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HOUSE

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Melbourne Book Fair

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## ARIAS MONTANUS, Benedictus.

### Pars Orbis. Sacrae geographiae tabulam ex antiquissimorum cultor, familiis a Mose recensitis ad sacrorum libror...

1

Copper-engraved map, 335 x 545 mm, early colouring, in fine condition, very well framed in birdseye maple. [London], [John Pearson], circa 1660.

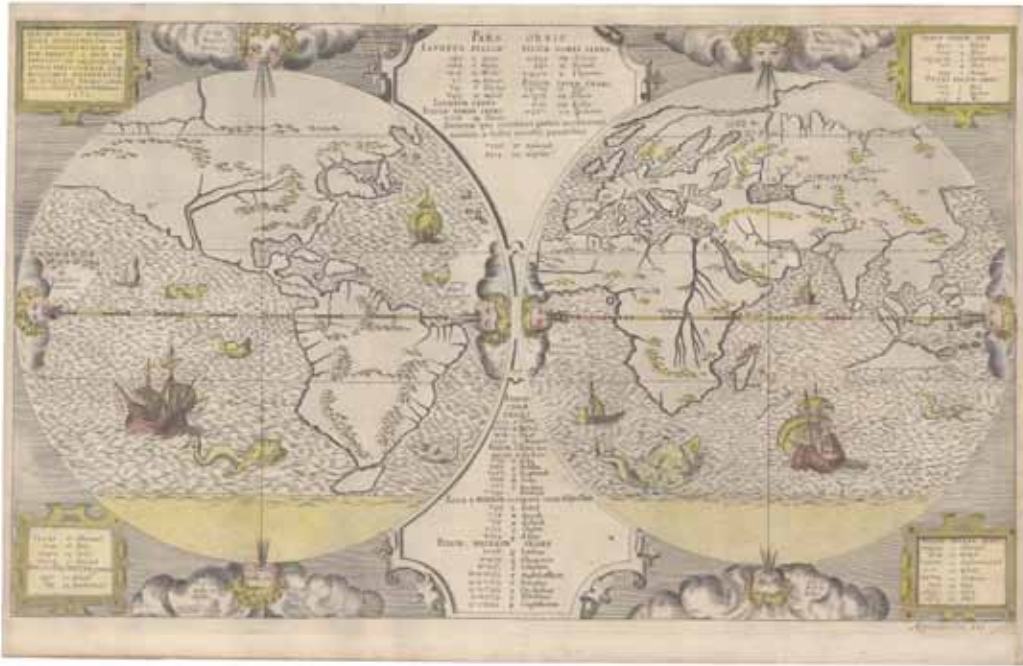
#### FIRST ENGLISH ISSUE OF THIS IMPORTANT WORLD MAP

A remarkable map by the prolific orientalist Benedictus Arias Montanus (1527-1598), showing for the first time on a world map an emerging single southern continent rather than an amorphous landmass.

Montanus was an eminent theologian but he was also a friend of Abraham Ortelius and would thus have had access to considerable cartographic resources. This map is notable for its amalgam between theological doctrine (the population of the earth by the sons of Noah) and for its scientific charting of the known world, notably for the inclusion of Tierra del Fuego as an island distinct from an amorphous southern continent. It has further been suggested that Montanus' inclusion of the beginnings of a distinct southern continent below New Guinea – a proto-Australia – is based on his interpretation of the Dieppe maps of 1540, Marco Polo's Journals and those of the Italian explorer Ludovico Varthmea who had visited Java in 1505 and there heard reports of people far to the south who navigated by the stars.

Montanus had achieved distinction at the Council of Trent in 1562 and Philip II of Spain had charged him with the task of overseeing the publication of the compendious *Biblia sacra hebraice chaldaice, graece et latine...* (or Antwerp Polyglot Bible). This eight volume work published between 1569-1572 included the first printing of this map. A slightly different state of the map was also included in another work by Montanus two decades later, *Antiquitatum Iudaicarum libri IX* (1593; as the reference to "book 9" implies, this work was meant as a continuation of the Polyglot bible). Of the two states of the map published by Montanus, the first is little-seen but is easily recognised by the Plantin imprint on the verso, while the second state includes several small adjustments, such as clear differences in the casting of the headwinds, the placement of the date and the addition of the hastily added 'gentes' after Noah's descendant 'Iektan'.

Careful study of the present map has shown that this is in fact a copy of what is now recognised as the third main state of the map. It is in fact the first English issue, prepared for John Pearson's *Critici Sacri, sive Doctissimorum Virorum...* a weighty compilation of biblical commentaries which was published in eight volumes from 1660. This state has several tell-tale points of its own, notably: the eyes of the western headwind looking to the left, the date



on the map-title centred, the name of Noah's descendant Iektan, now spelled "Toktan" with the 'gentes' added and printed in-line. There are also other clear variations in the Western Hemisphere with Tierra del Fuego off the southern tip of South America shown with a completed coastline and a noticeable change in the mountain ranges to the north. There is also an overall softening to the burring of edge details. This issue also includes the note published lower right "Appendix Col. 553" which we have found only to occur in the Pearson state (although apparently yet later states have a distinct "Tom. VI p. 553" to the lower *left*). The issue points on the present map, that is, all accord with the so-called "Tully" variant described in Shirley's *Mapping of the World*, note 125; it is this version of the map that is also pictured by Clancy.

Although more no doubt remains to be discovered about this enigmatic map, this ordering of the different states also helps explain the sequence of known states of the map, especially as later issues again also lose topographic detail in favour of embellishment with biblical cartouches.

A fine rare issue of a map of clear importance to the foundation history of Australia, and of note for its London publication.

*Clancy, 5.7 (illustrated); Muller, 'Remarkable maps of the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth centuries', II/1; Schilder, 'Australia Unveiled', map 20; Shirley, 125 (Plantin issue); Wagner, 'Cartography of the Northwest Coast of America to the year 1800' 86.*

\$18,500

## BARRINGTON, George.

### An Account of a Voyage to New South Wales... [and] The History of New South Wales...

- 2 Two volumes, octavo; a fine pair with both works completely uncut in original boards, later paper title-labels & spines; handsome matching slipcases. London, Jones, 1810.

#### SYDNEY IN COLOUR: A MATCHING PAIR



A beautiful uncut set of Barrington's famous pair of works, rare in this condition. The *History*, with its seventeen full-page plates, is the first book on the new colony to contain coloured illustrations of Sydney; these are also among the earliest engravings to show proper settlement, only Collins' *Account of the Colony* (1798) having any earlier depictions. This is a substantial and important account of early Sydney, the preface commenting that 'no prior attempt

has been made to produce a complete history of the Country itself, from its discovery, and an account of its inhabitants, their customs and manners...'

The matching *Voyage* volume provides considerable detail on eighteenth-century New South Wales not available elsewhere. It too is illustrated, with twelve full-page coloured plates, and a portrait of the notorious supposed "author".

*Ferguson, 486 & 487; Garvey, 'George Barrington', AB47.*

**\$10,000**

## [BARRINGTON]

### 18th-century creamware mug depicting George Barrington.

- 3 Glazed pottery mug standing 122 mm. tall, with diameter of 80 mm.; transfer image of two figures with caption "Barrington picking the Pocket of J. Brown Esq.", in excellent condition. Staffordshire, 1790 or 1791.

#### ONE OF THE RAREST PIECES OF EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY AUSTRALIANA

Eighteenth-century English earthenware mug decorated with the first known image of an Australian convict, the rakish and charismatic pickpocket George Barrington, for many years the most famous felon in the colony.

The National Gallery acquired a slightly different version of the mug in 1980,



which is the only other recorded example in Australia: a 1982 catalogue of their collection made the still relevant observation that images and artefacts relating to Australia's convict past 'seldom show up in art' (*Australian National Gallery: An Introduction*, p. 198).

Barrington was already a favourite of the press when, in September 1790, he was caught stealing a gentleman's watch in the crush of Enfield racecourse. At his trial at the Old Bailey Barrington was sentenced to seven years transportation to NSW, his theatrical self-defence reputedly leaving jury and judge in tears. Such was the interest that newspaper reports turned into full books, the first of which was published at the end of 1790 as *The Memoirs of George Barrington*. The *Memoirs* featured a remarkable frontispiece depiction of Barrington picking his mark's pocket, and it is that image which is reproduced on the mug, confirming the early date.

By September 1791 Barrington was in Sydney, where he in fact led a rather sober and industrious life, including being appointed a police constable at Parramatta: rehabilitation through transportation indeed!

\$26,000

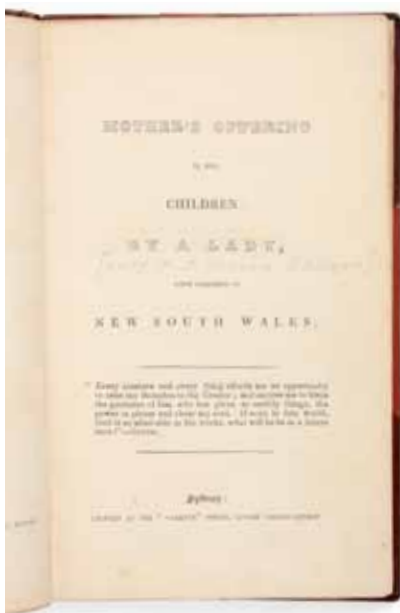
[BARTON, Charlotte].

A Mother's Offering to her Children: By a Lady, Long Resident in New South Wales.

4

Octavo; minor foxing particularly to half-title, but an excellent copy, in later three-quarter calf. Sydney, Gazette Office, 1841.

THE FIRST CHILDREN'S BOOK TO BE WRITTEN AND PUBLISHED IN AUSTRALIA



Very rare. In 1826 the thirty-year-old Charlotte Waring came to NSW to take up the position of governess to the family of Hannibal Macarthur. In Sydney she married the agriculturalist and author James Atkinson, settling at his property *Oldbury* in the Southern Highlands. They had four children including the author and naturalist Louisa. James Atkinson died in 1834, and Charlotte married the supervisor of *Oldbury*, George Barton. Tragically, Barton soon became insane and Charlotte was forced to flee to Sydney with her children.

*A Mother's Offering* is written in the genre of children's conversational text-books and is an excellent example of the influence women had on the community

through the education of their children. Each of the chapters deals with relatively current events, perhaps most importantly a lengthy chapter on the wreck of the *Charles Eaton* in 1834, seemingly based on the near contemporary work of T.B. Wilson, the *Narrative of a Voyage Round the World* (1835). Another chapter details the loss of the *Stirling Castle* and the fate of the ship's most famous survivor, Eliza Fraser, while a third recounts the story of the settlement at Port Essington. A significant inclusion is the last chapter of 'Anecdotes of the Aborigines of New South Wales', which is based around the sad tale of the woman "Nanny" and her daughter "Sally". Probably based on Barton's personal experiences, this is an important example of a cultured woman's interactions with the local Aboriginal tribes.

The book was published by George William Evans (1780-1852), the surveyor who crossed the Great Dividing Range in 1813 who had a later career as a bookseller and stationer.

*Ferguson, 3158; Muir, 559; People, Print & Paper, 195.*

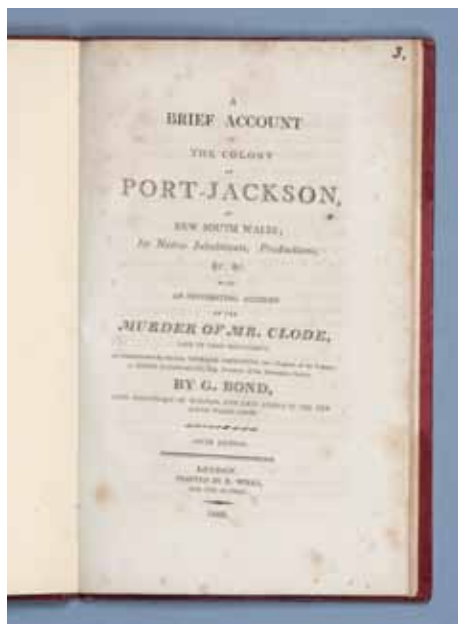
\$32,500

## BOND, George.

### A Brief Account of the Colony of Port-Jackson, in New South Wales... with an interesting account of the Murder of Mr. Clode, Late of that Settlement... Fifth Edition.

Octavo, 24 pages, some scattered foxing; an excellent copy in old half polished red calf gilt by Sangorski. London, R. Wilks, 1809.

5



#### SYDNEY DESCRIBED BY A MEMBER OF THE NEW SOUTH WALES CORPS

Rare: Bond's work ran to several editions, all rare, and all published in differing places. Quite apart from its interest as a very early private account of Port Jackson, Bond's book also prints a lengthy letter from the Reverend Richard Johnston, regarding the murder of Samuel Clode in Sydney.

Bond was an ensign in the New South Wales Corps, who came to Port Jackson on the *Barwell* in 1797. In the course of the voyage he was implicated in an attempted mutiny, and he arrived in Port Jackson in chains. At the court martial Governor Hunter ruled that Bond should resign his

commission and return to England immediately.

'Bond gives an account of the operation of the convict system and the economic corruption in the colony, and describes early efforts to encourage free settlers. As well, he includes comments on the Aborigines and on natural history. All in all there is a wealth of personal observation. Bond's account, in any edition, is a worthy and important addition to a collection' (Wantrup). His account of the new colony also highlights the issues and points which were to evolve into the Bligh/Macarthur dispute and herald the arrival of Macquarie.

This is the fifth edition, the first to call Bond "Late Lieutenant of Marines" on the title-page; prior to this his rank was correctly given as Ensign. Any edition of this important work is very scarce (no copies of the second or third editions are recorded, and the first, fifth, and sixth edition are all equally rare).

*Ferguson, 480; Wantrup, 30 (first Southampton 1803 edition).*

**\$12,500**

## BOUGAINVILLE, Hyacinthe Y.P.P. de

### Journal de la navigation autour du globe de la fregate La Thétis et de la corvette l'Espérance, pendant les années 1824, 1825, et 1826.

6

*Two volumes, quarto, text, with folio atlas; 56 engraved or lithograph plates and maps in the atlas, many coloured by hand; an excellent set in contemporary French half blue calf, gilt fillets on spines. Paris, Arthus Bertrand, 1837.*

#### RARE ACCOUNT OF THIS FRENCH VOYAGE, WITH SUPERB ILLUSTRATIONS

The official narrative of the French voyage under the command of Hyacinthe de Bougainville, son of Louis de Bougainville.

Young Hyacinthe had sailed as an ensign at the age of eighteen on the Baudin voyage: after distinguished service in the Napoleonic Wars, Bougainville was promoted to post-captain and given command of the *Thétis*, the second French frigate commissioned for a circumnavigation, the first having been his father's vessel, the *Boudeuse*.

The voyage took 28 months, visiting amongst other places Pondicherry, Manila, Macao, Surabaya, Sydney (a stay of almost three months), Valparaiso and Rio. Bougainville returned to France with a fine collection of natural history specimens, and the official account of the voyage was handsomely published in this form after a delay of some 11 years.

The major purpose of the expedition was political and strategic, and Bougainville's first report of 1826 gave the French government a survey of colonial possessions in Asia and of the military strength of Manila; as well as accounts of Singapore, the Australian colonies, and Spanish America. Bougainville's advice was taken into account in the development of French strategy and diplomacy in the Pacific during the 19th century.

The fine plates in the atlas include a number of Australian views which are not generally as well known as the images from other French voyages of the 19th century. The topographical views include several of Sydney (Fort Macquarie, Government Stables, La Pérouse monument) and others of the countryside around (two of the Nepean, and a Blue Mountains view, as well as a fine group portrait of Aborigines of Camden shire). There is also a fine plan of Port Jackson, as well as a number of natural history plates, with those of the male and female gang-gang particularly striking. The story of Bougainville's visit to Sydney has recently been told in wonderful detail in *The Governor's Noble Guest* (Melbourne UP, 1999).

