

V O Y A G E S

T O T H E

Southern Hemisphere



DOUGLAS STEWART FINE BOOKS PTY LTD



V O Y A G E S

T O T H E

Southern Hemisphere

Exhibited at the 38th Australian Antiquarian Book Fair

State Library of New South Wales, Sydney, 10th - 12th November 2011

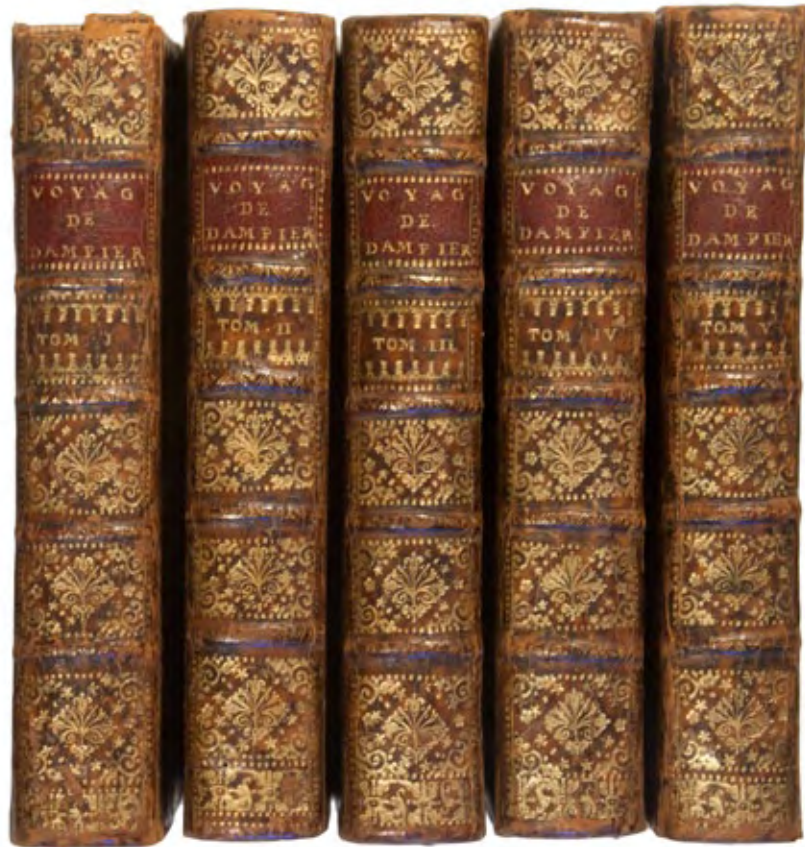
Prices in Australian dollars



DOUGLAS STEWART FINE BOOKS PTY LTD

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1. [DAMPIER]. **Nouveau voyage autour du monde ; ou l'on décrit en particulier l'isthme de l'Amerique ...**

plusieurs cotes & isles des Indes Occidentales, les isles du Cap Verd, le passage par la Terre del Fuego, les Cotes Meridionales du Chili, du Perou, & du Mexique, l'Isle de Guam, Mindanao, & des autres Philippines, les Isles Orientales qui sont pres de Cambodie, de la Chine, Formosa, Lucon, Celebes, &c. la Nouvelle Hollande, les Isles de Sumatra, de Nicobar, de Saint Helene, & le Cap de Bonne-Esperance. Ou l'on traite des differens terroirs de tous ces pays, de leurs ports, des plantes, des fruits, & des animaux qu'on y trouve : de leurs habitans, de leurs coutumes, de leur religion, de leur gouvernement, de leur negoce, &c. Rouen : Jean-Baptiste Machuel le Jeune, 1715. Duodecimo, five volumes, bound in contemporary mottled calf with morocco title labels, spine ornately decorated (joints lightly rubbed), marbled endpapers, engraved title pages to volumes I and II, printed title pages in red and black, early ink annotations to the first blanks of a couple of volumes, ribbon markers, total of 64 engraved maps, charts and views (including the two engraved title pages), many of them folding, engraved initials, headpieces and tailpieces.

A fine set of the first collected edition of Dampier, in the original French binding.

William Dampier (1652 - 1715) was a truly international bucaneer, and remains one of England's most famous seamen. As a boy he sailed on merchant ships, firstly to Newfoundland and then to Java, later trying his hand at farming in Mexico and the Caribbean. By his late twenties he was commanding raids on Spanish ships and settlements in South America, plundering them for loot. In 1686 Dampier set sail across the Pacific to ransack Spanish colonies in the East Indies, and later that year his ship the Cygnet was beached in north-west New Holland, making Dampier the first Englishman to set foot on Australian shores. Dampier made extensive notes of the exotic species he found there, and made the perilous (and ultimately penniless) return voyage via the Cape of Good Hope. His account of this voyage was first published in 1697. Dampier returned to New Holland in 1699 - 1701 in the Roebuck, and again published an account of this dramatic voyage (1703). He was to make further piratical voyages, as well as a third circumnavigation, before dying in London in 1715.

This appealing set is the first collected edition of Dampier's works, and predates the first English edition by fourteen years. It includes many fine copperplates of Australian fauna and coastlines. Dampier's contribution to the early study of Australia is significant, and he has been referred to as 'Australia's first natural historian'.

\$ 9,500

1475



2. A collection of voyages.

DAMPIER, William

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 Tonquin, 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 Cap. Dampier's expedition into the South-Seas 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-Seas.

VI. Capt. Wood's voyage through the straits of Magellan.

VII. Mr. Roberts's adventures and sufferings amongst the corsairs 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: James and John Knapton, 1729. Four volumes octavo, contemporary calf, gilt-ruled, spine in panels with gilt-decorations, rebacked, the spines chipped and laid down, ribbon markers. Volume 1: pp. [x], vi, 550, [iv - advertisements], portrait frontispiece of Dampier cut to border and laid down on a blank, 5 engraved charts (4 folding). The seventh edition. Volume 2: pp. [viii], 184, 132, [iv], 112, [lxxvi - index], 4 folding charts. Volume 3: pp. [xvi], 475 (mis-paginated), [ix], 37 plates and charts (6 folding). The third edition. Volume 4: pp. [xvi], 208, [viii], 175, [ix - index and advertisements], 18 plates and charts (6 folding).

Captain William Dampier, a true swashbuckling adventurer, sailed on two great voyages to Australia, in the year 1688 and again in 1698 - 1701, becoming on the earlier occasion the first known Englishman to set foot on Australian soil. He published separate accounts of the voyages in 1697 and 1699. Both achieved widespread popularity and were reprinted a number of times, in English, French, Dutch and German. This is the first collected edition of Dampier's works (hence the Seventh and Third editions of the particular volumes), enhanced and expanded from the earlier editions by the presence of additional accounts of his expeditions by fellow officers, and also related expeditions which set sail in search of the Great South Land. Described by Davidson as 'the best and most sought-after edition', it has long been scarce, and remains a much-desired addition to a collection of early voyages to Australia. Provenance: Captain Fredrick Aarons (1887 -1984), his bookplate in each volume.

References: Davidson (A book collector's notes), pp 32-33; Hill 2, 422; Sabin 18373

\$ 18,500



871



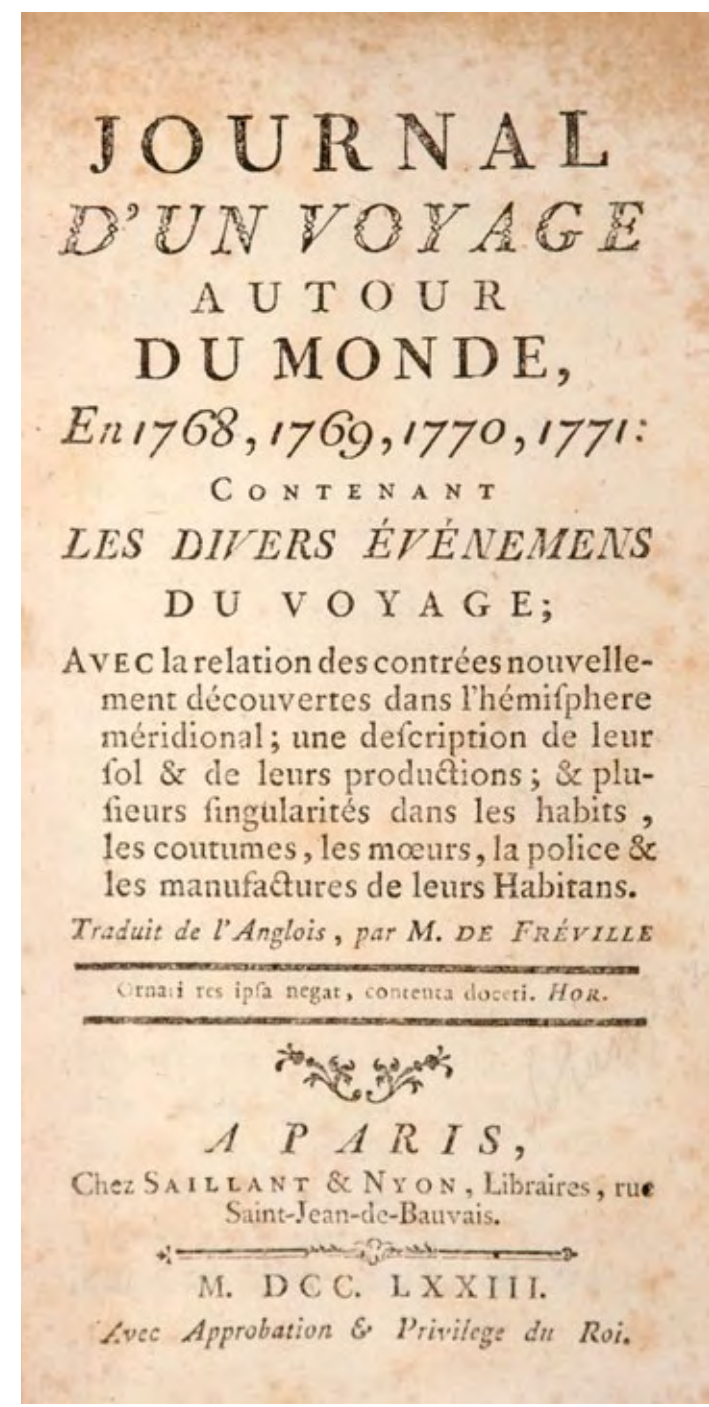
3. **Voyage autour du monde : fait dans les années MDCCXL, I, II, III, IV**
ANSON, George, Baron (1696-1762), and WALTER, Richard

tiré des journaux & autres papiers de ce seigneur, & publié par Richard Walter ... ; orné de cartes & de figures en taille douce ; traduit de l'anglois. A Amsterdam et à Leipzig : Chez Arkstée & Merkus, 1749. Quarto, handsome full tree calf, spine with raised bands, red morocco title label, gilt lettering and decoration, free end papers removed, armorial bookplate, frontispiece, [4] dedication with engraved head-piece, pp [i-iv] table of contents; v-xvi preface; 331, [1] errata, each chapter with engraved head-piece and tail-piece, folding charts and engraved plates. A very fine copy.

A translation by Élie de Joncourt of Anson and Walter's 'A voyage around the world' (1748). Anson's circumnavigation was significant in that it provided much valuable navigational information crucial to the success of Cook's voyages in the South Seas. After a series of disasters, Anson's initial squadron of six warships and two supply ships was reduced to just three by the time he entered the Pacific from Cape Horn. After sacking the Spanish port of Paita in Peru, he sailed across the Pacific to Macau with all remaining crew on his own ship, the Centurion. He then successfully followed the orders given to him by the Admiralty to seek out Spanish galleons laden with gold en route from Mexico to the Philippines, when he captured Nuestra Señora de Covadonga, carrying 1.3 million pieces of eight. Anson sold the gold in Macau and returned to England, arriving there in mid 1744. One of the important legacies of Anson and Walter's narrative was the description of the breadfruit tree, the benefits of which Anson's crew enjoyed whilst sojourning in the Ladrone Islands (Marianas). Along with Dampier's earlier account of this fruit, Anson's information was the main stimulus behind the Admiralty's brief for Bligh's expedition in the Bounty in 1787, the purpose of which was to transport breadfruit to the West Indies for propagation.

\$ 4,800

1341



4. [COOK] *Journal d'un voyage autour du monde, en 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771* [MATRA, James].

contenant les divers événemens du voyage; avec la relation des contrées nouvellement découvertes dans l'hémisphere méridional ... ; traduit de l'anglois par M. de Fréville. Paris : Saillant & Nyon, 1773. Duodecimo, quarter vellum over marbled boards, re-backed gilt-stamped burgundy label, 288 pp, some foxing.

This work is a translation of *Journal in French of a voyage round the world in His Majesty's ship Endeavour*, first published the previous year (also by Saillant & Nyon) as a "supplement to the voyage of M. Bougainville". The Mitchell Library notes in their catalogue entry: "Authorship of this work has been variously attributed to James Matra, Banks, Solander, and others. (cf. Beddie, 693). However, extensive research attributes it with some authority to James Mario Matra. (cf. Alan Frost, 'The precarious life of James Mario Matra', Carlton, Vic. : Miegunyah Press, 1995, pp. 5-6)". The first English edition, published in 1771, preceded Hawksworths official account by two years.

The narrative includes a short vocabulary of the language of Tahiti, a letter from de Commerson to de la Lande, and a letter from Bougainville on the subject of the possibility of a passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific via the "mers Septentrionales" - a northwest passage.

Beddie 699

\$ 2,200

1310

5. **Voyage autour du monde, par la frégate du roi La Boudeuse, et La Flûte l'Étoile; en 1776, 1767. 1768 & 1769.**
BOUGAINVILLE, Louis Antoine de (1729-1811)

Paris : Chez Saillant & Nyon, 1771. Quarto, contemporary full cat's paw mottled calf with triple fillet, spine in compartments with morocco title label, tooled in gilt, all edges marbled, marbled endpapers, pp. [viii], 417, [3]; eighteenth century owner's name inscribed on title page, engraved headpieces, tailpieces and initials, 19 copper engraved charts on 20 plates (mostly folding), 3 engraved plates, a fine copy.

FIRST EDITION OF THE FIRST FRENCH CIRCUMNAVIGATION.

Bougainville's voyage was of immense importance in terms of the impetus it provided to a renewal of France's colonial empire following territorial losses suffered to Britain in the Seven Years' War: it opened up the Pacific for French expansion. Yet what cannot be overstated is the impact Bougainville's own vivid and romanticised descriptions of the Pacific - specifically Tahiti - had on the French public imagination, her writers, artists and thinkers. The utopian ideal of the noble savage living in an Earthly Paradise owes much to Bougainville's response to his encounter with the Tahitian culture and landscape. Even though he was not the first European to reach Tahiti - the Englishman Samuel Wallis had done so one year earlier - Bougainville's account is fundamental to the formation of the European romantic vision of the South Seas.

Bougainville had the imprimatur of the French government to undertake a voyage of exploration which would seek to gather scientific, geographical and cultural information. For example, his narrative includes the first vocabulary of the Tahitian language, which is also the first written glossary of any Polynesian language. The advancement of knowledge had not been the principle objective of French voyages of the preceding period, which were motivated by commercial interests.

After entering the Pacific through the Straits of Magellan early in 1768, Bougainville went in fruitless search of the fabled 'Davis Land', which was rumoured to exist to the west of Chile.

He then took possession of the Tuamotu Archipelago and Tahiti for France, providing in his narrative an extensive, detailed and enthusiastic account of Tahiti. Crossing the Pacific he made landfall first in Samoa and then the New Hebrides. From the island of Espiritu Santo, with the thought of possibly discovering the east coast of New Holland, he struck out due west, a course which would have allowed him to reach the coast of Queensland. Fatefully, he was unable to navigate through the Great Barrier Reef, and sailing north instead, he passed through the Solomons (naming Bougainville for himself) and on to Batavia. Bougainville was to learn in Batavia of the exploits of the navigators Wallis and Carteret, both of whom had sailed across the Pacific a short time earlier. However, it was Bougainville's narrative which was to cause a sensation in France upon its publication, in some part because of its contribution to scientific and geographical knowledge but primarily for the account of Tahiti, which was to have such an enduring effect on the European imagination.



\$ 6,500

1625

DÉVELOPEMENT DE LA ROUTE
DES VAISSEAUX DU ROY
LA BOUDEUSE ET L'ÉTOILE AUTOUR DU MONDE



Longitude Méridionale de Méridien de Paris

Longitude Orientale de Méridien de Paris



VOYAGE
AUTOUR DU MONDE

PREMIÈRE PARTIE
Circulaire depuis le Cap de Bonne-Espérance
jusqu'à l'Isle de France

CHAPITRE PREMIER
Description de l'Isle de France, ou de Madagascar
par le Cap de Bonne-Espérance

Le 10 Mars 1771, à deux heures de l'après-midi, le Capitaine de la Boudeuse, M. de La Touche, se mit en mer avec son vaisseau, accompagné de L'Étoile, sous le commandement de M. de La Perouse, pour aller à la recherche de la Boudeuse, et pour faire le tour du monde.

6. The three voyages of Captain James Cook

HAWKESWORTH, John; COOK, James and KING, James

A complete set of the three voyages of Captain James Cook, in the preferred editions.

HAWKESWORTH, John. *An Account of the Voyages undertaken by the Order of His present Majesty for making Discoveries in the Southern Hemisphere*, and successively performed by Commodore Byron, Captain Wallis, Captain Carteret, and Captain Cook, in the Dolphin, the Swallow, and the Endeavour: drawn up from the journals which were kept by the several commanders, and from the papers of Joseph Banks, Esq; by John Hawkesworth, LL.D. in three volumes. Illustrated with cuts, and a great variety of charts and maps relative to countries now first discovered, or hitherto but imperfectly known. London: W. Strahan and T. Cadell, 1773. Three volumes, quarto, contemporary full calf, gilt rule, spine in compartments with gilt-tooled decoration and contrasting title labels in red and green morocco, expertly rebacked, the corners renewed, 52 folding charts and plates, a fine and handsome set. Second (preferred) edition, printed only a couple of months after the first edition, improved and enhanced by the presence of additional material, namely a list of plates "Directions for Placing the Cuts and Charts", the large folding chart of the Straits of Magellan, and Hawkesworth's replies to attacks made against him by Alexander Dalrymple. Beddie 650.

COOK, James. *A Voyage towards the South Pole and round the World*. Performed in His Majesty's ships the Resolution and Adventure, in the years 1772, 1773, 1774 and 1775. London: W. Strahan and T. Cadell, 1777. Two volumes, quarto, contemporary full calf, gilt-tooled border decoration, the flat spines ornately tooled in gilt with contrasting morocco title labels in red and green, expertly rebacked, corners bumped, 63 engraved charts and plates, a fine set. Beddie 1216

COOK, James and KING, James. *A Voyage to the Pacific Ocean*. Undertaken, by the command of His Majesty, for making discoveries in the Northern Hemisphere. Performed under the direction of Captains Cook, Clerke, and Gore, in his majesty's ships the Resolution and Discovery; in the years 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, and 1780. London: three volumes, quarto, second edition (preferred), London, H. Hughs for G. Nicol and T. Cadell, 1785. Three volumes quarto and atlas, the quarto volumes in full calf with gilt decoration, matching to the volumes of the second voyage, the atlas in period-styled nineteenth century quarter-morocco over marbled boards, the edges relined, handsome gilt tooling to spine, a total of 87 engraved plates and maps across the four volumes, a couple with old creases in the atlas. Second (preferred) edition, typographically superior to the first, enhanced by the engraved medals on the title pages.

Provenance:

Mary Haynes (the first voyage), her name written in neat pen in each volume of this set.

A. H. Spencer, Melbourne bookseller, his small early twentieth century book label in all nine volumes.

Private collection, Melbourne.



These nine volumes represent the official accounts of the three voyages Captain James Cook, recognised since his day as one of the greatest explorers in history. Included in their preferred original editions, they unite to best tell the story of Cook's circumnavigations, discoveries, and astonishing encounters with indigenous peoples.

\$ 45,000

870



7. [COOK]. **Voyages to the Southern Hemisphere; or nature explored.**

Being an accurate and faithful account of the voyages to the Great South Seas undertaken by Order of the King; and performed in His Majesty's Ships the Dolphin, Swallow and Endeavour. Containing the various important discoveries that were made by the Hon. Commodore Byron, Dr. Solander, Mr. Banks, and Captains Wallis, Carteret, and Cook. London, Printed for R. Snagg, No. 29, Pater-noster Row, n.d. [either 1774 or 1775]. Duodecimo, pp. [ii], ii, 187, (advertisements), with engraved copperplate frontispiece captioned 'Mr. Banks shews the Indians the planet Venus on the sun'; full leather period-style binding by Aquarius, the spine finely tooled in gilt with contrasting title label, a little foxing at the preliminaries, very slight paper flaw at pp. 10 - 11 touching a couple of letters; 6.96 a fine, clean copy.

THE EARLIEST CHILDREN'S BOOK RELATING TO AUSTRALIA OR NEW ZEALAND.

This charming and quite substantial book is an adaptation of Hawkesworth's official 1773 account of Cook's first voyage, with further accounts of earlier British voyages to the Pacific, written for children in the form of a catechism. With question and answer the text describes these great voyages, expressing much wonder in particular at the lives of the various native peoples encountered on the journeys. The bulk of this book, 110 pages in total, concerns Cook's first voyage. The frontispiece engraving illustrates a scene from this circumnavigation and well expresses the clash of civilisations inherent in these voyages. Banks, garbed in waistcoat and tails, is shown educating the 'Indians' on Tahiti with his observations of celestial bodies, accompanied by his sextant, telescope and terrestrial globe. Extensive description is given of encounters with the Maori in New Zealand and Aborigines in New South Wales, the oddness of their dress and customs explained in detail to the young reader.

Richard Snagg was a publisher of children's books who operated from this address in Paternoster Row in the years 1774 and 1775. Twelve further titles are listed in his advertisement on p. [188]. Quaritch catalogued a copy in 1988 (now in the Mitchell Library), where they write 'For us today it offers important evidence for the popular dissemination of accounts of the discoveries of Cook and his precursors, and in its inclusions and omissions it provides a unique insight into much of what contemporaries, rather than later historians, regarded as striking about the newly revealed worlds of the South Pacific, including the east coast of Australia'.

Very rare: we can locate only eight examples in collections worldwide, and two copies which have sold in the last fifty years - the Quaritch copy and the Davidson copy. Twenty years ago Muir wrote 'this seems the earliest book for children relating to Australia' (Australian children's books : A bibliography, 1992), a statement which has not been refuted since.

