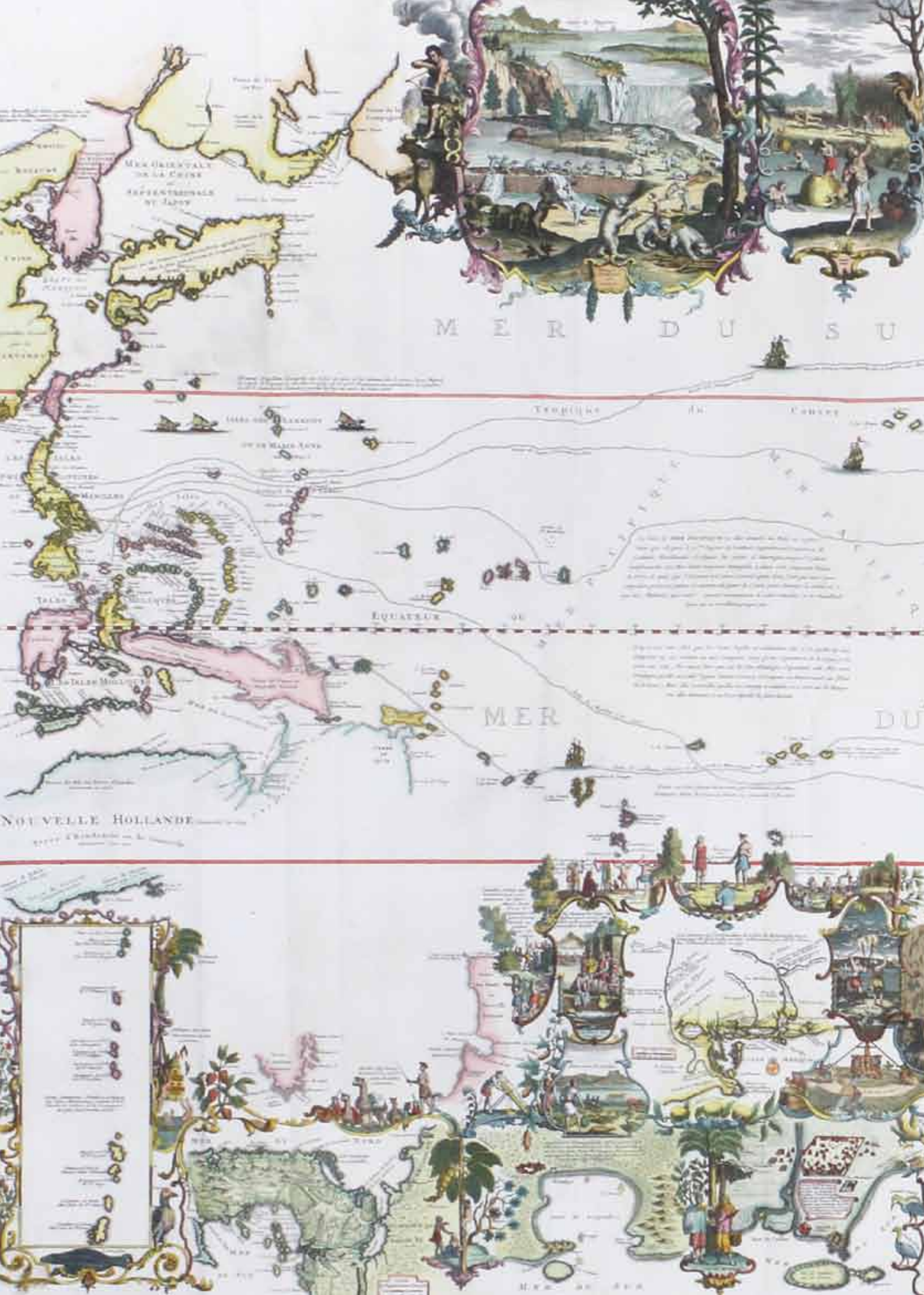


# HORDERN HOUSE

RARE BOOKS • MANUSCRIPTS • PAINTINGS



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## Thoughts from our new premises in Sydney's Surry Hills

We have now been working for a year from our new Hordern House headquarters, and take a moment to reflect on our antiquarian journey begun in 1985.

Moving into this intimate warehouse space in Sydney's Surry Hills was a bold move for our company that had for thirty-two years been run from a traditional colonial house in Victoria St., Potts Point. In so doing, we were able to introduce ways of working that better matched the vibrant, innovative changes that mark today's fine art culture. Whilst we work with the historically important past, our move to Surry Hills encapsulates 21st-century business philosophy.

Continuing, as we do, to specialise in rare and important original materials relating to Australia and the Pacific over the period of European discovery, exploration and settlement, our stock covers a wide range of books, manuscripts, paintings, maps, artefacts and ephemera. Hordern House has established a business that is at the forefront in its specialist field and this success has been, and will continue to be, built on respect for, and personal engagement with, our clients worldwide.

As well as the wide array of clients for whom we find material, both private and institutional, local and distant, it continues to be a privilege to represent those who wish to sell individually important items, or at times entire collections.

We have represented numerous collectors,(many have chosen to remain anonymous) who have for various reasons reached the stage of selling their collections, often with the express wish to give other collectors the chance to acquire pieces that they have personally enjoyed.

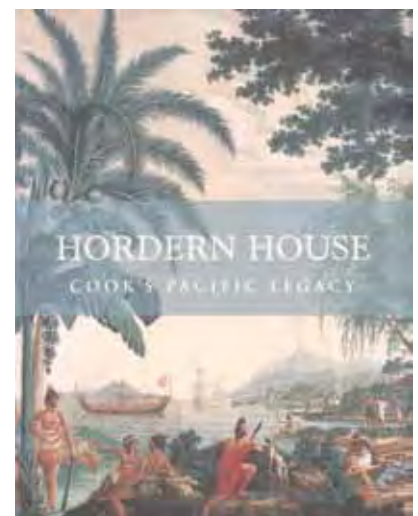
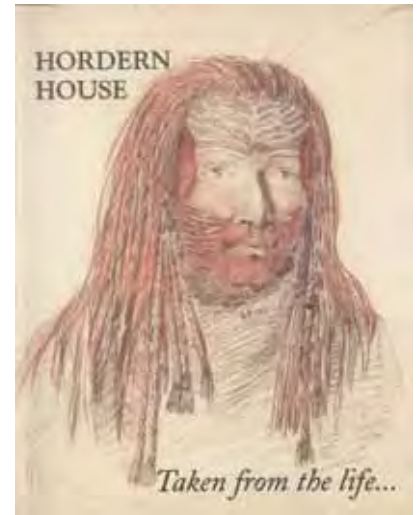
These have included:

The Carlsmith collection of voyage material from Hawaii;  
Frederick E. Ellis' collection of Pacific voyages from the San Juan islands;  
The fine voyage and natural history library of the eminent Melbourne collector Norman Wettenhall;  
The Australian collection of Robert Edwards of Adelaide and Sydney;  
The Farquhar family's collection of original drawings by John Webber from Cook's third voyage to the Pacific;  
Also from America – the voyage collection of David R. Parsons from Atlanta, Georgia, and the Cook and Bligh collections of Robert Parks from Detroit, Michigan, to name just a few.

From the substantial parade of rare material that has passed through the doors of Hordern House over the last thirty-two years, a few highlights come to mind:

John Lewin's *Birds of New South Wales, with their natural history*. Published in Sydney by George Howe in 1813, the first illustrated book published in Australia;  
John Webber's original watercolours of Hawaiian and Northwest coast native peoples, in most cases drawings made at the point of first European contact;  
Manuscripts and paintings once owned by Louis de Freycinet, the great French explorer who visited Sydney in 1818;  
An extensive archive of several hundred letters written between 1807-1829 by John Septimus Roe – one of the most important surveyors of the Australian coast;  
William Dampier's autograph manuscript of 1698 concerning proposed trade in the West Indies;  
Edward Riou's original logbook and narrative of the voyage of H.M.S. *Guardian's* voyage to Port Jackson 1789-1790;  
John Webber's 1779 original watercolour of Macao from Cook's Third Voyage to the Pacific;  
The original 1811 warrant for the arrest of George Johnston for his leadership of the Rum Rebellion of 1808 in Sydney;  
One of the leading natural history artists of the eighteenth century, Sarah Stone's watercolour of the *Interior view of Sir Ashton Lever's Museum* painted in 1785;  
The series of *Views of New South Wales* published by Absalom West in 1812-14, the earliest views of Australia to be published in the colony;  
The first edition of 1647 of Pelsaert's account of the wreck of the *Batavia*, which includes the earliest landscapes of the Australian continent;  
A 1792 watercolour of the Banksian Cockatoo by Thomas Watling, Australia's first professional artist;  
The first printed map of Australia: Banks' and Solander's *The Great Pacific Ocean* published in 1772;  
Original ethnographic objects owned by the Tahitian Omai and taken with him on Cook's Second Pacific voyage;  
The celebrated Russian explorer Louis Choris' 1817 original portrait of King Kamehameha I of Hawaii painted whilst the Russian exploring ship *Rurik* was visiting Hawaii;  
Many fine and early paintings that we have offered over the years including works by John Lewin, Joseph Lycett, Conrad Martens, William Westall, Sophia Campbell, James Wallis and the Sydney Bird Painter.

To our valued friends and clients spread far and wide – the curators and directors in leading institutions and our private collectors – we thank you most sincerely for your support of Hordern House.



MUNDI AERIS MONTANAE  
 CETERAE CATEGORIAE TABULAE  
 HIC EX ANTICISSIMIS TABULAE  
 CETERAE FAMILIARIS A SUIZ  
 REFRANZIS AC JACOBUS  
 ALBERTUS EXPRESSE CUM  
 ADIUTERIS ANTONIUM  
 DE PHILIPPO SODIS CAT  
 HEDICE LEONARDI REIPSI  
 DEBAT. 1672.



**PARS ORBIS**  
**JAPHETH** **ELIJAH** **FILII HOMINUM SEDES**  
 7000 א גומר 7200 יח אדבור  
 7100 ד מדין 7300 יז אבולח  
 7200 ה אמוס 7400 יח א תדגורא  
 7300 ו יואב 7500 יט א אלה  
 7400 ז זמרי 7600 כ א תארס  
 7500 ח מדין 7700 כא א קרנא  
**JAPHETH SEDES** 7800 כב א דולנא  
**FILII HOMINUM SEDES**  
 7900 יא א תראס

DEORUM QUI SECUNDUM POTES QUODAM  
 NOMINE & IONES INTRITU PARENTIUM  
 7900 יא א תראס  
 8000 יב א תראס

**FILII CHAM SEDES**  
 8100 א אדור  
 8200 ב מדין  
 8300 ג תראס  
 8400 ד א תראס  
 8500 ה א תראס  
 8600 ו א תראס  
 8700 ז א תראס  
 8800 ח א תראס  
 8900 ט א תראס  
 9000 י א תראס

LORANINUM OCCUPATA CUM ISLE CHUS  
 9100 א אדור  
 9200 ב מדין  
 9300 ג תראס  
 9400 ד א תראס  
 9500 ה א תראס  
 9600 ו א תראס  
 9700 ז א תראס  
 9800 ח א תראס  
 9900 ט א תראס  
 10000 י א תראס

**FILII MEDITERRANAE SEDES**  
 10100 א אדור  
 10200 ב מדין  
 10300 ג תראס  
 10400 ד א תראס  
 10500 ה א תראס  
 10600 ו א תראס  
 10700 ז א תראס  
 10800 ח א תראס  
 10900 ט א תראס  
 11000 י א תראס

11100 א אדור  
 11200 ב מדין  
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 11700 ז א תראס  
 11800 ח א תראס  
 11900 ט א תראס  
 12000 י א תראס



# 1. ARIAS MONTANUS, Benedictus.

Pars Orbis. Sacrae geographiae tabulam ex antiquissimorum cultor...

Copper-engraved double-hemisphere world map, 335 x 545 mm.; mounted. Antwerp, Christopher Plantin, 1571.

## AN UNEXPLAINED PROTO-AUSTRALIA: A SINGLE SOUTHERN CONTINENT FOR THE FIRST TIME

A very rare sixteenth century map depicting an island roughly in the position of Australia.

Montanus shows for the first time on a world map a single southern continent rather than an amorphous landmass. The startlingly early map has led to speculation about early knowledge of the continent's existence, a full thirty-five years before the first Dutch discoveries. 'This rare map has a special place in the early cartography of Australia. On the eastern hemisphere the triangular corner of an unknown country is shown emerging from the waves at a point where on modern maps northern Australia is situated. This indicates the northern part of an unexplored country, a suggestion of incomplete discovery which in this form does not appear on any earlier map. In this coastline, rising mysteriously from the sea, some scholars believe there is an indication of the discovery of Australia in the sixteenth century...' (Schilder).

The engraved map was prepared for Christopher Plantin's famous eight-volume *Polyglot Bible*, the huge edition in Hebrew, Greek, Latin and Syriac printed in Antwerp between 1569 and 1573; this is the second state printing of the first edition, identified by the word "gentes" added below the word "Iektan" to a panel in the lower left-hand side. Arias Montanus was appointed by the Council of the Inquisition to supervise its production. Most of the edition was lost at sea en route to Spain, explaining the map's rarity today.

\$19,850

Clancy, 5.7 (illustrated); Muller, 'Remarkable maps of the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth centuries', II/I; Schilder, 'Australia Unveiled', map 20; Shirley, 125 (illustrated); Wagner, 86.

[4504784 at hordern.com]



## 2. BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

### Share Certificate for One Hundred Pounds.

*Printed share certificate on vellum; 22.5 x 105 mm, completed in manuscript in ink. Sydney, Bank of New South Wales, 1 January 1824.*

#### EARLY SHARE CERTIFICATE FROM AUSTRALIA'S FIRST BANK

For the first thirty years of the colony of NSW, there was no organised and regulated banking system, rather a labyrinthine system of barter, store receipts, promissory notes and an odd assortment of coins, the chief of which was the Spanish dollar. Governor Macquarie, keen to introduce a standardised “sterling” currency, invited a group of “magistrates, principal merchants and gentlemen of Sydney” to participate in forming a colonial public bank. Thus Australia’s first bank, The Bank of New South Wales (now Westpac), opened for business in 1817. It was one of Macquarie’s great achievements, filling an important gap in the requirements of the expanding community.

The certificate is signed by John Piper as President and William Walker and James Norton as Directors, entered by James Phelps and receipted on the back by A.K. McKenzie on 4 March 1824. John Piper was a close friend of Macquarie. He was also a collector of customs duties, and owner of one of the most lavish colonial properties, Henrietta Villa, at Point Piper.

In 1827 a Court of Proprietors decided to convert the Bank of New South Wales into a joint stock company with an offer of 1500 shares of 100 pounds each. This certificate predates that second share offer, and is an excellent and rare example of an original document from the first period of Australia’s banking history.

\$7850

[4504504 at hordern.com]



## 3. [BANKS] GILLRAY, James.

### The Great South Sea Caterpillar, transform'd into a Bath Butterfly.

*Hand coloured engraving, 350 x 250 mm.; fine; mounted. London, H. Humphrey, 4 July 1795.*

#### MAKING FUN OF SIR JOSEPH, METAMORPHOSING INTO A SPLENDID BUTTERFLY

The first issue of 1795; a very rare satirical cartoon of Sir Joseph Banks, ridiculed here for using the Royal Order of the Bath for self-promotion. This hand-coloured engraving is by James Gillray (1756-1815) who was the leading English caricaturist of his time, an artist of outstanding inventiveness who continues to influence satirists today.

In the letterpress under his portrait of the great man as a metamorphosing butterfly Gillray explains his work: ‘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 and 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 and 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...’.

This portrait is generally known from a more common version, the reprint published in the 1830s. Offered here is the original issue, one of the rarest of the eighteenth-century images of Joseph Banks “the father of Australia”.

\$22,000

*BM, 8718; King, 'The Other Side of the Coin', no. 2; Nan Kivell & Spence, 'Portraits of the Famous and Infamous', p. 17.*

[4504783 at hordern.com]





*The great South Sea Caterpillar, transform'd into a Bath Butterfly.* J.G. sculpsit.

*Description of the New Bath Butterfly—taken from the Philosophical Transactions for 1795.—“This Insect first arriv'd into notice from among the Weeds & Mud on the Banks of the South Sea; & being afterwards plac'd in a Warm Situation by the Royal Society, was chang'd by the heat of the Sun into its present form— it is valued & 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 —”*

#### 4. BIGGE, John Thomas.

The series of three official reports into the state of New South Wales.

*Three volumes, folio; completely uncut and in original printed dark blue wrappers, as issued; spines neatly renewed. House of Commons, 1822-1823.*

##### COMMISSIONER BIGGE REPORTS ON CONDITIONS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

A very fine set of the earlier House of Commons publication of the full series of Bigge's three consequential reports (later published unchanged by the House of Lords), representing the full enquiry into Governor Macquarie's administration of New South Wales.

Bligh's replacement as governor, Macquarie saw off his unpopular predecessor and set to work on building up the colony; although it was to be in so many ways a golden era, it would be distracted by the same unrest that had characterised Bligh's reign. London was alarmed by the continuing disquiet in the colony, and by the governor's visions of grandeur. John Thomas Bigge (1780-1843) was appointed as Royal Commissioner by Lord Bathurst and sent out to the colony, with sweeping powers, ostensibly to examine the transportation system, but 'it was clear that Macquarie's administration as much as the transportation system was under review.

From the moment of his arrival in the colony in 1819 Bigge's relations with Macquarie were strained. As time wore on the tension turned to antipathy and Bigge found himself more in sympathy with the exclusives of the squattocracy than with the Governor. Bigge was assiduous in assembling evidence in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, but he was far from judicious and impartial in his methods of collecting it and in the prejudicial conclusions he drew. His series of reports was published in 1822 and 1823. By that time Macquarie had resigned...'

\$12,850

PROVENANCE: The third report inscribed in ink on cover "Mr Fulwood, Whitwell, with Lord Dacre's Compts" (the donor presumably Thomas Brand, 20th Baron Dacre, 1774-1851, British peer and Whig politician, whose manor of Hoo was in the same parish as the village of Whitwell, in an agricultural area of Hertfordshire, hence perhaps the interest of this volume with the report into "Agriculture and Trade"). Then inscribed on front flyleaf "Received these reports from Lord Dacre through Mr. Fulwood in 1823. W. Archer". Later pencil note "The first report was not furnished by Ld. Dacre. W.A."

*Ferguson, 854, 891-2; Spence, 'Bligh', p.12; Wantrup, 46-8.*

[4504626 at hordern.com]

*Mr. Hulsewood*

*Whitwell*

*10th London's Lane*

Agriculture and Trade  
of the  
Colony of New South Wales.

Ordered by The House of Commons, in its Printed,  
15 March 1823.

Seiner Durchlaucht dem Fürsten  
Otto von Bismarck,  
Kanzler des Deutschen Reiches.