*Hill, 162; Sabin, 6875.*

\$38,500





Plan de Port Jackson, (1792)

# PLAN DE PORT JACKSON

Plan de Port Jackson, (1792)

## PERCEU PAR THOMAS BASS

Plan de Port Jackson, (1792)

1792

1792



- 1. Profondeur de 10 fathoms
- 2. Profondeur de 12 fathoms
- 3. Profondeur de 14 fathoms
- 4. Profondeur de 16 fathoms
- 5. Profondeur de 18 fathoms
- 6. Profondeur de 20 fathoms
- 7. Profondeur de 22 fathoms
- 8. Profondeur de 24 fathoms
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- 43. Profondeur de 94 fathoms
- 44. Profondeur de 96 fathoms
- 45. Profondeur de 98 fathoms
- 46. Profondeur de 100 fathoms



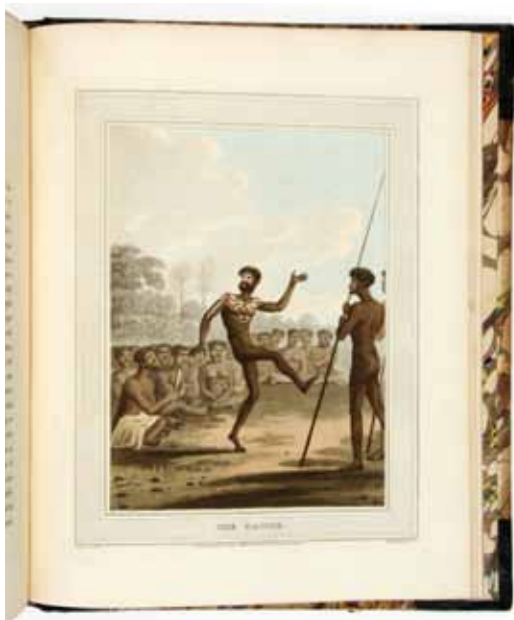
## CLARK, John Heaviside, and others.

### Foreign Field Sports, Fisheries, Sporting Anecdotes, &c. &c. ...with a supplement of New South Wales.

7

Quarto, 160 pages letterpress, 100 handcoloured aquatints with the New South Wales supplement bound at rear (supplement with separate title-page, dedication leaf, 10 handcoloured aquatints and 14 letterpress pages); a fine copy of the early issue with watermarks dated 1811 in a handsome contemporary binding of half green russia gilt, a few scuffs. London, Edward Orme, 1814.

#### FAMOUS COLOURPLATE BOOK INCLUDING WORK ON THE ABORIGINES OF NSW



Beautifully preserved copy of one of the outstanding aquatint books of the early nineteenth century containing a remarkable suite of ten plates depicting Aboriginal life and customs with detailed letterpress descriptions.

This is the first edition of *Foreign Field Sports*, a collection of 100 hunting scenes from cultures across the globe, including Africa, Europe, the Middle East and the Americas.

This complete edition includes the *Field Sports, &c. &c. Of the Native Inhabitants of New South Wales* separately published by Edward Orme the previous year and dedicated to Governor Bligh. The ten scenes are remarkable in the history of early colonial Australian art, offer-

ing good-natured and unprejudiced depictions of Aboriginal life, with scenes including smoking out possums, a kangaroo hunt, spearing birds on the wing, fishing from canoes, a native dance, painted warriors, men in single combat and an idyllic night scene: 'without question the most attractive and sympathetic of the early European depictions of the native inhabitants' (*Australian Rare Books*, p. 280).

Aside from its relevance to Australian colonial history, *Foreign Field Sports* is a testament to the quality of English colour plate book publishing during the early decades of the nineteenth-century, an era that saw other magnificent books such as Ackermann's *Microcosm of London*.

*Abbey 'Travel in Aquatint and Lithography 1770-1860', 2; Ferguson, 577; Tooley, 224; Wantrup, 213b.*

\$17,500

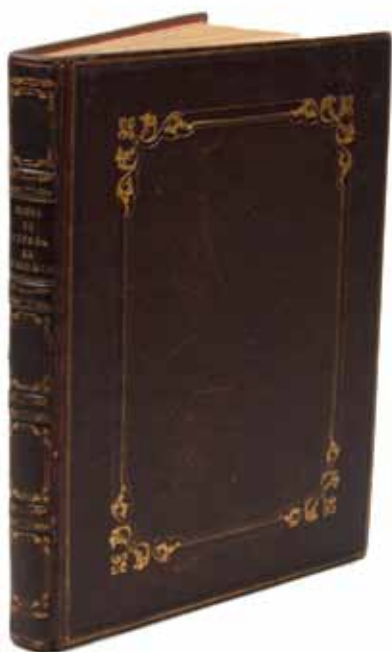
## [CONCHOLOGY]

### An album of original watercolours of cone shells and cowries, "Ex Museo G.C.B."

*Quarto album, 71 leaves with a total of 114 watercolour drawings of exotic shells, paper watermarked Whatman "Turkey Mills" 1817 or 1818 (endpapers 1825); a particularly handsome album bound in original brown straight-grained morocco gilt, professionally rebacked with original spine laid down, red silk endpapers, spine label "Conus et Cypraea ex Museo, G.C.B.", circa 1817-1825.*

8

#### SHELLS OF THE INDIAN AND PACIFIC OCEANS



An exquisite album from the high-watermark of shell collecting in Europe, with over 100 fine watercolours of exotic shells, an impressive number from Indo-Pacific waters. The lettering on the spine of the present album suggests that it is a record of an individual collection, probably since dispersed, assembled by the mysterious "G.C.B."

The earliest watermark of 1817 represents a useful starting date for this compilation, while the fact that the endpapers are watermarked 1825 - and indeed the style of the binding itself - confirms that it was compiled within a relatively short period of time. This was an era of great refinement in shell collecting, with famous works by George Perry and William Swainson dating from this period. Interest in shells had

been aroused by the various exploratory and trading voyages of the second half of the eighteenth century, Captain Cook's voyages being the most significant.

What is undeniable is that this was a particularly fine collection of its kind for this date (it includes, for example, almost 100 varieties of conus: when the famous Tankerville collection was catalogued in 1825, one of the best known collections, it included 141). The great majority of the shells depicted are derived from the Indian or Pacific Oceans.

*See also S. Peter Dance, Shell Collecting An Illustrated History (pp.135-45).*

**\$22,500**

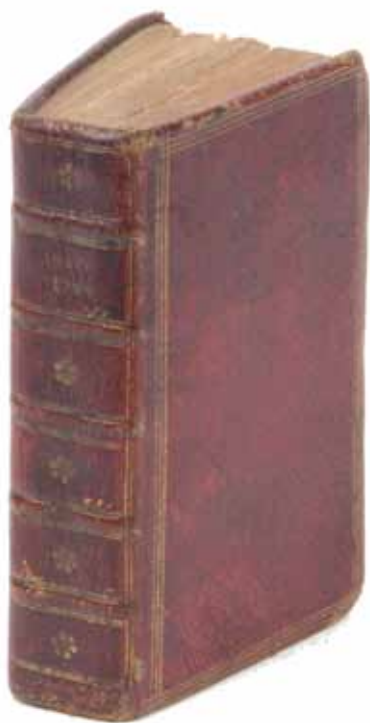
[COOK] [ALMANAC]

Étrennes nationales, curieuses et instructives [and] Étrennes intéressantes des quatre parties du monde.. [bound with] Calendrier de la cour tire des éphémérides [for 1789].

9

*Three books bound together, sextodecimo, seven maps printed on two folding sheets (printed both sides); errors in pagination but complete, some wear but good in contemporary roan gilt. Paris, Cailleau & Hérisant, 1789.*

**“MAPPE-MONDE, COMPRENANT LES NILES. DÉCOUVERTES & LES VOYAGES DU CÉLÈBRE NAVIGATEUR COOK”.**



A charming ephemeral pocket almanac and calendar, with a curious double-hemisphere world map marked with the routes of Cook's three voyages.

The small folding map is captioned “Mappe-Monde comprenant les niles. Découvertes & les voyages du célèbre navigateur Cook” and is well preserved. Discoveries in the Pacific are marked (some discovered by Cook, others the result of earlier voyages) and include the Queen Charlotte group, New Hebrides, Marquesas, Tahiti and Society Islands and Hawaii. Even the fabled Terre du Saint Esprit is included, a relic of Quiros' aspirations. The map includes both ‘Nle Hollande’ and ‘Terres Australes’.

Published some ten years after Cook's death in Hawaii, the inclusion of the map in a pocket almanac of this nature attests the enduring public curiosity Cook's voyages inspired throughout Continental Europe.

*Not in Beddie.*

**\$985**

**[COOK: FIRST VOYAGE] HAWKESWORTH, John.**  
**An Account of the Voyages.. in the Southern Hemisphere.**

*Three volumes, quarto, with 52 finely engraved maps and plates; in contemporary calf skilfully rebacked; slight staining to edges of a few pages in the first volume, otherwise a very good set. London, Strahan et al, 1773.*

10

**THE GREAT VOYAGE COMPENDIUM INCLUDING COOK ON NSW**



A really handsome set of this fundamental book: the official account of Cook's great first voyage in the *Endeavour*, during the course of which he discovered and charted the entire east coast of Australia, naming it New South Wales. This is the full official version of the voyage, and consequently has the greatest significance for any collection of Australiana or of voyages.

The collection sets the scene for the Cook narrative by including in the first volume the official narratives of the voyages of Byron, Wallis and Carteret; the compendium thus contains the cream of eighteenth-century English exploration in the Pacific Ocean. The Cook text, which occupies the whole of the second and third volumes, was edited from Cook's journals by the professional writer John Hawkesworth.

This particularly attractive set is a good example of the first edition in its most complete form, containing both the "Directions for Placing the Cuts and Charts" and the "Chart of the Streight of Magellan", either or both of which are often lacking in copies of the first edition.

*Beddie, 648; Hill, 782; Holmes, 5; Kroepelien, 535.*

**\$22,500**

## [COOK: FIRST VOYAGE] WALES, William.

### Astronomical Observations made in the Voyages.. in the Southern Hemisphere...

11

*Quarto, with two large folding engraved maps; an excellent copy in modern full straight-grained red morocco, elaborately gilt. London, printed by C. Buckton, sold by P. Elmsley, 1788.*

#### PERHAPS THE RAREST PUBLICATION RELATING TO COOK'S FIRST VOYAGE

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

This was the first major scientific publication based on Cook's first voyage, the first publication of observations made on the *Endeavour*, and thus the first major work of astronomy to study the east coast of New Holland and New Zealand, collating the observations made by Cook, Clerke and Green on the *Endeavour*. We know only of one other copy to have been offered for sale in the last twenty-five years (in our 2010 catalogue).

The book was prepared by the veteran of Cook's second voyage, William Wales, while he was serving as master of the Royal Mathematical School in Christ's Hospital. Both of the large charts are new to this work, engraved by the experienced artist James Basire with the addition of important technical information. The first, 'A Chart of the Eastern Coast of New Holland', shows the entire coastline from Point Hicks in the south to the very tip of Cape York, with the detailed track of the *Endeavour*. The second is the similarly impressive 'A Chart of New Zealand, explored by Captain James Cook in 1769 and 1770 in His Majesty's Bark the Endeavour'.

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

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

\$68,500

ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS,  
MADE IN THE  
VOYAGES

By ORDER of His MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,  
THE KING

Discoveries in the Southern Hemisphere,

By the VOYAGES, in the  
Sloop *WILSON*, of Captain GARDNER,  
Commander of the *WILSON*, and the *WILSON*,  
in 1791

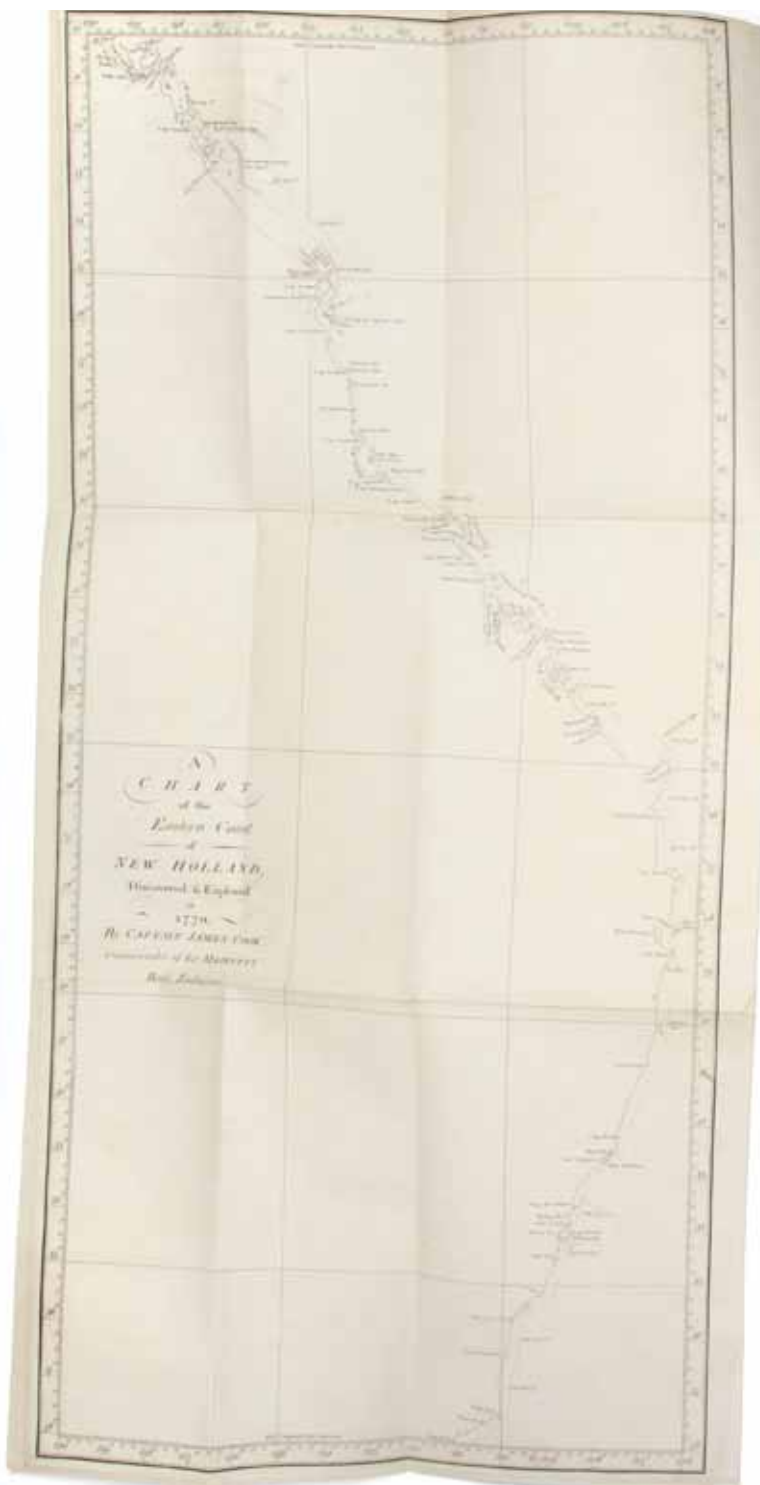
IN THE  
Sloop *TAMER*, of Captain BIRNIE,  
Commander of the *TAMER*, and the *TAMER*,  
in 1791

By the VOYAGES, in the  
Sloop *WILSON*, of Captain GARDNER,  
Commander of the *WILSON*, and the *WILSON*,  
in 1791

By the VOYAGES, in the  
Sloop *WILSON*, of Captain GARDNER,  
Commander of the *WILSON*, and the *WILSON*,  
in 1791

LONDON:  
Printed by W. BENTLEY, in Strand, near St. Dunstons Church;  
By W. BENTLEY, in Strand, near St. Dunstons Church;  
By W. BENTLEY, in Strand, near St. Dunstons Church;

A  
CHART  
of the  
Eastern Coast  
of  
NEW HOLLAND,  
Discovered by England  
in 1770  
By CAPTAIN JAMES COOK  
Commander of the *Discovery*  
Royal Academy



[COOK] HOME, George.