Muir 7798; ESTC T219719; Sabin 100845 (unseen, from an advertisement in 'The Monthly Review' 1775); listed in Robert Watts' Bibliotheca Britannica (1824); Quaritch catalogue 1085 (1988), no. 20.

Not in Beddie, not in Forbes, not in Hill, not in Bagnall, not in Hocken, not in Holmes, not in Kroepelien etc.

§ 22,000

1292





*Mr. Banks shews the Indians the
Planet Venus on the Sun.*

VOYAGES

TO THE

Southern Hemisphere ;

OR,

NATURE EXPLORED.

BEING

An accurate and faithful ACCOUNT

OF THE

VOYAGES to the *Great South Seas*,

Undertaken by Order of the KING ;

And performed in his Majesty's Ships the
DOLPHIN, SWALLOW, and ENDEAVOUR.

Containing the

Various Important DISCOVERIES

THAT WERE MADE BY

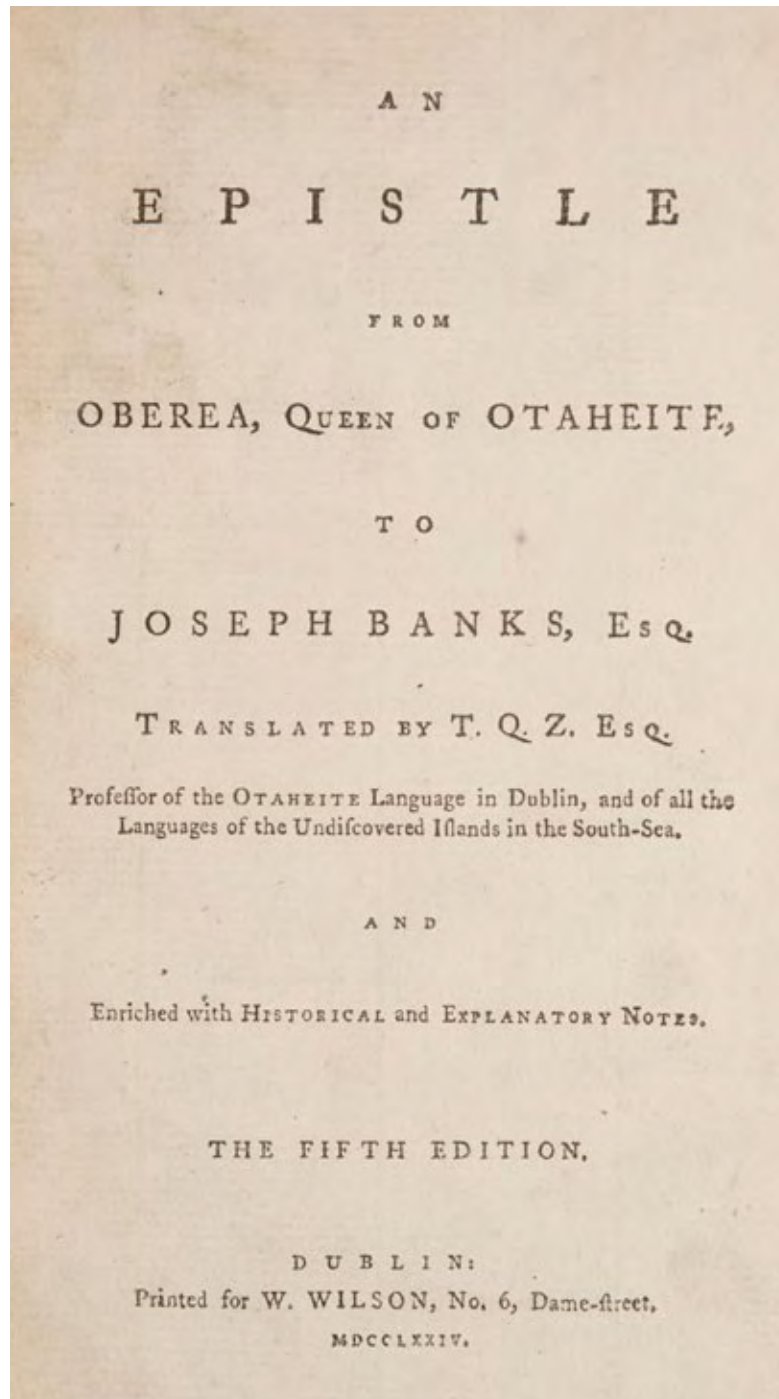
The Hon. Commodore BYRON,

Dr. SOLANDER, Mr. BANKS,

And by the Captains WALLIS, CARTERET,
and COOK.

LONDON :

Printed for R. SNAGG, No. 29, Pater-noster Row,



8. **An Epistle from Oberea, Queen of Otaheite, to John Banks, Esq.**
SCOTT-WARING, John (1747-1819)

Dublin: W. Wilson, 1774. Fifth edition. Octavo, modern gilt tooled half calf with marbled boards and gilt morocco label, 17 pp. An attractive, clean copy.

A fictional letter satirising an imagined romantic relationship between the Queen of Tahiti and Sir Joseph Banks. Published anonymously, it is now generally accepted to be the work of Scott-Waring, a major in the British East India Company. This Irish edition is a scarce contemporary pirated copy of the original.

*'Twas morn, the gallant vessel steers to land;
On the moist beach the marshall'd sailors stand.
Then first the pangs of conscious love I knew,
My eyes, my longing soul was fixt on you.
To gain thy love I practis'd every art,
And gave my kingdom as I gave my heart.*

\$ 1,500

814

9. **The beauties of nature and art displayed, in a tour through the world.**
[COOK, Captain James]

Second edition, greatly improved. London : G. Robinson, 1774 - 1775. Duodecimo, thirteen volumes, full contemporary calf with contrasting morocco title labels (hinges tender and heads chipped on a few volumes, but sound), frontispiece map of the world, numerous copperplates (some folding), complete and unrestored.

ONE OF THE EARLIEST ACCOUNTS OF COOK'S SECOND VOYAGE.

A compendium of travel writings for the educated English gentleman which covers all known parts of the world. In volumes 11, 12 and 13, 'the reader will be presented with a succinct account of every matter of importance that occurred during the voyages, lately undertaken for making discoveries in the Southern Hemisphere, by Commodore Byron, Capt. Wallis, Capt. Carteret, and Capt. Cook'. The most significant voyage presented in this set is the last, being a 153 page account of the second voyage of Captain Cook, which had only returned in July that year. The official account of the voyage would not be published until 1777, but an unauthorised account authored by gunner's mate John Marra was published anonymously in 1775, the same year as this set was completed, and upon which it was probably based.

Along with Marra, this account of the second voyage is thus the earliest recorded, and not known to Beddie nor the major bibliographies. In addition to the account of the second voyage is a lengthy account of Cook's first circumnavigation, as well as the voyages of Byron, Wallis and Carteret. The narratives are enhanced by the presence of copperplates (including that of a kangaroo after Stubbs) and short dictionaries of the Tahitian and Maori languages. This work was first published a decade earlier in fourteen volumes in 1763 - 64, without descriptions of the Southern Hemisphere which were based on subsequent voyages. The publisher, Robinson would later publish George Forster's account of the second voyage, again unauthorised, in 1777, six weeks prior to the official account.

Not in Beddie.

\$ 8,250

1660





No 43

Nürnberg in der Joh. Andreae Endterischen Handl.

10. [TAHITI] Traditional costumes of peoples of the world
 ENDTER, Johann Andreas [publisher]

[Popular print]. Ternalerin - Perser - Atschiner - Malabar... Otaheiterin.... Guianer - Wotiackinn - Tschuktsche. No. 43. Nürnberg [Nuremberg], in der Joh. Andreae Endterischen Handl., [c 1780]. Folio (430 x 360 mm), copper-engraved popular print with contemporary hand colouring, depicting 24 people types from around the world wearing their traditional attire, a printed caption below each (in German). The group includes a Tahitian woman (bottom left corner), along with people of Siam, Japan, Chile, Peru, Ceylon and Tibet etc.

The publishing firm of Endtner, originally founded by Georg Endtner in Nuremberg in 1590, was renowned for its illustrated books. In the period from 1776 to 1854, under the imprint 'Johann Andreas Endter'schen Handlung', it also produced a wide variety of popular and educational children's prints. This particular print is scarce and desirable for its eighteenth century depiction of a native of Polynesia, taken from Webber's famous image of 1777 engraved in the printed account of the third voyage of Cook.

\$ 1,650

1544

11. **Nouveau voyage a la Mer du Sud.**

CROZET, Julien Marie.

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. Paris : Barrois l'aîné, 1783. Octavo, contemporary speckled calf, edges stained red, spine in compartments with floral tooling, gilt-lettered morocco title label, ribbon marker, marbled endpapers, armorial bookplate to front pastedown, pp. viii; 291, 7 engraved plates (one folding). A fine copy.

THE FIRST FRENCH VOYAGES TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Marc-Joseph Marion du Fresne (1724 - 1772) was a gifted mariner, notably commanding at the young age of 22 the *Prince de Conty* which aided the escape of Bonnie Prince Charlie from Scotland in 1746. By the 1760s he was living on the Isle de France (Mauritius). In 1770 a French vessel arrived bringing the islander Aotourou back from Paris with instructions he be returned to his native home of Tahiti, where he had been collected on Bougainville's circumnavigation in 1768. Du Fresne undertook to return Aotourou to the island, largely at his own expense, but the expedition was struck by smallpox and Aotourou died shortly after setting sail. Nonetheless, the expedition continued, and after claiming the Crozet Islands for France, arrived in Van Diemen's Land in 1772. The sailors made contact with the Aborigines and became the first Europeans to encounter indigenous Australians, as well as the first Frenchmen to set foot on Australian shores. Relations between the parties soured, and after a skirmish the ships sailed to New Zealand, only the second time (after de Surville) the French had reached this part of the world.

After initial peaceful contact (the French could speak a few words of Maori based on what Aotourou had taught them) the expedition broke a covenant by fishing at Manawaora Bay, and were attacked by the Maori, who killed and cannibalised twenty-six of their number, including the commander du Fresne. Crozet, second in command of the voyage, retaliated against the Maori by sacking a village and killing 250 of its inhabitants, before setting sail to return to France. Du Fresne's journals were lost but Crozet's manuscripts enabled publication of this volume in 1783. It includes much detailed information on Maori life and customs. Also included is an extract of de Surville's account of an earlier expedition to New Zealand. (De Surville, at the same time as Cook, was mapping the west coast). This is the first printed account of the first French voyage to New Zealand.

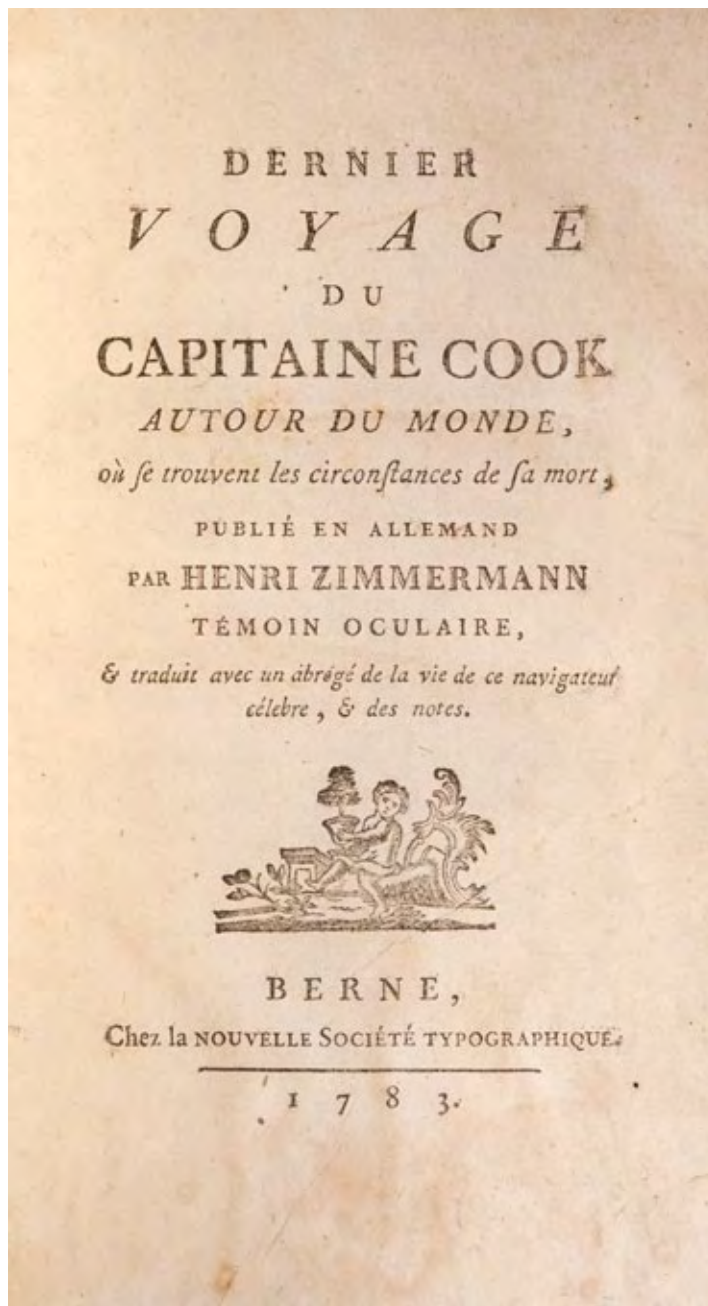
Davidson wrote in *A Book Collector's Notes* 'It is an exceedingly rare item and is seldom available'.

Hill 401; Kroepelien 1104, Davidson pp. 98 - 99.

\$ 11,000

1586





12. **Dernier Voyage du Capitaine Cook autour du monde**
ZIMMERMANN, Henri [Heinrich].

où se trouvent les circonstances de sa mort, publié en allemand par Henri Zimmermann témoin oculaire, & traduit avec un abrégé de la vie de ce navigateur célèbre, & des notes. Berne : Nouvelle Société Typographique, 1783. Octavo, near-contemporary quarter-calf with contrasting morocco title label, lettered in gilt, over marbled papered boards (relined), later endpapers, pp. xi, 200, a water stain in the lower margin below the text, a good copy.

The second French edition of one of the rarest accounts of Cook's voyages, written from a first-hand perspective by Zimmermann, who sailed on the third voyage.

Heinrich Zimmermann was born near Speyer on the Rhine in 1741 and travelled through Europe looking for work from an early age, living in Geneva, Lyon and Paris before arriving in London in 1776. He worked in various trades during the journey, mainly relating to brass-making (he poured molten metals to craft bells in Paris), but in London worked in a sugar-refining factory, where the raw ingredient was arriving from distant colonies overseas. He learned of plans to search for a north-west passage from Asia to Europe being commanded by the then-famous circumnavigator Cook, and signed on as coxswain. Against explicit British Admiralty orders, he kept a small notebook where he recorded his observations during the voyage, written partly in German shorthand in case he was discovered.

The expedition sailed again to the South Seas, and returned Omai to his home in Tahiti. (Omai had spent two years in England after joining Cook's second voyage). They visited the islands of Hawaii in 1788, becoming the first Europeans to do so, and then sailed up to the Bering Strait in Alaska in an effort to explore the possibility of a passage to Europe. The voyage returned to Hawaii where Cook met with his untimely death, and under the command of Clerke they sailed back to England. The results of the expedition were a military secret, closely guarded by the English navy officers, and Zimmermann knew that if he published his report it would cause an uproar. In the introduction he explains that while some of the secrets of the expedition do belong rightfully to Great Britain, he was not privy to those, and the details which he affords the reader in his account are simply truthful descriptions of the exotic lands he has visited. It is his duty to fellow seamen that he inform them of what lies on the far side of the world. Furthermore, Zimmermann presents, from a seaman's perspective, his appreciation of the personal qualities of Cook as a commander and as a man, which provides a valuable comparison with the official account.

Writing on Zimmermann, Holmes says 'Both French editions are of great rarity and interest', while Davidson comments 'It is hard to predict the realization price for a copy if one were to come into the open market, as competition between collectors would be very keen'.

Beddie 1630, Forbes 59, Holmes 44.

\$ 9,500

1353

13. [COOK] Observations sur différens moyens propres a combattre les fièvres putrides et malignes et a préserver de leur contagion.

BANAU, Jean Baptiste

A Amsterdam : Chez l'Auteur, 1784. Troisieme edition. Octavo, modern wrappers, 136 pp (scattered foxing). A treatise on typhus fever, malaria and scurvy, with one chapter being devoted to Cook's methods of preserving the health of sailors by imposing a diet of foods which have a preventive effect on various conditions. This section is a survey of the lecture delivered by Pringle to the Royal Society in 1776. One copy recorded in Australian collections (National Library of Australia).

\$ 2,500

1620



14. Natürliche Abbildungen der Säugenden ...

A LATE 18TH - EARLY 19TH CENTURY MANUSCRIPT CONTAINING 234 WATERCOLOUR DEPICTIONS OF MAMMALS OF THE WORLD.

Natürliche Abbildungen der Säugenden, Vierfüßigen Thiere, geordnet und gemahlet von I.F.B. Klügman und gesammelt von P.F. Colye. I bis III Ordnung, Stralsund 1784.

Small quarto (190 x 150 mm), full speckled calf; spine with raised bands and embossed title; later endpapers, 234 watercolours on individual leaves; each work numbered at upper right in red ink (bound in sequence from I – CCLV, thus several have been removed at some stage), some leaves loose. Many of the works are dated at lower right. The series, as stated on the title page, was commenced in 1784, and the latest date inscribed on any of the pages is 1813.

The works appear to have been copied from existing publications of natural history and exploration. Each illustration has a manuscript caption, usually with scientific name. The sequence of categorisation of mammals has been deliberately chosen and the groupings are bound as follows:

Examples of the human race from all known parts of the world – Europe, Africa, the Americas, Asia and the South Seas (including Australian Aborigines and a Maori woman after Parkinson), inhabitants of the New Hebrides and Tahiti (with a portrait of Omai), “extraordinary humans” such as albinos, giants, and the London Stachelschweinmensch (Porcupine Man); anthropological studies of skulls of different races; examples of other primates; lemurs; bats (including flying fox); sloths; anteaters (including echidna after Shaw & Nodder); armadillos; rhinoceri; elephants; seals; manatee; canines (domesticated and wild, including the Australian dingo); felines (domesticated and wild).

The watercolours are in a fine state of preservation, uniformly clean and with vibrant colour, executed recto only.

The manuscript was created by an obviously gifted amateur artist in Stralsund, a mediaeval trading port on the Baltic Sea, in the region formerly known as Pomerania. Although it has always had a German-speaking population and strong German civic and economic influence, Stralsund was actually under Swedish control from 1715-1807, when it was taken by Napoleon’s army. After the Congress of Vienna in 1815 it formally became part of Prussian Pomerania.

This unique and extensive archive of watercolours is in a sense a wunderkammer of exotic specimens of natural history. Eighteenth century artworks depicting Australian Aborigines, whether copies or not, are very rarely offered for sale.



\$ 30,000

860



15. **Éloge du Capitaine Cook par M. Blanc Gilli, de Marseille**

BLANC GILLI, Mathieu

A Amsterdam et se trouve à Paris : Chez Morin, Libraire, rue St. Jacques, 1787. Octavo, original paper wrappers (chipped and worn), all edges uncut (water stain to margins of first and last pages not affecting text, a more noticeable stain on the rear wrapper has transferred to the final leaf), pp. [i-iv], v - viii (avertissement), 1-92 (text), 93-117 (notes), 118 (errata), decorative headpiece and tailpiece. Presentation copy inscribed on verso of half title in ink, "A Monsieur Barbaroux Avocat en Parlement De la part de l'auteur". Forbes 124 (recording only 4 copies), with only a handful of others which we could locate. Beddie 1959. Rare.

An elegy composed in honour of Cook, and published within only a few years of his death in Hawaii. "Cook, ... as the author states in his introduction, was as greatly revered in France as in England." (Forbes, p 102). The author, Blanc Gilli, was a deputy of the Legislative Assembly in Marseilles. He is known to have published work on economics and fiscal policy. It is also recorded that in 1791 he submitted a proposal for the abolition of slavery in French overseas colonies, although this was never debated or put to a vote. The recipient of this presentation copy of 'Éloge du Capitaine Cook' was none other than Charles Jean Marie Barbaroux (1767-94), a highly significant figure in the French Revolution. Barbaroux was a lawyer and one of Blanc Gilli's fellow deputies of the Legislative Assembly in Marseilles. A member of the Girondist political faction (a loosely affiliated group with Republican leanings), he was greatly respected for his eloquence and ideas. He helped to suppress both a Royalist revolt and an ultra-Jacobin uprising during 1792, and was elected to the National Convention later that year with virtually unanimous endorsement. In the increasing political chaos of the Revolution, he dared to speak out against both Robespierre and Marat, and during the Reign of Terror (September 1793 - July 1794) he co-lead a Girondist uprising against the Convention in Normandy, however was captured and ultimately executed in Bordeaux.

The impact of Cook's voyages on the public imagination of late eighteenth century England and Europe cannot be underestimated. Cook's achievements prompted an outpouring of literary responses, not the least of which were the numerous elegies published in his honour. Examples of this type of work include Anna Seward's 'An Elegy on Captain Cook' (London, 1780); Alexander Schomberg's 'An ode to the memory of Captain James Cook, of His Majesty's Navy' (Dublin, 1780), and Michelangiolo Gianetti's 'Elogio del capitano Giacomo Cook' (1785). Such writings became, collectively, a virtual sub-genre of literature on Cook in themselves, Blanc Gilli's 'Éloge du Capitaine Cook' being one of the lesser known and scarcest of all.

\$ 8,750

1337





16. **General karte saemmtlicher entdeckungen auf den drei grossen weltreisen des Kapit. Jakob Cook**
ROBERTS, Henry

Vienna : F. A. Schraembl, 1789. Copperplate engraved map on two sheets, each measuring 605 x 495 mm (plateline) on paper 830 x 635 mm. Originally issued in Schraembl's *Allgemeiner grosser atlas*. With original hand colour, in fine condition, one sheet with a paper reinforcement verso to the margin. This fine and large set of maps of the world charts the three voyages of Cook, and is a German edition of Roberts' map (see Beddie 509 and Tooley 331) first published in the official account of the third voyage in 1784. With period elegance this fine chart illustrates just how far Cook's circumnavigations explored.

