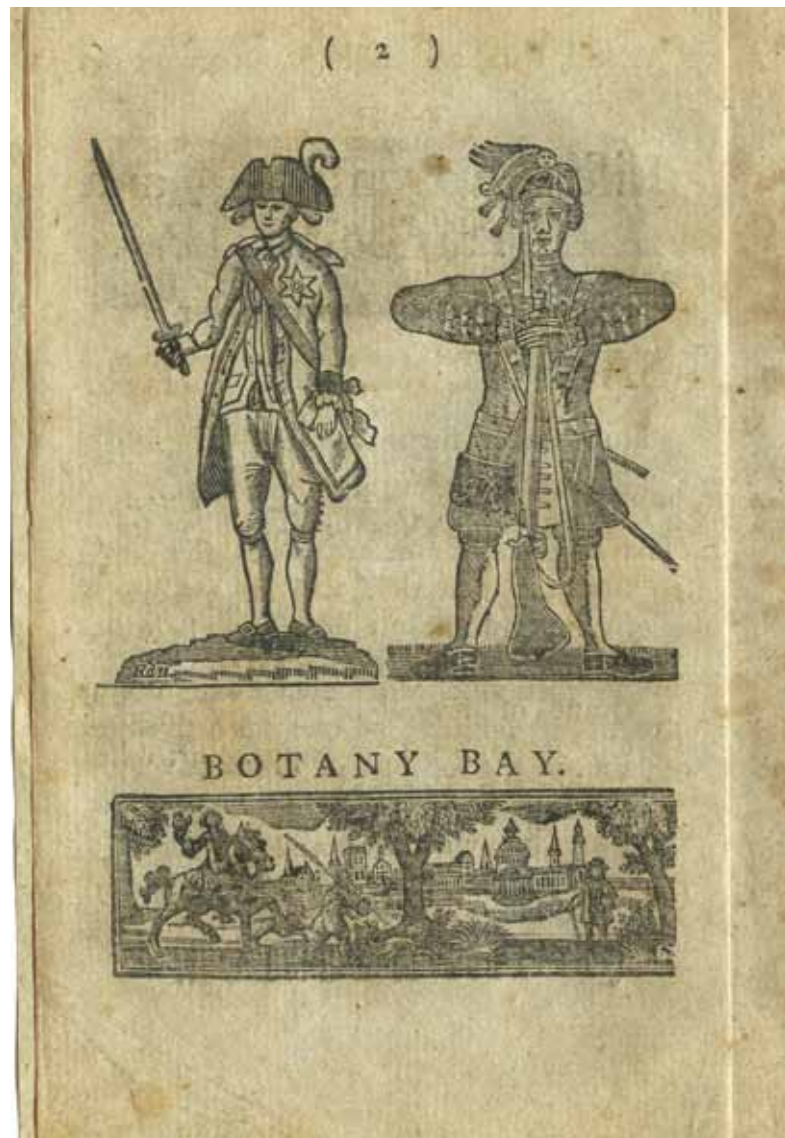
Octavo, 8 pp., with three woodcut vignettes on the title-page verso, two showing British soldiers, the third showing an artist's impression of an extraordinarily European township

at "Botany Bay"; a fine copy in later plain wrappers; preserved in a handsome quarter red morocco box. London, (? Marshall), circa 1795.

The only copy known: this copy was sold by us in a 1991 catalogue, and has been in a Sydney collection for the past two decades. Previously unrecorded, this First Fleet chapbook is the sole contemporary printed work relating to a First Fleet convict, and the first and only contemporary book dealing with a real woman convict published throughout the convict era (during the nineteenth century there were a few fictitious treatments, in particular of Mary Reiby and Margaret Catchpole).

The chapbook was written shortly after Sarah's conviction for returning from Botany Bay, giving details of the conviction. Recounting the sad story of her first introduction to crime, it is largely admonitory, warning parents and young girls of the dangers they face from noble seducers ("The late Lord L-n, a debauchee, of ever contemptible memory") and procuresses ("Flogging Betty, who then lived in Jewin Street... her notoriety is so great, that she stinks in the nostrils of all").

A 22-year-old glovemaker, Sarah Davis (also Sarah Davies, also Ann Davis, alias Sarah Ashley) was sentenced to death at the Worcester Summer Assizes on 2 August 1783 for stealing four silk handkerchiefs. This sentence was commuted to transportation for seven years and she came to New South Wales with the First Fleet on board the Lady Penrhyn. Levi and Bergman identify her as one of fourteen First Fleet convicts who might have been Jewish. In common with many women convicts,



little is recorded of her life thereafter except insofar as it relates to her life with Thomas Risdale alias Crowder (also Thomas Restil, also Thomas Restill, also Thomas Ristell, alias Thomas Crowder, also Thomas Crouder) whom she married on 17 June 1788 – one of the earliest marriages in New South Wales.

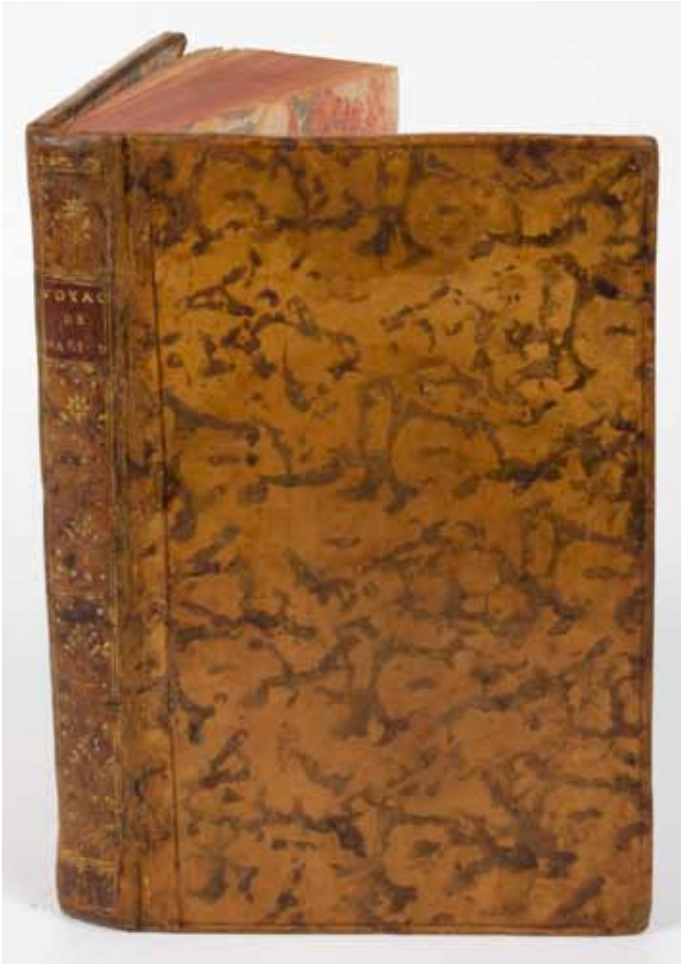
Thomas Risdale Crowder (1756-1806) was sentenced to death at the Bristol Assizes on 29 March 1785 for breaking and entering and theft. His sentence was commuted to transportation for life and he came to New South Wales with the First Fleet on board the *Alexander*. Both husband and wife were generally well-behaved. Their only colonial offence was to have caused 'a disturbance at half-past ten at night', for which Thomas was reprimanded and Sarah – who seems to have been the guiltier – was sentenced to work for one month. David Collins records that on 3 November 1792 a warrant of emancipation 'was granted Thomas Restil (alias Crowder) on the recommendation of the lieutenant-governor of Norfolk Island, on condition that he should not return to England during the term of his natural life.'

Thereafter history tells us virtually nothing about Sarah and Thomas – although Thomas's death in Sydney on 15 April 1806 is recorded. Gillen records Sarah's death on Norfolk Island on 20 June 1794 but does not indicate the source of the information.

This pamphlet, however, suggests that at some time about 1795 Sarah returned to England illegally, and was tried and found guilty of the capital offence of returning from transportation. The precise date of the chapbook – and hence of Sarah's return – is not clear, but falls between 1794 and 1797.

The regularity with which convicts of both sexes were smuggled from New South Wales was notorious and Sarah's 'death' may well have been contrived to disguise her departure and to enable her husband to remarry (as he did in 1799).

J. S. Levi and G. F. J. Bergman 'Australian Genesis', p. 14; John Copley, 'The Crimes of the First Fleet Convicts', pp. 70, 234; Mollie Gillen, 'The Founders of Australia', p. 96; not in Ferguson; Paul Fidler and R. J. Ryan, 'The First Fleeters'; Portia Robinson, 'The Hatch and Brood of Time', p. 88.



THE FRENCH VISIT NEW ZEALAND
AND TASMANIA

40. [CROZET]ROCHON, Alexis Marie, editor. *Nouveau Voyage à la Mer du Sud, commencé sous les ordres de M. Marion... On a joint à ce voyage un Extrait de celui de M. de Surville dans les mêmes Parages.*

Octavo, with seven plates (including two maps, one folding); contemporary French mottled calf, slightly rubbed but a handsome copy, flat spine gilt in compartments. Paris, Barrois l'aîné, 1783.

A lovely copy of this rare book, important for both New Zealand and Tasmania: it gives the first narrative of two significant voyages to the Pacific, including the first and second French visits to New Zealand and the first French visit to Tasmania. 'An exceedingly rare item... [it is] seldom available...' (Davidson).

Edited by the Abbé Rochon, the main part of the book gives the only original printed account of the expedition of Marion-Dufresne, commanded by Crozet after his captain's death. This was the only form in which the voyage was published; it did not appear in English until H. Ling Roth's translation of 1891 (*Crozet's Voyage to Tasmania, New Zealand... in 1771-1772*). The expedition originally set out as a deliberate sequel to Bougainville's, including the plan of returning

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

The book also includes as a postscript the first printed account of the earlier voyage of Jean-François de Surville, in which de Surville's ship reached the New Zealand coast and in fact just missed meeting Cook in the Endeavour. At that point de Surville and Cook were the first European visitors to New Zealand since Tasman's charting of part of the coastline in 1642. The only other early account of the de Surville voyage was published some time later (Monneron, *Voyage des Indes au Perou*, Paris, 1791). Much has been made recently of de Surville's voyage since the publication by Geoffrey Blainey of his *Sea of Dangers: Captain Cook and his rivals* which emphasised the part played by chance in Cook rather than de Surville having discovered the east coast of Australia. Cook was told of de Surville's voyage only on the journey home when he met Crozet at the Cape.

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

Davidson, 'A Book Collector's Notes', pp. 98-99; Hill, 401; Hocken, pp. 21-22; Kroepelien, 1104; New Zealand National Bibliography, 1502.



BOUND FOR BOTANY BAY

41. **DIGHTON, Robert (after). A Fleet of Transports under Convoy.**

Handcoloured mezzotint, 139 x 112 mm.; trimmed to image, mounted, fine. London, circa 1781.

A rare image of a group of convicts being led from Newgate Prison to the docks for transportation. The exaggerated facial features have been interpreted by a number of writers as denoting the group as Jewish. This is one of very few contemporary images of convicts, and as a result is very well known. It was, for example, used as the cover illustration for Levi and Bergman's *Australian Genesis: Jewish Convicts and Settlers 1788-1850*, and appears also in Weidenhofer's *The Convict years: Transportation and the penal system 1788-1868* (p. 8).

The image is based on a watercolour by the English artist Robert Dighton, whose well-known portrait of John Hunter was engraved as the frontispiece for his *Historical Journal of Transactions at Port Jackson and Norfolk Island*, published in 1792. This convict scene was printed as a mezzotint by Carrington Bowles in 1781, on which this smaller version was presumably based though it is without imprint.

A b.
L E T T E R

FROM

Mr. DALRYMPLE

TO

Dr. HAWKESWORTH,

OCCASIONED BY

Some *groundless* and *illiberal* Imputations

IN HIS

Account of the late VOYAGES to the SOUTH.

L O N D O N :

Printed for J. Nourse, Bookfeller in Ordinary to his Majesty, in the Strand; T. Payne, near the Mews-Gate; Brotherton and Sewell, Cornhill; B. White, Fleet-Street; J. Robson, Old Bond-Street; P. Elmsly, Strand; T. Daviss, Ruffel-Street, Covent-Garden; and S. Leacroft, Charing-Cross,

M DCC LXXIII.

ONE OF THE RAREST OF ALL COOK PUBLICATIONS.

42. DALRYMPLE, Alexander. *A Letter from Mr. Dalrymple to Dr. Hawkesworth, occasioned by Some groundless and illiberal Imputations in his Account of the late Voyages to the South.*

Small quarto, with large folding “Chart of the South Pacifick Ocean”; a fine large copy with generous margins; original stitching marks visible; in marbled boards, boxed. London, J. Nourse, 1773.

The opening salvo in a brief but furious pamphlet war, and one of the rarest publications relating to the Endeavour voyage: in this exceptionally scarce printing, Dalrymple unleashes a vicious attack on Hawkesworth’s publication of Cook’s first voyage, which had just appeared in print.

The great cartographer Alexander Dalrymple is now best remembered as the driving force behind the Admiralty Charts. In 1773, however, he was still smarting at having been passed over for the command of the Endeavour voyage, and still arguing furiously for the existence of a southern continent. In his Postscript here he complains that even after this last voyage “The point is not yet determined whether there is or is not a SOUTHERN CONTINENT? although four voyages have been made under [Admiralty] auspices, at the same time I dare appeal, even to them, that I would not have come back in Ignorance. . . .”. He enlists a string of voyagers in his cause, with an extensive discussion of Quiros as well as the Dutch explorers.

Many people, Cook himself included, had objections to aspects of Hawkesworth’s publication, but none was as livid as Dalrymple: as Holmes suggests, one suspects that Dalrymple would prefer to be attacking Cook directly but does not dare in view of Cook’s huge success. Certainly Dalrymple sets out to scuttle the importance of the voyage itself, and his virulent “Letter” extends to a general attack on the Admiralty and the wider establishment. Despite being under fire from all corners, Hawkesworth replied to Dalrymple’s vitriol in a quite well-tempered new preface to the second edition of his official account of Cook’s first voyage; to which Dalrymple replied in a bitter pamphlet which never got beyond proof stage as Hawkesworth suddenly died (Dalrymple noted in the proof that it was not issued as Dr Hawkesworth had ‘paid his last debt to Nature’).

It is interesting to note a rather unexpected and disarming piece of advice that Dalrymple offers Hawkesworth in a Postscript here: ‘If, as a Supplement to the Work you have published, you will be after the expence of engraving the Views of Land, in Mr. Banks’s possession, and print a Nautical Account of the several Voyages, for the benefit of the purchasers of your Three Volumes, without any additional expence to them, I will freely give you my assistance in getting the Views reduced to a proper scale for engraving, and in pointing out what Extracts from the Log Books and Journals can be of use. . . .’.

We know of only two other copies of this publication that have appeared for sale in the last twenty-five years: the David Parsons copy (acquired in 2000) re-sold in our catalogue of the Parsons Pacific collection in 2005; and the Davidson copy sold at auction in 2005.

The bibliographer Holmes identifies two issues of the publication, with another version appearing before the map was ready to be included, with a printed note explaining its absence. The question is largely academic in view of its rarity, but clearly this version is to be preferred since it has the important “Chart of the South Pacifick Ocean, pointing out the Discoveries made therein previous to 1764”.

Beddie, 652, 4450, 4772 (Mitchell and Dixson copies); Davidson, ‘A Book Collector’s Notes’, pp. 57-8; Hocken, p.11; Holmes, 6; JCB, I, 1860; Sabin, 18340.



DUFF MISSIONARIES IN THE PACIFIC

43. [DUFF VOYAGE] WILSON, William. A Missionary Voyage to the Southern Pacific Ocean...

Quarto, 13 maps and plates; tear to one fold of the largest map, some offsetting and marking especially to plates and a few spots as common for this issue, marginal repairs to title-page; a good copy attractively bound in mottled calf antique, spine label. London, T. Chapman, by T. Gillet, 1799.

An attractive copy of the Chapman edition of the Duff voyage. This is the second edition of this account, published the same year as the Gosnell edition: both editions were set up by the same printer, but were distinct (the two works, for example, have different lists of subscribers). A preliminary census would suggest that this is the scarcer of the two contemporary editions.

This is the full official account of the first missionary voyage to the South Pacific. The Duff set out for Tahiti in 1796, but visited many island groups, including particularly Tonga and the Marquesas. A new group of islands, the "Duff Group", was discovered among the Santa Cruz Islands. The maps here include a large chart of the Fiji Islands as well as charts of Tongataboo, the Gambier Islands, the Marquesas, Tahiti and the Duff Group; the plates include an engraved view of Rio de Janeiro.

Wilson is identified as the author of the main body of the work in the Advertisement, which explains that he put it together from the captain's papers as well as his own, and from the missionaries' reports. The Hill catalogue notes that 'the long "preliminary discourse" was anonymously written by Samuel Greatehead, using the then-unpublished narrative of James Morrison, one of the pardoned Bounty mutineers. Morrison's manuscript was also the source for the extensive appendix on Tahiti. Indeed, William Wilson and James Morrison may be called co-authors of this book...'

According to the map expert Dorothy F. Prescott, 'the Wilson book contained a map that actually used the words "Greater Australia" – taking in Captain Cook's map of the south and east coasts of Van Diemens Land... this map would have influenced Matthew Flinders...'. Flinders is traditionally said to have been the first to use the term "Australia" in a voyage context: the Duff account appeared about fifteen years earlier.

There is much of Australian interest in the account of the voyage including a mention of escaped Botany Bay convicts, and the flight of several missionaries from Tonga, where three were killed, to Sydney. Some of the missionaries made their homes in Sydney and founded families later to become important in Australian history.

THE CONVICTS HAVE A DESSERT AFTER DINNER

44. [FIRST FLEET] “Extract of a Letter from an Officer in the Botany Bay Fleet” dated Rio De Janeiro. 29 August 1787 [in] The London Chronicle.

Broadsheet, 8 pp. a complete issue of the London Chronicle, p. 2 with a long letter written from Rio, original tax stamp; excellent. London, 1 March, 1788.

Rare: a significant letter written from on board one of the ships of the First Fleet at Rio de Janeiro, published in the London Chronicle. Such letters in contemporary journals, indifferently recorded and only very rarely seen, include some of the most candid comments on the voyage of the First Fleet: this letter does not appear to be recorded in the Historical Records of New South Wales or otherwise noted.

Rio de Janeiro, writes the correspondent, is ‘without exception the pleasantest and most fruitful place in the whole universe; it is now the middle of their winter, yet we have oranges, lemons, limes, olives, coffee, &c. in blossom and in fruit at the same time; oranges are only four-pence per hundred, and even the convicts have a dessert after dinner.’ Indeed, as this remarkable comment about convicts indulging in sweets suggests, much of the letter is taken up with fulsome praise of Phillip’s care and attention during the voyage. One passage notes: ‘He liberated them all from their irons a week after they left England; in short, he allows them every indulgence which prudence and discretion in our present situation will authorize. It is to this clemency and attention, that we must ascribe the extraordinary good health they have enjoyed since we left England. The sick list at present is not above 30.’

Although the letter is full of interesting asides on the conditions aboard, two stories get top billing. The first is the tale of the attempted escape of a convict, who ‘attempted his escape at Teneriff, and effected it so far as to land by the help of a small boat, about ten miles from the ship, round the S.W. part of the island; he was taken the next morning by a party of marines, sent on shore for that purpose’ (the convict in question was on board the *Alexander*; see White’s Journal, p. 14).

The second tale is a benign, even slightly approving, account of the ingenuity with which one of the convicts set about counterfeiting coins: ‘one of the convicts felt an inclination to have a little trade with the Portugueze, and... he therefore determined upon a new coinage of dollars... some of the best counterfeited dollars I ever saw; they were so ingeniously executed, so as to render them passable; he coined them out of pewter spoons, and a something that gave them the solidity and lustre of silver; however, an end is put to his plan, and on account of the circulation of his dollars being topped, and his credit not being good in the island, his intended investments cannot be made.’ The convict in question was Thomas Barrett, now famous for the Charlotte Medal, recently purchased by the National Maritime Museum of Australia.

The letter signs off in the best of good spirits. ‘I have the pleasure to acquaint you,’ he writes, ‘that we have not lost an officer since we left England, and at this moment, we are all in health and spirits... If you are curious to know the occurrences at sea on our passage hither, you shall hear them in a few words. We saw flying fish, caught bonettas, albacoras, &c. &c. and took the Devil.’

Neither the original author nor his correspondent is recorded here. Generally speaking, there are surprisingly few comments about anything nautical, but there are more than a few about the sicklist and general health. There is also the glorious tale of Barrett and his counterfeiting, and the tale of the attempted escape in Tenerife, both of which stories were reprinted in White’s Journal; indeed, it is White who is thought to have commissioned the Charlotte Medal from his old shipmate Barrett. Taken together, this might suggest that the letter was originally written by John White, but any attribution is likely to remain little more than speculation. The only clue to the recipient is a passing reference in the passage about the good health on board the Fleet, with the note ‘that you have not a village on your island (wherein there are an equal number with us) more healthy.’



'I BELIEVE THIS COUNTRY TO BE THE OUTCAST OF GOD'S WORKS...'45. [FIRST FLEET] "Authentic Letter from Botany Bay" dated Sydney Cove 12 July 1788 [in] *The London Chronicle*.

Broadsheet, 8 pp. a complete issue of the *London Chronicle*, original tax stamp, p. 3 devoted to a detailed account of Botany Bay from an "authentic letter"; in excellent fresh condition. London, 5-7 May, 1789.

Very rare: contemporary printing of an important letter from Port Jackson. Running to over 1500 words, the letter fills almost an entire page of the newspaper, and includes any number of personal reflections that are not otherwise recorded, marking it as a substantial contribution to the history of the First Fleet. A similar but significantly different letter was transcribed by Sir Joseph Banks, and was later printed in the *Historical Records of New South Wales* (see below).

The published date of early May 1789 confirms that the original must have been carried on either the *Borrowdale* or the *Prince of Wales*, the only vessels to have reached England in time. It was written by an officer, but not likely a sailor (phrases such as 'as far as I can recollect, we sailed from the Cape of Good Hope on the 20th of November 1787' are hardly the hallmark of a nautical man). The author was one of those who stayed in Botany Bay while Phillip and Hunter reconnoitred to the north, and while impressed with the beauty of Sydney harbour ('the finest in the known world'), he was bitter about the poor soil, and does not resile from open criticism of Cook (and by implication, Banks). Some of the most interesting sections include comments on his attempt to cultivate his own plot of land and his affection for his three messmates, who have united their estates and sown half an acre of wheat. He also comments on buying six sheep at the Cape of Good Hope, but that they are 'dead through the badness of this country, or killed by some villains among the convicts.'

Notable is the author's sophisticated account of the flora and fauna of Sydney and keen eye for the habits of the aborigines – 'the natives are accurately described by Capt. Cook (I wish he had as faithfully described the country)'. However, despite having been given two acres of land and space for a garden, despite the establishment of a 'brick manufactory', despite their progress in building huts 'principally of the cabbage trees', despite having sown wheat and successfully grown some potatoes, the author is despondent about the settlement. His letter concludes with him venturing 'to say it will never answer the intentions of Government, and I make no doubt, but we shall be recalled, which I sincerely wish' and, even more strongly, 'I believe this country to be the outcast of God's works.'

The letter is unsigned, but the author was likely either a supernumerary or a marine officer. It was surely not written by Tench, who was much more sanguine about the colony, it has little in common with Collins, and nothing with the only known work by the Reverend Richard Johnson (*An Address to the Inhabitants*, 1794). Nor does it share much with the various journals and letters now held in the Mitchell and National Libraries. Indeed, given the letter's notes on natural history, it was quite possibly written by one of the medical men, who took the keenest interest in the subject. Perhaps the most likely candidate is the Surgeon John White, with whose published account the letter shares several interests and not a few unusual phrases ("rara avis" to describe the black swan, the use of red gum as an "astrigent", the note that the trees are only good for firewood, and the strong sense that the settlement should be abandoned). Of the other surgeons, another possible candidate is Dennis Coninden, except it is hard to believe that he would have been so dismissive of Cook, as it might have given offence to Banks, and at the time Coninden was carefully attempting to garner the latter's patronage (but see HRNSW, vol. 1, part II, p. 220). White did have one of his later letters printed in the *London Chronicle* in December 1790.

It is interesting to compare the text of this letter with a similar one which was transcribed by Sir Joseph Banks and retained in his papers (HRNSW, vol. 1, part II, pp. 221-4). Although the two letters share enough in common to prove that they are in some way based on the same original, and while both share a sense of dismay about the fate of the settlement, there are significant differences in tone and structure; most interestingly, while the HRNSW letter is slightly fuller and more detailed, it lacks many of the more personal aspects of the *London Chronicle* version (such as the note on his messmates, the comments on his gardening, or the fate of the sheep he bought at the Cape). Another curious point is that the HRNSW letter is said to be "by an officer of the marines" (although the authority for this statement is not clear, it might be taken to imply Major Robert Ross, who detested the settlement), and is dated 18 November 1788, five months later than the present letter. Whatever the case, Banks simply noted that it 'would not be prudent to rely wholly upon what this gent has advanced.'

Authentic Letter from BOTANY BAY.

My Dear Friend,

I DID myself the pleasure to write to you from the Cape of Good Hope, on the 11th of November last, and not doubting but you received my letter in due time I shall not repeat what I then said to you; I will endeavour now to give you a short sketch of our passage from the Cape to Botany Bay, and from thence to our present residence, and of the country round us, &c. &c.

As far as I can recollect, we sailed from the Cape of Good Hope on the 20th of November 1787, having experienced three weeks of contrary winds and tempestuous weather. We at last doubled the Cape, and afterwards had rather a favourable passage to Botany Bay, where we arrived on the 9th of January 1788.

Here we expected to find a beautiful country, &c. &c. as well as to rest ourselves from our fatigues, at least for two or three years; but you will be as much surprised as we were disappointed, when I assure you there is not a spot of ground large enough for a cabbage-garden fit for cultivation within several miles of it, and barely fresh water sufficient to supply our present wants.

The country, for several miles round it, is either swamps or rugged hills, covered with rocks and trees and underwood; and some barren and sandy, covered with brushwood. Here we lay for some days condoling on our hard fate, while his Excellency the Governor explored the coast to the Northward; however he at last returned with the pleasing account of having discovered the finest harbour in the world. Highly elated with this discovery, we quitted Botany (which by the bye is a beautiful bay, but does not afford safe anchorage all the year round for ships) on the 25th of January in the morning, and in six hours after arrived at Port Jackson, the harbour above alluded to, which is only ten or twelve miles to the northward of Botany Bay.

On the day following we landed at Sydney Cove (so called by the Governor), where we have fixed our residence, and laid a foundation for a colony. I really am not capable of describing this harbour, which is, without exception, I believe, the finest in the known world; suffice it to say, that it extends 14 or 15 miles into the country, forming many beautiful bays, and coves on every side, which in the summer season abounds with variety of fish, but now being winter not a fish can be caught; I heartily wish I could say as much of the country round it, which is similar to that of Botany, but not quite so bad; there are some spots here and there, at two or three miles distance from this cove, which may be cultivated. The country has been explored for upwards of 40 miles round us, and hardly an acre of ground could be found in any one place free from wood or rocks, and what is very singular, no fresh water rivery or even a spring has as yet been discovered. The water we make use of is, the cooling of the hills and swamps, which caused many diseases at the beginning, but now that we are used to it, the bad effects have partly ceased.

The natives are accurately described by Capt. Cook (I wish he had as faithfully described the country); they are, I believe, the most miserable of God's creatures; they use clad in nature's dress, and live chiefly on fish and oars, which last we are not as yet well acquainted with. Their weapons are long poles, well mounted with hard wood, sharp pointed, and shark's teeth, and all barbed, which they use indifferently in striking fish or killing their enemies; their working tools are an axe and a chisel, the one a piece of stone shaped and fixed in a piece of wood, the other made of an oyster-shell; their huts are few and miserable, they in general inhabiting the cavities of rocks and hollow trees, which they burn for that purpose;

when treated kindly they seem to be familiar and good-natured; still, in my opinion, they are treacherous, for they have murdered three or four of the convicts whom they met unarmed; I say they are treacherous, because they never attacked any who was armed; the sight of a musket, presented, would make a hundred of them flout; they will not suffer their women to be seen if they can avoid it. This miserable state of the natives appears to me to be a sure sign of the poverty of the country.

The quadrupeds here are few, the kangaroo, for a description of which I refer you to Cook's Voyages, is the largest, as far as we know yet; several have been killed; the flesh is coarse and lean, and eats somewhat like very coarse mutton; those that were killed weighed from 50 to 100 pounds, one only excepted, which weighed near 200. The opossum is somewhat larger than a cat, and is neat in size, the native dogs excepted, which are of the fox kind; there are some other quadrupeds not worth mentioning.

The feathered creation is by no means as numerous as you may suppose in a wild and woody country. Still they are rare in their kind; one ostrich, and one black swan (the *rara avis* of the ancients) have been killed, and several more leopards, paroquets, loriquets, and all the species of the parrot kind are, very beautiful; different sorts of small birds, totally unknown in Europe, sing pretty wild notes, and are in general of the wood-pecker or fly-catcher species.

The bays frequented by the natives produce wild spinage, cellery, parsley, *Empetrum*, and wild beans; some wild grapes have been found in different parts of the country, and a shrub that produces small berries, which are as tart as gooseberries, and make as good pies, grows very common on the hills; the country produces various sorts of flowers, unknown in England; there are three or four kinds of trees which are of little use, except for burning, one only I can except, a species of fir, which may be of use in building, &c. Two very different kinds of these trees produce the same sort of red aromatic gum, which is used in medicines; a large shrub produces a yellow gum of the Tobo kind, with which the natives fasten together their weapons, tackles for fishing, &c. and which may be useful in medicine or for varnish; of these I'll collect what I can at my leisure; hitherto I have had hardly time to look round me. You may easily suppose the climate is temperate, when we can live in marquets now, being the middle of winter, without fire. The thermometer rose frequently at noon to 60 in the middle of summer, the time we arrived here; and very seldom higher than 60 at noon, and never lower than 35 the coldest night, which is three degrees above the freezing point. The rainy season set in three weeks ago, during the whole of which time it has rained incessantly, when we felt the more, being obliged to live in marquets as I have already told you, having no huts as yet built for us.

Having now given you a sketch of this country and its productions, I leave you to form your own opinion of it; I shall only venture to say it will never answer the intentions of Government, and I make no doubt, but we shall be recalled, which I sincerely wish.—His Excellency the Governor has set on foot a brick manufactory, which succeeds to his wishes, having already burnt several thousand for his own house. We are all extremely busy in building huts, principally of the cabbage trees, but only two officers are as yet huttet.

You expect, perhaps, I shall give you some further account of myself and situation here; on this head I can only say, that I am happy in the company of three messmates; no four could be more united, or more agreeable to each other; besides, I have enjoyed a tolerable share

of good health, thank God, since I left England. Every officer on this settlement is allowed two acres of land, besides a certain space for a garden near his house. Four of us, uniting our estates, have already sown half an acre of wheat; which, I am told by my farmer, promises well; I propose to let a few potatoes next week, which are the produce of some I set on my arrival here, and which answered my expectations.

I brought six sheep from the Cape at a great expence, and every one of them is either dead through the badness of this country, or killed by some villain among the convicts, who in spite of every punishment that can be inflicted, still persist in their former villainous practices. Four of them have been executed since our arrival here, and three more are very likely to suffer the same fate shortly.

I forgot to say we had a deal of thunder and lightning, which has done some damage, and a few days ago we had a slight shock of an earthquake; in short, I believe this country to be the outcast of God's works.

Sydney Cove, July 21, 1788.

To explain some points in the above letter, we shall just observe, that when we are in the depth of winter in England, it is Midsummer in New Holland; and vice versa,—so that when the fleet arrived in January at Botany Bay, the weather was excessively hot there; but in July, when the letter was dated, the winter had set in.