Memoirs of an Aristocrat, and Reminiscences of the Emperor Napoleon. By a Midshipman of the Bellerophon.

12

8vo, uncut in old boards, marginalia throughout and genealogical tables to rear endpapers, bookplates including novelist John Fowles. London, Whittaker & Co., 1838.

APPARENTLY A FAMILY COPY OF THIS RARE MEMOIR OF A COOK VETERAN



A punchy and garrulous medley of biographical anecdotes by George Home, the son of Alexander Home, who was the quartermaster of the *Discovery* on Captain Cook's third voyage. Among much of interest, this surprisingly uncommon book prints a long and controversial description of Cook's death in Hawaii, claiming that Cook contributed to his own demise by ordering the marines to fire in volleys rather than at will, and levelling charges of gross cowardice and bribery against the controversial figure of Lt. John Williamson.

This is an important little part of the Cook canon: Beaglehole, for example, wrote: 'We may feel we know better Alexander Home of the *Discovery* if we read the spirited, admiring, libellous, and anonymous book by his son, in which he is the conventional sea-dog, retired;

joyful, reminiscent, respected; half-blind and growing blinder by his adventures with powder and shot, his exertions for his country, as he waits on his starving Berwickshire farm for triumph in his claim to an earldom' (vol. III, p. lxxxii).

Much of *Memoirs of an Aristocrat* is concerned with family fortunes, as Alexander had in fact made a disputed claim to be the legitimate fourth Earl of Marchmont (the third Earl had died in 1794). Clearly the claim was still being disputed some years later, as this interesting copy attests: it has the bookplate of Sir Hugh Hume Campbell of Marchmont (7th Bart., 1812-1894), who has made some pencil notes, as well as further ink notes and a complicated family tree by a second person: most of these relate to the the family history of Alexander Home in light of the Hume family of Marchmont. Apparently the question of the legitimacy of Home to be the Earl of Marchmont still occupied the family many years later.

*Holmes 117; Beddie 4491; Forbes 1051; not in the catalogue of the Hill collection.*

\$1450



## [COOK] LEVER, Sir Ashton.

Entrance token from Sir Ashton Lever's natural history museum, the Holophusicon.

*Original bronze token with diameter of 37 mm.; fine. London, circa 1775.*

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**SOUTH SEA CURIOS DISPLAYED IN LONDON.**



Rare souvenir from the Holophusicon - a famous natural history collection owned by Sir Ashton Lever and opened to the public in 1774.

The Holophusicon was an extraordinary display, containing a bewildering array of natural history specimens from insects to stuffed birds and reptiles. It also included ethnographic artefacts from the exotic South Seas and Australia, much of which was collecting during the first voyage of Captain James Cook. The Holophusicon was founded on the long-established ideal of a 'cabinet of curiosities', assembling strange and exotic objects in an engaging visual display. For centuries splendid cabinets remained the private realm of aristocrats and the wealthy, well and truly inaccessible to the general public. For this reason the Holophusicon is an important milestone in the history of museums and natural history displays, as it was open to all for a nominal admission fee.

This original bronze token commemorates a visit; the obverse is stamped "Holophusicon" while the reverse reads "Sr.A.L.", i.e. the monogram of Sir Ashton Lever.

Sadly the Holophusicon was not a commercial success, although it paved the way for more enduring ventures such as William Bullock's Piccadilly museum. In 1786 it was sold, by lottery, to James Parkinson, who later published a fine catalogue of the collection.

*Another example of this token is illustrated in Adrienne L. Kaeppler's *Holophusicon: The Leverian Museum*.*

\$4850

## [COOK: THIRD VOYAGE] VICTUALLING OFFICE.

### Imprest Document, a receipt for a Bill of Exchange payable to Abraham Chiron at the Cape of Good Hope.

14

Manuscript in ink on official paper (watermark "GR" with a crown), written in ink on one side of a single sheet, 239 x 201 mm, small folio; the paper browned from age but clear and legible; edges discoloured, professionally removed from a mount. London, Victualling Office, 18 June 1777.

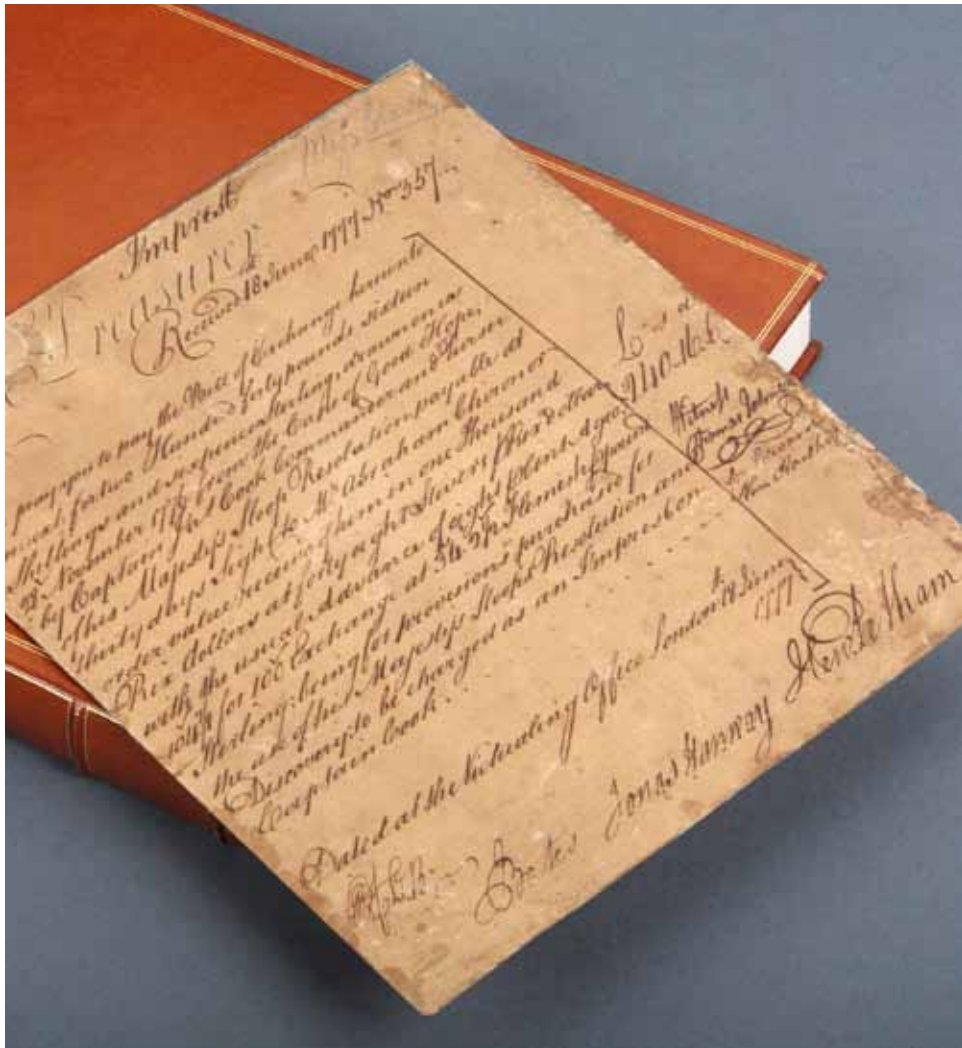
#### RARE DOCUMENT FROM COOK'S THIRD AND LAST VOYAGE

Rare document relating to the provisioning of Cook's third voyage ships at the Cape of Good Hope. Very few original documents relating to Cook's voyages survive today outside institutional ownership. It is interesting to note that Cook is described in the document as "Commander and Purser"; he was of course exercising his role as Purser in the acquisition of stores at Cape Town.

This document marks the payment through London of £240 to the Cape Town agent Abraham Chiron. Cook had arrived in Cape Town on 17 October 1776, and he noted six days later that he "had concerted measures with Messrs Brandt and Chiron, for supplying both ships with such provisions as I should want... As fast as the several articles destined for the Resolution were got ready, they were carried on board." Chiron was a significant figure in late-18th-century Cape Town. A German immigrant, he became the first Presiding Master of the first South African Freemason lodge. We also come across his name in connection with a report that he wrote on the wreck of the East Indiaman *Grosvenor*.

The relevant Bill was finally honoured by the Victualling Office who authorised the Treasury to pay out on it with this Imprest Document, signed off by various officers of the Victualling Office, including Joah Bates and Jonas Hanway. Bates was a protégé of Lord Sandwich; musically gifted, he conducted a performance of the Messiah in which the astronomer Herschel played first violin! Hanway was the celebrated merchant and philanthropist who was also a governor of the Foundling Hospital and the prime founder in 1756 of the Marine Society, the well-known charity which took in destitute orphan boys and raised them for sea service.

The Cook expert Cliff Thornton has kindly shared with us some research into similar documents of the period. The present piece receipts one of altogether eleven Bills of Exchange issued by Cook at the Cape, just one of which is known to survive today (Turnbull Library, New Zealand). Cook lists the Bills in two letters to the Victualling Board of 28 November 1776 (reproduced by Beaglehole, *Journals*, III part 2, p. 1522). Three of the eleven were issued to Abraham Chiron.



The great interest over the last two centuries in any documents relating to Cook's voyages explains their rarity on the market. This particular document was rediscovered with an otherwise unrelated letter by James Cook behind a picture in an English country house in 2002; the discovery has been written up by Cliff Thornton (*Cook's Log*, vol. 35, no. 2, 2012).

\$36,500

## COX, William.

### Important letter by the settler Cox discussing his family & estates in Bathurst.

15

*Two-and-a-half page letter in a fine (probably secretarial) hand, 320 x 200 mm., signed by Cox, damaged without loss of text, addressed, postal stamped, docketed on the fourth sheet; old folds, some wear, very good. Fairfield, Windsor, 13 April 1835.*

#### **“MY HEALTH CONTINUES VERY PRECARIOUS...”**

William Cox, the important early settler, writes to the elusive John Drummond, who himself had a brief but salacious career in Australia after marrying into the McKellar family. This is a very rare example of Cox’s signature on an important letter which details his retirement and later career. Material relating to the great military officer and settler, famous for the construction of the road over the Blue Mountains, is in our experience very uncommon, which makes this rather personal letter, discussing his failing health, the state of his farms, and the activities of his children, all the more remarkable.

Cox (1764-1837), arrived in the colony in 1800 and had a tumultuous few years which culminated in him being asked to return to England to answer questions regarding the rather tangled web he had woven as paymaster to the NSW Corps. While in England in 1809 he resigned his commission, returning to the Colony in 1810 and promptly being appointed magistrate at the Hawkesbury by Macquarie. In July 1814 he was given the task of building the Blue Mountains road, a task he fulfilled both promptly and with no loss of life among his convict crew (no small feat given the difficult work). In his later life he became a prominent pastoralist and grazier, ultimately settling in Windsor.

The letter is addressed to John Drummond Esq. in London. Drummond is an intriguing but little known early settler, who married the eldest daughter of Captain Neil McKellar (the early settler on the Hawkesbury). Drummond served in Australia from 1815 through 1820, before being sent home. The letter relates in part to payments to Drummond regarding the McKellar estate (at one point dismissed by Cox as “little better than a Swamp in wet weather, the water constantly laying on it and in dry seasons the people feed their horses or working bullocks on it, this part has never been cultivated...”).

Otherwise, the significance of the letter lies in Cox’s unbuttoned account of his life and successes. “The general state of the Colony in point of wealth is very good,” he writes at one point, “but there are too many merchants in Sydney. Large fortunes are making by Sheep holders who manage well and there is a very large capital employed in the Sperm Whale fishery, we have now 40 sail of ships in that trade belonging to the Colony...”.

Fairfield Windsor  
13<sup>th</sup> April 1835

Dear Sir,

Yours of the 6<sup>th</sup> August 1834 I received about two months since from which time I have been arranging the accounts so as to give you all a fourth share of the Rent of the Farm from the death of <sup>the</sup> said M. Mollay to the 31<sup>st</sup> December last which after deducting all expences incurred in settling him out by 8<sup>rs</sup> amount to the sum of £ 26.15.0 for each of the four survivors and for this amount and £ 12 added being £ 45.15.0 I send you a set of Bills on the Messrs Walkers for that sum. I have also transmitted to Messrs Lewis and Elliott the like sum of £ 12 and £ 26.15.0 each which will settle all your accounts to the 31<sup>st</sup> December last except to your Brother Capt. M. Mollay and should you see him before I do will you say I shall be glad to hear from him.

Wm. M. Mollay

His comments on his personal life are even more fascinating, showing the great wealth and influence accrued by the lucky few in the early Colony: within his own lifetime Cox had built something of an empire. "I am retiring from business on account of ill health and being 70 years of age. I do not expect to be strong again, my first family are all grown up and all farmers in a very large way and have also large families (I think I have 30 Grand Children). Edward the youngest is doing very well. He married a daughter of Captain Brooks who Mrs D. I daresay recollects, the eldest of my second family is 13 years of age, they are four in number, the youngest the only daughter I have. As I could not travel so far as Bathurst where my stock was, and my eldest son of the second family being too young to manage, I sold my sheep ten thousand in number and horned cattle one thousand and let my Bathurst estates amounting to ten thousand acres on a lease for 5 years by which time my eldest boy will be old enough to commence on his own account. One of my sons (Tom now 11 years of age) I intend sending to England to college to be brought up as a Barrister, he is an active quick boy fond of learning and a good memory."

\$8500

## [DUMONT D'URVILLE] CHARLES X.

### Medal for the departure of the first voyage of the *Astrolabe*.

*Bronze medal, 50 mm., extremely fine. Paris, Depaulis, 1826.*

#### 16 DEPARTURE MEDAL FOR THE FIRST DUMONT D'URVILLE EXPEDITION



Rare original medallion commemorating the departure on 25 April 1826 of the first voyage of the *Astrolabe* to the South Seas, under Dumont d'Urville. The *Astrolabe* (Duperrey's old ship the *Coquille* renamed in honour of La Pérouse) was instructed to explore the principal island groups in the South Pacific, completing the work of the Duperrey voyage, on which the commander had been a naturalist. The expedition sailed via the Cape of Good Hope, through Bass Strait, stopped at Port Phillip, and arrived at Sydney on 1 December 1828. They later sailed via the northwest coast of Australia to Tasmania, where the expedition first heard the amazing news that the trader Peter Dillon had likely discovered the wrecks of the La Pérouse ships: Dumont D'Urville immediately altered course for Vanikoro, and was able to make the first official French enquiry into the mystery.

*Marquess of Milford Haven, 'British and Foreign Naval Medals', 190.*

**\$4850**

## [DUPERREY] LOUIS XVIII.

### Silver Medal struck for Duperrey on the Coquille.

Silver medal, 50 mm, toned and a little scuffed above the bust, but very fine. Paris, Andrieu & Puymaurin, 1822.

17

#### EXCELLENT SILVER EXAMPLE



A very good example of the rare silver medal commemorating the voyage of Louis-Isidore Duperrey to the Pacific. Duperrey was perhaps Freycinet's greatest protégé, having served as Lieutenant aboard the *Uranie* during the voyage around the world. Duperrey began petitioning for his own command of a similar expedition immediately on his return to France.