Er Durchlaucht

Wolle auch aus den Unterzeichneten  
gestatten an dem Tage an welchem das gesammte Deutschland seinen  
großen Sohn feiert, herzlichsten Glückwunsch und tiefempfundenen  
Dank Eurer Durchlaucht auszudrücken +  
+ + Fünfzig Jahre im Dienste des Vaterlandes zu dessen Heile  
Ew. Durchlaucht heute vor 70 Jahren geboren wurde, erfüllen sich  
heute und damit eine Zeit so gewaltigen Wollens und Vollbringens in  
der Führung des großen Deutschen Vaterlandes, daß die Welt in Ew.  
Durchlaucht ihren größten Staatslenker bewundert, und die stolzen  
Worte des Dichters im Munde Ew. Durchlaucht zur Wahrheit werden:

+ Es kann die Spur von meinen Erdentagen  
Nicht in Aeonen untergehn! +

+ Wir aber im Ausland weilende Deutsche, fühlen uns noch  
besonders bewegt durch die Wahrnehmung, daß der heutige Tag in die  
Zeit fällt der ersten Entfaltung der Oralligen Plage auf ankereuropä-  
ischem Boden, und also der Ersichtung, für das deutsche Volk von neuen  
Kulturgebieten, auf denen selbstständiges deutsches Leben sich dauernd  
anspflanzen und erblühen soll. Auch dieses hoffnungreiche Werk  
verdankt das Vaterland - verdanken auch wir - Ew. Durchlaucht!

+ So möge denn Gott seine Hand über das Leben und  
die Gesundheit unseres großen Reichskanzlers halten, damit  
er noch lange Jahre seines Amtes walte, zum Heile für Kaiser  
und Reich! +

+ Wolle Ew. Durchlaucht das beifolgende Ereigniß austral-  
ischen Bodens und australischer Arbeit freundlich entgegennehmen,  
als einen schwachen Ausdruck der unwandelbaren Dankbarkeit  
und Verehrung von Landsleuten in Melbourne für welche zeichnet,

+ Eurer Durchlaucht treuergebener

+ Deutscher Verein von Victoria +

Melbourne, Colonie Victoria  
+ 1. April 1885 +

H. W. Schumann, Präsident  
Carl Lehmann, Schriftf.

## 5. [BISMARCK] TROEDEL, Charles (Carl).

Illuminated presentation address from the German Association of Victoria to Prince Otto von Bismarck.

*Large folio-sized presentation album framing lithographed and hand-painted illuminated manuscript address, 435 x 315 mm, ink and watercolour, two large initials gilt with red and blue foliate decoration, and initials alternating red and blue, with moiré silk doublure, by Charles Troedel; dark tan grained morocco with four perforated brass corner fittings and a medallion metal centrepiece. Melbourne, 1885.*

### THE GERMAN ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA SALUTES THE IRON CHANCELLOR

This handsome illuminated address was commissioned by the Deutscher Verein or German Association of Victoria on behalf of the German population of “we Germans who live abroad”, to pay homage to the “Iron Chancellor”, Otto von Bismarck, on his 70th birthday (on the 1st April 1885) and for 50 years “in service of the Fatherland”.

Dedicated to “His Highness Prince Otto von Bismarck”, the address is signed by Hermann William Puttmann (1840-1914), as President of the Association, and by the Secretary Ernest Hartung. Puttmann was son of the émigré publisher and man of letters Hermann Puttmann who had founded numbers of short-lived journals and newspapers (most notably, he published an account of Burke’s expedition *Geschichte der Victorianischen Expedition zur Erforschung Australiens unter Burke’s Leitung*, 1862). The most long-lasting of these (continued by his son) Puttmann’s *Australischer Kalender*, was a “strange mixture of liberalism and German as well as Australian patriotism” [ADB]. Such influences are evident in the proud patriotism in the words of the address. As well as citing a couplet from Goethe’s *Faust* in honour of the Chancellor (“Not even endless aeons can efface/The trace of [your] terrestrial days”), Puttmann alludes to Australia as new “cultural ground for independent German life...to bloom”. Lithographed (and signed) by the eminent Melbourne printer and lithographer Charles Troedel, this address is a testament to the rich cultural life of the German population and the skill of Colonial printers.

\$5750

PROVENANCE: From the Estate of Otto von Bismarck (the “Iron Chancellor”, 1815-1898).

*ADB; Leslie Bodi, Hermann Puttmann: a forty-eight in Australia, (in The German Contribution: sesquicentenary essays on German-Victorian crosscurrents. Edited by Leslie Bodi and Stephen Jeffries. Clayton: Dept. of German, Monash University, 1985); Wallace Kirsop, Bendigo’s Nineteenth-Century German Library (BNSANZ Bulletin 1994, Vol 18, Nos 2-3, pp. 169-72, also online); Wendy Pryor, Illuminating Oakleigh (La Trobe Journal No 42, Spring 1988); Tom Darragh & Walter Struve, Using Victoria’s 19th Century German Newspapers (La Trobe Journal No 53, October 1994).*

[4504774 at hordern.com]

## 6. [BOTANY BAY] ANONYMOUS

Le Comte d'Artois...

*Octavo, 19, [1] pp; disbound from a volume. Paris, circa 1790.*

### THE KING OF BOTANY BAY OFFERS REFUGE FROM THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

A rare early “satire on French politics and English colonization” (Ferguson). Likening those who fled the tumult of the French Revolution to the English convicts transported to Australia, the author petitions them to join the future king of France in the newly established penal colony at Botany Bay: “le vaste continent des Terres Australes leur offre un pays nouveau, asyle fait pour eux.” The “count” continues that “c’est la Nation que vous etes dignes d’etentre, c’est la Nation que je suis fait pour commander” (this is the nation that you deserve and that I am meant to command), and explains that in the Antipodes the laws are very different and virtue and vice are often upended.

The satire evidently found an audience in Revolutionary France: a second edition was published in 1799. It appeared in the very first years of the English colonisation of Australia, at a time when France had its own interests in the region, and its own problems at home. La Perouse, commanding the *Astrolabe* and the *Boussole*, arrived at Botany Bay on 24 January, 1788, just as Arthur Phillip was moving the English settlement to Port Jackson. They spent six weeks in Australia before moving on.

Toby R. Benis uses the pamphlet to begin the introduction to his *Romantic Diasporas: French Émigrés, British Convicts, and Jews* (2009): ‘In 1799, a satirical pamphlet aimed at French émigrés and those inside the republic who sympathized with them appeared in England. Claiming to be produced in London, the text was framed as an appeal from the Comte d’Artois, Louis XVI’s youngest brother, calling on the “cowards who fled France and to all those who have been banned from France—princes and valets, traitors and bandits, princesses and prostitutes” to join him in the British penal colony of Botany Bay: “a new country made especially for them”... Styling d’Artois the “king of Botany Bay,” the writer characterizes Australia as a de Sadian refuge for the worst elements of both Britain and the ancien regime, bequeathed by the British government to the emigrant Prince and his circle to rule. A historical curiosity, this document nonetheless points to a political and social dimension to exile in the Romantic period.... Romantic Diasporas focuses on how French emigres, Australian convicts, and Britain’s Jews embodied this state for Georgian society’.

\$7350

*Ferguson, 78a.*

[4504805 at hordern.com]

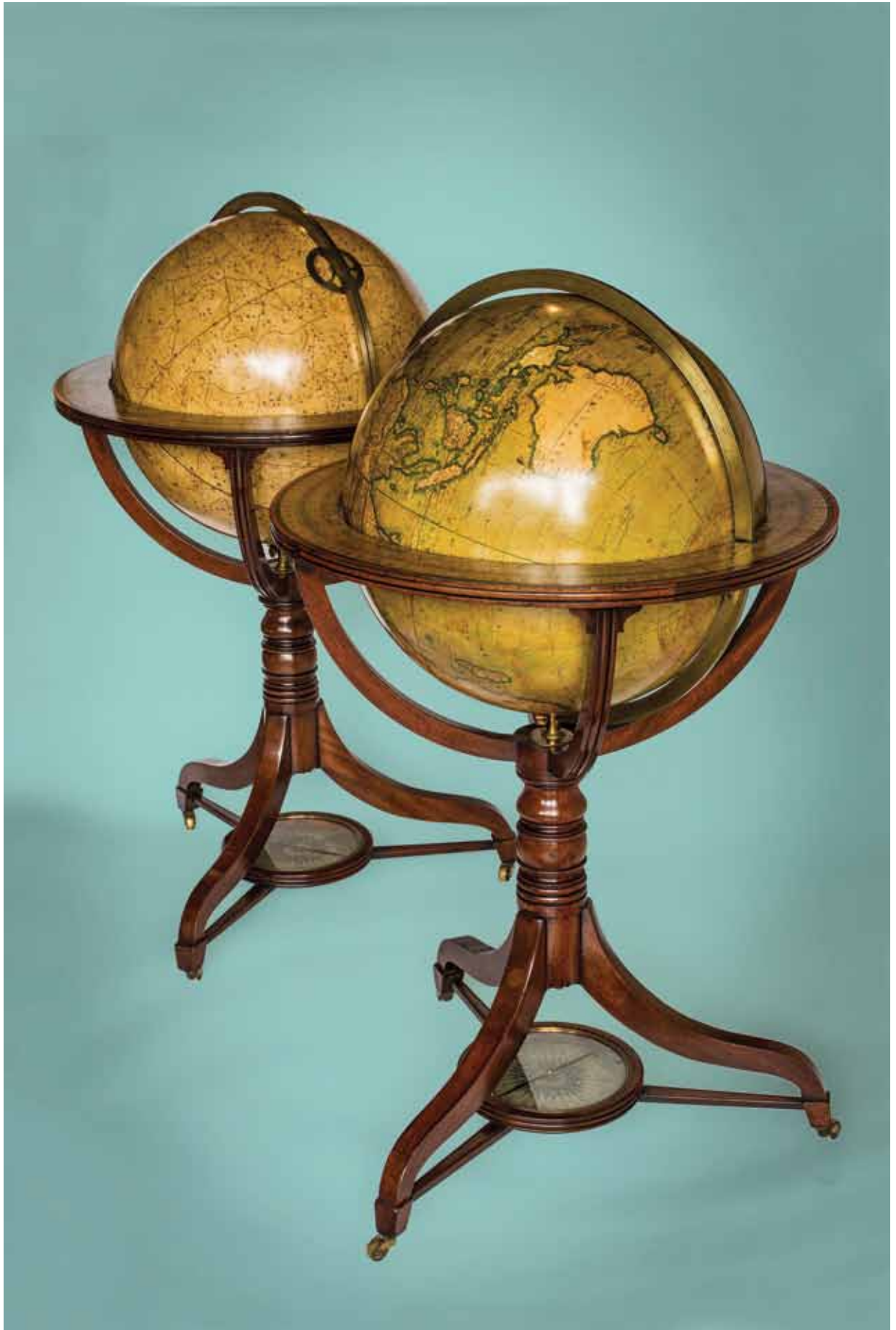
---

*De par le COMTE D'ARTOIS ;  
Roi de la Baie Botanique aux  
Terres Australes, & des peuplades  
de malfaiteurs échappés de l'écha-  
faud & des Galeres Angloises.*

---

A tous les fuyards & proscrits de France ,  
Princes & valets , traitres & bandits ,  
Princesses & filles de joie , Juges ignorans  
& vendus , Prêtres paillards & impies ,  
&c. &c. &c. . . . Faisons savoir que dans  
l'autre hémisphere , vers le Pôle Sud , le  
vaste continent des Terres Australes leur  
offre un pays nouveau , ayle fait pour  
eux.

Là ils verront ces qualités qui les ont  
proscrits en France, généralement répandus  
dans cette nouvelle Nation , l'écume de  
l'Angleterre. Là toutes les richesses appar-  
tiennent à celui qui fait s'en emparer. Là  
tous les honneurs sont à ceux qui savent s'é-  
lever , le fallut-il par la force ou par l'in-  
trigue. Là le petit est l'aliment du grand.  
Là tout est sacré au stupide qui croit , &





## 7. CARY, John and William.

### Pair of 18-inch Library Floor Globes...

*Pair of 18-inch diameter (455 mm) floor globes, height overall 42 ins. (1065 mm), diameter of stand 24.5 ins (620 mm); each made up from two sets of eighteen gores; on their fine original Regency mahogany stands, each on central turned pillar with three cabriole legs below with original castors, four supporting arms above holding horizon rings, complete with brass meridian circles and hour rings, glazed compass suspended between lower legs of each with blued-steel needle and 32-point compass rose. London, Norie & Co., No. 157 Leaden Hall Street, 1 March 1816.*

#### HANDSOME MATCHED PAIR OF REGENCY FLOOR GLOBES

An impressive and fine pair of library globes, produced by the Cary firm, masters of globemaking of the late Regency period. Made in the closing stages of the Age of Discovery, the terrestrial globe shows the tracks of the major eighteenth-century navigators including Cook, La Perouse and Vancouver, as well as the less familiar 1794 track of the East Indiaman *Walpole*, Captain Thomas Butler, on a pioneering trading voyage from the Cape of Good Hope to China, passing to the south and east of Australia though not calling at the new settlement of Port Jackson.

Tasmania is shown as separated by "Basse Strait" from the Australian mainland which is designated as "New Holland", while the south coast of the continent is shown in correct outline; California is named New Albion; the Hawaiian islands have notes about the death of Cook and the deaths of Vancouver personnel. Large sections of Africa are marked as "Parts unknown". Western areas of north America are mostly designated by their native American territory names.

This is the first edition of the Cary terrestrial globe in this form: it would be reissued with revisions in 1820, 1823, 1827 and 1836.

The celestial globe is by this stage fully accurate for the southern as well as the northern hemisphere, with much of its information derived from Flamsteed and William Herschel, and showing the discoveries of Edmund Halley and Abbé de Lacaille.

This handsome and impressive pair of larger format globes is highly evocative of its period. It is unusual to see a matched pair in such attractive condition, and one can easily see how they would have looked the part in a Regency library. A similar pair, perhaps with slightly faded colour, with the terrestrial globe in the 1823 reissue, is illustrated in "The World in your Hands", described as "A fine pair of very typical English library globes. The evidence of a good furniture maker is to be seen in the stands, with attention to the spade feet and to the gentle cabriole legs with brass castors facilitating easy movement".

\$168,500

"The World in your Hands" (1994), 4.65 (1823 reissue of the terrestrial); Elley Dekker, *Globes at Greenwich*, Oxford 1999, p. 296; Gloria Clifton, *Directory of British Scientific Instrument Makers 1550-1851* (London, 1995), p. 201 and <http://collections.rmg.co.uk/collections/objects/19928.html> (1827 reissue) and <http://collections.rmg.co.uk/collections/objects/19756.html> (1836 reissue).

[4504744 at hordern.com]

## 8. COLLINS, David.

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

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

**RARE AND EARLY BILL OF EXCHANGE SIGNED BY DAVID COLLINS**



An ephemeral example of the emerging New South Wales economy with a rare association. David Collins' own account of the new settlement (*An Account of the English Colony in New South Wales, 1798/1802*) described in detail the ad hoc and haphazard method of payments that arose in the wake of the British Government's establishment of a remote penal settlement. As Judge Advocate, Collins was in a unique position to observe the difficulties associated with the shortage of any form of standard currency: Spanish coins (or any foreign currency when available), barter (notably rum), promissory notes and bills of exchange - all were used. Later, as Lieutenant Governor of Tasmania, Collins was expected to meet the pay of superintendents and overseers from the proceeds of goods sent to the Hobart Commissariat for barter, and finding this impossible, ventured to issue "Colonial notes". It was not until the arrival of Macquarie and the creation of the Bank of New South Wales in 1817 and, after his departure, of the dollar standard, that a colonial monetary system along English lines was formalised.

\$6400

PROVENANCE: Private collection (Sydney).

[4504547 at hordern.com]





## 9. COOK, Captain James.

A set of the three voyage accounts...

*Together eight volumes, quarto, and two folio Atlases; uniformly bound in contemporary polished diced russia leather, decorated in blind and gilt, atlases in half binding with marbled paper sides matching the endpapers of the text volumes; all volumes neatly respined. London, 1773-1784.*

### COOK'S VOYAGES: WITH THE EXTRA ATLAS, AND UNIFORM CONTEMPORARY PROVENANCE

An attractive complete set of Captain Cook's three voyages in their large official accounts, with uniform contemporary provenance. The series of official Cook narratives is the cornerstone of any collection of books relating to the Pacific. Illustrated with marvellous engravings based on the work of the official artists on the voyages, including Parkinson, Hodges, and Webber, the series stands as the great monument to Cook's achievements. This handsome set has the first and third voyages in their "best" editions and the rarely-seen feature of a separate Atlas to the second voyage. Of the total of 204 engraved plates and maps that illustrate the three voyage accounts, 128 of them are contained in the separate Atlas volumes where they can be seen to best advantage in the larger format.

The first voyage is in its second and best edition, complete with the "Directions for placing the cuts" and the "Chart of the Straights of Magellan" (both of which are usually missing in the first edition), and with the new Preface containing Hawkesworth's virulent 8-page reply to Dalrymple's whining reviews of the first edition, and the whole volume revised by the voyage's astronomer William Wales.

The second voyage, here in its third edition, has the very desirable separate atlas containing the wonderful series of plates and maps (usually bound into the text volumes) printed on thicker paper than usual, and unusually fresh and bright. Only the largest of the maps are folded, and the views and botanical plates are all the more impressive for their being in uncreased state.

The third voyage is in its second and best edition, preferred for several reasons, including the fact that the Royal Society medal awarded to Cook posthumously in 1784 appears on the title-pages; the printing was done by Hughs (rather than Strahan who printed the first edition) with the wording of the title-pages slightly modified and the text itself entirely re-set. Isaac Smith presenting a set on behalf of Cook's widow in 1821 noted that 'I am desired by Mrs Cook... to request your acceptance of the 4 books sent herewith being her Husbands last Voyage round the World, as a mark of her respect... the letter press of the second edition being much superior to the first both in paper & letter press' (quoted by Forbes, *Hawaiian National Bibliography*, 85). King George III's copy of the official account, preserved in the British Library, is also an example of this second edition.

\$72,000

PROVENANCE: Uniform provenance in all volumes of Ebenezer John Collett (1755-1833, MP for Gram-pound, Cornwall from 1814 to 1818), with armorial bookplates; Francis Markham, with bookplates; private collection (Sydney).

