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# HORDERN HOUSE

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

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## Twenty-five books & prints

*Prices are in Australian dollars*

1	BANKS: CHANTREY, Sir Francis Leggatt .....	\$16,000
2	BANKS: SCOTT-WARING, John .....	\$12,000
3	BOUGAINVILLE, Louis Antoine de .....	\$11,750
4	[BOUGAINVILLE] TOUANNE, Vicomte de la .....	\$48,500
5	COOK: DALRYMPLE, Alexander .....	\$132,500
6	COOK: WALES, William .....	\$84,000
7	COOK: POUGENS, Charles de .....	\$9850
8	DALRYMPLE, Sir John .....	\$4500
9	DAMPIER, William .....	\$28,500
10	DAMPIER: RAY, John .....	\$26,500
11	DAMPIER: PLUKENET, Leonard .....	\$23,500
12	EARL, George Windsor .....	\$9850
13	FREYCINET: ARAGO, Jacques .....	\$11,500
14	HARRIS, John .....	\$22,500
15	LEICHHARDT, Ludwig .....	\$24,500
16	NICOL, John .....	\$6400
17	RESTIF DE LA BRETONNE, Nicolas Edmé .....	\$48,500
18	SHARP, Granville .....	\$11,000
19	STAFFORDE, Robert .....	\$7200
20	STOKES, John Lort .....	\$12,850
21	STURT, Charles .....	\$5500
22	SWAN RIVER .....	\$24,500
23	WALLIS, James .....	\$38,000
24	WHITE, John .....	\$9850
25	WHITE: PHILLIPS, G.H .....	\$7850



18th Century Sculpture

Drawn by H. Grosse, Engraved by S. Crispin

THE RIGHT HON<sup>BLE</sup> SIR JOSEPH BANKS, BART. G. C. B.

*President of the Royal Society of London being forty two Years*

DIED 18<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 1820. AETAT 75.

*The Statue was presented to the British Museum by his surviving family*

The inscription of the pedestal was altered to each individual in the Museum

# 1. [BANKS] CHANTREY, Sir Francis Leggatt.

The Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. G.C.B.

*Mezzotint engraving, 480 x 350 mm. (plate size), a very good impression. London, Drawn by H. Corbould, Engraved by S. Cousins, n.d. but 1827.*

THE FINAL LIFETIME PORTRAIT OF JOSEPH BANKS.

A fine and very rare portrait of Sir Joseph Banks, issued to celebrate the unveiling of Sir Francis Leggatt Chantrey's full-length sculpture, commissioned by the British Museum in 1821 and first placed on display in 1827. A note in the engraved caption here says that copies of this engraving were given to the main subscribers to the statue.

Chantrey (1782-1841) was one of the most prolific artists of his day, and responsible for any number of great civic works. He was apparently the last artist vouchsafed the opportunity to draw Banks from life, as the elder statesman sat for him in 1816. 'The last portrait likeness captured from life was probably that taken by the young Francis Chantrey in the spring of 1816 as drawings for the bust commissioned by William Alexander who, with John Barrow, managed to induce Banks to submit' (Harold Carter, *Sir Joseph Banks*, p. 522). This sitting resulted in a portrait bust first exhibited the same year, and Chantrey was then the logical choice for a full statue when the British Museum sought to commemorate Banks.

This is one of the very rarest of Banks images, and this is the first time that we have ever handled a copy. Beddie knew a copy of the print in the Mitchell Library, and a second is in the Nan Kivell collection of the National Library of Australia.

*Beddie, 4269; Carter, Sir Joseph Banks 1743-1820, p. 311.*

## 2. [BANKS] SCOTT-WARING, John.

An Epistle from Mr. Banks, Voyager, Monster-hunter, and Amoroso, to Oberea, Queen of Otaheite. Transfused by A.B.C. Esq.

*Octavo, 16 pp., early owner's name on title-page "John Atkinson"; creased and disbound, but a good tall copy. Batavia, for Jacobus Opano, sold by John Swan & Thomas Axtell, n.d. but 1773.*

FIRST AND RAREST OF THE BANKS LAMPOONS.

Extremely rare first edition: the earliest of the salacious poems satirising Joseph Banks for his exploits in Tahiti, published anonymously but attributed to Major John Scott-Waring.

This is the poem that spawned scores of imitations, including two sequels by Scott-Waring himself. By far the rarest of these squibs, it also has the interest of being written in Banks' voice, as he blissfully recalls his amorous adventures with Oberea in Tahiti. 'Carv'd was thy name upon the bread-tree's rind? / Thy face, thy soul, are sculptur'd on my mind.' Perhaps the finest passages are those which dwell on Banks' hope that his 'image lives and prattles in thy arms' so that one future day Tahiti might be peopled with 'Numerous Opanos' ("Opano" was the name given to Banks by the Tahitians).

Other passages are more vicious. In a long section on Tahitian tattooing and the women who turn their 'painted bum to view', Scott-Waring has Banks offer a rhetorical explanation of their activities to George III, wondering aloud:

And had we – damn it – nothing else to do,  
But turn thy great design to filthy farce,  
And search for wonders on an Indian's a- ?

As with all of the poem's successors, the satire is shaped by Scott-Waring's close reading of the official account of Cook's voyage as edited by John Hawkesworth, and there are not only several gleeful quotes in the footnotes, but a long passage dwells on the moral debasement that is sure to ensue from reading the book: 'One page of Hawkesworth,' he writes, 'Fires the bright maid with more than mortal heat.' Nor does Scott-Waring spare Hawkesworth himself, who had died only a month before the poem was published: a long passage in the poem laments Hawkesworth's passing (here rendered, as one might expect of a self-proclaimed Professor of the languages of Otaheite, 'A holy *requiem* o'er his sad *morai*').

The work has a two-page introduction, signed "Grub Street Dec. 20 1773". In this tongue-in-cheek overture, the author apologises for the 'some few liberties... in the poetical heightening', and then announces 'a Grammar and Dictionary of the Otaheite tongue' in which 'Doctor Hawkesworth's size, price, and number of volumes, are likewise followed': a neat innuendo about the then prevailing controversy regarding both the royalties and the liberties taken by Hawkesworth in preparing Cook's voyage for the printer.

Beddie knew the Mitchell Library copy only, and no other copy appears to have since been acquired by any Australian collection.

*Beddie, 3911.*

AN  
E P I S T L E

FROM

Mr. B A N K S,

Voyager, Monster-hunter, and Amoroso,

TO

OBBEREA, QUEEN of OTAHEITE.

Transfused by A. B. C. Esq.

Second Professor of the OTAHEITE, and of every other *unknown* Tongue.

Enriched with the finest Passages of the Queen's Letter to Mr. Banks.

Printed at Batavia, for JACOBUS OPANO; and sold by *John Swan*, and *Thomas Astill*.

[ Price One Shilling. ]

*John Swan*  
*Mr. Banks*

*Learning*

*Learning*

T R A I T É  
D U  
C A L C U L I N T É G R A L ,

*POUR SERVIR DE SUITE*

A L'ANALYSE DES INFINIMENT-PETITS

DE M. LE MARQUIS DE L'HÔPITAL;

*Par M. DE BOUGAINVILLE , le jeune,*



A P A R I S ,

Chez H. L. GUÉRIN & L. F. DELATOUR ,  
rue Saint Jacques , à Saint Thomas d'Aquin.

---

M. DCC. LIV.

*Avec Approbation & Privilège du Roi.*

### 3. BOUGAINVILLE, Louis Antoine de.

#### Traité du calcul intégral, pour servir de suite à l'Analyse des Infiniment-Petits de M. le Marquis de l'Hôpital.

*Two volumes, quarto, with three folding plates; in fine crisp condition in contemporary French mottled calf, spines gilt in compartments with floral motifs, double labels, marbled endpapers and edges. Paris, H.L. Guerin and L.F. Delatour, 1754–1756.*

THE EXPLORER AS PRODIGY: BOUGAINVILLE'S BRILLIANT FIRST BOOK.

Bougainville's first published work, and a huge milestone. Few explorers could claim such a heady start to their careers.

This quite precocious publication – Bougainville was in his early twenties when he completed the first volume – would kick-start his career and bring him wide recognition. By the time he completed the work by publishing the second volume in 1756 he was already serving as secretary to the French ambassador in London, and was soon elected a member of the Royal Society in London, an unusual distinction for such a young foreigner. Of course a great change of direction then occurred with his distinguished military and then naval careers, and his first voyage to the Falkland Islands; this was followed in 1766 by his most famous achievement, his circumnavigation, the first such French voyage, in the course of which only the Great Barrier Reef prevented his landing on Australian soil. He had specifically set out to reach “New Holland” by running west from Quiros's “Espiritu Santo”, but turned away from the barrier presented by the Reef, heading north and coasting New Guinea.

From the early 1750s Bougainville had studied under the mathematician and Enlightenment figure Jean le Rond d'Alembert, one of the editors of the *Encyclopédie*. The *Traité du calcul intégral*, one of the earliest complete treatises on the integral calculus, reflects the influence of d'Alembert and follows on the work of l'Hôpital half a century earlier who had dealt with the infinitesimal calculus and had brought differential notation into general use in Europe.

*Graesse, I, 509; not in Brunet.*



#### 4. [BOUGAINVILLE] TOUANNE, Vicomte Edmond de la.

Album pittoresque de la frégate La Thétis et de la corvette l'Espérance. Collection de dessins relatifs à leur voyage autour du monde en 1824, 1825 et 1826.

*Folio, seven original parts in four "livraisons" as issued, with 35 superb images, 28 of them as separate lithographs and seven of them large vignettes in the text; an exceptionally good copy, uncut and unpressed, with very large margins, and unbound as issued in the very rare original printed parts wrappers; in a fitted case. Paris, chez Bulla, 1828.*

A SUPERB UNCUT COPY OF THIS ILLUSTRATED VOYAGE ACCOUNT.