Duperrey's voyage was one of the greatest of the French *grands voyages* to the Pacific. The expedition set out from Toulon on 11 August 1822, with the intention of collecting scientific data and specimens, but also instructed to report on the possibility of establishing a penal colony in Western Australia. Duperrey had as his second-in-command Dumont d'Urville, who was to become the most experienced French commander in the Pacific. While science led the expedition, there was also an unspoken goal of discovering where France might carve out an empire in the South Pacific. His voyage was of some 73,000 miles, with major destinations including Australia, New Zealand, and New Guinea.

Marquess of Milford Haven, 'British and Foreign Naval Medals', 189.

\$7500

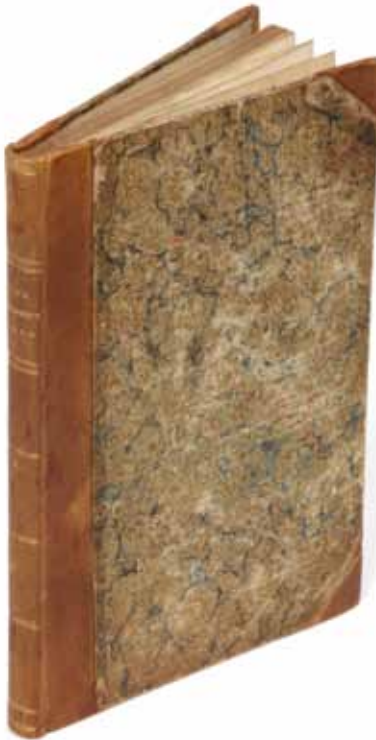
## EVANS, George William.

### A Geographical Historical and Topographical Description of Van Diemen's Land...

18

Octavo, with folding engraved view of Hobart Town after a sketch by Evans, early owner's name on title-page, a few spots; half calf, marbled boards, neatly rebacked to match. London, John Souter, 1822.

#### THE TEXT STOLEN BY JEFFREYS, NOW RIGHTFULLY PUBLISHED



First edition of Evans' important and influential emigrants' guide to Tasmania.

Evans' was the first separate work on the colony to have been written, though in fact it was beaten into print by a similar work by the commander of HMS *Kangaroo* Charles Jeffreys, who plagiarised Evans from a stolen manuscript (see catalogue no. XXXX). Evans gives an excellent account of the geography, history and prospects of Van Diemen's Land and includes detailed procedures for prospective emigrants. Appendices list landholders, prices for agricultural produce and other relevant information for settlers.

Evans was Macquarie's favourite explorer and was appointed Surveyor General of Van Diemen's Land as a reward for his fine services in exploring the territory west of the Blue Mountains and as second-in-command to Oxley. His guide

to the colony began life as a guidebook for Macquarie during his tour of Van Diemen's Land; it is the best description of the state of the colony in the first decades of its existence. A separately issued map was available to buy with the book (which was 7s. 6d. without the map and a hefty 15 shillings with it) but the book is much more often seen without it.

*Australian Rare Books, 55; Ferguson, 861.*

**\$2600**



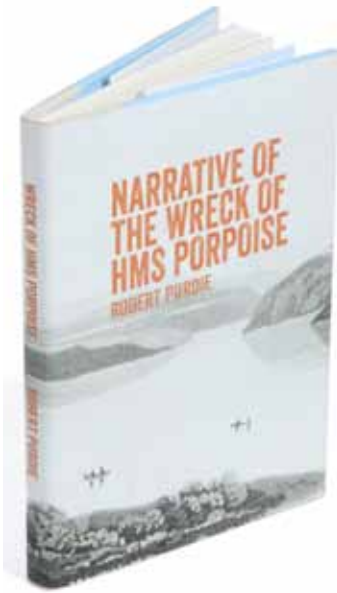
**[FLINDERS] PURDIE, Robert.**

**Narrative of the Wreck of HMS Porpoise.**

*Octavo, illustrated, 134pp.; hard-cover, dust-jacket. Sydney, Hordern House, 2014.*

**SAILING WITH FLINDERS: THE FIRST MAJOR PUBLISHED ACCOUNT, NOW SHOWN TO BE WRITTEN BY HMS INVESTIGATOR VETERAN ROBERT PURDIE**

19



A lively account of sailing with Matthew Flinders, written by a young surgeon in the Royal Navy who survived the wreck of HMS *Porpoise* off the Queensland coast in 1803.

This hitherto almost unknown account is now shown to have been written by Surgeon's Mate Robert Purdie, a junior officer on board HMS *Investigator*. Purdie's lengthy "Narrative" is the earliest published account of any *Investigator* veteran and the only account of life on Wreck Reef in the Coral Sea after the foundering of the *Porpoise* and *Cato*, and of the survivors who made their own way back to England. First published as an anonymous serial in the famous journal *The Naval Chronicle* in late 1806 and early 1807, the only other major published eyewitness account of

the wreck was by Matthew Flinders himself, in his *Voyage to Terra Australis* (1814).

Although published anonymously, the work has always been suspected to be more serious and authentic than the penny-chapbooks and newspaper accounts that were issued at the time, and it is now shown to have been written by Purdie in a new introduction and notes by Matthew Fishburn. We will bring copies of the book to the Melbourne fair.

\$35

**[FREYCINET] HOWE, George, Government Printer.**  
**Port Regulations; Established by Proclamation... All Mas-**  
**ters or Commanders of Vessels, whether British, Foreign, or**  
**Colonial at Port Jackson.. [and] Government Orders...**

*Quarto, pp. 12, 6, Freycinet's hand-written note on title-page, some damage to paper particularly on title-page with loss of several lines of text, old folds; preserved in a modern linen case, spine label. Sydney, George Howe, 1819, 1818 & 1816.*

**GIVEN TO FREYCINET IN PORT JACKSON**

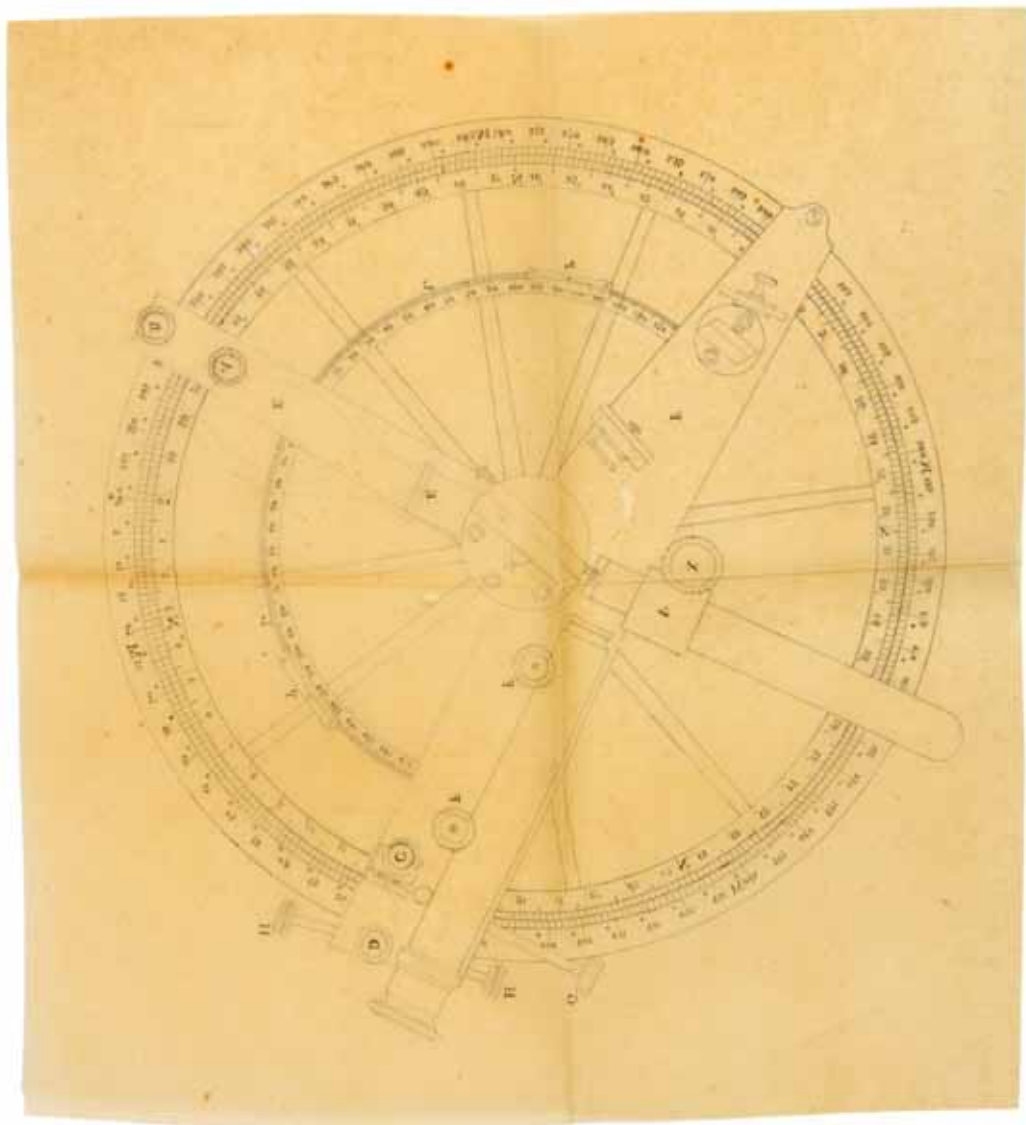
A remarkable and exceptionally rare survival: Freycinet's personal copy of the George Howe-printed Port Regulations for Sydney, with his signature "*Uranie Capne de Fregate Louis de Freycinet*" on the front cover. Stitched to the Regulations, presumably at the time of issue, are two further Howe printings of contemporary Government Orders relating to ships in New South Wales, with a blind-embossed seal in the top right hand corner of the last page.

The French navigator and explorer had first visited Sydney as a member of the Baudin expedition in 1803. In November, 1819, the *Uranie* - his own command - dropped anchor at Neutral Bay. The officers and Freycinet's wife Rose enjoyed six weeks of constant entertainments given by all the notable figures in the colony, including John Piper, John Wylde, the Judge Advocate, and of course the Governor.

Rare in any case (the only other copy recorded is in the Mitchell Library), the fact that Freycinet would have consulted these surprisingly detailed and informative documents while at anchor in Port Jackson in order to learn everything from the rules regarding importation of rum to anchorage fees makes this one of the most fascinating pieces of print we have handled, quite apart from the fact of it being one of only a handful of books of any kind known to have been carried on board the *Uranie*.

Accompanying the *Port Regulations* is a signally important printing of Government Orders dealing with the obligations of ships' masters and others relative to cargoes and particularly consignments of spirits. Ferguson (562) lists the unique Mitchell Library copy of a similar printing containing 4 pages; the printing here has an additional leaf numbered pp. 5-6, printing an additional Government Order dated March 1816 (this extra sheet has its own Howe colophon, meaning that there are colophons at the bottom of both pp. 4 & 6). The additional sheet is perhaps the most explosive part of the whole sheaf of regulations, relating to the infamous "Piratical and Felonious Seizure of the Colonial Brig Trial, from within the heads of Port Jackson... by a Party of Runaway Convicts...".





## FREYCINET, Louis-Claude de.

Archive of manuscripts relating to navigation and longitude, with particular notice of Mendoza y Rios, and Freycinet's translation of an important essay.

*Five manuscripts of varying lengths and sizes (see note) and some loose sheets; very good, loosely held in a later file headed "Astronomie et Navigation" with Archive de Laage stamp and other notes. [France], circa 1800-1820.*

### FREYCINET'S UNRECORDED TRANSLATION ON THE "REFLECTING CIRCLE"

A fascinating group of five manuscripts on improvements to measuring longitude at sea, including Freycinet's own translation of an important essay by Mendoza y Rios that first appeared in London in 1801.

At least one of the other manuscripts has significant additions in Freycinet's own hand, while the remaining three appear to have been sent to him by correspondents, including one, very attractively, which is addressed to him as commander of the *Uranie*. The group would appear to date from circa 1800-1820, and in fact is most likely associated with the interregnum between Freycinet's two voyages, when he was working in Paris not only on the publication of the Baudin voyage account, but was also closely involved with all manner of innovations at the Ministry of the Marine: Freycinet was appointed to the French *Bureau des Longitudes* in the early nineteenth century, an appointment which presumably helps explain why he retained this group in his private archive. It is possible, perhaps even likely, that this group of manuscripts travelled with Freycinet on the *Uranie* voyage.

The main manuscript in the group relates to the Reflecting Circle, an important astronomical measuring device used for measuring longitude. The reflecting circle had first been perfected by the German astronomer Tobias Mayer in 1752, and the basic design was improved by Jean-Charles de Borda, whose so-called "Borda Circle" was much used in the late eighteenth century. In 1801 the Spanish astronomer Mendoza y Rios further improved the device by the addition, in particular, of a vernier scale. This revolutionary improvement meant that the new Circle was even more widely adopted. Freycinet would certainly have used the instrument (and in fact, a copy of the 1787-published work by Borda explaining the use of his improved device is known to have been in Freycinet's personal library). However, critically, the fact that he personally made a translation of the Mendoza y Rios article from the original English has not hitherto been recorded, marking the present manuscript out as a particularly significant addition both to the known oeuvre of Freycinet.

A fuller listing of the five manuscripts is online.

\$28,000

## GILL, Samuel Thomas.

### Part 1. Price 10. 6. Sketches of the Victoria Gold Diggings and Diggers, as they are by S.T.G...

22

Quarto, with 24 cream-tinted lithographic plates; a good copy in the original printed paper wrappers, decorated with vignettes of goldfields life, with book advertisements on yellow verso of front wrapper and on the back wrapper, some aging to wrappers and the spine restored; in quarter blue calf solander case. London, H.H. Collins & Co., 1853.

#### THE LONDON VERSION OF GILL'S SKETCHES

The extremely rare hand coloured issue of one of S.T. Gill's most desirable books - *Sketches of the Victoria Gold Diggings*.

Samuel Thomas Gill (1818-1880) is celebrated as a distinctly Australian artist who excelled in depicting the chaos, jubilation and despair of life on the goldfields. He travelled to the Bendigo diggings with his brother John in mid-1852, but soon found that sketching life on the fields offered more promise than the backbreaking work of prospecting itself. The vast spectacle delighted Gill, whose light-hearted yet realistic style was ideally suited to the task: 'his natural genius for identifying with the characters he portrayed was given full rein. The drawings of the diggers are extraordinarily observant but never critical' (McCulloch, *Artists of the Australian Gold Rush*, p. 84).

This is the only London edition of Gill's *Sketches*... and in this version the illustrations are printed as lithographs in a much larger format than the Melbourne edition. This work is further enhanced by delicate and original hand colouring. On the inside of the front wrapper the publishers state:

"The interest evinced by the Public at the present time in connexion with the recently discovered Gold Fields of Australia, for which thousands of our countrymen have left their native shores, anxiously hoping to share the Golden Treasures so abundantly scattered over that extensive Continent, has induced the Publisher of these Sketches to lay them before the public, with the assurance that their accuracy and character will not fail to interest many of those who, from the fact of having friends and connexions engaged in the very localities and labours here depicted, will be aided by this effort to realize to their minds' eye, more vividly than otherwise could be done, the scenes, characters, and circumstances among which they are thrown."

*Bowden, p.123; Ferguson, 9920b; not in Abbey; Wantrup, 245.*

**\$26,500**

**AUSTRALIAN GOLD DIGGINGS.**

Part I. Price 3/6s. 6d.

Being Twenty-Four Characteristic Sketches of Scenes, at the  
Iron Bars, Bendigo, & Forest Creek Diggings, Victoria.

DESIGNED BY W. P. G. S.

The scenes sketched by the artist in the present book are intended to give a correct and interesting view of the various scenes of the gold diggings in Victoria, the scenes being taken from the most interesting and characteristic scenes of the diggings. The scenes are taken from the most interesting and characteristic scenes of the diggings. The scenes are taken from the most interesting and characteristic scenes of the diggings.