*Beddie, 650, 1226, 1552; Hill, 782, 358, 361; Holmes, 5, 24, 47.*

[4504379 at hordern.com]

## 10. [COOK: DEATH] SAMWELL, David.

### Détails nouveaux et circonstanciés sur la mort du Capitaine Cook...

*Octavo, 56, (ii) pp and a final blank leaf; neo-classical vignette on title, woodcut head- and tail-pieces; a handsome copy (accompanied by another work - see below) in a contemporary French binding of quarter calf over glazed paper boards, the spine with a gilt ornament and a simple red morocco label. A Londres et se trouve à Paris, chez Née de la Rochelle, 1786.*

#### THE RARE FRENCH EDITION OF SAMWELL'S ACCOUNT OF COOK'S DEATH

Exceptionally rare: one of the most difficult of all Cook-related pieces to acquire. We know of no copy of this edition offered for public sale in many decades: certainly, competition among collectors for the few copies of the alternative English edition to come onto the market has been notable. The book is missing from a number of important collections, both private and public. Samwell's account of Cook's death is also one of the earliest books on Hawaii, preceded only by the official account and the handful of unofficial accounts of Cook's third voyage. Of all the early books on Hawaii, it ranks with Zimmermann's narrative of the voyage and Shaw's collection of tapa cloth as among the rarest and most significant.

David Samwell was a surgeon's mate and later surgeon on Cook's third voyage, originally on board the *Discovery*, but transferring to the *Resolution* in mid-1778. His eye-witness account of the events at Kealakekua Bay ("the frankest and most reliable of all contemporary accounts..." - Beaglehole) forms the basis of our knowledge of the details of the event, particularly since the visual record is so muddled by myth-making aspects. As a surgeon he was also well placed to make the observations that appear in a final section here about venereal disease in the islands. Perhaps however his conclusion that the disease had been indigenous before Cook's visit looks a little doubtful today; or could it be taken as another suggestion of pre-Cook European discovery?

The official account of the third voyage had finally been published in 1784, four years after Cook's ships returned to England. Many of the eyewitnesses to Cook's death in Hawaii were unimpressed by the rather sanitised version included in that work, but only Samwell ventured into print, issuing what is now regarded as one of the rarest books relating to Cook as *A Narrative of the Death of Captain James Cook* in May 1786. By returning some of the more unpalatable truths about events in Hawaii to the record, Samwell's influential account is now considered the most compelling and reliable version of the fatal events at Kealakekua Bay.

Only two editions (this and the English one) of his narrative were published, unlike most of the other third-voyage accounts which appeared in numerous European, Russian or Scandinavian editions as well as Irish, and even American, piracies. This French version was published in Paris less than four weeks after the original English edition, to correct "l'omission de quelques détails relatifs à la mort de l'infortuné Cook...".

The English edition, published on 1 May 1786, is exceptionally rare, and one of the great desiderata of Cook and Pacific collectors. Testament to the enormous interest in Cook in France, this French version was published the same month (the license was dated 27 May 1786) and is the only other full contemporary edition of Samwell's book, if anything even rarer than the London original.

\$34,000

*Beaglehole, III, ccix; Beddie, 1618; Forbes, 'Hawaiian National Bibliography', 118; Hawaii Hundred, 6; Hill, 1521 (not this edition); Holmes, 62; Kahn, 2/34; Kroepelien, 1144; O'Reilly-Reitman, 453. (For the Charrière work: Michaud, Biographie Universelle, vol. 8).*

[4504728 at hordern.com]

6 PRÉFACE.

cherchera point à justifier la publication tardive de son ouvrage, ce sont là des circonstances particulières ; mais il se contentera d'observer qu'en lui donnant le jour, il ne fait que se conformer aux intentions de plusieurs Personnes respectables.



D É T A I L S  
C I R C O N S T A N C I E S  
S U R L A M O R T  
D U C A P I T A I N E C O O K ,  
T R A D U I T D E L' A N G L O I S .

AU mois de Janvier 1779, les Vaisseaux *la Résolution & la Découverte* demeurèrent à l'ancre pendant environ 15 jours dans la Baye de *Kerag, e. 200, ah (a)* de l'Isle d'*Ou*, vo-

(a) Je suppose que la plupart de nos Lecteurs connaissent déjà la relation du dernier Voyage du Capitaine Cook, c'est pourquoi j'ai cité différentes Personnes seulement par leur nom, comme étant très-célèbres. Mais comme l'orthographe que j'emploie est très-différente de celle qui est employée par les autres Voyageurs, je crois nécessaire d'indiquer ces différences, par exemple, au lieu de :

|                  |                      |
|------------------|----------------------|
| Katikooa fieris, | Et, fig. e. 200. ah. |
| Terrabou         | Kirigoo              |
| Kiwewa           | Kawrah               |
| Kawakawera       | Kawahap, herel       |
| Mihé Mithé       | Ky, mea, mea         |

Ces qui résident dans la suite les Isles Sandwich décident à j'ai eu 100 ou 1100.

## 11. [COOK: FIRST VOYAGE]

SANDWICH, John Montagu, fourth Earl.

Autograph letter signed to John Hawkesworth...

*Quarto, autograph manuscript in ink; single page on a bifolium with address panel; on paper water-marked "LVG". London, c. 1771.*

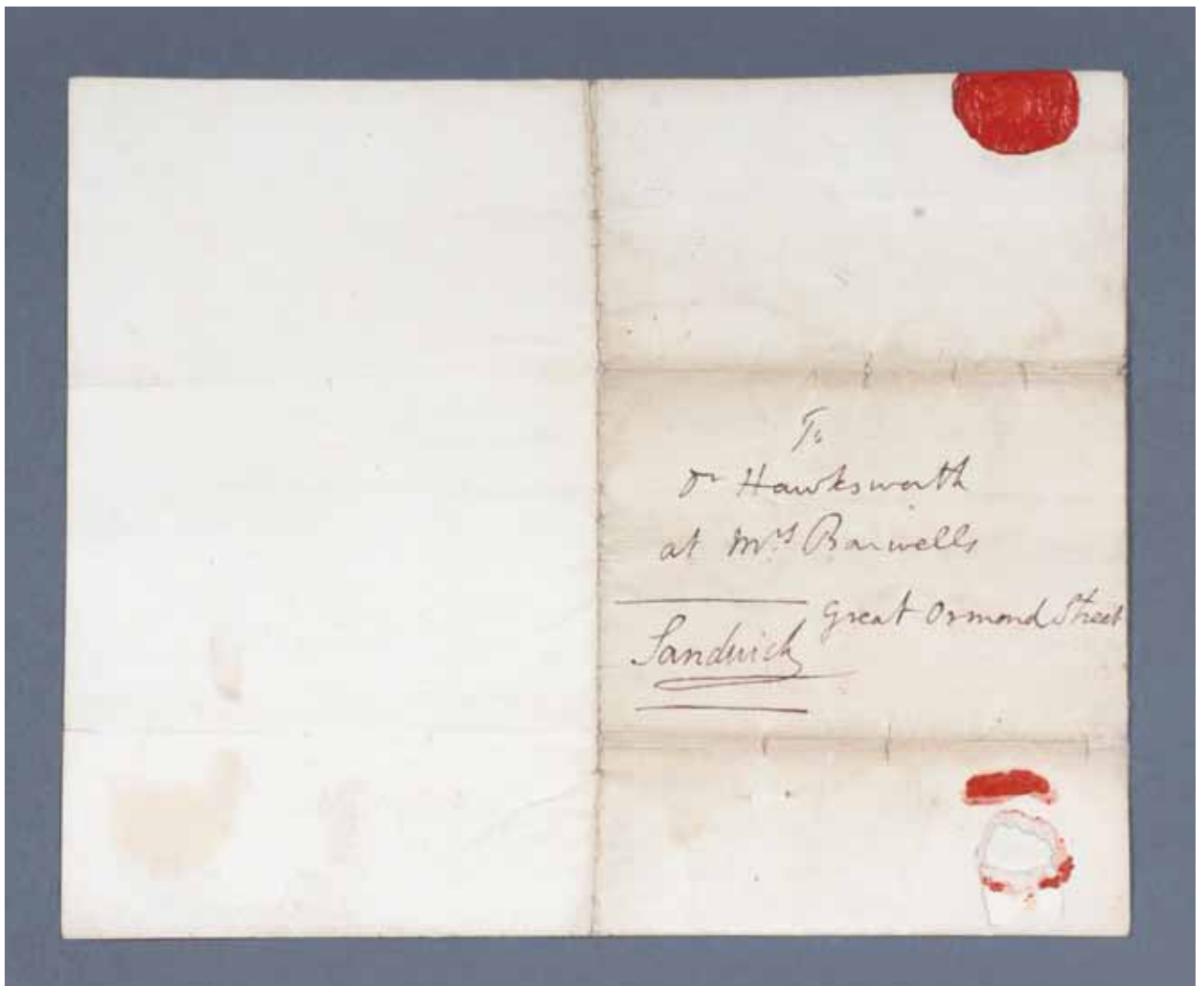
### FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY TO COOK'S FIRST EDITOR

An amusing letter from Lord Sandwich to John Hawkesworth, editor and ghostwriter of the official account of Cook's first voyage (*An Account of the Voyages Undertaken by the Order of His Majesty for Making Discoveries in the Southern Hemisphere*, 1773). Sandwich writes: "That I may be certain whether you are alive or dead, I shall be obliged to you if you will either come yourself or send your ghost to dine with me tomorrow. I am most sincerely yours Sandwich." This witty communication between the two men dates from the period when Hawkesworth was preparing the Cook account, during Sandwich's third term as First Lord of Admiralty (1771-82; of course, it was during this appointment that James Cook discovered Hawaii on his third voyage and named them the Sandwich Islands in his honour).

\$7850

*Beaglehole, The Life of Captain Cook, p.289.*

[4504815 at hordern.com]





Dear Sir

That I may be certain whither you are  
alive or dead, I shall be obliged to you  
if you will either come yourself or send  
your ghost to dine with me to morrow

I am

most sincerely yours

Sandwich

Thursday morning

12. [COOK: THIRD VOYAGE] DOUGLAS, John.

Autograph letter signed, to Sir Joseph Banks, about the publication of Cook's third voyage...

*Single page, quarto, numbered "201" at the top right-hand corner; inscribed in an early nineteenth century hand "To Sir Joseph Banks". Windsor Castle, 6 October 1782.*

**COOK'S "MEDDLESOME EDITOR" TO JOSEPH BANKS ABOUT THE THIRD VOYAGE ENGRAVINGS**

A fine letter from the editor of Cook's third voyage to Sir Joseph Banks. Dr John Douglas, Cook's "meddlesome editor" (Glyndwr Williams), Bishop of Salisbury and Carlisle, held numerous religious appointments including a long connection with the Royal Chapel at Windsor, explaining his address of Windsor Castle on this letter: he became Dean of Windsor in 1788. Despite all this he was 'not conspicuous as an ecclesiastical administrator, preferring to his livings the delights of London in winter and the fashionable watering-places in summer. Under the patronage of the earl of Bath he entered into a good many literary controversies, vindicating Milton from W. Lauder's charge of plagiarism (1750), attacking David Hume's rationalism in his *Criterion of Miracles* (1752), and the Hutchinsonians in his *Apology for the Clergy* (1755). He also edited Captain Cook's Journals, and Clarendon's Diary and Letters (1763)" (*Britannica*).

\$10,500

PROVENANCE: Joseph Banks, and possibly part of the Banks Papers; Enys Collection of Autograph Manuscripts.

[4504772 at hordern.com]

Windsor Castle Oct. 6<sup>th</sup> 1782

Dear Sir,

No time has been lost by waiting till I returned to this Place, before I answered yours & sent back the enclosed.

Be so good as present my Respects to Lord Sandwich, who may inform Sir Joseph Banks that he may depend upon my writing on Slips of Paper, as he desires, what I conceive may be a proper Inscription on each of the Plates. I wish I had been more assisted by Cap<sup>l</sup> King in doing this, than I have been; but, in his Absence, I shall have recourse to Mr. Webster himself, to avail myself of his Advice. - I understood from Lord Sandwich, when I had the Honor of dining with him, that Sir Joseph was to be about two Months in the Country. I hope to be able to execute this Task before the End of this Month, so that no Time may be lost; & Sir Joseph will find the Impressions of the Plates, & the Inscriptions such as I can make them out, left for him at his House in St. James's Square, & waiting there for his Arrival from the Country. I am in great Hast.

Dear Sir  
Yours most sincerely  
John Douglas



### 13. [COOK: THIRD VOYAGE] WEBBER, John.

#### Views in the South Seas...

*Folio, title-page and 16 aquatint plates with fine original handcolouring, 15 leaves of descriptive text (one describing two plates); half calf, spine gilt with raised bands; a fine copy. London, Boydell, "1808" [but probably 1819-1820].*

#### THE ONLY COLOUR-PLATE BOOK RELATING TO COOK'S VOYAGES

The most beautiful English colour-plate book of the Pacific, the only colour-plate book relating to Cook's voyages and the last of the great Cook publications. The sixteen coloured aquatints, after Webber's drawings, and engraved by the artist himself, form one of the finest visual statements of the South Seas as a romantic Eden. John Webber was the official artist on Cook's third and final voyage. This collection of his magnificent coloured views is certainly the most striking publication resulting from Cook's expeditions. *Views in the South Seas* evolved over a number of years from the original series of twelve soft-ground etchings produced between 1788 and 1792.

As Cook's official artist John Webber was privy to first-hand observation, so his paintings "constituted a new visual source for the study of history" (Bernard Smith, *Art as Information*, Sydney, 1978). Webber was the son of a Swiss sculptor who had emigrated to England and anglicised his name. His appointment as draughtsman to the third voyage gives his christian name as John, as does the memorial tablet at the Church of the Ascension in London, although on the title-page here he is named James. Webber's album has always been a bibliographical curiosity. Despite the date on the title-page, most copies can be shown to have been issued about 1819-1820. Although the plates are all dated 1 April 1809 on their captions, the watermarks are nearly always later. The variety in the watermark dates can be explained by publishing practices of the time: while the text leaves were printed in one run, the more expensive plates would probably have been progressively printed in batches as required.

\$64,500

PROVENANCE: The Midlands Library, with stamp on title-page and another on a preliminary blank leaf; private collection (Sydney).

*Beddie, 1872; Davidson, A Book Collector's Notes, p. 67; Hill, 1837; Holmes, 79; Joppien & Smith, III, pp.192-6; Kroepelien, 1341; New Zealand National Bibliography, 5882a; O'Reilly-Reitman, 441.*

[4503987 at hordern.com]

## 14. [DUMONT D'URVILLE] BARLATIER-DEMAS, François.

An archive group of three original manuscripts concerning Tasmania.

*Three manuscripts, variously 4pp., 1½pp and 2pp., folio (approx. 365 x 225 mm); loose leaves in custom-made morocco box lettered "Dumont d'Urville. Tasmanie: Voyage de l'Astrolabe. Manuscrit autographe". Paris, c.1845.*

### ORIGINAL DESCRIPTIONS OF TASMANIA BY A MEMBER OF THE DUMONT D'URVILLE EXPEDITION

Rare and important original manuscript source for the descriptions of Tasmania in Dumont d'Urville's *Voyage au Pôle Sud et dans l'Océanie*. These documents were used in the preparation of Volume 9 of the *Historique* part of the full account of the voyage, published by Gide in 1846. The descriptions date essentially from Barlatier-Demas' enforced two-month stay in Tasmania recovering from sickness ashore during the expedition's second visit to Antarctica. A former pupil of the *Ecole navale*, François Edmond Eugène Barlatier-Demas (1810-1888) became a lieutenant in 1837, before embarking on the corvette *Astrolabe*, sailing along with the *Zélée* under the command of Dumont d'Urville on his second voyage.

The first manuscript, entitled "Tasmania - Hobart-town", runs to 4 pages, with erasures and autograph corrections by Barlatier-Demas. It is divided into two parts: "Antecedents", which traces the history of the island since its first discovery by Tasman in 1642 up to the exploration of the "Terre de Diemen" by the Baudin expedition, followed by the decision of the English to settle there in 1803. The second part entitled "Fondation de la Colonie" describes the first attempt at settlement in Risdon, soon abandoned in 1804 in favour of the new location on which would be built the city of Hobart.

Barlatier-Demas gives a description of the new city: public buildings, warehouses, arsenal, offices of the maritime administration, barracks... and notes that its rapid development has resulted from its proximity to a good anchorage and the arrival of new immigrants. Then he goes through the main cities of Tasmania: Lancelton, Richmond, New Norfolk, Elisabeth-town, Port Arthur, etc. This part corresponds, with some slight variations, to pages 34 to 40 of chapter LXIII in volume 9 of the *Historique* section of the voyage publication.

The second document, comprising 1½ pp., is untitled. It deals with the wages of seafarers who take part in fishing expeditions. Their remuneration is inadequate, except for the captain and the officers, and the organization of the crews, which comprise a few seamen skilled enough to carry out the necessary manoeuvres plus a large number of unskilled and unqualified sailors, allows the shipowners to make significant profits. In addition, the author notes that in Hobart-town there are more than 60 deserter sailors, and that some captains distribute food of very poor quality. This passage is found, without change, on pp. 68-69 of the same volume.

The last manuscript is entitled "Port Arthur". Composed of 2 pp. in the autograph of Barlatier-Demas, with some erasures and corrections, it deals with the prison colony and its 700 to 800 detainees who, for the most part, were deported from England for the most serious crimes. He observes that escapes are rare in Tasmania and especially so in Port Arthur. He cites, however, some examples of famous escapes, such as that of Michael Howe, deported in 1812 and who, once escaped, lived nearly six years in the bush before being discovered and killed on the spot, or that of a man named Brady, denounced by his companion for a reward, and who managed to seize the rifle of his guardian. This part corresponds to pages 82 to 85 of chapter LXIII of volume 9 of the *Historique* section of the voyage.

\$45,000

[http://ecole.nav.traditions.free.fr/officiers\\_barlatier\\_francois.htm](http://ecole.nav.traditions.free.fr/officiers_barlatier_francois.htm)

[4504809 at hordern.com]

Handwritten manuscript pages, likely a letter or report, written in French. The text is dense and cursive, covering several pages. The top page is partially obscured by the one below it. The middle page is the most legible, featuring a heading that reads "Commissaire Hubert-Louis" and "Monsieur le Ministre". The text discusses various matters, possibly related to military or administrative affairs, mentioning "le Roi" and "le Ministre". The bottom page is also partially obscured. The paper shows signs of age, including yellowing and some staining.





## 15. DUPERREY, Louis-Isidore.

An important small archive of correspondence between Duperrey and Admiral Johann Adam von Krusenstern, as copied to Louis de Freycinet, with an important covering letter.

*Original letter, 4pp., accompanying four copies of letters totalling 18pp., small folio. Paris, 5 February 1838.*

### DUPERREY, KRUSENSTERN AND FREYCINET: A REMARKABLE VOYAGE CORRESPONDENCE

An exceptional archive of correspondence involving three major Pacific voyagers. Louis-Isidore Duperrey, who had returned from his world voyage in 1825 (results published between 1826 and 1830), writes to his old commander Louis de Freycinet, then still publishing the magnificent account of his world voyage in the *Uranie* (published between 1824 and 1844). Duperrey had been taken on by Freycinet as second-in-command and marine hydrographer for the *Uranie* voyage and was subsequently promoted, in 1822 taking his own command, the *Coquille* on its circumnavigation (1822-25). Their friendship would end only with Freycinet's death. This remarkable file of correspondence demonstrates how the major explorers remained in close touch and continued passionately involved in all activity and publications concerning the Pacific.