\$ 2,400

1589



17. **Études de la nature**

SAINT-PIERRE, Jacques--Henri Bernardin de (1737-1814)

Paris : De l'imprimerie de Monsieur. Chez P. F. Didot le jeune [&] Méquignon l'aîné, 1788. Troisième Édition, revue, corrigée et augmentée. Four volumes, octavo, speckled calf (some wear to joints and edges), spines with raised bands, black and red morocco labels to spine, finely tooled, marbled endpapers and edges, frontispiece, pp. xxx, 648; 652; 596 (paper flaw to margin of pp. 515-516); 532 (tear to margin of pp. 529-530), 5 plates (one folding). This third edition of the botanist Saint-Pierre's major work, first published in 1784, is divided into fourteen sections across four volumes. The first eight parts are general reflections on the nature of the cosmos, the animal and plant kingdoms and their relationship to a divine order. Parts nine to eleven deal with scientific method, laws and phenomena of nature such as colour, form and movement, the more abstract concepts of harmony, contrast and hierarchy, and how these ideas apply to the botanical realm. Parts twelve and thirteen cover the human physical senses and 'sentiments' - spiritual and emotional states including pity, love, pleasure and melancholy - and how these manifest themselves in various levels of society. The final volume is devoted to Saint-Pierre's novel 'Paul et Virginie', a hugely popular work first published in 1787. Set in Mauritius, this work is a study of the conflict between a utopian world and what Saint-Pierre regarded as the false mores and ideals of the French ruling classes. It espouses the purity of Nature and the virtues of equality, harmony and emancipation, inspired to a large extent by the writings of the Enlightenment philosopher Rousseau. In the notes preceding this final volume, however, Saint-Pierre discusses reactions to the ideas and format of the previous editions of his *Études de la nature*, including observations on barometric pressure and tidal movement in New Holland and the Pacific based on data from Cook's voyages.

\$ 1,650

1314

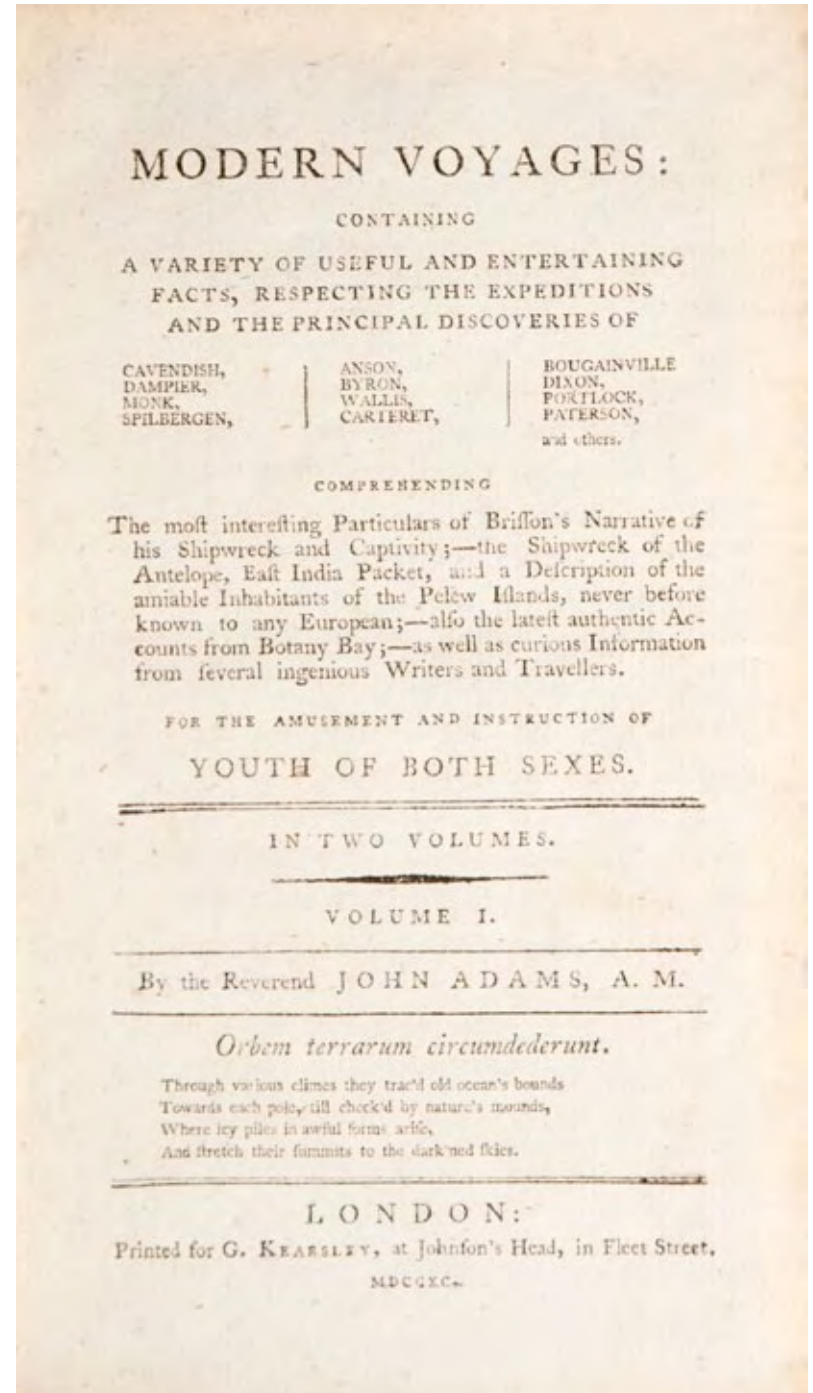
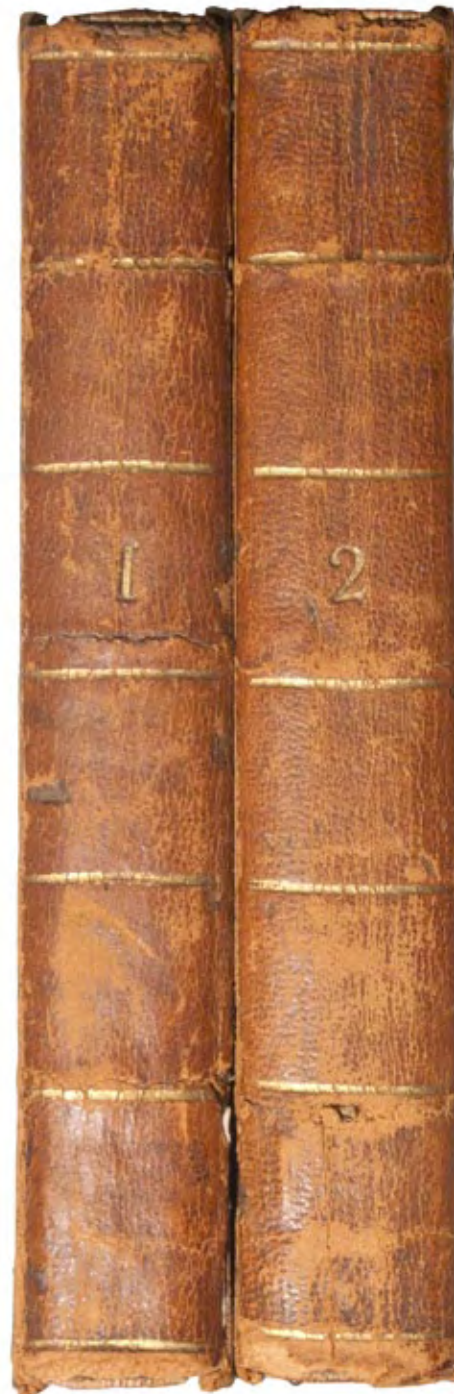
18. **Modern voyages**
ADAMS, John

: Containing a Variety of Useful and Entertaining Facts, Respecting the Expeditions and the Principal Discoveries of Cavendish, Dampier, Monk, Spilbergen, Anson, Byron, Wallis, Carteret, Bougainville, Dixon, Portlock, Paterson, and others... For the amusement and instruction of youth of both sexes. In two volumes. London: Printed for G. Kearsley, 1790. Vol. I: pp. xii, 358; vol. II: pp. xii, 374, [10] (publisher's catalogue). Octavo, contemporary full brown calf, spines numbered & ruled in gilt. Very good; some slight soiling, bookplate to front pastedown of each volume, pp. 323- 326 loosening in volume one, joints weakening. Includes details of the new settlement at Botany Bay / Port Jackson. One of the earliest children's books relating to Australia.

Ferguson 58; Beddie 330; Forbes 179; Muir 27; not in Osborne.

\$ 2,750

1131





19. [LA PEROUSE] *Loi relative à la decouverte des deux Frégates Francoises la Boussole & l'Astrolabe*
 ASSEMBLÉE NATIONALE

commandées par M. de la Pérouse. Donnée a Paris, le 25 Février 1791; [together with] *Loi relative à M. de la Peyrouse, & à l'impression des Cartes par lui envoyées*. Donnée à Paris, le 4 Mai 1791.

Collection Générale des loix, proclamations, instructions, et autres actes du pouvoir exécutif, publiés pendant l'Assemblée Nationale constituante & législative, depuis la convocation des États-généraux jusqu'au 31 décembre 1791. A Paris : de l'Imprimerie Royale, 1792. Two volumes [III + IV] from a larger series, quarto, half calf over marbled paper boards (worn), spines with raised bands, black leather labels and gilt lettering and decoration, pp 1178; 1397.

These important edicts, passed by the French Assemblée Nationale in the early part of 1791, relate to the disappearance of the French navigator La Perouse in the South Seas, and constitute the very first printed reactions to what was considered a national disaster of enormous consequence for France and her interests - both commercial and scientific. The laws are contained within two volumes (Tome troisième, Loi 649, pp 798-99; and Tome quatrième, Loi 864, pp 460-61) of the official publication of laws and proclamations of the Assemblée Nationale:

The first decree (25th February) was the first official announcement of La Perouse's disappearance. "In the name of humanity, the arts and sciences" it charges all French citizens, ambassadors and agents with the duty of establishing the whereabouts of La Perouse, and decrees that if he is found he must be rendered all assistance which might enable him and his crew to return to their country; furthermore, it urges that the King be requested to mount an expedition of one or more warships, on which will sail scientists, naturalists and artists, and that this expedition should undertake the two-fold mission of both searching for La Perouse as well as carrying out surveys and investigations relating to science and commerce, with the aim of making this expedition - independent of its search for La Perouse - of benefit for the understanding of navigation, geography, commerce, and the arts and sciences.

The second decree (4th May) is the official order to bring forth all documents and manuscripts relating to La Perouse, missing since his departure from 'Botanibay'. This particular Loi is rarer than the first, with only a handful of examples known worldwide. Its importance lies in the legend of La Perouse himself, an explorer destined to rival the great English navigator Cook, and reassert France's pre-eminence as a colonial power in the South Pacific. It was not to be, the explorer vanishing without trace into the ocean, his last contact being with the barely ashore English settlers of Arthur Phillip's First Fleet. It was this Australian contact which saw La Perouse's final manuscript despatched to Paris, the package from New Holland a critical subject to which this Loi relates. The decree rules that all manuscripts, papers and charts be brought forth so that an official account may be made of the voyage. This published work took a number of years to compile, and first appeared in 1797 as '*Voyage de la Perouse autour du Monde*', which would come to be regarded as one of the greatest narratives of maritime exploration ever published. The edict itself is published at the start of the official account.

\$ 4,800

1360

20. **Découvertes dans la Mer du Sud**
[LA PEROUSE]

Découvertes dans la Mer du Sud. Nouvelles de M. de la Peyrouse, jusqu'en 1794. Traces de son Passage trouvees en diverses isles et terres de l'Océan pacifique, grande isle peuplée d'émigres français.

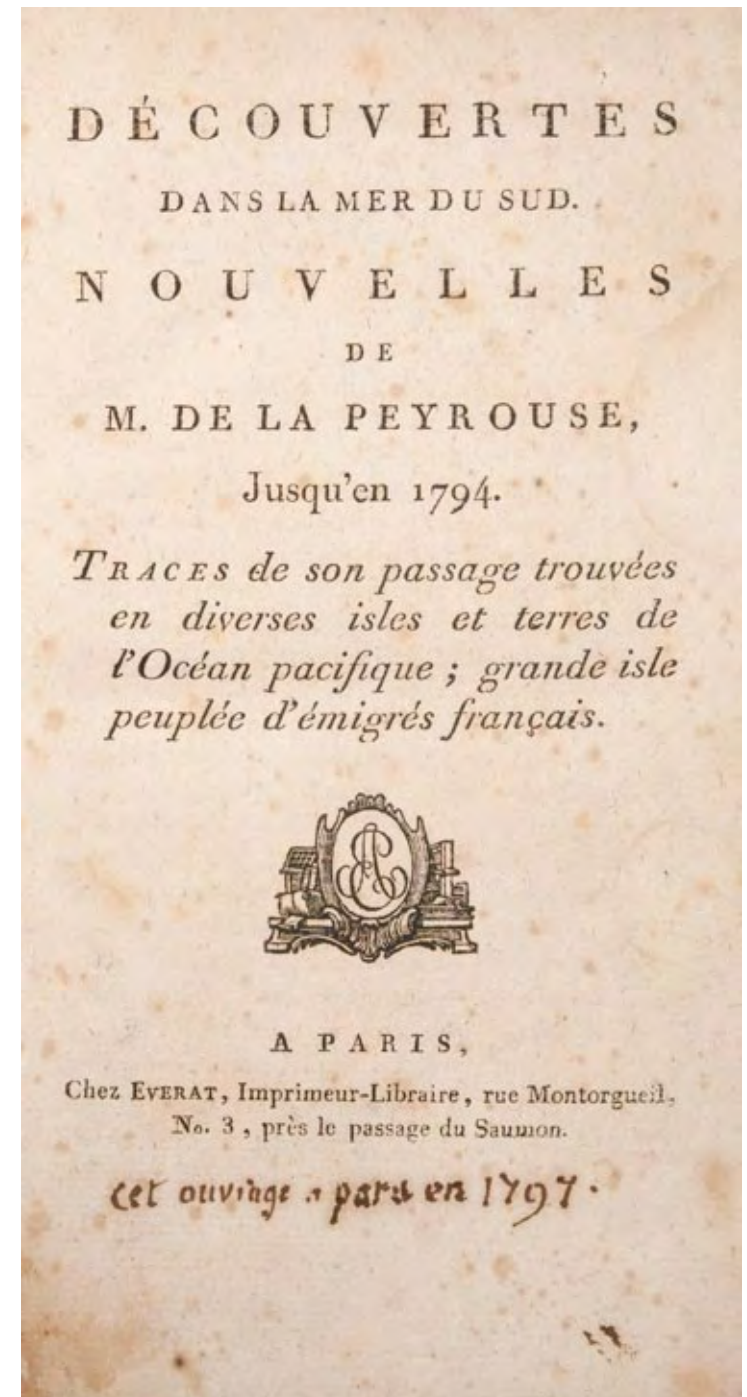
Paris : Everat, [c 1798]. Octavo, nineteenth century French quarter-calf over marbled boards, bookplate from the Davidson collection to front pastedown, 397pp, early manuscript note to foot of title page. First edition of the first edition, with the lowercase 'i' on the title page as noted by Kroepelien.

'A fictitious account. The greater portion is devoted to the description of a supposed island in the South Seas, inhabited by a community of refugees who had escaped the horrors of the French Revolution, and had established a republic there on socialist principles' (Ferguson). Davidson writes in 1970, 'Copies are very rare and are a desirable addition either to a collection of La Perouse items, or to a library of fictitious voyages'.

Forbes 285 (recording this example), Ferguson 225, Kroepelien 283.

\$ 1,800

351



21. **A group of six signed manuscript charts and views, from the voyage to China of Macartney, 1792-94**

PARISH, Henry William [Lieutenant, Royal Artillery]

1. Island of St Paul's or Amsterdam in the Indian Ocean lat. 38° 42' So, Long 76° 54' Es. As surveyed and measured by Captain Parish Feb. 7 1793. Ancient crater. Hot swampy ground.

280 x 350 mm (Illustrated)

2. Coast of Sumatra. Wakim's Place. Alligator Creek.

220 x 350 mm

3. A Chart of the North-East Entrance of the Straights of Sunda. From an actual survey in 1793. H.W. Parish. Shows anchorages of the Hindostan, Lion and Jackall (Macartney's ships).

340 x 440 mm

4. Cochin China. Turon Bay with Pulo Campello or Callao as seen across the Isthmus. H.W. Parish 1793.

200 x 400 mm

5. A chart of Turon Bay, and Island of Callao or Campello, Cochin China, by H.W. Parish 1793. Soundings exprd. in fathoms.

375 x 475 mm

6. Turon Harbour Cochin China by H.W. Parish 1793. Shows low tides, anchorage points.

370 x 420 mm

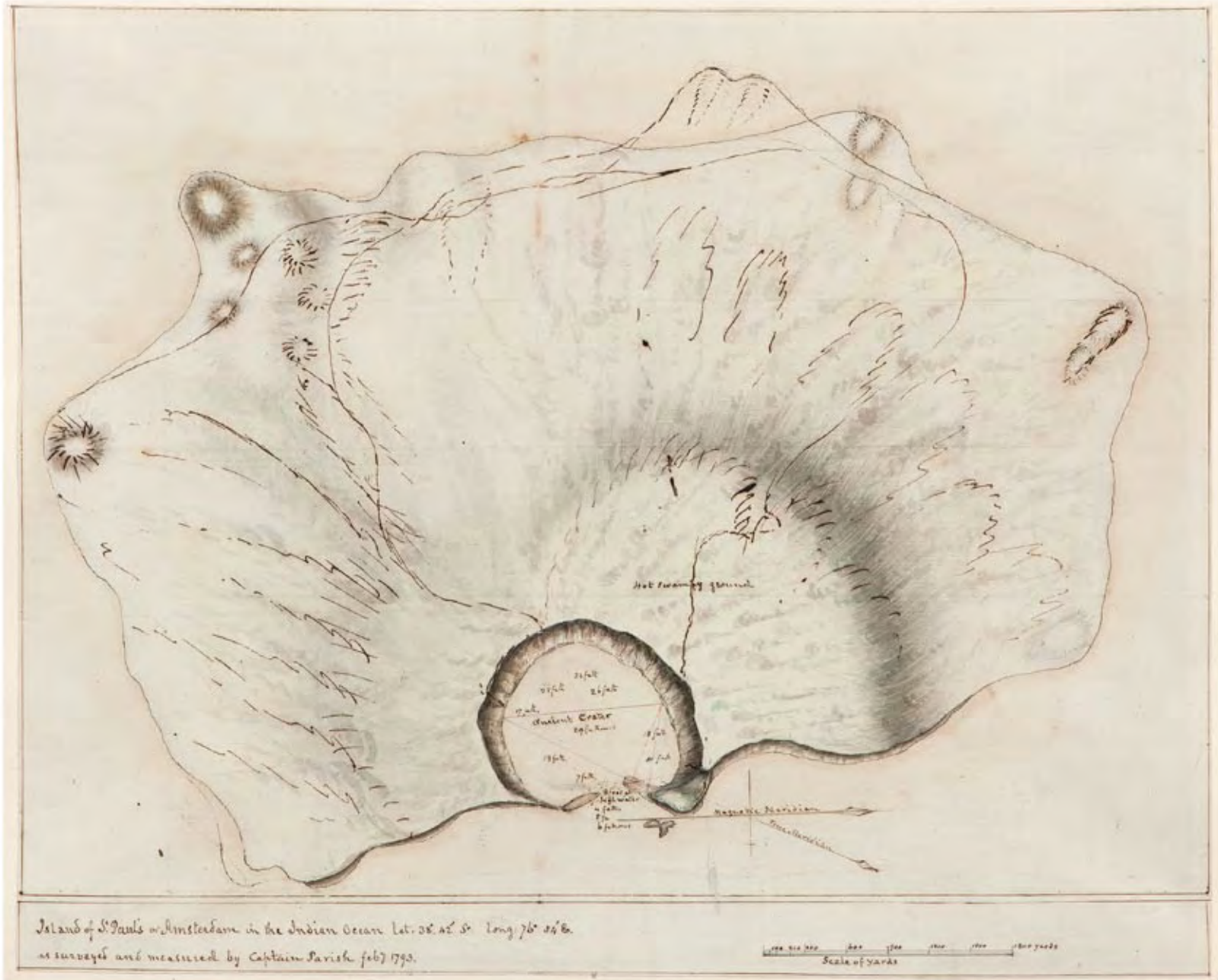
The Turon Bay charts were used as the basis for the engraving (plate 3) in Sir George Leonard Staunton's "An Authentic Account of an Embassy from the King of Great Britain to the Emperor of China", published in 1797. The drawing of St Paul's or Amsterdam was used as the second plate in "Mémoires du capitaine Péron" (1824). (Péron was a Frenchman who was marooned on remote Amsterdam Island in the south Indian Ocean from 1792 to 1795. The islands of St Paul and Amsterdam are actually 85 km apart. It is evident from the wording on the Parish sketch that Macartney's expedition was not aware which of the two islands they had visited. First discovered in 1522, the islands were first surveyed by D'Entrecasteaux in 1792). The charts of the coast of Sumatra and the Straits of Sunda were apparently never published.