LONDON

Published by H. K. GILLIES & Co., 11, Strand, Westminster, W.C.;  
and JOHN BATHURST, & Co., 25, Pall Mall, London.

H. K. GILLIES & Co., 11, Strand, Westminster, W.C.;  
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOTS.

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by Subscription.



FIGURED BY W. P. G. S.



DIGGERS HUT, FOREST CREEK.

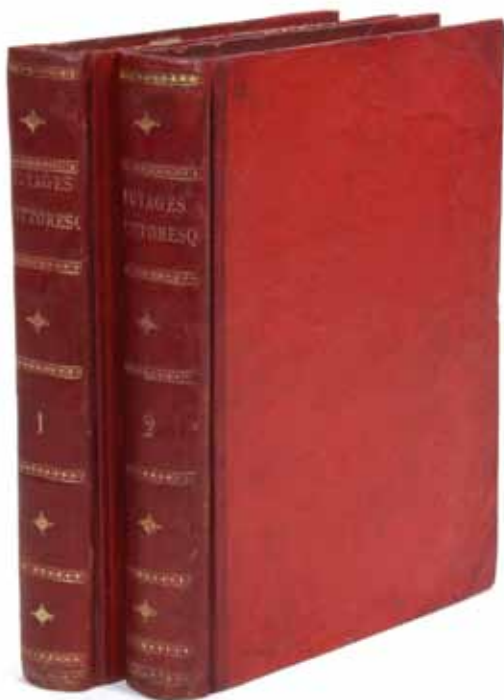
## GRASSET DE SAINT-SAUVEUR, Jacques.

### Voyages Pittoresques dans les Quatre Parties du Monde, ou troisième édition de l'encyclopédie des voyages... et des Sauvages de la mer du Sud.

23

*Two volumes, small quarto, with six folding maps coloured in outline and a splendid series of 160 handcoloured aquatint costume plates (including frontispieces to each of the four sections); a fine uncut copy with generous margins in contemporary half crimson morocco and glazed boards. Paris, Veuve Hocquart, 1806.*

#### PEOPLES OF THE WORLD AND THEIR COSTUMES



A fine set of this colourful work on peoples of the world and their costumes. The wonderful series of 160 coloured plates includes nine plates depicting peoples of the Pacific islands and Kamchatka derived from the published voyage accounts of James Cook. The coloured plates are by Lachaussée and Mixelle after drawings by Grasset de Saint-Sauveur; the four frontispieces feature idealised maidens representing Europe, Asia, Africa and the Americas. Most of the vibrantly handcoloured aquatint plates depict two figures, male and female, dressed in the native costume of their lands. Of special interest are the plates of Pacific peoples, including Tahiti, Hawaii, Palau, New Zealand, Tanna and the Marquesas. The Kamchatka plate also derives from Cook's third voyage account.

Jacques Grasset de Saint-Sauveur was a French diplomat who made a long career of studying and depicting the costumes and habits of the peoples of the world, with reference to published voyage accounts including those of Cook, La Pérouse, Wilson and others. This is a particularly attractive and well-preserved example of this colourful and picturesque work, in an excellent French binding of the period.

*Bagnall, 2268; Colas, 1302; Forbes, 'Hawaiian National Bibliography', 371.*

**\$7850**



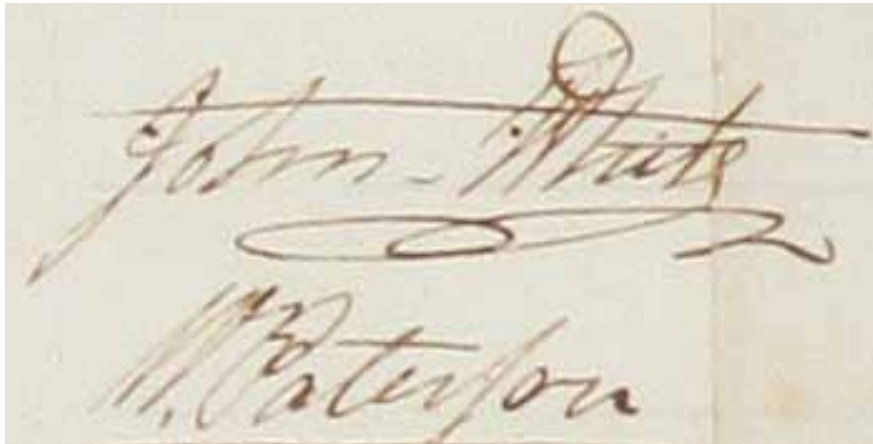
## GROSE, Lieutenant Governor Major Francis.

### Land Grant to Neil McKellar of sixty acres in Petersham.

*Folio, manuscript in ink on paper, 440 x 367 mm., with original paper seal, official stamps and annotations, ticketed to the reverse; very good, some wear at the old folds.*  
Sydney, 3 October 1794.

24

**SIGNED BY GROSE, COLLINS, WHITE, PATERSON AND LAING**



An important and interesting land grant from the first years of settlement, signed by Francis Grose (acting governor for two years following Phillip's departure), witnessed by surgeon John White, William Paterson, and Edward Laing, and inscribed by David Collins as Governor's Secretary.

The grant was made to Neil McKellar (1792-*circa* 1802), an ensign in the NSW Corps, of which Grose had been commanding officer. McKellar had come to Sydney on the Fourth Fleet. By 1797 he was in command at the Hawkesbury, and became Governor King's aide-de-camp and secretary in 1800. Interestingly, given Paterson's signature here, McKellar would second Paterson in his September 1801 duel with John Macarthur; it was because of his involvement that King ordered McKellar to sail for London on the schooner *Caroline*. It is known that McKellar was supposed to return via New Bedford, Massachusetts, but he never arrived: he is assumed to have died at sea in 1802, but this has not been confirmed.

The parcel of land was for sixty acres in Petersham, the plot to be bounded by Parramatta Road to the north, Craven Place to the south, and Hammond Hill to the east. Such grants, signed by the luminaries of the fledgling colony, present a rare and attractive insight into early Sydney, and are becoming increasingly scarce.

*Ryan, 'Land Grants', p. 25.*

\$12,500

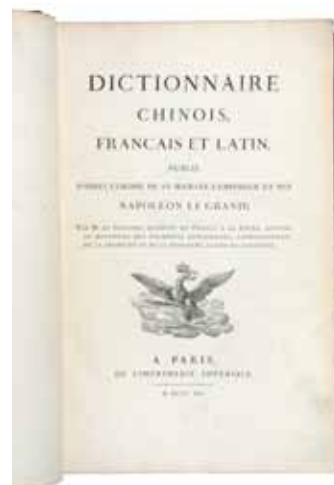
## GUIGNES, Chrétien-Louis-Joseph de.

### Dictionnaire Chinois, Français et Latin, publié d'après l'ordre de sa Majesté l'Empereur et Roi Napoléon le Grand...

25

Large thick folio, woodblock printed Chinese characters within French and Latin letterpress; a fine copy in contemporary deep green half morocco, flat spine with ornate gilt ornament and lettering. Paris, Imprimerie Impériale, 1813.

#### THE GREAT CHINESE LANGUAGE DICTIONARY, PUBLISHED FOR NAPOLEON



A magnificent combination of scholarship and typographic design: the first trilingual Chinese-Latin-French dictionary, commissioned at Napoleon's personal request in 1809 and a most impressive publication, combining woodblock printed Chinese characters alongside French and Latin letterpress translations.

The work was in no small part based (without attribution) on the earlier work of Basilio Brollo, the Franciscan who travelled in China in the late seventeenth century. Although criticised by fellow scholars for appropriating Brollo's work, Chrétien de Guignes was himself a seasoned translator with working experience in China. The son of the orientalist Joseph de Guignes, he was employed as a translator to the Dutch embassy to the Imperial Court in 1794-95, the mission promoting the trading interests of the Dutch East India Company while celebrating the sixtieth anniversary of the reign of the Qianlong Emperor. De Guignes and his companions enjoyed privileged access to the Court during the last years of the eighteenth century, experiences he recounted in his *Voyages a Pékin, Manille, et l'île de France* (Paris, 1808).

*Cordier, 1589; Lowendahl, 'China Illustrata Nova', 763; Lust, 1037.*

\$22,500

## HASSALL, Thomas & Anne.

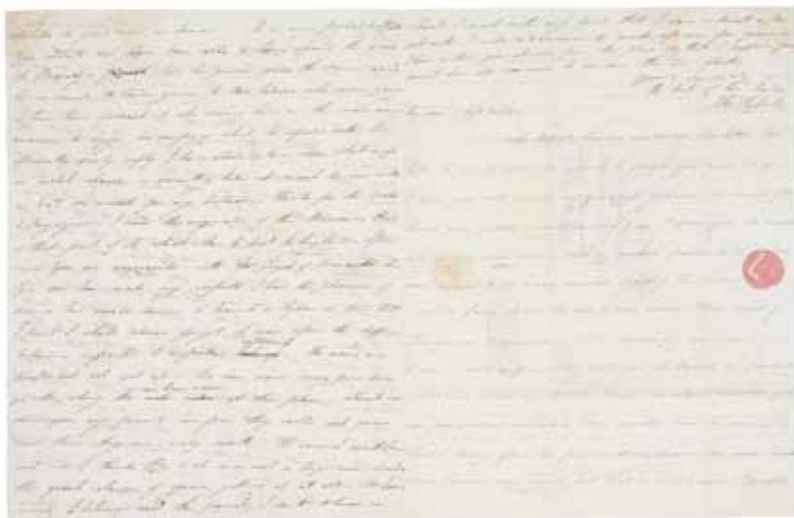
### Lengthy ALS about Port Macquarie by an early bush parson and his wife Anne (née Marsden).

*Three-and-a-half page letter in two different but legible hands, 253 x 197 mm., wove paper with "Smith & Allnutt 1819" watermark; old folds but very good indeed. Port Macquarie, 31 January 1825.*

26

#### ONE OF THE EARLIEST PRIVATE LETTERS FROM PORT MACQUARIE

A very early letter sent from Port Macquarie, written by the first of Australia's "bush parsons" and his wife Anne, who both contribute to a chatty and perhaps surprisingly secular epistle from the new settlement. Surveyed by Oxley in 1818, the small penal settlement at Port Macquarie had only been formed less than four years earlier, and building work on St. Thomas' had only just commenced. The Hassalls arrived late in 1824, but met with opposition and were posted to Bathurst in early 1826.



Thomas was a fascinating figure, having arrived as a toddler and the eldest child of Rowland and Elizabeth Hassall, among the first missionaries to Tahiti who arrived on the *Duff* in 1796, but spending his formative years in Parramatta. After a stint in England he returned to serve as a curate under the flogging parson himself, Samuel Marsden, and marrying his daughter, a "woman of determined character" who "had considerable influence with her husband and father" (ADB).

The letter, addressed to Miss J. Walters of Perth in Carmarthenshire in South Wales, was sent by the *Hope* via Cape Horn. Hassall is an interesting writer,

and the periods glide by. He thanks his correspondent for her kind gift of sundries, particularly the copy of a more compact biblical concordance ("which I wanted for travelling having no smaller one than Butterworths..."). On the same note he agrees that the "Promises" at the end seem "well selected" (he has apparently been promised some more books), but worries that it puts his London friends in a difficult situation, and suggests that perhaps the Church Mission Society should be informed. Whatever the case, anything in future is to be directed to Samuel Marsden.

He also mentions preaching from "good old Rowlands's sermons", and discusses the importance of the word of God no matter how "sullied by every earthen vessel" through which it passes, using this as a jumping off point for a rather racy notion that while the wicked prophet "Balaam was an abominably wicked man yet I should like to have heard his lecture", and he comments that the sermons of Saul and even Judas were thought to have shown promise. Perhaps aware that his text has run away with him, he closes with some more judicious comments: "Thanks for the books & magazines", but also the "acorns are planted but not yet up - we have some very fine trees in the colony tho we have none at this place." He concludes with the note - a common refrain among those who endured the customs house at this time - that "should we send you any presents we fear they will cost you more than they are really worth."

Having signed off, the letter is completed by his wife Anne, who writes to thank Walters for "her kind and polite remembrance of me", and for the many gifts, as "I am now situated in a very remote part of the Colony, far distant from Sydney, the only place where these sort of things are procured." The letter makes clear that Anne does not know Walters personally, but that her husband Hassall is forever talking about his "Welsh friends" and she feels quite comfortable writing to her, and that after a first introduction "you and I would become old friends, but that is a pleasure I must not anticipate. I must be contented to dwell in New South Wales", she concludes drily.

The Hassall papers are in the State Library of New South Wales.

\$3200

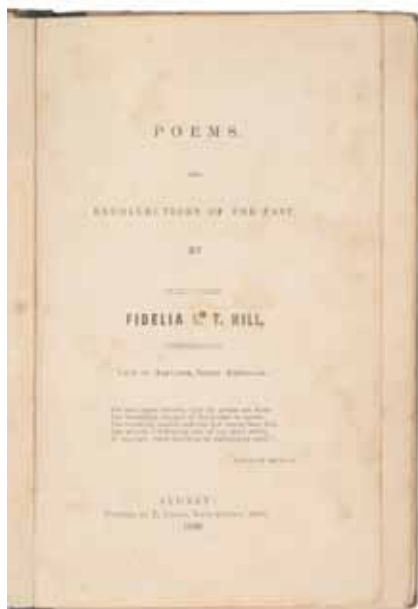
## HILL, Fidelity S.T.

### Poems and Recollections of the Past.

*Duodecimo; slightly aged, but a good copy in original boards, cloth spine, with the pictorial bookplate of P.S. Garling (presumably Percival Stuart Garling, 1873-1951); preserved in a folding box. Sydney, T. Trood, 1840.*

27

#### THE FIRST PUBLISHED AUSTRALIAN WOMAN POET



The first work of poetry by a woman to be published in Australia. In fact, this is one of the earliest original works by an Australian woman to be published anywhere. In the original boards, this is an excellent copy of an important cornerstone in Australian women's writing, and a remarkably rare book.

Fidelity Hill arrived in South Australia on the *Buffalo* in 1836. She quickly became South Australia's first published author, when this slim work was printed with money raised by subscription. All subscribers are named in the work, including Mrs Captain Hindmarsh, wife of the first governor of South Australia.

Fidelity Hill was one of one hundred and sixty immigrants aboard the overcrowded *Buffalo*, which was commanded by Hindmarsh, the incoming governor. We know nothing of Fidelity's early life but she certainly seems to have been an enthusiastic immigrant and despite the notoriously bad voyage she writes in effusive terms of her first Australian home, 'a tent', over which 'the sweet mimosa waved its rich blossom to the perfumed breeze'.

Fidelity Hill's historic book of verse is a great rarity. We know that she received some two hundred subscriptions and can surmise from a piece which appeared in a contemporary newspaper that not many more copies were sold (see Elizabeth Webby, *Early Australian Poetry*, p. 227).

*Miller, p.229; Serle, p.93.*

\$7500

## [HOVELL] BLAND, William, editor.

### Journey of Discovery to Port Phillip... bound with three other Sydney-printed works from Hovell's library.

28

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

#### THE EXPLORER'S OWN COPY



A remarkable volume from the explorer William Hovell's library, with his bookplate, containing the very rare account of his own great journey, the *Journal of Discovery to Port Phillip* (1837).

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

almost all in institutions). The fact that Hovell himself owned this second edition is further evidence of its contemporary status as the authoritative edition of this important book, which describes the most immediately important of all the overland trail-blazing explorations overland from Sydney to Port Phillip.

The other three works are: Brockett's extremely rare *Narrative of a Voyage from Sydney to Torres' Straits* with its extraordinary illustrations by Fernyhough (1836); the *Sixth Annual Report of the Sydney College* (Ferguson 2187) and an illustrated broadside on card for the opening of Lansdowne Bridge on 26 January 1836: "Drawn from nature and on stone by Chas. Rodius".