This Day was published,

In Four Volumes Crown 8vo, Price 25s. bound.
THE YOUNG WIDOW; or,
The History of Cornelia Sedley.
In a series of Letters.
Printed for G. G. J. and J. Robinson, Paternoster-row.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

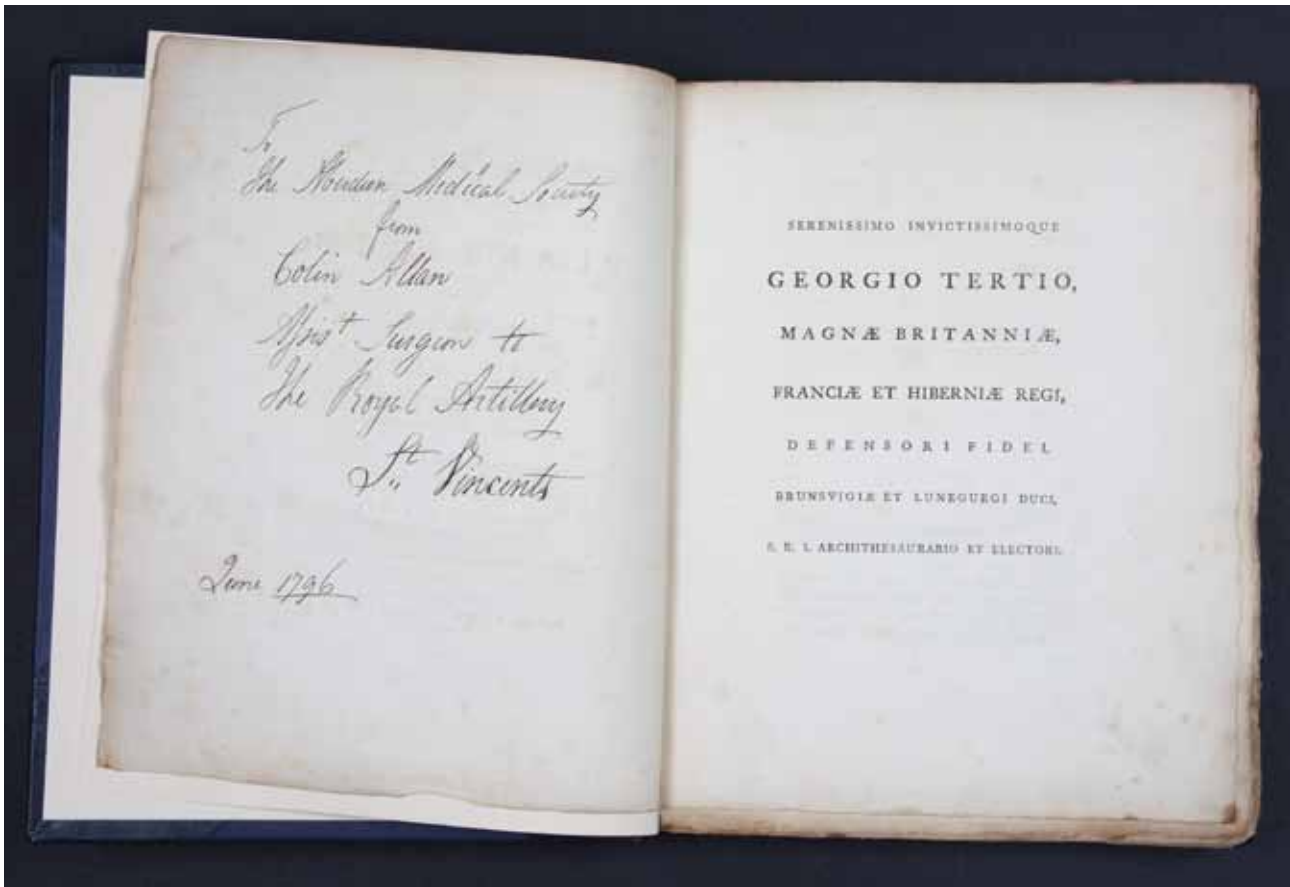
DR. ANDERSON'S only genuine **SCOTT'S PILLS** are prepared by the sole Proprietor, **JAMES SCOTT**, at the Dispensary, No. 161, opposite the New Church in the Strand, London. More than 120 years Experience has proved this medicine to be extremely useful in Disorders of the Stomach and bowels, particularly in bilious and dropical complaints, indigestion, after hard drinking, surfeit, want of appetite or sleep, rheumatism, gravel, and all obstructions. Women cannot have it in the bodies of those who frequently take this medicine. One of two pills taken twice a week, or often, will prevent the curvy. It will keep in strength many years, and in all climates; it is the best medicine for feasting people. It is very useful in disorders peculiar to women, at all ages, particularly at a certain advanced time of life, and may be taken with great advantage during the whole time of pregnancy; in all obstructions and gonorrhoea, that it may be taken from Infancy to extreme old age, for both sexes. It does not always purge in dropical habits, and very febrile tinds, only operating by crise or sweat.

A greater proof of the excellency of this medicine cannot be given, than that the gentlemen of the Faculty take it often. The late celebrated physician Sir John Hall, Bart. was the fully convinced of the great utility of it, that he gave Mr. English a certificate, recommending it as a very useful family medicine.

To prevent Imposture, Mr. English thinks it absolutely necessary to inform the Publick, that in pursuance of a late Act of Parliament, none in future which are genuine can be sold in Great Britain without a stamp affixed to the outside cover, wrapped round the box, with the following words, "J. English's Pills, No. 161, Strand, opposite the New Church," printed upon all the Boxes at the Stamp Office, by consent of the Commissioners, the violation of which will be a capital offence.—All others are counterfeits.

The prices of the boxes are 7s. 3s. 3d. and 2s. each box, in proportion to the size, duty included.





NATURAL HISTORY OF COOK'S SECOND VOYAGE

46. FORSTER, Johann Reinhold and Georg. *Characteres Generum Plantarum, quas in itinere ad insulas maris australis, collegerunt, descripserunt, delinearunt, annis 1772-1775...*

Quarto, with 78 engraved plates (numbered 1-75 and including 38a & b & 51a); two plates bound in upside-down; an excellent copy, completely uncut, in recent half blue morocco. London, B. White, T. Cadell, & P. Elmsly, 1776.

First edition: the Linnaean classification of botanical discoveries made during Cook's second voyage. The descriptions are by Anders Sparrman and the engravings are after drawings by the younger Forster. The Forsters, father and son, travelled as scientists on the second voyage. Their intellectual arrogance earned them considerable ridicule – including some mockery for the present work 'owing to the minute scale on which the plants were drawn as compared with the size of the paper' (Holmes).

Scientifically, the work may not now be seen as being of major botanical significance, but it is nonetheless one of the earliest sources for our knowledge of the plants of Australasia and Polynesia, has considerable significance for the history of Cook's second voyage, and is one of a surprisingly small number of monuments to the scientific achievements of the three voyages.

This excellent uncut copy has an eighteenth-century presentation inscription to the Aberdeen Medical Society from Colin Allan, Assistant Surgeon to the Royal Artillery, St Vincents, dated June 1796.

The *Characteres* is one of the earliest publications resulting from the second voyage; the rush to get it into print should probably be seen in the light of the quarrel with the Admiralty over the Forsters' claims to publishing rights for the official account of the voyage. This pre-emptive scientific publication may well have been intended to show the strength of the Forster camp.

Beddie, 1385; Hill, 627; Hocken, pp. 14-15; Holmes, 17; Nissen, BBI, 644; Pritzel, 2981.

CANCELLATION OF THE RUSSIAN
VOYAGE TO NEW HOLLAND

47. [FORSTER]MULOVSKY, Grigory. ALS, to Georg Forster, informing him of the cancellation of their proposed voyage to the Pacific and Australia.

Single sheet of laid paper, 232 x 382 mm., folded to letter size, watermark "J. Honig & Zoonen", written in French in a neat and legible hand, signed "G. Moulowsky", noted as received on 1 January 1788; old folds, chipped along inner margin, in excellent condition. Kronstadt, 26 November, 1787.

An exceptional survival: the Russian commander Mulovsky writes to Georg Forster informing him of the cancellation of their proposed voyage to the Pacific and Australia.

In April 1787 Catherine the Great commissioned Mulovsky as commander of a squadron destined to carry out a voyage to the Pacific Ocean, Japan and the western coast of America. Officers and crew were recruited from around the world: one of the driving forces in planning the expedition was James Trevenen, a midshipman on Cook's third voyage, who first discussed his idea with the Russian ambassador in London as an attempt to circumvent the monopoly of the British South Sea Company.

Mulovsky's voyage was openly modelled on the discoveries of Captain Cook and was intended as a Russian riposte to British ambitions in the region, in much the same way that the French had appointed La Pérouse and the Spanish Malaspina.

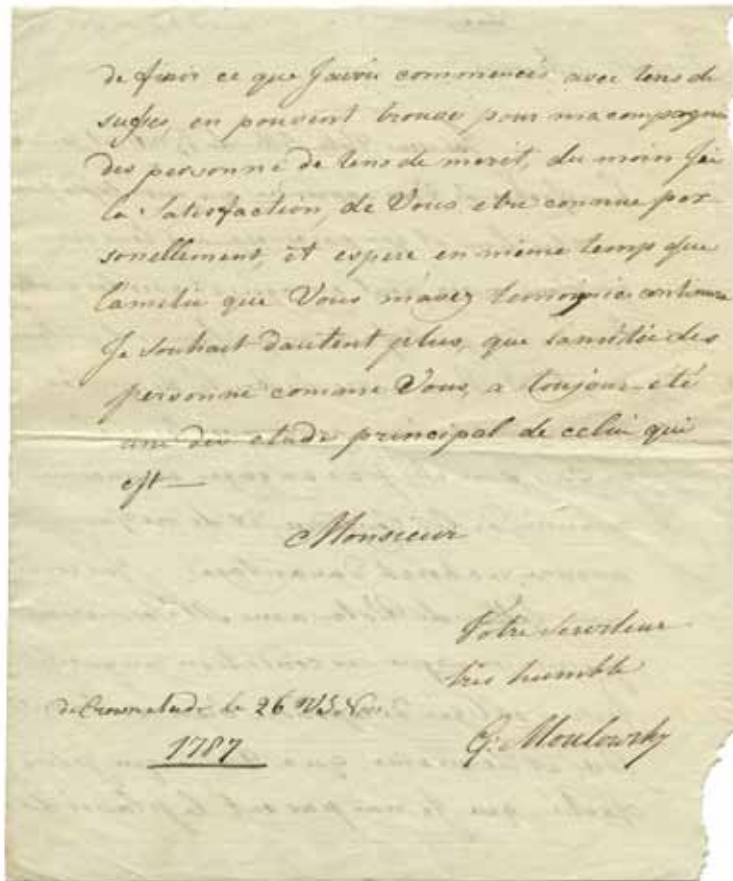
Forster had been asked, of course, because of his expertise.

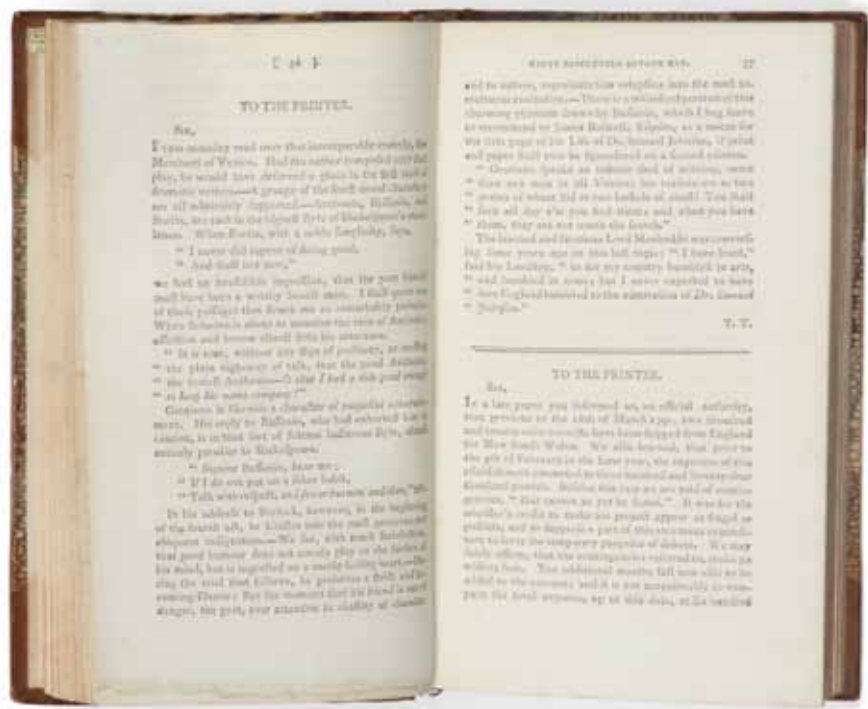
He had sailed as a young man on Cook's imposing second voyage, and although relations between the Forsters and the British Admiralty soured, Georg had forged a career as a Pacific expert, partly because of his firsthand experience, and partly because of his continuing research. He was approached by Mulovsky in person and offered a position as naturalist and "scientific commander" in June 1787; the same month Forster wrote to his friend Thomas Soemmerring inviting him to join an expedition which 'will visit England, Lisbon, Madeira, Brazil, the Cape of Good Hope, New Holland, New Zealand, the Friendly, Society and Sandwich Islands, the Coast of America, Kurile Islands, Japan and China – and everywhere our zeal for Science will be left unhindered' (Forster to Soemmerring, 17 June 1787, Georg Forsters Werke, Berlin, 1978, vol. 14, p. 696). Sadly, the hoped for expedition never materialised as the Russian Navy became increasingly immured in war with the Sultan of Turkey. As this letter confirms, the Pacific voyage was finally cancelled in 1787; Mulovsky died two years later during the war with Sweden.

The letter is sent from the Russian naval capital Kronstadt, and dated 26 November 1787, old calendar (7 December 1787). The letter, written in rather halting French, informs Forster about the cancellation of their planned voyage. Mulovsky also comments that he has written a second letter to Soemmerring as well, and he stresses that there is no personal conflict behind the cancellation, hoping that their relationship will continue to be amicable.

This letter was transcribed as part of the East German publication of Forster's Werke, although it was only located in time for the appendix volume (see Georg Forsters Werke, Briefe 1792 bis 1794 und Nachträge, Berlin, 1989, volume 17, p. 541; the editors remark that the letter only became known to them during the printing of the book). Added to the original letter is a typescript transcription, plus three typescript pages with further research. It seems that these typescripts were prepared by the editors of the multi-volume Werke.

See Robert J. King's recent article, 'The Mulovsky expedition and Catherine II's North Pacific empire', Australian Slavonic and East European Studies, 21:1/2 (2007).





‘THE MOST ABSURD, PRODIGAL AND IMPRACTICABLE VISION...’

48. GARDEN, Francis, Lord GARDENSTONE. ‘Hints Respecting Botany Bay’ [in] *Miscellanies in Prose and Verse...*

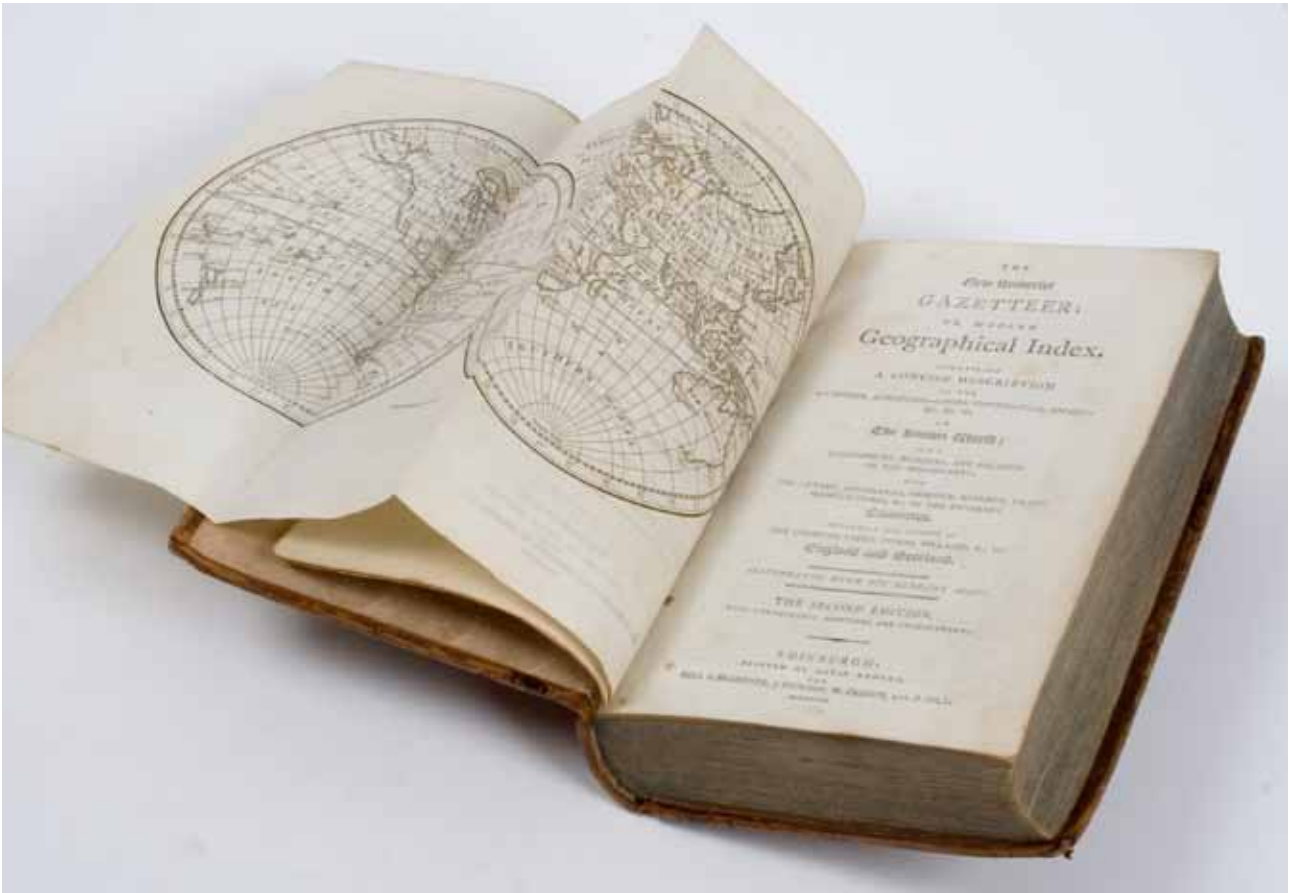
Octavo, 336 pp.; a very good copy in nineteenth-century half calf over marbled boards, rubbed. Edinburgh, J. Robertson, 1792.

Rare, with an early essay on Botany Bay by a Scottish judge and therefore providing some insight into the reaction of the legal profession to the realities of transportation: ‘the Botany-bay scheme is the most absurd, prodigal and impracticable vision that ever intoxicated the mind of man.’

Lord Gardenstone (1721-1793) was a distinguished judge, bon vivant and a wonderful eccentric noted for his fondness for pigs: he was ‘distinguished for his conviviality, at a period when, especially in Scotland, it must be admitted that real proficiency was requisite to procure fame in that qualification’ (Robert Chambers, *A Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen*, 1835). He also found time to be an occasional writer, and this is a charming selection of some of his pensées and poems, which unsurprisingly includes a rollicking ode ‘On Hard Drinking.’

In his ‘Hints on Botany Bay’, Lord Gardenstone takes as his starting point the contemporary reports that some 2029 convicts had been transported prior to 18 March 1791, at a cost of £374,000 beside some unrecorded “contingencies”. He was astounded by the excessively high cost of hundreds of pounds per convict, especially when there was no hint that the costs would abate; Gardenstone recommended instead the adoption of the Panopticon as devised by Jeremy Bentham. To those who would argue that the colony would become quickly self-sufficient, he noted that such dreams of agriculture in Sydney were unconvincing when one realised that Governor Phillip’s exploring party took five days ‘to penetrate thirty miles into the desert’ – evidence, by the way, that he had read Phillip’s account.

This is the second edition, although copies of the first edition appear to be very thin on the ground indeed (no copy of any first edition is recorded by the English Short Title Catalogue, suggesting that the “first” edition may well be a publisher’s puff). Ferguson recorded copies of this second edition in the Mitchell Library and the National Library of Australia.



EARLY NOTICE OF PORT JACKSON

49. GAZETTEER. *The New Universal Gazetteer; or Modern Geographical Index.*

Octavo, six folding maps, very occasional manuscript annotations; a good copy in contemporary calf, neatly rebaked to style. Edinburgh, David Ramsay, for Bell & Bradfute, J. Dickson, W. Creech, and P. Hill, 1796.

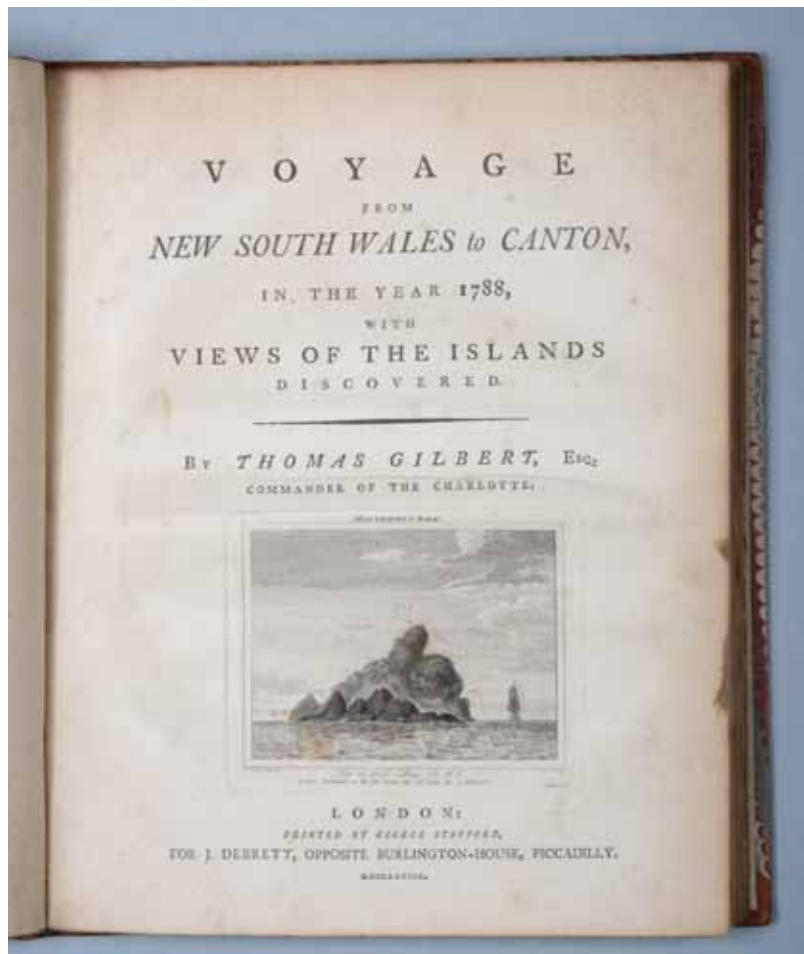
Second edition of this important Gazetteer, and an attractive association copy (see below). This work is also of interest for its fine folding maps by Neele, a prolific and accomplished cartographer, with a double-hemisphere world map, as well as individual charts of Africa, both the Americas, Asia and Europe.

A relatively long entry on New Holland begins with a history of the exploration of Australia, but is more interesting for its early notice on the settlement at Port Jackson, including details of the initial attempts at agriculture, and a largely sympathetic depiction of the local Eora people. The article also comments on the settlement at Norfolk Island as the granary to the fledgling colony, 'which will put those who are settled on New Holland entirely out of danger from their barbarous neighbours'.

Several manuscript notes in this copy show it to have been in the possession of one Mary Roxburgh of Park Place, Edinburgh (see especially marginalia on page 'Hundsfield-Huntingdonshire'). Mary was the eldest daughter of one of the most prominent botanists of his day, William Roxburgh, the expert on Indian climate, superintendent of the Royal Botanic Garden in Calcutta, and friend of Sir Joseph Banks.

Not in Ferguson, and rather scarce.

Not in Ferguson.



ACCOUNT OF THE FIRST FLEET VOYAGE OF THE CHARLOTTE

50. **GILBERT, Thomas. Voyage from New South Wales to Canton, in the year 1788, with Views of the Islands discovered.**

Quarto, with an engraved vignette on the title and four large folding plates; a fine copy, half calf over contemporary marbled paper boards, expertly rebacked, gilt. London, J. Debrett, 1789.

First edition of a First Fleet book that is now very scarce on the market. It describes the first trading voyage out of Australia: Gilbert commanded Charlotte, one of the First Fleet transports carrying convicts to Botany Bay. With one of the other ships, the Scarborough under Captain Marshall, he was contracted by the East India Company to take a cargo of tea from China back to England. After a brief description of the colony, in which he expresses disappointment with the country around Botany Bay but is optimistic for the prospects northward, Gilbert describes their voyage to Canton, including the discovery of the islands that bear his and Marshall's names.

The publication was designed by publisher and author as 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 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".

Ferguson listed only the Mitchell and National Library copies.

Crittenden, 'A bibliography of the First Fleet', 106; Ferguson, 38; Hill, 702; Wantrup, 18.



THE HOUSE IS ADJOURNED TO BOTANY BAY

51. GILLRAY, James after Sir John DALRYMPLE. Consequences of a Successful French Invasion.

Engraving: 320 x 360 mm., uncoloured, framed. London, J. Gillray, n.d., 1798.

The original version of this rare transportation engraving (with both the date and the publishing details scratched through in ink). A later version was issued with other Gillray prints in the 1850s.

Stephens in his great catalogue of the British Museum's print collection shows that this is the first of a series of four political satires by Gillray after Dalrymple, and one of a pair depicting government (the other two have agricultural settings). Showing a mad scene in the House of Commons, this is sub-titled "No. 1 Plate 1st. We come to recover your long lost Liberties...". The second such print, more frequently seen, is set in the House of Lords and is sub-titled "No. 1 Plate 2d. We explain the Rights of Man to the Noblesse...".

Although recorded and reproduced by Jonathan King in *The Other Side of the Coin*, we have not found this image listed in standard Australian catalogues though its non-Australian pair seems to be quite well held in institutions.

This setting allows this print (only, of the four) to take a satirical look at the decision of the English parliament to create a penal settlement at Botany Bay, in contrast to the atmosphere of reform and concern with civil liberties in the newly created republic of France and in the American colonies. Gillray turns the tables on the politicians of the House of Commons responsible for the Botany Bay decision: French revolutionaries led by Napoleon storm the parliament gagging the Speaker and placing all the Members in chains and dressing them in the garb of convicts. All the symbols of the House are destroyed: the mace is smashed, the statutes discarded on the floor, and above the Speaker's chair are the words, "The House is adjourned to Botany Bay – sine die".

King, 'The Other Side of the Coin', p.18 (reproducing the image); Stephens, *Catalogue of prints and drawings in the British Museum. Division I, political and personal satires*, VII, 9180.

By His Honor Francis Green Esq.
Lieutenant Governor in & over His Majesty's
Territory of New South Wales & its Dependencies

1791

Whereas full Power & authority for granting Lands in the Territory of New South Wales to such Persons as may
be desirous of having Settles therein is vested in His Majesty's Captain General & Governor in Chief from his Majesty the Lieutenant
Governor for the same being given to the said Territory & its Dependencies by His Majesty's Letters under the Great Seal of Great
Britain bearing date respectively the twenty fifth day of April one thousand seven hundred & eighty seven, & the twentieth day of August, one
thousand seven hundred & eighty nine.

In Pursuance of the Power & authority vested in me as aforesaid, I do by these Presents Give &
& Grant unto James Bloodworth His Name & assigns to have & to hold for ever Fifty Acres of Land, to be known by the name
of Bloodworths Tract, lying & situate in the District of Parramatta, & situate within the following boundaries, vizt. the North
West Cor. Sec R. — 20 Chains & the North East Cor. Sec R. — 10 Chains & 10 Links, adjoining to the Settlement granted to Captain
Joseph Brinkman, the said Fifty Acres of Land to be had & held by him the said James Bloodworth His Name & assigns for ever all that said Tract
with Trees & other Advantages for the space of three years from the date of these Presents, Provided that the said James Bloodworth His Name
& assigns shall make within the said Term, & present to the Intendant & Collector thereof, such Timber as may be growing or to grow hereafter upon
the said Land which may be deemed good for Naval Purposes to be reserved for the use of the Crown & paying an annual Rent of one Shilling
upon the expiration of the Term or some of three years before mentioned. And it is hereby provided that the said James Bloodworth shall
make upon & cultivate the Lands hereby granted for & during the Term of three years from the date hereof, provided the said James Bloodworth
shall or long before, & may able or incapable of the same, before the expiration of the said Term of three years shall be dead, & the said Lands
shall in such case revert to His Majesty His Name & assigns, except it shall be satisfied upon the Demand & Suit of the Governor, or in his
Absence the Lieutenant Governor of His Majesty's Colony of New South Wales for the time being, that the same were made with his consent.

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand & the Seal of the Territory of New South Wales, in the Territory of New
South Wales, this Ninth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred & ninety one.

Signed & sealed in our Presence:
John White
Edw. Lane
Henry Pitt

Case - 2nd as per as release of the land indicated in Certificate
of the 27th Dec 1791 Vol 67
W. Marshall Esq. Secy. Genl

Francis Green

Registered in the Secretary's Office
David Collins
Secy
to the Governor



LAND GRANT TO THE BUILDER OF GOVERNMENT HOUSE

52. GROSE, Lieutenant Governor. Land Grant to James Bloodworth.

Folio, manuscript in ink on laid and water-marked paper, 375 x 320 mm., with original paper seal, official stamps and annotations including cancellation stamp; very good, some scorching at the old folds but otherwise unusually crisp and clear. Sydney, 9 December, 1794.

Attractive eighteenth-century land grant to James Bloodworth of fifty acres in Petersham Hill, adjoining the allotment granted to Joseph Foveaux, to be known as "Bloodworth Farm". Bloodworth, a convict, soon proved himself one of the central figures of the early colony, indispensable for his skills in brickmaking; according to Watkin Tench, Bloodworth personally supervised the building of the first Government House.

Bloodworth (?1759-1804) was tried at Kingston upon Thames, Surrey on 4 October 1785 and was sentenced to transportation for seven years. He sailed as one of the convicts on the *Charlotte*, his occupation listed as bricklayer. Pardoned in late 1790, he chose to stay on in New South Wales, and was responsible for any number of significant buildings including the brick houses of David Collins, the Reverend Richard Johnson, and the three-storey dwelling of the merchant Simeon Lord. Bloodworth died in 1804 and was given an imposing funeral by command of Governor King (see the *Sydney Gazette* for 25 March 1804).

The Grant is signed by an impressive array of First Fleet notables including Lieutenant-Governor Francis Grose, as well as the authors of two of the published accounts of the colony, Surgeon John White and the longest serving of any of the major First Fleet officers Judge Advocate General David Collins. There are also the signatures of Edward Laing and Henry Scott: Laing was a surgeon's mate who arrived in the *Pitt* in 1792, while very little is known about Henry Scott.

Ryan 'Land Grants', p. 40, no. 339.

RIOU OF THE GUARDIAN

53. [RIOU]GARDNER, Daniel. *Portrait of Midshipman Edward Riou.*

Oval portrait 597 x 483 mm, oil on canvas, in an eighteenth-century gilt frame; inscription and date 'Edwar rio[u] / 1776' lower right; inscription 'Capt Riou' on the stretcher; and third inscription 'Edward Riou / son of Stephen Riou / killed at Copenhagen... the gallant good Riou...' on an old label on the stretcher. 1776.

Important original portrait of Edward Riou, painted in 1776 as he was about to join Cook's third voyage as a midshipman. Eight years after his return from the voyage to the Pacific he would be given the first command directed to New South Wales after the First Fleet, when he was appointed to take the *Guardian* with supplies for the relief of the starving colony. The *Guardian* was wrecked on an iceberg in December 1789, and Riou's improbable and heroic rescue of the ship made him one of the great naval heroes of the eighteenth century. His fame was to be enhanced by his courageous death at the Battle of Copenhagen in 1799.

Edward "Neddy" Riou (1762-1801), as he was known by his shipmates, was the second of three surviving children of a Kentish family. A tall man of unusually strong physique, with a deserved reputation for courage, resourcefulness, and devotion to duty, he joined the Royal Navy at age twelve. In his career he was well-served by the patronage of Elizabeth, Marchioness of Townshend, wife of Thomas Townshend, first Viscount Sydney (see catalogue no. 97), and it was Elizabeth who helped have him appointed to Cook's third voyage as a young middie. Riou (alongside another significant Cook veteran George Vancouver) sailed in the *Discovery*, later transferring to the *Resolution* after Cook's death. As a junior officer on the voyage, Riou thus visited Tasmania, spent weeks in New Zealand – it was his dog that was eaten in the bizarre trial of the cannibal dog – and sailed along the northwest coast of America and into Berings Strait, as well as visiting Hawaii at the time of the islands' first discovery. He is said to have been one of the first on the expedition to sight the islands.

Riou's greatest claim to fame is for his command of the *Guardian*, the vessel appointed for the relief of Governor Phillip and New South Wales; its loss was one of the turning points in the history of the colony. Alexander Britton has remarked that 'a single accident is rarely followed by such grievous consequences. If the *Guardian* had come into port in January or February, as she might reasonably have been expected to do, the people would not have been put on starvation allowance, the live stock would not have been destroyed, the cultivation of the land would not have been checked, and the *Sirius* would not have been cast away at Norfolk Island. The Loss of the *Guardian* is therefore a memorable incident in Australian history, not only on account of the heroism displayed by Riou... but by reason of the untoward influence which the calamity exerted on the fortunes of the colony...' (HRNSW).

Filled with supplies desperately needed in Port Jackson, including goods for the *Supply* and the *Sirius*, trees, plants, seedlings, and even livestock, the ship also had twenty-five convicts aboard, selected for specific skills needed in the colony. On Christmas Day in 1789, two weeks sailing from the Cape of Good Hope, they struck a submerged iceberg, leaving the vessel hopelessly damaged and in constant danger of foundering. Half the ship's company took to the boats, but Riou, with a makeshift gang of unruly sailors, a few supernumeraries, and twenty-one convicts, managed to nurse the *Guardian* back to Table Bay. His efforts delighted the British public, and by the time he returned he was a popular hero about whom songs and several famous engravings were published (see, for example, the following item). Riou died in the Battle of Copenhagen, and was mourned by Nelson himself; Beaglehole noted that Riou was 'thought the perfect naval officer', and was the only one of Cook's men to be given a monument in St. Paul's.

This charming portrait of Riou – no doubt painted for his family because he was about to leave on what was known would be a lengthy voyage – is by Daniel Gardner (1750-1805), the well-known society portraitist of the Georgian era, who had studied under Benjamin West, Cipriani and Johann Zoffany. Around the time this was painted Gardner was working as an assistant in Sir Joshua Reynolds' studio.

Just one other portrait of Riou is known: a miniature by Shelley, painted some twenty years later, now in the National Maritime Museum at Greenwich. The portrait now offered was held in the Riou family by descent from the sitter until the 1950s, when it was acquired by the New Zealand collector Charles Overbury Fox, who also owned the important group of *Guardian* logs and relics acquired by the State Library of New South Wales in 1992.