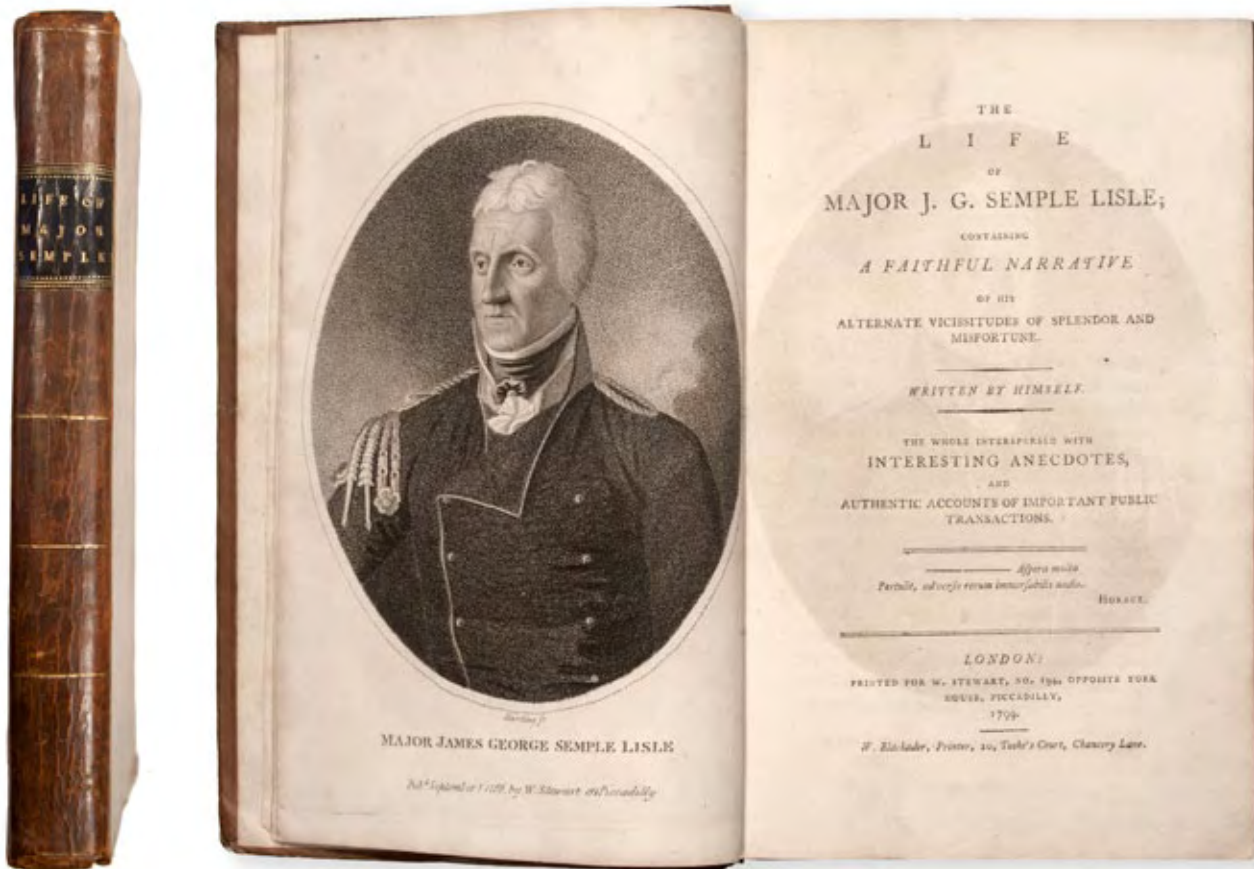
The East India Company had been trading in Canton since the early 18th century. By the 1790s the volume of trade had grown exponentially due to the high demand in England for China tea. However, efficiency and profitability of trade was suffering on account of the unpredictable and capricious nature of the taxes and duties imposed by the Chinese bureaucracy - tariffs which were seemingly arbitrary and subject to sudden and severe increases. It was therefore decided that an embassy should be sent to China to parley for minimisation and regulation of these export taxes, as well as to develop for the first time a firm diplomatic relationship between Britain and China. Furthermore, in order to propagandise the extent of western cultural sophistication, the expedition included a philosopher, an experimental scientist, instrument makers and a botanist.

Lieutenant Henry William Parish (d. 1798) was an artillery officer and geometer on Macartney's voyage. Although he was in charge of the twenty artillerymen and six brass cannon, his other important duty was to make plans and sketches and take measurements. Thomas Hickey and William Alexander were the embassy's official artists, but Parish was an accomplished military draughtsman, highly regarded by the English Ambassador. When the expedition visited the Great Wall (without Hickey and Alexander, who had been left in Peking), Macartney wrote: "... his approved skill and accuracy as an engineer and draughtsman are to be considered as highly valuable and supersede everything that has been hitherto written on this subject". Several of the sketches made by Parish were used as the basis for Alexander's larger colour-wash drawings (Alexander's works are now held in the Maidstone Museum, Victoria and Albert Museum and British Museum, where he became Assistant Keeper of Antiquities and Librarian). The most significant assignment with which Macartney entrusted Parish was the reconnaissance and surveying of the islands of Lantao and Ma Wan near Hong Kong, possibly with a view to gaining a territorial foothold in a strategically important location in close proximity to Macao. The British Museum holds many of the original manuscript versions of the work executed by Parish on this expedition ("Maps, plans and sketches of places and scenes in China by Henry W. Parish").

\$ 15,000

676





22. **The life of Major J.G. Semple Lisle;**

SEMPLÉ LISLE, Major J. G.

containing a faithful narrative of his alternate vicissitudes of splendor and misfortune / written by himself ; the whole interspersed with interesting anecdotes and authentic accounts of important public transactions. London : Printed for W. Stewart, 1799. First edition. Octavo, full contemporary calf (corners lightly bumped), spine with black label and gilt lettering, frontispiece portrait of the author, xxii, vii, 382 pp. A very good copy.

The narrative gives a first-hand account of the first mutiny on board a convict ship, which took place in 1797 off the coast of Brazil on the *Lady Shore*. Semple, a notorious swindler and confidence trickster who had been transported to Port Jackson for falsely impersonating a military officer, was the only male convict on the ship, and was put in a longboat along with a small group of crew, officers and three female convicts. They made a safe landing at Rio Grande and Semple then journeyed to Rio de Janeiro, where he was treated respectfully by the Portuguese authorities and eventually enabled to travel back to England. The mutineers - most of the soldiers and sailors on board - sailed away in the *Lady Shore* with sixty-six female convicts, arriving in Montevideo, Uruguay. Here the attractive women were billeted in private houses, whilst the other female convicts were imprisoned, along with the male soldiers and sailors, who were made prisoners-of war by the Spanish.

Ferguson 297.

\$ 950

1433

23. [COOK] ... that admired superb Pantomimic Spectacle, called The death of Capt. Cook ARNOULD, M. (1743-1795)

With all the Machinery, Scenes, Dresses, Decorations, the Original Music and Processions, Revived under the Direction of Mr Kennedy, formerly Principal Harlequin at the Theatre-Royal, Covent-Garden. [London?], 1799.

Playbill, single printed sheet (300 x 180 mm), advertising a theatre performance for Monday, October 21st, 1799. The two plays opening the bill are 'Sighs; Or, the Daughter' and 'The Invisible Mistress; Or, Woman's a Riddle'. Some foxing, but a rare, early and desirable piece of ephemera relating to Cook.

This particular production of 'The Death of Captain Cook' was a revival of the pantomime 'La mort de Capitaine Cook', originally written by the French playwright Arnould and first performed in Covent Garden ten years earlier. (The play had also toured the English provincial circuit in 1790). The precise venue for this 1799 production is unclear, but it is likely to have been one of the London theatres. The nature of the production also provides one tantalising clue to the private life of Cook himself: the play is advertised as being "By Desire of several Lodges of the ancient and honourable Society of Free and accepted Masons", and is "for the benefit of Mrs Kennedy" (wife of the director), who is also to deliver a Masonic epilogue. There is evidence to suggest a strong connection between some Masonic lodges and the London theatre going back to the early eighteenth century (MQ Magazine, October 2004). However, since there has long been (inconclusive) debate as to whether Cook was a Freemason, this evidence of a connection between Freemasons and a play about Cook's death adds a fascinating new dimension to the question.

\$ 9,500

1247

By Desire of several Lodges of the ancient and honourable Society of Free and accepted Masons.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

MRS. KENNEDY.

This present **MONDAY** October 21st. 1799;

Will be presented (never Acted here) the popular new COMEDY of

S I G H S;

Or, The DAUGHTER.

Taken from the German of the celebrated KOPPELBERG, Author of *The Stranger, Lovers' Vows, Picaros,* &c. and performed at the Theatre-Royal, in the Hay-market, this Summer, with universal applause.

Adapted. Mr. TALBOT,
Thomas Tutam, Mr. GRANT,--Von Suede, Mr. EMERY,
Leopold, Mr. REMINGTON,--Nicholas, Mr. STANTON,
And Hans Williams, Mr. YOUNG.
Lewis, Mrs. YATES,
Mrs. Koffe, Mrs. EMERY,--Eden, Miss WEBB,
And Infantina, Mrs. KENNEDY.

Between the Play and Entertainment will be performed a petit Piece, called

The Invisible Mistress;

Or, WOMAN'S a RIDDLE.

Altered by Mr. BARNWELL, and performed forty Nights at Covent-Garden, with great applause.

Colonel Manly, Mr. REMINGTON,
Courtwell, Mr. BENGOUGH,--Voltaire, Mr. ATKINS,--Sir Amorous Valowit, Mr. KING,
And Aphie, Mr. KENNEDY,
Miranda, Mrs. KING,
Betty, Mrs. S. WARD,--Lucy, Mrs. PATTERSON,
And Lily Ousidin, Mrs. KENNEDY.

To which will be added that admired superb Pantomimic Spectacle, called **The**

Death of Capt. Cook.

With all the Machinery, Scenes, Dresses, Decorations, the Original Music and Processions, Revised under the Direction of Mr. KENNEDY, formerly Principal Harlequin at the Theatre-Royal, Covent-Garden.

PART I.
A Nuptial Procession with the Performance of the Marriage Ceremony according to the Custom observing at OWHYEE---The Manner of Combat between two Natives.

PART II.
The Arrival of the RESOLUTION, Capt. Cook's Vessel,--The Disembarkation of the English, with the Ceremonies observed at Entering into a Treaty of Peace with the Natives,--A Proposition for a Human Sacrifice,--The Affliction of Capt. Cook.

PART III.
A Representation of the Honours observed in Breffing a Pile to the Memory of Capt. Cook, by the Officers of the Resolution,--The Ceremony performed on the same Occasion, according to the Manner of the Natives of OWHYEE.

ENGLISH.
Captain Cook, Mr. GRANT,
Lieutenant, Mr. BENGOUGH,--Ensign, Mr. EMERY,
Sailors, Mr. STANTON, Master PATTERSON, &c.

SAVAGES.
Kook, } Rival Lover of Etnah, } Mr. KENNEDY,
Pereah, } } Mr. REMINGTON,
King of Owhyer, Mr. PATTERSON,--High Priest, Mr. ATKINS,--Warriors, Mr. KING, &c.
Female Savages, Mrs. PATTERSON, Miss WEBB,
And Etnah, (the King's Niece) Mrs. S. WARD.
In the Course of the Evening Mrs. KENNEDY will Speak

A MASONIC EPILOGUE,
In the proper Jewels and Clothing of a Master-Mason

On Wednesday, The HEIR at LAW, the CHILDREN in the WOOD, and the Pantomime of DON JAUN. For the Benefit of Mrs. YATES.

All Persons having Demands on the Theatre, are desired to bring in their Bills for Immediate Payment.

24. **Relation du voyage a la recherche de La Pérouse,**
LABILLARDIERE, [Jacques Julien Houten de].

fait par ordre de l'Assemblée Constituante, pendant les années 1791, 1792, et pendant la 1ere et la 2me année de la République Françoise. Paris : Chez H. J. Jansen, an VIII de la République Françoise [1800]. Two volumes quarto plus atlas folio, contemporary quarter-calf over papered boards with contrasting sheep title labels. Vol 1: pp. xvi; 442 (pp. 24 - 25 misbound after p. 18, a couple of stains to p. 442); vol 2: 332; 113, [errata]; atlas : engraved title page, 44 plates with tissue sheets after Piron and Redoute including a double page map, all volumes clean and fresh, a most attractive set.

First edition of this account by Labillardière of d'Entrecasteaux' voyage in search of La Pérouse.

Three years after last contact was made with La Pérouse at Botany Bay, the official search expedition under D'Entrecasteaux set sail from Brest to discover his fate. In addition to this prime objective were instructions to survey coastlines, obtain natural history specimens, and gain further scientific data on the islands of the Pacific. The naturalist on the voyage was Labillardière, who along with artist Piron recorded numerous specimens in Van Diemen's Land, south-west New Holland (including famously the first detailed study of the black swan), Tonga, New Guinea and New Caledonia. The expedition spent two years searching and studying in the southern ocean before sickness swept through the two ships, D'Entrecasteaux himself dying from scurvy in late 1793. In disarray they sailed to Java, where they learned from the Dutch of the French Revolution, and suspected Republicans (including Labillardière and Piron) were arrested. On the voyage back home they were captured by the British and all their scientific papers were seized, to the despair of the naturalist. However Labillardière's ally in science Joseph Banks negotiated the return of their research papers, 'in order that he may be able to publish his Observations on Natural History in a complete manner', which he duly did in 1800.

Labillardière's account is the first that was published from the famous expedition: the official account would not be published for another eight years, upon the restoration of the monarchy. The quality of the plates in the atlas volume is exceptional, depicting with great sensitivity the indigenous people who inhabited the islands and continent. The botanical plates, which were completed in France under the direction of Pierre-Joseph Redoute, the most accomplished artist of the era, depict in large scale eucalypts, banksias and new specimens gathered on the journey. The superb plates are complemented by a lengthy and detailed text, which includes a supplement of vocabularies of languages encountered on the voyage. The interest in Labillardière's account of the voyage was so great that in the year it was first published in French it underwent four English editions. It remains a desirable record of one of the great French voyages to the southern hemisphere.



The rear free endpaper of Volume Two has a contemporary newspaper clipping pasted in, with contemporary inscription in ink below explaining it to be a letter published in *Le Journal d'Indications* (Paris), 6 March 1804. This fascinating communication is an extract from a letter recently sent by a un-named French correspondent in Ile de France (Mauritius). It first of all notes the death of the explorer Baudin, who died of tuberculosis in Mauritius in September 1803 on his return home to France from the South Seas. The letter then goes on to relate the story - fabricated or otherwise - of an encounter with a member of La Pérouse's ill-fated expedition. The correspondent writes that he met a Portuguese sailor who had been on a ship which had rescued a dying man from some rocks off the coast of an island in the Philippines. This man, who was in a pitiable state, managed to explain to the Portuguese crew that he had been an astronomer with La Pérouse; that La Pérouse had been shipwrecked on the coast of New Zealand

for nine years, but that ultimately he and the remainder of his companions had been massacred by the natives after they had attempted to construct a vessel in which to put to sea; the narrator of this story had been the sole survivor and had managed to escape in a canoe. The Portuguese seaman then relates that this is as much information that the marooned man was able to convey - he had died six days later after much suffering, without having had the strength to complete his narrative. He had in his possession a scroll of paper, which the Portuguese captain had pledged to hand over to the French authorities.

The wreck of La Pérouse's ship 'L'Astrolabe' was located on Vanikoro in the Solomon Islands by Dumont D'Urville in 1829 (his other ship, 'La Boussole', was located nearby in 1986). The search for La Pérouse, or the discovery of evidence explaining the true fate of his expedition, had been of paramount importance to the French government for decades and had captured the imagination of the public, not only in France but across Europe. The apparently false narrative in this published letter would seem to exemplify the public's obsession with La Pérouse's disappearance, and their willingness to believe in the veracity of rumours of his fate, concocted either in mischief or the hope of fortune.

Also Illustrated inside front and back cover.

\$ 15,000

1501



25. Les Sauvages de la Mer Pacifique

DUFOUR, Joseph et Cie.

Mâcon : Joseph Dufour et Cie., 1804 - 1805. Woodblocks on paper, printed in colour, enhanced with original gouache, being two sequences from Dufour's enormous 20 panel panorama: sections III, IV, V and VI (1925 x 2065 mm) and sections XIV, XV, XVI, XVII and XVIII (1925 x 2620 mm). Panel XVIII appears to be a partial section, the left portion is original while the right portion has been reconstructed at a near-contemporary date, no doubt to fit a particular *in situ* requirement. As Dufour's panels were frequently tailored to suit the requirements of a particular room, this curiosity is consistent with the paper's function. Laid on blind holland calico, in fine original condition, the paint surface with a few small sections of loss, but entirely unrestored, the colour fresh and vibrant and the condition sound. Seven looped tabs of unprimed calico affixed by a professional conservator to each section to permit hanging, the process recorded and reversible.

An extraordinary spectacle, interpreting the peoples of the South Pacific through the prism of Enlightenment ideals.

Joseph Dufour's company, based in the region traditionally known for textile manufacture centred around Lyon, was the first to produce large-scale wallpaper panoramas and successfully create a commercial market for them, satisfying a demand not only amongst the nobility but also the wealthier bourgeoisie of France and other European countries. These clients could afford to decorate their large houses with such striking visual statements of Enlightenment and humanist ideals - ones with which they were keen to socially identify themselves. Hundreds of examples of this and numerous other designs based on late eighteenth century exploration, scenes from the New World, and similar motifs, were sold by Dufour. They adorned the walls of educated, middle-class households, so for obvious reasons there are relatively few extant examples (even of single panels) of Dufour's 'Les Sauvages de la Mer Pacifique' design. The National Gallery of Australia holds a complete set of 20 panels; The Art Gallery of New South Wales holds a partial set of 12 panels. No single or contiguous sequences of panels are held in any Australian library collection. Worldwide holdings in both public and private collections are as follows (as listed in Webb, pp 44-47): Belgium 3 complete sets; Canada 1 partial set of 3 panels; England 1 partial set of 19 panels; France 6 complete sets and 1 partial set of 13 panels; Germany 1 complete set and 1 partial set of 12 panels; Italy 1 possible set (not verified); New Zealand 1 partial set of 3 panels; Northern Ireland 1 partial set of 4 panels; Sweden 1 complete set; USA 4 complete sets and several shorter sequences of panels.

The very title of the prospectus which Dufour wrote to promote this particular wallpaper design tells us much about his intentions: 'The Native Peoples of the Pacific Ocean : a decorative composition in wallpaper, inspired by the discoveries made by Captain Cook, de la Pérouse and other explorers, forming a landscape in colour executed on twenty strips of paper, twenty pouces wide by ninety high. From the factory of Joseph Dufour and company, Mâcon.' In Dufour's own words, written for this prospectus: 'This decoration has been designed with the objective of showing to the public the peoples encountered by the most recent explorers, and of using new comparisons to reveal the natural bonds of taste and enjoyment that exist between all men.' These sentiments epitomise the Enlightenment perspective from which the design draws its inspiration. The utopian scenes of harmonious co-existence in an earthly garden of paradise are derived to a great extent from the philosophical writings of such Enlightenment thinkers as Rousseau.

Dufour's design rationale allowed for the complete set of twenty panels to be broken up into smaller sequences due to potential constraints imposed by lack of wall-space: shorter arrangements of contiguous sequences were, in his view, readily permissible, these sequences representing discrete scenes within a broader narrative.



The subject matter of the first sequence of 4 panels (III, IV, V & VI) is as follows:

III. Inhabitants of the Friendly Islands (Happae) [Lifuka, Tonga]. Based on Cook's narrative, the scene depicts a lavish feast with music, dance and a wrestling contest.

IV / V / VI. Inhabitants of the Society Islands [Tahiti]. Based on accounts of Cook and Bougainville. The depictions of the native women accentuate the ancient Greek ideal of beauty which Cook found the females to embody. King O-too is depicted in panel VI, along with his daughter and sister. A dance is being performed in his honour, accompanied by musicians playing nose flutes.

The second sequence comprises:

XIV. Inhabitants of New Caledonia. Again, the depictions are based on Cook's account (1773), but Dufour admits that 'we have permitted ourselves to suppress the absurd parts of a picture which is only intended to offer pleasant objects to the eyes of the public.'

XV / XVI. Inhabitants of Tongatabo [Tonga]. Scene depicting a kava ceremony accompanied by a wrestling contest, as witnessed by Cook (1777). In panel XV we see the King of Tongatabo with one of his wives. Significantly, in the background of panel XVI the figure of Omai (the Polynesian who sailed with Cook on his second and third voyages) is depicted.

XVII. Inhabitants of St. Christine [Marquesas Islands]. King Honoo and his Queen are depicted in this panel, wearing magnificent cloaks.

XVIII (partial, with contemporary faux final strip, probably completed at time of installation) . Inhabitants of the Marquesas Islands. This scene highlights the handsome features of the native men and women of the Marquesas, but differentiates between the fairer skin colour of the people of higher rank and the darker skin of the more common people. The elaborate body ornaments are inspired by Cook's descriptions.

Literature: WEBB, Vivienne et al. *Les Sauvages de la Mer Pacifique* manufactured by Joseph Dufour et cie 1804-05 after a design by Jean-Gabriel Charvet. Canberra : National Gallery of Australia, 2000 (see p. 45 for mention of this particular set of panels).

\$ 95,000

1289









26. **Atlas portatif contenant la géographie universelle ancienne et moderne.**
HÉRISSON, Eustache

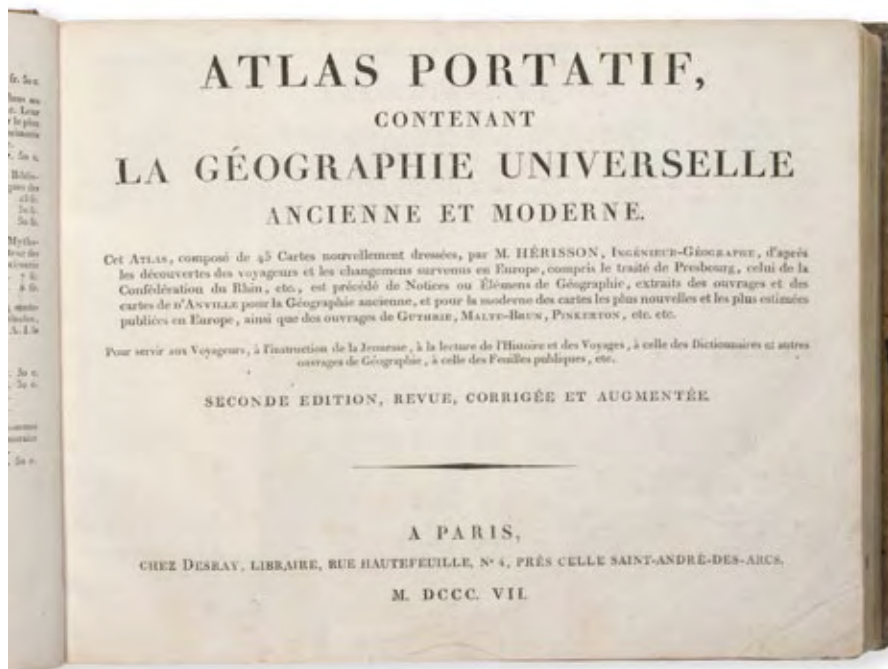
Paris : Desray, 1807. 2e édition, revue, corrigée et augmentée. Oblong quarto, quarter vellum over papered boards, later burgundy leather title label with gilt lettering, [8], 161, [1], followed by 45 full-page maps (all very clean and crisp). Bibliotheque nationale de France holds a copy of this second edition - otherwise, no other recorded in collections worldwide. An excellent copy.