*Australian Rare Books*, 110; *Ferguson*, 2095 (Brockett), 2187 (Sydney College), 2234 (Bland). **\$96,000**

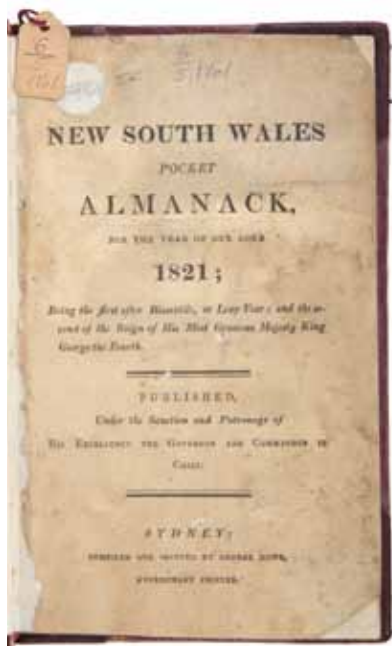
## HOWE, George (publisher).

### New South Wales Pocket Almanack, for the year... 1821...

Small octavo, title-page browned, small perforation effects first three leaves, small marginal ink stain to the rear; overall good in later half crimson roan, buffed at extremities. Sydney, George Howe, [1820].

29

#### MR. LEWIN PRESENTS 'A COLONIAL HISTORY OF BIRDS'



Invaluable handbook for the social history of early Sydney from the press of George Howe, first printer of the colony. All Howe printings are now very rare, and this is a particularly important edition of his almanac, notable for the inclusion of the descriptions of 15 Australian birds, descriptions which are taken from Howe's own 1813 edition of Lewin's *Birds of New South Wales*, and now recognised as "the only other local contemporary reference to [Lewin's] work" (Richard Neville, *Mr J.W. Lewin*, p. 252).

Howe's almanacks combine practical information with eclectic information.

For example, in this issue of 1821 we find listed the government levies and duties for the colony, as well as a comprehensive list of labourers wages (complete with rates

for 17 specific tasks including felling timber, clearing scrub and burning off, threshing wheat, planting corn etc). Tables such as these are combined with entries such as 'The Colonial Garden' of 12 pages, detailing cultivation of staples such as cabbages and potatoes, as well as exotics such as the pineapple loquat, and guava. The almanac includes instructions for restoring life into drowned persons, and concludes with a full listing of ships to and from Sydney harbour in 1820.

*Ferguson 833.*

**\$9000**

## JACKSON, David Musson.

### Manuscript ledger detailing crimes and transportation sentences of convicts at Nottingham Town Gaol.

30

*Original manuscript, folio ledger, with 83 leaves, title page with ornate lettering and crest of Nottingham by hand; well preserved in original polished half calf binding. Nottingham, 1836-1845.*

#### EXCEPTIONAL MANUSCRIPT: PROFILING CONVICTS BEFORE TRANSPORTATION

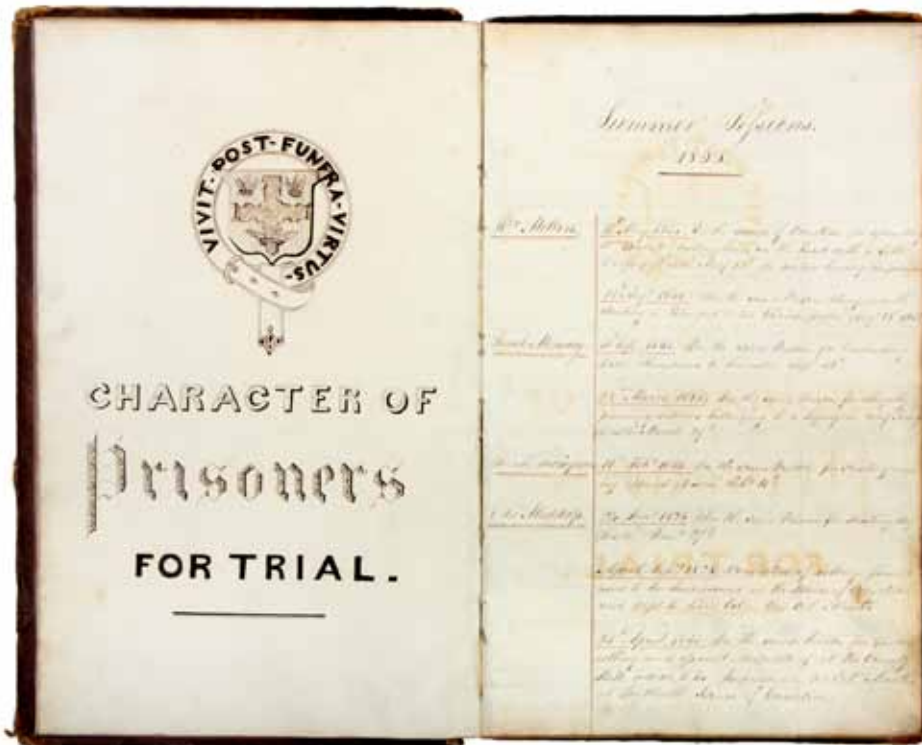
Original English prison manuscript ledger recording the crimes and circumstances of over 100 men and women later transported to Australia for their crimes. This is a striking and apparently quite unusual manuscript, in particular as regards the remarkable level of personal details of the convicts that the author Jackson has collected, making it an important resource for our understanding of the personal histories of transportation in the years leading up to its abolition to the eastern states. It is not unreasonable to suggest that this is a curiously modern manuscript, showing the developing “science” of imprisonment and conviction in early Victorian England: the manuscript also adds a human dimension that is usually lacking in similar documents.

The ledger is the work of David Musson Jackson, Governor of Nottingham Town Gaol in the East Midlands of England. Nottingham experienced rapid growth during the Industrial Revolution by virtue of its proximity to coalfields. High crime rates accompanied social change and dislocation brought by industrialisation, making Nottingham Town Gaol a holding place for those fated for transportation to Australia. With the demise of the convict era in Australia from 1845 onwards, larger gaols were constructed on scientific principles and the relatively intimate contact between the Governor and his prisoners (as revealed in this manuscript) came to be a thing of the past.

A brief but revealing description of Jackson and his career in Nottingham is included in Kendall, *The Origin and History of the Primitive Methodist Church* (1906), in which the prison governor is singled out as one of the earliest adoptees of Methodism in the region, a “portly” but “graceful” man and a fine bass violinist in the choir of the Canaan Street Chapel.

The ledger is unusual for the care expended on recording the myriad details of past convictions, anecdotes, observations, and character assessments. Governor Jackson even goes so far as to transcribe some correspondence from other officials to complete his records. Given the prisoners had already been convicted at trial, this degree of care in compiling personal records is unusual. After all, he was responsible for the incarceration of these convicts, not their sentencing. Accordingly, the ledger provides unusually intimate insights into the state of





convicts in the interval between trial and transportation. It provides particulars of 330 souls of which seven women and 104 men are recorded for transportation to Australia. The length of the sentence - seven years to life - is duly noted in Governor Jackson's careful cursive hand.

The period covered by the ledger (1836 to 1845) was one of high transportation rates. In the earlier nineteenth-century, a large portion of prisoners sentenced to transportation remained in England (in prisons, hulks, or work gangs). However, by the mid-1830s most sentences of transportation were put into effect, as the present manuscript amply demonstrates.

The current owner of the manuscript has done extensive biographical research of the prisoners listed in the manuscript, and that file can be provided on request. What the present manuscript shows is that some of the prison authorities in the United Kingdom had a more detailed and perhaps even more nuanced understanding of the criminal histories and personal circumstances of the transportees in their charge, marking this unusual manuscript as a rather telling document in the long convict history of Australia.

\$24,000

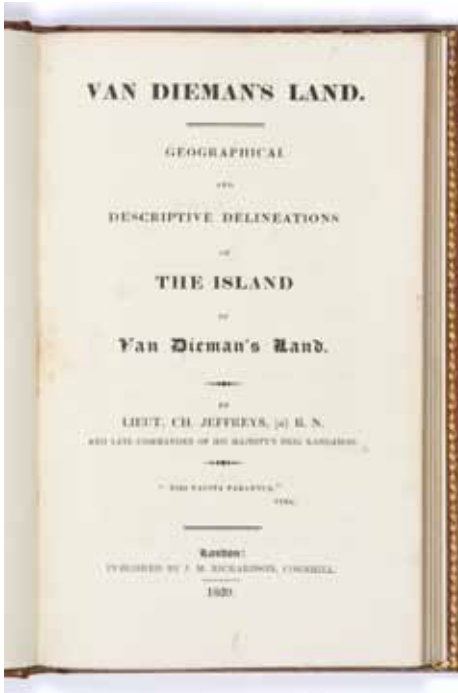
## JEFFREYS, Lieutenant Charles.

### Van Diemen's Land. Geographical and descriptive delineations of the Island of Van Diemen's Land.

31

Octavo, fine in Aquarius binding of full calf, gilt. London, J.M. Richardson, 1820.

#### CAPTAIN OF HMS KANGAROO JUMPS SURVEYOR EVANS



The first separately published description of Van Diemen's Land and an important early colonial work: 'essential to any collection of Tasmaniana and would make a valuable acquisition for any collection' (*Australian Rare Books*).

Charles Jeffreys (1782-1826) arrived in Port Jackson as master of HMS *Kangaroo* with his wife in January 1814. Macquarie gave him the task of transporting convicts to Tasmania, but Jeffreys was always something of a chancer, and it was soon apparent that he was more interesting in liquor smuggling, assisting the escape of convicts, and kidnapping than following official instructions. Macquarie virtually expelled him from the colony in April 1817, ordering Jeffreys to sail for England with no Australian landfalls whatsoever. Yet later that month Jef-

freys landed sly grog in Hobart, again assisted escaped convicts and assaulted a fellow officer. He sailed for England and neatly escaped prosecution on a legal technicality.

One of the passengers on board the *Kangaroo* was Surveyor General George William Evans, from whom the bulk of the text was quite literally stolen by Jeffreys to produce this book. Evans eventually retrieved his manuscript from Jeffreys and published his legitimate account in 1822 (see catalogue no. XX).

*Australian Rare Books*, 54; *Ferguson*, 787.

**\$3500**

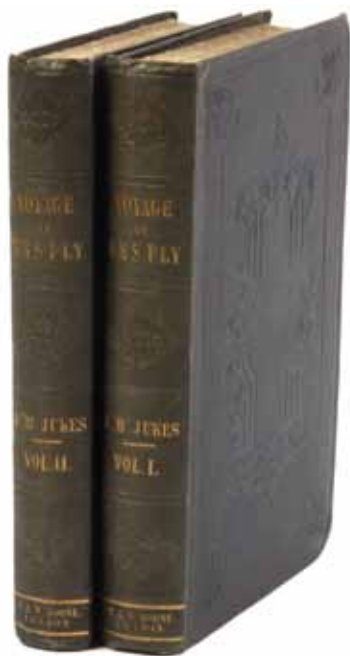
## JUKES, J. Beete.

### Narrative of the Surveying Voyage of H.M.S. Fly, commanded by Captain F.P. Blackwood...

Two volumes, octavo, with many engravings (full-page and textual), and a folding map at the end of each volume; a fine copy, complete with all advertisement leaves including the half-sheet advertisement for Leichhardt's Journal, in the original and unfaded blue-grey blind-stamped cloth. London, T. & W. Boone, 1847.

32

**"I LANDED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN MY LIFE ON A CORAL ISLAND..."**



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

The *Fly*, Captain Blackwood, sailed from Falmouth on 11 April 1842 with the cutter *Bramble*. Jukes sailed as naturalist to the expedition, and with his captain's consent wrote the official narrative. The survey of Torres Strait and of the Great Barrier Reef was of great importance. Jukes' own close examination of the reef was also significant, and his chapter on the subject 'is an invaluable record. His observations strongly supported Darwin's theory of the formation of coral reefs...' (Davidson).

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

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

\$7800

## KING, Phillip Parker.

### Narrative of a Survey of the Intertropical and Western Coasts of Australia...

33

Two volumes, octavo, with nine aquatint views, large folding map backed with linen (as common), smaller engraved chart and three engraved natural history plates (one folding); a fine set in modern period-style half calf by Aquarius, spines gilt with morocco labels. London, John Murray, 1827.

#### KING'S SURVEY VOYAGE: A FINE SET OF THE 1827 EDITION



First edition of this great book, recounting the Australian coastal voyages of the *Mermaid* and the *Bathurst*.

Admiral Phillip Parker King (1791-1856), Australian-born son of the third governor Philip Gidley King, became the British navy's leading hydrographer. His Australian coastal voyages, together with Oxley's expeditions inland, represented the great expansionary undertakings of the Macquarie era. King charted the greater part of the west, north and north-east coasts and also carried out important surveys in

the area of the Barrier Reef. His hydrographical work is still the basis of many of the modern charts for the areas he surveyed.

The work also includes significant natural history essays, including work by John Edward Gray, William Sharp Macleay and William Henry Fitton, three senior British scientists. Easily the most interesting section, however, is the long essay by Allan Cunningham, 'A Few General Remarks on the Vegetation of certain coasts of Terra Australis...'. Cunningham had sailed with King, and so this section has the added interest of eyewitness reportage, as well as comparisons between the botany of east and west coasts. Cunningham's report is supplemented by notes from Robert Brown, and the whole section concludes with three natural history plates.

*Abbey 'Travel in Aquatint and Lithography 1770-1860', 573; Davidson, 'A Book Collector's Notes', pp. 127-8; Wantrup, 84b.*

\$8850

[BEAGLE VOYAGE] [STOKES, Lort]

Australian Views North-East Coast.

*Oblong quarto, title, letterpress contents page, & 13 original lithographic plates of coastal views, some foxing; very good in the original stiff blue wrappers, neatly res-pined, in an attractive quarter navy morocco folding box, gilt. no imprint but London, circa, 1846.*

34

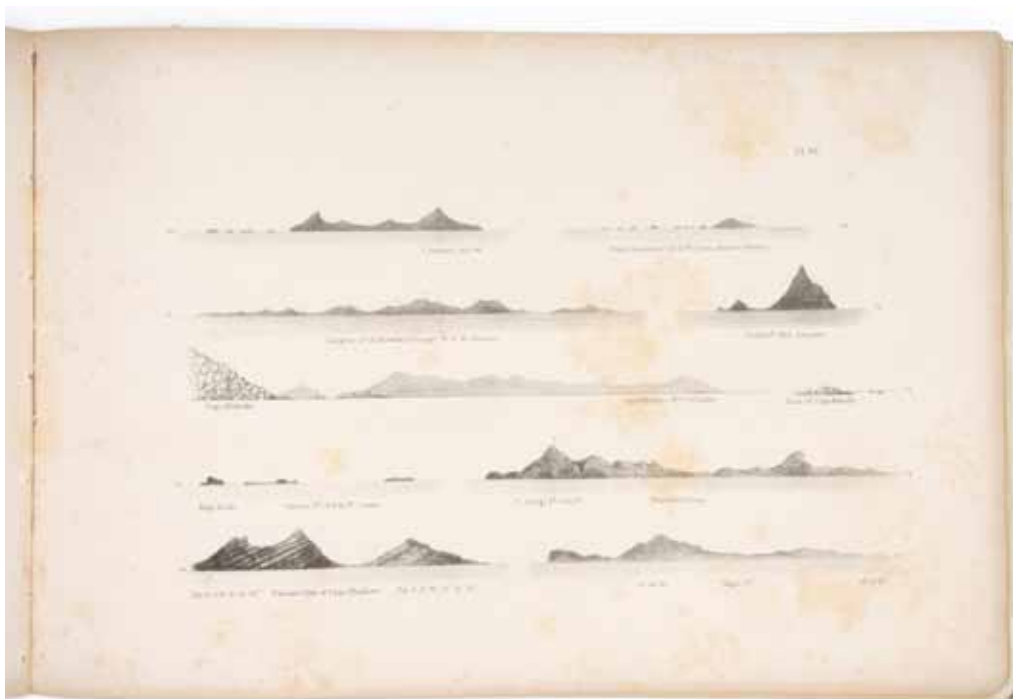
**VIEWS TAKEN OF THE GREAT BARRIER REEF ON BOARD HMS BEAGLE**

Extremely rare: only the second copy of this rare work known to be in any private collection, and an important work on the Great Barrier Reef based on the surveys undertaken on the final voyage of HMS *Beagle*.