Duperrey writes to Freycinet that after telling his old commander about his correspondence with the Russian explorer Krusenstern, partly regarding the voyages of Beechey and Lütke and about details of discoveries in the Pacific, he realised that he should copy them for Freycinet. He gives some further explanation of his letter to Krusenstern regarding Lütke's voyage and invites Freycinet to compare the map of the Caroline Islands he drew in 1826 for the atlas of the *Voyage de la Coquille* with the amended map he drew in 1830 based on Lütke's reported results: through complex calculations, he has succeeded in establishing a reliable map, turning Lütke's "discoveries" into mere corrections.

He refers to a map of the "mouvement des eaux à la surface de la mer dans le Grand Océan austral" which he presented to the Académie des Sciences in 1831, which he follows with a long discussion of ocean currents and their impact on temperatures, concluding with a manuscript table of intensity measures that he recorded in 1824.

Duperrey attaches four autograph copies of his letters to Krusenstern. These are wide-ranging but begin by discussing these specific subjects noted:

- 1 - Paris, 2 July 1836, 6 pages; Duperrey claims priority for his 1821 discovery of Oualan Island in the Carolines, against claims by the explorer Lütke. The letter ends with two long notes to Freycinet.
- 2 - Paris, 6 July 1836, 4 pages; Duperrey presents his point of view on the names of newly discovered Pacific Islands, and their pronunciation.
- 3 - Paris, 18 July 1836, 6 pages; controversy with Beechey and Krusenstern over the island of Clermont-Tonnerre in the Pomotu Archipelago.
- 4 - Paris, 18 July 1836, 2 pages; Duperrey rectifies errors made by Captain Wilson regarding the position of some Pacific islands.

A full schedule and discussion of contents is available on request.

\$48,500

PROVENANCE: Freycinet family archives at Chateau de Laage, with their stamp; the archive dispersed chiefly during the 1970s/1980s; private collection (Sydney).

[4504795 at hordern.com]

## 16. EARLE, Augustus.

### Sketches Illustrative of the Native Inhabitants and Islands of New Zealand.

*Oblong Folio, 10 hand coloured lithograph plates, complete as issued in original cloth-backed illustrated wrappers, in solander box. London, New Zealand Association, 1838.*

#### THE HEIR TO WEBBER AND CHORIS

One of the rarest early Pacific books, with its vivid series of exquisitely hand-coloured lithographic views and portraits, by an artist at the height of his powers.

Earle's fascinating work was published in London in 1838, not long after he had finally returned from his adventures on the *Beagle* and in the remote Southern Hemisphere, and was the grandest component of an influential campaign to promote British settlement in New Zealand, which at that date was still almost non-existent. The fine and large views do not really have any direct equivalent among contemporary works, and as examples of scenes of life in the earliest phase of European settlement in New Zealand are of unparalleled importance.

Earle is considered the first European artist to have resided in New Zealand, and is particularly known for his "magnificent Romantic studies of the Bay of Islands" which became the basis for these published views (Hackforth-Jones, *Augustus Earle*, p. 26). *The Sketches Illustrative of the Native Inhabitants and Islands of New Zealand* is therefore considered to be particularly important for the region, which at the time was becoming established as a likely centerpiece for British ambitions.



The Bay of Islands was also significant in terms of Cook's voyages, not least because of Cook's early landfall there during the *Endeavour* voyage in 1769: in this light it is remarkable to see that one of the men mentioned in the letterpress of Earle's book, and whose estate is depicted on the eighth plate, is Eruera Maihi Patuone, now famous not only as one of the great Maori politicians of the time, but for having personally met Cook when a young man.

Earle's book predates the Treaty of Waitangi (1840) and is therefore an exceptionally important insight into the earliest phase of New Zealand settlement. The work also includes a number of exquisite portraits of Maori men and women, which predate

the now more recognised portraits of George French Angas (*The New Zealanders Illustrated*, 1847). Moreover, for all of the hold that the Pacific had on the imagination of the European world, it is perhaps surprising to consider that the great majority of published works were issued uncoloured: Earle's stunning scenes, as a result, should be considered in the tradition established by John Webber and Louis Choris.

As is always the case with hand-coloured works, especially on this grand scale, only a small number of copies would ever have been published, which underlines its rarity.

A fuller description and plate-list is available on request

\$125,000

PROVENANCE: Private collection (New Zealand).

*Abbey, 587; ADB; Bagnall 1758; Bobins, 324; Darwin Correspondence Project (online); Augustus Earle, Narrative of a Nine Months' Residence in New Zealand (1832); Jocelyn Hackforth-Jones, Augustus Earle, Travel Artist (1980); Bernard Smith, European Vision and the South Pacific (1985); Te Ara, The Encyclopedia of New Zealand; The British Colonization of New Zealand; being an account of the Principles, Objects, and Plans of the New Zealand Association... (1837).*

[4504656 at hordern.com]





OF THE WEAPONS, TOOLS, ORNAMENTS,  
 ARTICLES OF DRESS &c.  
**PACIFIC ISLANDS**  
 Drawn and Described  
 from examples in public & private collections in England  
 JAMES EDGE-HARTINGTON  
 Second Series  
 LONDON: THE SCIENTIFIC PRESS, LTD.  
 1905

## 17. EDGE-PARTINGTON, James and Charles HEAPE.

### An Album of the Weapons, Tools, Ornaments, Articles of Dress &c of the Natives of the Pacific Islands...

*Three volumes, oblong folio, with 854 lithographic plates loose in the three original cloth portfolios, as issued, complete with the leaves of additional notes published respectively in 1892, 1895 and 1899; the blue-grey cloth portfolios with clasps, printed labels. Manchester, issued for private circulation by James Edge-Partington & Charles Heape, "Lithographed by Palmer, Howe & Co., Manchester", 1890/1895/1898.*

#### THE COMPLETE SET OF A CORE ETHNOGRAPHICAL CLASSIC, IN ORIGINAL PORTFOLIOS

Very rare complete and in the original portfolios as issued: the three discrete series, limited respectively to 150, 150 and 175 copies, form the complete publication of this monumental undertaking. A fundamental work on the native art and artefacts of the Pacific, it is only very occasionally offered for sale. We can identify just six complete sets offered at public auction in the last fifty years, including the example at Sotheby's Paris Arts d'Afrique et d'Océanie sale (14 December 2011; €28,350), rebound into four volumes. Another set in recent years had just one volume in the original portfolio and the other two volumes bound up (Bonhams New York 6 April 2009, US\$39,650). In fact the last set that we can identify as having been offered with all three volumes in their original cloth portfolios was catalogued by the London booksellers Francis Edwards in 1962 (£150).

Edge-Partington, the great British anthropologist and authority on Pacific ethnology, also a celebrated book-collector, based his drawings in the earlier series chiefly on objects in his own collection or in the British Museum, and later added objects from other sources, especially Australia, New Zealand and Hawaii. Baldwin Spencer provided objects from Central Australia to be recorded, and their depictions here predate some of the same material published by Spencer and Gillen.

Charles Heape, Edge-Partington's co-author, was also a collector, and both men ultimately donated their vast holdings to museums in England, Australia, and New Zealand. All three series were very limited in number; all three are signed by both authors.

\$37,500

Provenance: Private collection (U.S.A.).

[4504782 at hordern.com]

## 18. FLINDERS, Matthew.

### *A Voyage to Terra Australis...*

*Complete set of the Flinders account, comprising: two volumes large quarto, with nine steel-engraved plates after William Westall, the half-titles present; and elephant folio atlas with 11 double-page and 5 full-page charts, 2 double-page plates of coastal views and 10 botanical plates after Ferdinand Bauer; in uniform later half calf. London, W. Bulmer and Co., 1814.*

**FLINDERS' CLASSIC ACCOUNT, WITH PLATES BY WESTALL AND BAUER; ATLAS IN THE RARE LARGEST FORMAT AND ENTIRELY UN CUT**

One of the greatest of all classics of Australian exploration and discovery and scarce on the market: a particularly handsome set, all volumes uncut with large margins and the atlas in the preferred and rare largest format allowing the Bauer plates to be bound in unfolded.

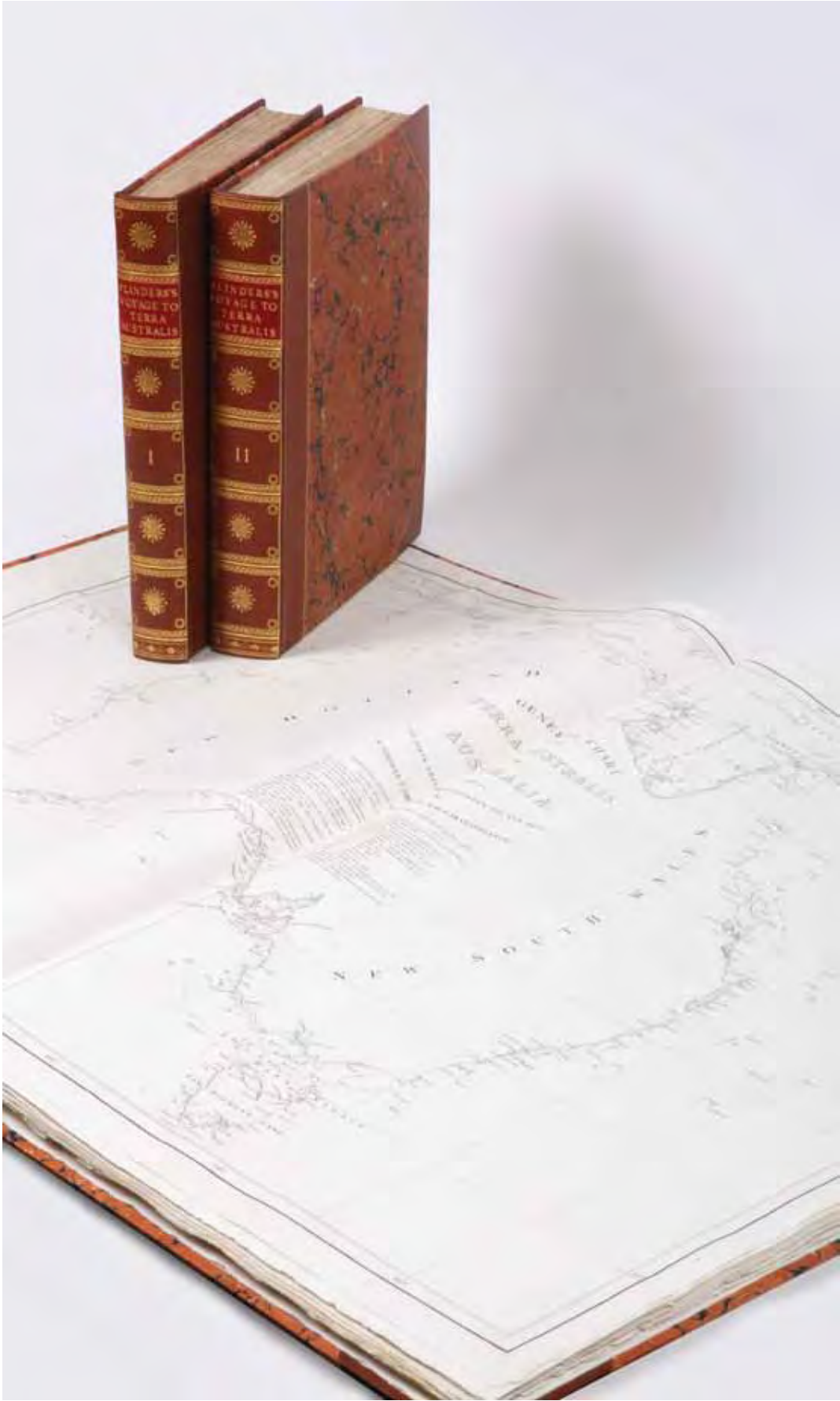
Flinders' classic account of his voyage on board the *Investigator* records the full-scale expedition to discover and explore the entire coastline of Australia (which was the name that Flinders himself preferred and championed). The three volumes form a complete narrative of the expedition, including an authoritative introductory history of maritime exploration in Australian waters from the earliest times. The text contains a day-by-day account of the *Investigator* voyage and Flinders' later voyages on the *Porpoise* and the *Cumberland*. Robert Brown's "General Remarks, geographical and systematical, on the Botany of Terra Australis", which is illustrated by Ferdinand Bauer's botanical plates in the atlas, is printed as an appendix in the second volume.

The text is illustrated by nine engraved plates and two double-page plates of coastal views in the atlas by the landscape painter William Westall, who travelled as official artist on the voyage. These are in many cases the very earliest views of the places visited and discovered on the voyage. Flinders' charts in the atlas were of such accuracy that they continued to be issued by the Admiralty for decades and form the basis of all modern charts of Australia. All the charts in the atlas here bear the imprint "W. & G. Nicol Pall Mall... 1814", an important point that identifies them all as being in the correct first issue form.

\$87,500

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

[4504258 at hordern.com]



ARCHIVES de L'INRA

DATE 18019

NOY.



A MADAME

**L. DE FREYNET.**

D'ORTON brillantes étoiles,  
Vents, enfans de Lédus, chers aux navigateurs,  
Astres qui de la nuit ornés les sombres voiles,  
Ne cachez point vos feux à ces observateurs  
Qui vont, guidés par Uranie,  
Porter aux rivages lointains,  
Et leur courage et leur génie:  
Zéphyre, et toi Vénus protèges leurs destins.

Vénus, à bon droit je t'implore:  
Pour son nom jadis Homère *Chryseis*  
Des vœux que, de nos jours, chacun répète encore,  
Et que ta puissance exauça.  
Cependant, sur ces flots où tu reçus la vie,  
Virgile après de lui n'avait pas son amie,  
Et même, si l'on croit certains commentateurs,  
De l'amour ce poète ignore les douceurs.  
Ici, déesse de Cythère,  
Et ton fils, et Thyman, et l'une des neuf sœurs,  
Sur les mers du double hémisphère,  
Conduisent deux époux dignes de tes faveurs.

Si, sur cette île enchantée,  
Où ton culte est, dit-on, le culte dominant,  
L'épouse au teint d'albâtre, au front plein de noblesse,  
Au regard expressif, au parler séduisant,  
Détruit, en se montrant, toute la renommée  
Des sauvages beautés assujéties à tes lois,  
Ou si, d'Otahiti craignant les sombres bois,  
L'époux reste au rivage avec sa bien-aimée,



## 19. FREYCINET, Rose de. [MALLAC, Jacques]

A Madame L. de Freycinet.

*Sheet of wove paper printed on both sides, 250 x 190 mm.; archive stamp. Ile-de-France [Mauritius], Imprimerie de Mallac frères, 25 May 1818.*

**EXTREMELY RARE JEU D'ESPRIT BY A MAURITIAN ADMIRER OF THE CLANDESTINE VOYAGER ROSE DE FREYCINET**

An exceptional rarity. This is the Freycinet family copy of a remarkable survival from the voyage of the *Uranie* honouring Rose de Freycinet. Just one other copy of this moving piece is now known to exist, in the collection of the French Bibliothèque Nationale who acquired it by right of pre-emption, after prohibiting its export or sale when it was offered in France.



The poem was written and specially printed for Rose de Freycinet at Mauritius during the circumnavigation of the *Uranie*, and presented to her by a star-struck admirer, Judge Mallac, who produced the poem as a demonstration of the printing press at his family-owned printery on the island. Jacques Mallac (1772-1827) was a writer as well as a judge; he had imported an English printing press as a commercial venture some ten years earlier. Interestingly, Matthew Flinders had known Mallac quite well when the English captain was detained in Mauritius. Although Rose discussed the event and the poem in some detail in her famous journal, she only transcribed a short excerpt. Over a hundred years later when Charles Duplomb published a heavily-edited version of Rose's diary (*Journal de Madame Rose de Saules de Freycinet d'après le manuscrit original*, Paris, 1927) he included the full text of the poem as an appendix (pp. 186-7): that text would have been taken from this family copy of the printing.

Rose obviously treasured the poem, which remained in the Freycinet family archive until modern times.

\$35,000

PROVENANCE: Freycinet family archives at Chateau de Laage, with their stamp; archive dispersed during the 1970s/1980s; private collection (Sydney).

[4007923 at hordern.com]

20. [HAWAII] GEAR, J.W.

Their Majesties King Rheo Rhio, Queen Tamehamalu, Madame Poki...

*Hand-coloured lithograph, 270 x 340mm., title caption. London, printed by C. Hullmandel, 1824.*

HAWAIIAN ROYALTY AT THE OPERA

A rare and enchanting separately issued lithograph showing the Hawaiian Royal Family at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, on 4 June 1824. The visit to England of the Hawaiian King and his young wife attracted much popular attention but sadly, a month after their visit to the theatre, both contracted measles, and the twenty-two year old Queen Kamamalu (transcribed as Tamehamulu at the time) died on 8 July, 1824. The King succumbed shortly afterwards.

Only weeks before, King George IV had commanded that the Royal Box should be made available for their visit to the theatre, and the publicity handbills trumpeted the occasion. At the reception attended by 'upwards of 200 persons of first rank and fashion' held for them in May, it was recorded that 'His Majesty was dressed after the European fashion, but the Queen's attire was partly European, and partly in native costume. The Treasurer also was dressed in the full costume of his country.' (The Times, 31 May, 1824). On 31 May 'Their sable Majesties', with their suite, occupied the King's Box at the Theatre Royal in Covent Garden. His Majesty, 'as regards appearance, need hardly give way to any potentate in Europe... Her Majesty the Queen is taller than her Royal spouse: but of good figure, and with a countenance by no means devoid of expression.' (The Times, 1 June, 1824). The following Friday, 4 June, the Royal Party were at the Theatre Royal again to watch the opera Rob Roy Macgregor, and Zoroaster, 'A New Grand Egyptian Tale of Enchantment'. By 8 July the Queen was dead, and the King was dying; her coffin lay in state and bore a large brass plaque upon which was engraved in Hawaiian, and in English: TAMEHAMALU Queen of the Sandwich Islands Departed this life in London, on the 8th July 1824 Aged 22 years (The Times, 13 July, 1824). The bodies of the royal couple were carried back to Hawaii on HMS *Blonde* in 1825.

At lower left is the inscription "drawn and engraved from the life by J.W. Gear and at lower right "printed by C. Hullmandel". John William Gear was a portraitist, miniaturist, watercolour painter and lithographer who specialised in theatrical portraits. He regularly exhibited in London from 1821 to 1852 before moving to America. Charles Joseph Hullmandel was born in London in 1789 and ran a lithographic establishment in Great Marlborough Street from about 1819 until his death in 1850. During the first half of the 19th century Hullmandel became one of the most important figures in the development of British lithography. This work illustrates beautifully the sensitive technique he employed that created the effect of soft colour washes.