The first published account of the important voyage of Hyacinthe de Bougainville in the *Thétis* (1824-26) with its very fine series of views, published fully nine years before the official account of this voyage.

Hyacinthe de Bougainville, son of the great 18th-century navigator, sailed as an 18-year-old ensign on the Baudin voyage. On the *Thétis* he carried out what was only the second French circumnavigation, the first having been his father's ship the *Boudeuse*. Edmond de la Touanne, a friend and protégé of Bougainville (and referred to in Bougainville's journal as 'faithful companion of my travels'), sailed as a lieutenant on the expedition. Because of the haste with which the expedition was manned, no official artist was sent; as Bougainville himself noted, no pictorial record of the expedition would have survived but for De la Touanne's sketches.

The expedition's most important visit was to Sydney where they stayed three months. Having been given secret orders to report on the defence capabilities of British settlements, the French officers travelled as widely as possible within the colony. Their investigations of Botany Bay, Camden, the Warragamba River and the Blue Mountains are well recorded in Bougainville's diaries (recently translated by Marc Serge Rivière as *The Governor's Noble Guest*, Miegunyah Press, 1999).

This rare and beautiful voyage album has considerable Australian textual content, as well as the three famous views of the Nepean River that resulted from their inland travels: a view of the Nepean where it is joined by Glenbrook Creek, with kangaroos on the river bank and a group of Aborigines in the middle distance; a view of the Norton Waterhole on the Nepean River with members of the expedition being rowed across the river in two boats watched by a group of Aborigines; and a view of the Nepean Gorge below Macarthur's house Camden Park, with a group of Aborigines around a fire on the shore. There is also a fine engraved vignette of the expedition's ships under sail south of Tasmania, in the heavy seas which forced them to abandon their visit to Hobart and continue directly to Port Jackson.

This is an essential companion to Bougainville's official account which when finally published nine years later would include a further seven Australian views after De la Touanne's drawings.

*Dictionary of Australian Artists Online, Touanne; Ferguson, 1204; Hill, 161; Sabin, 6874.*



6.

A

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, Bookseller 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. DAVIES, Ruffel-Street, Covent-Garden; and S. LEACROFT, Charing-Crofs.

M DCC LXXIII.

## 5. [COOK] DALRYMPLE, Alexander.

### A Letter from Mr. Dalrymple to Dr. Hawkesworth...

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

ONE OF THE RAREST OF ALL COOK PUBLICATIONS.

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 attacks Hawkesworth's publication of Cook's first voyage, which had just appeared in print.

The great cartographer 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 now '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 were as livid as Dalrymple. He sets out to scuttle the importance of the voyage itself by attacking its narrative, and his virulent "Letter" extends to a general attack on the Admiralty and the wider establishment. Hawkesworth replied to Dalrymple's vitriol in a quite well-tempered new preface to the second edition of his 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.*

## 6. [COOK] WALES, William.

### Astronomical Observations made in the Voyages... in the Southern Hemisphere... by Order of the Commissioners of Longitude...

*Quarto, with two large folding maps; an excellent copy in contemporary tree calf, gilt, red morocco label, attractive gilt library stamp to upper cover. London, printed by C. Buckton, sold by P. Elmsley, 1788.*

THE ONLY COPY WE HAVE EVER HANDLED.

A major publication of the *Endeavour* voyage and thus one of the highly select small group of first publications about the east coast of Australia, with exceptionally important charts of the east coast of Australia and New Zealand improved from those originally included in Hawkesworth's publication of the first voyage.

This was the first major scientific publication based on Cook's first voyage, the first publication of observations made on the *Endeavour*, and thus the first major work of astronomy to study the east coast of New Holland and New Zealand, collating the observations made by Cook, Clerke and Green. Although Beddie lists four institutional copies the book has virtually never been seen on the market. We know of no copy in a private collection, and we have never before handled a copy ourselves; nor do we know of any other copy being sold in the past twenty-five years.

The book was prepared by the veteran of Cook's second voyage, William Wales, while he was at the Royal Mathematical School in Christ's Hospital. Wales comments that the papers were given to him in April 1778, but 'owing to the imperfect state that [first voyage astronomer] Mr. Green's papers were left in at his death... I laid the work aside.'

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

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

*Bagnall, 5842; Beaglehole, I, p. cclxiv; Beddie, 719; Holmes, 71; O'Reilly-Reitman, 3998; Sabin, 101029.*

ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS,

MADE IN THE

V O Y A G E S

Which were Undertaken

By ORDER of His PRESENT MAJESTY,

FOR MAKING

Discoveries in the Southern Hemisphere,

And successively performed by

COMMODORE BYRON, || CAPTAIN CARTERET,  
CAPTAIN WALLIS, || AND CAPTAIN COOK,

IN THE

DOLPHIN, TAMEER, SWALLOW, AND ENDEAVOUR.

Drawn up and published by ORDER of the

COMMISSIONERS OF LONGITUDE,

From the JOURNALS which were kept by the several COMMANDERS, And from the Papers of  
Mr. CHARLES GREEN, formerly Assistant at the ROYAL OBSERVATORY.

By WILLIAM WALESE, F.R.S.

Master of the ROYAL MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, in CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

Illustrated with MAPS of NEW ZEALAND and the Eastern Coast of NEW HOLLAND,  
from the original DRAWINGS by Captain COOK.

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L O N D O N :

Printed by C. BUCKTON, GREAT PULTENEY STREET, GOLDEN SQUARE:

A N D

Sold by P. ELMSLY, in the STRAND, Bookfeller to the said COMMISSIONERS.

M. DCC. LXXXVIII.

HISTOIRE  
D'ALEXIS GOODMAN,  
TIRÉE  
DES MANUSCRITS  
DU FEU  
CAPITAINE COOK.

*Traduite de l'Anglois.*

*Par M. Le Chev. de p.....*



A GENEVE.

1781.

## 7. [COOK] [POUGENS, Charles de.]

### Histoire d'Alexis Goodman, tirée des manuscrits du feu Capitaine Cook.

*Octavo, 80 pp.; a fine copy in half red morocco. A Genève, [no publisher], 1781.*

“FOUND AMONG THE PAPERS OF CAPTAIN COOK”.

A strange and elusive publication: despite the compelling title, which claims that the story of Alexis Goodman was found among the papers of the great Captain Cook, it appears to be completely unknown to the Cook bibliographers, indeed we can find very few traces at all of this bizarre book.

The narrative that unfolds is picaresque and frivolous, but entirely set in Europe and with no further mention of Cook and no explanation of why Goodman's story should be among his papers. Surprisingly few eighteenth-century “imaginary voyage” publications use Captain Cook as a framing device. A classic fantasy, John Elliott's *The Travels of Hildebrand Bowman* (1778), had people guessing about whether it was fact or fiction until the 1870s; Christoph Heinrich Brick gets to the South Seas by joining Cook's second voyage in Von Knigge's *Geschichte Peter Clausens* (1785); a couple of works used the Tahitian Omai (the pre-eminent example is Baston's *Narrations d'Omaï, insulaire de la mer du sud*, 1790), but others were obvious skits such as the poems lampooning Joseph Banks which made no pretence to any kind of authenticity. This odd work therefore – although any claim to authenticity disappears in the first paragraph – joins a very small group of publications to claim credibility from a connection with Cook.

Published anonymously, it can now be identified as the work of the French philosopher and general writer Charles Pougens, who was in Geneva in 1781 at the time of the book's publication there. In his *Contes du vieil ermite de la vallée de Vauxbuin* (1821, I, p. xxiv) he acknowledges in a footnote that *Alfred de Valomir* in his *Récréations de philosophie* (Yverdon, 1784) was a substantially edited version of the Alexis Goodman story.

Pougens had a considerable interest in voyages, and was the translator and editor of a number of voyage books into French including works by Tench, White and Forster. One of his Forster translations was not to the taste of the reviewer in the *Monthly Magazine* who wrote of ‘a most flimsy and conceited performance, equally disgusting by a parade of philosophy, and by a hyperbolic expression of feeling...’. We can assume that Pougens did not much like the English either from his narrative of Alexis Goodman wandering through Europe. The story is mainly based on his amorous affairs and his gradual acquisition of wisdom from the women he encounters, and much of it is set in England where he has an affair with Milady love Knoth (sic) (on whose night-table our hero doubts that he would find the works of Hobbes or Spinoza), and tangles with Sir Thomas Wittman, Sir Charles Open... and so forth.

We have found no copy in any Australian library. Although a copy is listed in the supplementary catalogue of the Kroepelien collection in Oslo, it was not described in Rolf du Rietz's catalogue; a copy that should be in the library at Bourg-en-Bresse can no longer be located; it appears as a one-line item in the extensive list made by Josephine Grieder (*Anglomania in France, 1740-1789*, p.160); and Conlon also lists it (*Le siècle des lumières*, vol. 19, p.441), noting it simply as “une traduction supposée”.

*Not in Barbier; not in Beddie; not in Forbes; not in Holmes.*



## 8. DALRYMPLE, Sir John.

### Memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland... A New Edition...

*Three volumes, octavo, early owner's signature to each title-page; a beautiful set in contemporary mottled calf, banded spine with red morocco label and green morocco lozenge. London & Edinburgh, Strahan & Cadell, Bell, Creech & Balfour, 1790.*

#### 1779 PLAN TO SETTLE AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

A superb set in contemporary binding of this revised second edition with the published account of a detailed 1779 plan to send a British expedition to the South Seas.