Forming an important supplement to the published account of the expedition by Lort Stokes, as the contents page makes clear, the work shows “Coast-Views between Sandy Cape and Endeavour Strait for the Navigation of the Inner Passage to Torres Strait.” The thirteen engraved plates comprise some eighty-eight finely executed and numbered coastal views (the Strait, the ultimate ambition of every mariner, is marked with an asterisk on the final plate). Although unsigned, the project was no doubt overseen by John Lort Stokes (1812-1885), the longest-serving officer on the *Beagle*, having joined the vessel in 1825 as a fourteen-year-old midshipman when it was first commissioned, and sailing on all three of its great voyages. Stokes ultimately became the captain of the vessel, an appointment made in 1841 while he was in Sydney. Although now justly famous as the ship which took Darwin around the world, the survey voyages of the *Beagle* also meant that the ship spent many years

in Australian waters. During this time Stokes was personally responsible for an enormous amount of patient navigation on remote and difficult stretches of Australia coast, experiences retold in his wonderful *Discoveries in Australia* (1846), the second and last major account of the *Beagle*, and also honoured in the magnificent official charts published under his auspices. He had also become a recognised expert on sailing the treacherous waters of the Great Barrier Reef, which no doubt provided the impetus to this important work,



a supplement to his voyage account specifically designed for sea captains. On the passage see Stokes' own account in *Discoveries in Australia* (1846), vol. II, pp. 251ff., and the later version by Marsden Hordern, *Mariners are Warned!* (1989) pp. 251-4.

Ferguson recorded copies in the Mitchell and National Libraries only, with none added in the 1986 *Addenda* nor since. The only other copy known was sold in the second Davidson sale of 2006.

*Australian Rare Books*, 90; *Ferguson*, 4407; *Ingleton*, pp. 58-61.

**\$68,000**

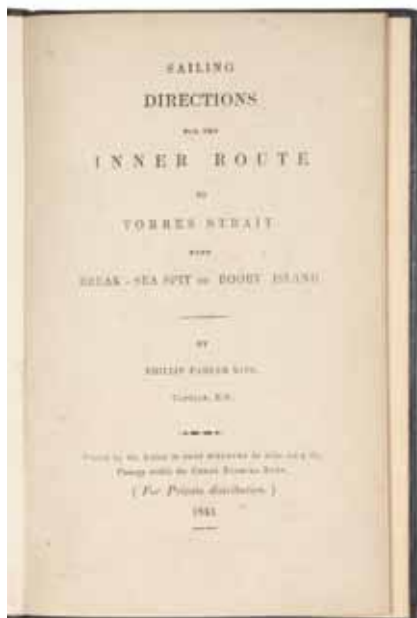
## KING, Phillip Parker.

### Sailing Directions for the Inner Route to Torres Strait. From Break-Sea Spit to Booby Island.

Small quarto, iv, 14 pp., fine in twentieth century dark morocco with gilt lettering. Port Stephens, Printed by the Author, 1843

35

PRIVATELY PRINTED BY KING IN PORT STEPHENS



Exceptionally rare: printed only for private circulation on King's private press in Port Stephens (at the time he was still serving in the region as the representative of the Australian Agricultural Company). This is the only copy of this book Hordern House has ever sold, here for the second time. The rarest of King's works, and of signal importance for coastal voyage generally and the Great Barrier Reef specifically, this is a rare and attractive survival.

In his preface King comments that "I have been induced to print off a few copies" because he felt that sailing captains were losing what he considered their prejudice against what King had called the "inner route", a much

quicker passage even though it required the ships to anchor at night. This was the first separate edition of these sailing directions, which had previously only been published as an article in the *New South Wales Calendar and General Post Office Directory*. Wantrup notes that the work is "Very rare... This work was published privately in a pioneering settlement by one of the great Australian discoverers and the foremost native-born Australian of his day. Unfortunately it is a very rare work and no copy has appeared for sale in many years" (*Australian Rare Books*).

It is testament to the work's importance that the Hydrographic Office of the Admiralty republished it in 1849, together with added notes by Blackwood on the "outer route", around the time that the Admiralty also published *Australian Views North-East Coast* (see previous).

The Ingleton copy with his distinctive bookplate.

*Australian Rare Books*, 97; *Ferguson*, 3642.

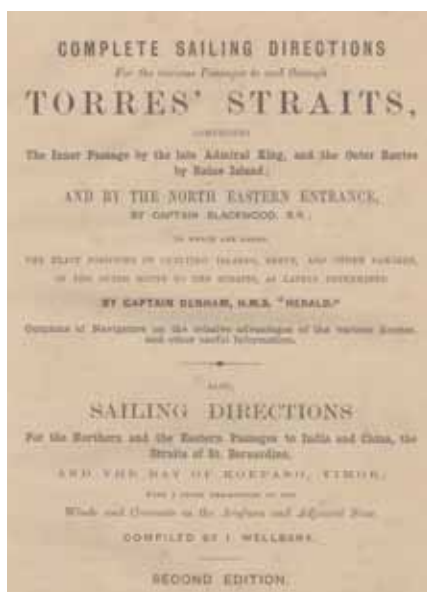
\$38,500

## KING, Phillip Parker & Captain Francis BLACKWOOD. Complete Sailing Directions for the various Passages to and through Torres' Straits...

36

Octavo, [iv], 48 pp., moderate water-stain affects lower margin, rear board scuffed, yet a good copy in original publisher's papered boards with printed title "Torres' Straits and Eastern Passages". Sydney, Reading and Wellbank, 1864

### SYDNEY EDITION ON THE REEF: KING, BLACKWOOD, DENHAM



Very rare Australian coastal navigational handbook based on the work of hydrographers Phillip Parker King and Francis Blackwood, relating to the important work they did in charting and piloting the Great Barrier Reef. Furthermore, this 1864 “second” edition was the first to print the important new information based on the major contemporary surveys undertaken by Captain H.M. Denham of HMS *Herald*, one of very few printed works relating to his Pacific explorations.

The book explains particularly, the “inner route” as navigated skilfully by King, and the “outer route” laid down by Blackwood on HMS *Fly*. King’s first

notes on the subject were explored in his account of the *Mermaid* and *Bathurst* voyages, and were considered important enough to be printed as chapters in some issues of the *New South Wales Calendar and General Post Office Directory* in the 1830s, before having its first separate printing in 1843 (see previous). An edition with Blackwood’s notes was printed in London in 1849.

This Sydney-published “second edition” of 1864, therefore, is effectively a completely new work, including Blackwood’s observations but also the even newer information based on the survey work of Denham in HMS *Herald* concerning ‘the exact positions of outlying islands, reefs, and other dangers, in the outer route to the straits’.

This copy appears to have been used by a vessel navigating the inner route, as evidenced by a manuscript notation on page nine of King’s directions, changing the printed bearing of N.W.W. to “about N by W”. By their very nature navigational handbooks rarely survive.



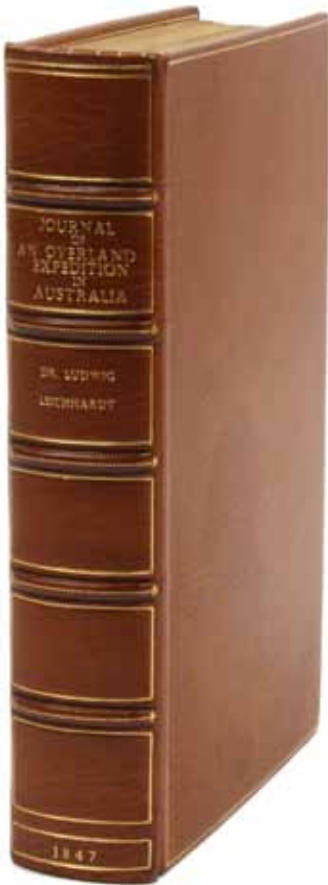
## LEICHHARDT, Ludwig.

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

*Octavo, seven plates including frontispiece, vignettes, 4 & 8 pp. advertisements at front (the first dated June 1848), and a further 8 pp. at rear; a handsome copy in recent tan crushed morocco by Sangorski, with the original publishers cloth and backstrip preserved (mounted on card leaves and bound at the rear). London, T. & W. Boone, 1847*

37

“IT WAS AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER, 1844...”



An attractive copy of Leichhardt's famous journal, documenting one of the most unlikely and courageous expeditions of inland exploration.

When Leichhardt arrived in Sydney in February 1842 he was considered learned but eccentric: he possessed no bush craft skills, had poor eyesight and was unable to shoot. Yet he proved a quick learner and launched successful forays as far north as Moreton Bay. For some years settlers had eagerly talked of finding a route from southern Queensland to the Northern Territory, so linking their abundant grazing districts with Asian markets. When a Government funded expedition stalled, Leichhardt headed his own venture funded by pastoralists and business-men.

What followed was one of the longest journeys of Australian inland exploration, a stupefying trek of 4,800 kilometres. The party was racked by interpersonal conflict, inexperience and continual hostility from local Aboriginal tribes (in late June 1845 one member was killed and two others seriously injured during a raid near the Gulf of Carpentaria). After fourteen months they finally reached Port Es-

sington in the Northern Territory in a state of exhaustion.

When Leichhardt and his men returned to Sydney they had been given up as lost. Celebrations lasted for months and he was hailed 'the prince of explorers' and received a sizeable sum raised by public subscription.

*Abbey 'Travel in Aquatint and Lithography 1770-1860', 579; Australian Rare Books, 138a; Ferguson, 4571.*

\$6500

## [MALMAISON] LABORDE, Alexandre de.

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

38

*Folio, a fine complete copy, the head of some pages and plates marked by an old stain not affecting the text or images, some scattered foxing, but overall a most appealing copy in contemporary red half morocco, neat repairs to head and foot of spine, tips renewed. Paris, Delance, 1808.*

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



One of the first works on contemporary landscape architecture for gardens and a highly influential work on French eighteenth-century garden and landscape design, published at the height of Napoleon's First French Empire.

The introduction discusses the history of gardening, with a discourse on the Greeks and Romans, the creation of scientific gardens, Montaigne, Louis XIV and Versailles, and the rise of modern natural history: it is as good a mission statement for Enlightenment botany as one could find.

The main part of the book is divided into sections which study actual gardens. In total eleven illustrations depict *Malmaison*, both as homage to Napoleon, but also in recognition of the fact that it was *Malmaison* which set the agenda for European gardens of the early nineteenth century. These 11 plates are the most comprehensive contemporary suite of views of the garden, including several showing buildings no longer standing.

The other major houses noticed are: *Mortefontaine*, then owned by Napoleon's elder brother Joseph-Napoleon Bonaparte (plates 12-27); *Ermenonville*, the house of the Marquis René de Girardin built in honour of the ideas of Rousseau (plates 28-43 and unnumbered map of the grounds); and *Mereville*, the home of the Marquis Jean-Joseph de la Borde, the grounds of which included both a cenotaph to the memory of Captain Cook, but also a memorial column to his two sons Edouard and Ange Auguste who had died at Lituya Bay in California in 1786 on the La Pérouse expedition (plates 44-57).

## [MANUS PROVINCE]

### Collection of photographs depicting native life in Manus Province circa 1909.

*More than 280 b/w photographs ranging in size from 6 x 8cms (only a few in this small format) to 14 x 9 cms unknown, circa 1909.*

39

#### **ETHNOGRAPHIC AND HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS OF MANUS PROVINCE AT THE END OF THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT OF THE REGION**

A remarkable photographic archive of considerable ethnographic and historical interest and of ongoing significance with the immigration debate centring on Manus Island.

Most images depict the copra trade and native life in Manus Province, including Aua, Wuvulu, and Maron Islands, circa 1909-1920. Wuvulu was also known as Tiger Island because of the ferocity of the inhabitants who, because of their geographical isolation, resisted western penetration and were killing European intruders as late as the 1890s. This collection, therefore, represents a detailed view of the lives of these people within a few decades of initial sustained contact with German traders and plantation owners. The collection has about 65 images which are printed on Real Photo Postcard stock, with the remainder on ordinary photographic or printing out paper. There are 30 images with captions in German on the verso identifying place, date, and subject. Most of these captions are headed “zur erinnerung” indicating that this was a private commemorative archive. In addition to the 280 photos, most of which have been removed from the album, there are over 60 photos, still mounted in the album, showing family members and friends in Europe and America.

Postcard correspondence in the album suggest it may have belonged to descendants of an Alfred Beutnagel possibly in the employ of H R Wahlen & Co, the German trading company active in the Western Islands prior to the First World War. Heinrich Rudolf Wahlen was the Swedish Consul who built a large mansion atop Maron Island—reputed to be the first house with electricity in Papua New Guinea. A photograph of “Wahlenburg” which was demolished in 1960 is included in the archive. There are many depictions of social life in colonial New Guinea, including gatherings at Wahlenburg, and the less seemly side of colonial rule.

German colonial rule in New Guinea lasted for a period of thirty years, for the first fifteen years the colony was administered under imperial charters by a private company, in the manner of the old British and Dutch East India Company, but with far less success. From 1899 to 1914, the Imperial Government administered German New Guinea through a governor, who was assisted after



1904 by a nominated Government Council. When the Imperial Government took over the running of the colony in 1899, its overriding objective was rapid economic development, based on a German- controlled plantation economy. A virtual feeding frenzy of artifacts ensued (as well as development of the copra trade) by companies who had been looking for plantation workers. The impact of colonization and development by German plantation companies had significant impact on native mortality and on tribal structure in the tussle for forging strong and reliable allies. This archive shows two worlds—the socio-economic reality of the ex-pat German colonists and that of the colonized inhabitants of the Bismarck Archipelago.

A collection of this size and breadth is unusual on the market and an important record of German New Guinea before Australian governance in 1914, and in particular of a Province still of contentious Australian interest.

\$8750

## NATHAN, Isaac.

### An Essay on the History and Theory of Music; and on the qualities, capabilities, and management of the human voice.

Large quarto, including 40 leaves of engraved musical scores continuously paginated with the text; old pencil marginalia, a little foxing and neat marginal repair of three leaves; a good copy in mid-nineteenth century black half with gilt lettering, slightly rubbed. London, Whittaker, 1823

40

#### MUSIC AND POETRY BY BYRON'S OLD COLLABORATOR



A treatise on the art of singing and the philosophy of music by Isaac Nathan, fondly remembered as the 'father of Australian music'. *An Essay on the History and Theory of Music* is an illuminating history of Jewish melodies, detailing Nathan's belief that poetry and music infuse all parts of life.

By most accounts a witty and vivacious character, Nathan was a scholar of Aboriginal music, composer of the first opera written in Australia, and a prominent figure in Sydney social circles. He is also remembered for his collaboration with Lord Byron on the *Hebrew Melodies* of 1815. Nathan struggled with gambling debts in

the 1830s and finally sought a fresh start in Australia in 1841. He burst upon the parochial Sydney scene and quickly established a reputation as a singing teacher, composer, and vibrant conversationalist.