\$5000

PROVENANCE: From the collection of John McPhee, art historian and connoisseur, Sydney.

[4504694 at hordern.com]



THEIR MAJESTIES  
KING RHO RHO, QUEEN FAMEDANALU, MADAME FOXE,  
WITH SANDWICH, JARVIS, AND FITZ  
As they appeared at the Transit Royal Dock, June 1784.

A N  
HISTORICAL JOURNAL  
of the TRANSACTIONS at  
PORT JACKSON AND NORFOLK ISLAND,  
*with the Discoveries which have been made in*  
NEW SOUTH WALES AND IN THE SOUTHERN OCEAN,  
since the publication of  
*PHILLIP'S VOYAGE,*  
*compiled from the Official Papers*  
including the JOURNALS of Governors PHILLIP and KING, and of LORD BALL,  
AND THE  
VOYAGES  
*From the first Sailing of the Sirius in 1791, to the Return of that*  
*Ship's Company to England in 1792.*



By JOHN HUNTER, Esq<sup>r</sup>  
FIRST CAPTAIN IN HIS MAJESTY'S NAVY.

*Illustrated with accurate Maps, Charts, Views, & other engravings,  
Drawn on the Spot, by  
Captains Hunter & Bradley's Lieutenant Power & Governor King.*

L O N D O N.

*Printed for John Stobdale, Strand.*

January 3. 1795.

## 21. HUNTER, John.

### *An Historical Journal of the Transactions at Port Jackson and Norfolk Island...*

*Quarto, with five engraved charts & 12 engraved plates (including vignette on title-page and three natural history plates); first line of title and the date both intact and not affected by the binder as often; an excellent copy in contemporary polished marbled calf, flat spine gilt in compartments with anchor devices. London, John Stockdale, 1793.*

HUNTER'S FIRST FLEET JOURNAL, TAKING THE STORY TO 1792



A particularly attractive and large copy of the first edition of Hunter's "*Journal*", equal in importance to Phillip's and White's First Fleet publications as an account of the first years of settlement at Sydney. The book covers the period from 1786 and the preparations for the First Fleet, up to 1792 and Hunter's return to England. It was heavily subscribed for by booksellers (including 50 copies to Robinson), and its many distinguished individual subscribers included Joseph Banks, Lord Sydney, Evan Nepean, Josiah Wedgwood, George Chalmers (the editor of the book), Alexander Dalrymple, the surgeon John Hunter, the agriculturalist Arthur Young, and Lt. John Watts RN (presumably the First Fleeter who sailed on *Lady Penrhyn*). This was the second First Fleet journal to have been published by Stockdale, the publisher of Phillip's book in 1789, and continued his monopoly on the "official" accounts of the colony. It could even be considered to be Phillip's final book since it prints a number of the governor's dispatches. Nothing else by Phillip was published after 1791, the date of the last official printing of dispatches.

\$8850

PROVENANCE: George Finch (bookplate with crest incorporating winged horse); with Maggs Brothers, London, in 1949; Sir Archibald Glenn; private collection (Sydney).

*Crittenden, A Bibliography of the First Fleet, 110; Ferguson, 152; Hill, 857; Wantrup, 13*

[4504525 at hordern.com]

## 22. JOHNSON, Richard.

### An Address to the Inhabitants of the Colonies, Established in New South Wales and Norfolk Island...

*Duodecimo in sixes; original stab holes visible in inner margins, a tall copy with excellent margins in later quarter morocco, lilac endpapers; a fine copy, preserved in quarter morocco bookform box. London, the Author, 1794.*

#### THE FIRST BOOK FOR AUSTRALIA: THE RAREST FIRST FLEET BOOK

Extremely rare: one of the least known First Fleet books and the only one published for distribution in Australia itself. Johnson had this tract printed in London to be handed out among his convict parishioners throughout New South Wales and Norfolk Island – an audience which explains its great rarity today and the poor condition of most extant copies.

No mere exhortatory tract addressed to sinners in the abstract, Johnson's *Address* is directed specifically to the conditions of society at Port Jackson and the persons who make up that society, whether convict or military. It is the very peculiarity of that orphaned society which forms the underlying theme of the tract. His difficulties with the military hierarchy are well-known and his unbending, indeed methodical, Christianity was not well suited to the peculiar conditions of Port Jackson. Antagonism towards the officers, who in many cases must have seemed to be doing their best not to give good example, is apparent when he admonishes his audience against fornication. Here, when Johnson so clearly criticizes military concubinage and Phillip's indulgence of their "wickedness", one is reminded that he was addressing all "the British and other European inhabitants".

'Consider, also, what must be the consequence of that unclean and adulterous course of life, which many of you follow. Common as this wickedness is in our colony (I believe nowhere more so) do not suppose, that the frequency will take away, or in the least abate the criminality of it. Neither suppose that this sin is less odious in the sight of God if committed in Port Jackson, than in England. You may frame excuses or plead necessity, for what you do, or permit to be done; but the word of God... admits of no plea, or excuse... Thou shalt not commit adultery, is equally binding upon persons of all ranks, to whom it is known, at all times, and in all places... [a 17-line jeremiad follows]... But I need not enlarge upon this subject [!], I have told you my thoughts of it again and again with faithfulness. It seems the plainness of my language has hurt the delicate feelings of some; and the faithfulness I have used has excited the censure and ill-will of others...' (pp. 57-9).

The last is an unfair dig at Phillip, who did his best to encourage morality in the peculiar circumstances created by the imbalance between the sexes. Johnson, too, did his best and his generosity and true compassion for his ordinary parishioners – convicts and marine privates – was as significant an element in the character of early Australian society and its development as was Phillip's courageous egalitarianism.

This is a particularly clean and unusually tall copy of this very rare book.

\$32,000

PROVENANCE: Private collection (Sydney).

*Ferguson, 187; Wantrup, 23.*

[4504234 at hordern.com]

AN  
ADDRESS  
TO THE  
INHABITANTS  
OF THE  
COLONIES,  
ESTABLISHED IN  
NEW SOUTH WALES  
AND  
NORFOLK ISLAND.

---

By the Rev. RICHARD JOHNSON, A.B.  
CHAPLAIN TO THE COLONIES.

---

WRITTEN IN THE YEAR 1792.

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LONDON:

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR:  
And Sold by MATHEWS, Strand; DEIGHTON, Hill-street;  
TRAY, Paternoster-Row; and GORR and AMLEY,  
No. 8, Ivy-Lane. MDCCXCIV.





## 23. LA PÉROUSE, Jean Francois Galaup de.

### *A Voyage Round the World...*

*Total of three volumes, comprising two quarto text volumes with an engraved portrait frontispiece, and a folio atlas with portrait, engraved title and 69 maps and plates; recent black half morocco with gilt lettering and ornament. London, G.G. and J. Robinson, 1798-1799.*

#### BEST ENGLISH EDITION

The best English edition of La Pérouse, the first to contain a full translation of the French original, and a handsome set with two substantial volumes of text and a folio atlas. Abridged translations had appeared in 1798, but this was the first publication of a complete translation of the French original, and the first English publication of the complete set of images of the expedition. Most of the engraved plates are by Heath, engraver of some of the plates for Cook's third voyage. The translator modestly announces: 'The book now laid before the world is one of the most magnificent in its conception, and recent in its execution'.



The disappearance of the entire La Pérouse expedition overshadows what was in reality a great Pacific voyage. While primarily a voyage of exploration and discovery, the possibilities of the fur trade and of French expansion into the Pacific and Asia were evidently investigated in depth.

The most significant results of the voyage are the charts of the imperfectly known Asiatic side of the Pacific. En route to Kamschatka, La Pérouse was the first to safely navigate and chart the Japan Sea and the strait between the island of Sakahlin and the northernmost island of Japan, which bears his name. At Kamschatka he received instructions to proceed to Australia to assess the extent of British plans in New South Wales. Travelling via Samoa where he discovered Savaii, Manono and Apolima islands in December 1787, and through the Tongan group, he arrived at Botany Bay in January 1788, just hours after Governor Phillip had arrived with the First Fleet. La Pérouse's habit of forwarding records whenever opportunity offered ensured their survival. The first portion was forwarded by sea from Macao; the second (Macao to Kamschatka) went overland with De Lesseps, and the final despatches from Botany Bay.

\$22,000

PROVENANCE: Kings Inn library, Dublin (with a few old stamps and a cursive title-page notation).

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

[3712657 at hordern.com]

## 24. [LA PÉROUSE]

### A Volume From La Pérouse's Library...

*Three works bound together as one volume, quarto, contemporary cat's paw calf with deep mottled decoration, gilt spine decorated between raised bands, marbled endpapers, red edges; the front cover lettered in gilt "MR. DE LA PÉROUSE OF DE LA MARINE". Paris and Brest, 1765-1771.*

#### A HANDSOME VOLUME OF NAVIGATIONAL WORKS, IN STRIKING ORIGINAL CONDITION, FROM THE PRIVATE LIBRARY OF THE EXPLORER LA PÉROUSE

The only book known to survive from the great explorer Jean-François de la Pérouse's personal library, collecting three navigational texts put together and bound for him at around the time of his service as a naval officer in the Indian Ocean. All of the books were of great significance to La Pérouse, who not only had strong professional ties with all three of the authors, but also sailed in all of the places described and charted in each.

The remarkable Paris exhibition for the centenary of the explorer's death (*Centenaire de la mort de Lapérouse*, 1888) included a scant number of family relics, ranging from dried flowers to teacups, and did contain dozens of books published about his voyage, but not a single volume that had belonged to him. And our research suggests this is the only such book to have appeared in the years since then, its known provenance showing it passing through the hands of at least two influential French collectors in the twentieth century. All the possessions that travelled with the explorer went down with the ship, of course; this book either did not travel with him on the final voyage, or perhaps we could allow ourselves to imagine it being passed to a fellow voyager at one of the many meetings with other ships, where fellow voyagers tended to be collegial, and books mattered to them, as we know for example from the charming passage in Watkin Tench's *Narrative of a Voyage to Botany Bay* where the English settler and the French explorer sit together leafing through a copy of Hawkesworth's account of Cook's first voyage.

The three texts are:

1. D'APRES DE MANNEVILLETTE (Jean-Baptiste). *Mémoire sur la navigation de France aux Indes. Paris, de l'imprimerie royale, 1765. 53 pp.*
2. GRENIER (Jacques, Chevalier de). *Mémoires de la campagne de découvertes dans les mers des Indes... Brest, Malassis, 1770. 36 pp. Folding map (small tears).*
3. KERGUÉLEN TREMAREC (Yves-Joseph de). *Relation d'un voyage dans la mer du Nord... fait en 1767 et 1768. Paris, de l'imprimerie de Prault, 1771.*

It is rare to discover anything belonging to any of the great eighteenth-century explorers, and all but unheard of to have something so closely connected to their actual profession: indeed, there could hardly be a more fitting survival than an explorer's privately owned volume on naval exploration, because before they are sailors, explorers are readers, none more so than La Pérouse.

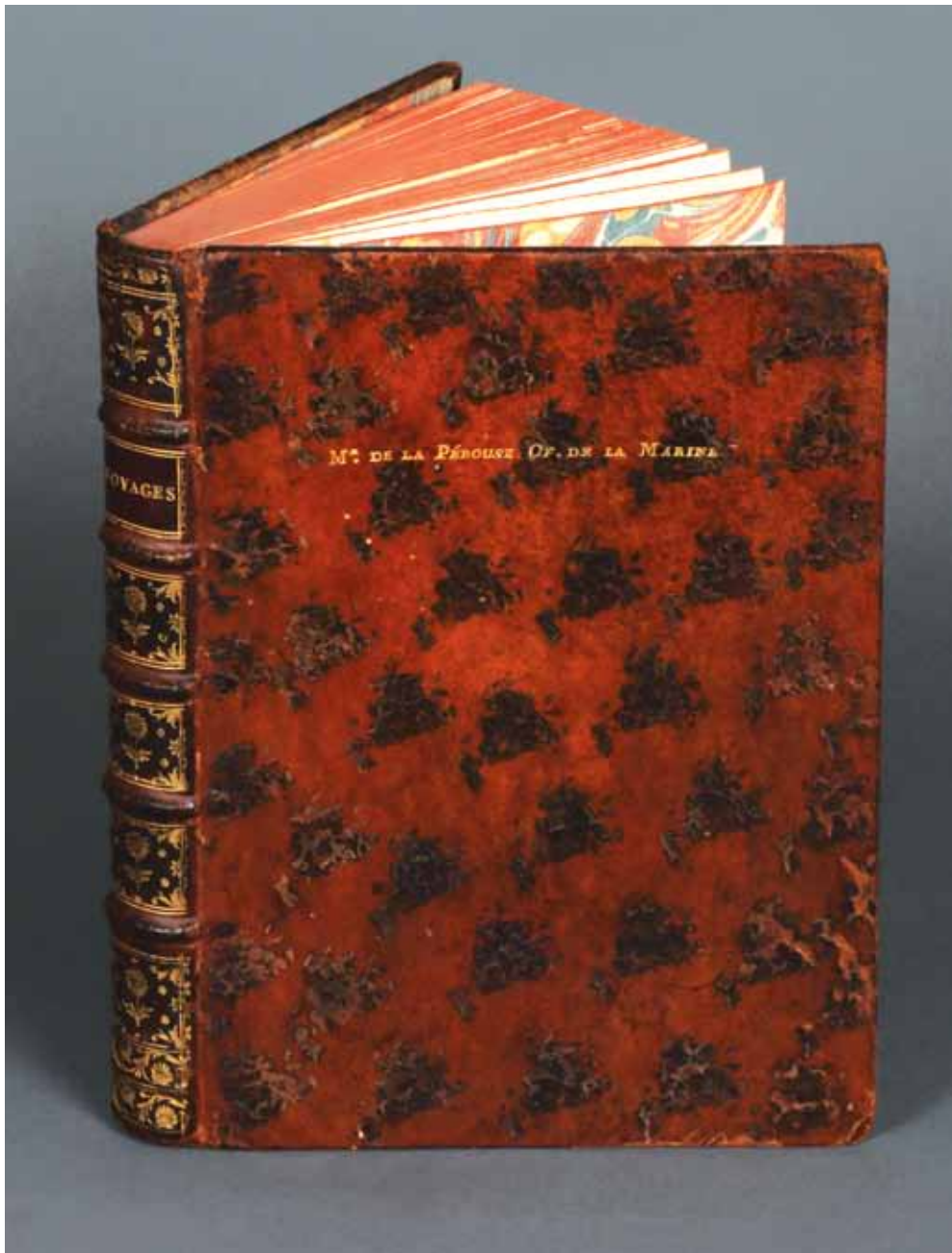
A more substantial description and analysis is available on request.

\$62,500

PROVENANCE: Jean-François de Galaup de la Pérouse (owner's name to front board); Georges Andrieux (Paris bookseller from the 1920s; his collection was sold in 1947) with his ticket numbered in pencil "1469"; Georges Ousset, collector and bookseller in Toulouse (his small ink-stamped ownership device incorporating his initials on front flyleaf).

*ADB; John Dunmore, Where Fate Beckons (2006); Howgego; Ernest Scott, Laperouse (1912); Société de Géographie. Centenaire de la mort de Lapérouse... (1888).*

[4504820 at hordern.com]



## 25. [MARSDEN, Reverend Samuel]

### Book of Common Prayer belonging to the Marsden family...

*Thick octavo, engraved title; contemporary calf, gilt borders, red morocco spine-label within gilt compartments, edges fully gilt, [ii, i, vii, 28, 30, 120, 232], [vi], [7]-56, [2], 232, [4]pp. Ownership inscriptions of S. Bishop on the title and "Susan Priscilla Bishop July 25th 1809" on the recto of the first flyleaf, and "Thomas Marsden Pitt Street Sydney" on the next recto. An envelope addressed to Susan Bishop "at the Reverend Marden's" in Lambeth franked 1809 and a later letter addressed by Susan to "Miss J[ane] Marsden" enclosed. Preserved in a handsome maroon half morocco folding box. Oxford, Baskett, 1752.*

#### AN IMPORTANT EARLY AUSTRALIAN PROVENANCE: SAMUEL MARSDEN'S FAMILY

A Book of Common Prayer with Australian provenance tying it to the eminent early colonial family of Samuel Marsden (1765-1838).

It dates from Samuel Marsden's brief return to England in 1807-9 (as Colonial Chaplain) where he was to garner support from the Church Missionary Society for a Mission to New Zealand. The return to England coincided with what Marsden read to be a political storm "fast gathering in the Colony in which, if I remained, I could not well avoid being involved". Whilst in England Marsden's wife Elizabeth gave birth to their fourth daughter, Jane (born December 7th, 1808). This Book of Common Prayer is inscribed by Susan Bishop who was engaged to look after Jane and her siblings and dated a month before they returned to Australia aboard the *Ann* on August 25th, 1809.

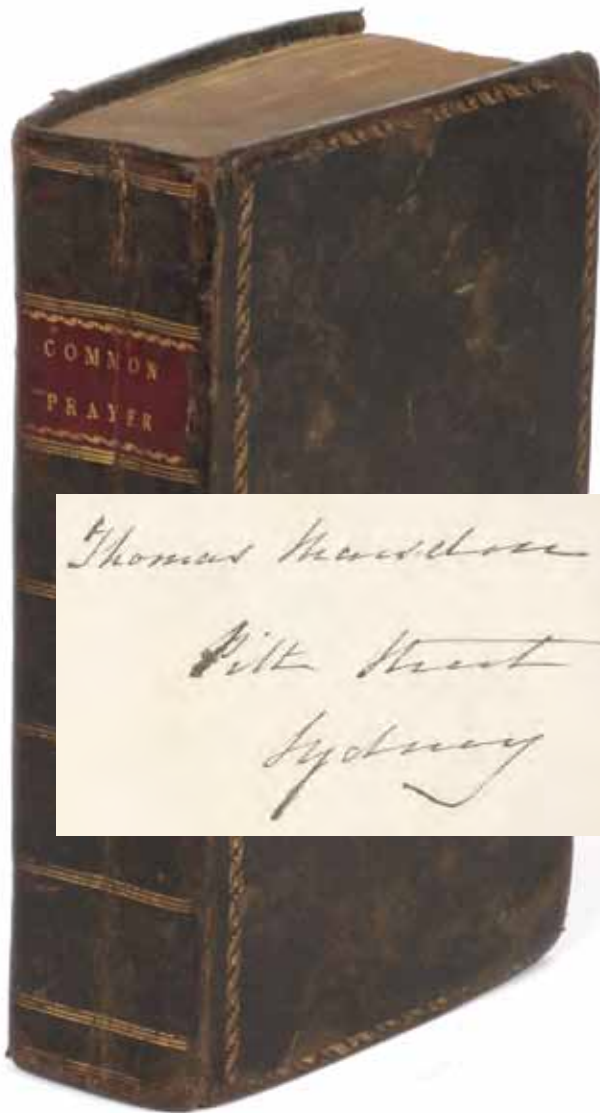
On board Samuel Marsden was to meet the New Zealand Chief Ruatara (who stayed with Marsden and studied British agricultural practices before finally returning to New Zealand in 1812). It also continues a time-lapse of Marsden domestic life containing an undated letter "P[alm] Sunday around 8 o'clock" written in Australia from a tetchy Susan to a young Jane (exhorting her about tying bootlaces and complaining of her neglect). However, all must have been forgiven as the Book also bears the important inscription of Thomas Marsden "Pitt Street". Thomas Marsden (1806-1837) with Philip Flower founded the prosperous Sydney mercantile company Marsden and Flower around 1829 (moving from George Street to Pitt Street in the early 1830s). He was also Jane's cousin whom she was to marry in 1831, so perhaps this well-travelled Psalmody was a wedding present. As well, the Psalms have manuscript Arabic numerals in what appears to be the same dark ink as Thomas' signature. The merchant and "flogging parson's" son in law may have needed the Psalter: he was to die at the tender age of 31, his son Samuel to become the first Bishop of Bathurst.