As two important and lengthy appendices in this work make clear, Sir John Dalrymple (1726-1810) had been the prime-mover in a detailed plan discussed in Scotland and considered at the highest levels of government, to surprise the Spanish by rounding the Cape of Good Hope, before establishing a base in New Holland or New Zealand with which to harass Spanish ships, in the style of Anson or the Elizabethan privateers. Spain had entered the war between England and France in mid-1779, and several plans were discussed about attacking them in the South Seas. Dalrymple's plan was the first to be seriously considered: he suggested a squadron should either sail from the Cape of Good Hope via New Zealand, or from India via the south of New Holland, to make surprise raids on Spanish settlements in South America. Lord Germain, Secretary of State for America was initially enthusiastic, but the plan was eventually rejected (see Alan Frost, *Arthur Phillip*, p. 106). The most tantalising aspect of Dalrymple's proposal was that he discussed and refined his plan in conversation with none other than Sir Joseph Banks.

Sir John Dalrymple, fourth baronet of Cranstoun was educated at Edinburgh University and Trinity College, Cambridge. A reasonably prolific essayist, the *Memoirs* was his most significant work, first appearing in 1771. Illustrated by access to state papers in France and England, the work caused a stir, particularly because of its revelations regarding the personal motives behind the actions of many eminent statesmen.

The publication history of this work is frankly confusing. The first volume published in 1771 traced British history from 1640 through to the sea battle of La Hogue in 1692. Two years later, an enormous appendix was added, meaning that most copies of the work appear to have two volumes. Only in 1788 was a belated "second" volume added, continuing the history until the capture of the Spanish Fleet at Vigo in 1702, but this latter volume is now very scarce indeed, and the quarto edition is almost never seen complete in three volumes. Of course, it was only in this belated 1788 volume that Dalrymple was able to include the two important appendices on the South Seas, and it was evidently in order to be able to issue the work as a complete, coherent and revised edition, that this 1790 edition was prepared.

Ferguson was clearly baffled by the bibliography of this book, not being aware of the London-published 1788 "second" volume, but noting a copy of the Dublin piracy of this volume only in the National Library of Australia (Ferguson, 31). He also recorded the existence of this complete 1790 edition via a copy in the British Museum (Ferguson, 78, "not seen"). Several Australian libraries do apparently hold this book, although exact details are difficult to glean due to the overlap in editions.

*Ferguson, 78.*

33/

*Mss. Kaiser Sitten*

M E M O I R S  
 O F  
 G R E A T B R I T A I N  
 A N D  
 I R E L A N D ;

FROM THE  
 Dissolution of the last Parliament of CHARLES II.  
 till the Capture of the French and Spanish  
 Fleets at VIGO.

---

A NEW EDITION, IN THREE VOLUMES;  
 With the APPENDIXES Complete :

Consisting chiefly of  
 LETTERS from the FRENCH AMBASSADORS in  
 ENGLAND to their COURT; and from  
 CHARLES II. JAMES II. King WILLIAM, and Queen MARY,  
 And the MINISTERS and GENERALS of those PRINCES.  
 Taken from the Depôt des Affaires etrangeres at VERSAILLES, and  
 King WILLIAM's private Cabinet at KENSINGTON.  
 Interspersed with HISTORICAL RELATIONS, necessary to connect  
 the Papers together.

---

By Sir JOHN DALRYMPLE, Bart.  
 BARON OF EXCHEQUER IN SCOTLAND.

V O L. I.

---

L O N D O N :  
 Printed for A. STRAHAN; and T. CADELL, in the Strand;  
 J. BELL, W. CREECH, and E. BALFOUR, Edinburgh.  
 M D C C X C.

round it: From 1679. to 1691.



# A COLLECTION OF VOYAGES.

IN FOUR VOLUMES.

## CONTAINING

- I. Captain WILLIAM DAMPIER'S VOYAGES round the World: Describing particularly, the Coasts and Islands in the *East and West-Indies*. The *South-Sea* Coasts of *Chili*, *Peru* and *Mexico*. The Countries of *Touquin*, *Achin* and *Malacca*. The Cape of *Good Hope*, *New-Holland*, &c.
- II. The VOYAGES of LIONEL WAFER; Giving an Account of his being left on the *Isthmus of America*, amongst the *Indians*, and of their Treatment of him; with a particular Description of the Country, &c. Also *The Natural History of those Parts*. By a Fellow of the Royal Society. And DAVIS's Expedition to the *Golden Mines*.
- III. A VOYAGE round the World: Containing an Account of Capt. DAMPIER's Expedition into the *South-Sea* in the Ship *St. George*. With his Various Adventures and Engagements, &c. together with a Voyage from the *West Coast of Mexico* to *East-India*. By W. FUNNELL, Mate to Capt. Dampier.
- IV. Capt. COWLEY's VOYAGE round the Globe.
- V. Capt. SHARP's Journey over the *Isthmus of Darien*, and Expedition into the *South-Sea*.
- VI. Capt. WOOD's Voyage through the Straights of *Magellan*.
- VII. Mr. ROBERT's Adventures and Sufferings amongst the *Cornairs of the Levant*: His Description of the *Archipelago* Islands, &c.

Illustrated with Maps and Draughts: Also several Birds, Fishes, and Plants, not found in this Part of the World: Curiously Engraven on Copper-Plates.

LONDON:

Printed for JAMES and JOHN KNAPTON, at the  
Crown in *St. Paul's Church-Yard*. MDCCLXXIX.

## 9. DAMPIER, William.

### A Collection of Voyages. In Four Volumes...

*Four volumes, octavo, with many engraved plates and maps (some folding); an attractive set in contemporary panelled calf, well rebacked. London, Knapton, 1729.*

THE COMPLETE SET OF DAMPIER VOYAGE ACCOUNTS.

An excellent set of the collected edition of Dampier – the first Englishman to land on the Australian continent. By 1729 Dampier's published work had reached a total of three volumes, and a fourth volume added by the publishers contains Funnell's account of the Dampier voyage as well as the narratives of Cowley, Sharp, Wood and Roberts. Dampier's publishers Knapton used the latest editions of each of the four volumes with a new general title-page to produce the collected edition as it appears here; thus the first volume is in its "seventh edition, corrected" form, while the others are represented by third or fourth edition texts.

Dampier's complete works represent a major body of Pacific description, and are of considerable importance for any study of the discovery and colonisation of the Pacific. As James A. Williamson wrote in his introduction to the Argonaut Press's 1939 edition of the *Voyage to New Holland*, 'Dampier's permanent service to his countrymen was to arouse their interest in the exploration of the Pacific. He did it so effectively that in the eighteenth century they took the lead in revealing the tropical islands and the coasts of Australia and New Zealand and two dominions of the British Commonwealth are... the outcome of that enterprise. His third and last book, the *Voyage to New Holland*, concentrated attention more particularly on the western and southern Pacific. It might have been more aptly described as a voyage to New Britain and a project for Eastern Australia, for there essentially lay the focus of his interest...'

The "four-volume Dampier" is generally considered the best edition of the various works, and has become a very scarce book; this is a good set in an attractive binding.

*Hill, 422.*

## 10. [DAMPIER] RAY, John.

### *Societatis Regiae Socii Historia Plantarum Generalis.*

*Three volumes, folio; some browning and scattered foxing particularly in the third volume (as usual); a good set in recent period-style half calf with marbled paper boards, a handsome set. London, M. Clark for H. Faithorne, 1686–1704.*

#### WITH A DESCRIPTION OF DAMPIER'S WEST AUSTRALIAN HERBARIUM.

First edition, first issue, complete with the rare third volume published eighteen years after the main work in a single issue limited to only 200 copies, and notably including contemporary descriptions of some of the plants collected by Dampier on the northwest coast of Australia.

John Ray was considered the “father of British botany” and this was his greatest work, the most important botanical text of the seventeenth century, and the foundation of modern botany. By the time he wrote the first volume Ray had gained an ‘encyclopaedic knowledge of the literature of botany and horticulture, from ancient times to the work of his contemporaries, including the latest acquisitions from microscopy. His clear mind and balanced judgement enabled him to select the well-attested facts from this mass of material and to present them in a rational perspective...’ (Morton, *History of Botanical Science*).

This work has specific importance to Australia. In 1699 Dampier, the first Englishman to land on the Australian continent, gathered together specimens of Australia’s exotic flora. This collection of plants came from various places on the West Australian coast including Dirk Hartog Island, Shark Bay, near present-day Karratha, and East Lewis Island in the Dampier Archipelago south of Broome. Through his friendship with Thomas Woodward, Ray had on loan a large selection of Dampier’s precious plant collection meaning that he was able, in the third volume of this work, to include a description of plants from Dampier’s precious herbarium that had survived shipwreck on the navigator’s return journey to England.

In total, Ray described eighteen Dampier plants, nine from Australia, five from Brazil, one from Timor, two from New Guinea and one of an unknown locality. In turn, in Dampier’s account of his voyage published in 1703, a translation of Ray’s descriptions form the basis of his *Account of Several Plants*. John Ray’s method of classification is called a polynomial system, a verbal description of the plant. At this time there was no set format for zoological or botanical descriptions, but if this format is far from ideal, it was nevertheless a milestone for Australian botany.

This is the preferred first issue of the book, with the first state of the title-pages to volumes one and two dated 1686 and 1688 respectively. A second issue appeared seven years later in 1693, while the important third volume containing Australian species was issued only once, in 1704.

*Dibner, 24; Henrey, 313; Horblit, 87; Keynes, 48, 49, 51; Krivatsy/NLM, 9409 (first two volumes only); Norman Catalogue, 1788 and 1789; Plesch, 622; Pritzel, 7436; Wellcome II, IV, 479; Wing, R394.*

*Plantæ à D. Gulielmo Dampier in Brasilia, No-  
va Hollandia, Timor & Nova Guinea, obser-  
vata & collectæ.*

*Brasiliæ.*

1. *Flos Cotoniferus*, E plurimis filamentis constat, pilorum serè tenuitate, 4 uncias longis, colore purpurascente, apicibus cinereis capitatis. Flavis pediculus ad exortum quinque angulis rigidis foliis, sex circiter uncias longis cingitur.
2. *Josminum Brasilianum luteum, mali Limoniæ folio nervoso, petalis crassis.*
3. *Crispa Pavonis Brasiliæa Bardanæ foliis.* Folia valde tenera sunt, Bardanæ majoris lumnis foliis similia quoad formam & texturam.
4. *Filix Brasiliæa Osmundæ minori serrato folio.* Filix hæc ex earum genere est quæ vascula feminalia in lincis foliorum margines ambientibus proferunt.