WRECK OF THE GUARDIAN

54. [GUARDIAN]DODD, Robert. Part of the Crew of His Majesty's Ship Guardian endeavouring to escape in the boats.

Aquatint, 490 x 624.5 cm.; a fine impression, with all plate marks and margins fully intact, mounted and framed. J. & J. Boydell, 1 July, 1790.

The wreck of the Guardian: the rare separately-issued aquatint showing some of the crew escaping in boats from the stricken ship.

Despatched to save the ailing colony in New South Wales in July 1789, the vessel was under the command of twenty-six-year-old Lieutenant Edward Riou – a veteran of Cook's third voyage in the Discovery.

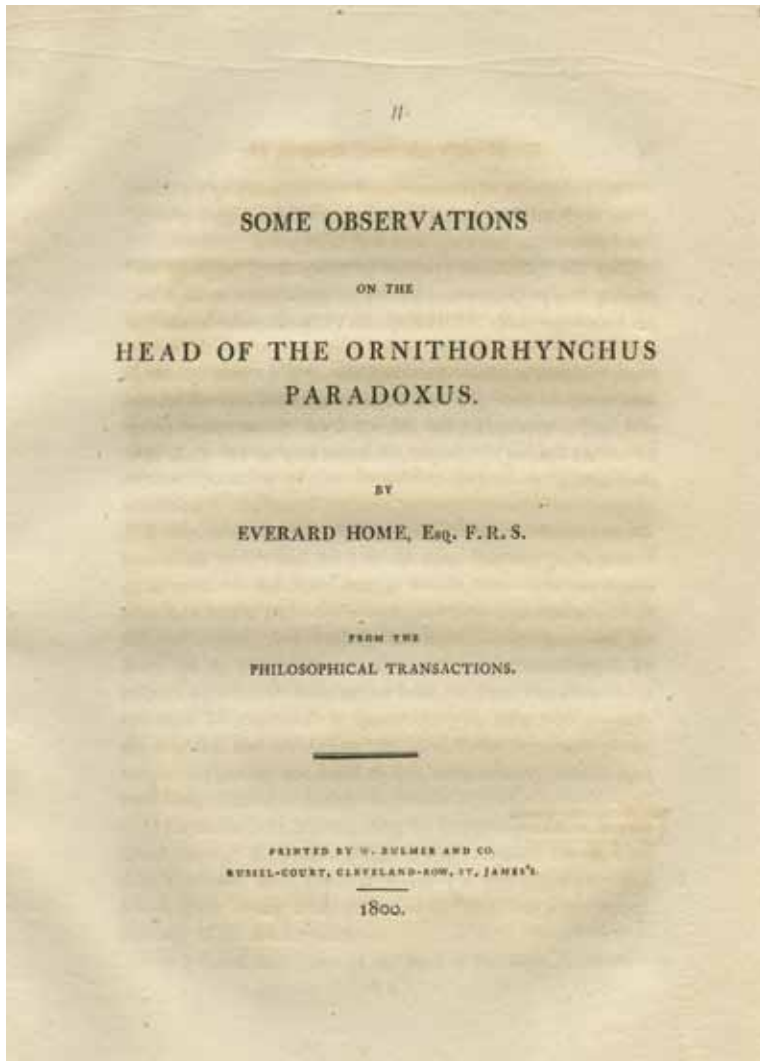
On Christmas Eve, twelve days out of Cape Town, the Guardian hit an iceberg in a dark fog and was badly damaged. Working furiously in formidable gales, the crew heaved most of the vast stores overboard and worked the pumps until they failed. With water pouring into the hull of the Guardian, Riou ordered the boats to be lowered and allowed those who wished to leave in them.

This splendid aquatint by Robert Dodd (1748-1816), the famous marine painter of the period, is an heroic rendition of this dramatic and terrifying scene. The description printed below is a poignant commentary of events: '...all the Exertions of the Officers and Crew at the pumps could not keep the Ship free, and being in a sinking state from the Numerous leaks, chief part of the Crew were out with fatigue, abandoned themselves to despair and the fate of the Ship, while those who had a little strength betook to the Boats'.

Of the three boats which took to the icy waters, only those in the launch were rescued. Miraculously, and somewhat ironically, all sixty-two people who were too exhausted and despondent to attempt escape in the boats and remained on board the Guardian survived. They were eventually towed into Table Bay on 21 February 1790.

Edward Riou was hailed a hero, and he in turn recommended that the twenty-one convicts on board be pardoned for their courageous conduct.

Nan Kivell & Spence, p. 265 (illustrated p. 293).



**FIRST MAJOR SCIENTIFIC ARTICLE
ON THE PLATYPUS**

55. HOME, Everard. Some observations on the head of the ornithorhynchus paradoxus [offprint from] *Philosophical Transactions*.

Quarto, 8 pp. and 2 large folding plates; very crisp in modern blue paper wrappers. London, W. Bulmer and Co. 1800.

A rare and very early separately-issued offprint of a scientific description by Sir Everard Home of the head of the platypus, with two fine plates by Basire. The two plates are of great interest: the first depicts the head of a complete platypus that had been sent to Sir Joseph Banks 'preserved in spirit' and which was 'more perfect than any of the dried specimens'; the second depicts the skull of a 'smaller dried specimen', also in the possession of Banks.

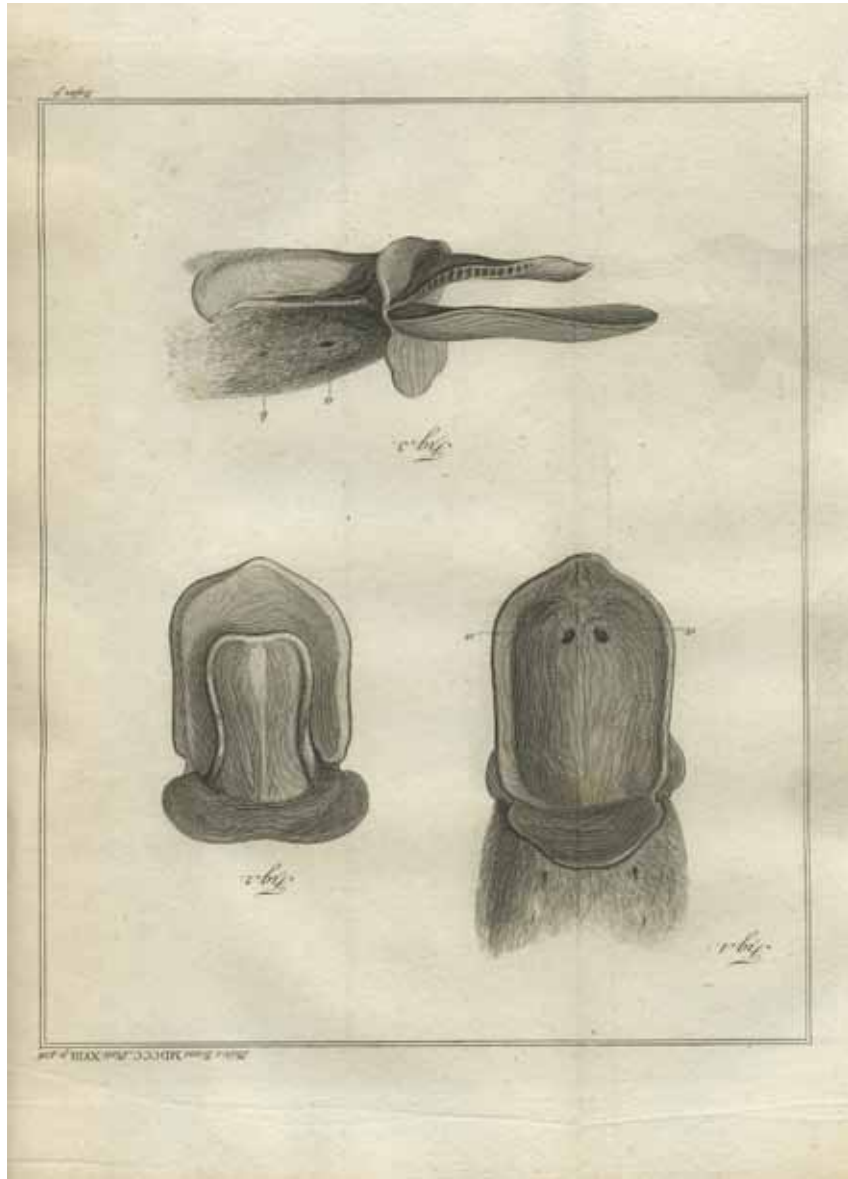
Sir Everard Home was the brother-in-law of the surgeon John Hunter (not to be confused with the naval officer of the same name who sailed on the First Fleet to Botany Bay), and served as Hunter's assistant for many years. After Hunter's death in 1793, the Hunterian collection of more than thirteen thousand anatomical specimens passed to the Crown, who gave them in turn to the Royal College, stipulating that they should be made public. Although Home is now often pilloried for plagiarising the bulk of his own writings from Hunter's papers (ultimately burning them to avoid detection), this work on the platypus must necessarily be his own, as the first specimens were not collected until 1797 (by the other John Hunter, then Governor of New South Wales).

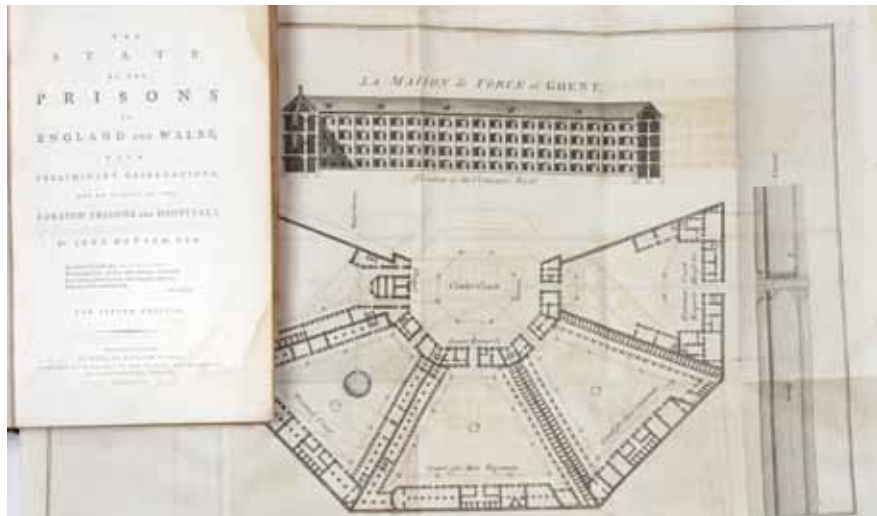
The first notices of this animal dwelt on its curiousness (George Shaw, 1799; Blumenbach, 1800; J.F. Bertuch, circa 1800; Thomas Bewick, 1800; David Collins, 1802), making the fuller scientific description here of the greatest significance. Indeed, Home's description of the platypus should be thought of as the first in a series of scientific articles which include his own essay 'A description of the anatomy of the *Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*' (1801), the description of a full skeleton by Jaffé (1823), and the first monograph on the animal, by Meckel (1826).

It is interesting to note that the German scientist Johann Friedrich Blumenbach was very interested in the platypus, and had a specimen sent to him by Sir Joseph Banks early in 1800. In a letter to Banks dated 28 September 1800, Blumenbach thanked Banks for sending him "proofs" of Home's paper; Dawson speculates that this is a reference to Home's Croonian lecture of that year, but it is of course possible that Blumenbach is referring to the present paper (Dawson, *The Banks Letters*, p. 116). Home does refer to Blumenbach's work in this essay, confirming the German's priority.

On the early notice of the platypus, see Penny Olsen, *Upside Down World* (pp. 14-22); Olsen does not refer to this article. Not in Ferguson, who did attempt to list separately issued articles such as this one. Such offprints, where they exist, are recognised as the original editions since they normally precede the journal printing and were typically done in very limited numbers for the author to distribute. A copy of this work is listed in the Mitchell Library, where it is catalogued as an "extract", implying that copy was not separately issued.

Not in Ferguson.





PRISON REFORM IN THE 1780S

56. **HOWARD, John. The State of the Prisons in England and Wales, with preliminary observations, and an account of some foreign prisons and hospitals.**

Octavo, with eleven folding engraved plates including seven highly detailed architectural plans; occasional inoffensive offsetting, some water-staining to the margins of the text and affecting the plates, but overall a good copy in contemporary tree calf, spine panelled in gilt between raised bands, some wear to joints and extremities. London, William Eyres for Cadell and Conant, 1780.

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 the work out as one of the fundamental works in the debate that would culminate in the establishment of the penal colony at Botany Bay.

Howard's study is a landmark in the history of criminology. Like his successor Jeremy Bentham, Howard took great interest in the architecture of prisons and demonstrated that an improvement of the penal environment could promote rehabilitation. This second edition features eleven folding plates of which seven are detailed plans of existing prisons including Newgate and the Bastille.

In 1773 Howard accepted the office of high sheriff of Bedford and was appalled by the conditions in the local gaol. As a result, he began an exhaustive examination of British gaols and in 1774 gave evidence to a parliamentary committee which legislated for gaolers to be paid a fixed salary to minimise their extorting money from prisoners, while all those detained without charge were immediately released.

The State of Prisons is a rich source of statistical data and detailed description alike. This second edition expands upon the condition of the Thames hulks based on a series of visits made in 1779. Howard reports that the pursers' weights were doctored for personal gain and that new rations of cloth and bedding had been issued specifically for his visits to the *Justicia* and her sister hulk the *Censor*. He reports horrific mortality rates on the *Justicia*: between August 1776 and March 1778 a staggering 176 of the 632 prisoners had died. The appalling conditions on the hulks led to their widespread condemnation and calls for transportation as a preferable state of affairs.

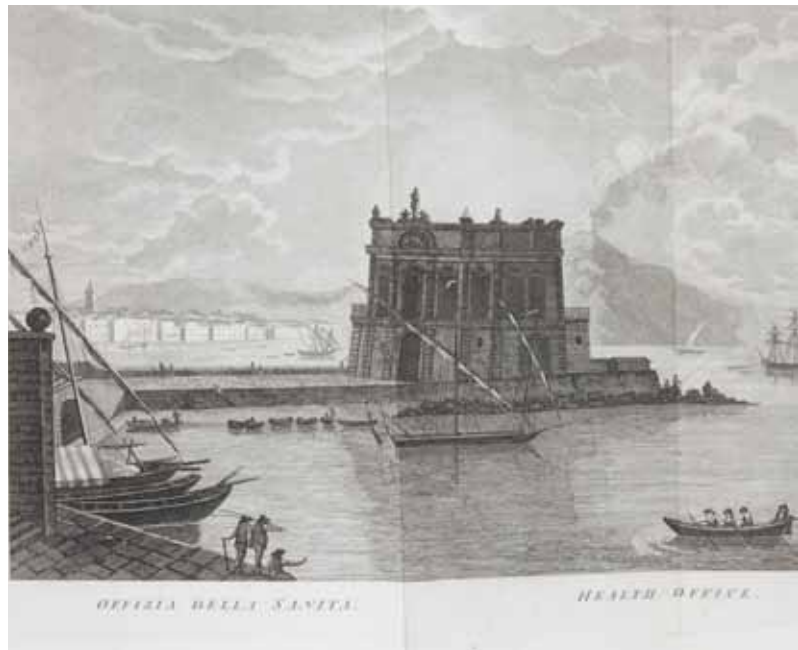
Tragically, Howard died in the Crimea in 1790 from the very prison fever he sought to eradicate. He draws comparisons between the elimination of scurvy at sea and maintaining the health of prisoners and refers to the scholarship of Sir John Pringle and James Lind, both eminent contemporary physicians of the scurvy problem.

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

PRISONS, HULKS, QUARANTINE STATIONS AND MENTAL HOSPITALS

57. **HOWARD, John. An Account of the Principal Lazarettos in Europe; with various Papers Relative to the Plague: Together with Further Observations on some Foreign Prisons and Hospitals; and additional remarks on the present state of those in Great Britain and Ireland.**

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; front joint splitting but quite firm, an excellent copy. London, J. Johnson, C. Dilly and T. Cadell, 1791.



The second edition, with substantial additions, of Howard's second great book, published posthumously. The additions were made by John Aikin, as instructed by Howard, from his notes, in order to complete his life-work on the study of institutions of detention. This study took place at precisely the period of the transportation system and was of great consequence in beginning a more humane approach to all aspects of imprisonment and detention, from hulks and gaols to convict ships, quarantine stations, mental hospitals and the entire apparatus of transportation in general, including a re-examination of the philosophy behind institutions of secondary punishment.

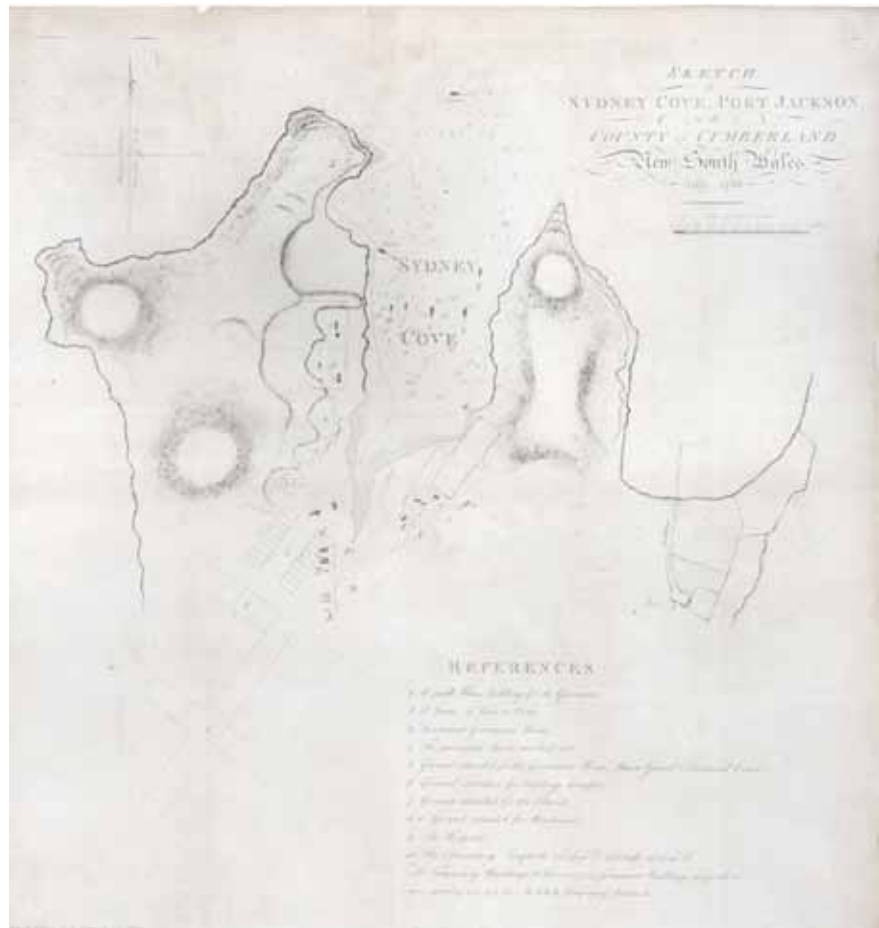
Following the publication of *The State of Prisons*, in 1785 John Howard began the final phase of his work, journeying for fifteen months throughout western and southern Europe inspecting Lazarettos (which term encompassed mental hospitals as well as quarantine stations and hospitals for the treatment of plague victims or "lazars"). After the first edition of this work appeared in 1789 he set out again for the continent, travelling through the Netherlands, Germany and Poland, but dying of fever in southern Russia, where he was buried.

Howard's work as a whole represents a huge leap forward in the development of the public health movement, and had ramifications throughout the institutional world. 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.

During his extraordinarily active life Howard had 'travelled approximately 50,000 miles, notebook in hand, visiting prisons, hospitals, lazarettos, schools and workhouses, speaking with authorities, measuring rooms and even tasting the provisions. His life can be described as one extended tour of prisons and hospitals. His investigations culminated in the publication of the *State of the Prisons in England and Wales* (1777) and *An Account of the Principal Lazarettos in Europe* (1789). These volumes presented the layout and organisation of prisons and lazarettos, as well as conditions inmates faced, whether good or bad' (Science Museum, London; online resource).

The Howard League for Penal Reform, still an active and influential body, carries on his work today.

Garrison & Morton, 1601.



FIRST PUBLISHED MAP OF SYDNEY

58. HUNTER, Captain John and William DAWES. Sketch of Sydney Cove, Port Jackson, in the County of Cumberland, New South Wales, July 1788.

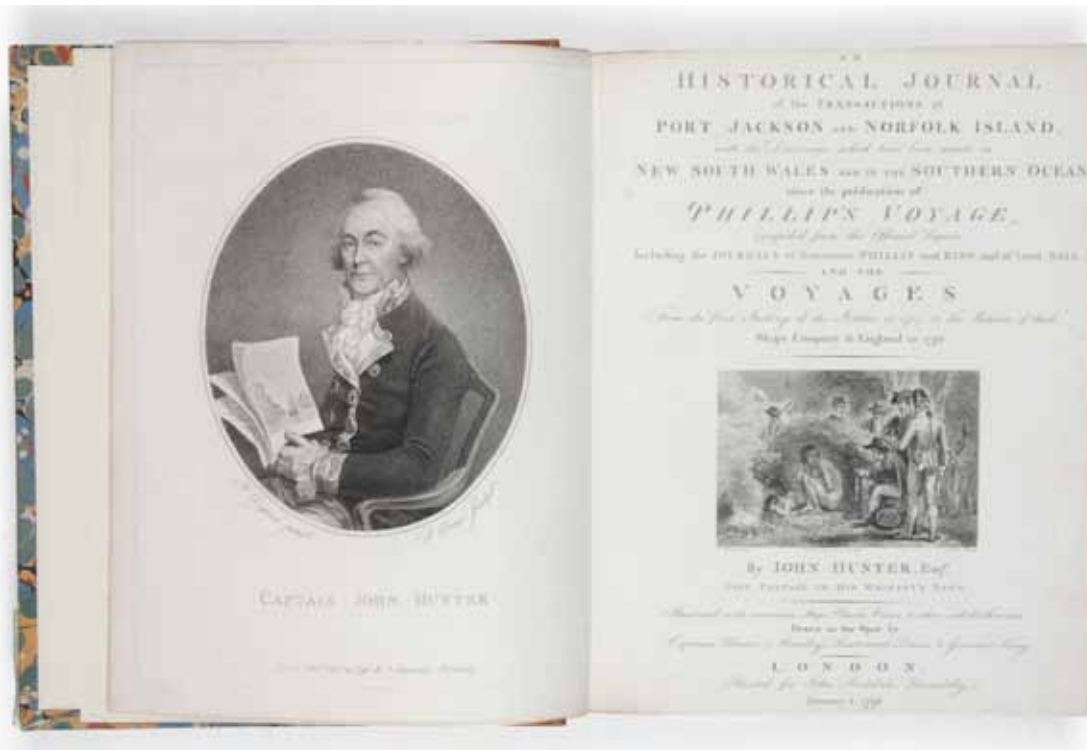
Engraved map, 490 x 470 mm., neatly trimmed almost to plate mark, old folds, slightly foxed; a very good copy. London, John Stockdale, July, 1789.

The first printed map of the settlement at Sydney Cove, after the original by Hunter and Dawes.

This highly significant map details the topography of the first settlement, as well as recording soundings of the Cove taken by Captain John Hunter; the coastal survey was completed by William Dawes, surveyor and officer of the Marines. The map records numerous fascinating details, including the location of Government House and its grounds, the barracks, and the small observatory. Shows Sydney Cove with soundings and seven of the First Fleet ships at anchor; Sirius as guard ship at the mouth of the cove. It shows the positions of temporary buildings and those of permanent buildings under construction with the areas allotted for farms. The farm with nine acres of corn is shown at the head of Farm Cove. A table of references identifies buildings and plots of land' (Perry & Prescott, p. 52).

This map was engraved not for Hunter's own book but for the 1789 London publication of Phillip's Voyage to Botany Bay (see catalogue number 76).

Ferguson, 47 (full account of Phillip); Perry & Prescott, 'A Guide to Maps of Australia 1780-1830', 1789.07.



CAPTAIN JOHN HUNTER OF THE SIRIUS

59. **HUNTER, John.** *An Historical Journal of the Transactions at Port Jackson and Norfolk Island, with the discoveries which have been made in New South Wales and in the Southern Ocean, since the publication of Phillip's Voyage, compiled from the Official Papers: including the Journals of Governors Phillip and King, and of Lieut. Ball; and the Voyages from the first Sailing of the Sirius in 1787, to the return of that Ship's Company to England in 1792...*

Quarto, engraved title-page with vignette, frontispiece portrait and 15 other plates and maps; a little very light spotting to margins of plates, a couple of repaired tears; a decent copy of a generous size (with the date – often removed by the binder's trimming – intact on the title-page); in a good modern binding of quarter calf. London, John Stockdale, 1793.

A good large copy of the first edition of Hunter's important Journal.

This memoir by the second governor of the colony was published by Stockdale, who had earlier prepared Phillip's journal for publication. Stockdale's edition of Hunter is, in effect, the continuation of his 1789 edition of Phillip's voyage and is its equal in importance as the extended official account of the first years of settlement at Sydney. Second captain of HMS Sirius under Phillip for the voyage to Botany Bay, Hunter became actively engaged in surveying and exploration in New South Wales, and only left for England in late 1791 after the loss of the Sirius at Norfolk Island while under his command. He spent the next few years in England, where he prepared his journals for publication.

Hunter gives an excellent account of many activities, particularly exploration and the settlement at Norfolk Island (based on Philip Gidley King's papers), which are treated more cursorily by the other First Fleet chroniclers. The engraved plates and maps, many of the latter from original cartography by Hunter, Dawes and Bradley, are very fine. The plates include the well-known "View of the Settlement at Sydney Cove, Port Jackson, 20th August 1788" (the first published engraving of Sydney) and P.G. King's "A Family of New South Wales", engraved by William Blake.

Crittenden, 'A bibliography of the First Fleet', 110; Ferguson, 152; Hill, 857; Wantrup, 13.



THE EARLIEST AMERICAN DEPICTION OF THE KANGAROO

60. [KANGAROO]ALMANAC. Der hoch Deutsch Americanische Calendar auf das Jahr nach der Gnadenreichen Geburt unsers Herrn und Henlandes Jesu Christi 1775.

Small quarto; lightly toned, a very good copy in the original pictorial wrappers, stitched and unbound as issued. Germantown (Philadelphia), 1774.

Very rare American almanac prepared for the German-speaking immigrant population of Philadelphia, containing a splendid image and report of a kangaroo.

The publication contains the usual sort of matter that might be expected in an eighteenth-century almanac – calendar and zodiac and so forth – but is unusually interesting for its special purpose as a sort of primer for German immigrant relations with the British, setting out the sort of information that might help the German settlers understand the culture of their colonial masters: the current age of George III, a short history of England and its kings (with a long digression on Cromwell accompanied by an unflattering portrait), and a brief guide to the legal wording of wills and documents in English. “Latest news from England” is the theme of the emblematic vignette on the cover: a German-American local accepts a letter from a newly-arrived messenger, just stepped from the cutter of a British ship in the background. The freshness of the news is emphasised by the figure of Mercury loitering in the sky above them.

It is as part of the latest news that the kangaroo makes his appearance – indeed the news is so recent that it has even outstripped its name: throughout, the kangaroo is referred to as ‘the animal pictured here’. Although the image is certainly derived from the famous engraving in Hawkesworth’s account of Cook’s first voyage, the accompanying text is in fact directly drawn from Parkinson’s Journal of a Voyage to the South Seas.

As it was for use during 1775 the almanac would of course have been printed during 1774. Both Hawkesworth and Parkinson were published in the latter half of 1773, and it is interesting to note the speed with which elements of both were disseminated, reaching the east coast of America in just over a year.



KANGAROOS IN FINSBURY SQUARE

61. [KANGAROO] 'The Kangaroo, The Armadillo, The Rhinoceros': entry token for the London zoological exhibition of Thomas Hall in 1795.

Bronze medal with an attractive patina, 30 mm.; a few letters poorly struck to the obverse, fine beading to the rim with some wear, but overall very good. London, T. Hall, 1795.

Very uncommon: token for the London taxidermist and showman Thomas Hall, advertising the very early display of a "Kangaroo" at his museum on City Road, near Finsbury Square.

On the obverse the medal illustrates the three most remarkable animals on display, the kangaroo, armadillo and rhinoceros. The reverse features the legend 'T. Hall City Road near Finsbury Square London 1795' and, around the rim, 'The first artist in Europe for preserving birds beasts'.

In the early days of the colony kangaroos had been brought fairly regularly to Europe, either as gifts with returning officers or as a commercial enterprise with returning merchant captains: as early as 1792 Collins records the departure of 'four fine kangaroos' on board the *Active*. Of all the new discoveries in New South Wales none captured the imagination of the European public so fervently as the kangaroo, and the specimens displayed in London and other cities were much admired and reported. However, the surviving relics of these displays are very scarce indeed: a playbill advertising a kangaroo and thought to date from 1794 was sold by us a decade ago, and a similar handbill circa 1799 is noted by Ferguson (296a), but this is the first time we have handled one of these tokens.

Research by a descendant of Thomas Hall has shown that the business on Finsbury Square was certainly established by 1779, but perhaps significantly earlier. It was established by Hall who is known to have taken on the task of preparing a rhinoceros in 1793 – clearly this would be the same animal advertised here. By the 1790s Hall's grandson, also Thomas, was heavily involved in the business, and he appears to have been the driving force behind diversifying from the well-established business of taxidermy into display and spectacle, in the process forming a small museum much like those of his near contemporaries Sir Ashton Lever and William Bullock. The company did not neglect taxidermy however, and Hall was closely associated with Charles Wilson Peale, the Philadelphia-based artist and impresario, famous for his own museum. Hall's Finsbury Square museum ran into the 1840s, although some time during this decade it appears to have been wound up and the specimens dispersed.

This token and others such as that advertising Sir Jeffrey Dunstan, the mock "Mayor of Garratt" who had been elected in a burlesque election sponsored by local publicans, were well known to collectors in the nineteenth century but are now very scarce indeed.

LA PÉROUSE TO AUSTRALIA AND BOTANY BAY.

62. LA PÉROUSE, Jean Francois Galaup de. *Voyage de La Pérouse autour du Monde, publié conformément au decret du 22 Avril 1791, et rédigé par M.L.A. Milet-Mureau.*

Four volumes, quarto, and an atlas, folio; with the engraved portrait of La Pérouse as frontispiece to the text, the atlas containing the engraved title and 69 engraved maps and plates (21 folding); a good, large copy of the text and the engraved plates all in strong and fresh impressions; contemporary French marbled calf, gilt-panelled flat spines with double labels, old repairs to extremities of spines and the joints of three volumes; an excellent set. Paris, de l'Imprimerie de la République, 1797.

A fine copy of the official account of the La Pérouse voyage.

One of the great narratives of maritime exploration: the tragedy of the disappearance of the entire La Pérouse expedition and the effect of its failure on French expansion into the Pacific and Asia overshadows what was in reality a great Pacific voyage.

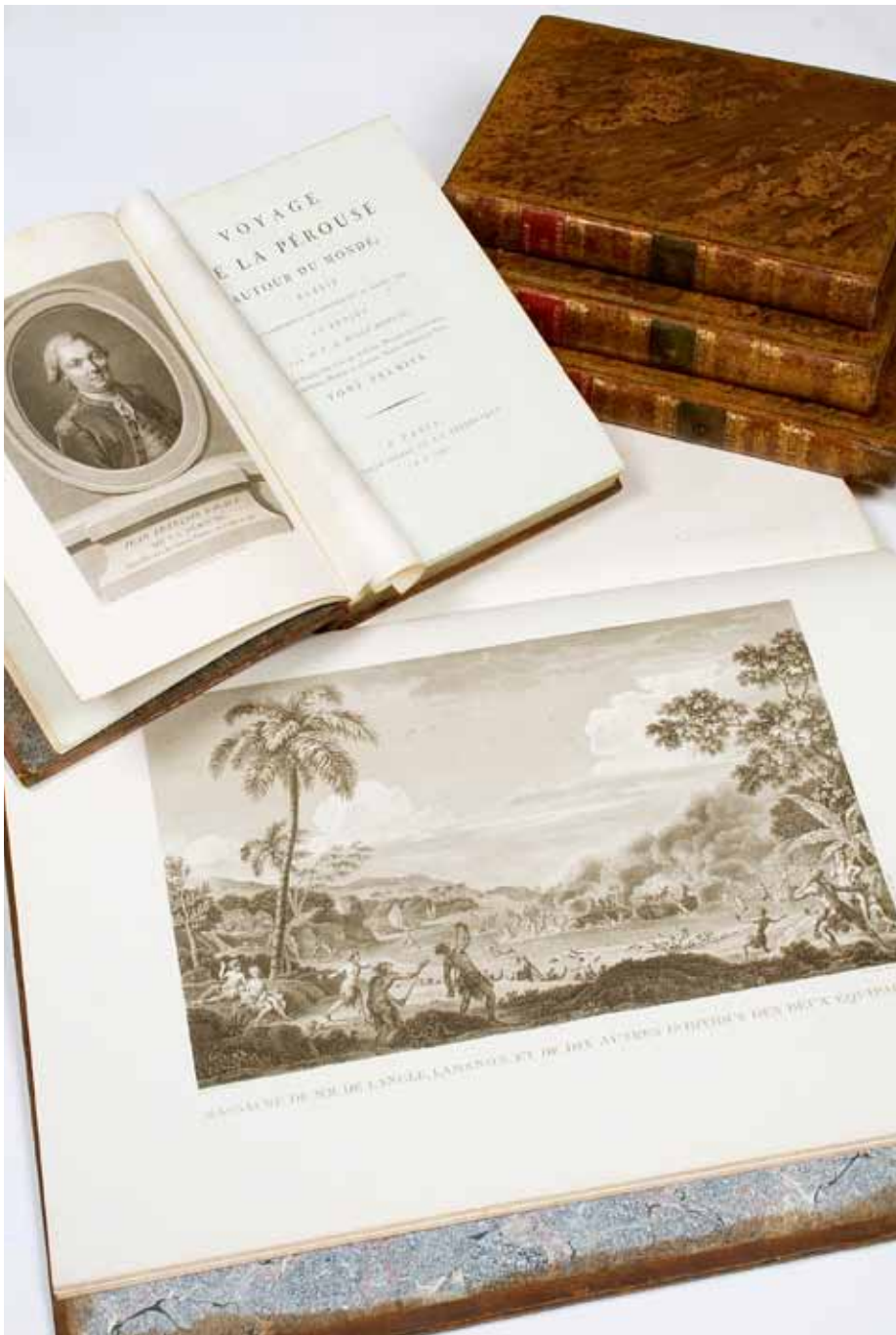
La Pérouse had sailed towards Australia at the beginning of 1788; his expedition had been at sea exploring the central Pacific, but his main instructions were to make for Australian waters to check on English activity in the region. Australia was a prize, and the French were as keen as the English to claim it. On 24 January they reached Botany Bay to find the ships of the First Fleet at anchor in the harbour. The French ships spent over six weeks in Botany Bay, and thus witnessed the English move to Port Jackson and the beginnings of the fledgling settlement there. In fact the last people known to have seen the French expedition before it vanished in the Pacific were the first Australian settlers. France lost its most important explorer of the eighteenth century, and the nation mourned his loss for over forty years.