\$6250

PROVENANCE: From the noted collection of Kenneth Athol Webster; (with his discreet bookstamp.)

*ADB; House of Commons: Report from the Select Committee on Transportation (1812); Elder, J. (Ed.) The Letters and Journals of Samuel Marsden (1932); Stephens & Stokes, New South Wales Calendar and General Post Office Directory, 1833; Encyclopedia of New Zealand.*

[4504816 at hordern.com]



## 26. MARSDEN, Reverend Samuel.

### Important autograph letter signed to George Ranken...

*Two-page autograph letter by Marsden, on watermarked paper, 325 x 200 mm., original red wax seal, old folds; stamp for the Parramatta post office. Parramatta, 29 April, 1831.*

#### MARSDEN IN PARRAMATTA AND NEW ZEALAND

A letter from the aging and indefatigable Marsden to the pastoralists' agent, George Ranken agreeing to terms, presumably for the leasing of a property. In his tenure as Chaplain to the Colony and incumbent of St John's Parramatta, Marsden had become a wealthy man and a considerable landowner.

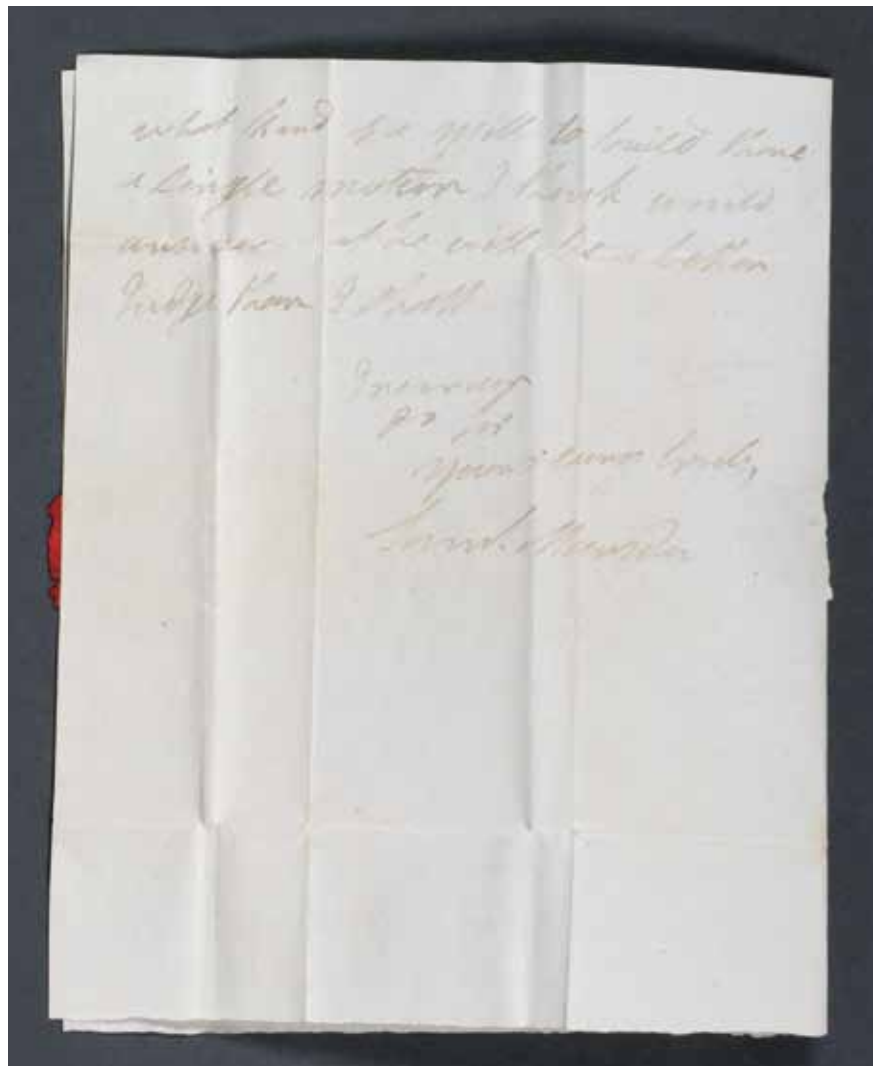
A controversial figure in New South Wales, Marsden had answered his sharpest critics, Governor Macquarie and William Wentworth, in his *An Answer to Certain Calumnies in the Late Governor Macquarie's Pamphlet, and the Third Edition of Mr. Wentworth's Account of Australasia* (London, 1826). In New Zealand, Marsden was not such a polarising figure: although stern and pious he had shown great energy in the establishment of the first school and opposing trade in arms. This letter is written after his sixth and penultimate visit there from March to May 1830. He had visited for the first time with his daughter Mary and at some personal cost 'played a vital part in restoring peace between the rival armies in the bloody Girls' War. A no less significant move was to set up a farm at Waimate North, to render the settlers less dependent on uncertain and expensive supplies from New South Wales and to set an example of peaceful, constructive industry.

In the wake of this visit, Marsden appears anxious for Kinghorne (Alexander Kinghorne, the Civil Engineer of the Colony) to visit New Zealand as soon as possible and to organise the establishment of a mill, to further ensure the growth of a stable society and a self-sustaining economy. The letter underlines the difficulties of distance and terrain: his beloved son Charles (who was largely to dissipate his father's bequest) is to travel to Bathurst as soon as the flooded South Creek Bridge will allow. The bridge, first built in 1813 by convict labour, was near Windsor on the Hawkesbury.

\$5850

PROVENANCE: Private collection (Sydney).

[4211188 at hordern.com]



'Memento' from New-Guinea-

Comd. J. Estlin R.N.



Gnapena

Luapada of Marpa  
District Atoma  
on the coast  
of New Guinea.

W. H. P.  
9/10/81.

in Can. Mus.  
Spring  
21 Jan. 1885

## 27. MIKLOUHO-MACLAY, Nicholas. [1846-1888]

### Portrait of Koapena, Chief of the Aroma district, New Guinea...

*Signed with initials, dated twice and extensively inscribed: 31\VIII 81. Quapena/Luepada of Maupa/District Aroma/South Coast/New Guinea. / "Carthona"/Sydney/23 Jan. 1885/"Momento" from New-Guinea./Commodore J. Erskine. R.N./, pen and brown ink and pencil with coloured chalk; 34 cm x 25 cm, mounted. Sydney, 1885.*

A superb portrait by the Russian scientist and artist Miklouho-Maclay, depicting the striking New Guinean man Koapena (or "Quapena"), a chief in the region of Hood Lagoon, south-east of Port Moresby.

The portrait, known in two different versions, of which this is the larger and more detailed, is thought to be the only depiction of Koapena ever made. As the detailed inscriptions in Miklouho-Maclay's hand make clear, he presented it to the Commodore of the Australia Station, Sir James Erskine, just after the latter had returned from his visit to Port Moresby and the Hood Lagoon in November 1884, where he had proclaimed the British Protectorate, one of the most momentous events in the history of the close relationship between New Guinea and Australia.

Koapena was a towering figure and made a lasting impression on all he met: the Australian journalist Charles Lyne, who accompanied Erskine to New Guinea, spoke for most when he called Koapena "a great fighting chief, and one of the finest men we had seen" (Lyne, *New Guinea*, p. 114). More than that, Erskine interviewed Koapena at length while at anchor on board HMS *Nelson* and personally presented the chief with an ebony baton in recognition of his authority.

Not only has Miklouho-Maclay rendered Koapena with great sensitivity, but the portrait has an important degree of scientific rigour, which means that he has included an accurate portrayal of the elaborate tattoos, most notably the blue crosses with which Koapena's body was decorated. Charles Lyne noted that these crosses were representations of the number of people killed by Koapena in battle: "sixty-three were counted," the journalist commented, "besides many other marks which represented the enemies killed by his tribe" (Lyne, *New Guinea*, p. 114).

A great many details regarding the history of the portrait can be made out because of a number of overlapping annotations in Miklouho-Maclay's own hand, which can be deciphered with a little care. The reference to August 1881 quite clearly relates to his visit to New Guinea, while there is also a reference to him presenting the portrait to Commodore Erskine on 23 January 1885. Given this date, the note reading "Carthona" would therefore relate to the grand Gothic-revival house built on Darling Point in 1841 for the explorer Sir Thomas Mitchell. In the 1880s it was owned by the solicitor Arthur Mansfield Allen, but he was offering it to be let fully furnished in June 1884, and Erskine is known to have been resident there soon after.

A further clue to the background of the portrait occurs in the most famous account of Erskine's expedition, the grand folio photographic album published in Sydney in 1885, *Narrative of the Expedition of the Australian Squadron to the South-East Coast of New Guinea*. It includes a remarkable photograph of the scene on board HMS *Nelson* as Erskine addressed some of the assembled elders ('Commodore addressing Chiefs on board HMS Nelson, Hood Bay'). Koapena sits cross-legged in the middle of the shot, grasping the ebony staff presented to him by Erskine. Furthermore, J.W. Lindt also offers a sympathetic and atmospheric account of Koapena aboard the ship (see *Picturesque New Guinea*: p. 73).

Miklouho-Maclay's magnificent gift to Erskine, the Commodore newly returned from his important voyage, where he had made the personal acquaintance of one of the greatest chiefs, appears to have been treasured by him, remaining in the Erskine family for several decades: its rediscovery is an event to be celebrated.

A full description, analysis of the work and bibliography is available on request.

\$115,000

PROVENANCE: A gift from the artist to Commodore Erskine, 1885; remaining in the family until recent years then private collection (U.K.) until 2016.

[4504713 at hordern.com]

## 28. MITCHELL, Thomas Livingstone.

### Map of the Colony of New South Wales...

*Dissected hand-coloured engraved map, backed on linen as issued, 625 x 1340 mm.; a very handsome large-format map; preserved in the original green cloth slipcase, early manuscript label to front. London, Mitchell & Carmichael, 1834.*

#### MITCHELL'S FIRST MAJOR MAP OF NEW SOUTH WALES: THE NINETEEN COLONIES

Very rare: the so-called "Map of the Nineteen Colonies" drawn by Major Thomas Mitchell and engraved by John Carmichael in Sydney. This large-format separately-issued map is highly prized as it was both drawn and engraved in Sydney, ignoring the standard protocol of forwarding manuscripts to London to have them engraved there, and is 'an exquisite example of the engraver's art' (Butler, *Printed*, p. 81).

An excellent note accompanying the copy of the map in the State Library of New South Wales, which lists the map as one of the more significant in their collection, comments that the "Map of the Nineteen Counties" was compiled 'from 900 surveys, and engraved by Mitchell and Carmichael, costing Mitchell nearly £1200.' A copy of the map was submitted to Colonial Secretary Macleay in February 1834, and the map was then sent to Lord Stanley (the dedicatee, then serving as Secretary of State for War and the Colonies, but later a three-times Prime Minister of the United Kingdom) on 5 May 1834. The Library's catalogue notes that despite being said to have been "republished in London", this may in fact have been a stratagem against piracy of the map by implying an earlier full issue. It was first advertised for sale in Sydney in the *Gazette* for 14 July 1835.

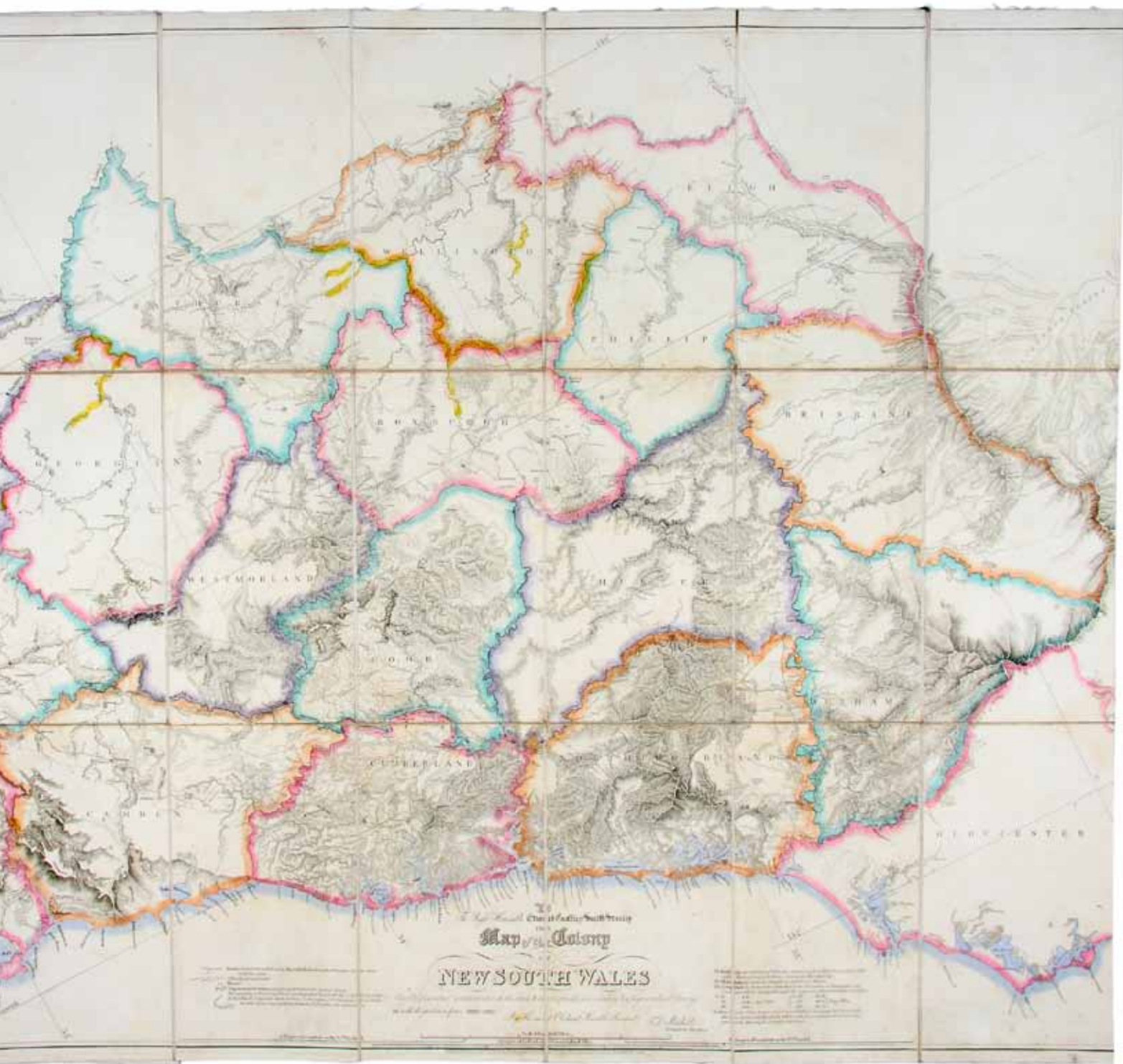
Mitchell had arrived in the Colony in 1827 and became Surveyor-General on the death of Oxley the following year. His work on completing a comprehensive survey of New South Wales was his first major task, and this map is therefore notable not only as the crowning achievement of his early career, but as the first major work to plot his roads west to Bathurst and south towards Goulburn (here shown as "roads planned and marked out by Major Mitchell, and made or in progress by the Gangs under his orders"). In late 1831 and 1832 Mitchell was away on his exploration of New England, but by 1833 criticism of the backwardness of the survey forced Mitchell to complete this map and arrange to have it sent to London.

\$28,000

[4008015 at hordern.com]







Map of the Colony  
NEW SOUTH WALES

Scale: 1 inch = 10 miles  
Legend: [Detailed legend text]



## 29. NEW SOUTH WALES: GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

### Photographs of New South Wales...

*Large album, substantially thick and heavy folio, containing 99 silver-gelatin photographs mounted on thick board within printed borders, each photograph full page 279 x 355 mm (or the reverse); in a splendid binding of full burgundy morocco elaborately gilt, with ochre and green inlays, spine with raised bands and gilt compartments; moiré silk doublures, gilt dentelles. Sydney, New South Wales Government Printing Office, 1897.*

#### UNIQUE NEW SOUTH WALES ALBUM, GIFTED BY PREMIER TO PRIME MINISTER

A unique and magnificent (and at 18.5 kgs remarkably substantial) specially prepared photographic album in a superb and complex binding by the Government Bindery. The album showcases the virtues of New South Wales, and was presented by George Houston Reid as Premier of New South Wales to the Canadian Prime Minister Sir Wilfrid Laurier during the Diamond Jubilee celebrations of Queen Victoria in 1897. Reid and Laurier together with other Colonial Premiers were guests of the elderly Sir William Gladstone at his estate Hawarden.

The album documents Sydney in wonderful style as a beautiful and thriving metropolis, the enlarged photographs capturing the harbour and waterways as centres of industry as well as featuring impressive architectural and municipal views, together with striking topographical views of the Nepean River and the Blue Mountains (Katoomba in particular) and further afield. In short, the album showcases New South Wales as a hub of the British Empire.

This colonial angle suited the moment: Reid and Laurier both had significant roles to play at the Diamond Jubilee since the Colonial Secretary Chamberlain had conceived of the celebrations as a “Festival of the British Empire” to celebrate Britain’s “true crown jewels—its colonies”. Canada and New South Wales had both sent substantial delegations.

Sixty-five photographs depict Sydney: street scenes, institutions, churches, public buildings, statues, parks, the banks, railways, the harbour and its bays; the other 34 show every aspect of country New South Wales, not so much rural scenes as development: silver mines, the Zig Zag railway, post offices, courthouses, along with some idyllic landscapes of waterfalls and rivers.