1. La Mappemonde. 2. Le Monde Connu Des Anciens. 3. Le Monde Romain. 4. Le Monde des Grecs. 5. Le Monde Sacre. 6. L'Europe. 7. La Suede et le Danemarck. 8. La Russie 1ere Feuille. 9. La Russie 2eme Feuille. 10. Les Isle Britanniques. 11. L'Ecosse. 12. L'Angleterre. 13. L'Irlande. 14. La Republique Batave. 15. La France en 32 Gouvernements. 16. L'Empire Francais. 17. L'Empire Francais 1ere Feuille. 18. L'Empire Francais 2eme Feuille. 19. L'Empire Francais 3eme Feuille. 20. L'Empire Francais 4eme Feuille. 21. L'Empire Francais 5eme Feuille. 22. L'Empire Francais 6eme Feuille. 23. La Suisse. 24. L'Allemagne. 25. L'Allemagne 1ere Feuille. 26. L'Allemagne 2eme Feuille. 27. L'Allemagne 3eme Feuille. 28. L'Allemagne 4eme Feuille. 29. La Pologne. 30. L'Espagne et le Portugal. 31. L'Italie 1ere Feuille. 32. L'Italie 2eme Feuille. 33. La Turquie d'Europe. 34. L'Asie. 35. La Turquie d'Asie. 36. L'Inde. 37. La Grande tartarie. 38. La Chine. 39. Australasie et Polynesie. 40. L'Afrique. 41. La Barbarie. 42. L'Egypte. 43. L'Amérique Septentrionale. 44. L'Amérique Meridionale. 45. Les Etats Unis.

The text on pp 129-132 relates to map 39 in this collection (Australasie et Polynesie), and is devoted to geographical descriptions of New Holland; New Guinea; Admiralty Islands; New Britain; New Ireland; Solomon Islands; New Caledonia; New Hebrides; New Zealand; Van Diemen's Land; Pelew Islands; Marianas; Carolines; Sandwich Islands (Hawaii); Society Islands (Tahiti); Marquesas; Friendly Islands (Tonga); Navigator Islands and Easter Island. Mention is made of the discoveries of Cook and the settlement at 'Sidney-Cove'.

\$ 2,500

1483





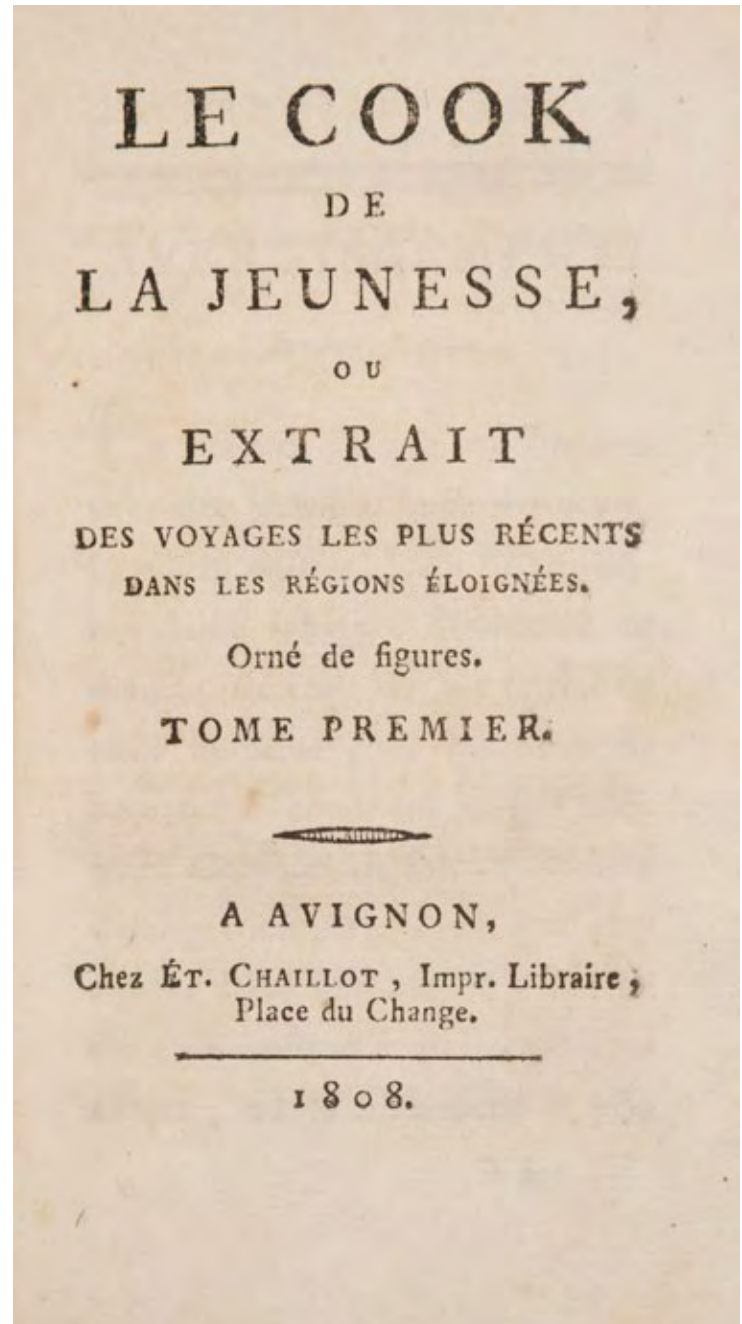
27. **Le Cook de la jeunesse : ou; extrait des voyages les plus récents dans les régions éloignées.**

[BERENGER, J.-P.]

Orné de figures. Avignon : Chez Chaillot, 1808. Two volumes bound in one, duodecimo, quarter calf over papered boards (some silverfishing), spine with gilt lettering (residual pasted paper label at tail), pp. 178pp.; 180., five folding copperplate engravings (light foxing). An illustrated volume of the collected voyages of Cook, based on Jean-Pierre Bérenger's late 18th century accounts, published for children. The engravings (after Webber) depict a walrus hunt, encounter with Patagonians, a Tahitian cemetery, Maori war canoe and Oonalaska landscape. The Paris edition of the same year contains only three plates. Muir 668; related editions in Beddie and in Forbes.

\$ 1,850

1121





28. **Sixième jeu de cartes géographiques,**
 JOUY, Victor-Joseph Etienne de

orné de figures gravées avec soin et représentant les différens peuples de la terre dans le costume particulier à chacun d'eux; destiné à l'instruction et à l'amusement de la jeunesse des deux sexes. Nouvelle édition revue et corrigée. Lille : Vanackere, Paris : H.Nicolle, [c 1810]. Complete, in its original box (112 x 73 x 30 mm, very lightly rubbed), of marbled paper over thick card with paste-down illustrated label on one surface, containing 48 cards (103 x 70 mm) with engraved cartouche and text (each card

representing a different region), a single folding sheet (185 x 135 mm, printed both sides) with rules and geographical information, a folding copper-engraved map of the world (290 x 175 mm, very crisp) by Tardieu, 'Planisphère ou Carte réduite du globe terrestre à l'usage du jeu de cartes géographiques'.

This beautiful early 19th century French children's game is in astonishingly fresh and bright condition: indeed, it is quite possible the cards, rules and map were never handled. Each of the cards bears a geographical description and an illustration - often somewhat fanciful - of an inhabitant of that region engraved on wood by P.-F. Godard (1768-1838). The game reflects the vision of the world during the period of the First Empire, there being numerous unexplored parts of the globe, and France comprising 117 départements - the result of Napoleon's conquests. Card XLVI is dedicated to Nouvelle-Hollande, but also mentions New Guinea. It is decorated with an engraving of a fierce-looking warrior wearing a headdress and animal skins and brandishing a spear. This illustration is possibly meant to represent a Papuan, as it does not accord with the description of Australian Aborigines printed on this card, which alleges that the indigenous inhabitants of New Holland are the most miserable and degraded of any people on earth: "Without clothing, without industry, without habitation, they have nothing for a bed but the earth and nothing for nourishment except for shellfish which they gather at the edge of the ocean". The text also mentions the English settlement at Botany Bay and the transportation of convicts. Card XLVIII is dedicated to Terres Polaires et Australes, and is decorated with an engraving of a bare-breasted maiden (possibly inspired by illustrations of Tahitian women). The text states that New Zealand is inhabited by cannibals and that the savages of New Guinea and New Holland live in a primitive state owing to their lack of intelligence; "Some geographers consider New Holland to be a continent.... Considered as an island, it is the largest on earth, approximately 300,000 square leagues". The other regions included in the set include Abyssinia, Islands of Africa, Canada, America, Mexico, Guyana, Chile, Peru, Brazil, The Amazon, Tierra del Fuego, Tartary, The Indies, Mountains of Asia, Turkey in Asia, Arabia and Persia.

An extremely rare children's game published in the wake of the earliest European colonisation of the Pacific.

\$ 7,250

1222



29. [LA PEROUSE] *The Grand Serious Pantomime De la Perouse; Or, the Desolate Island*
FAWCETT, John

With New and appropriate Scenery, Machinery, Dresses, and Decorations.

[Liverpool] : Egerton Smith and Co. Printers, Pool-Lane, [1810]. A crisp, clean copy.

Playbill, single sheet (280 x 185 mm), advertising a performance at the Theatre-Royal, Liverpool, on Tuesday, August 21st, 1810. The play opening the bill is 'The Maniac! Or, the Swiss Banditti'.

A relatively early example of a playbill for this stage work, productions of which are recorded from 1801 onwards. An earlier play about La Perouse by the German playwright Kotzebue had been published in 1798, in which La Perouse is depicted as the only survivor of his shipwreck, living with an empathetic native woman on a deserted island until Madame La Perouse and his son discover him. The native woman and Madame La Perouse end up co-habiting on the island, with La Perouse becoming something of a brother to them. Although this story clearly inspired Fawcett, his version of the tragedy had a different conclusion which was designed to suit English public taste: the native woman turns out to be evil, and with the help of newly-arrived natives she plots the destruction of La Perouse, his wife and son - until foiled by a clever chimpanzee and crew of the 'Astralobe' (sic), who massacre the natives and return to France with the La Perouse family.

\$ 1,500

1331

THEATRE-ROYAL.
Never acted Here.

This present **TUESDAY, August 21st, 1810,**
Their Majesties' Servants will perform a *Serio Comic Opera* (in three acts) entitled

THE MANIAC!
Or, the Swiss Banditti.

As performed at the Lyceum Theatre, London; by the Drury-lane Company, thirty five nights successively with unbounded applause; with new Scenery, Machinery, Dresses, and Decorations. The Overture, Choruses, and Music entirely new, by Mr. H. A. BISHOP.
The Scenery Painted by Mr. WILKINS.

Henry Cleveland - - - Mr. D'ARCY	Hubert - - - Mr. TAYLEURE
Montalbert - - - Mr. GORDON	Dory - - - Mr. SIMMONS
Rupert - - - Mr. GRANT	Officers - Mr. Wright & Mr. D. Grant
Augustino - - - Mr. DOBBS	Lauretta (<i>the Maniac</i>) Miss BOLTON
Gosford - - - Mr. POWELL	Claribel - Mrs. GARRICK
Samson - - - Mr. ANDREWS	Jennet - Miss GRANT
Chorus of Robbers - Messrs. Smith, Howell, Turner, Hollingsworth, Caldwell, Doyle, Davis, Woodward, & M ^r Farland.	

After which, (*for the Third time this Season*) the Grand Serious Pantomime

De la PEROUSE;
Or, the Desolate Island.

With New and appropriate Scenery, Machinery, Dresses, and Decorations.

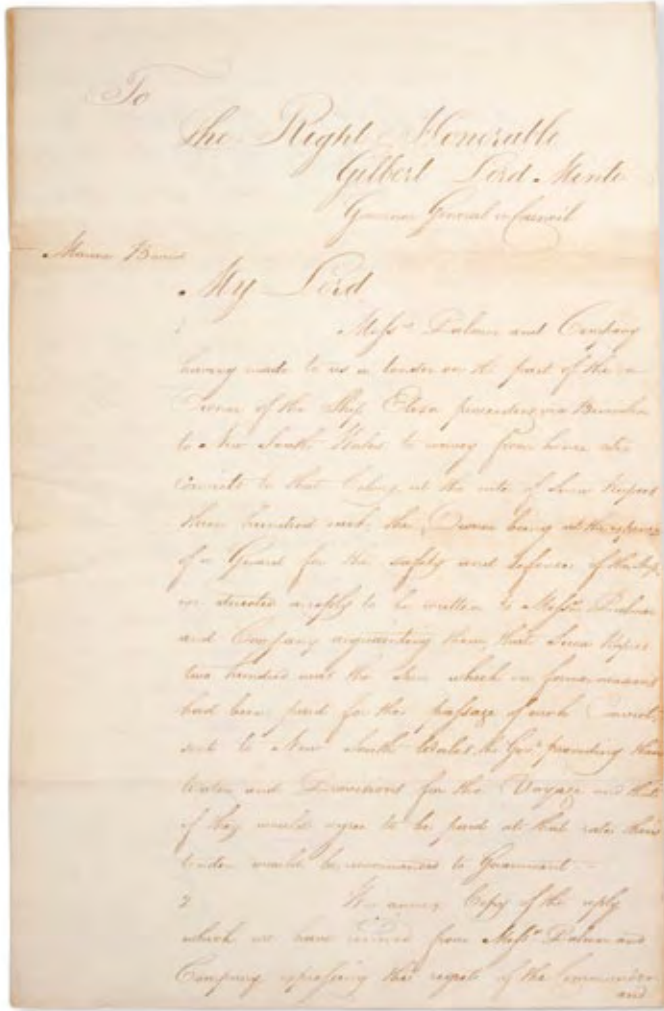
Perouse - - - Mr. GRANT	Sailors - Messrs. D. Grant & Caldwell
Kanko - - - Mr. RAE	Child - Master ANDREWS
Chimpanzee - - - Master HOWELL	Savages - Messrs. Turner & Gray
Nagaski - - - Mr. HOWELL	The Bear - Mr. WOODWARD
Conge - - - Mr. WRIGHT	Madame Perouse - Miss H. ADAMS
Captain (<i>with a Song</i>) Mr. M ^r FARLAND	Umba - Miss ADAMS

Days of Performing are Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.
Places with Tickets to be taken at the Box-Office of the Theatre, from ten till three o'clock;
Tickets may be had of E. & W. Smith and Co. Pool-lane, and at the usual places.
BOXES 4s. 6d.—UPPER-BOXES 4s.—PIST 3s.—GALLERY 1s.

To-morrow, **WEDNESDAY,** the Comedy of
A Cure for the Heart Ache.
Old Rapid - - Mr. MUNDEN
To which will be added, a new Farce, (Never Acted Here) called
The SCHOOL for AUTHORS.
Diaper - - Mr. MUNDEN

EGERTON SMITH AND CO. PRINTERS, POOL-LANE.

30. Convict transportation to New South Wales from India, 1813



Manuscript letter addressed to Gilbert, Lord Minto, Governor General of India, from civil servants at Fort William (the main military garrison in Calcutta), 26th February 1813. Single sheet, 300 x 390 mm, folding into 4pp.

‘Messrs Palmer and Company having made to us a tender on the part of the Owner of the Ship Eliza proceeding via Bencoolen (Bengkulen, Sumatra) to New South Wales, to convey from hence Six convicts to that Colony at the rate of Sicca Rupees three hundred each, the Owner being at the expense of a Guard for the safety and defence of the ship, we directed a reply to be written to Messrs Palmer and Company acquainting them that Sicca Rupees two hundred was the Sum which on former occasions had been paid for the passage of each Convict sent to New South Wales, the Gov. providing their water and Provisions for the Voyage, and that if they would agree to be paid at that rate their tender would be recommended to Government.’

The letter goes on to report that Palmer and Company have declined to take the convicts at the rate of 200 rupees, insisting on a rate of 300 rupees per convict, but that although these terms are higher than usual, yet ‘as Opportunities so seldom occur to New South Wales, we have deemed it advisable to accede to them and have accordingly accepted the tender’.

The letter then requests that Lord Minto now supply 100 days’ provisions for the convicts, and expects that six of nine convicts named in the left-hand margin of the letter (all sentenced to transportation) will be able to embark on 12th March. The nine convicts listed are: William Hankins, Francis Joseph, Cornelius Roach, Thomas Gallagher and Grey Cunningham from Bombay; Antony De Silva, Llewellyn Lewis and Joseph Jones from Colombo; James Halkett.

A significant number of convicts were transported to Australia from British outposts in Africa, India and the Americas. Many of these convicts were soldiers who had been found guilty of transgressions such as desertion or mutiny. The ship Eliza arrived at Port Jackson on 5th July 1813.

The following extract concerning one of the named convicts is from KOLSKY, Elizabeth ‘Colonial Justice in British India’ (Cambridge Studies in Indian History and Society, no. 17), p 200:

“The cases that appear in the series on ‘European Misconduct in India 1766-1824’ also suggest that the Calcutta Supreme Court was more likely to convict violent Europeans in the early colonial period than the High Courts were later on. Take, for example, the case of James Halkett. In 1812, Halkett, an assistant ship builder in Calcutta, was charged with the murder of an Indian carpenter named Soobul. Soobul had summoned Halkett for instructions on how to join a piece of plank to the ship. An annoyed Halkett disdainfully responded, ‘banchod tum’ (you sister-raper),

and struck Soobul three times with his fist. When Soobul repeated his request for assistance, Halkett kicked him in the groin and punched him. Soobul fell down unconscious and died within thirty minutes. The surgeon who opened Soobul’s body, Dr. Thomas Larkins, found blood coagulated in his abdomen, an inflamed and enlarged left kidney, an inflamed left lung, an enlarged spleen, and a ‘very much emaciated’ body. Larkins concluded that Soobul died from violent external injury. Halkett was convicted of murder and sentenced to death. His death sentence was subsequently commuted to transportation for life at Botany Bay”.

A unique document on the transportation processes of known convicts during the Macquarie era.



31. [COOK] Beautés de l'histoire d'Amérique : d'après les plus célèbres voyageurs et géographes
GIRAUD, P. F. F. J. (attributed)

qui ont écrit sur cette partie du monde. / Par G * * * Ornées de 32 nouveaux sujets de gravures représentant les costumes, habitations, animaux &c. Paris : D'Alexis Eymery, 1818. Two volumes, small octavo, full tree calf, spines with red leather labels, raised bands and gilt lettering and decoration, marbled endpapers, frontispieces, pp 315; 392, illustrated. A handsome set.

An account of the history of exploration in the Americas and the Pacific, together with descriptions of the indigenous cultures of these regions. The beautiful steel-engraved plates depict peoples from all of these areas. The first volume covers North America, and includes a section on the achievements of all the major explorers (including Cook). The second deals with Central and South America and the islands of Polynesia - Society Islands (Tahiti), the Marquesas, Sandwich Islands (Hawaii) and Easter Island, as well as New Zealand, Friendly Islands (Tonga) and Mangaia (Cook Islands). Each section provides an account of the earliest European exploration of a particular region (Cook and Bougainville are obviously prominent in this regard), followed by information about local customs.

\$ 950

1296

Theatre Royal, English Opera House, Strand.

The Proprietor begs respectfully to announce, that in consequence of the extensive Patronage with which this Theatre is favoured, he has been obliged, at a very great Expense, to re-establish the whole interior, with Entirely novel Decorations, presenting a Coup d'oeil of unrivalled brilliancy: A NEW CEILING, an improved mode of LIGHTING; and a PLAZZA

This present FRIDAY, September 3rd, 1819, Will be presented (Fifth Time) a NEW OPERETTA, called

A CURE for ROMANCE.

The OPERETTA written by Louis VUCCHI, by Mr. BRADSHAW, Victor Orsini, Mr. MONTAIGU. The rest of the MUSIC composed by Mr. JONAS. The principal Characters by Mr. WRENCH, Mr. HARLEY, Mr. W. S. CHATTERLEY, Mr. WILKINSON, Mrs. W. S. CHATTERLEY, Miss I. STEVENSON.

A SERENADE, by Mr. PEARMAN, Mr. HUCKEL, and Mr. O'CALLAGHAN. After which (SEVENTH TIME) a NEW MUSICAL DRAMA, called

THE BROWN MAN.

The OPERETTA and MUSICAL (with the exception of Two Acts) composed by Mr. BRUCE. The SCENERY by Mr. GILL and Associates. Bernardo, (formerly Kalkora) Mr. D. O. W. T. O. N., Francisco, Mr. ROWBOTHAM, Ismael, Mr. WRENCH, Manfredi, Mr. T. P. C. O. K. E., Marcella, Mr. H. A. R. L. E. Y., Servants, Mr. MASON, Andrew, Mr. BROWN, George, Mr. GIBSON, Harriet, Mr. GIBSON, Miss W. S. CHATTERLEY, William, Clerk, Miss C. A. R. E. W., Cecilia, Miss K. E. L. L. Y.

By which will be added, Seventh Time, (with alterations) the original French Tragedy, Operatic Drama, in Two Acts, called

THE TAILORS; Or, a Tragedy for Warm Weather

Francisco, Mr. HARLEY, Alphonse, Mr. JOHN REEVE, Bartholomew, Mr. PEARMAN, Percy, Mr. WILKINSON, Bernardo, Mr. W. S. CHATTERLEY, Ismael, Mr. LANCASTER, Humphreys, Mr. HUCKEL, Christopherides, Mr. WEBSTER, Dorothea, Miss K. E. L. L. Y., Titillanda, Miss I. STEVENSON, Elizabeth, Miss DENNETT, Supplicata, Mrs. RICHARDSON.

MAMELURE PAVILION & EGYPTIAN PANORAMA

THE GREAT SALON having been lately repaired and now the URBANISED PANORAMA will be opened on THURSDAY EVENING, for the Reception of the NEW OPERETTA.

A CURE FOR ROMANCE.

THE BROWN MAN.

being fully established in the highest degree of publick favour. The Serious Incidents having excited the deepest interest, the Comic Scenes the most heartfelt mirth; and the whole of the Musick the most unequivocal testimonies of delight.

THE DEATH OF CAPTAIN COOK.

On Monday, (last time) THE BROWN MAN—On Tuesday, THE TAILORS; or, A Tragedy for Warm Weather to which will be added, for the SEVENTH TIME THIS SEASON, the Grand Serious Ballet called

THE DEATH OF CAPTAIN COOK.

On Tuesday, (last time) THE BROWN MAN—On Wednesday, ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR, FIVE; or ADVERTISEMENT—and (last time) BELLE ARRIVEE—On Thursday, THE LADY among THE GIGGLES—On Friday, THE CURE for ROMANCE (last time) WITH THE A WAGER; or, A Duff's Deceit (last time) THE TAILORS; or, A Tragedy for Warm Weather.

BY SPECIAL DESIRE.

The Musical Comedy called 'MY OWN RIVAL' in English, French & Italian, (supplied with music) A CURE for ROMANCE to conclude with (last time) THE BROWN MAN.