La Pérouse's habit of forwarding records whenever he had a chance ensured their survival. The first portion was forwarded by sea from Macao; the second (Macao to Kamchatka) went overland with De Lesseps, and the final despatches from Botany Bay, courtesy of the British colonists. These various reports were brought together by Milet-Mureau to be published like this, as a continuous narrative of the expedition.

The surviving record of the voyage demonstrates its great scope and significance: important visits were made to Easter Island, Hawaii (particularly Maui), Alaska, California, China, Kamchatka, the Japan Sea, Samoa and Tonga.

The folio atlas contains magnificent maps of Russian Asia, Japan, the Pacific Northwest Coast, San Francisco, and Monterey. Indeed in many ways the most significant results of the voyage are the charts of the imperfectly known Asiatic side of the Pacific. En route to Kamchatka, La Pérouse was the first to safely navigate and chart the Japan Sea and the strait between the Island of Sakahlin and the northernmost island of Japan, which bears his name. At Kamchatka he received instructions to proceed to Australia to assess the extent of British plans in New South Wales. Travelling via Samoa where he discovered Savaii, Manono, and the Apolima Islands in December 1787, and through the Tongan group, he arrived at Botany Bay in January 1788.

Anker, 276; Borba de Moraes, p. 449; Cowan, p. 383; Davidson, 'A Book Collector's Notes', p. 100; Ferguson, 251; Forbes, 'Hawaiian National Bibliography', 272; Hawaii One Hundred, 12; Hill, 972; Judd, 102; Lada-Mocarski, 52; McLaren, 'Lapérouse in the Pacific', 1.





**THE BEST ENGLISH EDITION OF LA
PEROUSE.**

63. LA PÉROUSE, Jean Francois Galaup de. A Voyage Round the World, performed in the Years 1785, 1786, 1787 and 1788, by the Boussole and Astrolabe, under the command of J.F.G. de la Pérouse.

Two volumes, quarto, with engraved frontispiece portrait (slightly offset onto title as is usual), and a folio atlas with engraved title and 69 maps and plates; text in an elegant contemporary probably Irish binding of marbled calf, sides bordered in gilt, flat spines gilt in compartments with double labels; marbled endpapers and edges; atlas skilfully bound to match at a later date. London, G.G. and J. Robinson, 1798-1799.

This is the best English edition of La Pérouse. Abridged translations had appeared in 1798, but this was the first publication of a complete translation of the French original, and the first English publication of the complete set of images of the expedition. Most of the engraved plates are by Heath, engraver of some of the plates for Cook's third voyage. The translator modestly announces: "The book now

laid before the world is one of the most magnificent in its conception, and recent in its execution'.

This beautiful copy is from the library of James Hamilton, 1st Duke of Abercorn (1811-1885) with typical inscription ("Duke of Abercorn") and shelfmarks; the dukedom was created in 1868, and he probably inherited the library of his father the Irish peer John James Hamilton, 1st Marquess of Abercorn (1756-1818).

Davidson, 'A Book Collector's Notes', pp.100-101; Ferguson, 288; Forbes, 'Hawaiian National Bibliography', 311; Hill, 975 ('extremely rare'); McLaren, 'Lapérouse in the Pacific', 10.

FANTASISING ABOUT LA PÉROUSE'S FATE.

64. [LA PÉROUSE] ANONYMOUS. *Découvertes dans la mer du sud. Nouvelles de M. de La Pérouse, jusqu'en 1794. Traces de son passage trouvées en diverses îles et terres de l'Océan pacifique; grande Isle peuplée d'émigrés français.*

Octavo; text just slightly embrowned but a very good copy in old quarter red calf. Paris, chez Everat, 1798.

The very scarce first edition of this La Pérouse fantasy, 'a desirable addition either to a collection of La Pérouse items, or to a library of fictitious voyages' (Davidson). The National Union Catalog records only two copies, while Forbes identifies seven.

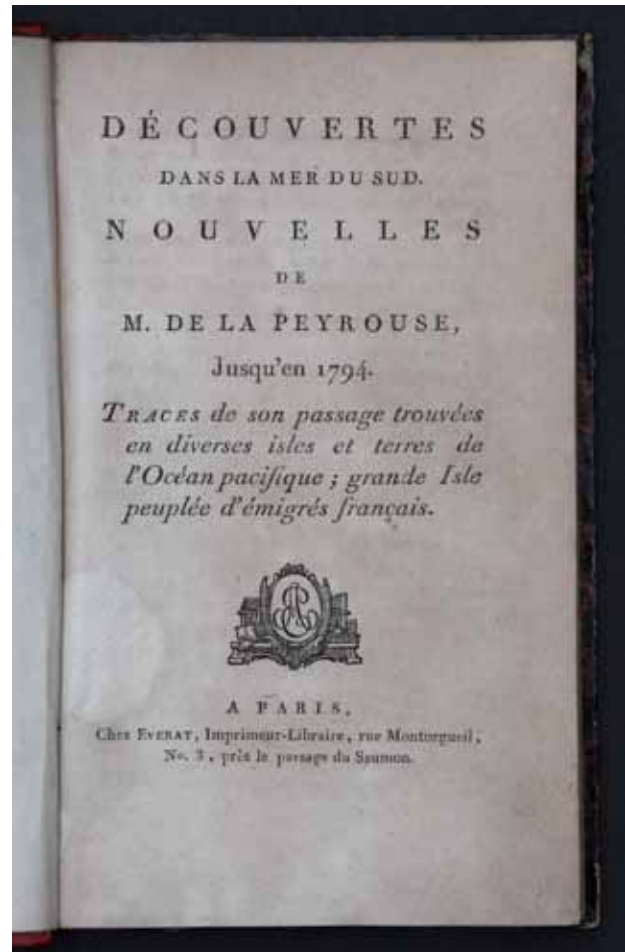
The disappearance of La Pérouse led to intense speculation in France, and many writers used the mystery as the catalyst for fantastic utopian accounts of the crew's possible survival in the South Seas.

This work claims to be printed from a letter written by a French traveller who, in 1793, joins a Portuguese expedition of four vessels to the South Seas. Although much of the book is dedicated to the description of a utopian community composed of refugees from the French Revolution and the Terror, it also sets out to explain the mysterious disappearance of La Pérouse, missing since at least 1790. At various points in the narrative they discover signs of La Pérouse's voyage, until they finally rescue an astronomer who claims to have travelled on the *Boussole*.

Although the astronomer is ravaged by sickness and eventually dies, he is able to describe the voyages of La Pérouse after leaving Botany Bay in some detail, including the expedition's return to Hawaii. Unlike the English pantomimes which envisaged a hero's return for the French explorer and his crew, here the castaway gives a vivid and entirely plausible account of the death of La Pérouse and his crew, after quarrelling with the islanders over the cutting down of trees. The narrator is at pains to show that the islanders were acting well within their rights: after all, why should the explorers disturb the peace of a people so far from them; by what right do they dare destroy their property, ravage their lands, and ransack them for their unique goods, the only resource by which they can subsist...

Doubt about the date of publication of this rare book (Ferguson, Sabin and Kroepelien say 1795, while Gove and the Library of Congress Catalog say 1798) has finally been resolved by David Forbes' discovery of a contemporary advertisement confirming the later date.

Ferguson, 225; Forbes, 'Hawaiian National Bibliography', 285; Gove, 'The Imaginary Voyage in Prose Fiction', pp. 397-8; Kroepelien, 283; McLaren, 269; Sabin, 38958.



No. 105. Oct. 5 1770

all of whom were either Mechanics or Farmers. They had on board no Women: nor any Animals except such as appeared to be destined for the refreshment of the Crews. The Crew of each Ship is one hundred Men including Officers, and Men of Genius.

The King himself planned the Expedition, and made out all the detail with his own Hand before he spoke a word of it to any person. His Majesty defrays the expence out of his private Coffers, and is his own Minister in every thing that regards the the operations of his Plan.

There is no doubt but that the perfecting the Geography of the Southern Hemisphere is one of his Majesty's objects in view: And it is not difficult to perceive that he has others, equally worthy of the attention of a great Prince; one of which may be, to extend the Commerce of his Subjects, by establishing Factory's at a future Day, for the Fur Trade on the North-West Coast of America; and another to establish Colonys in New-Holland, after having well explored the Coast, and made experiments on the Soil of that vast Island, which is situated in so happy a Climate, and so contiguous to the Establishments of France in the East Indies.

I am, Sir, with great respect your most obedient
and most humble Servant
C. W. JACKSON

LA PÉROUSE'S AMBITIONS FOR NEW HOLLAND

65. [LA PÉROUSE]JONES, John Paul. Detailed autograph letter to Thomas Jefferson regarding the La Pérouse expedition.

Single sheet of laid paper, 233 x 190 mm., closely written in a neat and legible hand to both sides, docketed by Jones at head of the second page; silked and inlaid, but in very good condition. Paris, 5 October, 1785.

An extraordinary and important letter: the Revolutionary War hero John Paul Jones, then at Lorient in Brittany, writes to Thomas Jefferson about the recently departed La Pérouse expedition, speculating that the French plan 'to establish Colonys [sic] in New-Holland after having well explored the Coast and made experiments on the Soil of that vast Island which is situated in so happy a Climate and so contiguous to the Establishments of France in the East Indies.'

The letter is the result of the widespread interest in the Pacific in the early 1780s. Jefferson had only recently arrived in Paris as the United States minister to France, replacing Benjamin Franklin in August 1784, and his interest in the northwest coast of America and the fur trade brought him into contact with none other than John Ledyard, veteran of Cook's third voyage, who was seeking backers for a proposed fur trading company to be based in the region. In turn, one of Ledyard's closest conferees was John Paul Jones, purportedly in France to collect prize money from the American Revolution but also, as this letter amply attests, ready to engage in espionage.

The fate of the Pacific coast of North America was one of Jefferson's abiding concerns: after all it was Jefferson who, some twenty years later, would arrange for the Louisiana Purchase and, in turn, commission the Lewis and Clark expedition. In 1785 Jefferson was intrigued by the highly secret plans of Louis XVI to send La Pérouse to the Pacific, and soon after the expedition was officially announced, he wrote to Jones asking for a detailed précis of the mission (Jefferson to John Paul Jones, 3 August 1785, Papers of Thomas Jefferson). Jefferson had given Jones the task because he surmised that the scientific reasons advanced for the expedition were little more than a mask for French colonial ambitions.

Jones certainly did not let Jefferson down. In this letter – the present manuscript may even be Jones' retained copy of the letter as it is docketed at the head of the second page in his hand – he reports back at length with impressive detail:

"The B[o]jussolle and the Astrolabe, two Gabarts of 600 Tons each sheathed with Copper and equipped in the best manner sailed from Brest the first of August 1785, under the Command of Messieurs De La Pérouse & the vicount De Langle captains in the royal Navy. They had on board a great variety of Trees, Plants and Seeds that suit the climate of France, Manufactures in Linnen, Woolen & Cotton; and in Iron & Copper &c., Mechanical Tools of all sorts, a great quantity of Trinkets & Toys, Ploughs, & all sorts of Utensils and implements for Agriculture, And a quantity of unwrought Iron.... [more details follow]... The Crew of each Ship is one hundred Men, including Officers and Men of Genius.

"The King himself planned the Expedition and made out all the detail with his own Hand before he spoke a word of it to any person. His majesty defrays the Expence out of his private Coffer and is his own Minister in every thing that regards the the [sic] operations of His plan.

"There is no doubt but that the perfectioning [sic] the Geography of the Southern Hemisphere is one of his Majesty's objects in view: And it is not difficult to perceive that he has others equally worthy of the attention of a great Prince; one of which may be to extend the Commerce of his subjects by Establishing Factory's [sic] at a future Day, for the fur trade on the North West Coast of America, And another to establish Colonys [sic] in New-Holland after having well explored the Coast and made experiments on the Soil of that vast Island which is situated in so happy a Climate and so contiguous to the Establishments of France in the East Indies...".

The existence of this exceptionally significant letter had been surmised from Jefferson having quoted some of the information in a contemporary letter to a colleague, but the original version had long been considered lost. Its rediscovery is a most exciting find, and the full contents of this document lend weight to our understanding of both the excitement and the anxiety generated by La Pérouse's departure. Jones's quite clear understanding and exposition of French territorial ambitions in New Holland should be seen in parallel with our knowledge of contemporary British concerns, famously justified when the Boussole and the Astrolabe sailed into Botany Bay a few days after the arrival of the First Fleet.



SEARCHING FOR LA PÉROUSE

66. **LABILLARDIERE, Jacques Julien Houton de. *Rélation du Voyage à la Recherche de La Pérouse, fait par ordre de l'Assemblée Constituante, Pendant les années 1791, 1792, et pendant la 1^{ère}. et la 2^{de}. année de la République Française.***

Two volumes, quarto, and folio atlas; text volumes uncut; the atlas with engraved title, folding chart of the voyage and 43 engraved maps, and plates; title-page and several other leaves with paper restoration, some foxing, and five plates slightly smaller; text in marbled papered boards, atlas in contemporary quarter calf with marbled paper sides. Paris, H. J. Jansen, 1800.

First edition of the narrative by the naturalist on the D'Entrecasteaux expedition, in which Australia was circumnavigated twice, and the islands surrounding investigated for traces of La Pérouse. The work is particularly interesting for its descriptions (and illustrations) of Tasmania, Tonga, New Caledonia, and New Guinea, and the atlas contains outstanding views of these areas by the official artist Piron. Included is the first large depiction of the Black Swan. The fourteen botanical plates, all by or produced under the direction of Redouté, the most famous of all botanical artists, include two of Eucalypts and two of Banksias.

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

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

Ferguson, 307; Hill, 954; Kroepelien, 697; McLaren, 'Lapérouse in the Pacific', 51.

ENGLISH EDITION OF
LABILLARDIERE.

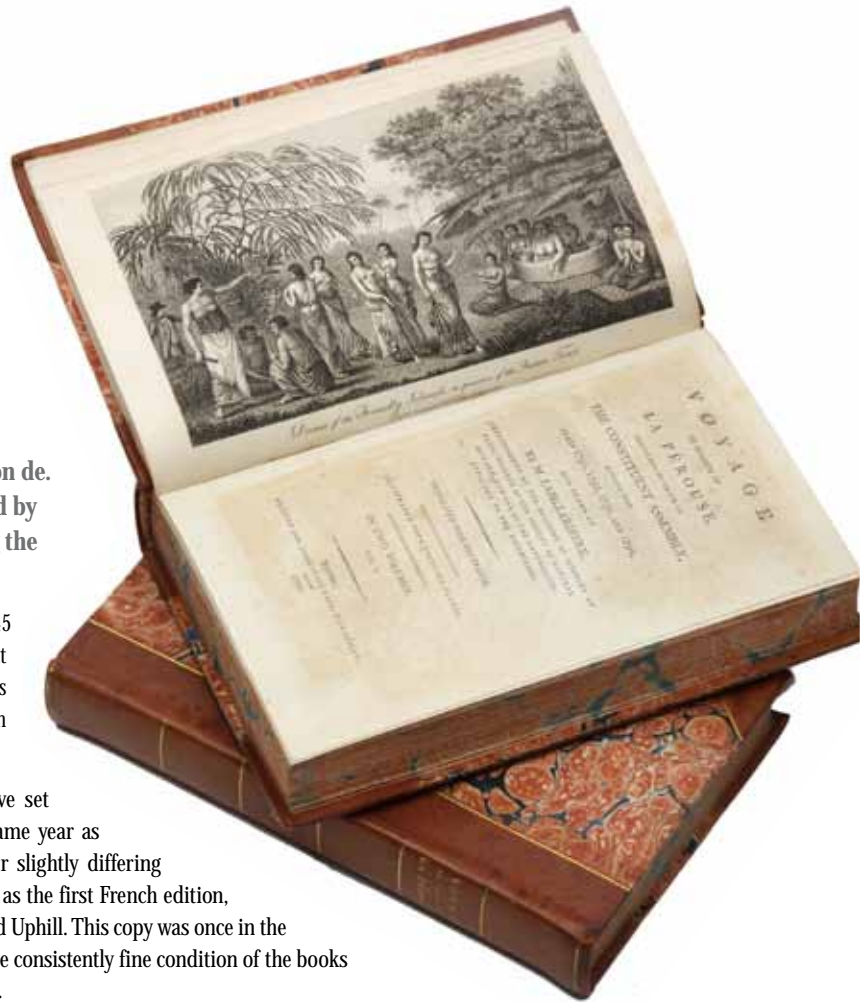
67. LABILLARDIERE, Jacques Julien Houton de. Voyage in search of La Pérouse, performed by order of the Constituent Assembly, during the years 1791, 1792, 1793, and 1794.

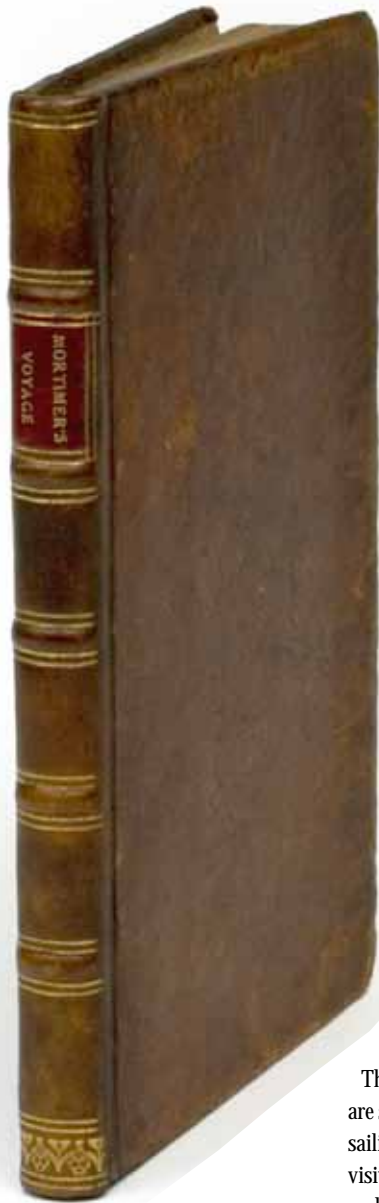
Two volumes octavo, with a large folding chart and 45 engraved plates; complete with three advertisement leaves at the end; some slight offsetting, a few leaves foxed; an excellent set in contemporary half calf with marbled boards. London, John Stockdale, 1800.

'First English edition' (Hill). This is an attractive set of Stockdale's octavo edition, published in the same year as his single-volume quarto edition. Altogether four slightly differing English versions were published in the same year as the first French edition, the two by Stockdale and two others by Debrett and Uphill. This copy was once in the library at Clonbrock, the Irish house famous for the consistently fine condition of the books in its collection, which was dispersed in the 1970s.

Although designed to search – unsuccessfully – for La Pérouse, this was a notable voyage in itself, and also beset by tragedy: the expedition was marred by illness, and D'Entrecasteaux himself was one of many to die during the voyage. It was the long-reaching effect of the French Revolution, however, that ultimately split the expedition in half.

Ferguson, 310; Hill, 955; McLaren, 'Lapérouse in the Pacific', 57.





**PRIVATEER VOYAGE TO NORTHWEST AMERICA,
HAWAII AND TASMANIA**

68. **MORTIMER, George. Observations and Remarks made during a Voyage to the islands of Teneriffe, Amsterdam, Maria's islands near Van Diemen's Land; Otaheite, Sandwich Islands; Owhyhee, the Fox Islands on the North West coast of America, Tinian, and from thence to Canton, in the brig Mercury, commanded by John Henry Cox, Esq.**

Octavo, with the half-title; a very good copy in contemporary marbled sheep, expertly rebacked, leather label; old bookplate. Dublin, P. Byrne, et al. 1791.

The voyage of the Mercury, captain Cox: this mysterious voyage – in fact despatched by the Swedish king during the Russo-Swedish war of 1788-1790 to the Northwest Coast of America, to harass the Russian fur-trade settlements there – was camouflaged as and is presented here as an English voyage of exploration in Mortimer's narrative and "official" account, although in fact the Mercury doubled as the Swedish sixteen-gun privateer Gustaf III. The voyage visited Alaska, Unalaska, the Northwest Coast, Hawaii, Tahiti, Tasmania (Adventure Bay) and the Australian mainland. In the end though, Cox failed in the mission that he had made so attractive to his Swedish patrons, King Gustaf III and Baron Ruuth, finding himself unable to attack the starving Russians in their settlements on the Northwest Coast.

Most interestingly, the members of the Mercury or Gustaf III were the first Europeans to hear anything of the course taken by the Bounty mutineers. They learned in Tahiti that "Titreano" had returned in the Bounty about two months after she had first sailed, without Bligh, and that he had sailed again fifteen days before their arrival, taking several Tahitian families. The Tahitian argot version of Christian's name meant nothing to the voyagers, and they left the island eighteen days before the failure of the mutineers' settlement on Tubuai brought the Bounty back to Tahiti for the last time.

There are many references to Cook, whose path the voyage followed from Tahiti; and on Tahiti they are shown Webber's ship-board portrait of Cook (since lost), with Bligh's note on the back recording the sailing of the Bounty with one thousand and fifteen breadfruit plants in April 1789. The expedition's visit to Hawaii in September 1789 was of great significance as one of the earliest visits to the islands, and included a stop at Kealakekua Bay.

This rare Dublin edition appeared in the same year as the very scarce London original. Dublin publishing in the eighteenth century included very prompt printings from London originals – which might today be called piracy. Most major voyage accounts appeared in this way, and are now often even rarer than the originals on which they were based. In this case neither edition is often seen on the market.

Beddie, 254; Ferguson, 111; Forbes, 'Hawaiian National Bibliography', 214; 'Hawaii One Hundred', 11n; Hill, 1192n; Judd, 131; Kroepelien, 872; O'Reilly-Reitman, 601; R. Du Rietz, Swansea, A1x6.

OBSERVATIONS
AND
REMARKS
MADE DURING A
VOYAGE
TO THE ISLANDS OF
YENERIFFE, AMSTERDAM, MARIA'S ISLANDS NEAR VAN
DIEMEN'S LAND; OTAHEITE, SANDWICH ISLANDS;
OWHYHEE, THE FOX ISLANDS ON THE NORTH
WEST COAST OF AMERICA, TINIAN,
AND FROM THENCE TO CANTON,
IN THE BRIG MERCURY,
COMMANDED BY
JOHN HENRY COX, Esq.

By *LIEUT. GEORGE MORTIMER,*
OF THE MARINES.

D U B L I N :

PRINTED FOR P. BYRNE, J. MOORE, A. GRUBER, W. JONES,
AND R. WHITE.

M. DCC. XCI.



EARLY DISCOVERIES IN THE SOUTH SEAS

69. NEW DISCOVERIES. New Discoveries Concerning the World and its Inhabitants.

Octavo, with two folding plates and two folding maps, one of the maps cut along its length and with a neat old repair; a good copy in modern quarter calf over marbled boards. London, J. Johnson, 1778.

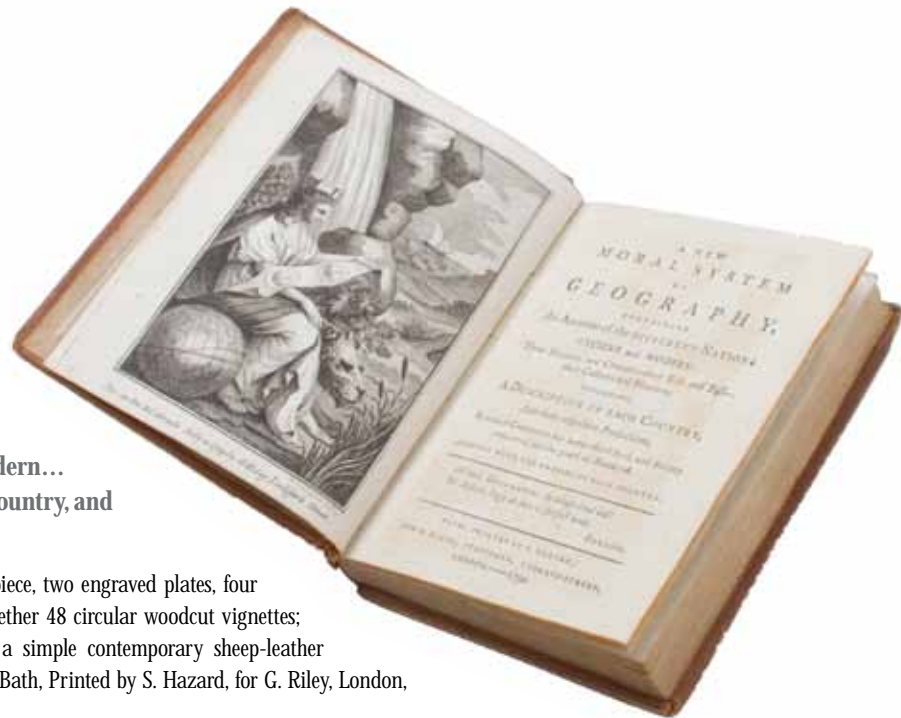
First edition of this early compendium of information about Australia, New Zealand and the South Seas. The accounts of Cook's first two voyages are assembled from a variety of sources, including Hawkesworth, Parkinson, Forster and Cook himself. This gives a good overall picture of the voyages, while the material on the second voyage in particular, published during Cook's absence on the third voyage and before any news of his death, is of a good early date.

The various discoveries in the South Seas, and especially those of Cook, are put into a context of particular significance for Australia, by comparison with the voyages of Mendana, Quiros, Tasman, Le Maire, Schouten, Dampier, Roggeveen and others. One of the engravings bears more than a passing resemblance to the celebrated Dufour panorama, the printed French wallpaper which illustrates Cook's and others' discoveries; in the plate here, a marvellous composite of people, places and animals discovered in the South Seas, we see a "Kangaroo" and a "Woman of New Holland", as well as "A Canoe of O-Taheitee" which, defying climate, is separated from Endeavour only by 'A Floating Ice-Island, numbers of which were seen towards the Southern Frigid Zone'. The Tahitian Chief Mourner enters at right.

Beddie, 9, 1220, 1297; Hill, 1219; Kroepelien, 893.

**BOTANY BAY DESCRIBED
FOR CHILDREN**

70. **NEW MORAL SYSTEM. A
New Moral System of Geography,
containing an Account of the
different Nations ancient and modern...
including a Description of each Country, and
their respective Productions...**



Square 16mo, with an engraved frontispiece, two engraved plates, four full-page woodcuts in the text and altogether 48 circular woodcut vignettes; joints fragile but a delightful copy in a simple contemporary sheep-leather binding, unlettered spine banded in gilt. Bath, Printed by S. Hazard, for G. Riley, London, 1790.

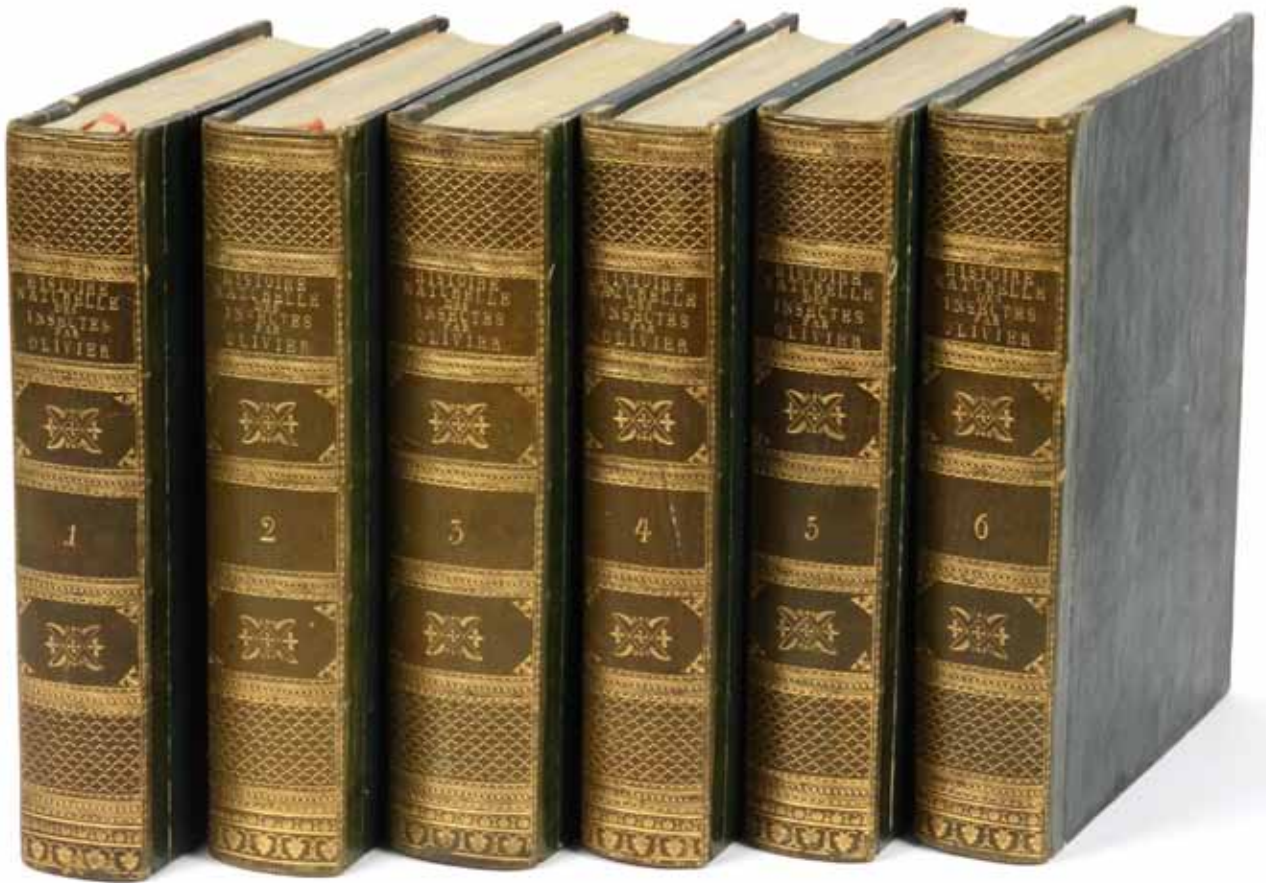
The extremely rare first edition of the earliest educational work to refer to settled Australia, including (p. 181 onwards) a seven-page description of Botany Bay, 'being now a part of the world allotted for civilization'. Ferguson knew only the Mitchell Library's copy of this first edition, which was printed in Bath for the London stationer George Riley, and has the series-title for the Historical Pocket Library in which series this is designated the fifth title, devoted to Geography. The final two pages of Riley's advertisements in this edition show that he was chiefly a stationer rather than a bookseller; in fact the advertisement mentions no printed books at all.

Ferguson also knew only the National Library's copy of the London-printed second edition of the same year, though we now know of three other copies. The London version was completely reset, with very different pagination, but used the same frontispiece (which has Riley's imprint and is dated 18 July 1789). It was printed for Riley in London but also sold by Hazard in Bath, as well as by Watson and Elder in Edinburgh.

The State Library of South Australia featured their copy of the second edition of the book in their exhibition *Australia on the map 1606-2006* (online resource, evidently no longer to be found online) noting that 'the lengthy title of this little book gives a very full idea of the contents. The author writes in the Preface that every effort has been made to 'select the most interesting, and essential to give the student an idea of this indispensable science' [i.e. geography]. Also included is an overview of the solar system based on Copernicus. Within the text, the chapter on Botany Bay deals with the Aboriginal people and their food and tools, and with the kangaroo, which in 1790 still intrigued many in Europe. The frontispiece shows Britannia, lion crouched at her feet, and a globe alongside, overseeing the education of the youth of England.

'A new moral system of geography is an example of the books, along with games and dissected puzzles, which were being produced in England to stimulate the teaching of children by making learning fun. This followed John Locke's theory on learning through play that he propounded in 1693, and which was further stimulated by the work of Abbé Gaultier, a French educator who fled the French Revolution and established a school in England. Gaultier issued books and games to support his theories...'