The anonymity insisted on by the NSWGP means that few individual images can be attributed to specific photographers. We do however know from other evidence that the photographers who either worked directly for the department or supplied images as outside contractors included at least Charles Pickering, Joseph Bischoff, Nicolas Caire, Charles Bayliss, Augustine Dyer, Henry King, and Charles Kerry

A full description and list of the photographs contained in the Reid/Laurier album is available on request.

\$28,750

PROVENANCE: With calligraphic label “Presented to the Right Hon. Sir Wilfred and Lady Laurier by G.H. Reid, Prime Minister of New South Wales, in Honour of the Visit of the esteemed Premiers to Great Britain upon the occasion of Her Majesty’s Diamond Jubilee 22nd June 1897”.

*Alan Davies, Masterpieces of Australian Photography; Julia Peck, Encyclopedia of Nineteenth-Century Photography (2007).*

[4504802 at hordern.com]

### 30. NIGER, Dominicus Marius.

#### Geographiae Commentariorum libri XI...

*Folio, woodcut printer's device to title and verso of final leaf, woodcut historiated initials; contemporary white pigskin over wooden boards, blind-tooled to a panelled design, roll-tooled borders including one with images of the psalmist and evangelists, another with humanist medallion portraits (including those of Erasmus, Luther and Melanchthon), spine with four raised bands, later paper label at head giving title in places. Basle, Heinrich Petrus, March 1557.*

**"HOW MANY WAYS THE INDIAN SEA STRETCHETH ITSELF"**

First edition: a handsome copy in contemporary monastic pigskin binding of this mid-sixteenth century compendium of geographical knowledge by the Venetian writer Dominicus Marius Niger, edited by Wolfgang Wissenburg. In the tradition of the great classical geographer Strabo, Niger provides a description of the principal regions of the earth, together with accounts of the habits, customs and laws of its various peoples. The first eleven chapters describe the geography of Europe; four chapters deal with Africa, and are followed by eleven concerning Asia. This edition also contains the *Geographia* of Laurentius Corvinus and an epitome of Strabo by Hieronymus Gemuseus, first published in 1539. Hakluyt would later produce ten arguments to prove that the Northwest Passage had been successfully sailed: the first century BC writer Cornelius Nepos can't have been wrong, he says, " And for the better proof that the same authority of Cornelius Nepos is not by me wrested to prove my opinion of the North-West Passage, you shall find the same affirmed more plainly in that behalf by the excellent geographer Dominicus Marius Niger, who showeth how many ways the Indian sea stretcheth itself, making in that place recital of certain Indians that were likewise driven through the north seas from India, upon the coasts of Germany, by great tempest, as they were sailing in trade of merchandise".

\$7200

PROVENANCE: From the Fürstliche Fürstenbergische Hofbibliothek at Donaueschingen, the great German aristocratic library (contents dispersed between 1980 and 2000).

*Adams, N269.*

[4307507 at hordern.com]







### 31. OLIVER, Commander Richard Aldworth.

#### A Series of Lithographic Drawings, from Sketches in New Zealand...

*Large folio, 4 pp. (title and text) and nine images on eight coloured lithograph plates; original printed wrapper with red cloth backstrip, preserved in a solander case. London, Dickinson Brothers, circa 1852.*

#### THE RARE COLOURED ISSUE, WITH ORIGINAL WRAPPERS

One of the finest Pacific illustrated books of the nineteenth century. This is a beautiful copy of the rare coloured issue, complete in the original illustrated wrappers. The superb handcoloured lithographs are by the naval commander Richard Aldworth Oliver. Oliver (1811-1889) commanded the HMS *Fly* on survey voyages of New Zealand and Pacific waters between 1847 and 1851,



including acting as escort to Selwyn's schooner *Undine* to New Caledonia and the New Hebrides in 1849. It was during these voyages that he observed the Maori people first-hand and recorded the New Zealand and New Caledonian landscape for this publication. Various Maori and Pacific island artefacts collected by Oliver during his travels have recently appeared for sale (Christie's London 15 December 2016, lot 4).

The suite of views and portraits prepared by Oliver for the publication include "Chief Te Rangihāeta" [*left*], "A Korero", "A Tangi [*above*]", "The Falls of Kirikiri", "A Stranger's House (Houraki Pah)", "Half Castes of Pomare's Pah (Bay of Islands)", "Puebo (New Caledonia)" and portraits of two boys Harry Bluff and Johnny, who were 'half-castes, probably the children of whalers'.

This was Oliver's only printed work, apart from an image "Girls and Man of Uea, Loyalty Islands" contributed to Erkin's *Journal of a Cruise among the Islands of the Western Pacific* (1853); a number of his watercolour views and portraits survive in New Zealand institutional collections, including two fine 1849 watercolours at Te Papa depicting "Neddie, a half-caste" and "Feast in the Bay of Islands".

\$28,500

*Abbey, Travel, 592; Bagnall, 4339; Hocken, p. 167; Tooley, 349.*

[3110058 at hordern.com]

## 32. PENNANT, Thomas.

### Outlines of the Globe.

*Four volumes, quarto, with 21 engraved plates, two fine headpiece vignettes and three folding maps; contemporary polished calf, the skilfully restored flat spines panelled in gilt and with double labels. London, Henry Hughes, 1798-1800.*

#### THOMAS PENNANT ON "THE STUPENDOUS ISLAND OF NEW HOLLAND"

A very handsome set of this fine and well-illustrated book, the beginnings of a massive description of the world which ceased after Pennant's death at its fourth volume, *The View of the Malay Isles, New Holland and the Spicy Islands*, in 1800. This final volume contains the substantial section dealing with 'the stupendous island of New Holland', in the form of a preliminary history of discovery and settlement, an extensive description of the flora and fauna, and a summary of coastal and inland discovery to the end of the century. The volume begins with a fine large folding map of New Holland and its neighbours immediately to the north.

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

\$9850

*Ferguson, 278.*

[4504771 at hordern.com]





### 33. PHILLIP, Governor Arthur.

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

*Quarto, portrait and engraved title, seven folding engraved charts and 46 engraved plates; bound with the final leaf of advertisements; contemporary tree calf, well rebacked retaining original label; quarter morocco book-form box. London, John Stockdale, 1789.*

#### THE FOUNDATION FIRST FLEET ACCOUNT

A handsome copy of the official account of the European settlement of Australia. Based on the governor's journals and despatches and assembled into book form by the London publisher Stockdale, this is - as the official record - the single most important book to describe the journey to Botany Bay and the foundations of modern Australia. It describes the events from March 1787,



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

\$11,000

PROVENANCE: George Head Head [sic], mine-owner, book-collector and anti-slavery campaigner of Rickerby House, near Carlisle, Cumberland (bookplate); private collection (Sydney).

*Ferguson, 47; Wantrup, 5.*

[4504532 at hordern.com]

### 34. [PUZZLE GLOBE]

La Terre, Etudes geographiques. Le jeu de globe.

*Puzzle globe, standing 210 mm. tall, the globe sliced into six horizontal sections, the two poles present each as a full slice, the two tropics divided into four equal sections, and the two equatorial slices divided into six, each section with a printed descriptive note pasted on the upper side and a detailed map of one of the land masses on the lower (therefore describing the five continents on the upper and mapping them on the lower), the whole completed with a black enamel base and turned knob at the top, 23 pieces in total (including the base), in remarkably fine condition; complete with the original engraved timber box, dimensions 125 x 210 x 170 mm., paper label "Etudes geographiques" to the lid, and the printed instructions pasted on the interior. Nuremberg, Ch. Kapp, circa 1870.*

#### THE WORLD AS A PUZZLE

An unusually attractive puzzle globe, in fine condition and complete with its original box. The printed label on the lid depicts a scholar in a frock coat showing a table globe to a boy and a girl, while, at the teacher's left hand, are what appear to be the disassembled parts of a puzzle globe. The original printed instructions, tipped onto the underside of the lid, explain the process of assembling the globe, and assure the enthusiast that once the pieces are assembled with 'un peu d'exactitude l'une sur l'autre, vous verriez le dessin le plus parfait d'un globe de la terre.'

\$9750

[4102392 at hordern.com]



### 35. SCOTT, Alexander, Harriet & Helena.

**Australian Lepidoptera and their Transformations. Drawn from the life by Harriet and Helena Scott; with descriptions, ... by A.W. Scott.**

*Five folio parts (in six), 21 hand-coloured lithographed plates, all with the colophon "Allan & Wigley, Printers, Sydney", descriptive letterpress, original wrappers; preserved in a custom built folding cloth case. Sydney, Australian Museum, 1890-1893, 1898.*

#### THE SCOTT SISTERS OF ASH ISLAND: TRUE ARTISTS AND NATURALISTS OF NOTE

A beautiful Australian natural history production, by pioneering Australian women artists, scarce complete.

Harriet and Helena Scott were the foremost natural science painters in New South Wales from 1850 until 1900 whom Rose Docker of the Australian Museum cites as "true artists and naturalists of note". Through prodigious talent, Harriet and her sister Helena became highly skilled artists, natural history illustrators and specimen collectors: all largely a male domain in 19th-century Australia. With the guidance of their Hunter Valley neighbour, S. T. Gill, the sisters also became accomplished lithographers.

All but six of the lithographic stones were prepared by Harriet or Helena, (signed "from Nature and on stone"), Gill completing one, and Edmund Thomas the balance. Both the sisters were educated by their father, Alexander William Scott, first in Sydney and later on their father's estate, Ash Island. A visiting Ludwig Leichhardt had observed of it in 1842 "...it is a remarkably fine place, not only to enjoy the beauty of nature, a broad shining river, a luxuriant vegetation, a tasteful comfortable cottage with a plantation of orange trees, but to collect a great number of plants which I had never seen before...Climbing Polypodium, the Aerostichum growing on the trees, a great number of creepers, the nettle Tree, the Caper, the native Olive and many others".

\$6750

*Ferguson 15513b, 15513c;*

[4504350 at hordern.com]



36. SEYMOUR, Sir George. LUCAS, John Lindsay (1807-1874); THOMAS, Robert Strickland Thomas (1787-1853).

Portrait of Admiral Sir George Seymour with HMS *Victory* beyond [*together with*] HMS *Collingwood* off Bora Bora.

[i] Signed and inscribed 'no 2 admiral/ Sir G.F. Seymour \*.\*./ John Lucas.' (on reverse); oil on canvas, unlined 1428 x 1118 mm. Circa 1856-59;

[ii] Signed lower right, inscribed on stretcher, oil on canvas, unlined 514 x 722 mm. 1848.

CHANGING THE COURSE OF PACIFIC HISTORY

A magnificent pair of Pacific paintings, commissioned by Admiral Seymour: the superb large portrait of the Admiral as commander-in-chief at Portsmouth is accompanied by a striking painting of his ship the *Collingwood* at Bora Bora during his command of the Pacific Station.

[i] LUCAS, John Lindsay. Portrait of Admiral Sir George Seymour.

The imposing full-length portrait depicts George Francis Seymour, not long after he had served as commander-in-chief of the Pacific Station, at one of the high-points of his career, as commander-in-chief at Portsmouth. In the background his flagship HMS *Victory* rests at anchor, and Seymour proudly wears his naval uniform and all the regalia of his rank.

“An intelligent and resourceful officer, successful in all his commands” (ODNB), Seymour had first shipped as a 10-year-old in 1797 under the command of Edward Riou, who had himself served with Cook on the third voyage and been captain of the *Guardian* when it wrecked en route for Port Jackson in 1789.

After a brilliant naval career including some 20 years constant action against the French, Seymour became a key advisor to Parliament and King in the 1820s and 1830s, and a Lord of the Admiralty in 1840; frustrated by politics he was given another command when appointed to the 80-gun HMS *Collingwood* and sent to the Pacific to resolve a situation drifting towards open warfare with the French. During his command of the Pacific Station, and by insisting on diplomacy over armed conflict, Seymour would change the course of Pacific history with significant repercussions in Sydney and leading to substantial realignments within the broader Pacific region, and of the colonial relationship with Britain.

John Lindsay Lucas, a prominent society painter of the early Victorian era, painted portraits of notables ranging from the Duke of Wellington to Queen Adelaide, and from the Duchess of Kent to Albert, Prince Consort. His accomplished and frequently very large portraits were much sought after – he “caught likenesses cleverly” (ODNB) – and his magnificent depiction of the Admiral in all of his splendour must have greatly pleased his subject.

Exhibited: Royal Academy 1860 (number 203).

[Continued overleaf]





[ii] THOMAS, Robert Strickland. *HMS Collingwood off Bora Bora.*

This beautiful Pacific view shows Seymour's imposing command, *HMS Collingwood*, anchored in Bora Bora in 1845. Dated 1848, just after the ship returned from the Pacific, it commemorates Seymour's cruise on the largest British warship ever sent to the region.

Recent research by Hordern House has established that the painting, previously unattributed, was the work of Robert Strickland Thomas, one of the greatest marine artists of the era. Indeed, surface cleaning of the painting has now revealed both signature and date at lower right. Thomas, a Naval officer in his youth, had seen action between 1805 and 1815, but invalided out of the service he became instead one of the premier naval painters in mid-century England. His paintings are rare on the market. Royal Museums Greenwich have a handful of his grandest works, as well as his sketchbooks, which show that he made at least three preparatory sketches of the *Collingwood*, and studies of at least three other ships associated with the Pacific Station during Seymour's command, *Salamander*, *Thalia*, and *Modeste*. Perhaps Thomas was preparing material on Seymour's fleet; certainly his sketch of the *Salamander* must have been useful when he came to include it in the background here.



## THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PAINTINGS: THE PACIFIC STATION & AUSTRALIA

Seymour's main task as defined in 1844 was to resolve the question of Tahiti and in particular the "Pritchard Affair", the tense stand-off between British and French naval officers about the colonial future of Tahiti. This had significant implications for "not merely Tahiti but the whole of the Pacific" (Bach, *The Australia Station*, p. 26). It is to be remembered that until the events which Seymour's careful diplomacy set in train, the Pacific Station was based in far-distant Valparaiso.

Apart from the obvious significance of the Pacific Station in general, the repercussions of Seymour's activities in the Pacific would reshape the geopolitics of the Pacific, and certainly caused significant consternation in New South Wales; the recognition of French sovereignty over Tahiti was found to be so alarming that serious petitions were sent to Whitehall begging the government to reconsider. At the same time Seymour's actions impacted on the strong trade that had existed between Sydney and Tahiti since the days of the First Fleet.

Seymour was seen as a masterful diplomat, and returned to England in something like glory. However, while a few in Britain felt that a wrong step had been taken, it was really only in the Pacific that his decisions continued to be questioned, and only in Sydney – where some local politicians and traders looking further into the future saw the likely impact of ceding Tahiti to the French – that there was a real reluctance to accept what was otherwise the *fait accompli*.

Seymour not only witnessed, he was in a sense the midwife to, the creation of French Polynesia. His carefully conceived decision not to aggressively protect Tahiti against the French appalled policy hawks in Sydney, who made a strong case for armed intervention, petitioning Queen Victoria directly. In doing so they continued to express their anxiety about the apparent turning away of the British government.

To the closest stakeholders in the Pritchard Affair and the situation in the South Pacific – the colonial government in New South Wales – British recognition of French authority in Tahiti was both alarming and even incomprehensible: the events provided an important catalyst towards self-government (the first Legislative Assembly was sworn in a decade later in 1856).

One of the most significant long-term effects was that cannier politicians began to imagine a future in which Australia took the lead in the entire region, because they foresaw that by effectively cutting the southern Pacific in half, a major realignment would have to take place. The loss of Tahiti, and indeed the fading influence of Valparaiso as centre of command for the Pacific Station, left the field open for Sydney.

A fuller description including a detailed survey of the contemporary response from Sydney is available on request.

\$148,000 (*the pair*)

PROVENANCE: Both paintings were commissioned by Admiral Seymour personally, and both appear to have been given by him to his third daughter Emily Charlotte (1825-1892, who had sailed with her parents on the *Collingwood* to the Pacific). She married William Richard Ormsby-Gore (second Baron Harlech, 1819-1904) in 1850. The portrait was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1860 (no. 203) but after this date both paintings remained in the private collection of the Harlechs, at the family seat Glyn Cywarch, near Talsarnau in Wales. The various successive Barons Harlech played significant roles in British politics with the sixth Lord Harlech the influential British ambassador to Washington during the Kennedy administration (an intimate friend of the president and his wife, he was later an unsuccessful suitor of Jacqueline Kennedy). The two paintings remained at Glyn Cywarch until 2017.

[4504648 at hordern.com]



THE  
BLACK SWAN.

\*\*\*\*\*

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Bill broad and flattened; the edges marked with sharp serrulae.  
Tarsus broad and ciliated at the edges.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

BLACK SWAN with white remains.

To vulgar eyes a black swan has the form of a ruckee (but this arises merely from assuming the provincial name to the common form, is emphatically distinguished by its radiant snowy plumage, from which it was never known to vary: but no one could extremely be supposed to call in question the possible existence of four distinct species of this numerous genus, which, however nearly allied in point of feet and bill to the common form, might yet be naturally black. As fact such a species is now discovered. It is common of New Holland, and the neighbouring islands, and is accurately represented on the plate annexed. Its general appearance is better the most striking resemblance to the common form, and is remarkable for all its generally-erecting members which is commonly

Edwards's Ornithology, p. 100. Gillinghoff.



THE  
MAGNIFICENT COCKATOO.

\*\*\*\*\*

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Bill hooked. Upper mandible movable.  
Nostril round, placed in the base of the bill.  
Tarsus fleshy, broad, blunt at the end.  
Legs short. Toes formed for climbing, viz. two forward and two backward.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

EVEN-TAILED BLACK PARROT, with the head somewhat cocked, the front and shoulders spotted with buff, the saddle of the tail and cocked with black bars.

THE BANKIAN COCKATOO.

Latham's Synops. Suppl. p. 67.

New Holland, which may not strictly say that in the more distant side of the Southern Continent, were to be found in a kind of race would be the New Holland, and has thereby afforded several authentic instances in every other part of the globe. To the extent of the known, have been the large quantities of new species being added to the list of Pitt Rivers of which some of the most recent kinds appear to be natives of New Holland, and several of the Southern Islands.

Edwards's Ornithology, p. 100. Gillinghoff.

### 37. SHAW, George and Frederick P. NODDER.

#### The Naturalist's Miscellany: or coloured figures of natural objects...

Volumes 1-11, octavo (240 x 138mm.), engraved dedication and 444 plates, all but about 3 coloured by hand, contemporary red half morocco, spines gilt. London, F.P. Nodder, 1789-1800.