*Novæ Hollandiæ.*

1. *Rapuntium* Novæ Hollandiæ, flore magno coccineo. Perianthium è 5 longis acuminatis partibus compositum. Vasculi feminalis forma, feminum parvis, Floris figura irregularis, & foliorum tenuitas hanc plantam Rapuntium esse arguunt.
2. *Fucus foliis capillatibus brevissimis, vasculis minimis donatis.* Fucus hic elegans ex Ericæ marinx seu *Sargææ* generis est, verum parium minorum & tenuiorum.
3. *Ricinoides* Novæ Hollandiæ anguloso crasso folio. Hæc planta fruticosa est, foliis crassis tomentosis, latere præsertim inferiore. Fructus tricoccus, exterius incanus, calice in 5 partes diviso. Ad Ricinum fructu parvo, fruticosum folio Phylli *P. B. P.* accedit.
4. *Solanum spinosum* N<sup>o</sup> Hollandiæ, foliis Phylli subrotundis. Florem profert cœrulescentem, aliorum congenerum similem. Folia colore sunt albicante, crassa & utrinque lanuginosa, unciam propemodum longa, & tantundem serè lata. Spinæ acutissimæ sunt & creberrimæ, Aurantii colore intenso, præsertim prope cuspides.
5. *Scabiosa* Novæ Hollandiæ, *Staticeæ* foliis, subtus argenteis. Flos pediculo insidet 4 uncias longo, calice hirsuto coloris lutescentis incluso. Folia unciam longitudine non excedunt, perangusta velut *Staticeæ* aut *Caryophylli* marini, superne viridia, subtus incana, agminatim nascentia.
6. *Aleca* Novæ Hollandiæ, foliis angustis, utrinque villis. Folia caulis & Perianthii latus inferius tomentosa: Petala valde tenera sunt, 5 numero, calicis segmentis vix æqualia. Pistillus in medio crebris filamentis cum suis apicibus obtusis hanc plantam *Malvæ* speciem esse arguunt.
7. *Frutex incerti generis* ex nova Hollandia, foliis in extremo crenatis seu bisfoliis. Florem habet pulcherrimum, colore rubrum, quantum ex siccis conicere licet, 10 petalis amplis utrinque hirsutis conflans. Flos medius seu Floris umbilicus crebris filamentis seu staminibus dense confusus, petalorum longitudine, unoquoque apice suo coronato. Calix in 5 rotunda segmenta dividitur. Folia *Amelanchier* *Lobelii* similia, superne viridia, subtus, valde tomentosa, non in acumen delincentia, sed ad extremum crenâ incisa.
8. *Dammara* ex Nova Hollandia, *Sanamundæ secundæ* Clus. foliis. Novum hoc Genus ab *Amboyna* à D. *Rumphio* primum missum est, *Dammara* nomine. Duae autem species transmissit, unam angustis oblongis rigidis foliis; alteram brevioribus & latioribus. Harum prima à D. *Peivoer* memoratur, Cent. 350. nomine Arboris hortensis *Javanorum*, foliis *Vitici* angustioribus, aromaticis, floribus spicatis staminibus, lutescentibus *Mus. Per.* Hæc planta eisdem cum *Dammari* *Rumphiani* Generis est, tum Flore, tum Fructu conveniens, quamvis foliis plurimum differat. Flores staminei sunt, & herbacei coloris esse videntur, inter folia nascentes, quæ brevia, & propemodum rotunda, rigida admodum & subtus nervosa, lupina superficie obscure viridia, pronè pallidiora, per paria opposita, dense sita, alterno ordine, velut cruciatim, ut caulem penitus contegant. Fructus grani *Piperis* magnitudine est, propemodum rotundus, coloris albicantis, ficus & lentus, cum loramine in summo, semina minuta continens. Siquis plantam hanc feminalibus vasculis viduam videret, proculdubio pro *Ericæ* aut *Sanamundæ* specie eam haberet.



T. Simon Sculp.

## 11. [DAMPIER] PLUKENET, Leonard.

### *Amaltheum Botanicum* (i.e.) *Stirpium Indicarum Alterum*...

*Folio, title printed in red and black and with attractive engraved vignette, vignette repeated as first plate, followed by 104 botanical plates (numbered CCCLI through CCCLIV, with the unpaginated appendix, index and errata, early manuscript annotations throughout and closely cropped bookplate of Charles, Lord Halifax to verso of title-page; a handsome copy in the original panelled calf, bumped, neatly rebacked to match. London, 1705.*

THE EARLIEST BOTANICAL WORK TO ILLUSTRATE AUSTRALIAN PLANTS.

The companion to Dampier and Ray: very rare folio edition of this important work of natural history, with new descriptions and figures of plants collected by William Dampier, supplementary to those noticed in John Ray's better-known work and Dampier's own *Voyage to New Holland* (see previous items). Plukenet's work is often overlooked in the printed history of Dampier's collections, but it is a major contemporary contribution and one of the earliest botanical works to feature Australian plants.

Plukenet described at least six, and perhaps eight Australian plants collected by Dampier, as well as several others that had been collected in Brazil and China on the same voyage. 'Back home, Dampier handed his collection to Thomas Woodward (1665-1728), Professor of Physics at Gresham College, London. Woodward, in turn, loaned some to John Ray and others to Leonard Plukenet... Plukenet was a botanist and physician and became botanist to Queen Mary II as well as superintendent of Hampton Court. He described and illustrated six (probably eight) of Dampier's Australian plants and a number from other countries including Brazil and China in his *Amaltheum Botanicum* published in 1705' (Alex S. George, *William Dampier in New Holland: Australia's First Natural Historian*, 1999, p. 22).

The Australian plants, with their modern names, are as follows:

1. *Acacia ligulata* (plate 450, fig. 7).
2. *Adriana tomentosa* (plate 453, fig. 6; mistakenly attributed to Brazil).
3. *Brachycome* aff. *cheilocarpa* (plate 450, fig. 10).
4. *Thryptomene baeckeacea* (plate 452, fig. 4).
5. *Dampiera incana* (plate 451, fig. 4).
6. *Trachymene elachocarpa* (plate 454, fig. 6).

and probably:

7. *Acanthocarpus robustus* (plate 451, fig. 9).
8. *Ptilotus villosiflorus* (plate 441, fig. 5).

A bookseller's note on the rear pastedown suggests that this is one of only eleven large-paper folio copies of this work: this is certainly an excellent tall copy. Records of sale for this book are fragmentary, but it is clear that when seen, it is almost always sold as a single volume, as here: this is certainly understandable given that each of the different volumes has a distinct area of specialisation, and that the work was issued piecemeal, over a period of fifteen years (1691-1704). This volume, the last, is the only one to include any Australian specimens.



## 12. EARL, George Windsor.

**A Handbook for Colonists in Tropical Australia. By George Windsor Earl... Formerly Commissioner of Crown Lands at Port Essington...**

*Octavo, four plates (three folding) printed on paperstock that has browned uniformly; an excellent copy, the original blue printed wrappers bound in, early French owner's note to front wrapper slightly clipped, later quarter calf, some wear at head of spine to joints. Singapore, printed for the editor, at Pinang, by Matthew Gregory Sr. 1862.*

BY A NORTHERN TERRITORY FIRST FLEETER, PUBLISHED IN SINGAPORE.

The north coast of Australia: a proposal for settlement in remote northern Australia, written by a pioneer of the region and veteran of the Port Essington settlement of 1838 under Sir James Bremer, published in Singapore.

This detailed account covers the entire north coast of Australia from Victoria River in the west to Carpentaria and the northeast coast as far down as the Fitzroy River (near present-day Rockhampton). George Windsor Earl (?1813-1865) was an important figure in the repeated attempts to settle the north coasts of Australia. As early as 1830 he is reported to have visited the new Swan River colony as a settler, but he had long-harboured plans for establishing a settlement on the north coast of Australia. By 1835, having returned to London, he had recruited the support of the Asiatic Society and the Royal Geographical Society in just such a venture, with the result that the *Alligator* and the *Britomart* were dispatched to Port Essington under the command of Sir James Bremer as part of the North Australia Expedition of 1838. Earl joined the expedition as "linguist" and Commissioner of Crown Lands for Port Essington, and over the ensuing decade spent a great deal of time in Port Essington and also Sydney. Due to poor health he retired to Singapore and died attempting the return voyage to England in 1865.

Earl issued this work, as he noted in his introduction, at a time when 'the stock stations of the Queensland colonists having extended northward nearly to the parallel of the head of the Gulf of Carpentaria, while a movement has taken place which looks like a general advance along the whole line of southern colonies into the Tropical Region.' The charts included in this edition were engraved by T. Black in Calcutta, and are of particular interest for Earl's interesting theories and notes on prevailing winds and currents: work which would duly be recognised by both Charles Darwin and Alfred Russel Wallace.

Ferguson knew only two copies (his own collection and the Mitchell Library) and recognised the real rarity of this exotic Singapore imprint: 'A very rare work owing to its being printed and issued in the Straits Settlement. The introduction is dated from Province Wellesley, January 8, 1863.'