Ferguson, 89.



AUSTRALIAN INSECTS COLLECTED BY BANKS AND LABILLARDIERE

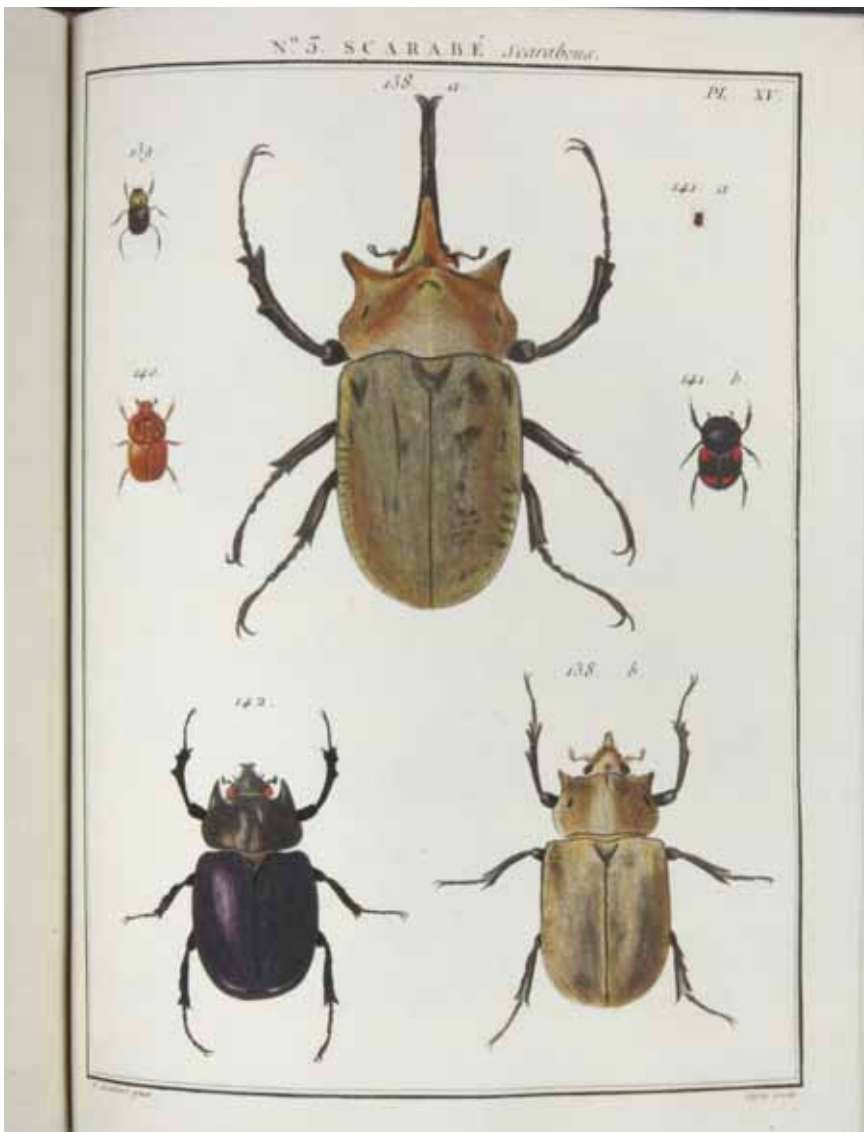
71. OLIVIER, Guillaume Antoine. *Entomologie ou histoire naturelle des insectes*.

Six volumes, large quarto, handcoloured frontispiece by Audebert and 362 finely hand-coloured plates; a splendid set in contemporary green quarter morocco with elegant gilt-decorated spines, boards bumped and rubbed in a few places. Paris, Baudoin, Lanneua & Desray, 1789-1790-1795-1795-1807-1808.

The first major comparative study to illustrate Australian insects. Published over twenty years, this is a splendid set of this important work of entomology, and the hand-coloured engravings are crisp and bright.

Although the entomological works of John Lewin and Edward Donovan (both published 1805) have rightly been accorded iconic status in Australian natural history, this work by Olivier has not been given due attention despite the fact that the first four volumes are significantly earlier. Scores of Australian insects are illustrated here for the first time – by our count at least 98 are firmly attributed to Australia or Van Diemens Land – most of them by comparison with the originals in the collection of Sir Joseph Banks. A selection of New Zealand bugs and others from Pacific islands also derives from the Banks collection.

Olivier built on the work of the scholars of his day, and was particularly reliant on the work of his contemporary Johann C. Fabricius, who printed the earliest textual description of any insects collected on the Endeavour voyage in 1775 (see catalogue no. 5). Olivier's brief but gracious avertissement in the first volume here suggests that the primary resources for this work were the collections of Linnaeus, the descriptions of Fabricius, and the entomological riches of London. First among equals in London, Olivier notes, is of course Banks, who personally made valuable collections during his voyages around the world with Captain Cook ("La riche collection d'insectes que ce célèbre naturaliste à rapportés de ses voyages autour du globe, avec le Capitaine Cook..."). Not only did Banks himself collect on the voyage,



but his interest in insects made Soho Square the paramount collection in London over the succeeding decades, as his friends and colleagues vied for the chance to supply non-descript insects; this is neatly shown by the fact that of the bugs from all parts of the globe, literally hundreds are described from specimens in the Banks collection. Olivier is known to have visited London in 1789, and to have visited Banks, but also got in touch with other English collectors including the President of the Linnean Society James Edward Smith, the nurseryman from Hammersmith James Lee, John Latham and Thomas Martyn.

Equally significantly, by the publication of the fifth volume (1807) many of the new insects being added, including several more Australian specimens, are from the Labillardière collection, and must have been gathered by the famous French natural historian on the d'Entrecasteaux voyage.

This work was the magnum opus of Guillaume Olivier (1756-1814) a French physician and keen entomologist. Olivier personally collected widely in Europe and Asia Minor, famously embarking on a six-year expedition to Persia, returning to France in 1798. In 1800 he was appointed a Professor of Zoology at the Veterinary School at Alfort. He was a close friend of Fabricius as well as a patron and protector of another entomologist, Pierre André Latreille, at the close of the Napoleonic era. Olivier's collection is now chiefly at the Muséum national d'histoire naturelle in Paris.

Horn & Schenkling, 16447 ("Sehr selten"); Musgrave, p. 243; Nissen, 3012.



A QUAKER ON THE EAST COAST OF AUSTRALIA

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

Quarto, with frontispiece portrait, a map and 26 plates; the usual offsetting from the plates and a few spots; a genuinely fine and large copy in unrestored contemporary polished calf, crimson leather label; front joint just cracking but firm and not needing repair. London, Printed for Stanfield Parkinson, the Editor, 1773.

A really attractive copy of the first edition of the most handsome of the unofficial accounts of Cook's first voyage. Copies of the first edition of Parkinson are invariably quite large with generous margins (and are often misleadingly catalogued as "Large paper" – in fact there were no "small paper" copies, only copies cut down by the binder), but the book is not often seen in this simple and excellent contemporary condition, in a plain calf binding completely unrestored. There are a couple of faint cracks to the front joint and some shelf-wear to the spine, but it is much more usual nowadays, and quite acceptable, to see this book rebaced or otherwise restored.

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

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

Beaglehole, I, pp. ccliii-cclv; Beddie, 712; Davidson, 'A Book Collector's Notes', pp. 54-56; Hill, 1308; Hocken, p. 12; Holmes, 7; Kroepelien, 944; New Zealand National Bibliography, 4466; O'Reilly-Reitman, 371.

NATURAL HISTORY FROM DAMPIER TO COOK

73. PENNANT, Thomas. *History of Quadrupeds*.

Two volumes, small quarto, 52 plates; a beautiful copy in nineteenth-century tree calf, spine decorated in gilt with morocco labels. London, B. White, 1781.

The first edition of an important work of natural history: Cuvier called Pennant's history of quadrupeds "encore indispensable". Ranging widely over the writings of the ancients and the moderns alike, it is Pennant's own investigations, and in particular his personal contact with Sir Joseph Banks and the German naturalist Peter Simon Pallas, that give the work its accuracy and importance.

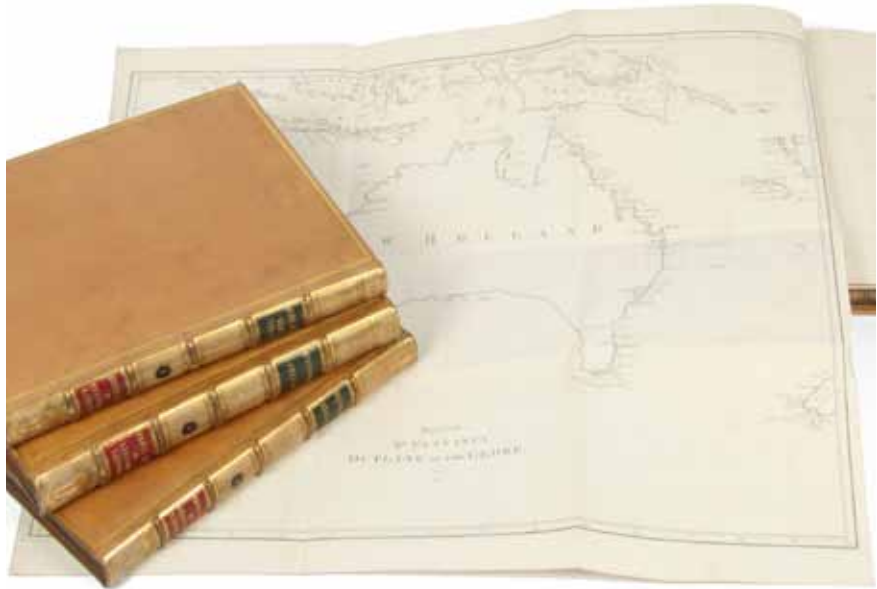
Pennant scoured the works of the voyagers for references, and the book brims with notices from the works of Narborough, Byron, Dampier, and the Forsters, to name just a few. Equally importantly, he had examined many of the animals (or, at least, whatever parts of the animals had been brought back to England by sailors), making extensive tours of the material in the British Museum, the Royal Society and especially in the Leverian Museum, which he called 'a matchless collection', expressing the forlorn hope that it may 'remain an honour to his spirit, as well as a permanent credit and advantage to our country'.

For many of the animals in the South Seas and New Holland Pennant relied on Cook's voyages. The work is well known for its wonderful image and description of the kangaroo, but he noted five quadrupeds native to Australia in total, including his own examination of an opossum 'found near Endeavour river'.

In an important sense, Pennant's fascination with the animals of the newly-discovered continent is an invitation to the exploration of Australia and a sign of the excitement about the new prospects. There is palpable longing, for example, when he writes 'A farther account of two straw-coloured animals like dogs, which run like hares, and were of the same size, seen by the late navigators in New Holland, will, I fear, be a long desideratum among naturalists'; Pennant elsewhere lists the "Dog" seen in New Holland by Dampier.

Pennant is considered to have been one of the foremost natural historians of his generation, and his 'travels and natural history are distinguished by his personal energy, a keen observational sense, and by methodological organization and attention to facts' (DNB). He was elected to the Royal Swedish Society of Sciences in 1757 at the instigation of Linnaeus himself, and was elected a fellow of the Royal Society a decade later. In 1771 he published his first separate work on mammalia, his *Synopsis of Quadrupeds*, which formed the basis for this much expanded work.





A GLORIOUS SET OF PENNANT'S FAMOUS WORK

74. **PENNANT, Thomas. Outlines of the Globe. [Vol. 1:] Western Hindoostan. [Vol. 2:] Eastern Hindoostan. [Vol. 3:] The View of India extra Gangem, China and Japan. [Vol. 4:] The View of the Malayan Isles, New Holland, and the Spicy Islands.**

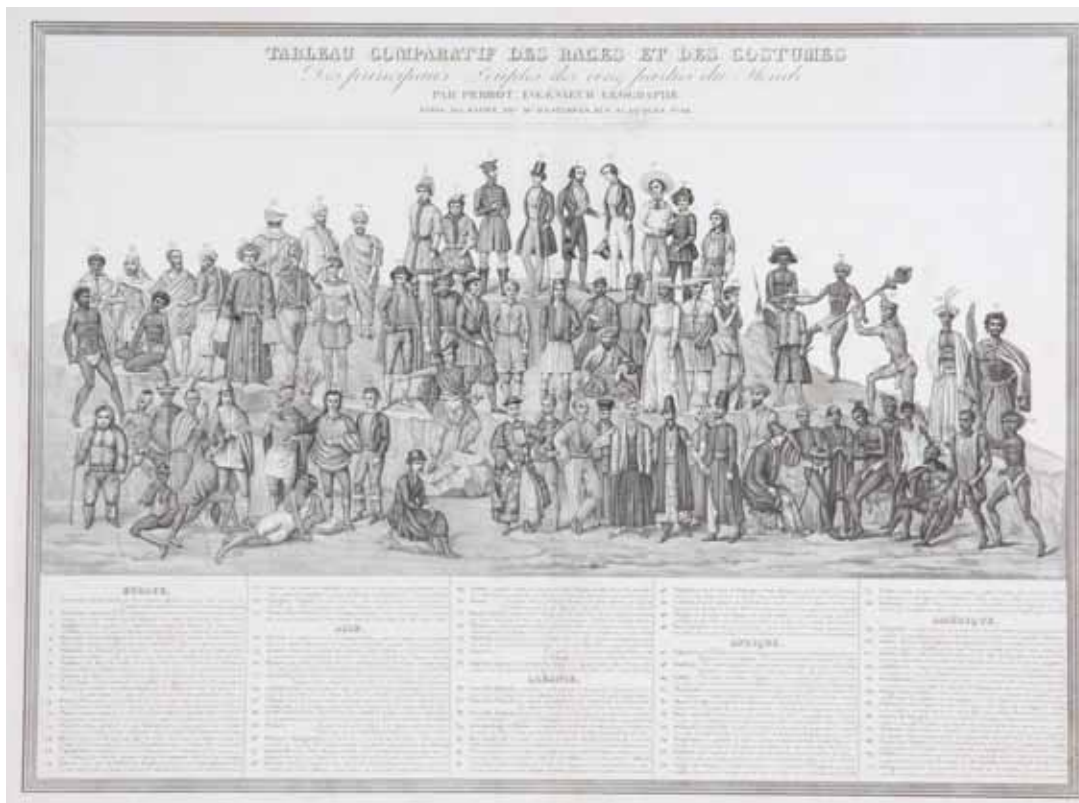
Four volumes, quarto, with a total of 23 engraved plates (one handcoloured) and three maps; a very handsome set in contemporary polished pale calf, spines panelled in gilt between raised bands, double labels, marbled endpapers and edges; apart from tiny areas chafed at heads of spines in quite remarkable condition. London, Henry Hughes, 1798-1800.

A set in impeccable condition, from the library of the Northern Lighthouse Board in Edinburgh. Originally known as the Commissioners for Northern Lights, the Board was founded in 1786 as the general lighthouse authority for Scotland. They were a wealthy body; their headquarters is still in the original grand Georgian building in George Street Edinburgh. They are famous of course for the sometimes daring lighthouse constructions undertaken off the coast of Scotland by and for them, particularly under the direction of their most famous engineer, Robert Stevenson. Their quite substantial library, concentrating on voyages and travels, has now been widely dispersed. This set has their distinctive gilt lighthouse stamp at the top of each spine.

This is a glorious copy of this well-illustrated book. Thomas Pennant (1726-1798), natural historian, topographer, antiquary, and scientist, was a prolific author. He published widely on natural history subjects from all over the world, gathering information from a number of primary sources which, as a highly respected member of the London scientific community, he was well placed to do. He was an intimate of Joseph Banks, indeed was one of the first to gather information about discoveries in New South Wales when he visited Banks just after the return of the Endeavour. His private artist (!) Moses Griffith painted for him the earliest known depiction of an Australian bird from the live specimen at Banks' famous house in Soho Square.

In the 1790s Pennant began preparations for what was originally planned to be the massive publication *Outlines of the Globe*. Fourteen volumes were proposed, but just these four appeared. The first two were published shortly before Pennant's death; the last two, in manuscript at the time, then appeared posthumously.

The fourth volume, subtitled *The View of the Malay Isles, New Holland and the Spicy Islands*, published in 1800, contains the substantial section dealing with 'the stupendous island of New Holland' and Norfolk Island, in the form of a short preliminary history and a description of the flora and fauna. The volume begins with a fine large folding map of New Holland and its neighbours immediately to the north.



THE PEOPLES OF OCEANIA DEPICTED FOR FRENCH SAVANTS

75. PERROT, Ferdinand Victor. *Tableau Comparatif des Races et des Costumes. Des principaux Peuples des cinq parties du Monde.*

Engraving, 540 x 710 mm.; in fine condition, mounted and framed. Paris, Basset, circa 1830.

A very scarce tableau comparing various races of the five parts of the world.

The tableau is composed of sections covering Europe, Asia, Oceania, America and Africa with a detailed list of the inhabitants recorded. The Oceania section includes New Holland, New Zealand and Hawaii.

In the eighteenth century an interest in ethnography took a central place in the lives of educated Europeans as science and world history were not yet too esoteric and specialised for the average person to understand. Maritime discovery was enthusiastically followed by both the French and English nations and the savants of both countries had a keen intellectual curiosity in the ethnography of the newly-discovered Pacific islands.

Oceania is represented by a man from New Holland in a striking pose and with his body painted, holding a club. The brief note in the key merely comments on the fact that the coast of this immense island has a sterile aspect, and that the inhabitants are of the deepest black with tough hair, lanky limbs and a "horrible" figure ("noir fuligineux, à cheveux crépus, à memb. grêles à figure Hideuse"). Of the New Zealanders the main point in the accompanying note is that they are cannibals similar in appearance to Tahitians, and for the Sandwich Islanders Perrot notes that seven of the main eleven islands in the group are inhabited, that the group was discovered by Captain Cook, and that the character of the Hawaiians is very gentle ("extrêmement doux"). There are besides men from Vanikoro (where La Pérouse was killed), a "cannibal" from Ombay, and several others.

The publisher Basset was known for publishing engravings and papiers peints, while the work was prepared by Perrot, here designated with the very grand-sounding title Ingénieur Géographe, a term meaning surveyor or map-maker. Although not dated, this would appear to have been issued some time around 1830 (as the reference to La Pérouse and Vanikoro would suggest). We have not seen this image previously so can assume it is quite rare in the market.



THE FOUNDING OF SYDNEY: THE GOVERNOR'S ACCOUNT

76. **PHILLIP, Governor Arthur. The Voyage of Governor Phillip to Botany Bay, with an Account of the Establishment of the Colonies of Port Jackson & Norfolk Island... to which are added the Journals of Lieuts. Shortland, Watts, Ball & Capt. Marshall... [Edited by John Stockdale].**

Quarto, portrait and engraved title, seven folding engraved charts and 46 engraved plates; bound with the final leaf of advertisements, with the title-page in the second state (with Webber's name removed from the medallion), the early state of the 'Kangooroo' (later changed to 'Kanguroo'), and the later state of the 'Vulpine Opossum' plate, and page 122 misnumbered 221; some scattered foxing and binding slightly worn but overall an excellent copy in contemporary polished calf, skilfully rebacked with original spine laid down, spine gilt in compartments with original crimson label. London, John Stockdale, 1789.

First edition: the foundation book of European settlement in Australia.

Phillip's book provides the official account of the first settlement of Australia. Based on the governor's journals and despatches and assembled into book form by the London publisher Stockdale, this is – as the official record – the single most important book to describe the journey to Botany Bay and the foundations of modern Australia. It describes the events from March 1787, just before the First Fleet sailed from the Isle of Wight, up to September 1788. There is a chapter dealing with the fauna of New South Wales, appendices detailing the routes of various ships to Botany Bay, from Botany Bay to Norfolk Island and from Port Jackson to various other ports, and finally a list of convicts sent to New South Wales. The book also contains some excellent maps by John Hunter and William Dawes, including the first of the Sydney Cove settlement, which shows in detail the buildings and “progress” which had been made by July 1788 (see also catalogue number 58).

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'.

A desirable copy in a fine contemporary binding.

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



HAND-COLOURED EDITION

77. PHILLIP, Governor Arthur. *The Voyage of Governor Phillip to Botany Bay.*

Quarto, portrait and engraved title, seven folding engraved charts and 46 engraved plates, engraved title-page in first state (with "H. Webber invt."), with the list of subscribers and terminal advertisements, earlier state 'Kangaroo' and later state 'Vulpine' plates, page 122 misnumbered 221, title-page neatly repaired along gutter, and some foxing; overall, an excellent copy in period-style tree calf, gilt, with morocco spine label. London, John Stockdale, 1789.

The very rare deluxe handcoloured issue of the first edition of the Australian foundation book, with the title-page in the first state (with two names on the medallion). In this coloured issue the plates were specially printed on laid paper rather than the wove paper used for regular copies of the book.

One of the most beautiful eighteenth-century Australian books, this and the White of the following year must be counted as two of the most significant books of the early settlement. Both appeared in a very limited coloured issue and in this form they are surely the most desirable of all eighteenth-century Australiana. Examples of the coloured issue of Phillip's journal have proved notably harder to come by than the equivalent issue of White published the following year (see catalogue number 81 & 108).

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



FINE DEPICTION OF THE KOOKABURRA

78. EDWARDS, S. (after). Great Brown King Fisher.

Original engraving, 260 x 190 mm., slight marginal tear at bottom left corner, but otherwise very good. London, John Stockdale, 1789.

Fine impression of the so-called “Great Brown Kings Fisher” or Laughing Kookaburra.

This print is taken from Governor Phillip’s Voyage of Governor Phillip to Botany Bay published by Stockdale in late 1789. Interestingly, and probably because early field notes from collectors in New South Wales were few and far between, the distinctive laugh of the kookaburra is not discussed in the text, which simply comments: ‘This species inhabits various places in the South Seas, being pretty common at New Guinea; but the specimen from which our figure was taken, was sent from Port Jackson in South Wales (sic), where, likewise, it is not unfrequently met with. We believe it has not yet been figured in any British work.’ The reference to New Guinea is an error, related to the earliest publication of any depiction of the kookaburra in Sonnerat’s account of a voyage to New Guinea (see catalogue no. 94). Sonnerat was given that bird by Sir Joseph Banks at the Cape of Good Hope as he returned on the Endeavour. This is how the bird acquired its incorrect but lasting scientific name *Dacelo novaguineae*.



AFTER A DRAWING BY LATHAM

79. [OPOSSUM]LATHAM, John (after). Vulpine Opossum.

Original engraving, 260 x 190 mm., slight marginal wear but a very good impression. London, John Stockdale, 31 August, 1789.

Marvellous image of the “Vulpine Opossum” after an original drawing by Latham.

This print is taken from Governor Phillip’s Voyage of Governor Phillip to Botany Bay published by Stockdale in late 1789. Stockdale’s publication was a great success going through several editions, but one of the remarkably little known aspects of the publication is the fact that a contemporary advertisement in the London Chronicle (22 October 1789) not only promoted the forthcoming publication, but also announced that ‘Most of the non-descript quadrupeds, reptiles, birds, fish, &c from which the drawings are taken may be seen at the Publisher’s.’ This was designed to entice possible subscribers into visiting the store to see the amazing curiosities: Debrett, the publisher of John White’s rival quarto, did the same with the specimens sent home by White.

This is the second state of the impression – as is well known, it was originally engraved as “Vulpine Opossum”.

SECOND AND "BEST" EDITION

80. PHILLIP, Arthur. *The Voyage of Governor Phillip to Botany Bay; with an Account of the Establishment of the Colonies of Port Jackson & Norfolk Island; compiled from Authentic Papers, which have been obtained from the several Departments, to which are added, The Journals of Lieuts. Shortland, Watts, Ball, & Capt. Marshall; with an Account of their New Discoveries...*

Quarto, portrait and engraved title, seven folding engraved charts and 46 engraved plates; some light offsetting from the plates as is to be expected; a superb copy, with wide margins, in contemporary polished marbled calf, flat spine banded in gilt, red leather label. London, Stockdale, 1790.

A beautiful copy of the very scarce well revised and re-organised second edition of the classic account of Australian first settlement. The publisher, Stockdale, had been unhappy with the slightly disorganised nature of his 1789 first edition of this official account; he discarded the first edition sheets within a few months, issuing this new version both in parts and in volume form (a single copy of the parts version is known today, in the Mitchell Library). A clever publisher, he neatly makes a virtue of both the new and the old editions: 'Nothing seems to be required', he writes, 'in sending out this second edition, but to give assurance, that the alterations made in it, are such only as, while they raise in some degree the value of the present publication, cannot materially depreciate the former'.

This should properly be seen as the "best edition" of the work, at any rate in its uncoloured form. Apart from the re-arrangement and general improvement, Stockdale adds a really substantial and significant appendix, largely reprinting his own publication, the anonymous 1787 *History of New Holland*. It is accompanied by the fine "New Chart of New Holland", coloured in outline and with an inset map of Botany Bay, that he had prepared for that 1787 publication. The new sub-title for the Appendix reads 'Appendix Continued. The History of New Holland, from its first discovery in MDCXVI, to the present time. And a Discourse on Banishment, by the Right Honourable Lord Aukland [sic]. Illustrated with a chart of New Holland, and a plan of Botany Bay. MCCCXC'.

This edition is very much scarcer than the first. It has its own List of Subscribers which is fairly modest, numerous booksellers making single-digit orders – apart from Symonds, presumably H.D. Symonds the radical and opportunistic operator, early publisher of Barrington, who orders a staggering 400 copies. This may well be an indication that the publication had largely been pre-sold to Symonds who, as Nathan Garvey points out (private correspondence), 'had lashed out for 12 copies of Hunter's *Historical Journal* in 1793... One contemporary reference to Symonds refers to his "extensive country trade" and alludes to wholesale dealings, which might help explain this...'. Garvey points out that Stockdale was issuing teasing advertisements for the second edition, and soliciting subscribers, from early August 1789 but by the time the second edition actually appeared in March of 1790 dedicated advertising for it quickly ceased suggesting that it had largely sold out. Within three months Stockdale was advertising an octavo, later "third", edition.

Crittenden, 'A bibliography of the First Fleet', 181; Ferguson, 90; not in the catalogue of the Hill collection; Wantrup, p. 62.



KITTY COURTENAY'S "EXQUISITE" TASTE -
LED ASTRAY BY BECKFORD

81. PHILLIP, Governor Arthur and John WHITE. A matching pair of the two great First Fleet accounts. (1) *The Voyage of Governor Phillip to Botany Bay...* and (2) *Journal of a Voyage to New South Wales*.

Two volumes, quarto, the Phillip with portrait, engraved title, seven folding engraved charts and 46 engraved plates; the White with engraved title and 65 handcoloured plates; both volumes in quite lovely condition, in matching contemporary bindings of full diced calf, flat spines banded and panelled in gilt, sides bordered in gilt, gilt arms at centre of each side; some slight wear at extremities and joints but a very handsome set. London, J. Debrett; John Stockdale, 1790.

A wonderful matched set of the two great quarto accounts of the First Fleet, by the surgeon John White and the governor Arthur Phillip. The pair of volumes has been carefully chosen, with the Phillip in its rare second and best edition, and the White an example of the beautiful de luxe issue with the natural history plates in fine original colouring. For a contemporary reader, these were the "grand" accounts available in 1790 (the first edition of Phillip had been published in the previous year; Tench's octavo of the same year was a small and unillustrated book with a different sort of appeal, while publication of Hunter's and Collins' quartos was still some years away). These two works are in extremely attractive matching contemporary bindings (of slightly different heights), and come from the library of Viscount Courtenay, with his coat of arms in gilt on the covers.

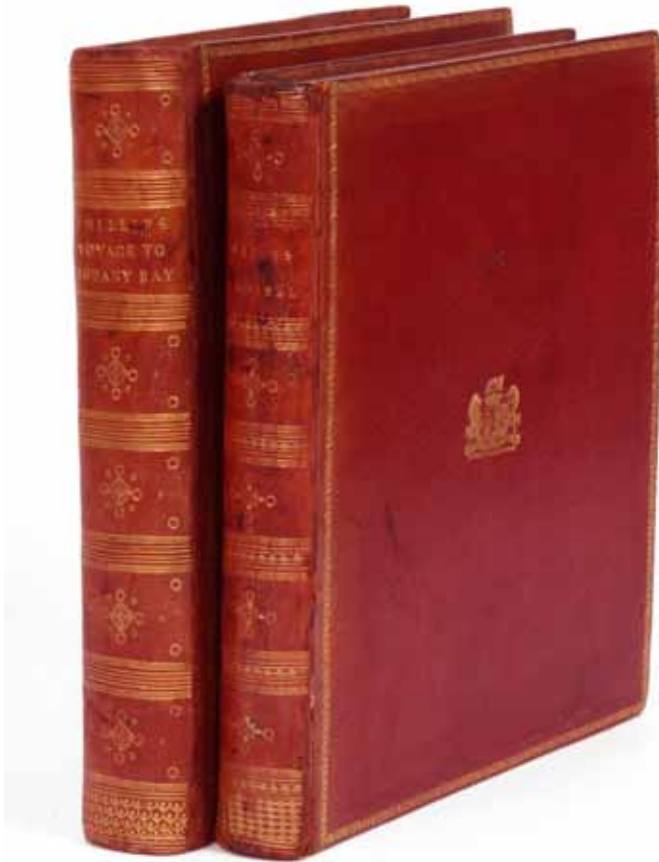
William "Kitty" Courtenay, the 3rd Viscount, (1768-1835) was a rather remarkable figure. He succeeded to the title on the death of

the 2nd Viscount in 1788, at which point he also inherited Powderham Castle; by 1790 he was already organising Wyatt to make a new music room at the castle and carrying out all sorts of extravagant improvements. Later he would revive the title of Earl of Devon for the family, the title still today associated with the castle. However from 1811 he himself would spend the remainder of his life in self-imposed exile, initially in the United States and later in France, after his flamboyant lifestyle and specifically his affair with the dissolute William Beckford caused great scandal. Maybe Beckford, the famously fastidious book-collector, led the younger Courtenay astray bibliophilically too.

The other work is the deluxe coloured issue of White's *Journal*, one of the most beautiful of Australian colour-plate books, and one of the most attractive, as well as one of the earliest, Australian bird books. John White was chief surgeon of the First Fleet, and was 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 made notes about birds in the new colony. It was this manuscript which formed the nucleus of his journal.

The natural history content makes White's particularly noteworthy amongst the First Fleet journals. Many of the plates were drawn in England by leading natural history artists of the day, such as Sarah Stone and Frederick Nodder, from original sketches done in the colony. 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 was responsible for the original sketches of some of the engravings here.

Crittenden, 'A bibliography of the First Fleet', 181, 248; Ferguson, 90, 97; Hill, 1858; Nissen ZBI, 4390, 3158; Wantrup, p.62, 17.







WITH THE FINE MAP OF THE PACIFIC

82. **PLANT, Johann Traugott. Handbuch einer vollständigen Erdbeschreibung und Geschichte Polynesiens oder des fünften Erdtheils.**

Two volumes, octavo, large folding hand-coloured map, some very occasional marking; a very good set, neatly bound in modern half morocco, gilt spines. Leipzig, Wilhelm Heinsius, 1793-1799.

A rare and important set of natural history books: this two-volume work is a particularly early compendium to the natural history and resources of the Pacific, with long sections on the Society Islands, New Holland, and the Sandwich Islands, amongst much other material of interest.

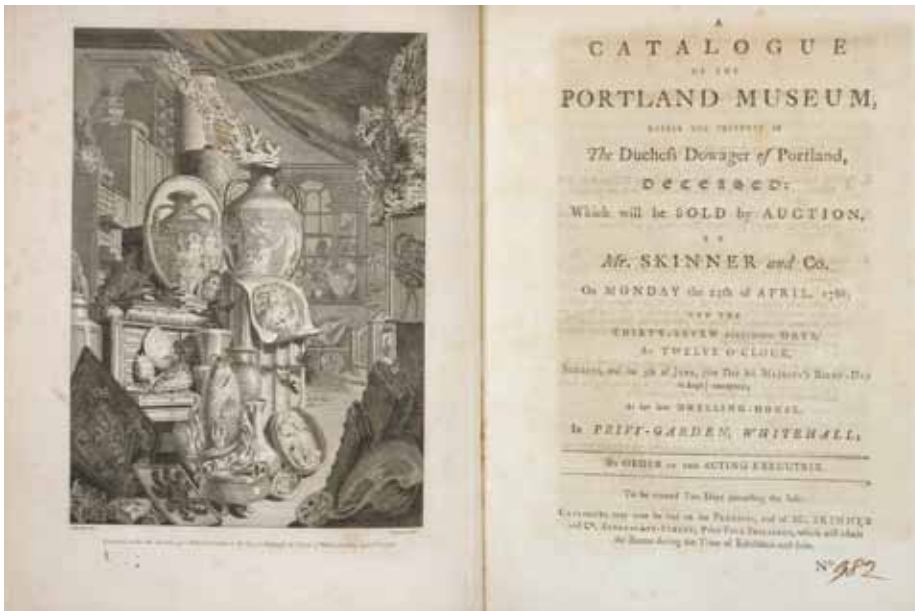
An attractive aspect of this two-volume study is the large folding hand-coloured map, by I.C. Peterman of Leipzig, here present in a remarkably clean and crisp impression. The map gives a detailed impression of the Pacific rim, with the different regions marked, and even notes that a "new" British colony has been established in Sydney Cove. As is not uncommon on German maps, New Holland is here also called "Ulimaroa", although it is interesting that a note in the second volume comments that the name's validity rests on the slender hearsay of a few New Zealanders interviewed by Captain Cook.