32. The Death of Captain Cook ARNOULD, M. (1743-1795)

... for the First Time This Season, the Grand Serious Ballet called The Death of Captain Cook.

Playbill, single printed sheet (335 x 220 mm), advertising a forthcoming theatre performance for Monday, September 6th, 1819, at the Theatre Royal, English Opera House, Strand. The three works advertised for Friday, September 3rd are an operetta, 'A Cure for Romance'; a musical drama, 'The Brown Man'; and an operatic drama, 'The Tailors; Or, a Tragedy for Warm Weather'. Some very mild foxing, but a rare and desirable piece of ephemera relating to Cook.

This particular production of 'The Death of Captain Cook', although here referred to as a "ballet" rather than a play or other type of stage production, is almost certainly an adaptation of the pantomime 'La mort de Capitaine Cook', originally written by the French playwright Arnould and first performed in Covent Garden in 1789. The early editions of the libretto published in England (for example that of T. Cadell, London, 1789) were titled 'The Death of Captain Cook; a grand serious-pantomimic-ballet', thus blurring any distinction between the label "pantomime" and "ballet" even from the time of first publication. The fact that this playbill is significantly later than others which are attested in public collections - 1819 is a full thirty years after the play's London debut, and forty years after Cook's death - serves to emphasise the enduring influence of the narrative.

\$ 1,250

1249

33. **Capt. Cook's last voyage to the Pacific Ocean**
[LANGLEY, Edward].

London : Edwd. Langley, High Street, Borough, n.d. [1818 - 1820]. Copperplate engraving, 475 x 385 mm (paper), contemporary hand colouring, faint central original crease, browning to the extreme lower margin, an exceptional example, clean and crisp.

Langley's charming engraving is an early nineteenth century writing blank, an engraved decorative presentation page within which the schoolchild would compose a formal example of their penmanship. Much like its textile equivalent the sampler, the writing blank afforded an opportunity to showcase the child's steady hand, and from the late seventeenth through to the mid-nineteenth century they were distributed throughout schoolhouses as well as sold by street criers and peddlers.

This example is unused and affords the engraved vignettes (mostly after Webber) their full decorative expression. The scenes are captioned: Shooting of Sea Horses; Woman of Otaheita dancing; A Canoo of Oonalathka; A view of Kaye's Island; Canoe of Sandwich Islands; Man of Sandwich Islands dancing; Killing of Penguins, and (the central vignette) The Death of Captain Cook at O-Why-Hee.

The Langley engraving has been represented in both the Nan Kivell collection (National Library of Australia, Canberra, NK4950) and the Dixson Collection (Mitchell Library, Sydney) for nearly a century, yet accurate dating has eluded cataloguers, with a range of dates from as early as 1785 through to 1850 being attributed. We know from contemporary records that Langley occupied the premises at High Street Borough from 1805 - 1820, but the watermark of a fleur-de-lis along with the initials 'J.M' and the date 1818 clearly identifies the production date of the paper, and thus narrows the publication date to within 1818 - 1820.

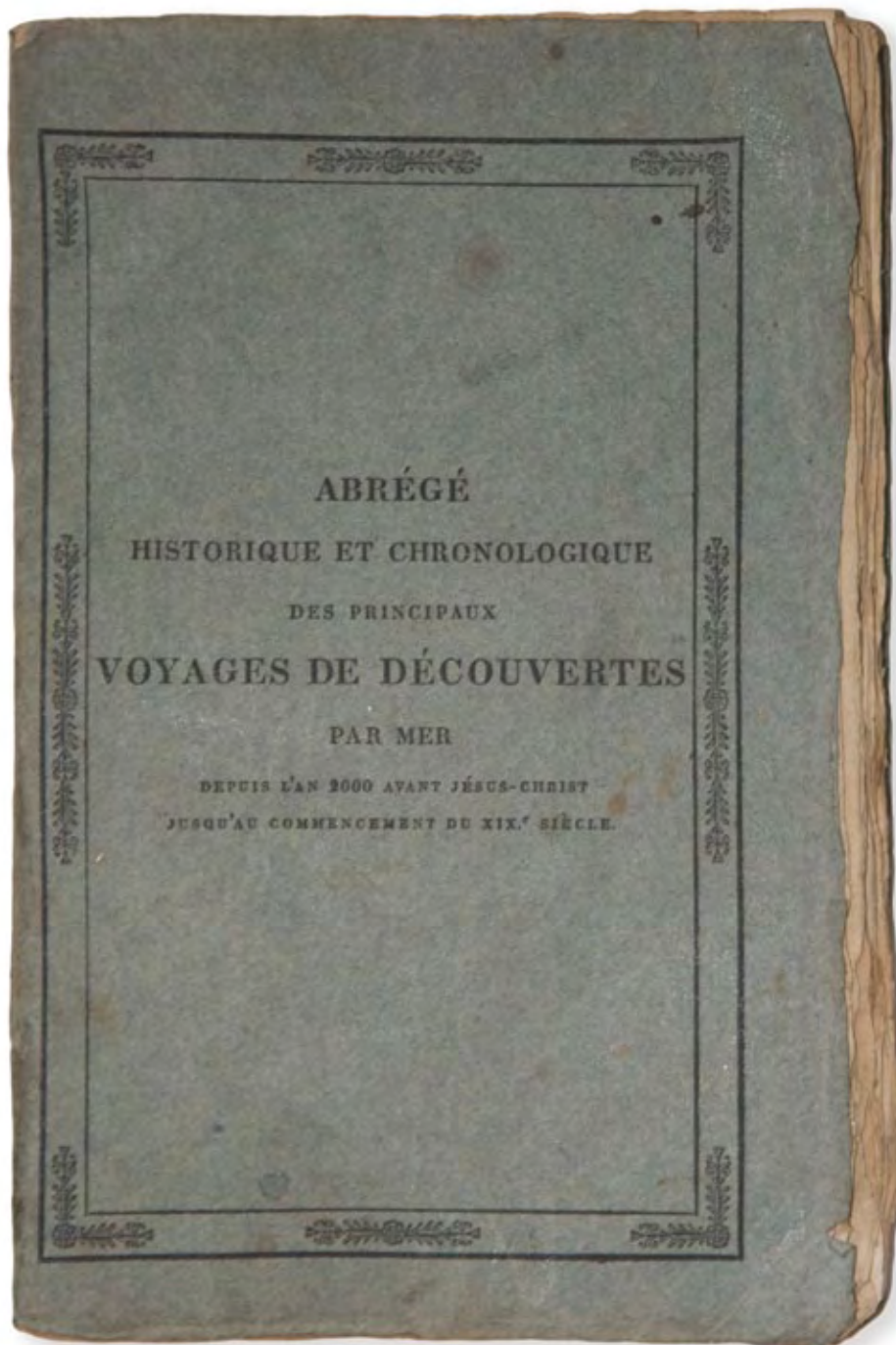
Beddie 1860.

Collections : National Library of Australia, Mitchell Library (State Library of New South Wales)

\$ 12,500

1291





34. **Abrégé historique et chronologique des principaux voyages de découverte par mer, depuis l'an 2000 avant Jésus-Christ jusqu'au commencement du XIX. siècle.**
BAJOT, M. [Louis Marin]

Abrégé historique et chronologique des principaux voyages de découverte par mer, depuis l'an 2000 avant Jésus-Christ jusqu'au commencement du XIX. siècle. Paris : De L'imprimerie Royale, 1829.

First edition. Octavo, original lettered wrappers, 156pp, unopened, edges uncut, a crisp unsophisticated copy.

This work on historical voyages includes descriptions of Pacific exploration in a section titled 'Examen sommaire des expéditions de découvertes et des progrès de la géographie pendant le XVIII. siècle / par le Chevalier De Freminville', where among others the voyages of La Perouse, Bougainville, Wallis, Fleurieu, Dixon, D'Entrecasteaux and Vancouver are discussed. The three voyages of Cook are treated in detail.

Ferguson 2089. Not in Beddie.

\$ 850

361

35. [BOUNTY] Neuha's Cave : Or, The South Sea Mutineers
Theatre Royal, Covent Garden

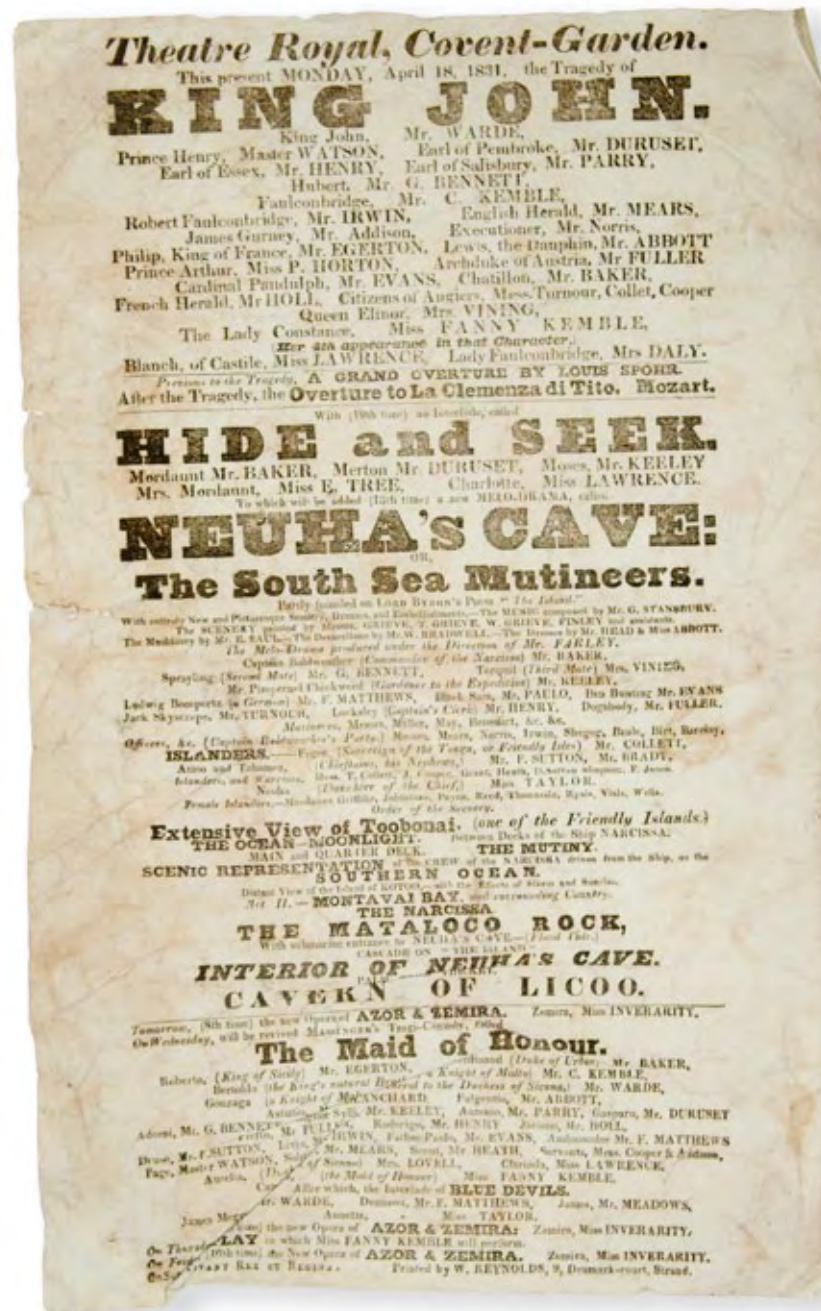
.. (13th time) a new Melo-Drama, called Neuha's Cave: or, The South Sea Mutineers. Partly founded on Lord Byron's Poem "The Island". With entirely New and Picturesque Scenery, Dresses, and Embellishments.... The Melo-Drama produced under the Direction of Mr. Farley.

Playbill, single sheet (340 x 220 mm), advertising a performance at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, on Monday April 18, 1831. The play opening the bill is 'The Tragedy of King John', followed by an interlude called 'Hide and Seek'. Some light marks, creasing and small tears to left hand edge; otherwise a good copy and a rare piece of ephemera relating to the story of the mutiny on the 'Bounty'. Only one copy of the playbill for this particular performance recorded in Australian collections.

As the text on this playbill states, 'Neuha's Cave' was partially based on Lord Byron's epic romantic poem 'The Island; or, The Adventures of Christian and his comrades', which was first published in June 1823. In Byron's own 'Advertisement' to the first edition of the poem, he remarks that the two principal sources of inspiration for this work were William Bligh's own 'A Narrative of the Mutiny on board His Majesty's ship Bounty' (1790) and William Mariner's memoir (compiled and arranged by John Martin) 'An Account of the Natives of the Tonga Islands' (1817). Hence a very real contemporary link exists between this spectacular theatrical production and the actual historical events that occurred in the South Pacific a generation or so earlier, and which so clearly captured the imagination of the English public and creative elite alike.

\$ 1,250

1333



The Last Farewell to the World
OF
JOHN TAWELL,
AT AYLESBURY.



Oh, heavenly father lend an hand,
To me a sad and troubled man,
I tremble I can scarcely stand,
Death stares me in the face,
Aylesbury tree, now bends to me,
Oh, what a terror strikes my heart,
For on the twenty-eighth of March,
For slaying of poor Sarah Hart,
I die a death of scorn

John Tawell it is my name,
I must confess I am to blame,
Oh must I die a death of shame
On next Friday Morn,
Dearest life, my tender wife,
Can I forgiveness crave from you,
Grim Death in hideous forms I view
Adieu adieu a long adieu,
I am numbered with the dead,

I might have lived free from all care,
At Berkhamstead in Hertfordshire,
In happiness for many a year,
Had I been good inclined,
My only joy, my darling boy,
I in my dying moments crave,
That thou mayst good instructions have,
While my grey hairs lay in the grave,
Until the Judgement day.

I never did expect that I
At Aylesbury in scorn should die,
Look down in pity from on high,
Kind providence on me,
My time is come, my race is run,
See how they flock from everywhere,
The dreadful sight I cannot bear,
My face is washed with briny tears,
Farewell a last farewell.

I have thee wronged my dearest life,
My children dear my loving wife,
Oh, did I strive thy hopes to blight,
And bring thee to disgrace,
My friends you see do frown on me,
And say upon that fatal day,
When I poor Sarah Hart did slay,
To take her precious life away,
I well deserve my fate.

I expected to acquitted be,
Till the Judge the Sentence past on me,
Saying Tawell on the fatal tree,
You must prepare to die,
I do relent in griefe lament,
I once as you may understand,
Was sent Oh, sad and wretched man,
To dwell upon Van Diemens land,
Oh, that I'd n'er returned.

The Quakers all as you may see,
The friends of that Society,
Seem to reflect and frown on me,
Oh, God my crimes are great,
In thee so just I put my trust,
Dry up my weeping Widows tears
Protect my loving Ophans dear,
Hark the solemn knell I hear,
Saying Tawell you must die.

Will no one shed a tear for me,
What multitudes approach I see,
How dismal looks the fatal tree,
Whereon I'm doomed to die,
The hour is come, the g'ass is run,
Upon my bended knees I fall,
On thee Oh, God in anguish call,
Have mercy and receive my soul,
The fatal bolt is drawn.

Printed for J Morgan, St. Ann Street West.

36. **The last farewell to the world of John Tawell, at Aylesbury.**

Anonymous

[Manchester?], St. Ann Street West : J. Morgan, [1845]. Single sheet (250 x 190 mm, edges somewhat ragged, mild staining), with large title in bold, portrait illustration and text printed in two columns (clean and legible). Ferguson records four broadsides concerning John Tawell (Ferguson nos. 4179; 4180; 4181; 4182), three of which are held in the collection of the National Library of Australia. However, this particular broadside is un-noted by Ferguson and no copy is held in Australian collections. Rare.

John Tawell had been transported to Botany Bay in 1820 for the crime of forgery. After serving part of his sentence, he was granted a ticket of leave, and remained in Sydney, operating the first pharmacy in the fledgling colony until his return to England in 1835. Having married a Quaker, he then commenced an affair with a woman named Sara Hart. In 1845, at the Aylesbury Assizes, he was found guilty of the murder of his mistress by prussic acid poisoning, after a dramatic chase and arrest by police which involved the first use of the electric telegraph in apprehending a criminal. (Upon escaping from the murder scene, Tawell - the prime suspect, and dressed in the distinctive garb of a Quaker - had been seen to board the London train at Slough. A description of him was telegraphed ahead to police at Paddington). The motive for the murder was Tawell's fear of disclosure of the fact that Hart had borne him several children. One of the character witnesses Tawell called upon in his defence at the trial was Peter Dillon, the whaling captain who famously had located the remains of La Perouse's ill-fated expedition in the Solomon Islands in 1827. Tawell was hanged for his crime, to which he made a full written confession before the execution. His death lasted an agonising ten minutes as his neck had not instantly snapped when the trap-door opened. This ballad, written in the first person, recounts both Tawell's story and his remorse for having murdered Sara Hart. Erroneously, it alludes to his being transported to 'Van Dieman's Land', rather than Botany Bay.

It would be difficult to locate a convict broadside with a more colourful background story. A fascinating document relating to transportation and crime.

\$ 4,400

1588

37. **Voyage de la corvette L'Astrolabe (presentation copy)**
DUMONT D'URVILLE, Jules Sébastien César (1790 - 1842)

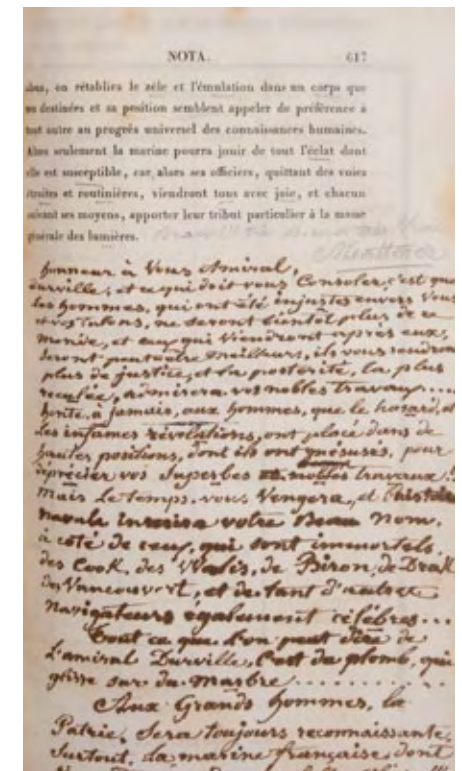
Exécuté par ordre du Roi, pendant les années 1826 – 1827 – 1828 – 1829, sous le Commandement de M. Jules Dumont-D'Urville, Capitaine de Vaisseau. Paris : J. Tastu, 1830 - 35. A fine example in eleven volumes. Five volumes octavo (214 mm tall) of Dumont d'Urville's *Histoire du Voyage*, quarter-sheep over marbled papered boards (expertly rebounded), marbled edges, morocco title labels, lettered in gilt (with the name 'Matterer' at foot), pp. vol. 1 : [iv], cxvi, 528, [ii]; vol. 2 : [iv], 632, 3 folding maps; vol. 3 : [vi], 796; vol. 4 : [iv], 760, 2 folding maps; vol. 5 : [iv], 716, 1 folding map, with 102 wood-engravings in the text throughout the octavo volumes. Five atlas volumes folio (545 mm tall), in fine recent matching bindings, the first two volumes being the atlas plates to accompany the text, the remaining atlases being supplements to the account. The folios are paginated as follows: vol. 1 : title page, portrait, 8 charts (some folding, one coloured), 114 plates; vol. 2 : 125 plates (excluding a few numbers, complete as per the table, these first two atlas volumes being topographical views and ethnographic studies), [iv] table of plates; vol. 3 : title page, 28 plates of mammals (including Aborigines and other indigenous peoples), 31 plates of birds, 12 plates of fish (again excluding some numbers as per the table), 26 plates of zoophytes; vol. 4 : 93 plates of molluscs, 8 pp. table; vol. 5 : title page, table, 41 plates of the flora of New Zealand, 39 plates *Sertum Astrolabianum*, 12 plates entomology. One atlas volume elephant folio (660 mm tall), matching binding, pp. [iv], 25, 45 charts, some double page, some with original hand colour. Some browning to the text volumes and occasional foxing to the plates, which are finely executed in lithograph and steel engraving.

The complete official account by Dumont d'Urville of his important voyage, with the five octavo and primary two atlas folios which illustrate the text. A number of supplementary volumes were also published to complement the primary work, and here are included in matching bindings the zoological plates, botanical atlas (including the entomological plates), and larger format hydrographical (or navigation) atlas. Further volumes published in the series were the *Observations nautiques, meteorological, hydrographiques et de physique, Philologie*, and text volumes to accompany the zoological, botanical, and entomological plates, which are here not included. In total over 500 plates and 50 charts bring to life the voyage.

This is both a presentation and association copy of major importance. The half title of Tome I (1830) is inscribed in ink by Dumont d'Urville "A mon ami le Capitaine Matterer" ("To my friend Captain Matterer"). Below, in pencil, Matterer has written "Ecriture de mon ami, Admiral Durville – Matterer" (The handwriting of my friend, Admiral Durville - Matterer". The title page of Tome V (1833) is also inscribed in ink by d'Urville "A Matterer, Capitaine de vaisseau" ("To Matterer, ship's captain").

Lieutenant (later Captain) Amable-Thiébaud Matterer (1781 - 1868) was one of Dumont d'Urville's closest and oldest seafaring companions. On their voyage together on the *Chevette* to the Black Sea in 1819-20, while in Greece the two fellow officers arranged the purchase of the ancient masterpiece the *Venus de Milo* for the French Government, a mere ten days after it had been unearthed by a peasant farmer named Yorgos Kentrotas on the island of Milos.

Dumont d'Urville honoured Matterer by naming a bay after him (Anse Matterer) on the north-west coast of New Guinea when the *Astrolabe* visited there in 1827 (see Tome IV, p563, where d'Urville gives an explanation for this: "Mr. Matterer... far from displaying the ungenerous selfishness of the other captains in [Toulon], promptly transferred two sailors from his ship who had volunteered to serve under me. Had I found the same noble attitude everywhere, the crew of the *Astrolabe* would have been quite different in its make-up, and I and the brave officers whose task it was to assist me would have been spared a great deal of trouble and anxiety.")