*Ferguson, 9344.*



J. Black & Co. Lithrs & Engrs. Cal.



### 13. [FREYCINET] ARAGO, Jacques.

Narrative of a Voyage Round the World, in the Uranie and Physicienne Corvettes, commanded by Captain Freycinet, during the years 1817, 1818, 1819 and 1820.

*Quarto, two parts in one, with a folding map and 25 lithograph plates, slight tear to title page repaired, occasional spotting to plates; contemporary smooth calf, gilt, neatly respined to match, a good copy. London, Treuttel and Wurtz, 1823.*

#### THE ARTIST'S ACCOUNT OF THE FREYCINET VOYAGE.

The first edition in English of this informal narrative of the Freycinet voyage, the great French expedition to Australia and the Pacific commanded by Louis de Freycinet; it is also the first appearance in English of any account of the expedition.

Arago was the official artist on the voyage, and the lithograph plates here are all after his own drawings. His narrative is highly readable, not least because he entirely avoids the conventional forms of the voyage narrative, ignoring the 'eternal repetition of winds, currents, longitude and latitude'. Long portions relate to Australia, with descriptions of Sydney, the Blue Mountains, and of meetings with Governor Macquarie and John Oxley. There is also a long account (almost 100 pages) of their stay in Hawaii at a crucial period in the history of the islands.

Full of wry humour, the book takes the form of a series of letters to a friend, and it has been suggested that the letters may originally have been written to Arago's brother François, the famous scientist. Certainly it is the intimacy of their personal and anecdotal tone that makes them not only so enjoyable to read today but such a fascinating source of the more minute details of life, especially in New South Wales and Hawaii. The illustrations match the text in tone: these are not the formal depictions that characterise the beautiful atlases of the full official account of the voyage, but much more informal, always charming and in some cases quite eccentric.

Despite the clear evidence of the 'Directions for placing the Plates' present here, there has been some unnecessary confusion about the collation of this book. Ferguson omitted the map from his plate count, while Hill erroneously called for a map *and* 26 plates. This copy, with the map and 25 plates is complete.

*Ferguson, 885; Forbes, 'Hawaiian National Bibliography', 562; Hill, 29; Judd, 4.*

## 14. HARRIS, John.

### Navigantium atque Itinerantium Bibliotheca. Or, a Complete Collection of Voyages and Travels...

*Two volumes, thick folio; with altogether 61 engraved maps and plates (several folding) by or after Emmanuel Bowen; a fine set in contemporary speckled calf, expertly rebacked preserving original spines which are richly gilt with double labels. London, T. Woodward and others, 1744-1748.*

SECOND AND BEST EDITION, COMPLETE WITH THE IMPORTANT TASMAN MAP.

A really handsome copy of a book more often seen in poor condition, probably because usually “read to pieces”. This is a fine example of the second and much expanded edition of Harris’ great collection of voyages and travels. The first edition was published in 1705, but this is the much preferred version since it contains the full complement of maps and plates (there are respectively 22 and 39 here), including the first appearance of the famous Bowen/Tasman map of Australia.

In many ways this edition of Harris is one of the key books for the transition from primitive ideas of the “unknown southern continent” to the “Terra Australis” beginning to take shape in the west and south from Dutch discoveries, and now just waiting for Cook. For this new version Harris’s text was edited by John Campbell who made numerous revisions and, significantly, added narratives of those new voyages – many of Australasian interest – that had been undertaken or become known since 1705. He also had new maps prepared by Emmanuel Bowen, the most notable being “A Complete Map of the Southern Continent surveyed by Capt. Abel Tasman”; this is one of the earliest English maps of Australia. Of note also are the two texts printed on the map: one discusses the voyage of De Quiros and the other sings the praises of the southern continent (‘Whoever perfectly discovers and settles it will become infallibly possessed of territories as rich and fruitful and as capable of improvement as any that have hitherto been found...’).

Campbell in his text encourages further voyages to the imperfectly known Southern Continent in continuation of the work of those (including Quiros, Pelsaert, Tasman and Dampier) whose narratives he published. ‘He recommended an expedition to Van Diemen’s Land, and a voyage to New Guinea by which means... ‘all the back coast of New Holland, and New Guiney, might be thoroughly examined; and we might know as well, and as certainly, as the Dutch, how far a Colony settled there might answer our Expectations’...’ (Glyndwr Williams and Alan Frost, *Terra Australis to Australia*, Melbourne, 1988, p. 28). As Williams also points out (*The Great South Sea*, p. 251) Campbell ‘juxtaposed the narratives of Quiros, Tasman, Dampier and Roggeveen (the first account of the latter’s voyage to appear in English) to prove the existence of a fertile southern continent’.

*Davidson, 'A Book Collector's Notes', pp. 37-8; Hill, 775; Lada-Mocarski, 3; Landwehr, 261; Perry, p. 60 & plate 29; Schilder, 'Australia Unveiled', map 87.*



It is imp  
 Substant than this of  
 demonstrates, but this  
 on the richest Discoveries  
 abundant Provinces of  
 insular New Guinea  
 he is plentifully endow  
 and plentiful is Count  
 metals are common  
 to the Cape of Good H  
 studies in Carpenter  
 flows with Silver, of  
 this precious Metal,  
 which Continent is  
 whoever perfectly s  
 out of Vergetion ad  
 any that have been  
 West.

Van Diemens Land  
 Discovered 4 Nov 1622  
 Discovered by  
 Land first seen  
 Van Diemens Land  
 Discovered 4 Nov 1622  
 Discovered by  
 Land first seen  
 Van Diemens Land  
 Discovered 4 Nov 1622  
 Discovered by  
 Land first seen

J. Blaeuw del.

JOURNAL  
OF AN  
OVERLAND EXPEDITION  
IN  
AUSTRALIA,  
FROM  
MORETON BAY TO PORT ESSINGTON,  
A DISTANCE OF UPWARDS OF 3000 MILES,  
DURING THE YEARS 1844-1845.

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BY  
DR. LUDWIG LEICHHARDT.

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“Die Götter brauchen manchen guten Mann  
Zu ihrem Dienst auf dieser weiten Erde.”  
GOETHE, *Iph. auf Tauris.*

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LONDON:  
T. & W. BOONE, 29, NEW BOND STREET.  
1847.

## 15. LEICHHARDT, Ludwig.

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

*Octavo text with frontispiece and six aquatint plates (one folding) and woodcut vignettes; the three rare folding maps in a separate atlas volume; nineteenth-century polished calf, spines ornately gilt, the text volume with red and green morocco labels, map volume with longitudinal green label; in fine condition. London, T. & W. Boone, 1847.*

A BEAUTIFUL SET OF LEICHHARDT'S EXPEDITION ACCOUNT, COMPLETE WITH THE MAPS.

A handsomely bound copy in lovely condition of Ludwig Leichhardt's account of his legendary expedition through Queensland to the far-northern coastline of Australia, complete with the famous suite of Arrowsmith maps.

Leichhardt's meandering journey from Brisbane to Port Essington, the military base on the far north coast, ranks among Australia's most successful exploring expeditions. His scientific and geographic work were greatly admired during his lifetime, and despite more recent criticism of his reputation as an expeditionary leader, his life and unknown death have become part of Australian mythology.

In the course of their harrowing fourteen-month journey – one of the longest inland expeditions undertaken – Leichhardt and his party travelled over three thousand miles of completely unknown country. It was generally believed that Leichhardt and his party had all perished, so when they appeared at Port Essington they were welcomed as if they had returned from the dead. Leichhardt returned to Sydney in March 1846, a national hero.

This outstanding set includes the three rare and desirable separately issued maps. Prepared and published by the great cartographer John Arrowsmith in 1847 and issued separately but as a complement to the octavo volume published by Boone in the same year, the three large and finely engraved maps are an important achievement in Australian cartography as each map marks the route of Leichhardt and his men through previously uncharted wilderness. The maps were prepared by Arrowsmith from original field notes and charts by Leichhardt and reconciled with the coastal surveys of Matthew Flinders, Phillip Parker King, John Lort Stokes and Francis Price Blackwood. Arrowsmith was awarded the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society in 1863 for his tireless contributions to cartography, especially his maps of Australia and North America. Wantrup notes that the maps were issued on both thick and fine paper. This copy is the fine paper issue with all three maps expertly backed on fine linen and in excellent condition.

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



## 16. NICOL, John.

### **The Life and Adventures of John Nicol, Mariner.**

*Small octavo, engraved portrait frontispiece; a large copy, edges rough-trimmed only, in modern speckled calf. Edinburgh & London, Blackwood and Cadell, 1822.*

VIRTUALLY THE ONLY DESCRIPTION OF AN AUSTRALIAN SECOND FLEET VOYAGE.

First edition: a narrative account of voyages and adventures in the Pacific, written by a common seaman whose naval career lasted from 1776 to 1801. Nicol first came to the Pacific as a steward with Captain Portlock in 1785-1788; during that voyage he made a stay in Hawaii, and his short but interesting observations include a description of the making of knives out of hoop iron for the King of Hawaii.

His account of the voyage of the *Lady Juliana* to New South Wales, arriving in June 1790 carrying 245 female convicts, is one of the most important parts of the book since it provides virtually the only extensive description of a Second Fleet voyage (for which reason it has recently been republished by Tim Flannery). Nicol describes nine women on the voyage, particularly one Sarah Whitlam: 'I had fixed my fancy upon her from the moment I knocked the rivet out of her irons upon my anvil.' Sarah bore him a child on the voyage, and when they parted in Sydney in 1790, Nicol promised to return. Much of the narrative then concerns his two attempts to rejoin her. On the second attempt he learned en route that Sarah had made her escape to Bombay, and a later interview with her parents in Lincoln revealed nothing of her whereabouts.