This copy is from the library of the Australian bibliophile and publisher Walter Stone, with his bookplate. An original early twentieth century photograph of Isaac Nathan's engraved tombstone is pasted to the front endpaper. Nathan died tragically in 1864, the first fatality of a horse-drawn tram in Sydney.

*Sendrey, Bibliography of Jewish Music, 2061.*

\$6200

## POND, Captain B.F.

### Narrative of the Wreck of the Barque “Julia Ann”, Capt. B.F. Pond, in the South Pacific Ocean...

41

Octavo, pp. 36; in fine condition in the original blue glazed wrappers. New York, Francis & Lourel, Stationers and Steam Job Printers, 1858

#### EXCEPTIONALLY RARE ACCOUNT OF THE WRECK OF A SHIP CARRYING 28 LDS CHURCH MEMBERS FROM AUSTRALIA TO CALIFORNIA

Exceptionally rare account of a voyage from Australia: in September of 1855, the American barque *Julia Ann* set sail from Sydney for San Francisco. Of the fifty-six passengers, twenty-eight were Mormons. Twenty-seven days into the voyage, the ship struck a coral reef off the Society Islands and broke apart. Five of the Mormon passengers were drowned.

The *Julia Ann* travelled between the goldfields of Australia and California, and as a regular visitor to the Australian colonies was an example of the strong maritime and commercial links that existed during the two Pacific nations during the gold rush period in the mid nineteenth century. The ship left Sydney in 1855 bound for San Francisco but wrecked in the Society Islands, about 400 miles to leeward of Tahiti, where the survivors were ultimately saved by the efforts of Captain Pond, who rowed a small boat to Bora Bora. Details of the wreck and the eventual rescue of the survivors are given here in the form of extracts of letters from Pond, including his unhappy experiences with French, British and American officials in Tahiti.

Although perhaps six copies are known in international collection, quite remarkably the only record that we can find of a copy of the book on the market is that offered for sale in 1886 in George E. Littlefield's catalogue XV (*A Catalogue of Old, Rare and Curious Books*). In the last thirty years, however, we have been fortunate enough to handle two copies of this rarity, this being the first of them which has now come back to us for sale; the second example is with the Australian National Maritime Museum's American Gallery, which subsequent to purchasing our copy was moved to source a number of manuscripts and mementoes relating to Captain Pond.

This is a notably fine copy in its attractive original blue wrappers, signed on the title-page by Henry Otis Pond, great grandson of Benjamin Franklin.

*Sabin, 63978. Not recorded by the Hill catalogue, nor by Ferguson.*

\$22,000

NARRATIVE  
OF THE  
WRECK  
OF THE  
BARQUE "JULIA ANN,"  
Capt. B. F. FOND,  
IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN.

FROM A MANUSCRIPT CONTAINED IN THE ARCHIVES OF THE  
FRENCH CONSUL AT PROVIDENCE, IN THE WEST INDIES.

AN INTRODUCTION BY LORENZO MOSES, Esq.

NEW-YORK:  
PUBLISHED BY LEITCH, WHEATLEY, AND BRUCE, 210 NASSAU ST.  
D. WALKER, LITH.

**PRELIMINARY CATALOGUE**

OF

**FIXED STARS**

INTENDED

**FOR A PROSPECTUS OF A CATALOGUE**

**OF THE STARS**

**OF THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE**

**INCLUDED WITHIN THE TROPIC OF CAPRICORN**

**NOW REDUCED**

**FROM THE OBSERVATIONS MADE IN THE OBSERVATORY AT PARAMATTA**

BY

**CHARLES RUNNER.**

---

**HARVEY,**

**PRINTED FOR PERTHES AND BISSER.**

**1832.**



## RUMKER, Charles ("Charles Stargard Rümker").

### Preliminary Catalogue of Fixed Stars intended for a Prospectus of a Catalogue of the Stars of the Southern Hemisphere...

*Quarto, presentation inscription, the pages with a central fold, but an excellent copy in the original cloth binding gilt, red library stamp to verso of title-page. Hamburg, Perthes and Besser, 1832.*

#### ROYAL PRESENTATION COPY: THE FIRST AUSTRALIAN STAR CATALOGUE

Very rare, and a foundation work of Australian science: the first Australian star catalogue, this copy inscribed by the author to the King of Hanover and Duke of Cumberland, Ernest Augustus.

Christian Carl Ludwig Rümker (1788-1862), was a German astronomer who arrived in England in 1809. He worked for the East India Company and the merchant navy, before being press-ganged into the Royal Navy in 1813. Over the next few years he began making observations, including publishing the results of work he did at Malta. Recommended to the incoming Governor Brisbane personally, he arrived as part of the official party in 1821, beginning work at Brisbane's Parramatta observatory where he made several discoveries including "Encke's Comet". A bitter disagreement with Brisbane led him to resign his post, and to retreat to his new property at Picton, "Stargard".

In 1826 he returned to Parramatta at the behest of Alexander Macleay, and was appointed government astronomer in December 1827, the first person to hold that title. He returned to London at the end of the decade, but another quarrel, this time with the president of the Royal Astronomical Society, Sir James South, led to Rümker finally being dismissed from British service and returning to Hamburg. Still working as an astronomer, at some point he became reconciled to Brisbane, as is beautifully shown by the present work's dedication to him as "Governor in Chief of Australia and Founder of the Observatory at Paramatta".

Rümker's later career was prolific, publishing scores of papers and being honoured with many fellowships, and continuing to work on his trail-blazing Parramatta observations. He died at Lisbon in 1862. "When awarding the gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society to Rümker, the astronomer royal, Sir George Biddell Airy, said that Rümker's dismissal was 'the greatest misfortune that happened to Southern Astronomy'" (ADB).

The book is inscribed by Rümker to Ernest Augustus I (1771-1851), the fifth son of George III.

*Ferguson, 1588.*

\$34,500

## [SCOTTISH MARTYRS]

### Portrait of Thomas Muir.

Engraved portrait, 210 x 131 mm. (plate mark), good margins; light foxing but very good. [Paris], circa 1800.

43

#### A MOVING PORTRAIT OF THE FAMOUS TRANSPORTEE AND SCOTTISH MARTYR



Remarkable portrait of the Scottish Martyr Thomas Muir, shortly before his death in Paris in 1799. Muir (1765-1799) was an Edinburgh lawyer who became swept up in the reform movement in Scotland in the wake of the French Revolution: convicted of sedition, he was sentenced to 14 years transportation and arrived in Sydney on the *Surprize* in October 1794.

The tale of Muir's transportation and later life is quite incredible. Not only was he one of the most important political prisoners to be sent to Botany Bay in the early years, he managed to escape in February 1796 by shipping on board an American vessel, the *Otter*. He crossed to Nootka Sound on the coast of Vancouver Island in Canada, transferred to a Spanish gunship which took him to Monterey, and then crossed overland to Mexico City, Vera Cruz, and Havana. From Havana he sailed for Spain, but the ship he

was on was intercepted by a British Squadron under Sir John Jervis, and in the fire-fight Muir lost his eye. Although captured, he was apparently not recognized, and was put ashore at Cadiz with other Spanish prisoners. The French diplomat Talleyrand himself petitioned for Muir to be brought to Paris, where Muir managed to publish a small and very rare memoir on his life (*Histoire de la Tyrannie*, 1799). Muir, debilitated by his hard treatment, died in Paris in 1799.

His story saw him briefly adopted as a sort of hero of the Revolution, which is why this portrait was published, one of a series executed by Bonneville for Quenard's *Portraits des personnages ce élè èbres de la revolution* (1796-1802). The poem at the bottom of the print discusses how Muir was punished for his writings against tyranny, and condemned to exile.

## [SCOTTISH MARTYRS] MARGAROT, Maurice.

### The Trial of Maurice Margarot, before the High Court of Judiciary, at Edinburgh..

Octavo, engraved portrait frontispiece, 166 pp.; some offsetting but an unusually clean copy, in attractive modern quarter calf. New York, James Carey, 1794.

44

#### NEW YORK EDITION: THE TRIAL THAT SENT MARGAROT TO BOTANY BAY

Very scarce American edition of the trial of the “Scottish martyr” Margarot, and one of very few eighteenth-century American publications of Australian interest. This is in fact the first separately printed edition of this important trial, and includes not only the transcript of the trial (in which Margarot conducted his own defence) but also Margarot’s long summation and the judgement against him.

The interesting frontispiece is a portrait of Margarot by the American artist Benjamin Tanner (1775-1848), over part of the trial transcript:



Marg: Did you use these words - What shod. you think of giving him: 100 lashes, together with Botany Bay - or words to that purpose?

Ld. J. Clk: Go on - Put your quests. if you have any more.

Marg: Did any person - Did a Lady, say to you, that the Mob would not allow you to whip him: & my Lord, did you not say that the Mob would be the better for letting a little BLOOD?

Maurice Margarot was one of the “Scottish martyrs” sentenced to transportation (for 14 years in his case). After his arrival in Australia Margarot seems to have spent the next 17 years as a highly mobile ‘double agent’ moving alternately between the Governor’s clique, groups of disaffected army officers and Irish ‘rebel’ conspirators. He was vociferous during the governorship of Hunter, while his relations with Governor King have been called ‘complex and mysterious’ (ADB). Margarot died in 1815, but in the 1830s his reputation was rehabilitated by some of the founders of the Chartist movement.

*Ferguson, 189a.*

\$1850

## [SOUTH SEA BUBBLE]

### [Great Mirror of Folly] *Het groote tafereel der dwaasheid..*

45

*Folio, engraved title in red and black, the work has an exceptionally complicated collation (see our note online), but this unique copy extra-illustrated for a total of 83 plates (some variant issues, among the extra plates a portrait of Madame Law, a map of Louisiana, and the much sought-after “playing card” plate); bound with six squibs each with separate titles and oblong sheet of music bound at the end; contemporary full vellum with inked-title on spine, very fine. [Amsterdam], Stockmans, 1720.*

#### JOHN LAW, MURDERER & BANKER IN THE SOUTH SEAS...



A remarkable volume of books and prints related to the notorious South Sea Bubble, and its central proponent John Law.

Proving the notion that insider trading and offsetting debt for inflated equity is a game far older than Wall Street, this is a wonderful assemblage of fabulist illustrations, broadsides, music, plays, squibs and poetry: ‘an exceedingly curious collection of emblematical plates and caricatures on the scheme of J.[ohn] Law and the Mississippi Company and the imitations of it in Holland, with fatal results’ (Sabin).

John Law of whom a young Voltaire famously questioned ‘Is Law a god, a rogue or a charlatan who is poisoning himself with the drug he is distributing

to everyone?’ had established the Banque Générale Privée as Contrôleur Générale of Finances under the Prince Regent Philippe d’Orléans with the express purpose of re-financing the French national debt which had ballooned in the wake of the wars with Spain. In 1717 he had bought the Mississippi Company to help the French colony in Louisiana and formed a joint stock trading company which was granted a trade monopoly of the West Indies and North America by the French government. Law exaggerated the wealth of Louisiana with an effective marketing scheme, which led to wild speculation on the shares of the company in 1719. The ‘bubble’ burst at the end of 1720 when opponents of the financier attempted to convert their notes, forcing the bank to stop payment on its paper notes. By the end of 1720 Philippe d’Orléans had dismissed Law who then fled France for Venice, where he died in chastened circumstances.

Dubbed the emblem book on the folly of speculation this is a particularly fine example of a landmark book on the history of economics and an oddity of fine 18th printing. As noted by Arthur Cole in *The great mirror of folly* (1949) each copy varies dramatically in collation and inclusions. Further notes on this copy are available online, but suffice to say that this copy has fine dark impressions throughout, and that none are watermarked (which confirms early issue).

*Cole, Arthur. The great mirror of folly p.24; Muller, F. Nederlandsche geschiedenis in platen, 3535; Stolk, A. van. Atlas van Stolk, 3452; Sabin 28932*

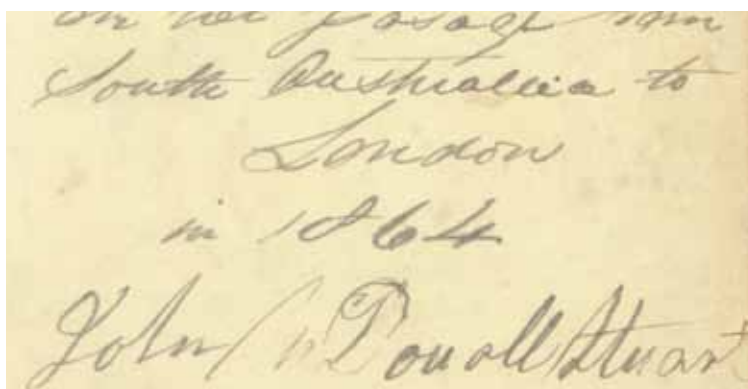
\$13,500

## [STUART] COMMON PRAYER.

### The Book of Common Prayer and Administration of the Sacraments...

*Small octavo, original dark leather gilt, slightly rubbed. London, George E. Eyre and William Spottiswoode, 1860*

**PRESENTED ABOARD SHIP BY JOHN MCDOUALL STUART**



A gift from the explorer John McDouall Stuart, given aboard ship on his way to London from Adelaide in 1864, the year that his *Explorations in Australia* was published.

'White-haired, exhausted and nearly blind, Stuart decided to visit his sister in Scotland and sailed in April 1864' (ADB). His book of common prayer, inscribed perhaps in his hand with the quotation from Matthew "Ask, and it shall be given you", records the gift: 'Presented to me Henry Nathaniel Phillips by John McDouall Stuart on board of the ship "Indus" on her passage from South Australia to London in 1864. John McDouall Stuart'.

\$2850

## VENTENAT, Etienne Pierre.

### Description des plantes nouvelles et peu connues, cultivées dans le jardin de J.M. Cels.

47

Folio, 100 engraved plates each with descriptive letterpress sheet, some light foxing but a most attractive uncut copy complete with the half-title; contemporary green quarter morocco, spine gilt, a few bumps. Paris, de l'Imprimerie de Crapelet, [Revolutionary Year VIII], 1800, 1803.

#### WITH AUSTRALIAN PLANTS GATHERED ON THE D'ENTRECASTEAUX VOYAGE.

One of the most elegant botanical books, this study of “new and little known” plants is the first of the three major works on exotic plants by the great Ventenat, and a superb example of this golden age of botanical illustration. The work includes plates by famed artist Pierre-Joseph Redouté, as well as Cloquet, Laneau, Maréchal and Sauvage.

Ventenat's work represents the apogee of the French fascination with exotic botany, and this study is a monument to the work of the botanist and adviser to the Empress Josephine, Jacques Martin Cels. Cels began what would become a successful scientific and commercial venture by cultivating such plants in his famous garden at Montrouge, south of Paris (this book includes a fascinating two-page note by Cels detailing his background, and noting some of the correspondents that helped him in his endeavours, including officers who sailed with d'Entrecasteaux and Baudin, but also English savants such as Sir Joseph Banks and William Aiton). The French interest in plants from the farthest reaches of the known world is confirmed by the fact that no fewer than ten Australian plants are included, of which seven were drawn by Redouté himself.

Of the ten Australian plants represented here, five are given their first scientific notice. These Australian plants were grown from cuttings by Cels, who notes that all of them had to winter in the Orangerie. Included are the *Mimosa distachya*, discovered by Felix la Haye on the east coast of New Holland during the 1792 visit of the D'Entrecasteaux voyage, as well as the *Mimosa linifolia* and the *Melaleuca Hypericifolia* (a full listing of the Australian plants is available on request).

This was the first great work Cels made in conjunction with Pierre Ventenat (1757-1808), botanist to Josephine, Lycée professor in charge of the Pantheon library and a member of L'Institut de France.

*Dunthorne, 253; Nissen, 2048; Stafleu, TL2 16.005.*

**\$46,000**



METROSIDEROS fulgens.