In his preface, Plant describes how his work was intended as a comprehensive introduction to the natural history of the region, including detailed notes on climate and conditions, many of which are geared towards being a helpful guide for sailors and traders: there are, for instance, many references to the situation in Pacific destinations, even details like safe harbours or the price of various goods at some of the better known ports like Batavia.

Plant died before the second volume was ready for the press, and so the work was completed by Ehrmann and Heusinger. The second volume includes a lengthy and important discussion of Australia, much of which is based on knowledge of the First Fleet accounts of Phillip, White, and Hunter, all of which had been translated into contemporary German editions. Other notes are derived from Cook, and even Dampier. There is also a very important chapter on the Sandwich Islands, which includes a lengthy description of Cook's death in 1779 – testament to the enduring interest in the great navigator.

As with the copy in the Bishop Museum, this is the edition without the fly-title noted by Ferguson (apparently an additional title for a proposed series). Ferguson knew the work from a copy in the Mitchell Library only, although it is now known to be held in three other Australian institutions as well.

Forbes, 'Hawaiian National Bibliography', 230; O'Reilly-Reitman, 4408.



SELLING SOUTH SEA SHELLS FROM THE HIVE

83. [PORTLAND MUSEUM]SKINNER AND CO., Auctioneers. A Catalogue of the Portland Museum, lately the property of the Duchess Dowager of Portland, deceased: which will be sold by auction...

Quarto, with an engraved frontispiece; a good copy in recent mottled calf, gilt, with crimson morocco spine label. London, Skinner and Co., 1786.

A very good copy of this rare and important auction catalogue, with many natural history lots that had been originally gathered by Cook in Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific. The guiding spirit of the collection, and of most natural history collecting of the time, was really Sir Joseph Banks; indeed many of the Cook specimens were presented to the duchess by Banks and Solander in person.

The catalogue is a monument to the remarkable Margaret Cavendish Bentinck, second Duchess of Portland. Patron of Captain Cook, colleague of Daniel Solander, bluestocking and philanthropist, she made her home, Bulstrode House in Buckinghamshire (or "The Hive" as it was known in court circles), a place of great activity and home to her private museum, which was 'considered the finest in England and rivalled the best in Europe' (S. Peter Dance, *A History of Shell Collecting*, p. 73).

The fine frontispiece by Burney (not seen in all copies) encapsulates the late-eighteenth-century marriage of art and nature: as Bernard Smith points out, 'when her collection came to the auction rooms the engraved frontispiece of the sale catalogue gave pride of place to the Portland vase from the neck of which protruded a great length of coral...' (*European Vision and the South Pacific*, p. 104, plate 69).

The auction was held from 24 April to 3 July 1786 and included over 4000 lots. The catalogue was drawn up by her chaplain and librarian the Reverend John Lightfoot. It was 'an impressive publication and was to become of lasting importance, once it was realized that it utilised valid binomial nomenclature to denote most of the zoological specimens that many scientifically correct names were first published therein. Another unusual feature of the catalogue is the frequent appearance of locality information in the description of lots' (J.M. Chalmers-Hunt, *Natural History Auctions 1700-1972*, p. 46).

Chalmers-Hunt, 'Natural History Auctions 1700-1972', p. 62; Dance, 'A History of Shell Collecting', 102-103; Forbes, 'Hawaiian National Bibliography', 116.

FLYING TO AUSTRALIA, BY THE VOLTAIRE OF THE CHAMBERMAIDS.

84. [RESTIF DE LA BRETONNE, Nicolas Edmé]. *La Découverte Australe par un Homme-volant, ou le Dédale français; Nouvelle très-philosophique: suivie de la Lettre d'un Singe, &ca.*

Four volumes, duodecimo, 23 plates including the large double-plate (numbered 23-24, and thus sometimes leading to some confusion about the correct number of plates), first volume with half-title or “faux-titre” only rarely seen (‘manque dans presque tous les exemplaires’), and with the six “Diatribes” which are often suppressed, 2 pp. ‘table de figures’ and 2 pp. advertisements; an unusually complete set in contemporary French mottled calf, flat spines with double labels, matching early bookplates, old shelf mark to spine of volume 1; a very attractive set. “Leipsig” [i.e. Paris], 1781.

First edition of an imaginary voyage by flying machine to Australia, with its remarkable suite of engravings. This is a lovely copy of a work that is rare in any case, the more so in its complete state as here, with all of the suppressed sections still present (see below).

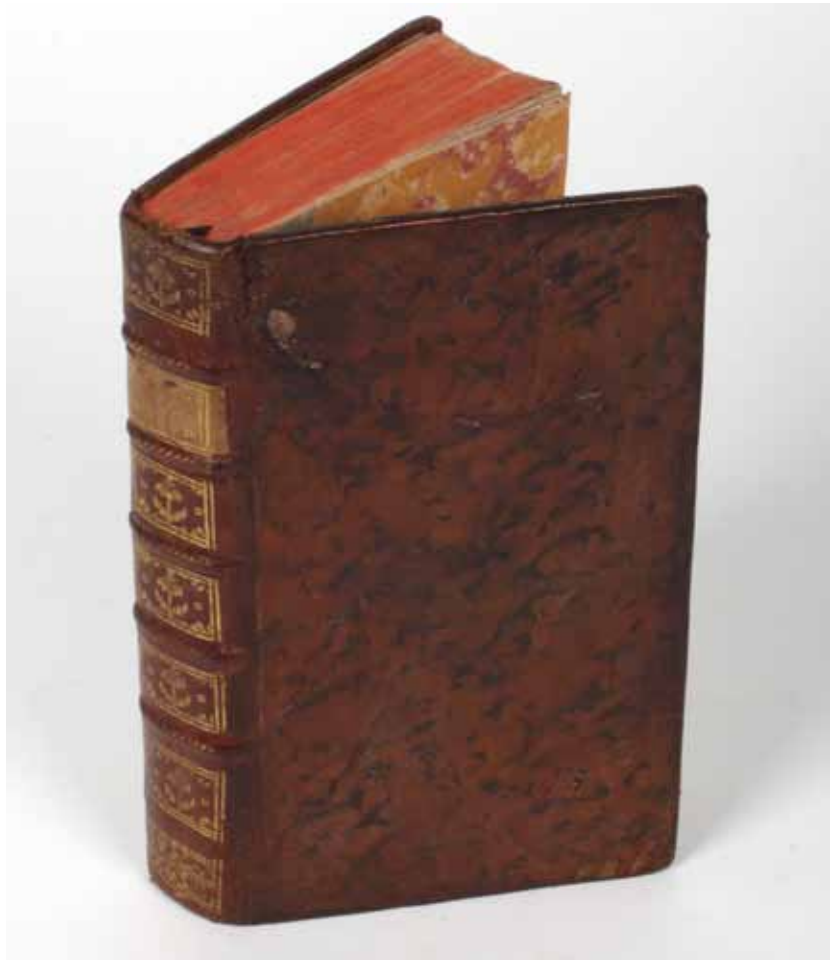
Reviled in his own time as a pornographer, the ferocious satires of Restif de la Bretonne (1734-1806) earned him the titles ‘Voltaire of the chambermaids’ and ‘Rousseau of the gutter’. Here, the “French Daedalus” of the title is Victorin, inventor of a curious system of wings and umbrellas that allows him to fly, and enables him to set off on an aerial tour of the Pacific, accompanied by his beloved Christine. Together they visit a series of islands, each illustrated with an attractive engraving, populated by half-men half-animals (beavers, pigs, elephants, serpents, frogs and more). The hommes-volants then fly to Megapatagonia, a mirror-image of the northern hemisphere “en petit”, and land in the town of Sirap (i.e. Paris); the inhabitants of this antipodean nation speak French backwards, have shoes like hats and hats like shoes, and live by utopian tenets of brotherly love and communal wealth.

Remarkably, the famous ‘Lettre d'un Singe’ that concludes volume III, in which humanity is reviled by the monkey-child of a woman and baboon, concludes with a four-page section quoting from the French translation of Cook’s account of his visit to Mallicolo in the New Hebrides on the second voyage, and his comment that the people are ‘comme une espèce de Singes’. A final note to this section makes the extraordinary assertion that Captain Cook was killed and eaten by the cannibal “Australians” in Hawaii (‘Le Capitaine Cook... été mangé par les Australiens, dans l’Ile d’O-why-hie, près celle Sandwich, en 1778. Ainsi, quelques-uns de ces Peuples sont anthropophages...’).

Lacroix notes that ‘Les exemplaires dans lesquels se trouvent les six Diatribes [as here] sont de la plus grande rareté’. The Parisian censor, the abbé Terrasson, actually wrote to Restif explaining the necessary sections that would have to be suppressed before publication would be allowed, and most known copies of the work do indeed lack the forbidden parts. Terrasson particularly required the suppression of the “diatribes” (vol. IV, pp. 337-422), which comprise: L’Iatomachie, a medical polemic that includes the ‘These de Médecine soutenue en Enfer’ in a letter from a dead man, Zizizi Legeritini, to his doctor; La Raptomachie, a ‘serio-comico-amphigourique’ dialogue between two jurors about the new weights and measures; La Loterie, alluding to ‘le gros homme’, Condorcet; L’Olympiade, which repeats conversations overheard on the Parterre des Italiens; and Le Ménétrier & les Loups, in praise of the composer Gluck.

Barbier, I, p. 847; Brockett, 10313; Cohen-De Ricci, 877; Davidson, ‘A Book Collector’s Notes’, p.45; Lacroix, XXIV; Lewis, p.157 (microform copy only); Negley, 959; O’Reilly-Reitman, 9295.





AN AUSTRALIAN UTOPIA

85. ROBERTSON, pseudonym. Voyage de Robertson, aux Terres Australes, traduit sur le Manuscrit Anglois.

Duodecimo, name cut from title (roughly repaired); contemporary French mottled calf, spine gilt in compartments; small area of damage at head of front joint but a very nice copy. Amsterdam, n.p., 1766.

First edition, rare: this is an often neglected but important imaginary voyage, and a particularly good example of the Australian utopia.

After sailing with Drake to South America on the Elizabeth in 1585, the fictitious Robertson wrecks on the Australian Coast. Having sighted land, Robertson is given command of a small cutter with ten men and sets off to investigate but is blown out to sea and loses contact. The next day, however, he discovers a much larger and fertile land which turns out to be continental Australia, peopled by a society of ease and good government. The society is held to be such a paragon that the original manuscript is described as having 'inspired William Penn to found an ideal city in North America' (Gove).

This novel has not been given much attention by the bibliographers of the imaginary voyage, although Davidson gives a good account of its publishing history. It is an important work which shows a sophisticated use of real events to support its credibility. The society which is discovered is clearly meant to be a satirical attack on contemporary France, a realisation underlined by the fake attribution of the translation from an English original and its anonymity: Davidson sees the work as 'an attack on the French Government and French public figures of the time'. It has never been translated into English.

Barbier, IV, p. 1078; Davidson, 'A Book Collector's Notes', pp. 43-4; Negley, 979.



ORIGINAL WATERCOLOUR OF A CONVICT HULK

86. ROWLANDSON, Thomas. *A Hulk at Sheerness*.

Watercolour, with pencil, ink & pen on paper, 215 x 343 mm; laid down on card, signed lower left "Rowlandson". London, n.d., but circa 1800.

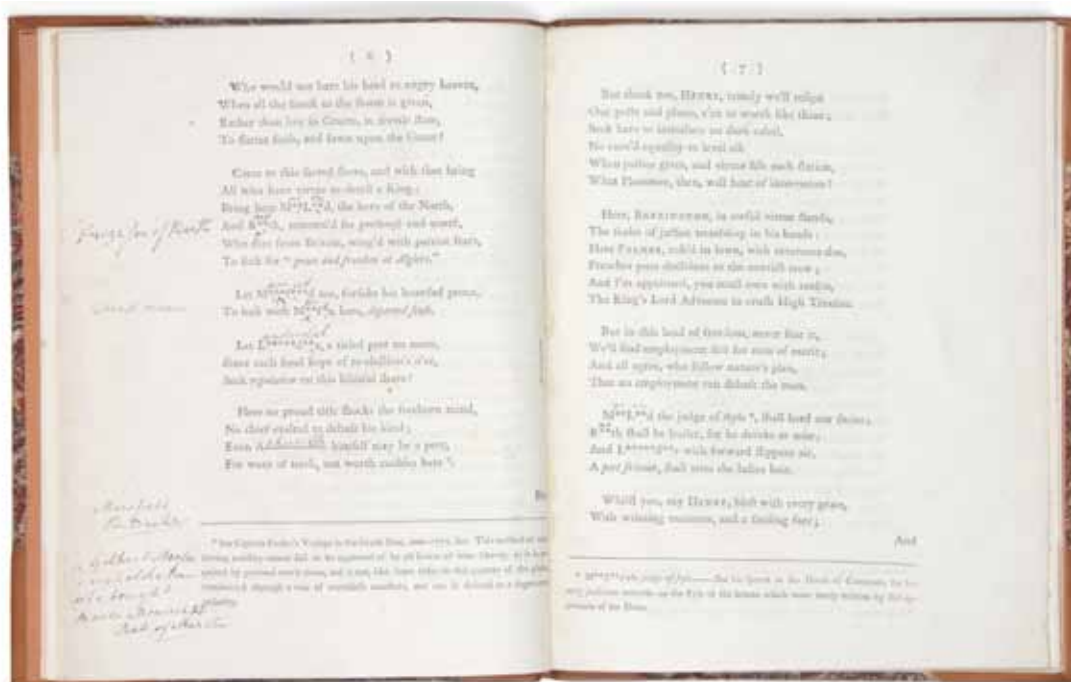
A delightful watercolour by Rowlandson of one of the notorious "hulks" or decommissioned vessels, some of which were used to house convicts awaiting transportation; others – like this one – had become de facto housing. The watercolour is evocative of this period of English history when, despite transportation reducing the prison population, not only were the prisons still appallingly overcrowded but the living conditions of ordinary folk were often abysmal.

Rowlandson was especially respected for his maritime paintings, a genre in which he excelled. This is a typical example of his loose and relaxed style, and his interest in documentary and social history. Roe suggests that the topsy-turvy "Heath Robinson" construction had an essential humour to it which would have appealed to the artist. It was probably painted on the spot, in Rowlandson's unhesitant style; the people and boats at lower left are sketched in pencil, but not completed in watercolour.

The hulk was a common sight on the eighteenth-century Thames and along the English coast. Some were used as hospitals while others, more notoriously, were used as prisons. A good number also served as housing; in 1808 Brayley could state (*Beauties of England and Wales*, Vol. VIII) that the population of the Fortress and Dockyard at Sheerness was perhaps two thousand, 'including those who reside in the houses without the Fortress, and in the old ships of war which have been stationed on the shore as breakwaters'. The hulls of these ships 'are occupied by about seventy or eighty families, and altogether present a very singular appearance, the chimneys being raised of brick from the lower gun-decks'.

This was once in the collection of Captain Bruce S. Ingram, a collection noted for its maritime paintings, and for Rowlandson material. It is similar to a work in the Mellon Collection (Baskett and Snelgrove, *Drawings of Thomas Rowlandson in the Paul Mellon Collection*, London, 1977, no. 279). Ours has no inscription, although it was known by its present title whilst in the Ingram Collection; the Mellon version is entitled "One of the Old men of War made a Breakwater and fitted for Shipwrights at Sheerness".

Literature: F. Gordon Roe, 'Drawings by Rowlandson: Captain Bruce S. Ingram's Collection', pp. 85-91: 'Connoisseur', Dec. 1946 (illustrated). Provenance: Ingram Collection, sold Sothebys, London, February 1965.



FREE SPEECH AND FREEDOM IN NEW SOUTH WALES

87. [SCOTTISH MARTYRS]HAMILTON, George. *The Telegraph, a Consolatory Epistle from Thomas Muir, Esq. of Botany Bay, to the Hon. Henry Erskine, late Dean of Faculty.*

Quarto, 12 pp., the last blank; various names in the text supplied in ink at an early date; in fine condition in half calf and old marbled boards. n.p., n.d., but Edinburgh, 1796.

First edition of this rare poetic lament, supposedly written from Botany Bay by the “Scottish Martyr” Thomas Muir to his friend Henry Erskine, recently sacked as Dean of the Faculty of Advocates for his support for the Scottish reformers. Muir invites Erskine to join him in exile in New South Wales: “Come to these regions, where no Despot reigns,/But freedom revels in her native plains;/Where the bold savage walks by nature’s plan,/And force upholds the sacred Rights of Man...”. Various references are made to Australia and the South Seas, as well as to New Zealand. Some descriptions of native habits are attributed to “Captain Cooke”. Barrington has a starring role: ‘Here, Barrington, in awful virtue stands,/The scales of justice trembling in his hands...’.

In the usual tradition when satirising a litigious establishment, a number of names have been left blank: this copy’s first owner however, presumably the Thomas Abercromby whose signature appears at the start, has completed them in manuscript. This copy also has the bookplate of the collector James Edge Partington and is thus the very copy referred to by Ferguson (he notes its appearance in the 1934 Francis Edwards catalogue of the Edge Partington collection, and draws attention to the manuscript addition of names missing in the text).

The free speech “martyrs” were the first truly political prisoners to be transported to New South Wales after a series of notorious sedition trials. Lord Cockburn later characterised Muir’s trial in his Examination of the Trials for Sedition as ‘one of the cases the memory whereof never perisheth. History cannot let its injustice alone...’. As well as being one of the first such prisoners to arrive in the colony, Muir was also the first to leave, escaping on an American trading vessel in 1796. After an arduous series of journeys he reached France, where he knew he would be safe, in 1797 but was by then in poor health and died the following year.

Ferguson, 242.

**MUTINY ON THE SURPRISE BY A
FRIEND OF JOHN WHITE'S**

88. [SCOTTISH MARTYRS] PALMER, Thomas Fyshe. *A Narrative of the Sufferings of T.F. Palmer, and W. Skirving, during a voyage to New South Wales, 1794, on board the Surprise transport...*

Octavo, a good copy in old half calf with marbled sides, spine repaired. Cambridge, Printed by Benjamin Fowler, for W.H. Lunn et al. 1797.

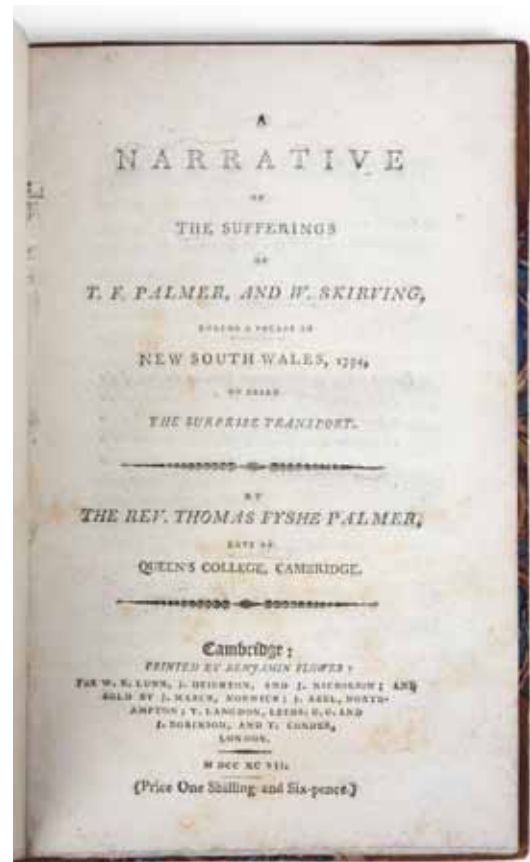
First edition. A very rare account of the troubled eighteenth-century voyage to Australia on the Surprise, written by the political exile Palmer, one of the so-called "Scottish Martyrs". The book was prepared from a manuscript written by Palmer and taken to London by the First Fleet surgeon John White.

Palmer was a Unitarian minister and political reformer who became associated with the so-called 'Friends of Liberty' in agitating for political reform. It was Palmer who had George Mealmaker's inflammatory Address to the People set in type, and it was for this that he was tried for sedition. He was convicted in 1793 and sentenced to seven years transportation. Palmer was free to leave New South Wales in 1801, but on his return voyage to England he died of fever.

The Surprise had first visited Australia as one of three vessels transporting convicts in the Second Fleet of 1790. As the present account details, on this journey she carried, along with her cargo of convicts bound for Port Jackson, four of the Scottish Martyrs, Thomas Fyshe Palmer, Thomas Muir, William Skirving and Maurice Margarot. On the voyage to New South Wales Margarot seems to have had a breakdown and denounced his comrades for plotting a mutiny. The master of the Surprise, Captain Campbell, 'confined Palmer and Skirving under conditions of extreme hardship, which were the subject of complaints before Lieut-Governor Grose on their arrival at Sydney' (ADB).

Palmer's narrative of their sufferings was taken back to England by John White and prepared for publication by Palmer's friend, Jeremiah Joyce. A very significant eyewitness account of life on board the convict ships, the work includes depositions of the ship's surgeon and various members of the New South Wales Corps against Campbell. A second edition was issued later the same year.

Ferguson, 254.





IMAGINARY VOYAGE TO AUSTRALIA WHICH SHOWS THE WAY

89. [SERIMAN, Zaccaria]. *Viaggi di Enrico Wanton alle Terre Incognite Australi, ed ai Regni delle Scimie, e de' Cinocefali...*

Four volumes, small octavo, with an engraved frontispiece and 33 plates; a beautiful set in early paper boards, the speckled spines with ochre labels picked out in gilt, signed "G.T." at base of spines, a little bumped. "Berna" [Venice], 1764.

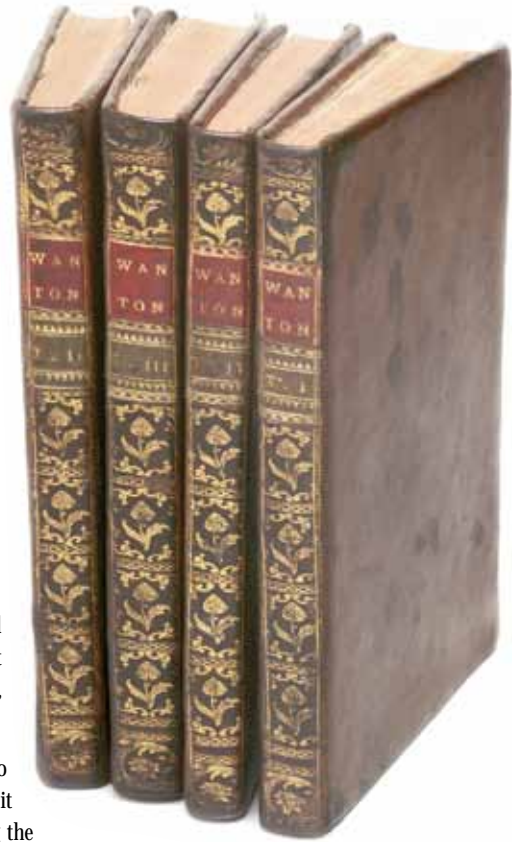
A wonderful imaginary voyage to Australia: second, greatly extended edition, the first to include the map. The work is famous for its striking suite of engravings, which are evidently modelled on Venetian scenery; it is 'exceedingly rare and very seldom catalogued, any edition is worth adding to a collection' (Davidson).

Seriman's extraordinary satire claims 'a place both in an Australian library and in a collection of aeronautica, and, in addition, it forms an important item in any collection of imaginary voyages' (Gove). This is the 1764 "Berna" (actually Venice) edition, notable for many firsts: it is the first four-volume edition, the first to include Seriman's continuation to the land of the Dogs, the first to include a portrait of "Enricus Wanton", and, perhaps most significantly, the first to include a map (making it one of only a handful of imaginary voyages to Australia which actually chart the countryside and prominent cities of the land).

Seriman (1708-84) was a Venetian from an influential Armenian merchant family. Although little information has surfaced about his life, he wrote several books, of which this is the most startlingly original. Purporting to be a translation from the English (in fact no English version has ever appeared), it describes how the disgruntled Wanton escapes the dull confines of England and discovers the Southern land after a shipwreck. Apparently uninhabited, Enrico and his fellow traveller Roberto venture inland and discover a highly refined society of monkeys, with all the accoutrements of European civilization. Our heroes quickly come to favour, eventually becoming Ministers of the Realm, over-indulging in coffee-houses, balls, and regular trips to the theatre. The chronicle of their excesses is beautifully realized in the suite of engravings which accompany the text.

The book was first published in Venice in 1749 as a two-volume voyage to the land of the Apes, with twenty-four plates by the Swiss artist Giorgio Fossati. It was reprinted the following year in Naples, and again in 1756.

Davidson, 'A Book Collector's Notes', pp. 44-5; Gibson, 'St. Thomas More... with a Bibliography of Utopiana', 769; White, 'Zaccaria Seriman 1709-1784', p. 142, Edition 'D'.



AUSTRALIA POPULATED WITH COSTUMED APES

90. [SERIMAN, Zaccaria and Joaquin de GUZMAN Y MANRIQUE] *Viages de Enrique Wanton a las Tierras Incognitas Australes, y al país de las Monas... [with:] Suplemento... de los viages de Enrique Wanton a el país de las Monas...*

Four volumes, small quarto, with an engraved frontispiece in the first volume and twelve plates, contemporary manuscript annotations on first few pages; a beautiful set in contemporary Spanish mottled calf, flat spines ornately gilt, double labels. Madrid, Antonio de Sacha, 1781-1785.

This extraordinary work, first published in Venice in 1749 as a two-volume voyage to the land of the Apes, had by the 1770s grown considerably; in this Spanish version it acquires a new continuation as well as its remarkable series of engravings depicting the hybrid Australians.

The Spanish translation is the work of Don Gutierre Joaquín Vaca de Guzman y Manrique. Interestingly, whilst the first two volumes are a reasonably accurate translation of Seriman's original, in the third and fourth he ignores a continuation (to the land of the Dogs) published in 1764 and substitutes his own work, satirising 'with great delicacy the customs and manners of Spain' (White).

Bibliographical details of publication of this Spanish version are complex, and have not entirely been solved by White's good account. Put simply, many or even most sets contain a mixture of issues or editions. This is a coherent set in a matching original binding; the various volumes are dated between 1778 and 1785, but the name of the bookseller Don Bernardo Alberá appears consistently in the imprints.

Davidson, 'A Book Collector's Notes', pp. 44-5; Gibson, 'St. Thomas More... with a Bibliography of Utopiana', 769; 'Monthly Review', XLVII (1772), pp. 501-6; White, Zaccaria Seriman 1709-1784, p.147, Edition 'H'.





LAYING OUT THE SETTLEMENTS

91. **SHARP, Granville. A General Plan for laying out Towns and Townships, on the new-acquired lands in East Indies, America, or elsewhere...**

Octavo, large folding plate of plans with early handcolouring in red; bound in original heavy pink card wrappers, a bit faded, with early manuscript title to front. London, n.d., but 1794.

Very scarce first edition of this model for the planning and building of an ideal colonial settlement under British rule, published in 1794 as a guide for free settlers and government officials alike. Although not specifically contemplating colonial town-planning in New South Wales, its date makes this a significant publication for the laying-out of early outlying settlements such as the so-called Macquarie towns along the Hawkesbury River, or the more ambitious distant settlements such as Newcastle in the north or Bathurst and Orange to the west. Sharp's text formed part of a very small canon of town-planning literature that would have been available to the colonists. At a later date issues of urban design were more in the forefront of colonial planning, so that Colonel Light's Adelaide, for example, had a grid of streets long before it had a colonist.

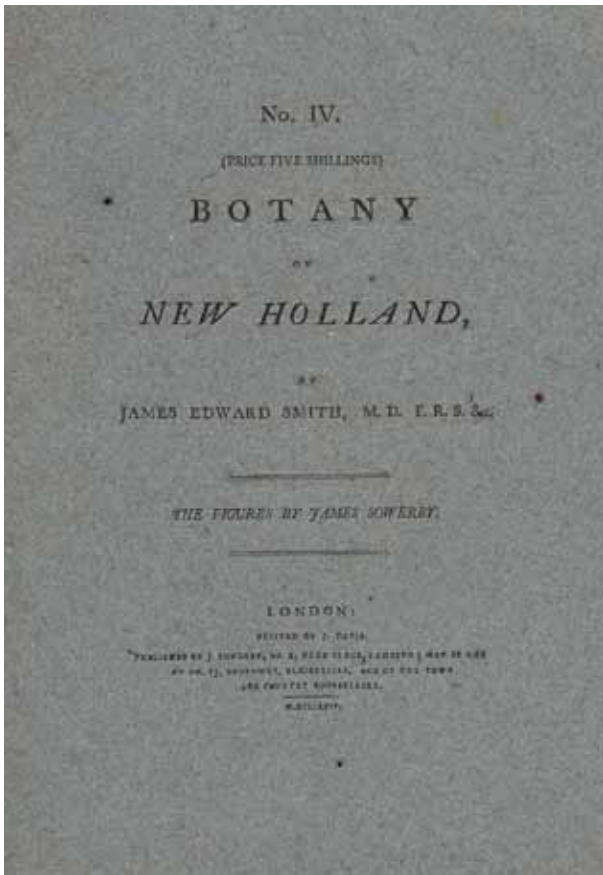
Sharp (1735-1813), a prominent abolitionist, is also remembered as the tutor to Omai, and took an active interest in all of the British colonies. He firmly believed that better social conditions for slaves but also for all of the lower classes including convicts would result in a more equitable society. As a result, this work is of considerable architectural and town planning interest as it reflects a sort of ideal city, a hybrid of military planning and civil law, that clearly sheets back to earlier classical and particularly Roman ideas. The work dates from a period in which such proposals were actively solicited and keenly studied by officials and settlers alike, chiefly because the founding and building of entire cities from scratch was fundamental to British colonial policy. Sharp himself considered that his great achievement was the founding of Freetown in Sierra Leone in 1787, established by freed African slaves sent from England.

Sharp's interest in the Pacific was encouraged by the time he spent with Omai: while the famous Raitaeon was staying with Joseph Banks he was taught the rudiments of writing by Sharp. He explained the method he used in his *An English alphabet: for the use of foreigners* (1786). The record shows that Sharp tutored Omai regularly for a month, but by 6 April 'Omai was so taken up with engagements that I could have no more opportunity of giving him lessons, which were but fifteen in all'. Just over a decade after Omai returned to Huahine with Cook, Sharp published *An English alphabet*, probably in anticipation of a need for such a work in the spread of the gospel in the South Seas.

A second edition of this *General Plan for laying out Towns and Townships* was printed in 1804. Despite its evident Australian interest we have traced only microfilm or electronic copies in Australian libraries.

Goldsmiths', 16046; Sabin, 79821.

PLAN OF A TOWN and TOWNSHIP, to be laid out within the Compass of ONE SQUARE MILE or 640 Acres.
as Directed by Statute in 1787, and the Statute in 1792, for a Public School, and for 200 Families, and for 2000 Acres of Land, to be laid out in 1000 Acres, or 2000 Acres, or 4000 Acres, or 8000 Acres, or 16000 Acres, or 32000 Acres, or 64000 Acres, or 128000 Acres, or 256000 Acres, or 512000 Acres, or 1024000 Acres, or 2048000 Acres, or 4096000 Acres, or 8192000 Acres, or 16384000 Acres, or 32768000 Acres, or 65536000 Acres, or 131072000 Acres, or 262144000 Acres, or 524288000 Acres, or 1048576000 Acres, or 2097152000 Acres, or 4194304000 Acres, or 8388608000 Acres, or 16777216000 Acres, or 33554432000 Acres, or 67108864000 Acres, or 134217728000 Acres, or 268435456000 Acres, or 536870912000 Acres, or 1073741824000 Acres, or 2147483648000 Acres, or 4294967296000 Acres, or 8589934592000 Acres, or 17179869184000 Acres, or 34359738368000 Acres, or 68719476736000 Acres, or 137438953472000 Acres, or 274877906944000 Acres, or 549755813888000 Acres, or 1099511627776000 Acres, or 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WITH RARE ORIGINAL PARTS WRAPPERS

92. SMITH, James Edward. *A Specimen of the Botany of New Holland... The figures by James Sowerby.*

Quarto, with 16 finely-coloured engraved plates; a very good uncut copy, the rare and fragile wrappers for parts I and IV bound in, a few pages lightly dusted, particularly at extremities, last page slightly discoloured on verso; handsome later binding of half green morocco. London, James Sowerby, 1793.

A large paper copy of the rare and beautiful first separately published book on the Australian flora.

This copy is from the celebrated botanical library of Robert de Belder, which was dispersed in London in 1987. It contains two of the original, and extremely rare grey wrappers; the only other copy we know to include these was part of the Wettenhall library sold en bloc in 1995.

The *Specimen of the Botany of New Holland* contains the first illustrations of a number of Australian species, including the waratah. According to a note in the

preface the drawings on which the fine hand-coloured plates were based were done in the colony by John White, the Surgeon-General and a keen amateur natural history artist and collector. The illustrations were prepared not only from drawings supplied from Sydney but also from the “most copious and finely preserved collection of dried specimens...” that came with them from New South Wales.

Although Smith’s work had originally been intended to be issued together with George Shaw’s *Zoology of New Holland*, in the event they appeared quite separately. The two grey wrappers present here, themselves of great rarity, offer a history of this intended publication: the wrapper of the first part is titled “No. 1 to be continued occasionally, of ~~Zoology~~ and *Botany of New Holland...*”. The second wrapper is for Part IV and is titled “*Botany of New Holland*”.

The period of European settlement in Australia was, by coincidence, a time of fine book production in Europe; the wide public interest in natural sciences meant that the illustrated books published during the period were not only factual but often exceptionally beautiful.

James Edward Smith was one of the leading naturalists in England and the author of several outstanding botanical books. In 1788 he founded, and was the first President of, the Linnean Society which became a meeting place for botanists and a significant reference source as Smith had, for the Society, acquired the collections and library of the famous Swedish naturalist, Linnaeus.