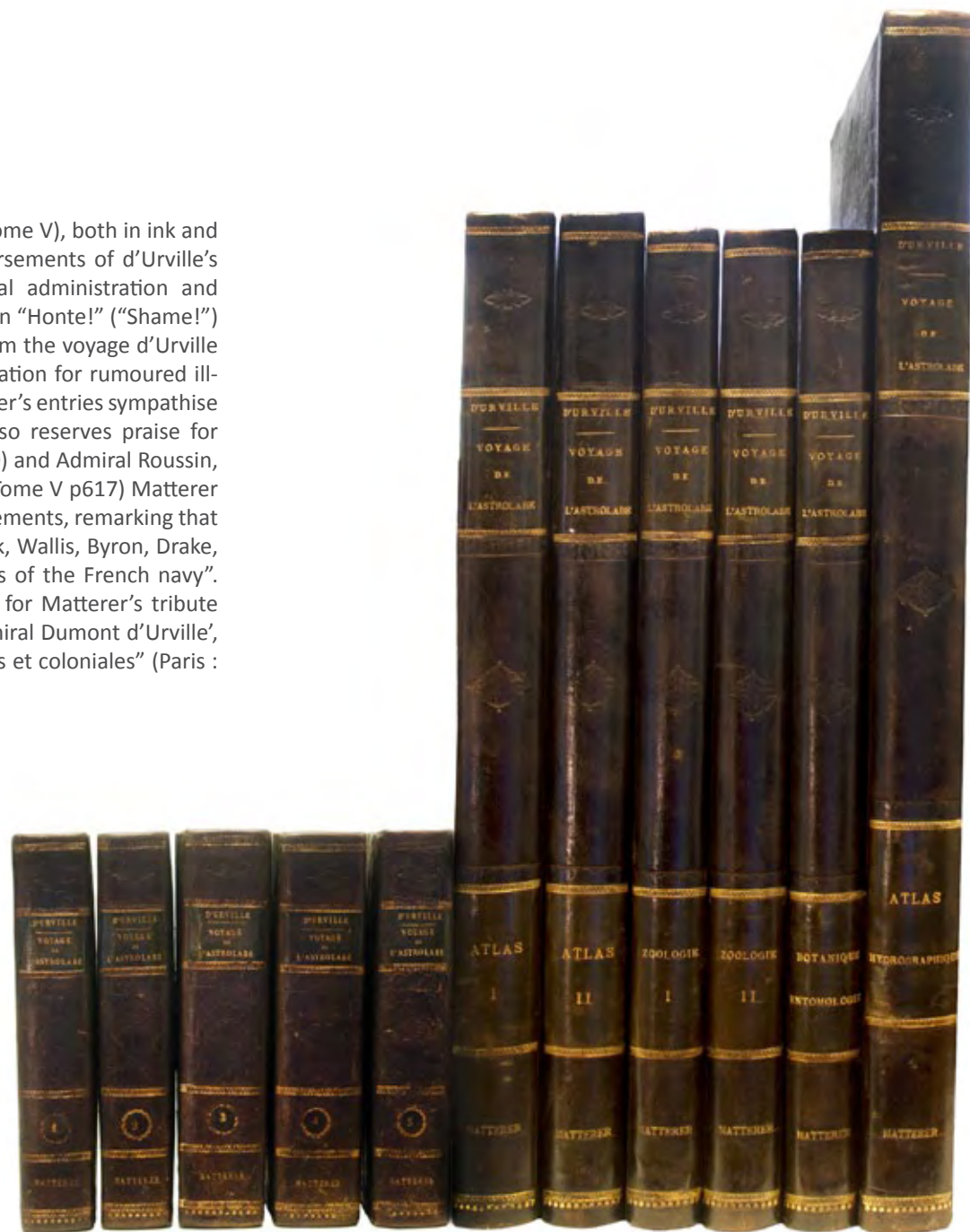
Matterer has annotated the five octavo volumes in this set (in particular Tome V), both in ink and pencil. His manuscript entries take the form of either enthusiastic endorsements of d'Urville's observations and commentary, or else they lambast the French naval administration and government for not providing enough support for d'Urville: the exclamation "Honte!" ("Shame!") is frequently used in this regard (cf Tome V p463). On his return home from the voyage d'Urville had received harsh criticism from various quarters of the naval administration for rumoured ill-treatment of his crew and for his boastfulness about his discoveries. Matterer's entries sympathise with d'Urville and attempt to dispel these misconceptions. Matterer also reserves praise for Admiral Duperré (under whom he served at the invasion of Algiers in 1830) and Admiral Roussin, whilst attacking the character of Vice Admiral Casy. In one lengthy entry (Tome V p617) Matterer waxes lyrical in his complete admiration of d'Urville's character and achievements, remarking that he will surely take his place alongside the immortals of exploration – Cook, Wallis, Byron, Drake, Vancouver – and that he represents "one of the most marvellous glories of the French navy". The sentiments expressed in this entry were perhaps preparatory notes for Matterer's tribute to d'Urville, titled 'Notes nécrologiques et historiques sur M. le contre-amiral Dumont d'Urville', which was published upon d'Urville's death in 1842, in "Annales maritimes et coloniales" (Paris : Impr. royale, October 1842).

During Dumont d'Urville's 1826-29 voyage to the western Pacific he contributed greatly to the geographical knowledge and charting of the coasts of Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, Tonga, New Hebrides, Solomon Islands, Bismarck Archipelago and New Guinea. On his return to France he was able to present to the Museum in Paris a vast collection of geological and botanical specimens, as well as thousands of zoological drawings, many of which were published in the atlas folios and supplements to this set. He is, however, most famously remembered for locating the remains of La Pérouse's ill-fated expedition on the island of Vanikoro in the Santa Cruz group.

An important presentation copy of one of the great voyages to the Pacific.

\$ 145,000

1499





SECOND NIGHT OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF

Mr SHERIDAN KNOWLES AND Miss ELPHINSTONE.

THIS PRESENT EVENING, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1838,
Will be performed, for the First Time this Season, Sheridan Knowles' celebrated Drama, in Five Acts, called

THE WIFE.

Leonardo Gonzaga, } Princes of Mantua, } Mr MONTAGUE STANLEY,
Fernando Gonzaga, } } Mr GRAHAM,
Lorenza, an Advocate of Rome, by Mr W. H. CHIRP—Antonio, a Curate, by Mr RAE—Rugg, Guardian of Mariana, by Mr JOHNSON,
Advocate of Mantua by Mr TREMAINE—Isabelle by Mr LLOYD—Gerardo by Mr HAMILTON—Cassio Florio by Mr PEDDIE,
Celia by Mr R. POWER—Carrier by Mr SAUNDERS—Pietro by Mr W. JOHNSON—Officers by Messrs AITKEN, STEWART, and H. SAUNDERS,
Julian St. Pierre by Mr SHERIDAN KNOWLES,
Mariana by Miss ELPHINSTONE,
Directed by Miss ELLEN COVENENTY.

The whole to conclude with the Serious Pantomime, in Two Parts, called

LA PEROUSE,

AND FOUNDED UPON THE ADVENTURES OF THAT CELEBRATED BUT UNFORTUNATE NAVIGATOR

EUROPEANS—La Perouse, the celebrated French Navigator, by Monsieur SIDINT,
Compe, Servant to Madame La Perouse, by Mr H. SAUNDERS—Captain of Marines by Mr TREMAINE,
The Child of Madame Perouse by Mademoiselle PETITE—Madame La Perouse by Miss R. FOWLER,
French Sailors by Messrs Hamilton, Fairbairn, Ross, Glen, Harro, Inglis, Low, Anderson, Cameron, Robertson, Kerr, and Stirling.

SAVAGES—Kanko, sailor to Umbo, by Monsieur LE CLERQ,
Nugaki, Umbo's Father, by Mr STEWART—Potowick by Mr W. JOHNSON—Jankoon by Mr SAUNDERS,
Umbo by Madame LE CLERQ,
Champanzee, an Animal of the Island, by Mr R. POWER.

PROGRAMME OF THE PRINCIPAL SCENERY AND INCIDENTS OF THE PANTOMME.

PART I.—WINTER—NOCTURNAL TEMPEST, AND SHIPWRECK OF LA PEROUSE.

The unfortunate Seaman is cast on shore, the only survivor of his gallant but ill-fated crew, despairing of ever being able to regain his beloved France, Perouse contemplates self-destruction, but is mercifully preserved from so great a crime.

MANY ARTICLES ARE WASHED ON SHORE FROM THE WRECK,
Which afford the poor Mariner great relief, and he discovers a Cavern wherein he deposits his Treasure.

APPEARANCE OF CHAMPANZEE, AN ANIMAL OF THE ISLAND.
Perouse saves him from becoming the prey of a large Bear, and Champanzee attaches himself to his preserver.

ROMANTIC VIEW OF THE INTERIOR OF THE CRYSTAL CAVERN.
Further adventures of Champanzee, who offers to conduct Perouse in search of water.

VIEW ON THE SEA COAST OF THE ISLAND—LANDING OF THE SAVAGES,
Who prepare for a Hunting Party, in the course of which Kanko surprises and wounds Champanzee.

SNOW VIEW ON THE ISLAND—PEROUSE ONCE MORE SAVES CHAMPANZEE,
But very nearly falls a sacrifice to the jealous fury of Kanko and the other Indians, from which he is saved by Umbo—The Savages fall in their attack, leave the Island, and Umbo remains with Perouse.

PART II.—SUMMER—ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH FRIGATE, THE ASTRALOBE,
Sent by the Directory in search of La Perouse—Madame Perouse, who has joined the expedition, lands with her Sonnet and Child, attended by a party of Seamen, but the latter are recalled by

A SIGNAL GUN FIRED FROM THE FRIGATE.

Madame Perouse determines to remain, the Seamen promising to return as soon as possible.—In the mean time, Kanko and his party revisit the Island and

MADAME PEROUSE AND CHILD FALL INTO THE HANDS OF THE SAVAGES.

EXTERIOR OF THE HUT OF PEROUSE, WITH THE DRAWBRIDGE.
The Child is rescued from the Savages by the ingenuity of the Monkey Champanzee,

MADAME PEROUSE IS RESCUED BY HER HUSBAND.

INTERIOR OF THE HUT built by PEROUSE upon the Island.
Perouse is overjoyed at this unlooked for meeting with his wife and child, but the jealousy of Umbo being excited, she betrays him to her former lover.

KANKO ATTEMPTS THE MURDER OF THE INFANT,
Whose life is again preserved by the faithful Monkey; but the Indians arriving to the assistance of Kanko, Perouse and his wife become their Prisoners, and are on the point of being sacrificed to their rage, when Umbo, having repented her treachery, saves them, and the Spacatoo concludes with

THE DESTRUCTION OF KANKO AND TRIBE

BY THE ARRIVAL OF THE GALLANT CREW OF THE ASTRALOBE PRIGATE.

To-morrow, THE TEMPEST—THE RIVAL STUDENTS—And ROBINSON CRUSOE.

On Saturday will be produced

SHERIDAN KNOWLES' Celebrated Comedy OF THE LOVE-CHASE.

Acted with unparalleled Success in London upwards of Eighty successive Nights—a "Run" unprecedented in Theatrical annals,
The Principal Characters by Mr SHERIDAN KNOWLES, Mr MONTAGUE STANLEY, Mr MAIRAY, Mr GRAHAM, Miss JULIA CROSS,
Miss NICHOL, and Miss ELPHINSTONE.

After which, for the First Time this Season, the favourite Farce of THE TWA GHAIHS

38. [LA PEROUSE] Serious Pantomime, in Two Parts, called La Perouse
FAWCETT, John

and founded upon the adventures of that celebrated but unfortunate navigator.

Playbill, single sheet (280 x 215 mm), advertising a performance at the Theatre-Royal, Edinburgh, on Thursday, February 1st, 1838. The play opening the bill is 'The Wife'. A crisp, clean copy.

A very late example of a playbill for this stage work, productions of which are recorded from 1801 onwards, usually with the original title 'La Perouse; Or, the Desolate Island'. An earlier play about La Perouse by the German playwright Kotzebue had been published in 1798, in which La Perouse is depicted as the only survivor of his shipwreck, living with an empathetic native woman on a deserted island until Madame La Perouse and his son discover him. The native woman and Madame La Perouse end up co-habiting on the island, with La Perouse becoming something of a brother to them. Although this story clearly inspired Fawcett, his version of the tragedy had a different conclusion which was designed to suit English public taste: the native woman turns out to be evil, and with the help of newly-arrived natives she plots the destruction of La Perouse, his wife and son - until foiled by a clever chimpanzee and crew of the 'Astralobe' (sic), who massacre the natives and return to France with the La Perouse family. Fawcett's work was a pantomime (without dialogue), and this particular playbill is quite wonderful in terms of the highly detailed descriptions it provides for the action taking place in each scene: essentially, they provide a synopsis of the entire story.

Theatre Royal, English Opera House.

The revival, last night, of **The WITCH OF DERNCLEUGH**, was received with the highest interest and applause—it will be repeated *This Evening, To-morrow, and Tuesday.*

This Evening, TUESDAY, JULY 24th, 1838.

Will be presented, Mr. FLANCHE's Version of Mr. WALTER SCOTT's Novel of "*Guy Rimmering*," (in Three Acts) called **The**

WITCH OF DERNCLEUGH

Colonel Guy Mansering,.....Mr. BRINDAL, Charles Hazelwood,.....Mr. BURNETT,
Henry Bertram,.....Mr. FRAZER,
Dandie Dimont,.....Mr. BAKER, Dirk Hattersick,.....Mr. M'IAN,
Brown, .. (As Lieutenant) .. Mr. HARTLAND, Dickman,.....Mr. TURNOUR,
Justice Glossin,.....Mr. W. BENNETT,
Gabriel, .. Mr. S. JONES, Barnes, ..Mr. C. FENTON, M'Guffog, (Gaffer of Portanferry) Mr. HONNER,
Dominie Sampson,.....Mr. COMPTON,
Custom House Officers, Soldiers, Smugglers, Gypsies, Villagers, Servants, &c.
Miss Julia Mansering,.....Miss L. MELVILLE,
Flora, .. (As Attendant) .. Miss POOLE, Servant Girl of Portanferry,.....Mrs. ALLCROFT,
Meg Menillee,.....(the Witch of Dercleugh).....Madame SIMON.

After which, (11th Time) a Comed Musical Entertainment, written by H. D. FEAKE, Esq. called

GEMINI!

Mons. Queblon, (a retired Merchant) Mr. BAKER, Pargaroute, (an old Apothecary) Mr. LEWIS,
Tisserand, (a retired Draper—Sergeant of the National Guard) Mr. W. BENNETT,
Andre,..... } Twin Brothers, }.....Mr. COMPTON,
Edmond,..... }Mr. H. COMPTON,
Tartempost, Mr. TURNOUR, Jelfro, Mr. HEATH, National Guards.
Madame Queblon, Madame SIMON, Adeline, (attached to Edmond), Miss L. MELVILLE,
Sophie, (Daughter of Tisserand) Miss POOLE, who will sing
"PROVENCE HATH IT'S ROSES," and "WHEN THE LUTE IN SWEETNESS WAKES."

To conclude with (old NEW SCENERY, DRESSER, &c.) the favorite HISTORICAL BALLET, called

LA PEROUSE!
Or, THE DESOLATE ISLAND.

The BALLET PANTOMIME got up under the Direction of Mr. HOWELL.

EUROPEANS.
La Perouse, (the Navigator) Mr. HOWELL, Theodore, (Son of Perouse) Master MARSHALL,
Congee, (a Negro, Servant to Madame Perouse) Mr. LEWIS, Madame Perouse, Miss REED.
NATIVES OF A NEIGHBOURING ISLAND.
Kankoo, (Uncle to Umba) Mr. M'IAN,
Negashi, (Umba's Father) Mr. TURNOUR, Potepatar, Mr. SIMPSON,
Umba, Madame SIMON.
Chimpanzee, (an Animal of the Desolate Island) Mr. WIELAND.

NEW SCENERY, patented by Mr. FITT.
SEA VIEW AND SHIPWRECK. SNOW STORM. PICTURESQUE GROTTOS.
SNOW LANDSCAPE. FROZEN LAKE. A SNOW PIECE.
EXTERIOR & INTERIOR OF PEROUSE'S HUT. ROCKY & MOUNTAINOUS SNOW VIEW.

In consequence of indisposition, Mr. SHAKSPEARE cannot have the honor to appear this evening.

To-morrow, **THE WITCH OF DERNCLEUGH, GEMINI!** And **LA PEROUSE.**
On Thursday, **THE WITCH OF DERNCLEUGH, GEMINI!** And **LA PEROUSE.**
On Friday, will be produced, a new Grand Faery, with songs, to be called

T H E M. P.
FOR THE ROTTEN BOROUGH.

The Characters by Messrs. COMPTON, W. BENNETT, BRINDAL, TURNOUR, HALFORD, &c. &c.
Miss POOLE and Miss L. MELVILLE.

Lying in Ordinary! & **Gemini!** having been received with Roars of Laughter will be frequently repeated.
The Revival of **PEROUSE** was received with great delight, and the exertions of the Performers were rewarded with unanimous approbation.

The Box Office is open from 12 till 4, and in order the Superintendence of Messrs. W. and J. RHODES.
PRIVATE BOXES to be had nightly at the 1th rate of Messrs. ANDREWS, MITCHELL, NANS and W. REGIN.
BOXES 5s.—Second Price 3s. PIT 3s.—Second Price 1s. 6d. GALLERY 1s. during the whole Evening.
Applications respecting the Play Bills to be addressed (post-paid) to H. BARBER, at the Stage Door, Theatre Street, Vineyard Lane.
Dress usual at half-past 8 o'clock. Commence at 8 o'clock. Fairweather, "Gentle" Printing Office, 21, Bow Street, Covent Garden.

39. [LA PEROUSE] The favorite Historical Ballet, called La Perouse: Or, The Desolate Island FAWCETT, John

The ballet pantomime got up under the Direction of Mr. Howell.

Playbill, single sheet (340 x 210 mm), advertising a performance at the Theatre Royal, English Opera House, London, on Tuesday, July 24th, 1838. The play opening the bill is 'Witch of Dercleugh', followed by a comical musical entertainment called 'Gemini. A crisp, clean copy.

A very late example of a playbill for this stage work, productions of which are recorded from 1801 onwards. An earlier play about La Perouse by the German playwright Kotzebue had been published in 1798, in which La Perouse is depicted as the only survivor of his shipwreck, living with an empathetic native woman on a deserted island until Madame La Perouse and his son discover him. The native woman and Madame La Perouse end up co-habiting on the island, with La Perouse becoming something of a brother to them. Although this story clearly inspired Fawcett, his version of the tragedy had a different conclusion which was designed to suit English public taste: the native woman turns out to be evil, and with the help of newly-arrived natives she plots the destruction of La Perouse, his wife and son - until foiled by a clever chimpanzee and crew of the 'Astralobe' (sic), who massacre the natives and return to France with the La Perouse family.

\$ 1,100

1332

40. **Usi e costumi sociali politici e religiosi di tutti i populi del mondo**
DALLY, N.

da documenti autentici e dai viaggi migliori e più recenti di N. Dally professore di geografia e di storia della società asiatica di Parigi di quella delle scienze di Hainaut autore degli elementi della storia del genere umano Traduzione riveduta del Cavaliere Luigi Cibrario con osservazioni ed aggiunte del medesimo per ciò che concerne particolarmente la parte italiana. Napoli : Antonio Zozon, 1843 [on all half titles]; individual full titles give 1845 (Oceania); 1848 (Africa & America); 1848 (Europa); n.d. [title not bound in] (Asia). 4 volumes, large octavo, quarter-leather over morocco-grained cloth (some corner wear), spines with gilt lettering and decoration, superb hand-coloured engraved plates throughout. Ferguson (no. 4024) records the Oceania volume (1845) but fails to locate a complete set. No set recorded in any Australian collection. Rare and superb.

The four volumes cover the traditional customs of peoples of Europe, Africa, Asia and Oceania, respectively. The wonderful coloured plates, mostly after engravings from Cook's voyages, make this a particularly beautiful set. The volume on Oceania contains 34 coloured plates, with entries on Australia from pp 401-22, commencing with Norfolk Island, and including sections on the mainland of Australia or New Holland, King George Sound, de Witt's Land, Arnhem Land, Tasmania or Van Diemen's Land. This volume also contains descriptions of the entire Pacific region, including Philippines, Marianas, Java, Timor, New Guinea, New Britain, New Ireland, Solomon Islands, New Holland, New Zealand, Fiji, Sandwich Islands (Hawaii), Tahiti, Marquesas and Pitcairn.

\$ 5,850

1321





Naturale del Porto Jervis



Donne dell'Isola dei Kanguro



Regina delle isole Sandwich

41. **Four hand-painted glass magic lantern slides of New Zealand Maori, 1852-1857**

W.E. & F. Newton, London

Each 106 x 106 mm (exposed image), within maker's oak frame (204 x 148 mm), as issued for use, the images designed to be viewed when projected onto a screen by means of a Laterna Magica; three of the frames bear the impressed mark of the maker, 'W.E. & F. Newton, Opticians & Globe Makers to the Queen, 3 Fleet St., Temple Bar, London'; all four are inscribed in contemporary hand in ink along the upper edge, the titles reading: 'Native Pa, New Zealand'; 'Wanganui and Cave, New Zealand'; 'Reconciliation of Tribes, New Zealand', and 'War Canoes, New Zealand', respectively. Whilst the Newton family firm had been in business since the early 1700s, principally manufacturing globes, optical instruments and magic lanterns, they are only listed at the Fleet Street address, and with the appellation 'W.E. & F. Newton Opticians & Globe Makers', during the years 1852-57, which gives these beautifully painted slides a precise, narrow date range. All are in a flawless state of preservation.

The Alexander Turnbull Library (National Library of New Zealand) holds in its collection several other New Zealand painted glass slides, all of the same format, whose manufacture it also attributes to the firm of W.E. & F. Newton, dating them to the 1850s. One of these hand-painted glass slides is a variant of the 'Wanganui and Cave' image. The NLNZ slide [Curios-021-007] is circular and slightly smaller, yet the tableau and scene across the river are virtually identical except for some minor differences in the detail of the vegetation. In the foreground, three Maori figures are at the entrance to the cave, while the vista across the water shows Whanganui Wharf, Rutland Stockade and Christ Church. This view appears to be after a drawing by Rev. Richard Taylor. The painted slide of the war canoes is a copy of a wood engraving first published in 1835 in the Church Missionary Quarterly Papers, from a drawing by Henry Williams, 'Expedition on its way to Tauranga in 1833'.