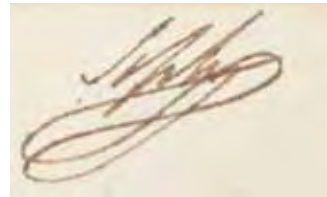
#### THE DEDICATION COPY TO QUEEN CHARLOTTE

The first eleven volumes of this influential natural history journal in beautiful, original condition. It includes illustrations of birds, fish, butterflies, insects, reptiles and other animals. Covering the years 1789 -1800, this run of "The Naturalist's Miscellany" encapsulates the embryonic period of great European interest in Australian natural history. Thirty of the plates are of Australian animals, including not only the important entry on the platypus, but also the Banksian Cockatoo, the echidna, and a small bandicoot from New South Wales. It is interesting to note that Surgeon John White is listed as the source of many of the Australian specimens, although one - the "Lobated Duck" - was gathered by Archibald Menzies in King George Sound while sailing on the Vancouver voyage. The Black Swan (plate 108) is "actually taken from the life and from which the present figure is copied, was obligingly communicated by Thomas Wilson... to whom it was sent... by Mr. White..."

\$45,000



PROVENANCE: Queen Charlotte [Sophia] (1744-1818), consort of King George III, volumes inscribed "The Queen", and bookplate ("S" within beaded oval, surmounted by a crown); Princess Sophia (1777-1848), daughter of Queen Charlotte, signature on titles.



Anker 467; Casey Wood, p.565; Lisney, 312-322; Nissen, IVB 869

[4504773 at hordern.com]

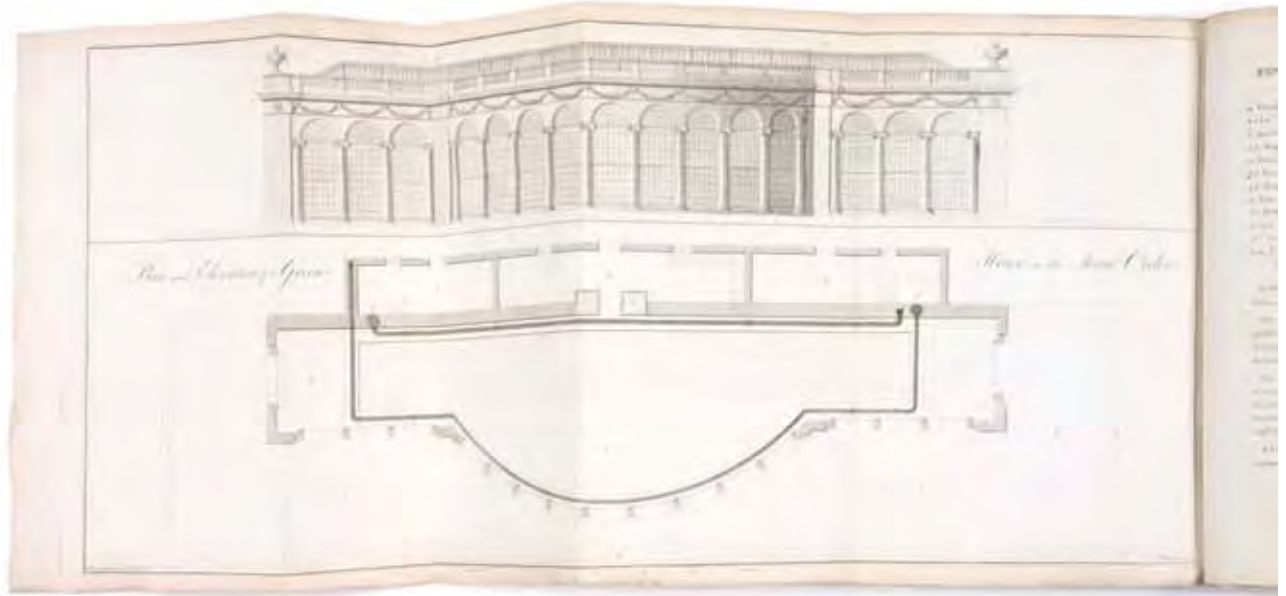


### 38. STEELE, Richard.

*An Essay Upon Gardening, containing a catalogue of exotic plants...*

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

**COOK PLANTS, PRESERVING SEEDS ON VOYAGES, AND BUILDING GREENHOUSES**



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

What is immediately noticeable is that while there are established collections from the East and West Indies, and while British gardens were beginning to have really substantial collections of Cape plants, there is still only a handful of Australian plants available for cultivation. Published in the same year as Smith’s *Botany*, this work describes six Australian plants, all apparently collected before the First Fleet era. The *Eucalyptus obliqua* noticed by Steele, for example, was the first major plant to be routinely noticed as growing in England, and is known to have been collected in Tasmania by Furneaux in 1774 and Cook in 1777, being first figured in France in 1788. Thus, while Steele’s work includes notes on how best to grow each species, most of the notes on Australian plants display some uncertainty, as with the entry on the eucalypt: “I cannot speak with certainty as to the propagation of this plant; but most of the South Sea woody plants will grow from cuttings, with the same treatment as cuttings from plants of similar latitudes in the other hemisphere.”

\$7850

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

*Henrey, 1384.*

[4504363 at hordern.com]

### 39. SWEET, Robert.

#### Flora Australasica...

Royal octavo, with 56 engraved plates in fine contemporary handcolouring; a fine, large copy, bound in handsome quarter green morroco, marbled boards, top edge gilt. London, James Ridgway, 1827.

THE FIRST AUSTRALIAN BOTANICAL BOOK WITH ILLUSTRATIONS TAKEN FROM LIVE SPECIMENS



First edition; one of the most attractive of all Australian botanical books and the first with illustrations taken from live specimens rather than dried plants or field sketches - the species depicted having been grown from seeds in London nurseries. This experimentation directly resulted from Joseph Banks's methods and indicates how widely his influence had spread. This was the third illustrated work devoted to the botany of Australia (the first was James Edward Smith's of 1793, and the second Bauer's exceptionally rare *Illustrationes Floræ Novæ Hollandiæ* of 1813). Sweet's book represents a departure from its two predecessors. As a horticulturist, rather than a scientific botanist or botanical artist, he was more interested in the cultivation than the classification of exotic plants. During the last ten years of his life he published a number of botanical works which catered for the educated English public in the same way as Paxton's and Curtis's botanical magazines.

\$15,500

Dunthorne, 295; Nissen, BBI 1924; Stafleu, TL2 13.548. See also H.R. Fletcher: 'The story of the Royal Horticultural Society 1804-1968', Oxford, 1969.

[4504732 at hordern.com]

#### 40. SWIFT, Jonathan.

##### Travels into Several Remote Nations of the World... By Lemuel Gulliver...

*Two volumes octavo, with the engraved portrait frontispiece of Gulliver (in the second state correct for this edition), six numbered engraved plates, the first two maps bound as additional frontispieces; nineteenth-century polished sprinkled calf by Rivière, spines ornately gilt, double labels, French fillet gilt borders to sides, marbled endpapers with gilt dentelles. London, Benjamin Motte, 1726.*

##### GULLIVER IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

One of the greatest of all works of English (and travel) literature: "Gulliver's Travels has given Swift an immortality beyond temporary fame" (PMM). First edition, Teerink's "B" or third issue. The first three printings have traditionally been thought of as different issues of a single first edition. Although they technically represent different editions Teerink still thought it 'advisable to stick to the well established practice of calling the three 1726 editions first', in part because both the printer and the author thought of them that way. They appeared in very short order, the first printing having sold out in a week.

\$9600

PROVENANCE: The 19th-century British bibliophile S. A. Thompson Yates, with his bookplate on front pastedowns.

*Davidson, A Book Collector's Notes, pp. 39-40; Printing and the Mind of Man, 185; Rothschild, 2108; Teerink, 291.*

[4504705 at hordern.com]



41. [TASMAN] NARBOROUGH, John, and others.

An Account of Several Late Voyages and Discoveries...

*Octavo, folding "chart of the western and southern oceans", folding chart of Terra del Fuego, folding polar map and 19 engraved plates, some of them views and some natural history images, many of them folding; contemporary unlettered panelled calf. London, Printed for D. Brown without Temple-Bar, J. Round in Exchange-Ally, W. Innys in St. Paul's Church-Yard, and T. Ward in the Temple-Lane, 1711.*

TASMAN'S VOYAGE: ONE OF VERY FEW CONTEMPORARY PRINTED RECORDS

Second and best edition, with the additional chart of the western and southern oceans which did not appear in the earlier edition. This compendium of early voyages includes an early account in English of Tasman's famous voyage of 1642. The book also prints the narrative of Narborough's voyage in the *Batchelour* through the Strait of Magellan and into the Pacific, which was widely read by later navigators including the survivors of the *Wager* (part of Anson's fleet), who used this account for their own navigation through the passage.

It is the Tasman voyage that is of the greatest interest here: one of very few contemporary printed accounts of the fundamental voyage, the book is therefore 'of the greatest importance to an Australian collection, as it contains one of the earliest accounts of Abel Janszoon Tasman's famous voyage of 1642 from Batavia, in which he discovered Tasmania and New Zealand and visited Tonga and Fiji' (Hill) as well as visiting New Guinea and the Solomon Islands. The editor, Tancred Robinson, exclaims of Tasman's voyage: 'tis the Discovery of a new World, not yet known to the English, 'Tis probable by Abel Jansen Tasman's Navigation, that New Guinea, New Carpentaria, and New Holland, are a vast prodigious Island, which he seems to have encompass'd in his Voyage...'

\$12,250

PROVENANCE: Thomas Langton, Teeton, Northamptonshire (old signature on title-page and armorial book-plate).

Hill, 1476; Sabin 72186.

[4504485 at hordern.com]



## 42. THEVENOT, Melchisédech.

### Relation de divers voyages curieux qui n'ont point esté publiées...

*Four volumes in two, folio, with a total of 14 maps and charts (ten engraved and four woodcut), including large folding maps of Australia, China, the Pacific, with the Philippines and Japan, and numerous engraved plates (many folding or double-page) of costumes, plants, animals, alphabets etc., 46 full-page woodcut plates of Mexican inscriptions and pictograms, and numerous engravings and several tables in the text; an excellent and large copy, with fine impressions of the engravings; contemporary French calf. Paris, Jacques Langlois, 1663/1664/1666/1672.*

#### WITH THE FAMOUS MAP OF BOTH PELSEAERT'S AND TASMAN'S VOYAGES AND DISCOVERIES

One of the most important of all travel collections, lavishly illustrated, and especially significant for the first appearance of numerous descriptions of the Pacific, the Far East, Australia and the Philippines. This was the first major work on Australia and the Pacific to receive a wide European readership, and includes among its host of voyage accounts the voyages of both Pelsaert and Tasman, accompanied by the famous and rare map of Tasman's discoveries, here in its third state.

The geographical scope of the collection is nearly universal, taking in the Americas, China, Japan, Siam, the Philippines, Mongolia, India, Tartary, Egypt, Persia, Arabia, Asia Minor and Russia. American material includes the *Voyage de Sieur Acarete a Buenos Aires* and the *Voyage du Sieur \*\*\* dans la rivière de la Plate & de la par terre au Perou*, as well as a translation of Thomas Gage's account of the Mexican empire. Virtually all the component parts are enriched by illustration, the choice of material sometimes unpredictable and quite idiosyncratic: it ranges from detailed charts of coastlines suitable for navigational purposes, and a number of cartographically important maps, to depictions of botanical specimens, exotic cultural practices and writing systems. The range and quirky variety makes this one of the visual feasts of travel literature.

\$64,000

PROVENANCE: This excellent set has an interesting provenance: before the French Revolution it was in the Bibliothèque du Roi in the Palais Royal, and has the library's stamp on both title-pages. Subsequently it belonged to Sir Joseph Hawley, whose library at Leybourne Grange was "the most valuable in Kent" according to the DNB, which calls him a "great bookworm". Hawley is better remembered as one of the greatest English patrons of horse racing and bloodstock.

*Brunet, V, 810ff; Church, 672; JCB (1675-1700), pp. 335-341; Lach and Van Kley, III, pp.1512-13 & 1519-20; Landwebr, 258c; Tavera, 2701; Tooley, 23.25 and plate XI.*

[4401838 at hordern.com]









### 43. WALLACE, Alfred Russel.

#### The Malay Archipelago...

*Two volumes octavo, two folding coloured maps, eight plates, illustrations and maps in the text; leaf of undated publisher's advertisements at end of Volume I; original green cloth, lettered and decorated in gilt, top edges gilt. London, Macmillan and Co., 1869.*

**"ONE OF THE FINEST SCIENTIFIC TRAVEL BOOKS EVER WRITTEN"**



First edition of this great classic of natural history and exploration, much reprinted and frequently translated. "One of the finest scientific travel books ever written" (DSB), Wallace's book is a wonderfully readable account of his eight years travelling, observing and collecting throughout the wide region, encompassing modern Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and New Guinea. Wallace set out to establish data for the study of the distribution of species, which he clearly saw as providing essential evidence for an understanding of the evolutionary process.

Working in contemporaneous parallel with Darwin, the two men famously found themselves on the cusp of similar ground-breaking discoveries, leading to the strange arrangement whereby Darwin's theory of natural selection and evolution was hurriedly read to the Linnean Society during Wallace's absence in New Guinea. Wallace had sent Darwin a paper in March 1858 explaining his thinking. In it he wrote: "The life of wild animals is a struggle for existence and the weakest and least perfectly organised must always succumb...". Charles Lyell and Joseph Hooker came up with the "delicate arrangement" - to ensure both men received credit - by which they presented papers by Darwin and Wallace at the same meeting. A memorial plaque marks the spot in the Royal Academy where the papers were read. Darwin's *Origin* was published the following year while Wallace remained a further three years in New Guinea. Wallace's book is dedicated to "Charles Darwin, author of "The Origin of Species"... to express my deep admiration for his Genius and his Works".

\$12,400

*Norman, 2176.*

[4504731 at hordern.com]

44. [WEST, Absalom, Publisher, after John EYRE].

Botany Bay Harbour, in New South Wales: with a View of the Heads; A Native Camp in Cockle Bay, New South Wales, with a View of Parramatta River; View of a Part of the Town of Parramatta in New South Wales Taken from the North Side of the River.

*Three engravings, each 275 x 405 mm.; good impressions, each complete with all caption details, each mounted. Sydney, Absalom West, 30 November 1812.*

THE FIRST VIEWS PUBLISHED IN AUSTRALIA

Three fine and exceedingly rare views from the series published by Absalom West, one of the most fascinating and enigmatic projects of the Macquarie era. The present group comprises three West Views, all based on originals by the artist John Eyre, and including the very first view of the series, depicting the Heads at Botany Bay, as well as a dramatic scene in Cockle Bay (at what would now be the furthest reach of Darling Harbour), and an intriguing scene of Parramatta under heavy development. All are taken from the First Series of Views dated 30 November 1812, although known not to have been actually offered for sale until January 1813. West was a successful emancipist businessman and very well-connected, associating with everyone from William Bligh to John Lewin, and particularly friendly with the artists John Eyre and Richard Browne. West clearly had great vision as a promoter and organiser, able to imagine a vast project which relied equally on the artistic skills of some of his close friends and on the technical ability of the two newly arrived convict artisans who prepared all of the plates, Walter Preston and Philip Slaeger.

Although West's Views are much studied, and despite their acknowledged significance in terms of the development of home-grown artistic publishing, they remain something of a mystery. Indeed, on paper, it is difficult to think of a more unlikely project: West, who had only been given his ticket-of-leave in 1810 after a 14-year stint as a convict brewer, suddenly announces, without notice or much fanfare, that he will be publishing a series of large-format views of New South Wales, to be sold at his pub at the end of the road to Dawe's Point, the "Blue Lion Inn".

Whatever the genesis of the project, it is not overstating the case to say that West revolutionised the visual history of the Colony. In terms of separately issued landscape views, the only real precursors to his work are those of William Standen Blake (1802) and Francis Jukes (1804). Of course, West's work also relates to several of the important illustrated books of the era, notably those of Governor Phillip (1789), John Hunter (1793), David Collins (1798 & 1802) and, most significantly, David Dickenson Mann's work *The Present Picture of New South Wales* (1811), which published views after John Eyre; all of these of course were published in London.

Such a list of precursors might tend to obscure the true importance of West's work: the views of Blake and Jukes, and all of the early books, were published in London, at the heart of the English-speaking world and one of the great global publishing hubs. In Sydney, West and his confrères had none of the advantages of working in London: to the contrary, one of the few contemporary notices of the project stressed that their press had been constructed by a workman "who had never before seen such a machine" (quoted in Butler, *Printed*, p. 26). The fact that West was successful is an indication that very few of the English-published prints made it to Australia. More significant still, no English project of the era had anywhere near the audacious scale of West's work.

The views are therefore the earliest locally-printed views of Australia and are now recognised as emblematic of a new artistic spirit in the Colony: in Roger Butler's historical survey of early Australian printing, for example, West's work takes pride of place alongside the equally rare Lewin's *Birds of New South Wales* (1813). Not only are the engravings of remarkable beauty and historical importance, any examples of West's work are only very rarely offered for sale.

[A fuller description is available on request]

\$135,000

PROVENANCE: Two prints (*Cockle Bay* and *Town of Parramatta*) from the private collection of Mr Owen Esmond Friend, exhibited at the Royal Australian Historical Society, 1943 no. 36, and then by descent.

*ADB; Roger Butler, Printed, pp. 24–44; Colonial Secretary Papers; DAAO; Richard Neville, John Lewin, pp. 180–187; Trove.*

[4504662 at hordern.com]

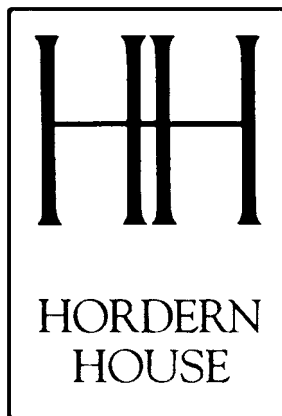


*Illustrations:*

*Back cover: "Head dress of a man of the Arunta tribe" from An Album of the Weapons, Tools, Ornaments, Articles of Dress &c of the Natives of the Pacific Islands... by James Edge Partington & Charles Heape, 1890-1898; (no. 17)*

*Inside cover: Detail from Carte très Curieuse de la Mer du Sud... by Henri Abraham Chatelain, 1719 (search 4504770 at hordern.com);*

*Title page vignette: Detail from Geographiae Commentariorum libri XI by Dominicus Marius Niger, 1557. (no.30)*



First published in 2018  
Hordern House Rare Books

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HEAD DRESS OF A MAN DURING PERFORMANCE OF CEREMONY OF  
 EMU TOTEM. THIS IS MADE OF GRASS STALKS TIED ROUND WITH  
 HAIR STRING. TUFT OF FEATHERS AT END IS SUPPOSED TO REPRESENT  
 EMU HEAD. ARUNTA TRIBE. FROM A PHOTO KINDLY LENT FOR THIS  
 WORK BY PROF BALDWIN SPENCER. © J.F. GILLEN. ENL.  
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