Sir Joseph Banks was a close colleague of Smith, and James Sowerby (1740 1803), the artist of these superb plates, was one of the foremost botanical artists, who exhibited frequently at the Royal Academy. The collaboration between these great naturalists ensured that Australia’s first illustrated flower book was among the finest of the period.

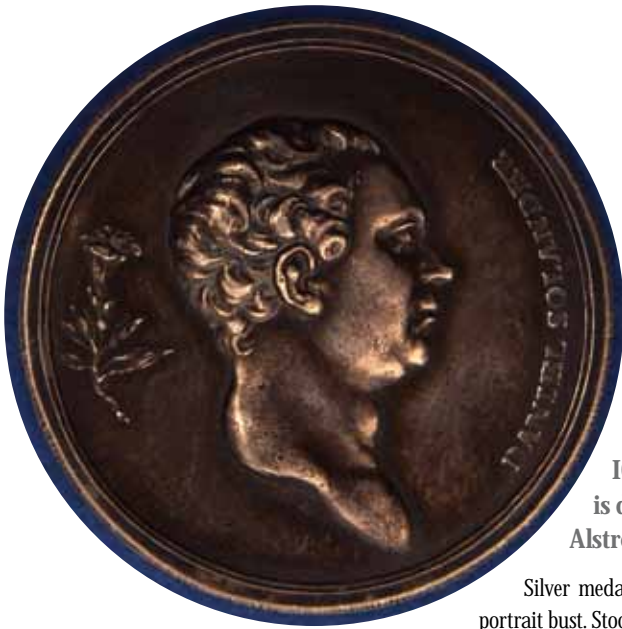
This is a remarkable copy of a great colour plate book, from two great collections, having belonged to the distinguished collector Arpad Plesch before it was acquired by de Belder.

Ferguson, 170; Nissen, 1861; Sitwell and Blunt, ‘Great Flower Books’, p. 76.





Telopea speciosissima
Lamour. & Goussier.



RARE SOLANDER MEDAL

93. [SOLANDER]LJUNBERGER, Gustav. Memorial medal: Bust portrait of Solander with Solandra flower in background, reverse: Josepho Banks Effigiem Amici Merito D.D.D. CL. et IOH. Alströmer [To Joseph Banks this Portrait of his friend is deservedly presented and dedicated by Claus and Johann Alströmer].

Silver medal, 37 mm., toned but an excellent example, some marking particularly to the portrait bust. Stockholm, C.L. (probably Carl Leberecht), 1783.

Very rare commemorative silver medal for Daniel Carl Solander (1736-1782), the influential natural historian, friend and colleague of Joseph Banks, and one of Linnaeus' most outstanding disciples. The Alströmer brothers, who arranged for the minting of this medal in Solander's honour, were also closely connected with Linnaeus.



In 1759 Solander was sent to England to promote the revolutionary new Linnaean system of classification, and he excelled in his role. Within four years he was appointed to the British Museum, to rearrange the natural history collection, and the following year he was elected to the Royal Society. He is now particularly remembered for his long-lasting friendship with Joseph Banks, who asked him to join the voyage of the Endeavour in 1768, as one of his team of naturalists. Between them, Banks and Solander collected over 1400 plant species which were new to science, including many from the east coast of Australia. In 1773 Solander was promoted to the post of Keeper of Printed Books at the British Museum; he also acted as Banks' librarian at Kew, and was responsible for naming many of the new plant specimens sent to the Royal Botanic Gardens.

Solander's contribution to the Endeavour's voyage was commemorated by Cook when he named one of the headlands of Botany Bay "Point Solander" (nowadays Cape Solander). He is also remembered by the plant genus Solandra named in his honour by Linnaeus. Attractively, this is the species depicted on this commemorative medal, next to his bust portrait.

Also known in a white metal issue; neither issue apparently known to Beddie.

British Historical Medals, 252; not in Nan Kivell & Spence.

ONE OF THE EARLIEST DEPICTIONS OF
A KOOKABURRA

94. SONNERAT, Pierre. *Voyage à la Nouvelle Guinée, dans lequel on trouve la description des Lieux, des Observations physiques & morales, & des détails relatifs à l'Histoire Naturelle...*

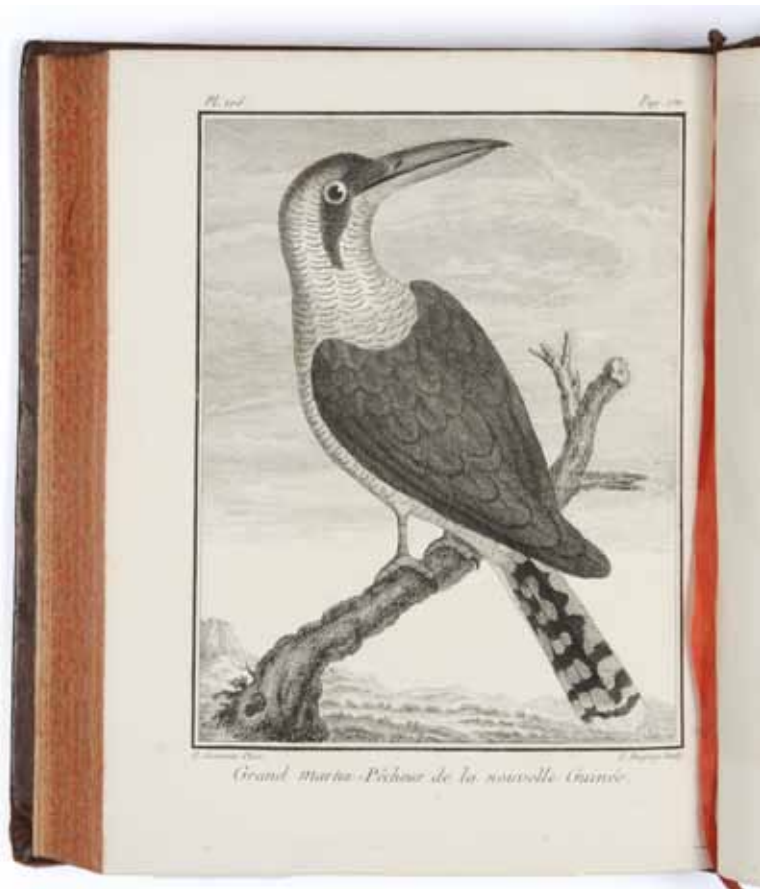
Quarto, with 119 plates (incorrectly numbered to 120), many folding; a few spots affect the half-title yet a fine fresh copy in superb contemporary patterned calf, spine gilt with raised bands and red morocco label. Paris, chez Ruault, 1776.

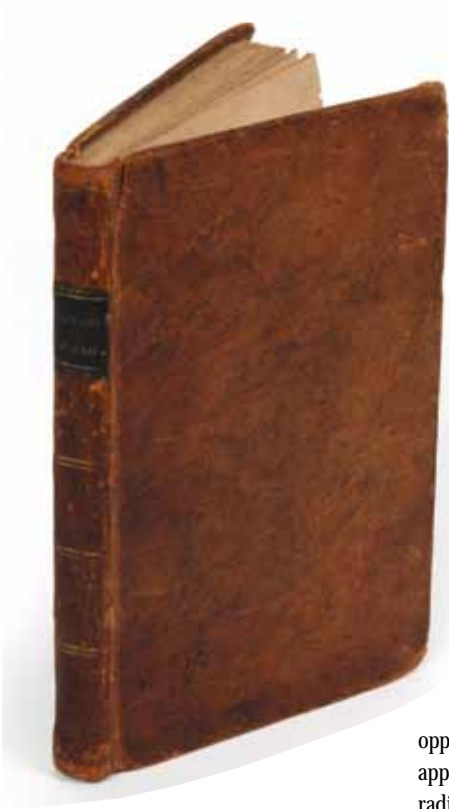
First edition of Sonnerat's important book on New Guinea, the Philippines and the Dutch East Indies, and accidentally an odd Australian "first" (see below).

Sonnerat, whose uncle Pierre Poivre was the Intendant of Mauritius, was sent on a spice- and plant-hunting voyage; he made his first stop in the Seychelles. His book is superbly illustrated with natural history engravings after his own original drawings. The famous frontispiece is a self-portrait of the author sitting under a coco-de-mer palm, while the first four plates show details of the palm and its botany; the text includes one of the earliest descriptions of the palm, and of its habitat in the early days of the colony. The first folding plate is a coastal panorama of the Seychelles and Coëtivy Island, the first to appear in any publication.

Another engraving (plate 106) is, remarkably, one of the very earliest printed depictions of an Australian bird – the laughing kookaburra, wrongly entitled by Sonnerat as the "Grand Martin-Pêcheur de la nouvelle Guinée". It in fact depicts one of the kookaburras caught by Sir Joseph Banks on the east coast of Australia in 1770. On the Endeavour's return journey, Banks gave a specimen of the bird to Sonnerat when they met at the Cape of Good Hope. This is how the bird acquired its incorrect but lasting scientific name *Dacelo novaguineae*.

Hill, 1606; Nissen, IVB, 885; Stafleu, TL2, 12.451a; Whittell pt. 2, p. 676; Zimmer, pp. 596-7.





BOB SOUTHEY ON BOTANY BAY

95. **SOUTHEY, Robert. Poems.**

Duodecimo, early owner's name on title-page 'AH Everett 1807'; as with most American imprints of this date embrowned and a little dusted throughout, but an excellent copy in contemporary mottled sheep, bumped. Boston, Manning & Loring, 1799.

Very rare: the first American edition of this collection of Southey's verse, which includes his "Botany Bay Eclogues" (pp. 57-73).

Borrowing from Southey's early radicalism, and infused with the ideas that would lead him to join Coleridge in advocating the utopian ideals of Pantisocracy, one of the often ignored aspects of the Botany Bay Eclogues is that they correctly privilege the new Australian society over life in England: they are 'made up of the reminiscences of ordinary people who have been transported to Australia as felons. Some of them remember England with nostalgia, but all have gone through experiences that make Botany Bay seem like a welcome haven' (Routledge History of English Poetry, p. 10).

Southey was not renowned for his obduracy, so it does not surprise that he refused an opportunity to compare the reality with his lyric vision: in 1812 he seriously considered accepting an appointment as Governor of Botany Bay, but turned it down because 'Edith was not too keen on such a radical change of scenery' (Mark Storey, *Robert Southey: A Life*). It is fascinating to speculate as to what Governor Bob Southey might have done with the colony.

As an eighteenth-century American printing of Australian interest, this edition is in the company of an extremely small number of other titles: principally the 1789 New York Tench, the 1794 editions of the Scottish Martyrs Muir and Margarot, and the 1796 Philadelphia edition of Barrington (see catalogue no. 9).

All editions of this important volume of verse, first published in London in 1797, are rare, none more so than this Boston edition. Ferguson knew only the British Library copy, while the Addenda volume could add no Australian locations. It is now known to be in the American Imprint collection of the National Library of Australia.

Ferguson, 299.

PRESENT KNOWLEDGE OF OCEANIA

96. SPARRMAN, Anders. *Tal, om den tilväxt och nytta, som Vetenskaperna i allmänhet, särdeles Natural-Historien, redan vunnit och ytterligare kunna vinna, genom undersökningar i Söder-hafvet...*

Octavo, 39 pp., engraved vignette pasted to title as issued; light foxing to title, else a fine copy, in plain modern boards, red edges. Stockholm. Johan Georg Lange, 1778.

Very scarce: a significant discussion of the present state of scientific knowledge of the South Seas, and what might be expected in the Oceania region, based on discoveries made by Cook's first two voyages as well as Crozet's visit to Tasmania and New Zealand.

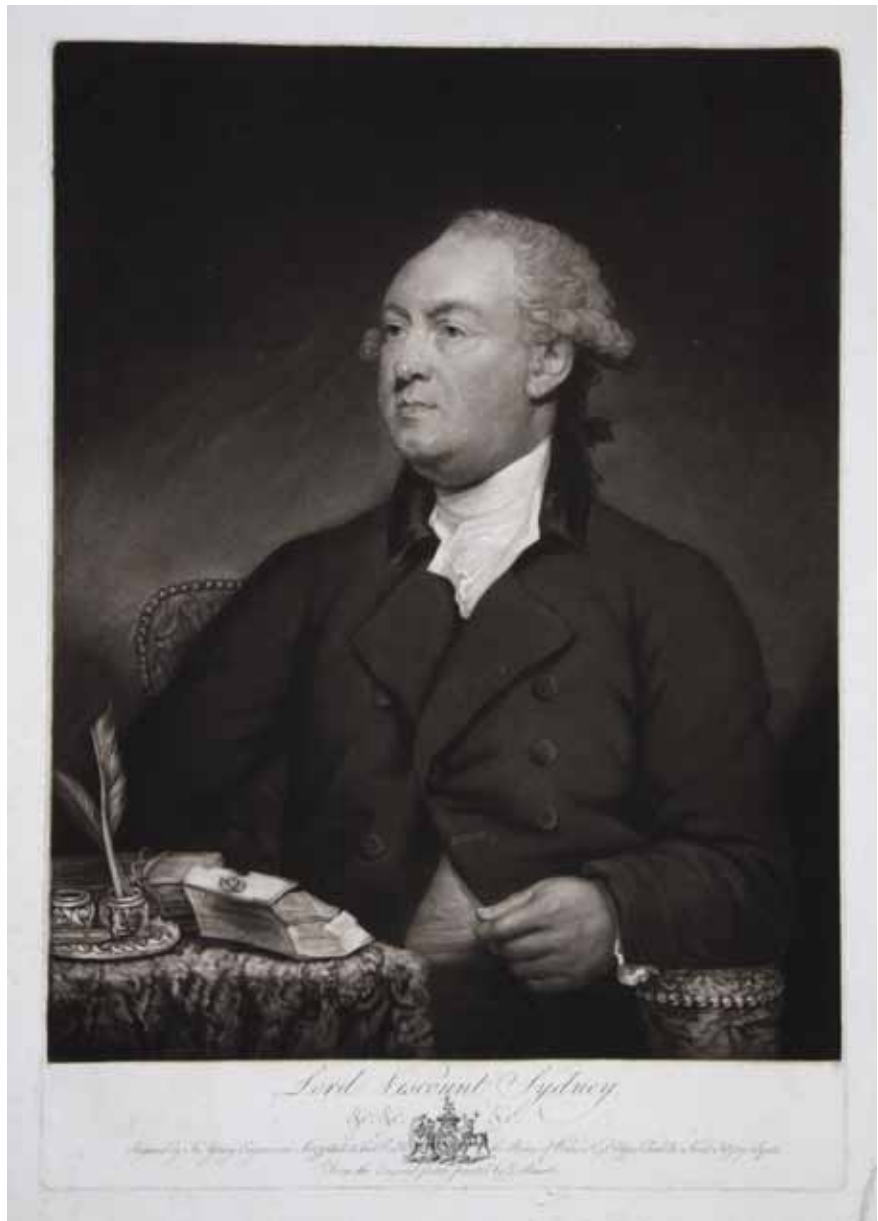
Sparrman, botanist on Cook's second voyage, was well-placed to make this report to the Swedish Academy of Science on his recent voyage. He discusses the benefits to science and especially to natural history already gained and likely to be gained in the future, by discoveries and investigations in the Pacific.

He believes that New Holland will prove a fertile area for explorers and scientists, but since what lies there is still unknown he concentrates on New Zealand. He discusses at length the native inhabitants, geography and natural history, with an analysis of the properties of *Phormium tenax* and other New Zealand species, mentioning that he is already successfully growing two species in Sweden. This is in fact one of the earliest printed books to focus on New Zealand – but it is not recorded by either Hocken or the more authoritative New Zealand National Bibliography; nor is it recorded by the Cook bibliographers Beddie or Holmes.

As to the general future for the region: 'Once civilised, New Zealand would extend her sway over New Holland and all the islands of the South Seas. By making useful discoveries and inventions, the peoples in the Southern Hemisphere would in time be able to contribute to the sciences and repay their debts to the culture we have brought them from the Northern Hemisphere. Some of their talents seem, indeed, to indicate that they are able to acquire a higher civilisation, for though they have not yet learnt to melt rock and extract the useful iron for making tools, they employ at least tools of stone to carve their weapons and decorate their boats...' (English translation from the version published as "What the South Seas have to offer" in *The Captain Cook Bicentenary*, ed. B. Danielsson, Ethnos, 1969).

Hill, 1614; Kroepelien, 1217; not in Beddie; O'Reilly-Reitman, 8405.





SYDNEY

97. [SYDNEY]YOUNG, John. Lord Viscount Sydney...

Mezzotint engraving, 440 x 310 mm., after the original painting by Gilbert Stuart, framed. London, n.d., circa 1790.

A splendid portrait of Lord Sydney, for whom the greatest city in the world was named.

Viscount Sydney, a strong supporter of Young and Matra in their plans for the colonisation of the east coast of Australia, was Secretary for the Home Department when the decision was finally made to colonise New South Wales, and he was the first to announce (in August 1786) George III's decision to send out the First Fleet. When Phillip finally decided to establish the settlement at Port Jackson, rather than Botany Bay, he paid the Home Secretary the compliment of naming Sydney after him. A fine and fresh impression.

Nan Kivell and Spence, p. 300 (and reproduced, p. 317).

THE EARLIEST AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT OF
BOTANY BAY

98. **TENCH, Watkin. A Narrative of the Expedition to Botany Bay; with an Account of New South Wales, its Productions, Inhabitants, &c. To which is subjoined, A List of the Civil and Military Establishments at Port Jackson.**

Octavo in fours, complete with the often missing half-title and final advertisement leaf, a good tall copy, early owner's name on half-title "Margaret Bewicke", a few fore-edges short because of the wide margins, preliminaries a little dusted but a very good copy in later speckled calf. London, J. Debrett, 1789.

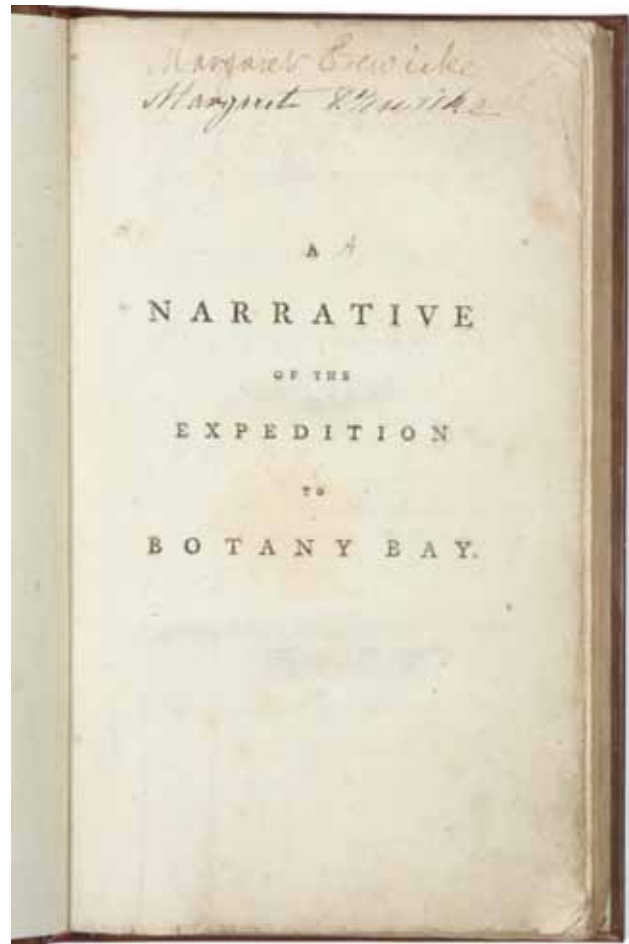
First edition of the most significant first settlement book – the earliest authentic account of settled Australia to appear in print. Attractively, this copy has the early owner's signature of Margaret Bewicke, making this an unusual example of Tench's narrative to have been owned by a woman in the eighteenth century (see below).

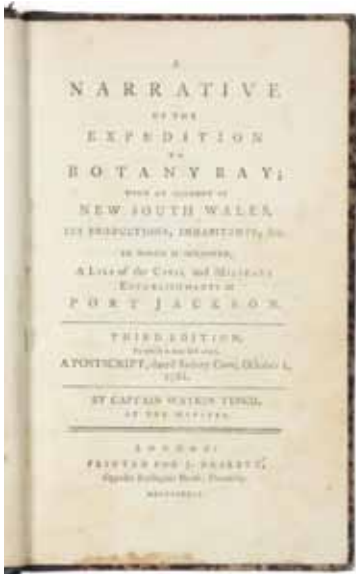
Tench's book not only predates the other First Fleet accounts, but it is also arguably the most readable and the most sympathetic. John White's journal apart, the others are more or less official in tone; none has the directness of Tench's description of life in the first days of the colony. The book appeared quickly, first being put on sale on 24 April 1789; Tench had come to an arrangement with the London publisher, Debrett, before he left England. It proved popular, not surprisingly in view of the large public that would have been curious for news of the colony, and three editions in English, a Dublin piracy, as well as French, German, Swedish and Dutch translations all appeared quickly.

Tench spent altogether four years in the colony (in 1793 producing a second book on the settlement; see catalogue no. 100) carrying out his military duties as a marine, but giving as much time as he could to the business of exploration. He discovered the Nepean River and traced it to the Hawkesbury, and began the many attempts to conquer the Blue Mountains. He was a lively, good-humoured and cultured member of the new society, and these qualities come through in his book which gives a vivid picture of the voyage out, and the establishment of the town at Sydney Cove. Apart from its importance as the first genuine description of the new colony, Tench's narrative provides us with the clearest of the surviving images of the first crucial months of settlement.

This copy has two early signatures on the half-title for Margaret Bewicke. Given the unusual spelling of "Bewicke" it is tempting to speculate that this might be the signature of the Margaret Bewicke of Durham in northern England, who had her portrait painted by the great portraitist Sir Thomas Lawrence in the 1790s. Her husband, Calverley Bewicke, commanded the Durham militia for many years.

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





THIRD EDITION WITH THE NEW LETTER FROM SYDNEY COVE

99. **TENCH, Watkin.** *A Narrative of the Expedition to Botany Bay; with an Account of New South Wales...* Third edition, to which is now first added, A Postscript...

Octavo; marginal repair to one leaf, some staining but a very good copy with the half-title but not an advertisement leaf; in attractive early quarter dark morocco over speckled boards, spine banded and lettered in gilt. London, J. Debrett, 1789.

The scarce third edition, the first to include Tench's Postscript, printing a letter from Sydney Cove dated 1 October 1788.

This closely-printed letter (pp. 147-8) reports further activity since July and, despite the growing difficulties faced by the settlers, strikes the bright and optimistic note characteristic of the author. The letter is particularly interesting regarding the early settlement at Norfolk Island, and includes the ominous aside that the Norfolk settlers have made every attempt to 'find a landing-place, whence it might be practicable to ship off the timber growing there, but hitherto none has been discovered.' Just six months after the time of writing the *Sirius* would be wrecked trying to anchor there.

'In Port Jackson,' the letter continues, 'all is quiet and stupid as could be wished.' Everyone is well, Tench comments, and the detachment for Parramatta is about to be sent up river. The *Sirius* is about to be dispatched for the Cape of Good Hope in an attempt to purchase much needed supplies, and it is on this ship that the present letter will be sent.

Crittenden, 'A Bibliography of the First Fleet', 224; Ferguson, 50; Wantrup, pp. 54-57.



EARLY FRENCH BOOK ON BOTANY BAY AND LA PÉROUSE

100. **TENCH, Watkin.** *Voyage à la Baie Botanique Avec une Description du nouveau Pays de Galles Méridional, de ses habitans, de ses productions, &c. & quelques détails relatifs à M. de la Pérouse, pendant son séjour à la Baie Botanique...* A laquelle on a ajouté le récit historique de la Découverte de la Nouvelle Hollande...

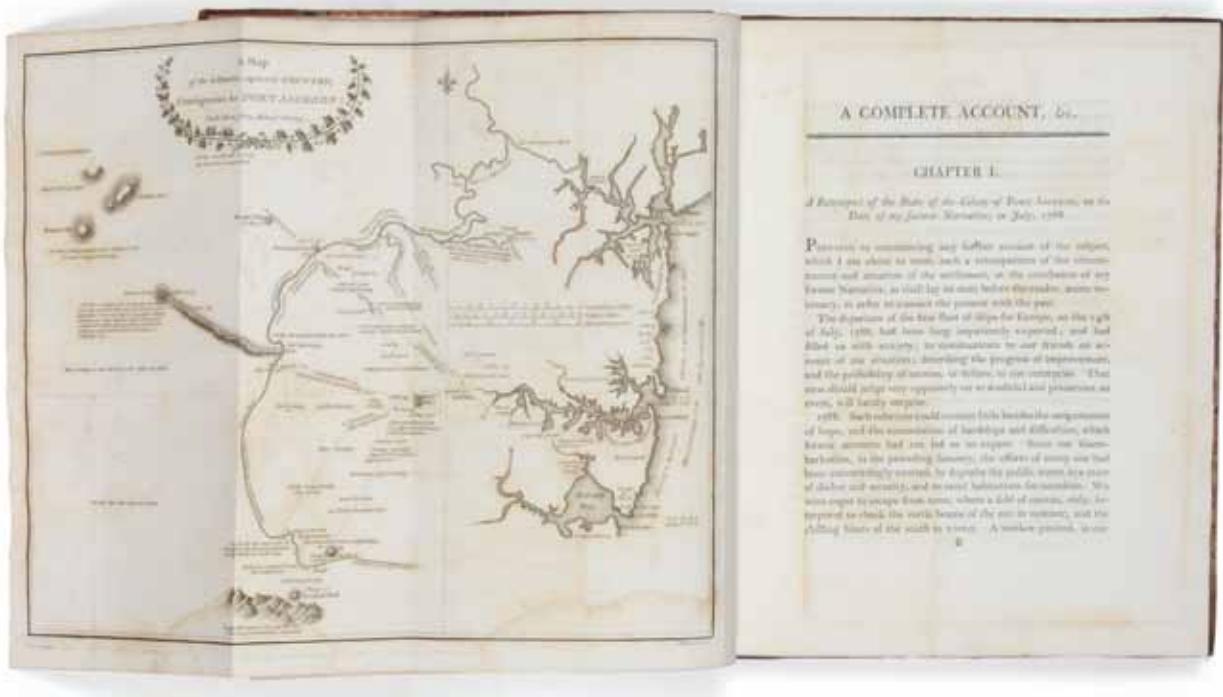
Octavo, a good large copy in later French marbled boards. Paris, Letellier, 1789.

One of two French editions of Tench's Narrative published in 1789. This is thus either the first or the second French publication on settled Australia, and one of the very earliest descriptions in French of the appearance of La Pérouse at Botany Bay in 1788.

Two French editions of Tench's Narrative were published in 1789, of uncertain priority; the other was published by Knapen fils. This is the more extended version and includes a long, 85-page section about the history of discovery entitled "Récit historique de la découverte de la Nouvelle Hollande et du nouveau Pays de Galles Méridional". The economic historian K.M. Dallas sees this section as significant evidence in the continuing debate about the reasons for the decision to settle New South Wales.

This copy, like all those we have examined, does not have a folding map: Ferguson mentions there being one in the National Library's copy but that is almost certainly an addition; no map is mentioned in the "Table".

McLaren, 'Lapérouse in the Pacific', 813.



THE ORIGINAL STORY OF BARANGAROO

101. TENCH, Watkin. *A Complete Account of the Settlement at Port Jackson...*

Quarto, with a folding map; contemporary half calf and marbled boards; very slight rubbing to front joint but a fine and attractive copy with the map much less foxed or offset than usual; early bookticket of Digby Cayley. London, G. Nicol and J. Sewell, 1793.

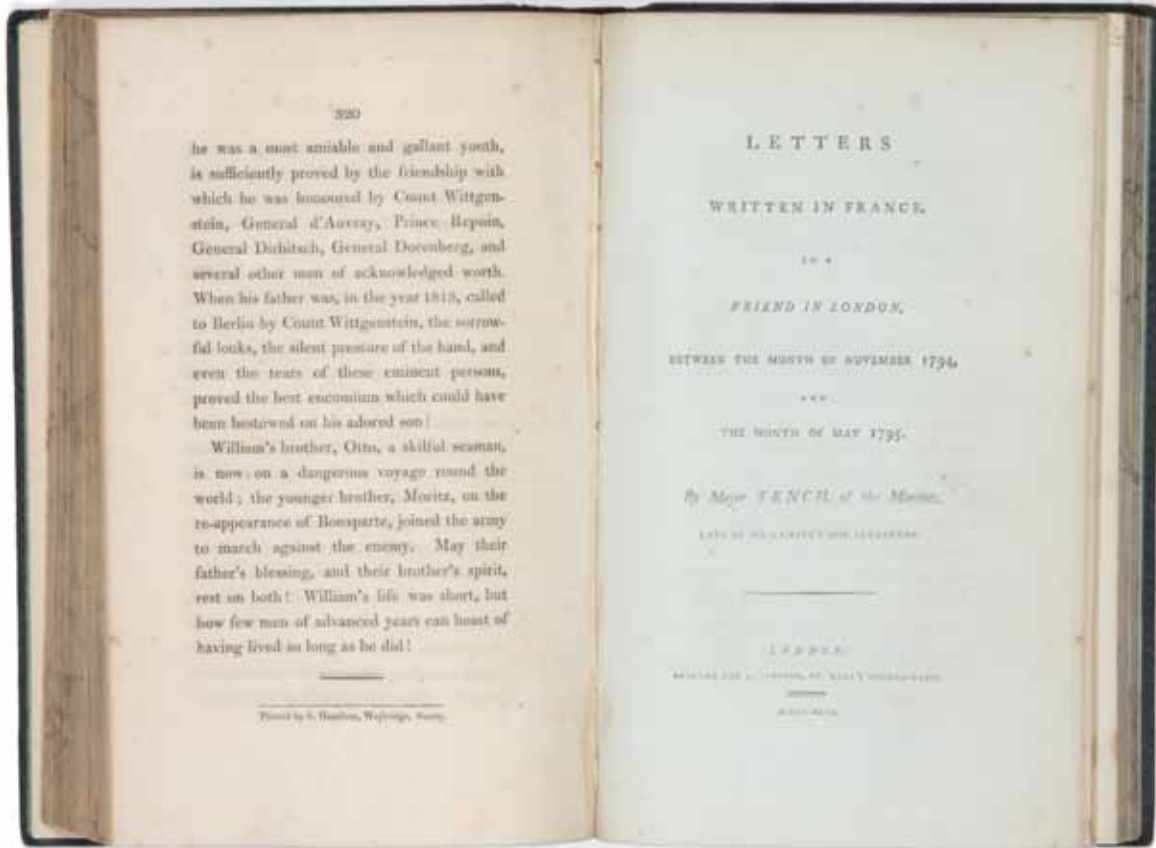
First edition of one of the canonical First Fleet accounts, continuing Tench's narrative to the end of the first four years of settlement in an 'accurate, well-written and acutely observed account of the earliest years of Australia's colonization' (Wantrup). Tench had left New South Wales with the other marines on 18 December 1791 aboard HMS *Gorgon* which had accompanied the Third Fleet, and this book was published in November or December 1793, more than a year after his return.

Tench had explored the country around Sydney, discovered the Nepean River, and commenced the assault on the still impregnable Blue Mountains. Consequently, this book 'has a special place in a collection of the explorers. Where the other First Fleet journalists described the excursions and expeditions of others, Tench published selections from the actual journals kept on his own expeditions. He was the first Australian explorer to do so... The interest of the 1793 volume is further enhanced by the fine folding engraved 'Map of the hitherto explored Country, Contiguous to Port Jackson: Laid down from Actual Survey' which records the results of early exploration around the settled areas' (Wantrup).

Tench's book includes a famous passage describing Bennelong's introduction of his wife Barangaroo, a Cadigal woman, to the white colonists in 1790. Tench says that at the request of Bennelong 'we combed and cut her hair, and she seemed pleased with the operation. Wine she would not taste, but turned from it with disgust, though heartily invited to drink by the example and persuasion of Baneelon [Bennelong]'. She was however badly treated by the settlers: Phillip refused her wish to give birth to her child at the governor's house, in order to be near her country. She was forced to go to the hospital, where she died in childbirth. Despite Tench's sympathetic description of her, she is celebrated for her sometimes violent opposition to the colonists, and her strenuous objections to Bennelong's conciliatory approach. It is of course in her honour that the extensive development on the east side of Darling Harbour has been named.

An attractive copy, with the printed bookticket of Sir Digby Cayley (7th Baronet, 1807-1883).

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



TENCH'S OTHER BOOK

102. **TENCH, Major Watkin. Letters written in France, to a Friend in London.**

Octavo, very occasional pencil underlining, early owner's name on front free endpaper, some scattered foxing; with another work, in an old embossed green cloth binding, very good. London, J. Johnson, 1796.

First edition: a rare title by the First-Fleeter better known for his Narrative of the Expedition to Botany Bay of 1789, the first account of white settlement in Australia. Watkin Tench, usually described as the most literary and the most readable of the First Fleet chroniclers, was also the only First Fleet writer to publish anything other than Australian experiences.

Tench spent altogether four years in the colony as captain-lieutenant in the marines. Previously he had served off the American coast during the War of Independence. In 1794, soon after his return from New South Wales to England, he was at sea again – this time fighting in the war against France. His ship, the Alexander, was captured, and he then spent six months as a prisoner-of-war. It was during this period that he wrote this series of letters to a friend in London. The letters display in abundance Tench's keen and observant nature, and are a valuable document of life in France during the war with Revolutionary France, not least for his comments on Sir Richard Rodney Bligh, his commanding officer and later an Admiral.