Nicol returned to England in 1794 and was impressed into the King's service, witnessing the battles of Cape St Vincent (1797) and the Nile (1798), and eventually discharged in 1802. This compelling account, which offers insights into the life of the mostly anonymous eighteenth and nineteenth century mariner, concludes, 'I have been a wanderer and the child of chance all my days; and now I only look for the time when I shall enter my last ship, and be anchored with a green turf upon my breast; and I care not how soon the command is given.'

The account has been reissued several times: this first edition has become very hard to find.

*Ferguson, 875; Forbes, 'Hawaiian National Bibliography', 556; Hill, 1225; Judd, 136; Lada-Mocarski, 85; Sabin, 55241.*



JOHN NICOL.

Age 87.

Engraved by W. Wilson.

THE  
LIFE AND ADVENTURES  
OF JOHN NICOL,  
MARINER.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD, EDINBURGH:  
AND T. CADELL, LONDON.  
MCCCXXII.



*Victorin prenant son vol .*

## 17. [RESTIF DE LA BRETONNE, Nicolas].

### 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), 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.*

FLYING TO AUSTRALIA, BY THE VOLTAIRE OF THE CHAMBERMAIDS.

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'Île 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 sections that would have to be suppressed before publication, and most known copies of the work lack the forbidden parts. Terrasson particularly required the suppression of the "diatribes" (vol. IV, pp. 337-422), which comprise: L'Atromachie, a medical polemic in the form of a letter from a dead man to his doctor; La Raptomachie, a 'serio-comico-amphigourique' dialogue between two jurors; 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.*

## 18. 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.*

#### LAYING OUT THE SETTLEMENTS.

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 New South Wales in 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 would have formed part of a fairly small canon of town-planning literature 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 Mai [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.

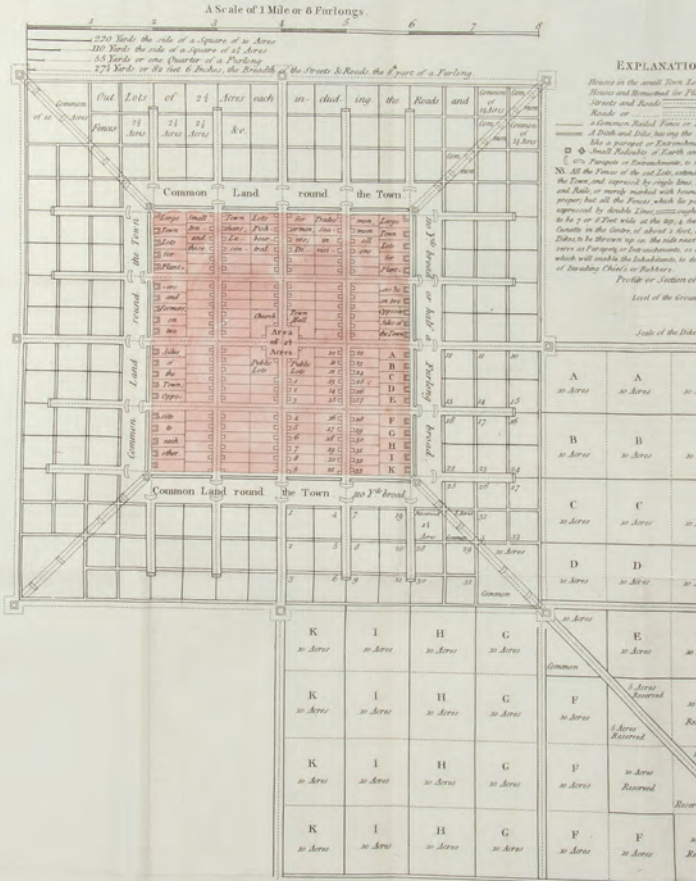
Sharp's interest in the Pacific was encouraged by the time he spent with Omai: while the famous Raitaeon was staying with Joseph Banks he was taught the rudiments of writing by Sharp. He explained the method he used in his *An English alphabet: for the use of foreigners* (1786). The record shows that Sharp tutored Omai regularly for a month, but by 6 April Sharp wrote that '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.*

Original Plan of  
Townships  
1<sup>st</sup> Edition 1794

A PLAN for a TOWN and TOWNSHIP, to be laid out within the Compass of ONE SQUARE MILE, or 640 Acres.  
 40 Town Lots, for Planters or Farmers, having large Out Lots beyond the Township, also Town Lots for 4 Public Officers, and for 121 Tradesmen, Artificers, Fishermen, Sailors or Labourers, in all with small Outlots, of a Quarter of a Square Furlong, or 21 Acres each, for the said Officers, Labourers &c. within  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a Mile from each side of the Town.



A further Extension from the Township, of  $\frac{1}{4}$  a Mile, for 20 large and 200 small  
 reserved Land, and a Common of 20 Acres.  
 If a like Extension be made on the outside of all the Quarters it will include 100 square Furlongs of 20 Acres each which is  
 Acres each with a proportionable quantity of Common & reserved Land that may be afterwards wanted for other purposes. . . .  
 all the owners of the several Town & Township of small Quarters in one square Mile.



A GEOGRAPHICAL AND ANTHOLOGICAL description of the whole World.

CHAP. I.

DE GEOGRAPHIA.



*Geographie* is an Imitation of the picture of the whole earth, with those things which are annexed thereunto. *Ptolm. Lib. 1. Cap. 1.*

Therefore it comprehendeth vnder it *Chorographie*, the description of a Region, *Hydrographie*, the description of waters, *Topographie*, the description of a place, and the like.

2 The Subject of *Geographie*, is this Terrestrial Globe, composed of earth and water, so far forth as the parts of it, haue a diuerse scituation, as well in respect of the heauens, as one towards another. *Maginus. pag. 3.*

3 Concerning the Terrestrial Globe in respect of the Heauens, two things are dilligently to be obserued, *Longitude* and *Latitude* of places.

4 The *Longitude* of a place, is a distance intercepted betweene the first *Meridian*, which passeth through the *Canarie Islands*, and the *Meridian* of the place,

## 19. [STAFFORDE, Robert]

### A Geographical and Anthological description of all the Empires and Kingdoms, both of Continent and Ilands in this terrestriall Globe...

*Small quarto, a few spots and stains, some old notes in ink at end of preliminaries; edges slightly ragged but essentially a very good copy in an attractive and skilfully made antique-style binding of dark red morocco gilt. London, T.C. for Simon Waterson, 1607.*

“THE PARTES OF THE EARTH ARE EITHER UNKNOWNNE, OR KNOWNE...”

First edition of this early English geography: later editions would appear in 1618 (twice) and 1634. This is a very rare book on the market, with just a single copy appearing for public sale in recent decades.

Stafforde, who identifies himself as author only at the end of the Dedication, includes descriptions of the major countries of Europe, Asia, Africa and America as well as a fascinating section on ‘the unknowne partes of the Earth’. In the part of this that applies to the southern lands (p.5), he notes that ‘The unknowne Land, which lyeth under the Antarticke Pole, is thought to be greater than all the earth besides’, and goes on to mention various components, some of which appear on Ortelius and other maps of the period like Beach and Lucach, both hang-overs from Marco Polo, as well as Psittacorum Regio, the “Kingdom of the Parrots” label often then attached to parts of the Southern Continent in the region of Australia. ‘In Psittacorum regione, there are great Parrots. In Beach, Golde: in Maletur, Spices’. These received opinions about the Southern Continent appear in a scattered way in works such as this which together help to build a more complex picture of imaginings of the southern land. ‘The Inhabitants of these Regions which have been seene (being very fewe) goe naked, and are most barbarous people’.

There is also a section entitled De Insulis in Mari Indico in which Stafforde discusses the islands of the East Indies including Java Major (“Jave la Grande” of the Dieppe maps) and Java Minor.

The entries for the Americas are of some interest with pieces on Mexico, Peru, Brazil, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Florida, Virginia, Nova Francia, Newfoundland, and Nova Albion (that is California, ‘of which nothing can be certainly spoken’). For New France the author describes canoes as ‘little boats made of leather, which they use to fish in, & when they have done to take them up at their back, and carry them away’. The account of Peru makes note of ‘gold, precious stones, Spieces, Suger, & strange hearbs, among which is that hearbe tobacco, which is much and widely used amongst us’. Also described are the West Indian islands of Hispaniola, Jamaica, and Cuba.

The final entry describes islands in the Pacific: ‘three Islands which are knowne, called Hacari, in which are great store of Gold’; this may well refer to the group of islands off the South American coast which appear in Ortelius maps of the 1570s marked ‘Hic uspiam insulas esse, auro divites nonnulli volunt’ (Around here there are islands which some say contain gold).

*Alden, ‘European Americana’, 607/89; Sitwell, ‘Four centuries of special geography: an annotated guide’, p.534; STC, 23135.*



## 20. STOKES, John Lort.

**Discoveries in Australia; with an Account of the Coasts and Rivers Explored and Surveyed during the Voyage of H.M.S. Beagle, in the Years 1837-38-39-40-41-42-43.**

*Two volumes, octavo, complete with 26 plates and eight folding charts, line drawings within the text, early owner's manuscript to title-page; a fine crisp copy in a beautiful late nineteenth-century binding of half tan calf with double labels, spine ornately gilt in compartments. London, 1846.*

THE LAST MAJOR EXPEDITION OF AUSTRALIAN DISCOVERY.

First edition: a lovely copy of this account of the *Beagle's* great Australian survey voyage, the last great voyage of Australian coastal discovery.