\$ 5,500

1322

*The Source, the Land,
the Civilization of the
Māori and the
Native of New Zealand*

W. & E. NEWTON
OPTICIANS
& Globe Makers
TO THE QUEEN
& Fleet St. Temple Bar
LONDON.





42. [BANKS] The Great South Sea Caterpillar, transform'd into a Bath Butterfly
GILLRAY, James

London : H. Humphrey, July 4th 1795 (the Bohn restrike of 1851, under authority from Gillray's widow). Etching, printed in black ink, from one copper plate; hand-coloured (350 x 250 mm); numbered 410 upper right. Fine.

One of Sir Joseph Banks' greatest admirers, George III, had wielded his influence to secure for Banks the position of President of the Royal Society. Banks had also been created a Knight of the Bath for his contribution to the advancement of scientific knowledge. In this biting satirical cartoon, Banks is depicted wearing his Royal Order. The warmth of the sun, which symbolises George III, is shown as being responsible for Banks' metamorphosis from a caterpillar into a butterfly. Up until this time the Royal Order of the Bath had only been given to statesmen or military figures, and what angers Gillray is the perceived royal favouritism being demonstrated towards Banks. 'Description of the New Bath Butterfly taken from the Philosophical Transactions for 1795 - "This Insect first crawl'd into notice from among the Weeds & Mud on the Banks of the South Sea; & being afterwards placed in a Warm Situation by the Royal Society, was changed by the heat of the Sun into its present form - it is notic'd & Valued Solely on account of the beautiful Red which encircles its Body, & the Shining Spot on its Breast: a Distinction which never fails to render Caterpillars valuable.' Any unpopularity Banks suffered at this time was relatively shortlived, however, as his capability and achievements continued to be recognised by his peers in the field of science.

\$ 3,300

1647

The great South Sea Caterpillar, transform'd into a Bath Butterfly.
Description of the New Bath Butterfly—taken from the Philosophical Transactions for 1795.—“This Insect first crawl'd into notice from among the Weeds & Mud on the Banks of the South Sea; & being afterwards placed in a Warm Situation by the Royal Society, was changed by the heat of the Sun into its present form.— it is notic'd & Valued Solely on account of the beautiful Red which encircles its Body, & the Shining Spot on its Breast: a Distinction which never fails to render Caterpillars valuable.—

43. **Le monde en estampes**
MULLER, Elisabeth

Types et costumes des principaux peuples de l'univers.

Paris: Bedelet, [c 1858]. Oblong quarto, quarter morocco over gilt-stamped pebbled cloth, all edges gilt, 52pp. + 24 hand coloured tinted lithographed plates, light foxing, a very good copy.

A study of the races of the world, with sections on the New Zealand Maori, Marquesas Islanders and Australian Aborigines. Finely illustrated.

\$ 3,850

386



44. **Kankai Ibun [Account of a voyage around the world]**

[OTSUKI, Gentaku (1757-1827); SHIMURA, Hiroyuki (1769-1845)]

Circa 1860. Manuscript in ink on paper, with watercolour illustrations, complete in 15 sections and a supplement, bound in 10 volumes (each 267 x 197 mm) in *fukurotojibon* (pouch binding), each with blind-patterned green paper wrappers and a paste-down paper label with manuscript Kankai-Ibun followed by section numbers, the first and last page of each volume with collector's seal Tomita. A spectacular, historically important and wonderfully preserved manuscript.

A Japanese manuscript chronicle which relates the extraordinary narrative of a group of Japanese seamen who were shipwrecked on the far east coast of Russia in 1793. After being summoned to St Petersburg by Tsar Alexander I, they remained there until 1803, when they were sent on Krusenstern's famous voyage - the first Russian circumnavigation - arriving back in Japan in 1806. Krusenstern's voyage, one of the principal objectives of which was the establishment of diplomatic ties between Russia and Japan, was made under the patronage of Tsar Alexander I and Nikolai Rezanov, Russia's first envoy to Japan, who sailed on the expedition with his diplomatic mission. The two ships on this expedition, once they had rounded Cape Horn from the Atlantic, took slightly different routes across the Pacific: both visited the Sandwich Islands (Hawaii), but the *Nadezhda* (under Krusenstern, and with the Japanese on board) also visited the Marquesas, while the *Neva* (under Lisianski) visited Easter Island. On their arrival home in Japan, the Japanese seamen were interrogated by authorities before being released. Their account of the outside world was a rare, astonishing (and probably threatening) glimpse of the outside world, at a time when Japan was still to a very large extent in cultural isolation. The scholars Otsuki and Shimura recorded their story in an illustrated manuscript, which became a work of great fascination to Japanese readers throughout the nineteenth century, although *Kankai Ibun* remained a 'clandestine' work and was not properly published until 1899. The corpus of extant manuscript copies of *Kankai Ibun* does not comprise numerous different recensions, in the sense that the manuscripts do not appear to be edited and revised versions, based on critical analysis, of an original parent manuscript. Rather, the various manuscript texts which appeared between 1806 and the latter part of the nineteenth century were copied as faithfully as possible from preceding editions. Likewise, the illustrators of the various manuscript copies, even though relying on the capabilities (and limitations) of their own hand and interpretive eye, appear to have attempted to replicate as faithfully as possible the pictures in the edition which they have been assigned to copy.

Kankai Ibun gives a vivid visual record of the Japanese men's sojourn in Russia and beyond. The illustrations - numbering in the hundreds - cover the journey across the cold wastes of the Russian Arctic (ethnographic and topographical scenes, and depictions of animals) and life in St Petersburg: a visit to an observatory with a giant globe, palaces, a fairground, the theatre, a trip in a hot air balloon, portraits of Catherine the Great and Tsar Alexander I, drawings of western-style clothing, military uniforms, musical instruments, everyday objects such as coins and cutlery, and the Cyrillic alphabet; an important colour map of the world (based on a world map presented by Rezanov to the Japanese) which shows the route to Japan taken by Krusenstern, a South American alligator (labelled as a crocodile), as well as a marvellous depiction of a Marquesan man with full body tattoos and a Marquesan canoe.

As an admirer of Cook, Krusenstern was highly conscious of the importance of the English navigator's discoveries, and of the implications his own voyage might have for consolidating a Russian presence in the Pacific.

\$ 18,500

1701





Condamnés à manger du Hollandais.



Insp. Bequet. Paris.

Ils se sauvent des Placers de l'Australie.

46. **Voyages a travers le monde et l'industrie des nations (coloured version)**
RIBELLE, Charles de.

Paris: Amable Rigaud, c. 1863. Folio, plum cloth with fine morocco spine gilt-decorated in compartments, all edges gilt, 292pp., scattered foxing, silk endpapers (marked), 16 coloured lithographed plates. The last section concerns Oceania and Australia. The scarce coloured version, the tinted lithographs being finely coloured by hand.

Not in Ferguson.

\$ 1,250

1162



47. **Voyage autour du monde par St. Aulaire**
ST. AULAIRE, A[chille].

Paris : Chez Arnauld de Vresse, [between 1866 - 1872]. Quarto, quarter crushed-morocco over cloth (wear to corners), all edges gilt, watered silk endpapers, 54 pp., tinted lithograph title page (short split to gathering) and 24 plates, all finely hand-coloured, engraved illustrations in text.

An encyclopaedic description of the people of 24 countries of the world, including Australia, New Zealand, China and the United States, each with a section of text and a fine hand coloured lithograph plate. The vignettes illustrating Australia depict Aborigines, including inhabitants of King George's Sound in Western Australia and Jervis Bay in New South Wales, while the New Zealand plate shows a Maori village and its residents.

A deluxe and expanded version of St Aulaire's *Recreations Instructives. Voyages pittoresque a travers le monde* published c. 1840. *Recreations instructives* contained the lithographed plates only, and usually was issued uncoloured. Yale University and the National Library of Australia both date this edition to between 1866 - 72 due to internal references to the end of the Civil War in the United States and the mention of Florence as the capital of Italy. It appears the publisher revisited St. Aulaire's work nearly thirty years later, and reprinted the lithographs (which have text captions) along with updated descriptions of the countries mentioned.

Recreations instructives is scarce, with a handful of copies located, but this hand-coloured and expanded edition appears quite rare: we can only locate the copies at the National Library and Yale.

\$ 4,400

1509

48. **Album pittoresque d'un voyage autour du monde exécuté par ordre du Gouvernement Français**

HENRICY, Casimir

Paris : Charles Noblet, [1883]. Oblong quarto, red patterned cloth with embossed and gilt pictorial design, spine with gilt lettering, all edges gilt, pp 1-8 [text] + 25 leaves with engravings by de Laplante from drawings by Paris, all the plates in fine condition (with the exception of the foxed final engraving, a view of Rio de Janeiro).

The circumnavigation by Admiral Paris in the *Artémis* took place between 1837 and 1840. The engravings from the original drawings include a chillingly grim view of the penal colony at Port Arthur (Van Diemen's Land); the *Artémis* run aground at Papeete (Tahiti); and a view of Honolulu. The introductory text by Henricy places each engraving in the context of the route taken by the *Artémis*, which visited Sydney as well as Hobart.

A luxurious large format reissue of the finely engraved illustrations originally published in the Laplace edition of 1841. Forbes writes 'This is a deluxe limited edition evidently assembled with the aid of Edmond Paris, who had become a distinguished admiral. Some authorities consider the plates better printed in this edition than in the Laplace text. It has always been a very difficult work to obtain and is found in surprisingly few collections of Pacific voyages'.

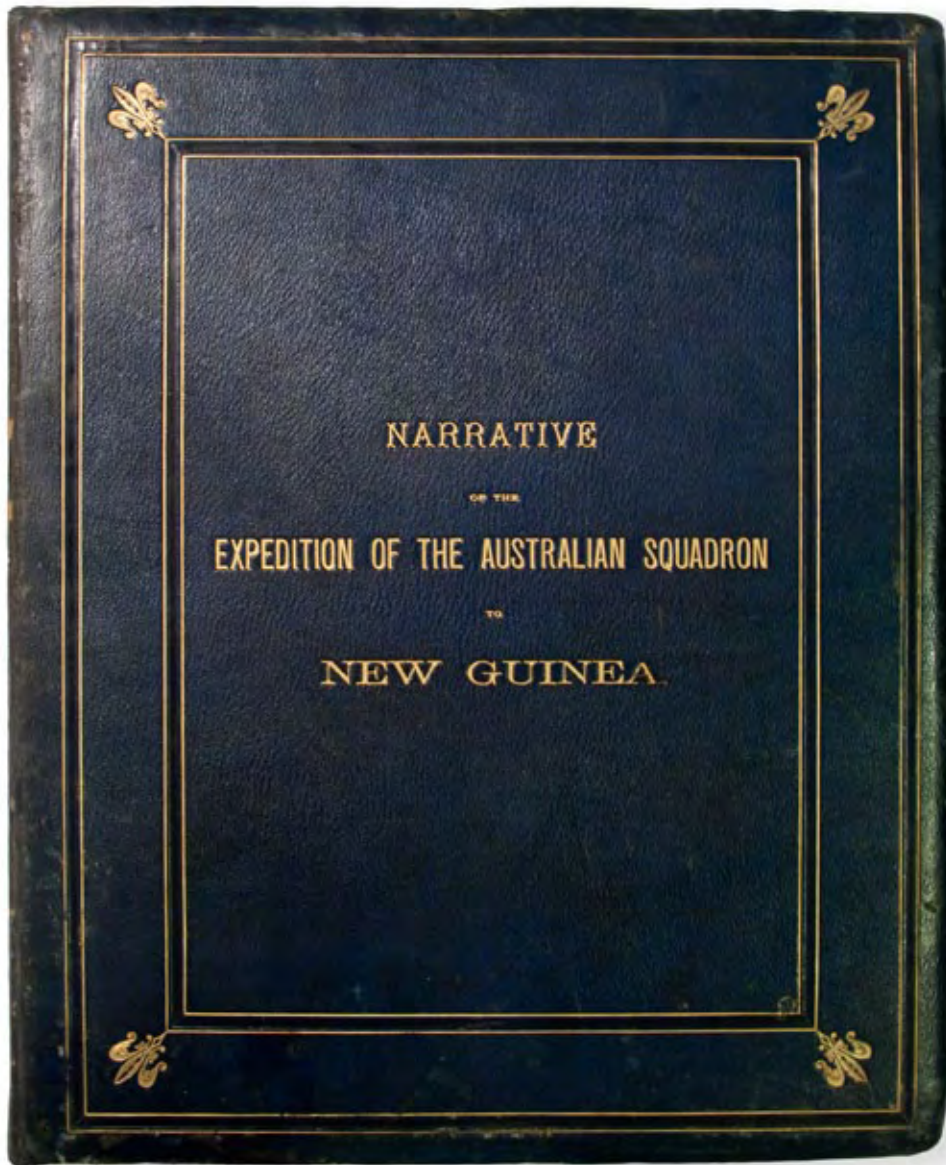
No copies recorded in Australian collections.

Forbes 3535; not in Ferguson.

\$ 6,250

1462





49. **Narrative of the Expedition of the Australian Squadron to the South-East Coast of New Guinea,**
ERSKINE, Commodore James E. / DYER, Augustine (photographer)

October to December, 1884. Sydney : Thomas Richards, 1884. [One of 500 copies]. Folio (approx. 425 x 345 mm), contemporary blue morocco, gilt, titled in gilt, spine rubbed. Map, 3 chromolithograph plates (2 with multiple images), 33 original silver albumen print photographs (215 x 285 mm), one 4 sheet linen-backed folding panorama (240 x 1025 mm), and one 2 sheet linen-backed panorama (240 x 550 mm), all bar larger panorama mounted on card with printed captions.

“The Imperial Government ... decided to take steps to establish a Protectorate over that part of the southern shores of New Guinea to the east of the territory claimed by the Netherlands, with the double object of preventing any foreign occupation of the country, and of protecting the inhabitants from aggression...”

This declaration of the expedition’s objectives belies the tone of much of Erskine’s Narrative, which quite naturally evokes the exotic landscape and native way of life without over-focusing on the official ceremonies. Similarly Erskine’s own speech, considered for many years as a “Declaration of Rights for New Guinea”, contrasts strongly with the text of the Proclamation itself - it looks ahead to the real benefits that the tribesmen might expect and is very specific with regard to the protection offered by Her Majesty Queen Victoria: “look upon white persons whom the Queen permits to reside amongst you as your friends....”

However, it is the photographs themselves, attributed to Augustine Dyer (1873-1923) of the NSW Printing Office, which are of prime importance. The album is principally a visual record, a piece of photo-reportage, unmatched by any comparable work of the period. No other account is so lavishly illustrated with so many and such large photographs, and manages to weave topography and official ceremony into one photographic narrative (Gael Newton, ‘Shades of Light : photography and Australia 1839-1988’, p 58). In addition to the five hundred copies produced for presentation, a special copy was delivered to Her Majesty the Queen as “a keen supporter of photography”.

See also Robert Holden, ‘Photography in colonial Australia : the mechanical eye and the illustrated book’, pp 24-31.

§ 38,500

1127



50. **Voyage autour du monde par un petit Français**

DACIER, Mauclair

[Voyage around the world by a little French boy]. Paris : J. J. F. [Jeux et Jouets Français], c 1905. A spectacular panoramic diorama.

An outer box of thick card (400 x 505 x 83 mm) with paste-down chromolithographic illustrations, the central design showing the departure of the young hero surrounded by scenes from his voyage. The box contains the panoramic diorama (370 x 455 x 75 mm) which operates on a roller mechanism. The borders of the diorama are also decorated with chromolithographic illustrations: an orchestra pit below the 'stage' is filled with musicians from different countries and emblems representing the five continents, and a banner shows the young explorer reading a travel account in the midst of wild animals. A roller mechanism and key allow the long scroll to slowly unwind, gradually revealing - in a sequence of 24 captioned chromolithographic tableaux (each 200 x 300 mm) - the young French boy's voyage around the world. The rear of the box has printed instructions for operating the diorama. A light source can also be placed behind it, adding to its atmosphere and richness. The diorama is fully workable and in remarkable, fresh condition. The outer box with only some faint foxing.

The scrolling theatre visually recounts the adventures (and misadventures) of a young boy travelling across the world. His journey begins in Paris: *The young Lucien, having decided to make a world trip, hides himself in the baggage compartment of a train leaving for Le Havre (I); Le Havre (II); A street in New York (III); A goldmine in the Klondike (IV); In the United States, on the Prairie (Indian Attack) (V); In the Rocky Mountains (VI); In Canada, the Saguenay Falls (VII); An Eskimo village (VIII); In Greenland (Seal Hunt) (IX); In Oceania (Canaque village) (X); A virgin forest in Oceania (XI); A street in Peking (XII); A street in Bangkok, Siam (XIII); Benares on the Ganges (XIV); In Russia, the Siberian Steppes (XV); In Moscow near the Kremlin (XVI); In Africa, among Tuaregs (XVII); In Africa, in the land of the Niams-Niams (XVIII); In Africa, a Chilouk village (XIX); The rapids of the Oubanghi (XX); French Congo, in Brazzaville, mission (XXI); Sudan, view of Timbuktu (XXII); In Algiers, a view of the Kazbah (XXIII); France, Marseilles, Joliette Gate (XXIV);* Having disembarked at Marseilles, Lucien is apprehended by the police, and returned to his anxious parents.

The fact that the young hero participates in the capture of Timbuktu (XX), an event which took place on 10 January 1895, gives the date of publication of the diorama a *terminus post quem*. It was designed by the gifted artist Mauclair Dacier, whose name features in the printed instructions. Dacier was one of several designers employed by the publishers Jeux et Jouets Français in the early 1900s.

It is difficult to categorise this exceptionally beautiful object: it blends elements of children's book illustration, game and toy theatre design and animated pre-cinema devices. Without doubt, this moving diorama is one of the most attractive examples of printed design for children we have seen.



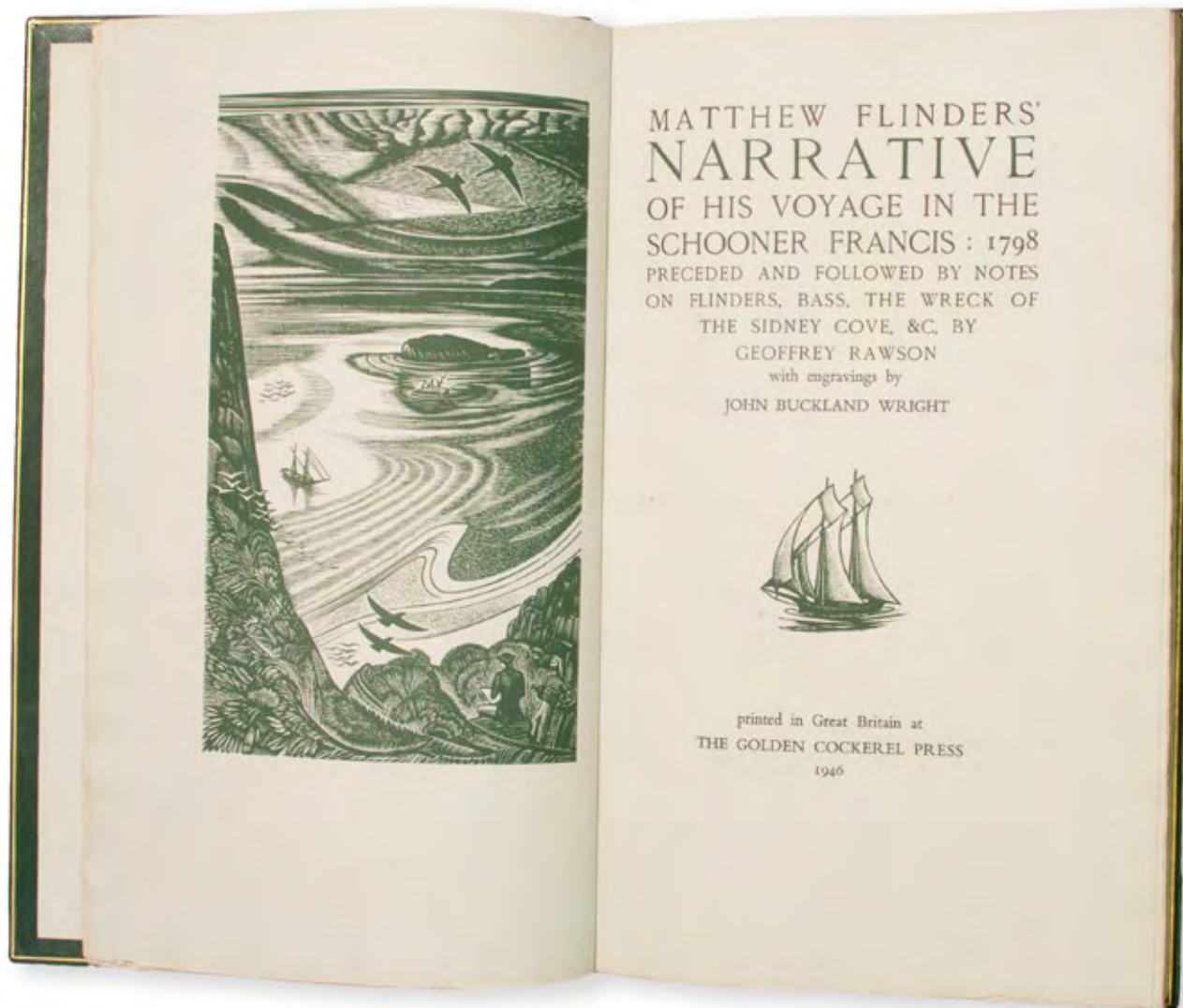
\$ 12,500

836



THEATRE DES VOYAGES ET DES ACTUALITÉS

10^e TABLEAU: EN OCÉANIE, UN VILLAGE CANAQUE. — Il prend le Canadian Pacific, s'embarque pour aborder dans la Nouvelle Calédonie; il s'aventure dans un village indigène où les naturels s'emparent de lui.



51. **Matthew Flinders' narrative of his voyage in the schooner Francis : 1798**
RAWSON, Geoffrey.

preceded and followed by notes on Flinders, Bass, the wreck of the Sidney Cove, &c.. By Geoffrey Rawson ; with engravings by John Buckland Wright. London : Golden Cockerel Press, 1946. Limited edition of 750 copies, the first 100 in this handsome deluxe full leather binding. Quarto, full green morocco with gilt decoration by Sangorski & Sutcliffe, spine with gilt lettering, 100 pp, illustrated, 1 map. Copied from the original 1798 manuscript by Flinders in the State Library of Victoria, 'Narrative of an expedition to Furneaux Islands on the coast of New South Wales, in the Port Jackson colonial schooner Francis', which recounts Flinders' early voyage to the islands. A fine Golden Cockerel publication.

Hill 615; Cockolorum 170.

\$ 2,750

1123





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