Bound with Moritz von Kotzebue, The Russian Prisoner of War among the French (London, Gale and Fenner, 1816). Moritz was the son of the prolific writer August von Kotzebue, and brother of the Pacific voyager Otto. Moritz served in the Russian army fighting Napoleon.

Crittenden, 'A bibliography of the First Fleet', 244; Ferguson, 248.

THE CAUTIONARY TALE

103. [TRICKET]MARSHALL, J. (publisher). *The Gamester...
The Story of Poor Tricket the Gamester...*

Octavo chapbook, 16 pp., with a woodcut on the title; a very good copy stitched as issued. London and Bath, J. Marshall, R. White, S. Hazard, 1796.

A rare transportation chapbook in particularly good condition. This moral tale shows how a life of gambling and dissipation ends in transportation: 'The fear of death at first made even Botany Bay appear a deliverance, but when he was to depart thither, bitter indeed, was the affliction of his faithful wife...'

One of the so-called "Cheap Repository" of moral tales, a series begun by Hannah More in March 1795. More contributed some fifty tales in all, but many others were written by friends and colleagues from her circle. Although some titles had overtly political overtones, most were simpler morality tales, encouraging sobriety and piety. As Susan Pedersen has pointed out, the tales were issued to combat the more lurid fare traditionally sold by hawkers (see, for example, catalogue no. 39). In *The Gamester*, 'Gambling leads to poverty, family tragedy, crime and death, and the author of "The story of Poor Tricket, The Gamester" moralizes, "Let every reader lay to heart the dreadful consequences of gambling: for, by first bringing a man to want, it will harden his heart even against his most beloved wife and children..." (Susan Pedersen, 'Hannah More Meets Simple Simon: Tracts, Chapbooks, and Popular Culture in Late Eighteenth-Century England,' *The Journal of British Studies*, January, 1986).

This particular tale is unusual in having the protagonist transported: most ne'er-do-wells in the Moral Repository universe end in prison or on the gallows, although they are occasionally struck down by lightning. Eighteenth-century accounts of transportation to Botany Bay printed in such an ephemeral form are particularly elusive.

Not in Ferguson.



VANCOUVER IN A BOZERIAN BINDING

104. **VANCOUVER, Captain George. A Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean, and round the world: in which the Coast of North-West America has been carefully examined and accurately surveyed. Undertaken by His Majesty's command, principally with a view to ascertain the existence of any navigable communication between the North Pacific and North Atlantic Oceans...**

Three volumes, quarto, with 17 engraved plates and one chart in the text volumes and 16 folding engraved maps and charts in the atlas volume; some light browning to the plates as often; in generally very attractive condition, in contemporary polished tree calf, gilt, flat spines gilt in compartments with ship motifs and double labels; atlas in later matching half calf and marbled boards; neat library duplicate stamps of the New York State Library; the binding by Bozerian (stamped at foot of spine). London, 1798.

An elegant set of 'one of the most important voyages ever made' (Hill). This most attractive copy was bound in Paris by the famous binder Bozerian, and interestingly has an inked price dating from before the binding inside the first volume "240 fr Broché, 260 Relié". There is also a note in French about the atlas belonging to the set being uniform but of a different size.

Vancouver, who had served on Cook's second and third voyages, was made commander of an expedition whose express purpose was to reclaim wherever possible British rights to the Northwest Coast of America following the Nootka convention of 1790. He was also to re-examine the existence of a navigable passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and this voyage permanently laid to rest that theory. He sailed to the Pacific via Australia where he discovered and charted King George's Sound and Cape Hood, passed Van Diemen's Land, then visited New Zealand and Hawaii, and the Northwest Coast. During the course of three seasons, he surveyed Alaska, the Northwest Coast, investigated the Straits of Juan de Fuca, discovered the Strait of Georgia, and circumnavigated Vancouver Island. He visited San Francisco, Monterey and other Spanish Settlements in Alta California, and made three visits to the Hawaiian Islands where he introduced cattle from Monterey. A substantial portion of the text relates to these visits.

Ferguson, 281; Hill, 1753; Lada-Mocarski, 55; Lande, 1495; Wantrup, 63a.





GUARDIAN VETERAN BEATEN BY COOK VETERAN

105. [VANCOUVER]GILLRAY, James. *The Caneing in Conduit Street. Dedicated to the Flag Officers of the British Navy.*

Etching with original handcolouring, 250 x 345 mm.; in fine condition, mounted. London, Hannah Humphrey, 1 October, 1796.

Rare satirical cartoon by James Gillray (1756-1815), ridiculing the explorer George Vancouver, who had served on Cook's second and third voyages, for his harsh treatment of his crew, specifically Lord Camelford, during the surveying voyage of the *Discovery*.

During a short but adventurous life, Thomas Pitt, second Baron Camelford (1775-1804), ran away from school at the age of fourteen to enter the Royal Navy. He joined the *Guardian*, the store-ship for the colony at New South Wales, which was soon wrecked off the Cape of Good Hope. In 1791 Pitt joined the crew of the *Discovery*, under Vancouver, and continued with her for three years sailing to Australia, New Zealand and Hawaii, en route to undertake an intensive hydrographic survey of the Northwest Coast of America.

Conditions aboard the *Discovery* were unhappy. Throughout the voyage Vancouver's health deteriorated and he suffered frightening mood swings, probably caused by his having contracted Graves' disease or myxoedema, debilitating afflictions of the thyroid. His crew was terrorised by his unpredictable bouts of rage, and the brutal punishments he meted out, which ran at ten times the average rate for the navy.

The culmination of Camelford's punishments came when he was flogged for sleeping on watch, discharged to the shore at Hawaii and left to find his own way home to England. Determined to avenge this dishonour, he issued a challenge to Vancouver, who attempted to have someone duel Camelford on his behalf. An outraged Camelford took matters into his own hands when he chanced upon Vancouver in the street and attempted to cane him, but was prevented from doing so by bystanders.

News of the affair, greatly helped by this caricature, left the ailing Vancouver a laughing stock, despite it being widely held that his assailant was deranged. Gillray added further salt to Vancouver's wounds by depicting him wearing the feather cloak given by the Hawaiian King Kamehameha I as a gift for George III. The legend on the inside of the cloak notes that he "forgot" to deliver it to the king. It was not actually presented to the king until 1797. Vancouver was subject to numerous charges that he profited from the voyage, and the Black Otter skins hanging in the shop window to the right of the image may well refer to attempts to capitalise on discoveries made on the Northwest Coast.

This is a fine, fresh example of this very rare etching.

BM, 8823; Wright and Evans, 154.



EARLY NOTICE OF CONVICTS AT BOTANY BAY

106. WALKER, John. Elements of Geography...

Two parts in one volume, octavo, with eight folding maps and two folding plates as announced in the List of Plates, and an additional large folding and partly coloured "Historical Chart"; in fine condition in contemporary calf, red label on flat spine. Dublin, printed for the author, and sold by Robert Jackson, also, by James Phillips, London, and Joseph Cruikshank, Philadelphia, 1788.

First edition of an Irish schoolmaster's work on the geography of the world, published at exactly the right moment to contain some of the earliest mentions and depictions of Botany Bay. Numerous editions were to follow, but this first edition is extremely scarce. Its imprint shows that it was a most unusual joint publication between Dublin, London, and Philadelphia where the enterprising publisher Cruikshank lent his name to it, probably on the basis of importing a certain number for sale in America. The work in any edition was not recorded by Ferguson, nor has any edition been listed for the Ferguson Addenda. (Had Ferguson known the book this edition would have had the early number of 33 in the bibliography, demonstrating its significance).

Several of the charts show New Holland, the first World map specifically identifying both Botany Bay and "Diemens Land". The Asia map, one of four continental maps, shows the northern half of the continent and identifies De Wits Land, Deep Bay, Diemens Bay and Tasmans River.

However it is the General Chart (p. 87) that is of the greatest interest: a complicated map that sets out to 'represent the World as diversified by different Natural Productions...', it shows the track of Cook's third voyage, clearly indicates the Hawaiian islands, points to "Human Sacrifices" around Tahiti, "Cannibals" in New Zealand, and shows "impenetrable Fields, Islands and Mountains of Ice" at the Antarctic Circle with a line indicating Cook's track far south on the second voyage "showing the non Existence of a Terra Australis or Southern Continent". The one place singled out for specific labelling in New Holland is "English Convicts. Botany Bay". All in all this is quite a map.

A few pages later is a particularly significant article in the text, "Transportation of Convicts to Botany Bay" (pp. 92-3). We have found no reference elsewhere to this piece which is of note not only for its early date (published in the year of the First Fleet's arrival) but also for its reference to an aspect of the Fleet's departure: the wives of the convicts, the piece comments, 'came to the ports where the vessels lay ready for sailing, and offered to accompany their husbands to their exile; their request could not be complied with; they were ordered to their parishes. What a pity it was they were not indulged!...'. .

The following six pages deal with the South Seas, and are followed by a long separate section "Abstract of Cook's Voyage" (pp. 99-107) summarising the events of Cook's final voyage. There are two separate sub-sections on the Hawaiian Islands, one a surprisingly long and very detailed account of the events surrounding Cook's death. Despite this, and despite its significantly early date, the book (in any edition) escapes mention by Forbes in the Hawaiian National Bibliography, nor is it noted by Beddie in her bibliography of Captain Cook.



THE MAP ON A MILKJUG

107. WEDGWOOD. Wedgwood Creamware Jug bearing 'A Map of the World from the Latest Discoveries'.

Ceramic creamware jug with world map printed on two sides, stands 186mm tall with a diameter of 90mm; spout has been abraded, small hairline crack to the rim, generally in very good condition. Staffordshire, Wedgwood, circa 1790.

Charming late eighteenth-century Wedgwood printed jug displaying a world map which includes recent discoveries in the Pacific and east coast of Australia. The jug was produced after the third voyage of Captain Cook as the Hawaiian islands are clearly marked on the map, which features Australia as two entities, namely New Holland and New South Wales (forming a single undifferentiated mass with Van Diemen's Land). An imaginary southern land is partially depicted as an incomplete island named 'Terra Australis' southwest of the Cape of Good Hope and directly south of Tristan de Cunha. New Zealand is depicted with the Cook Strait clearly marked, as are many of the smaller Polynesian groups such as Tahiti and the Solomon Islands. Both hemispheres of the world are adorned with allegorical neoclassical figures in dramatic poses including a New World Indian in the southern hemisphere, an African figure with resting lion and an Oriental maiden flanked by a camel.

Wedgwood creamware was produced in Staffordshire from the mid-eighteenth century onwards and after slow acceptance by the market eventually became a huge commercial success for the firm. The map is a double-hemisphere type in a style typical of the end of the century as exemplified by Samuel Dunn's world map of 1787 or the map engraved by James Lumsden in 1785. This rare Wedgwood jug reflects the curiosity of late eighteenth-century Europeans for voyages of discovery at a time when the last remaining geographical mysteries were finally being resolved. It is a delightful record of contemporary discoveries in the Pacific and on the east coast of Australia.



THE COLOURED ISSUE

108. **WHITE, John. Journal of a Voyage to New South Wales.**

Quarto, engraved title and 65 handcoloured plates; bound with the list of subscribers, early owner's inscription on first page of text, without the 4-pp. advertisements (but not required by Wantrup); the edges a little dusted but a fine, completely uncut copy with large margins in modern calf. London, J. Debrett, 1790.

A superb untrimmed copy of the rare coloured issue. This is the deluxe issue of the first edition of this famous First Fleet book in which the plates were coloured by hand. Especially in this form, White's Journal is one of the most beautiful of Australian colour-plate books, and one of the most attractive, as well as one of the earliest, Australian bird books. Another copy paired with a first edition of Phillip's Voyage can be seen at catalogue number 81.

The book was an immediate success on publication, with subscribers alone accounting for seven hundred copies. It is a travel and ornithological classic by a medical voyager: John White was chief surgeon of the First Fleet, and was 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 made notes about birds in the new colony. It was this manuscript which formed the nucleus of his journal.

The natural history content makes White's particularly noteworthy amongst the First Fleet journals. Many of the plates were drawn in England by leading natural history artists of the day, such as Sarah Stone and Frederick Nodder, from original sketches done in the colony. 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 was responsible for the original sketches of some of the engravings here.

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

Crittenden, 'A Bibliography of the First Fleet', 248; Ferguson, 97; Hill, 1858; Mathews, Supplement; Nissen, 4390; Wantrup, 17.



FORSTER'S TRANSLATION OF WHITE

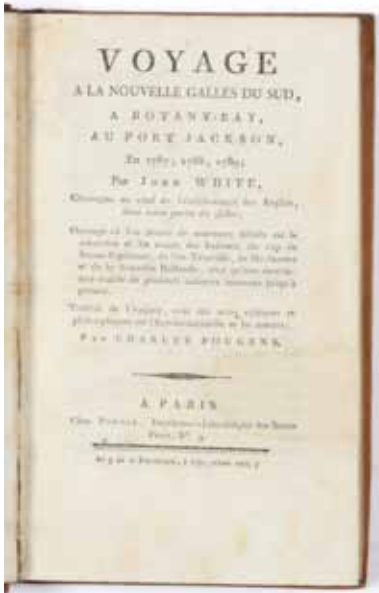
109. **WHITE, John. Tagebuch einer Reise nach Neu-Süd-Wallis von John White Esq.**

Octavo, four plates; a very good copy in modern brown quarter calf, lettered in gilt. Berlin, [Vossischen Buchhandlung], 1791.

Scarce: Johann Reinhold Forster's translation of John White's Journal of a Voyage to New South Wales (first published in 1790). This is the full German translation of White's work extracted from Forster's *Magazin von Merkwürdigen neuen Reisebeschreibungen* (that is, "Magazine of New and Remarkable Voyage Accounts"). The plates include images of the kangaroo and potoroo (on a single plate), the flying fox, and the emu, as well as a fourth plate with aboriginal weapons and instruments.

There was also a separately issued version of the same text which was published together with a translation of Bligh's Narrative of the Mutiny. The separately issued edition also included a folding map relating to Bligh, a general introduction and postscript which are not present here.

Ferguson, 88b (series entry); Kroepelien, 1343 (separate issue).



FIRST FRENCH VERSION OF WHITE

110. **WHITE, John. Voyage à la Nouvelle Galles du Sud, à Botany-Bay...**

Octavo; an excellent copy, bound without the half-title in contemporary French quarter calf, flat spine gilt in compartments, glazed boards with gilt borders. Paris, Pougen, 1795.

The first French edition of the surgeon White's journal. It contains considerable additional material by the translator, Pougen, including an introduction in which he discusses the economic hazards facing the English in their colonial undertakings but applauds the humane principles of the transportation system. The revolutionary government, he says, should recognise that 'Nul n'a droit d'ordonner la mort de son semblable... Il n'est point d'homicide legal...' and agree that 'tuons les crimes, mais non les coupables...':

One of Ferguson's few errors was not to properly identify this issue, almost certainly the first of two: an evidently later issue with the same imprint contained two engravings, and the same plates were used in a later edition of 1798. Ed Lefkowitz, who has researched this, notes that 'since all copies of the 1798 edition have plates, I surmise there were two issues in 1795 – first without plates, then a later issue with. Perhaps the publisher had sheets left over, which may have been issued after the first, or even at the same time as the 1798. If he were contemplating an edition with illustrations, had some left over sheets from the first part of the volume, why not use them up? The 1795 issue with plates has to be accounted for in some way, and this seems like a logical and tidy explanation'. The copy at the National Library of Australia is an example of this earlier issue without plates, while that at the John Carter Brown Library has two plates.

Borba de Moraes, pp. 940-941 (not calling for plates); Crittenden, 'A Bibliography of the First Fleet', 252; Ferguson, 231; Hill, 1859 (not calling for plates).

WHITE, COOK AND THE FIRST FLEET

111. [WHITE]ÖDMANN, Samuel, editor. *John Whites Resa till Nya Holland aren 1787 och 1788...*

Duodecimo, with four engraved plates; neat repair at top of title; in fine condition in the original marbled boards with paper spine. Uppsala, J. Edmans, 1793.

Rare Swedish voyage account, of interest for both Cook and Australia's First Fleet.

'This Swedish compilation on the beginnings of the British penal settlement in New South Wales was based upon J.R. Forster's German versions of the published English accounts by Phillip and White...' (Rolf du Rietz in the Kroepelien catalogue). 'In 1793, Samuel Ödmann published a Swedish "First Fleet" volume, containing what may apparently be considered the first pictures from Australia to have been published in Sweden...' (ibid., in Swansea, A/1, 1995). These four plates depict: spears and other implements; a native hut; axe, basket and sword; and, natives of Botany Bay.

Also of great interest here is the last quarter of the book, which is devoted to Cook's first voyage and the discovery of the east coast of Australia.

Beddie, 675; Crittenden, 'A bibliography of the First Fleet', 251; Ferguson, 172; Kroepelien, 915; R. Du Rietz, 'Swansea', A133.



THE FIRST DECORATIVE MAP OF THE EAST COAST

112. ZATTA, Antonio. *Nuove Scoperte fatte nel 1765. 67. e 69 nel Mare del Sud Venezia.*

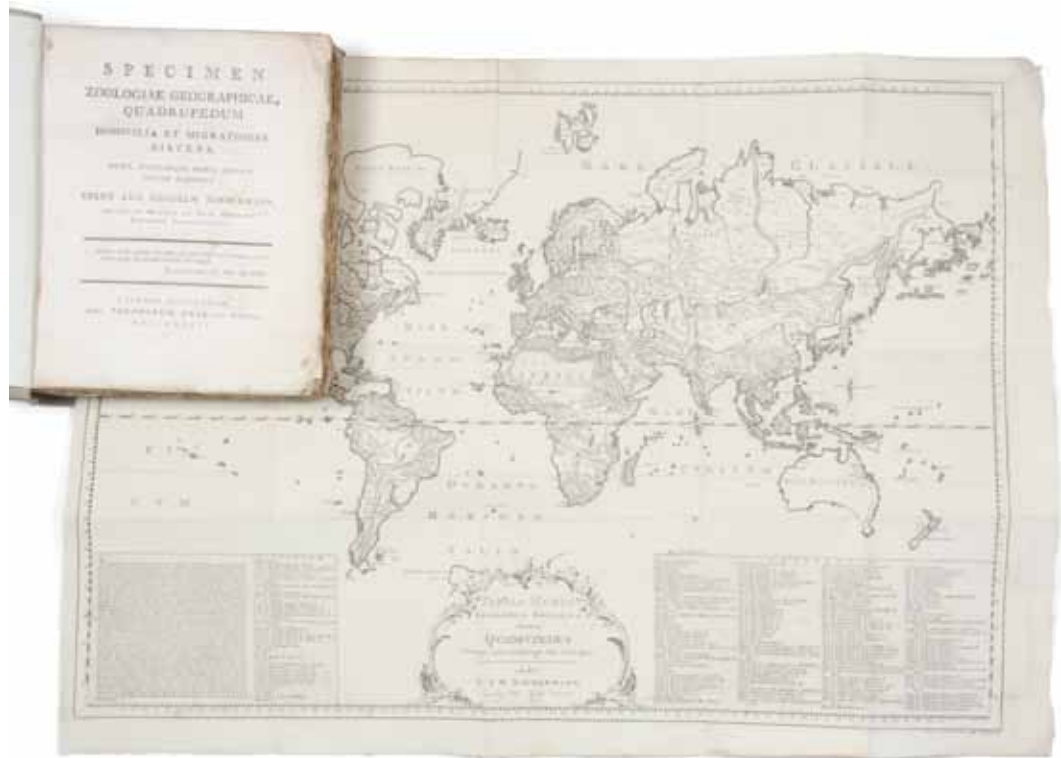
Engraved map, 405 x 300 mm., original handcolouring; in excellent condition, framed. Venice, presso Antonio Zatta, 1776.

First edition of the first decorative map to show Cook's tracks in the Pacific. It records discoveries made during the Endeavour voyage in Australia, New Zealand, New Guinea and the South Pacific, as well as showing the tracks of Carteret, Byron and Wallis. The charting of the east coast of Australia and New Zealand is shown in detail as the map is based on Cook's own map of the region, the "Chart of part of the South Seas".

Antonio Zatta was a leading European cartographer and publisher, and his *Atlante Novissimo* was one of the most beautifully produced of all eighteenth-century atlases, with much space devoted to the new discoveries of Captain Cook. Along with his contemporary Giovanni Battista Pasquali, Zatta was responsible for the revival of taste in Venetian fine printing. Famous for his sardonic tone and as something of a controversialist, he was also well known for producing lavish editions of Italian classics and *raccolte* (collections of poems for special occasions).

As with many maps by the famous mapmaker, the large decorative vignette dominates, and the original handcolouring is fine and sensitively rendered. The ship depicted in the vignette is very probably the Endeavour.

Clancy, 'Mapping of Terra Australis', p.101; Tooley, map 1431, plate 103.



PUTTING KANGAROOS AND DINGOS ON THE MAP

113. **ZIMMERMANN, Eberhard August Wilhelm. Specimen Zoologiae Geographicae, Quadrupedum domicilia et migrationis sistens...**

Quarto, with a large folding map (500 x 695 mm.); a very good unsophisticated copy in simple modern blue paper wrappers, a few marks, the large folding map in a very good impression. Leiden, Theodor Haak, 1777.

Rare: first edition of the first book to describe the worldwide distribution of mammals, with the information summarized in a large folding world map, one of the first to include Captain Cook's 1770 discoveries on the east coast of Australia.

Zimmermann (1743-1815) was a German geographer and zoologist, best known as a teacher and as the patron of the mathematician Gauss. He published a number of monographs on mammals, including several published in the nineteenth century specifically on American animals. This remarkable work is an early and extensive survey of the worldwide geographical distribution of domestic and migratory quadrupeds. He concluded that land-masses were differently distributed in prehistoric times, making this the first in a long line of publications that led to the theory of continental drift; some of his conclusions influenced Charles Darwin and Charles Lyell.

Importantly, the details of animal habits in Australia, the South Pacific and New Zealand derive from the great voyages, from Quiros to Cook, making this study an example – along with the various publications of the Forsters on the Cook voyages – of the earliest application of Pacific discoveries to general scientific research.

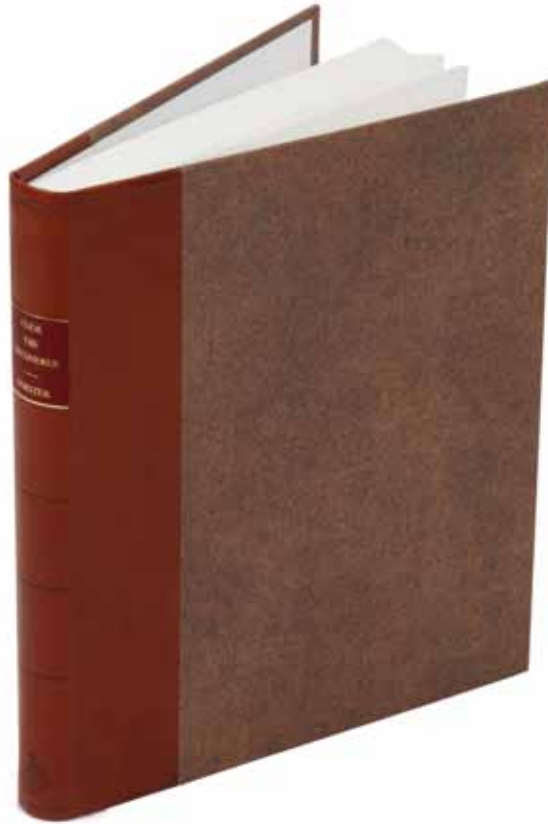
The fine accompanying world map renders the east coast of Australia, and lists the Kangaroo and several species of Australian wild dog. Designed by Zimmermann himself and prepared by the German naturalist August Wilhelm Knoch (1742-1818), this was the first map to show animal distribution (Robinson, Early Thematic Mapping in the History of Cartography).

B.M. (Nat. Hist.) , p. 2391; not in Beddie.



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Cook, the Discoverer is the first ever translation into English of Georg Forster's essay on his former captain. It accompanies a facsimile of the original Berlin printing of 1787. Forster originally wrote the essay as an introduction to his translation of the German edition of the official third voyage account, yet despite its great importance to our understanding of Cook's voyages, it has never before appeared in English.

To redress this remarkable oversight, a new translation, complete with notes and a select bibliography, has been commissioned especially for this edition. The text is accompanied by an introductory essay by Dr Nigel Erskine of the Australian National Maritime Museum which provides an insight into the fractured relationship between Forster and the British establishment.

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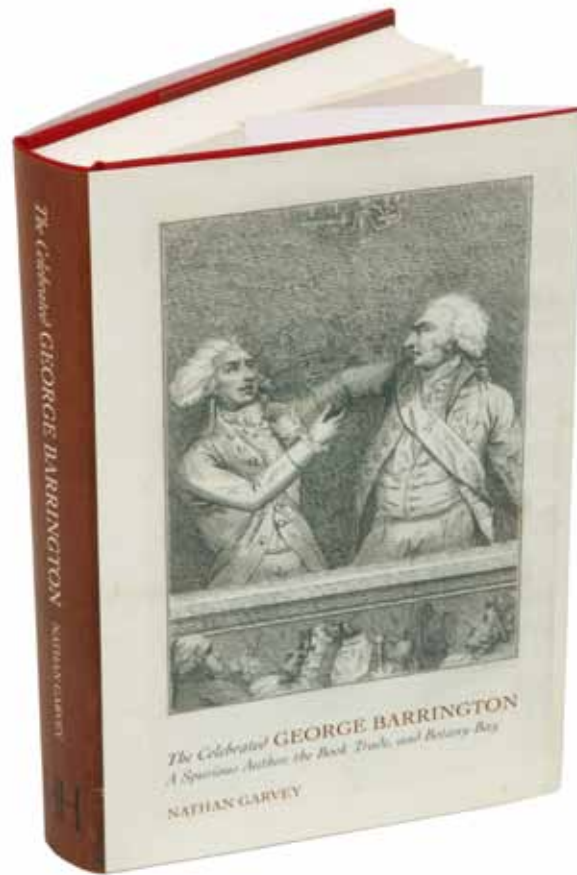
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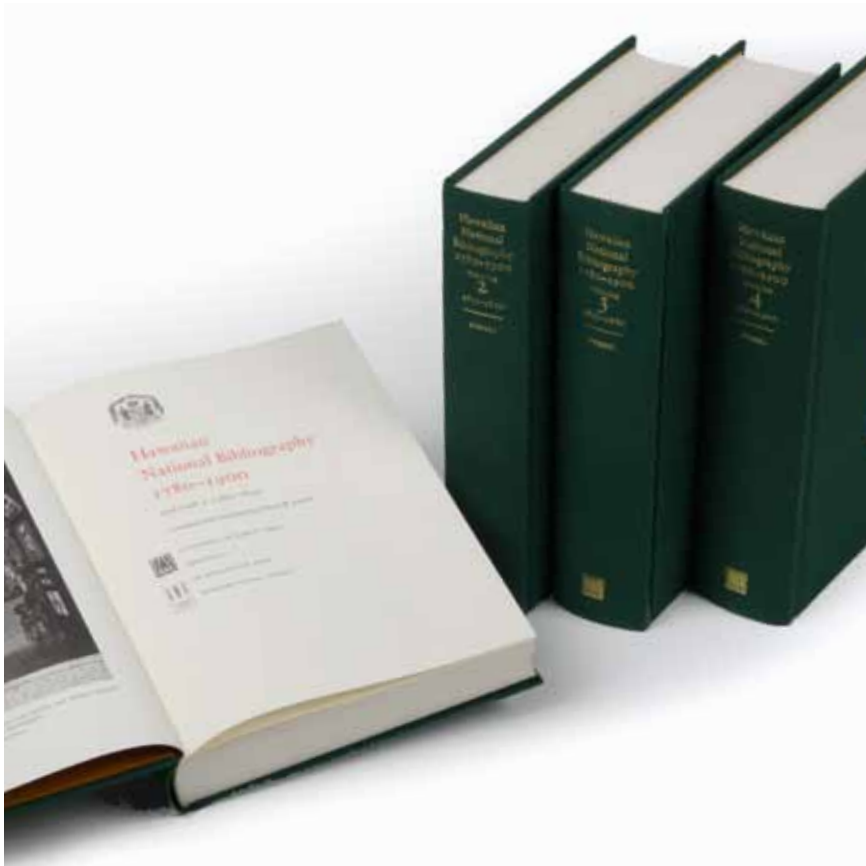
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George Barrington (c.1758-1804), gentleman pickpocket, convict, and sometime constable in the penal settlement of New South Wales, was the most famous inhabitant of the Australian colonies at the turn of the nineteenth century. His fame rested on the vast number of popular narratives published under his name, works which in reality he had nothing to do with. Through a mix of plagiarism and invention, the “Barrington” books were probably the most widely circulated accounts of the early years of European settlement in Australia.

This book traces the genesis of the Barrington books in rich and evocative detail, offering a compelling account of publishing history in England and on the continent, and displaying the subtle machinations of the book trade in a world without copyright laws. Throughout, *The Celebrated George Barrington* combines the rigour of book history and bibliographical research with a fresh and engaging style.

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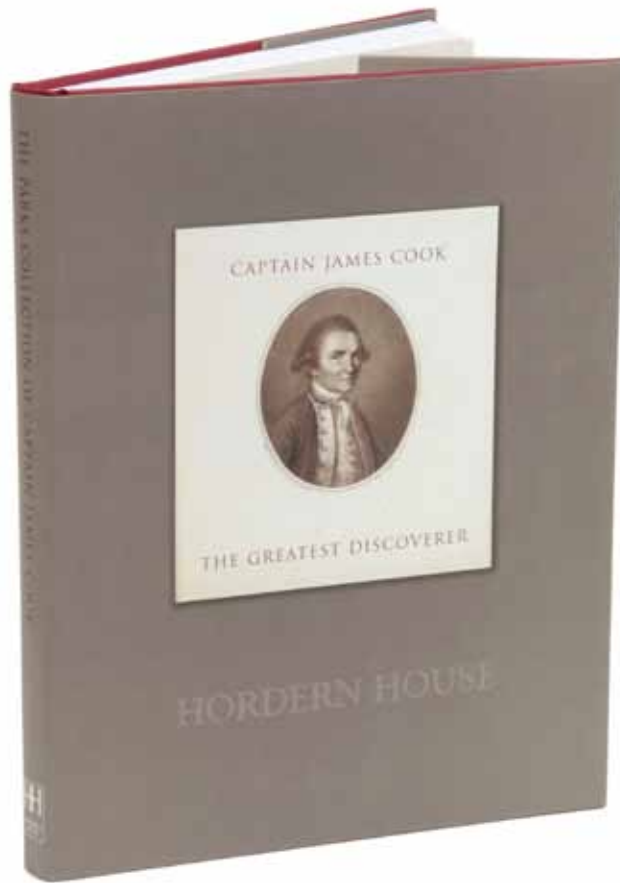
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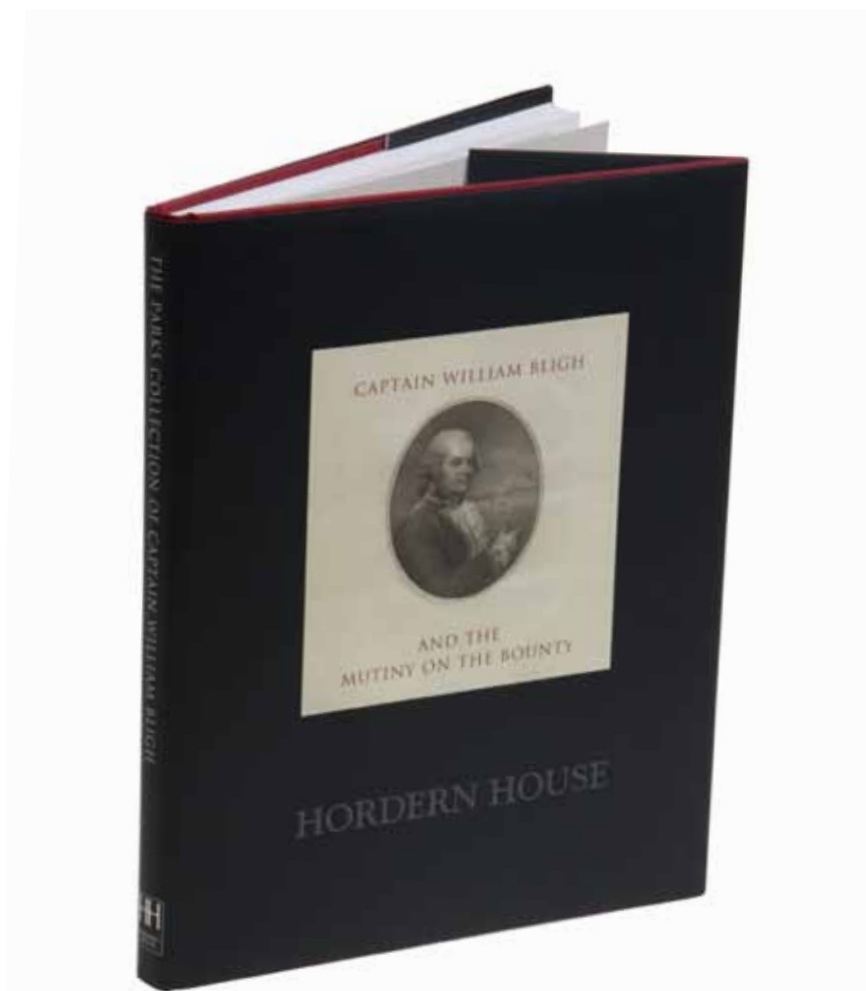


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