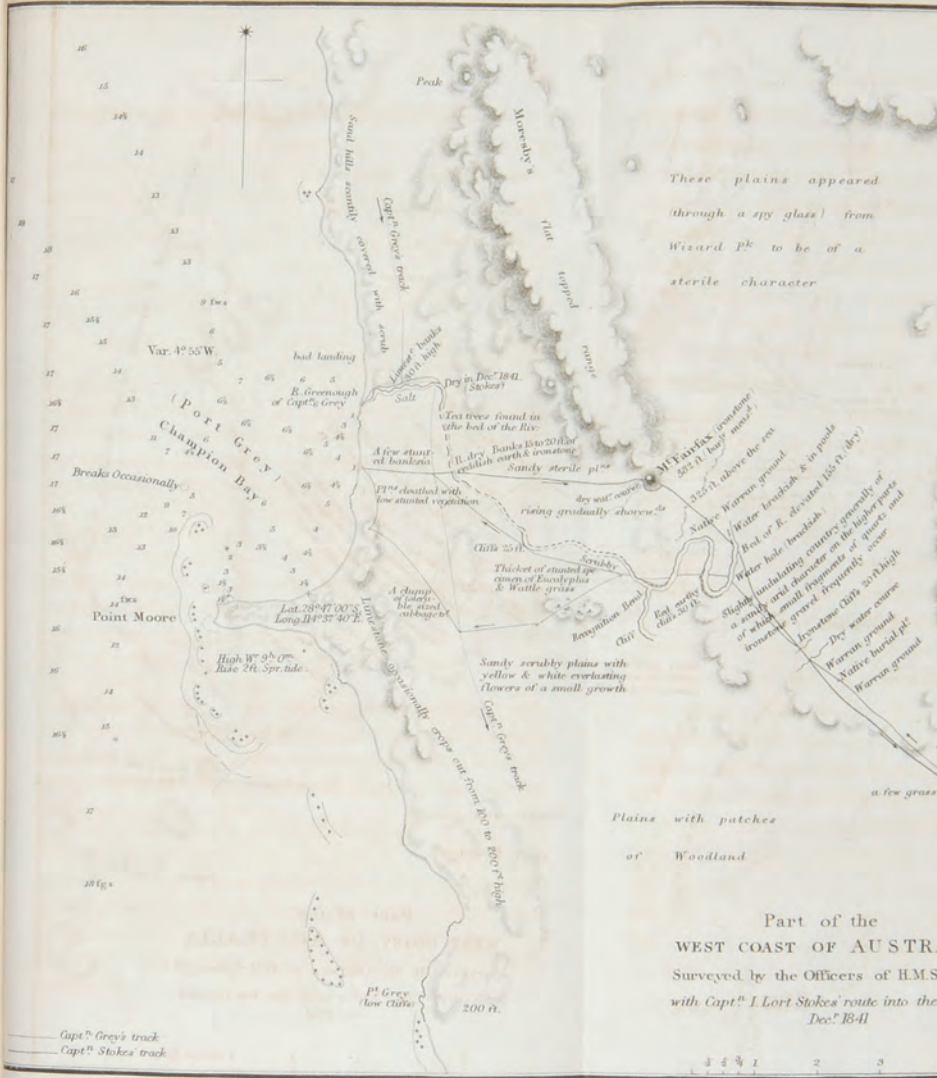
John Lort Stokes, who joined the *Beagle* in 1824, served on her for eighteen years, starting as a midshipman and sailing with Darwin, Fitzroy, P.P. King, and Wickham, whom he eventually replaced as commander in 1841. From 1837 to 1843 the *Beagle* was in Australian waters, her personnel completing the survey of the northwest coast, and charting rivers and exploring inland where appropriate. It was Stokes who charted and named Victoria River and Port Darwin, the latter in commemoration of his former shipmate. Stokes time in command of the *Beagle* confirmed his reputation as a fine marine surveyor, and many of his charts of the northern Australia coast remained in use for over a century.

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

The titlepage of both volumes has the owner's signature “A. Liversidge”, most likely the English-born Australian scientist Archibald Liversidge.

*Ferguson, 4406; Wantrup, 89a.*

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## 21. STURT, Charles.

### Narrative of an Expedition into Central Australia.

*Two volumes, octavo, with folding map and fifteen plates including six chromolithographs (some after S.T. Gill and John Gould); occasional slight foxing but a very good set in the original publisher's blind-blocked green cloth, spine gilt. London, T. & W. Boone, 1849.*

#### STURT'S EXPEDITION TO COOPERS CREEK AND THE SIMPSON DESERT.

First edition, first issue, with the advertisements called for by Wantrup, namely the leaf for Melville's *Sketches in Australia* bound at rear of volume one and promotional slips for publications by Lort Stokes and Leichhardt in volumes one and two respectively.

This is the famous original account of Sturt's last expedition, to Coopers Creek and the Simpson Desert. His journey into the harsh interior of the continent was one for which he had petitioned over many years. One of its most important results was the final, reluctant abandonment of the old hopes for the discovery of an inland sea. Sturt and his party of fifteen suffered dreadfully. They were trapped at Preservation Creek in the Grey Range for nearly six oppressive months after summer heat dried up all water in the surrounding country. The party suffered greatly from scurvy, losing its second-in-command; Sturt himself survived on the return journey by using Aboriginal food sources. He received the rarely awarded gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society.

This is a handsome set in its original binding; the four fine chromolithographic plates are after natural history studies by John Gould and Henry Constantine Richter.

*Ferguson, 5202; Wantrup, 119.*

## 22. [SWAN RIVER]

To emigrants and persons going abroad... for all the principal ports of North & South America all parts of Europe, the Cape, Vandiemans Land, New South Wales, and Swan River...

*Folio broadside, 25.5 x 37.5cm, later unrelated manuscript notes in a nineteenth-century hand, fraying and browning at the old folds; but otherwise very good. Liverpool, W. Bethell, no date, but before 1834.*

### CARRIAGE TO THE SWAN RIVER.

Extremely rare folio broadside advertising for emigrants to foreign destinations including most prominently, as the central banner headline, Swan River. This broadside dates from the first years of settlement in the west, as the Swan River colony was only founded in 1829, while the printer Bethell was known to have stopped trading under this name by 1834 at the latest.

The broadside was issued by the Liverpool merchants Galindo and Newman, and advertises their 'superior packets and vessels commanded by skilful seamen' for destinations which also include Van Diemens Land and New South Wales. With notice of vessels 'of the largest dimensions, perfectly safe', and with 'every accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers, at a moderate charge' this broadside provides an extraordinarily rare glimpse of the methods used to entice settlers in the earliest phase of British settlement. The Swan River settlement had been founded by Captain James Stirling in 1829, the first Australian colony intended solely for free settlers. Settlement was very slow in the first years, and only around 1500 Europeans had settled there by 1832. The area was officially renamed Western Australia in 1832, although "Swan River" continued to be used informally for many years. Very little is recorded about the Liverpool merchants Galindo and Newman.

While the broadside is not dated, the printer William Bethell died in 1834, and may have stopped trading even earlier (which would accord with the use of "Swan River" rather than "Western Australia"). The British Book Trade Index confirms that Bethell's business was taken over by his wife Mary Ann and son William Cotgrave Bethell, who traded under their own names. We have not been able to locate another copy of this broadside, nor have we located any similar printed notices advertising carriage to the Swan River at this early stage of the colony.

TO  
**EMIGRANTS**  
*AND PERSONS*  
**GOING ABROAD.**

---

A Punctual and Constant Succession of Superior Packets and Vessels, commanded by Skilful Seamen, are chartered by the undersigned for all the principal Ports of

*NORTH & SOUTH*  
**AMERICA**

All parts of Europe, the Cape, Vandieman's Land, New South Wales, and

**Swan River,**

With liberty to touch at the Madeiras, St. Helena, Madagascar, Isle of France, Ceylon, &c. The above **VESSELS** are of the largest dimensions, perfectly safe, and possess every **ACCOMMODATION** for Cabin and Steerage Passengers, at a **MODERATE CHARGE**.

Every information may be obtained (*free of charge*) concerning Passage, or Situation and Climate, and instructions given as to what may be necessary for the Voyage, on application (*post paid,*) to

**GALINDO & NEWMAN,**  
Merchants, **LIVERPOOL.**

**N. B.**—Persons wishing to avoid the expense of remaining long in a Sea Port, as well as the numerous impositions practised upon Strangers, may make every necessary arrangement by corresponding with the above, in which case they may

**Arrive at Liverpool the Day before they sail.**

☞ Strangers may be referred to respectable persons residing in their own immediate neighbourhood.

W. BETHELL, PRINTER, LIVERPOOL.



## 23. WALLIS, James.

### **An Historical Account of the Colony of New South Wales.**

*Folio, with a map and 12 engraved plates, six of them large and folding, the other six full-page; complete with half-title; some slight marks to preliminary leaves, an excellent and clean copy with generous margins in a handsome binding of old-style half dark green calf and marbled sides; original printed paper label tipped onto front endpaper. London, Rudolph Ackermann, 1821.*

AUSTRALIA'S FIRST VIEW BOOK, A CELEBRATION OF MACQUARIE'S NEW SOUTH WALES.

The first view book engraved in Australia: rare and desirable. This is an example of the more complete issue with the addition by the publisher of a preliminary leaf containing extracts from the Sydney Gazette in praise of Wallis' success as commandant of the Newcastle settlement.

The illustrations for Wallis' celebrated and beautiful view book show in great detail scenes in Sydney, Newcastle, and the Hawkesbury River, as well as an Aboriginal corroboree, kangaroos and black swans. In many ways the series represents a celebration of the progress of the colony under Governor Macquarie.

Major James Wallis had arrived in the colony in 1814 and proved a successful commandant at Newcastle, transforming the shabby convict outpost into an ordered town, mirroring on a smaller scale what Macquarie had achieved in Sydney. Newcastle was a place where convicts who committed further crimes in the colony were punished and Wallis had both the convict engraver William Preston, and the convict artist Joseph Lycett, as his prisoners there. There has always been speculation that Lycett may have been involved in the preparation of the drawings for this beautiful book; certainly, the twelve plates were engraved for Wallis in Newcastle by Preston. Both men would receive pardons from Macquarie on Wallis' recommendation.

Wallis returned to England in 1819 and arranged for his views to be published in book form by the reputable London firm of Ackermann, who would have seen a ready market for it with the growing popular interest in far-flung places and exotic scenery.

In his introduction, Wallis states that his views had been engraved on the common sheet-copper used for the hulls of ships, as no other material for plates had been available in the colony at the time. He also claimed that, 'the engravings... are curious and interesting, as being the first specimen of the graphic art which this infant colony has produced'. Although they were not actually the first locally-engraved plates, they were preceded only by Lewin's two works of natural history and West's series of views, some of which were also the work of Preston. In any case this publication is the first book of views of the colony to be printed in London, and an admirable visual record of the appearance of the colony during the Macquarie era.

This is a handsome copy of one of Australia's most important early illustrated books. Roger Butler discusses the work and its context at length in "The Wallis Publication" in his *Printed images in colonial Australia 1801-1901*.

*Butler, Printed images in colonial Australia 1801-1901, pp.50-59; Ferguson, 842; Wantrup, 217b.*



## 24. WHITE, John.

### Journal of a Voyage to New South Wales with sixty-five plates of nondescript animals, birds, lizards, serpents...

*Tall quarto, with an engraved title page and 65 engraved plates; the leaves Hb4 and Kk4 in their cancelled state as usual; one plate slightly spotted in margins and a few spots elsewhere; an unusually nice copy, complete with the 8-page List of Subscribers, in contemporary marbled calf, flat spine with gilt bands, red label. London, J. Debrett, 1790.*

A PARTICULARLY PLEASING COPY OF THE GREAT FIRST FLEET BOOK.

First edition: a fine copy with generous margins and in a most attractive and quite austere contemporary binding.

Effectively the first natural history of the new colony, John White's *Journal* 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 of the published account 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, from original sketches done in the colony. White's journal also contains an interesting and valuable account of the voyage from London, with long, detailed accounts of the stops at Rio de Janeiro, Cape Town and of the colonial voyages to Norfolk Island. The book was an immediate success, with subscribers alone accounting for seven hundred copies.

There has been much discussion over the years regarding detailed variations in the printing of the first edition of this work, but this copy is an absolutely typical example of the standard configuration most often seen, with the two leaves replacing earlier errors and complete with the list of subscribers and publisher's advertisement that were not ready for the earliest printings (for a full discussion see Ferguson, 97; Matthews, *Birds of Australia, Supplement*; and Wantrup, pp. 75-7).

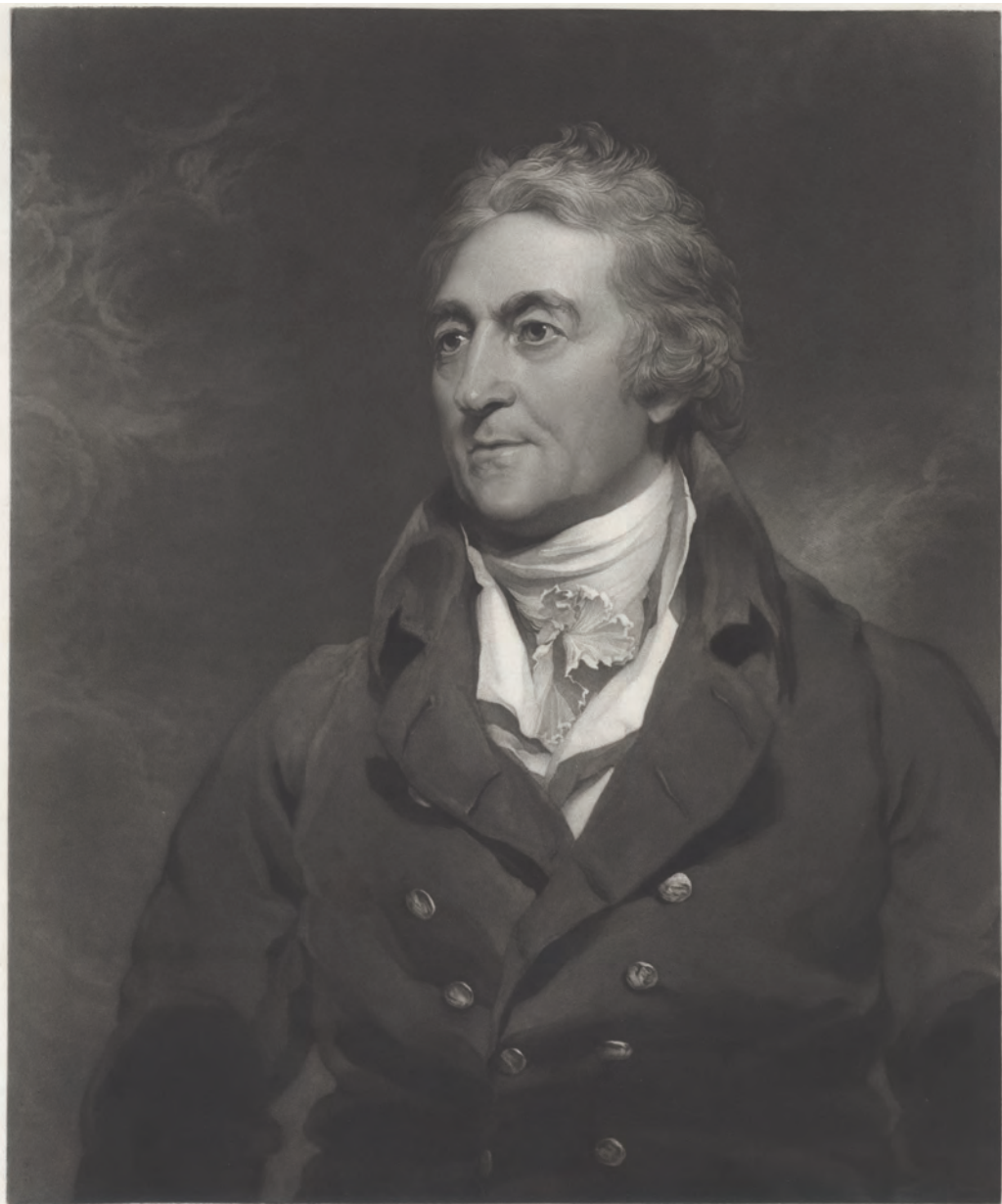
*Abbey, 'Life', 605; Casey Wood, 626; Davidson, 'A Book Collector's Notes', pp. 81-6; Ferguson, 97; Ford, 2495; Hill (2nd edn), 1858; Matthews, 'Birds of Australia', Supplement; Nissen ZBI, 4390; see Pearn and O'Carrigan, 'Australia's Quest for Colonial Health', 29; Wantrup, 17; Zimmer, 672.*

**JOURNAL**  
*of a Voyage to new South Wales*  
with Sixty-five Plates of  
*New descript. Animals, Birds, Lizards,*  
*Serpents, curious Cones of Trees and other*  
**NATURAL PRODUCTIONS**  
*By John White Esq. <sup>res.</sup>*  
Surgeon General to the Settlement.



VIEW IS FORT JACKSON

*Printed for J. Debrett, Piccadilly*  
— M D C C X C —



Painted by Sir Tho<sup>o</sup> Lawrence.

London, Aug<sup>o</sup> 1830. Published by M. Colnaghi, N<sup>o</sup> 25, Cockspur Street, Chancery Lane.

Engraved by O. H. Phillips.

To The Kings Most Excellent Majesty,

This Print of CAPT<sup>n</sup> SIR ANDREW SNAPE HAMOND, Baronet.

*late Comptroller of the Royal Navy, from*

1794 to 1806, who Died 12<sup>th</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup> 1828, at the Age of 90.

*Printed & respectfully Dedicated by His Majesty's special permission given 7<sup>th</sup> August 1830.*

## 25. [WHITE] PHILLIPS, G.H., after Sir Thomas LAWRENCE.

**Mezzotint portrait of Captain Sir Andrew Snape Hamond, patron to surgeon John White.**

*Mezzotint portrait, 370 x 270 mm. (plate size); an excellent crisp impression, a few marks in the margins. London, M. Colnaghi, No.23, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, August, 1830.*

SURGEON WHITE'S PATRON.

An excellent mezzotint portrait depicting Sir Andrew Snape Hamond (1738-1828), an experienced naval officer and the patron to surgeon of the First Fleet, John White.

As the full caption to this image attests, Hamond had died at the age of 90 on 12 September 1828. He had first entered the navy in 1753, and through the interest of Lord Howe was promoted after service during the Seven Years War. A friend of Lord Nelson, he served valiantly in North America, was knighted in 1778, and appointed governor of Nova Scotia in 1780. In 1793 he was appointed a commissioner of the navy and comptroller in August 1794. Hamond also served on the board of court martial for the *Bounty* mutineers in 1792.

For an Australian audience, the interest in the portrait undoubtedly lies in the fact that Hamond, in his position as a commissioner of the navy, was the influential patron of John White, and in fact got White the appointment to New South Wales. White never forgot Hamond, and while he was in Port Jackson organised to send his patron samples of natural history specimens, notably including the samples of Australian grevillea that Hamond had made into an elegant folding table (recently acquired by the National Museum of Australia). Equally significantly, when the aboriginal boy Nanbaree, a survivor of the smallpox epidemic of 1789, was taken into the English settlement, he was adopted by White and given the name Andrew Snape Hamond Douglas White: 'not surprisingly, he continued to be known as Nanbaree. Later he served for a time on HMS *Reliance* as a seaman, and during 1802-3 he was with Flinders on the *Investigator*' (Jack Egan, *Buried Alive*, p. 327).

The original painting was done by Sir Thomas Lawrence, probably the most famous portraitist of his time, and is here engraved by G.H. Phillips.

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77 Victoria Street, Potts Point, Sydney 2011 NSW, Australia

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